Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXI. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1869. NUMBER 224

HOUSES, &c., For Sale or to Let.

TO LET,

The house now occupied by the undersigned, 1048 Dorchester Street West. It is semi-detached, perfectly rat proof, and with Garden in front planted with apple and other trees. Inquire of
EDWD. GOFF PENNY, *Herald* Office.
August 12. 193

TO LET,

For the Summer months, TWO excellent COTTAGES at ST. LAMBERTS, situate near the Railway Bridge, having commodious rooms, neatly papered, and in good condition.
Apply to JOHN LEEMING & CO.
May 10. 110

FOR SALE,

That magnificent first-class COTTAGE situated upon the high road to Lachine, two minutes walk from that Station, containing 11 apartments, with Storehouse, Stable, and Ice-house, a large Garden, with two large flower beds in front of the House. Title perfect.
For conditions, apply to the undersigned Proprietor upon the premises.
FRANCOIS CUSSON.
Lachine, 5th February, 1869. 31

FOR SALE.

A LOT in BARRE STREET of 125 x 55 feet, with a Wooden House covered in metal. The house has eight apartments, with good Stable. Terms of payment easy. Inquire at No. 82 Barre Street.
September 6. dm 212

BUILDING LOTS In Lachine FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD BUILDING LOTS, known as Nos. 103 and 105.
For particulars enquire of ALEX. McGIBBON, St. James Street.
September 4. 211

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY of the Heirs PELTIER, 39 St. Antoine Street, covering an area of land of 12,315 feet, with a substantial BRICK HOUSE and OUTBUILDINGS, shown on Plan now on view at my Office, 31 St. Peter Street, where the conditions of Sale may be obtained.
D. MASSON, Administrator.
August 25. 1m 202

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the Matter of CLARKE & CLAYTON, Montreal, Insolvents.

The Creditors of the Insolvents are notified to meet at the Office of the undersigned, Merchants' Exchange, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the SIXTH day of OCTOBER, at the hour of THREE o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvents and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.
ROBERT WATSON, Assignee.
Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1869. du 216

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of JAMES BAILLIE, of the City of Montreal, Merchant, trading as such in the said city, under the name and firm of JAMES BAILLIE & COMPANY, Insolvent.

A Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the Twenty-seventh day of September instant, after which Dividend will be paid.
T. S. BROWN, GEO. STEPHEN, Assignees.
Montreal, 8th Sept., 1869. du 217

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of JOHN REID, Milliner of Montreal, An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the place of business of the Insolvent, 245 Notre Dame street, on MONDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of SEPTEMBER, current, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
A. B. STEWART, *Interim* Assignee.
Montreal, 7th Sept., 1869. du 214

NOTICE.

Mr. WILLIAM BOOTH is NO LONGER in our Employ. The public is hereby cautioned from negotiating any paper SIGNED or ENDORSED by him in our name, or from PAYING him any monies on our account.
(Signed) J. & D. McBURNEY.
Montreal May 17, 1869. 117

The undersigned deems it due to himself to state, in reference to the foregoing advertisement, that the Messrs. J. & D. McBurney suspended payment four days previous to their gratuitous and offensive announcement, and that as their Attorney he had no further power to act for them, or in their name, from that date, namely, the 13th instant, no did he attempt to do so. He furthermore desires to state that he challenges the Messrs. McBurney to prove one act on his part derogatory to his character, or injurious to their interests during the nine years he has been in their employ; all of which they will have the fullest opportunity to establish in a Court of Justice if they can. Their advertisement is a gross outrage, for which he will hold them responsible.
WILLIAM BOOTH.
May 18 118

Beaudry's New Series of Saws.

This important improvement in Saw Mills, patented in Canada and in the United States consists specially in a new method of hanging and operating gang saws for manufacturing lumber, without the use of the ordinary gate. The gang of saws are attached at each end to cross-heads, supported by a bifurcated pitman, and are the only weight to be supported. The saws and cross-heads being very light, the speed of the saws is considerably increased. The new system operates well, and wood can never be more properly sawn, and in larger quantities. With the use of this improvement, Mill Proprietors and Lumber Dealers can realize profits much larger than with the use of any other operating system.

Lumber Merchants, Saw Mill Proprietors, Founders, and business men in general, desirous to obtain the rights and royalty of the patented improvement, should promptly address to MESSRS. TALBOT & TOUSIGNANT, 29 St. Anne Street, City of Quebec, Advocates, from whom any information can be had, and where an operating model can be seen.

Royalty can be obtained for Canada and the United States, or for districts only.
Quebec, August 18, 1869 m 19

NOTICE

Is hereby given that DAME MARIE LUCE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of ST. MARTIN in the District of Montreal, wife of LOUIS LAVOIE, of the same place, Trader, has, on this ELEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER current, instituted an action *en separation de biens* against her said husband, before the Superior Court in and for the District of Montreal.
LAFLAMME & LAFLAMME, Attys. for Dame Marie Luce Gauthier.
Montreal, 11th Sept., 1869. 1m 217

NOTICE.

The Parnership existing between the undersigned, and carried on at the Town of Bowmanville, in the County of Durham, under the name and style of MORGAN DAVIES, was dissolved on the twenty-third day of AUGUST last past.
HARLOW CHANDLER. MORGAN DAVIES.
September 10th, 1869. du 220

ESTATE SERAFINO GIRALDI

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late SERAFINO GIRALDI, Esq., in his life-time of the City of Montreal, Merchant are notified to pay immediately into the hands of Mr. J. H. JOBIN, N.P., at the undersigned Notaries' Office, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to file their Claims, duly attested, within the shortest possible delay.
By Order.
JOBIN, MATHIEU & DESROSIERS, Notaries, No. 5 St. Therese Street.
Montreal, 7th July, 1869. 160

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that our two Promissory Notes, dated Montreal, 18th June, 1869, payable respectively
Five months after date for $700
And seven months after date for $700,
in favour of Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, were granted without consideration and in mistake as to facts, and will not be paid at maturity.
W. B. BOWIE & CO,
Montreal, 31st August, 1869. 208

CORPORATION NOTICES

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL. ROAD DEPARTMENT.

To Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for small Sewers," will be received at the Office of the CITY CLERK, until NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, for the

Construction of Brick Drains of Two Feet internal diameter,

in the different Streets and Sections of Streets hereinafter mentioned.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Centre Street—From Richmond Street towards Seigneurs Street.
Rousseau Street—From Lacroix Street to Campeau Street.
Aqueduct Street—From St. Joseph Street to William Street.
Fortification Lane—From end of present drain to Place d'Armes.
Sherbrooke Street—From St. Denis Street eastwards.
Canning Street—From St. Joseph Street to William Street.
St. Matthew Street—Throughout the entire length of said Street.
Perthius Street—From Lacroix Street to Campeau Street.
Latour Street—From Radegonde Street to Busby Lane.
Nonancourt Street—Throughout the entire length of said Street.
Amherst Street—From Ontario Street northwards.
St. Christophe Street—From St. Catherine Street to Dorchester Street.
Panet Street—From Ontario Street southwards
Hospital Street—From end of present drain to a distance of about (50) feet westwards.
Seminary Street—Throughout the entire length of said Street.
Sherbrooke Street—From St. George Street to Ste. Famille Street.
Mignonne Street—From Panet Street to Visitation Street.
Lusignan Street—Throughout the entire length of said Street.
Upper University Street—From end of present drain to the property of the Estate H. B. SMITH.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct common Sewers in the above-mentioned Streets or sections of Streets during the present season, and proprietors or occupants in the said Streets or sections of Streets may, during the time of the construction of the said Sewers, avail themselves of the opportunity to make their private drains from their houses or yards into the said common Sewers; and proprietors in the above-mentioned Streets or sections of Streets having any objections to the construction of said Sewers, are hereby notified that all such objections must be fyled with the Road Committee or City Surveyor, on or before the said 22nd day of September instant.
(By order)
P. MACQUISTEN, City Surveyor.
City Hall, Montreal, 14th Sept., 1869. 220

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL. Water Works Department.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the Office of the CITY CLERK, CITY HALL, until THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at NOON, for the construction and erection of a BRICK SEWER on the Pipe Track of the Montreal Water Works, and also for the repairs of the BRIDGE and ROADWAY on Dorchester Street, over the said Pipe Track.

The whole of the work to be done according to plans, sections and specification, to be seen in the office of the undersigned.

The Tenders to be made according to printed forms, and under conditions therein stated, as no other will be noticed.

The printed forms may be had at the Office of the undersigned.

The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any of the Tenders.
(By order), LOUIS LESAGE, Supt. of W. W.
SUPT. OF WATER WORKS OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 17th September, 1869. 223

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL. NOTICE TO GROCERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Grocers who shall be found selling Spirituous Liquors in this City after this date, without license, will be prosecuted according to law, and that no application for the remission of fines imposed in such cases will be entertained by the Board of Chairmen.
By Order.
CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 10th Sept., 1869. r mwf 216

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL. POLICE WINTER CLOTHING.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, City Hall, until NOON, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, for the following articles of WINTER CLOTHING for the City Police, viz.:—
130 Pairs PANTS
130 " BOOTS
130 " MITTS
130 " CAPS
According to samples and specifications to be seen at the Office of the Chief of Police.
By Order.
CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 10th Sept., 1869. 216

STEAMERS.

Canadian Navigation Company. TWO LINES DAILY.

ROYAL MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS for BEAUHARNOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, OGDENSBURG, BROCKVILLE, ALEXANDRIA BAY, CLAYTON, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, OSWEGO, CHARLOTTE, COBOURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON.

These Magnificent Lines are composed of the following First Class steamers, viz.:
SPARTAN ... Capt. Fairgrieve
PASSPORT ... " Sinclair
KINGSTON ... " Farrell
ABYSSINIAN ... " Estes
BANSHEE ... " Bailey
CORINTHIAN ... " Dunlop
MAGNET ... " Simpson
CHAMPION ... " Carmichael
ATHENIAN ... " Morley
LORD ELGIN ... " Couvrette

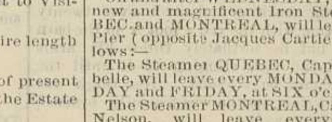
The Mail Line Steamers will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, at 9 o'clock, every Morning (Sundays excepted), and Lachine, on arrival of the Train, leaving the Bonaventure Street Station at Noon for Hamilton and Intermediate Ports, making direct connections at Prescott and Brockville, with the Railways for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perth, Arnprior, &c., at Toronto and Hamilton, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chatham, Sarnia, Detriot, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, St. Paul and all places West, and with the steamer CITY OF TORONTO, for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

EXPRESS LINE—One of the Steamers leaves daily at 7 o'clock, A.M. (Sunday excepted), and from Lachine on arrival of 9 o'clock a.m. train, direct for Ogdensburg, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Oswego, and Rochester, connecting with the New York Central Railway for Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

☞ The steamers of these Lines are unequalled, and from the completeness of their arrangements, present advantages to travellers which none other can afford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and the beautiful scenery of the Lake of the Thousand Islands by daylight.

☞ The greatest despatch given to Freight while the rates are as low as by the ordinary Freight boats. Through rates over the Great Western Railway given.

Through Tickets, with any information, may be obtained from the Ticket Agent, at the Hotels; ROBERT McEWEN, at the Freight Office, Canal Basin; and at the Office, 73 St. James Street.
ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.
Office, 73 St. James Street.
July 22. 173



RICHELIEU COMPANY.

Daily Royal Mail Line of Steamers between Montreal and Quebec.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept., the new and magnificent Iron Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place as follows:—

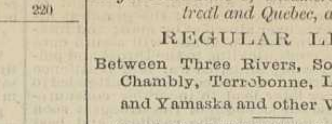
The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SIX o'clock, P.M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SIX o'clock, P. M.

OF PASSAGE.
Cabin (Supper and State-Room Berth Included ... $3.00
Steerage ... 1.00

Tickets and State Rooms can be secured at the Office on Richelieu Pier only.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
J. B. LAMERE, General Manager.
Office of the Richelieu Co., 203 Commissioners Street, Montreal, 15th Sept., 1869. 220



RICHELIEU COMPANY.

Royal Mail Line of Steamers between Montreal and Quebec, and

REGULAR LINE

Between Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, and Yamaska and other Way Ports.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept., the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:—

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J.B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at SIX o'clock, P. M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain R. Nelson, for Quebec, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SIX o'clock, P.M.

The Steamer TROIS-RIVIERES, Capt. J. Duval, for Three Rivers, Sorel, Maskinonge, Yamachiche, River du Loup and Port Saint Francois, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at two P.M.

The Steamer MOUCHE-A-FEU, Capt. E. Laforce, for St. Aime and Way Ports on Yamaska River, on arrival of Steamer Trois-Rivieres at Sorel.

The Steamer VICTORIA, Captain Charles Davelney, for Berthier, Sorel and Way Ports, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at two o'clock, P. M.

The Steamer CHAMBLY, Captain Francois Lamoureux, for Vercheres, Chambly and the Way Ports, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at THREE o'clock, P. M.

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain L. H. Roy, for Terrebonne and L'Assomption, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY at THREE o'clock, P. M.

Passage Tickets for Quebec will be sold at the Office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured by taking Tickets at this Office only.

This Company will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. B. LAMERE, General Manager.
Office of the Richelieu Co., 203 Commissioners Street, Montreal, 15th Sept., 1869. mwf-220

The Ottawa River Navigation Co.

MAIL STEAMERS, 1869.

MONTREAL to OTTAWA CITY, Daily (Sundays excepted), stopping at St. Anns, Oka, Como, Hudson, Point aux Anglais, Rigaud, Carillon, Point Fortune, Grenville, L'Orignal, Majors, Papineauville, Browns, Thurso, and Buckingham. The splendid new fast sailing Steamers, *Prince of Wales*, Captain H. W. Shepherd, *Queen Victoria*, Captain A. Bowie.

A train leaves Bonaventure Street Depot every morning (Sundays excepted) at SEVEN o'clock, to connect, at Lachine, with the Steamer *Prince of Wales* (Breakfast) for Carillon, passing through Lake St. Louis, St. Ann's Rapids, and Lake of Two Mountains, from Carillon, by Railroad, to Grenville, join the Steamer *Queen Victoria* (Dinner) for Ottawa City.

DOWNWARD—The Steamer *Queen Victoria* leaves Ottawa City at 6:30, A. M.; passengers arriving at Montreal, 4:45 P. M.

The comfort and economy of this Line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists

Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets from Montreal to Carillon, valid for one day, at single fares.

Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.

Parcel Express daily from the Office to Ottawa and Intermediate Landings.

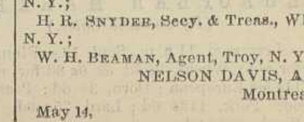
Single, Return and Excursion Tickets to Ottawa and Intermediate Landings may be obtained at the Office, Mercantile Library Buildings, Bonaventure Street, or on board the Steamer.

Single and Return Tickets to Ottawa can be also obtained at the Bonaventure Depot

Market Steamer, DAGMAR, Captain McGOWAN.

UPWARDS.—Leaves Canal Basin, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.
DOWNWARDS.—Leaves Carillon, Mondays and Thursdays at 6 A.M.
R. W. SHEPHERD,
May 8. 109

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND MONTREAL,
Via "ROUSES POINT."
Also, between New York & Montreal Via CHAMBLY CANAL.
Incorporated Capital, $200,000.



Particular attention given to the Transportation of Property in BOND.
L. G. N. STARK, President, 33 Coenties Slip, New York;
N. T. ILLSON, Vice-President, Whitehall, N. Y.;
H. R. SNYDER, Secy. & Treas., Whitehall, N. Y.;
W. H. BEAMAN, Agent, Troy, N. Y.
NELSON DAVIS, Agent, Montreal, P.Q.
May 14. 114

FOR SALE.

ANTHRACITE vs. SOFT COAL.
Eureka! Eureka!! Eureka!!!
THE SECRET DISCOVERED.

Everybody agrees with the *Telegraph*, *Witness* and *The Gazette*, that the inventor should be liberally patronized, who will enable the public to take advantage of the low price of soft coal by inventing and supplying a stove specially adapted for burning it.

The DOMINION FOUNDRY COMPANY beg to intimate that they are now able to furnish stoves in which soft coal can be used, with as good results as the best Anthracite and without any inconvenience from the fouling of pipes or the generation of gasses.

EATON'S PATENT AUTOMATIC VENTILATING STOVES ARE NOW SUPPLIED WITH **WILSON'S IMPROVED FIRE-POT AND VACUUM DAMPER**

And the great problem of burning SOFT COAL in Heating and Cooking Stoves is now fully solved.

Householders will save fuel and secure ample ventilation in their houses by using these Stoves.

The D. F. CO. are also prepared to execute promptly, all orders for heavy and light castings of all kinds. Builders, contractors, &c. will find it to their advantage to give the Company a trial.

Samples of Castings and Stoves can be seen at the City Office, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, No 732 Craig Street; and at the Works, Point St. Charles.
DOMINION FOUNDRY CO. OF MONTREAL.
C. F. HILL, AGENT.
September 1st. 2m-208

New Song.

The Beautiful New Song,
"OUT ON THE ROCKS,"
As Sung by MRS. MAJOR WARREN.
Just re-printed. Price 35c.
HENRY PRINCE, LONDON MUSIC STORE, *Notre Dame Street.*
August 26. 20

1869. IN STORE. 1869.

5000 half-chests and chests YOUNG HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL, COLOURED and U. C. JAPAN TEAS
100 chests FINEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST SOUCHONG and CONGOU TEAS
100 bbls "New Crop" ZANTE CURRANTS
500 bags "Prime" ARRACAN RICE
50 hhds, 50 qr-casks, 500 cases — "Hennessy's" and "Martell's" BRANDY
150 hhds, 500 red cases, 250 green do — DeKuyper's GIN, ex "F Saalfield" and "M. E. Corning"
50 hhds, 250 qr-casks, 50 red cases, 200 green do — "Boll & Dunlop's" Double Anchor Geneve, London proof
20 puncheons Fine Old JAMAICA RUM
—AND TO ARRIVE,—
Half-chests and chests Extra Fine Souchong, Congou, Coloured and U. C. Japan TEAS.
For Sale by HUGH FRASER, 46 and 47 St. Sacrament Street, And 4 and 6 St. Alexis Street.
May 12.

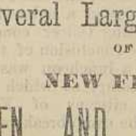
MEYN & WULFF, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, & 351 Commissioner Street, MONTREAL.
JOHN F. WULFF. ERNEST WERNER.
June 15. 3m-141

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

English Grate Coal, Newcastle
Scotch Steam do
Newcastle double-screened
Smiths' English Coke
—ALSO,—
Genuine Welsh Anthracite,
in all sizes, equal to American Lehigh in every respect for house use, and at infinitely lower prices.
For Sale in lots to suit purchasers.

STORAGE.

Goods taken on storage at lowest rates, BOND OR DUTY FREE.
GAGNON, JACKSON & CO., 30 Grey Nun Street.
July 30. 180



TIFFIN BROS OFFER FOR SALE Several Large Invoices OF NEW FRESH GREEN AND BLACK TEAS

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
From Yokohama and Shanghai, ex D LLA AMIE and CHINAMAN,
CONSISTING OF:
Young Hyson,
Hyson,
Gunpowder,
Twankay,
Souchong,
Oolong and Congou
AND
NATURAL LEAF JAPAN.
TOGETHER WITH,—
THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
English and French Groceries
AND
WEST INDIA PRODUCE.
May 11 112

CANADA SUGAR REFINERY, MONTREAL.
John Redpath & Son MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF REFINED SUGARS.
WHITE SUGARS—STOVE DRIED, MOIST, AND CRYSTALS.
YELLOW SUGARS—BROWN AND YELLOW OF EVERY KIND.
SYRUPS—AMBER, GOLDEN, AND STANDARD.
OFFICE: NORTH BRITISH CHAMBERS, HOSPITAL STREET.
March 21. 70

POT BARLEY
Received regularly from the Mills, AND FOR SALE BY ALLAN BOWMAN & CO. 26, FOUNDLING STREET.
August 21. 169

Pure Silicate Soap Liquid,
Manufactured by HODGES & RICHARDSON, *BOSTON, Mass.*
September 3. 1m 210

BANKS.

MOLSONS BANK.

The SHAREHOLDERS of the MOLSONS BANK are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock was this day declared for the CURRENT HALF YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in this City, on and after the FIRST DAY of OCTOBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 30th prox., inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
WM. SACHE, Cashier.
Montreal, 31st August, 1869. mw, f S24Dly, O1 208

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified that the Owner of the following Goods just arrived per SS. "North American," viz., 1 case marked [W] 105, and 2 bales marked [S] 103 and 104, has stopped same in transitu, and that the Bill of Lading of same is therefore not negotiable.
September 1. 208

H. M. MELVILLE & CO, 41 Bleury Street.

EG TO DRAW ATT TION TO THEIR STOC F
FURNITURE
of their own manufacture, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

Designs and Estimates furnished for Furniture made to order.

HOTELS, PUBLIC OFFICES, STORES, &c., fitted up in any style required, on very reasonable terms.

Orders for PACKING BOXES filled with despatch.

FACTORY:—No. 19 to 29 Kempt Street, near the Wellington Bridge.

N.B.—TURNING, SCROLL-SAWING, MOULDING, SHAPING, PLANING, VENERS, &c., for the Trade.
December 39. 1y-321

In the Superior Court for Lower Canada.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

In the Seventeenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Nine.

Present—The Honourable R. MACKAY, J.S.C. No. 2173.

GEOFFROY LEROUX, of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, in the District of Montreal, Trader, Plaintiff;
And
JEAN BTE. FERRAND, son of CHARLES, heretofore of the said parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, farmer, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and Dame ROSE BESSENER, his wife, heretofore of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, and now residing in the Parish of St. Clet, in the District of Montreal. Defendants

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. D. D. BONDY, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of John K. Waters, one of the bailiffs of this Superior Court, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written that JEAN BTE. FERRAND, son of CHARLES, the Defendant in this cause, has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendant, JEAN BTE. FERRAND, son of CHARLES, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *Le Pays*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called *Montreal Herald*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant, JEAN BTE. FERRAND, son of CHARLES, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default against him.
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. C,
u-253

In the Superior Court for Lower Canada.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

On the Seventeenth day of SEPTEMBER, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Nine.
No. 2169.
PRESENT: The Hon. R. McKAY, J. S. C.

GEOFFROY LEROUX, of the Parish of St Ignace du Coteau du Lac, in the District of Montreal, trader, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOSEPH BRUNET *dit* L'ETANG the younger, heretofore of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, farmer, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and DAME JOSEPHTE EKIMBERGH, of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, Widow of the late Joseph Brunet, the elder, Defendants.

It is ordered, on the motion of Mr. D. D. Bondy, of Counsel for the plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of John K. Waters, one of the Bailiffs of this Superior Court, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that Joseph Brunette *dit* L'Etang, the younger, one of the defendants in this cause, has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said defendant, Joseph Brunet *dit* L'Etang, the younger—by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *Le Pays*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the *Montreal Herald*—be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the plaintiff, within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said defendant, Joseph Brunet *dit* L'Etang, the younger, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default against him.
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. C.
224 u S20-21

"STORAGE," Free or in Bond.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE, for all kinds of Merchandize, in those large first-class Warehouses in rear of Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36, St. Nicholas Street. Insurance low. Charges moderate.
Bond 29.
OVIDE STE. MARIE, Warehouseman.
OFFICE,—No. 30 St. Nicholas Street.
September 3. 3m 210

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing by JAMES R. BAKER and EBENEZER POPHAM, under the firm of BAKER, POPHAM, & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts due to the said firm to be paid to HAEUSGEN & GNAEDINGER, No. 56 St. Peter Street, and all debts due by the late firm to be attested to and sent to said Haeusgen & Gnaedinger's Office at once.
J. R. BAKER, E. POPHAM.
Witness—E. H. STUART, N.P.
Montreal, 11th Sept., 1869. 218

STORAGE! STORAGE!! In Bond & Duty Free
COPLAND, PHYMISTER & CO., 19 St. Sacrament Street.
June 28. 152

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the late fire, C. H. BALDWIN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, have removed to Nos. 9 and 11 St. Helen Street, the stores lately occupied by John Rhynas, Esq., and nearly opposite their old premises.
Sept. 11. 1m 217

NOTICES.

CARD.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has leased the premises, No 10 YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, WILLIAM STREET, (near McGill Street,) where he intends to carry on business as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Groceries, &c., &c.

Having had an experience of nineteen years among the Mercantile community of this city, the last nine years of which has been devoted to the

Flour, Grain and Provision Trade,

Will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that all orders entrusted to him will be carefully handled and PROMPT RETURNS MADE. He will issue weekly Circulars to guide the public and country merchants in the movements of this market, and feels assured that those patronizing him will find their interests carefully attended to.

☞ LIBERAL advances made on consignments of Produce.

Cool Cellarage for Storing Butter.
WILLIAM BOOTH.
Montreal, Sept., 1869. 2w-218

NEW SCHEME IN Life Assurance.

A COMPLETE LIFE POLICY.

The ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY has prepared a New Scheme of Life Assurance, securing to Assurers under it the following important advantages:—

Provision is made to grant a Paid-up Policy, for a stipulated amount, whenever an Assurer omits or is unable to make his renewal payment.

The Assured will at all times know the amount of the Policy to be received for such payments as he has made.

His premiums will be restricted to a certain fixed number of years, although his life may extend to a much longer period.

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 25 next birthday can assure £1,000 at death, by payment of £28 11s. 8d. per annum, limited to twenty years; and at the end of (say) five years, he can cease his payments and obtain a paid-up Policy for £250, or five-twentieths of the original amount.

For Prospectuses, Tables, &c., respecting COMPLETE LIFE POLICIES, apply to
H. L. ROUTH, *Agent*, Royal Insurance Buildings, Montreal
September 9. 1m 215

ATLANTIC Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y OF ALBANY, N.Y.,

Issue Registered Policies guaranteed by New York State, thus giving every Policy-holder the security of the State.

All Policies non-forfeitable.

Losses paid PROMPTLY on proof.

No permit required or extra charge for visiting Europe or California.

Life Policies are self-sustaining in 18 years.

All kinds of Life, Joint Life, and Endowment Policies, issued on the most advantageous terms.

JAMES MUIR, *AGENT.*
OFFICE ADJOINING MOLSONS BANK.
September 6. 1m 212

Scottish Provident Institution. (LIFE ASSURANCE.)

HEAD OFFICE: 6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
CANADA HEAD OFFICE: 55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL

Accumulated Fund, £1,500,000 Stg.
Deposited in Canada, $100,000.

ABOUT 19,000 POLICIES ISSUED, SUBSISTING ASSURANCES OVER 6½ MILLIONS.

Its advantages, as compared with other Offices, are *undoubted security*, a greatly larger Original Assurance for the same Premium, and eventually, to good lives, as large additions as where the ordinary high rate of Premium is charged.

Examples of Annual Premium for Assurance of £100 at death (with Profits).

Age 25.	Age 30.*	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.
£1 18 0	£2 1 6	£2 6 10	£2 11 9	£3 5 9	£4 1 7

*Thus a person of 30 may secure £1,000 at death (with profits) for a yearly premium of £20 15s, which in the other Scottish Mutual Offices would assure £800 only. Reports, &c., with full Tables, may be had on application.

CANADA BRANCH.

Local Board of Directors:
ALEX. MITCHELL, Esq. (A. Mitchell & Co.), Merchant.
JOSEPH MACKAY, Esq. (Joseph Mackay & Bro.), Merchant.
JAMES FERRIER, Jr., Esq. (Ferrier & Co.), Merchant.
DUNCAN COULSON, Esq., Manager Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. PERKINS & RAMSAY.

MEDICAL OFFICER: ROBERT CRAIK, Esq., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, McGill College.

GENERAL MANAGERS: **OSWALD BROTHERS,** (*Commission Merchants and Stock Brokers.*)

OFFICE: 55 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.
September 3. 210

A NEW VOLUME.

We have just received from the Press VOLUME SIX of the Mercantile Agency Reference Book' FOR CANADA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NEWFOUNDLAND, MIQUELON AND ST PIERRE,

Corrected to a recent date, and bound in a more than usually convenient and attractive form.

Merchants sending out travellers should no be without one.
DUN, WIMAN & Co., 37 and 39 St. François Xavier Street.
July 21. 127

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Terrebonne.
SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 120.
DME. PHILOMENE DUBOIS, Plaintiff,
vs.
ARTHUR DESJARDINS, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that on the Fourth day of SEPTEMBER instant, Dme. Philomene Dubois, wife of Arthur Desjardins, farmer of St Sophie, has instituted an action for separation as to property, against the said Arthur Desjardins, before the said Superior Court, and the No. 120, returnable the said action the Sixteenth day of the said month of September.
W. PREVOST, Att ey for Plaintiff.
St. Scholastique, Sept. 1869. 1m-192

Rambles in the West.

"All work and no play making Jack a dull boy," that juvenile some few days since started off on a ramble, or rather a trip to a few of the places of interest in Ontario.

Getting on board the morning Grand Trunk train for the West, the bell rang followed by the usual cry of "All aboard," the engine screamed and then moved off. Presently we were out of the smoke of the city, through the Tanneries junction, past Pointe au Claire, to the delightfully situated village of St. Anne's. Here we crossed the Ottawa, and crossing, saw, or fancied we saw, a difference in the colour of the water, from that of the black St. Lawrence. On we sped over the St. Lawrence, soon after which the train came to a halt for the first time at Vaudreuil, a place of some minor importance and the residence of Lt. Col. Harwood, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia. About ten o'clock or soon after, the county of Glengarry was reached where the farmers' crops seemed good. At Cornwall, a stoppage was made for refreshments, and as the Chinaman said, "some catee, some drinkee and others smokee." To be in the fashion this individual got a twisted lettuce leaf, previously steeped in "oil of smoke," but was unable to derive any "comfort or consolation" from the weed. Taking a tour through the trains, on starting, it was found that a number of the Royal Canadian Rifles were aboard, who were being transferred to Kingston. The other passengers were made up of all classes, among them a couple of Yankees who would persist in telling stories which they saw were distasteful to everybody else. Fifty miles more jolting brought the train to a stand at Prescott Junction, where there was a call of "Change for Bytown," but this may offend the Ottawagonians. Taking the Ottawa and Prescott train, to which was attached the engine "Thomas Reynold's," we started, and in crossing from car to car noticed a valuable invention, and one calculated to save many lives, in the expanding and contracting platform laid over the couplers. On we sped towards what was some time since prophesied as the "future capital of Canada." Why such a "Bytown" should have been chosen seems very strange. There are few people who do not know that Ottawa looks like a big straggling village, destitute of any qualifications for a Metropolis, the only advantages it has, being its vast timber limits and water privileges, which can only be properly utilized when the great Ship Canal scheme is put into operation.

OTTAWA

is known best as the capital of the Dominion, and here it is that all the political schemes and dodges are hatched. The Parliamentary Buildings are very imposing, and are situate in what is called Centre Town, on a bold eminence overlooking the Ottawa River and the village of Hull, also commanding a fine view of the Chaudiere or "Big Kettle" Falls. At the side of this eminence, running the entire length of the bluff, is a delightfully rustic walk, along which are placed at intervals rustic chairs perfectly in keeping with the rural grandeur of the scene. Here, no doubt, in the stillness of the moonlight, no one watching save the pale moon and twinkling stars, many political moves have been planned, and the vital interests of this Dominion have depended on those deliberations. The Government buildings are three, in the centre one of which are the Senate Chamber and House of Commons, the Parliamentary Library, etc. In the passages are ranged pictures of men of note forming an interesting and historic picture gallery. The Parliamentary Library is most extensive, in fact the largest in the Dominion, the bound volumes of public documents and records being especially choice, but it did seem as if sufficient care was not manifested in their custody, and it is only when valuable papers or books are hopelessly lost, that the authorities will have their eyes opened to their carelessness. The chambers of the Ministers are tolerably spacious, their furniture is elegant and comfortable. The public offices in the adjoining building are conveniently and tastefully arranged, and as a whole the buildings will befit their object and do credit to their designers. The *Citizen* office was then visited, and here every courtesy was shown by Mr. O'Brien the reporter, and the general manager. The present offices are none of the most convenient, but Mr. Taylor has erected, and has in process of fitting up a large and well planned establishment, in which he proposes to carry on the *Citizen*, the Parliamentary and jobbing printing, together with the stationery and book-binding businesses. The Police Court in this city is not on quite so extensive a scale as in Montreal, but there were several cases of importance pending, one of which was the Shaw murder. All traces of the spot on which McGee lost his life have been obliterated by the fire which completely destroyed Desbarat's office and block. The place from which Whelan took his last leap is not one from which there is a very extended view. It is a close cramped up corner of the gaol, and, leaving aside the attendant circumstances, is not a place where many people would like even to die. The Rideau bridge and the Rideau Falls were in their turn visited, the latter were not in full play, as venturesome man had dared to put his boundaries to the water, and hold the river as it were in his fist. A number of lumber mills obtain the necessary power at this point, and do a tremendous business. One of the mills is erected upon a pile of drift wood and not being founded on a rock' bids fair at no distant date to be completely undermined and precipitated into the river. It was most interesting to watch the different processes undergone by the log, from the time when it seemed to crawl from out the boom to the dresser's knife, until it was stacked with its proper class of lumber. At some distance from the Rideau Falls are situate the celebrated Falls of the Chaudiere. These falls are close to an extensive lumber yard from one part of which a sight is obtained right into the "Big Kettle." The precipitancy of the water here is very great, and the seething and agitation of the great volumes of water hurled into its depths remind one of a huge cauldron for ever boiling. After a visit to Rideau Hall, the seat of the Governor-General, who by the way was not at home, we retraced our steps and crossed the Ottawa to Hull. This place owes much of its prosperity to Mr. E. B. Eddy, the eminent "match-maker,"—Ladies we now make no allusion to your special *forte*. Mr. Eddy employs a vast number of men, women, boys, and girls in his various manufactures. He commences with the monarch of the forest, and reduces him to lumber, pails, tubs, boxes, etc., and even to matches. On the day in question the match making proper was not going on, brimstone and phosphorus not being on the bill of fare. Hands were engaged upon the lumber, splitting match cards, and girls were employed putting up matches in boxes, which they did with amazing rapidity. We then went into the box-making room, where a juvenile contractor and his Lilliputian carpenters were making the wooden boxes in which the matches are packed. Their fingers and hammers were most nimble, as was evidenced by the pile of boxes turned out. We ascertained that the boys averaged from 600 to 1,000 of these boxes per day; for the making of which they received *ten cents a hundred*. Here we have a grand illustration of the greatness of small things and of the Scotch proverb. "Mony a mickle maks a muckle." The foreman of this joiner's shop is a boy of 16. Taking the train, after going the rounds, we came across a joyous wedding party, who said that when the knot was tied it was almost a faint with some of them—that perhaps would be a feint—with them our lot lay as far as Prescott junction. Changing cars, as a matter of course, Prescott proper was after a few minutes gained.

PRESCOTT.

Is a dull, sleepy place, with nothing to commend it to the eye of the traveller but its appearance of sanctity, for it has any amount of churches, and according to common report, excludes from among its inhabitants, all openly bad and vicious characters. The only thing this place has to recommend it, are its Lacrosse players, who certainly excel in the Indian game. The Prescott Railway station is a crazy wooden shanty, which turned out, to one or two traveller's cost, not to have accommodation for persons awaiting the departure of trains. The wharves here are of the "Gothic" style of building, and are full of pitfalls and mantraps. After seeing the "lions" of the place, and there were precious few of them, there still being two or three hours to "kill"—if that word may be used—we crossed over in the steam boat "New York" to Ogdensburg The Trip only cost four pence. We have at length reached for the first time the land of liberty; imagine our feelings on being under the wings of the "spread eagle."

OGDENSBURG

is a thriving town in New York State, situate between the St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie rivers. Its main street is fine and wide, and some of its buildings are very imposing, like the majority of country places, is well blessed with churches and chapels, only two of which in the late civil war proved loyal. Our informant said that these two churches, the Methodist and the Presbyterian, had been most prosperous, and had been compelled to *lengthen their cords and strengthen their stakes*, whilst the others had had hard times to live. Having reached the office of the *St. Lawrence Republican*, and *Ogdensburg Journal*, weekly and daily journals, we were most kindly received by the editor, Mr. E. F. Lytall, who undertook to show us round. "Uncle Sam" is here erecting a magnificent building 60 x 120 feet, of Ohio freestone, to serve as Court House, Post Office, Custom House, Internal Revenue and Pension Offices. When completed, the building will be the finest in the place. It is fire proof, is warmed with steam, and well supplied with water and gas. It is surmounted with a dome made of iron and slate which will alone cost $15,000. The whole building cannot cost less than $200,000 or $250,000. Ogdensburg is supplied with water by means of Holly's system. No reservoir is wanted, the apparatus consisting of powerful pumps driven either by a turbine wheel, or by steam according to the necessity of the case. These force the water into the pipes laid through the extent of the town. The cost of the whole machinery, including three force pumps, driven by water, the building, the necessary piping, and the digging of seven miles of trenches, was only $100,000, in return for which the people of Ogdensburg get daily, under six feet head of water, by means of two pumps only, *two million gallons of water* all distributed through the city. Under ten feet head, the pumps are capable of throwing eight one inch streams of water eighty feet above the pumps. Water can also be supplied at a pressure of 112 lbs. to the square inch. Besides this the Holly system affords full protection from fire. Every hydrant has the capacity of a steam fire engine, and is ready to act instantly. The machinery is all governed by an automaton which is set for ordinary use, say at 25 lbs. pressure to the square inch. A fire occurs. A hydrant is opened near by, which lets the pressure down as necessary. The pressure gauge of the automaton drops and throws off a guard, ringing at the same time a bell in the superintendent's room. This he knows to signify fire or trouble. He then sets the automaton, say to 100 pounds. The automaton hoists the gates and the required pressure is let on. The firemen now apply their hose and have the fire almost at their mercy. After examining this machine we pursued our journey, till at length we came to a butcher's shop in which we were told something was to be seen. The shop is kept by a man named Armstrong. What is their peculiar about it? It is a marvel of neatness. Would that the same could be said of like institutions in Montreal! It is a very hot day. There is no smell or sign that we have entered a butcher's shop. The hooks shine like burnished silver. The floor is laid with enamelled tiles and is as white as snow. The blocks, knives, cleavers, and saws are as clean as you could wish. Where is the meat? A door is opened and we enter a pleasantly cold room, in which we see carcasses and carcasses hanging, and as fresh as you please. This is an ice store house, and is as clean and tidy as the shop. We were told that this was the best kept butcher's shop in the United States. Having had tea, we got aboard the "Prescott," and are soon crossing the St. Lawrence. After rambling a while through Prescott, we start to walk along the track to the Junction, for there is no waiting room at Prescott, where having arrived we fell asleep on a seat, awaiting the midnight train for the West.

(*To be Continued.*)

FRANCE.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 3, 1869.

The Emperor's rheumatic attack, in regard to which such exaggerated rumours had been propagated by interested parties, has so far passed off that his Majesty is able to walk for some hours, every day, in the Park and gardens of the Palace of St. Cloud, and transact multifarious business with Ministers and others. At a recent conversation on the subject of a general disarmament, held in his presence, the Emperor is said to have expressed his readiness to disarm, if Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Italy, would do at the same time, adding "For my own part, I am thoroughly convinced of the necessity for putting an end to the continual fear of war in Europe. I wish to live in peace with my own people, and with all others. In the emulation of populations striving to elevate themselves by the labours of the intellect and by social economy, France will henceforth find a vast field of glory." Dr. Steinberg, physician in chief to the Prussian navy, has been memorializing the Emperor on the subject of the adoption of a common "flag of distress" by all the navies of the world; it is hardly necessary to add that the Emperor has replied with an assurance of his hearty approval of the plan, and a promise to lend his influence for its adoption.

The Empress and Prince, after undergoing a week's enthusiasm, in the way of reception, reviews, visits to Napoleon, sites and museums, to hospitals, churches, &c., and being so tired as to need a little rest, she returned, two days ago, to Toulon, whence they started on their Oriental tour. Chambery being the appointed scene of their first halt. Their reception has been most brilliant at every point of their progress; the populations turning out *en masse*, and giving the most unequivocal demonstrations of their enthusiasm for the Emperor.

The discussion in the Senate, of the report of the Committee on the Senatus-consultum published from day to day in the columns of the press, naturally excites much interest among the public, and deepens the general conviction that the changes now introduced into the constitution are large enough to constitute a sufficient ground for the cordial acceptance of all who desire the peaceful progress of the country; that they are not only very important in themselves, but, even more so, as showing the elasticity of that instrument, and preparing the ways and means of farther modifications, as may, form time so time becomes necessary, in conformity with the legally-expressed desires of the French people. The speech of Prince Napoleon has been as usual, the most striking of all; in the present case, his plain and emphatic declaration of loyalty "both to the Emperor and to his son," and his emphatic affirmation of "orderly liberty" as the aim and glory of the Napoleonic dynasty has been received with much satisfaction. The work of the Senate being nearly completed, it is rumoured that the Legislative Body will be convoked about the middle of the present month. It is probable that the popular reforms recently conceded will be followed by others, in concession to farther popular demands. A petition to the Senate is now being extensively signed in this City, praying that body to accord to the city the right of electing the Municipal Councillors, and the *maires* of the 14th *arrondissements* (wards) of the Capital. Should this petition be successful, the other cities and communes of the Empire will, necessarily, receive the same electoral rights. A movement is also being naugurated in the Departments to obtain an increase of power for the Councils-General, by enlarging the sphere of their attributions.

Lovers of Art will be glad to learn that the 200,000 beautiful objects contained in that magnificent repository the Louvre are being numbered, with a view to the preparation of a complete catalogue. The paintings acquired during last year are a 'Virgin and Child,' attributed to Hans Memling; 'Head of St. John' by Volari; 'Deposition in the Lamb', by Ribeira, a first rate work; 'Sainte Apolline', Turbaran; a landscape by Paul Potter; a portrait by Poussin; three small paintings by Chardin; a portrait of Denon, by Prudhon; and a 'Child's Head', in pastel, by John Russel.

The 56 columns of the celebrated colonnade, deteriorated by the atmospheric rigours of 200 winters are being subjected to a new process which is expected to restore them to pristine beauty.

The commission appointed by the Academy of Science has just reported on the following queries:—'Is the standard metre of the Archives the exact representation of the fundamental unit of the metrical system? Does the kilogram of the Archives represent the unit of weight? Is it possible to afford to those Governments that are desirous of adopting the metrical system, the means of procuring with certainty standards of the metre and kilogram absolutely identical with those two units?' The commission replies in the affirmative to all these questions; and recommends the appointment of an International Commission for the purpose of agreeing on the best means of producing exact copies of the standards in question, the metrical system of France being already adopted by several nations, and being probably destined, in time, to be adopted by all.

The police has hitherto failed to trace out the Vandal who threw a bottle of ink over the new group of statuary by Carpeaux intended to represent 'Dancing,' and which has greatly scandalized the Capital by the Bacchanalian *abandon* of its nude elements. The group will probably be consigned to the interior of some Museum, in deference to the sudden fit of modesty and propriety of the public; but the ruffianly expedient of hurling a great bottle of ink at what, after all, must be confessed to be a very magnificent work in its way, is none the less reprehensible. In order to ascertain how the stains might be got rid of, a piece of polished white marble was covered with ink, was then washed with a weak solution of oxalic acid, and then subjected to the action of a jet of steam. The process was repeated about a dozen times; when the stains were found to have disappeared, the marble remaining uninjured. The same process has just been applied to the injured group, and with entire success.

The cross-fire between the Prussian and Austrian Premiers seems to have come to an end. Count Von Bismarck is to spend a few days in Berlin, to transact some indispensable business; among other things, to appoint a successor to Count de Goltz, the late Minister of to the Tuileries whose death was regretted equally at both Courts. The great Minister will then return to the repose which seems to be necessary to the restoration of his health. King William, meantime, is busy with the Annual Military Evolutions which are keeping him extremely busy.

The Prussian Government is said to be much annoyed by the determination of the North Schleswigers to affirm, by a general debate, their desire to be reunited to Denmark; a movement which, if successful, would not only deprive Prussia of a piece of territory she is very desirous to keep, but might lead to similar action on the part of some others of the recently annexed portions of her present dominion. The Congress of German jurisconsults, at Heidelberg, has just recorded its solemn decision in favour of the suppression of Capital Punishment.

The struggle that has been waged in the Austrian Reichsrath in regard to the Military Estimate, which the Opposition wished to cut down, has terminated in a decided triumph for the Government; a triumph, strange to say, achieved through the leader of the Polish Delegation, who, at the last moment, secured an affirmative vote by showing that any farther reduction of the army would be dangerous for the Empire, and thus securing an almost unanimous vote for the Government, where defeat seemed imminent an hour before. An equally noteworthy sign of the new era on which Austria seems to have entered, is the great movement among the Teheque population for the spread of education among the Bohemian people, for devising means to which important end, a sort of Congress is now being held at Prague.

Among the distinguished foreign guests who have been present at the autumnal evolutions of the Prussian army, the English army has been represented by General Codrington, Major-General Carey, Colonels Lennox, Newdegate, Shute, Cooke and Walker; and Captains Hall, Bridges, and Milligan. Despite his absolutist theories, the King seems to be a great favourite, personally, with all who approach him, even those who do not like his policy being unable to resist the simplicity, geniality, and exuberant kindliness of the hale old man who makes himself so completely the Paterfamilias of his subjects.

A diplomatic war, not likely to lead to anything worse, has just sprung up between the Prussian Government and the Swiss Republic. It appears that certain young citizens of Frankfort, desirous of escaping the Prussian Conscription, have been getting themselves naturalised as Swiss subjects, while continuing to reside in Frankfort. The Prussian Government, informed of this manoeuvre, informed the young Frankfortres, that it was quite willing to admit the validity of their naturalisation as citizens of Switzerland, but that they must forthwith quit Prussian territory. As the young men in question have not the slightest desire to become Swiss anything but but the name, they are loudly complaining of the tyranney of being thus sent away; and are appealing to the Swiss Government to protect them, and to enable them still to reside, as "aliens," on Prussian soil. But Prussia has no sympathy with "aliens" of this description; and Switzerland will hardly think of taking up arms in behalf of the originators of a species of "sharp practice" which, if allowed to become general, might end in leading all the youth of Europe to get themselves naturalised as subjects of Great Britain, the only country in Europe not plagued with the curse of conscription.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are staying at Interlacken, the pleasant Swiss village not unaptly described in a guide-book as "An English boarding-house with streets running through it." The King's health is much better than formerly; the Queen's is said to be rather somewhat delicate. The state of the unfortunate Empress Charlotte seems to be mending; though the accounts which reach us from time to time, in regard to her condition, are so contradictory that it is difficult to ascertain the truth; these discrepancies probably arising from the fact that her state of health varies at times, as in the case of most maladies.

The Carlist attempts in Spain have so nearly died away that Marshal Prim is quietly taking the waters in this country. He caused himself to be escorted to the French frontier with all the pomp and observance usually accorded to Royalty; a piece of vaingloriousness that has displeased many, who contrast his love of display unfavourably, with the extreme simplicity of the Regent Serranno. It becomes increasingly probable that the coming session of the Cortes will witness the offer of the crown to the Duke of Genoa, nephew of King Victor, now being educated in England; and that, to avoid the complications of a Regency, the majority of the young Duke—believed to give promise of a thoroughly noble manhood—will be fixed at the age of sixteen.

The latest rumour in regard to Cuba is to the effect that the Cubans are to purchase their own independence through the agency of the United States, a "dodge" not unworthy of the friendly intermediary, as a step towards the future "acceptance" of the "Pearl of the Antilles," when offered to the Great Republic by its owners.

The Governments of Italy, Prussia, Baden, and Switzerland having determined to undertake jointly the making of a railway by the Saint Gotthard, a conference is to be held at Berne, on the 12th inst. to settle the bases of the undertaking. The Napoleonic declaration "There are no more Pyranees!" will soon be far truer, materially as well as morally, of the Alps than of that more westerly chain of picturesque renown. The Pope seems to be absorbing himself more and more in the preparations for the approaching Council, and in "manipulating" through the ubiquitous agency of the Jesuits, the episcopacies of the various national churches, many of whom are decidedly averse to the leading propositions of the Syllabus, which it is proposed to get erected into "dogmas" by the coming conclave. Another diplomatic battle is just now being prepared at Rome, where the French Ambassador is trying to form a commission to liquidate the accounts between Rome and Italy concerning the division of the Pontifical debt to be assumed by each. The Papal Court refuses to take any ostensible part in the work; but Signor Guidi, Director of the Papal debt, will furnish the necessary documents, and tacitly accept the decisions arrived at by the French and Italian Commissioners. Every one is taking holiday in Italy, which has contributed nothing of interest for a week past, to the political chronicles of the day. Garibaldi's health is much better, and we hear wonders of the crops, the fruit, the herds, he is contriving to raise on the whilom "rock" he has chosed as his dwelling-place.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE Emperor, in spite of all denials, has been ill in a way which alarmed France. The first surgeons have been necessary, and there has been pain sufficient to cause repeated fainting fits. The precise nature of the illness is concealed, but the symptoms all point to a disease which requires the use of instruments, and which is most dangerous to the old. The Emperor is better, but has been ill enough to set all Europe speculating as to the consequences of his death. It might comfort him to know the universal conclusion, that it would be a calamity, but that he is a little too able to feel that form of consolation. The ambition of men placed as he has been is to construct systems so strong that men themselves may disappear without being missed, and this Napoleon has not done. He is his system, and it must perish with him,—a striking testimony to genius, but not to ability.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian Viceroy has answered the Sultan's censure by another expressing profound loyalty "explaining" suspicious circumstances, and offering to visit Constantinople, an offer in which we do not believe. He knows how often the air of Stamboul sows the seeds of illness in dangerous grandees. His explanation is very lame. He retreated, from the Cretan expedition because the cost was unbearable, which was no more his business than it was the business of the Indian Viceroy to protest against the expense of the Abyssinian War; he is only buying ironclads, and so on, to keep abreast of the age, which is exactly what his Sovereign does not want him to do; and as to inviting Sovereigns, he invited them to the Sultan's dominions to see a work belonging to the Sultan. "I asked him to dinner at the Castle," says the butler at Windsor, "to see her Majesty's plate, and taste her Majesty's wine, and how *could* that be an improper proceeding?" Nevertheless the Viceroy yields, and his master has written that he must submit a quarterly budget,—which is impossible; and abstain from laying on more taxes,—which, considering that the Fellahs have barely their skins left already, is easy, but useless. Egypt is a great slave estate worked by a Turkish overseer, partly for his own benefit, partly for his master's but mainly for that of a gang of scoundrels who are welcomed by him as intelligent foreign visitors, and who are really tallymen on a grand scale.

SCOTCH EPISCOPACY.

The Episcopalians of Scotland are about apparently, to admit the laity to some share of authority in the Church. In the Synod of Glasgow and Galloway a motion to admit the laity to vote was carried unanimously, with this singular reservation. The laity are not to vote upon any question affecting doctrine, exactly as if Members of Parliament were allowed to vote upon everything except legislation. Why is not a layman to vote upon doctrine? Because doctrine is nothing to him? or because it is everything to him? or because he is too stupid? or because he is too intelligent? The real reason is because he has not taken an oath that he will only discuss theology with one motive,—to keep it where it was three hundred years ago; but that reason will not be avowed till the laity, put out their claims. Who are the laity? All men. Who are the clergy? Certain persons who think themselves qualified to teach theology, and who, on the whole, practise that profession with endurable, though limited success. That is the layman's faith. He says for it all, and yet he will bear quite tranquilly an announcement that he is prohibited by an exclusively clerical decision from voting against his theological agents on any question of doctrine.

LAY PATRONAGE IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Mr. Hall, the leading tenant in the parish in which the Duke of St. Albans has asked the congregation to nominate a vicar, writes to the *Times* to explain what kind of vicar he wants. It "is not preaching but external conduct which is of importance in the rural discrites. The rule is for the incumbents to look down upon farmers as an inferior class; and where the clergyman is on intimate terms with the resident squire, great tyranny and mischief are often inflicted on the tenantry....Especially are we desirous of finding a vicar who would think it no degradation for himself and his wife to enter our houses as a social, visitor.,' The new patrons want a tea-drinking parson who will, "mix" and be "affable" not only with Mr. Hall but with everybody who voted for him. The desire is natural but that is *not* what the State wants.

A curiously melodramatic story comes to us from Cuba. The Government or a military tribunal acting under its orders—condemned a seaman to death for aiding the insurgents, apparently in the face of the evidence. The man was an American, born of English parents, and both the American and English Consuls remonstrated without effect. The man was led out to execution, when both Consuls stepped before him, wrapped themselves and him in the national flags, and dared the commandant to fire. He reprieved the man, who was finally banished. It was rather a scenic business, if it occured as related, though both Consuls deserve credit for pluck and determination;

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland made a speech on Thursday week, in which he made one remarkable statement. The deposits in the joint-stock banks in Ireland now amount to £20,000,000, most of which, in Lord Spencer's judgment, is the saving of the agricultural classes. If that is correct the fact will greatly facilitate arrangements for a reform of the tenure, for it shows that the farmers possess money which they do not want for cultivation, and which they are content to deposit at very limited interest. Buying off the right to raise the rent might seem to them a very expedient mode of investment, even if not a directly profitable one. How the tenure, however, must be distrusted, when an agricultural community in so poor a country keeps twenty millions out of the soil to place it in banks which give perhaps two per cent interest!

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The "stormy petrel of the Tuileries" is flying abroad again. On September 1st Prince Napoleon made a speech in the Senate, in which he declared that the way to prevent revolutions was to anticipate them; that the Empire ought to burn its ships and declare for liberty; that the bases of liberty were the same every; that he hoped to see the Empire advance in its new course; and that a clause conceding municipal freedom ought to be inserted in the Senatus Consultum. The Prince's speech appears to have created some dismay, it was declared by Count d'Aguesseau "scandalous," and by the Minister of the Interior as "marked by an impetuosity of ideas which ignores all transitional states" in politics. The Prince is supposed to be fighting for his own hand, but many believe that he is only so far Jacobin as all the Bonapartes have been, and that he would be a safe Regent for his cousin.

IRISH LAND QUESTION.

There is a drift visible in the discussion of this Land question. It may arrive nowhere, for until Mr. Gladstone has spoken even the direction of the stream is uncertain; but still there is a drift, and towards a Thirty Years' Settlement, as it is called in India, that is, compulsory leases for thirty years, with rents increasing slightly each year, by an increase arbitrarily fixed, or by an arrangement resembling the commutation of the tithe. Such a measure would pacify Ireland, and one at least of the objections is little ridiculous. It is said that such a settlement only postpones the difficulty. Very possibly. A cure only postpones death. Besides, this particular dose can be repeated and thirty years of peace may change all Ireland. At the same time experience proves that a thirty years' settlement is attended with one considerable evil. For the last seven years the leaseholder will rack the land all he can, so that at the next valuation he may get a low rent. If, however, we could get the system of Hindostan Proper in its entirety, a thirty Years' Settlement, with right of re-entry on the new valuation, Ireland might get along, at least until the labourers grew very strong.

—Hepworth Dixon has resigned his post on the *Athenaeum*. Sir C. Dilke will eventually assume the editorship.

—St. Patrick's good offices some how or other how come to an end in Ireland, a snake has been found there.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

W Bury, Ottawa; Mr Desbarats, do; A O Audy, do; J C Field, Cobourg; Mr and Mrs Drinkwater, Ottawa; W A Scott, Peterboro; Mr Fuller and son, Halifax; Mrs Peters, do; Mrs Clayes and sister, Bedford; A Burns, Sarnia; G Glover, S S "Austrian"; H Kingston and wife, Franklin; Captain Boycott, Toronto.

OTTAWA.

J H Wylie, Almonte; S W Foster, Knowlton; D C Warmand, Toronto; H Humon, Windsor; G L Kibby, Montreal.

ALBION.

Mrs M C & Miss Collins, Bedford; T W Dyas, London; Wrs Wilkinson, St Johns; Miss Wilkinson, do; Mr Killgallin, Montreal.

ST. JAMES.

A McDougall and wife, St. Marys; F W Aylmer, Melbourne; J A Aylmer, do; C E Stephens & wife, Sarnia; M G Scott, do; Miss E Scott, do.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Kennedy's last entertainment, in Mechanics' Hall, at 8 p.m.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.

Silverware and Crystal, at his Rooms, at 2 p.m.

TEMPERATURE

In the Shade, by Standard Thermometer, observed at C. Hearn's Optical Establishment, 242 & 244 Notre Dame Street,

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
67°	72°	70°

Recorded by Patent Register:

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
7?°5	63°	67°7

September 18, 1869.

DEPARTMENTAL REFORM.—The letter which we publish from a correspondent at Ottawa must be taken with some grains of salt as to details. We say this because the secrets of Government offices only come out, like the chigoes which infest the great toes of West Indians, by very careful though steady pulling. If you jerk either the insect or the secret, you break its continuity, and get no more, except at the cost of laying bare the whole of the affected part. This, in the case we are considering, can only be done either by a trial at the bar with an able counsel for the defence, or by a Parliamentary inquiry with a fair force of opposition men on the Committee. We believe, however, in the main that the state of things about the Government offices is only too accurately set forth in this letter. The Reiffenstein business makes it quite obvious that there is something very wrong in the accounting departments of the Government, and we say that without caring whether Reiffenstein be innocent or guilty of the charges which his superiors have brought against him. If guilty, how could he become so without the fact making itself apparent, since the theory of his offence is not that of a sudden fraud discovered simultaneously with the secretion of the plunder, but a long series of malversations? If he were not guilty, how could the books make him appear to be so? We, of course, know that a system of book-keeping that shall make men absolutely honest is still the despair of accountants, and of business men in general. At the same time there are methods of minimizing the risks which are well known in all financial establishments, except that which, from the multiplicity of its *employés*, should be of all others the most efficient—the one presided over by the Finance Minister at Ottawa. The most efficient control is, of course, produced by allowing no payments to be made except by cheque, going direct to the parties entitled to the money, and, again, by accounts closely written up. It is now a long time since all banks and many other large business concerns kept their books on what is called the progressive system, by which every transaction goes to post on the same day on which it occurs, so that correct balances are ready every night. Under such a system there is little time allowed for defalcations or tricks in book-keeping before the period of inevitable detection. If a balance be struck only once a year or at shorter periods it is obvious that discrepancies which the balance should detect may exist from the day after the last balance to the day of the next, and that so far as the books exhibit the state of affairs, no one, except by accident, can perceive what has taken place. Instead of any method of close reckoning, we have, according to our Ottawa correspondent, journals and cash books which are posted only at considerable intervals, and which, during the process of posting, cannot be written up. All this must be read and thought of in connection with the acknowledgement that the Departments of the Government require some considerable reform, and with the utter failure to make the reform, whose necessity is admitted. Some time ago the Government of its own motion appointed a Commission to look into the matter of reorganizing the Departments. We confess that we did not anticipate much result from that step. One of the Commissioners, at all events, was a man who thoroughly understands what is wanted, and in his own business would very speedily put upon an efficient and economical footing the book-keeping of a much larger concern than our Government. But to suppose that he and his colleagues, having no subsequent glory on the one hand nor inconvenience on the other, would make themselves disagreeable to a number of respectable and pleasant gentlemen by reporting that one half of them ought to be discharged, and the other half made to do twice as much work with twice as much knowledge, is to suppose something quite inconsistent with ordinary human nature. Yet every one knows that, substantially, that is the required reform. The details as to who shall go and who stay, who shall be voted hopelessly incompetent, and who shall be asked to make his science available, is something that no commission can decide. That must be the work of the Ministry themselves, mainly of each one of them for his own department. No other persons can have authority enough to direct between conflicting claims, some of which, even when good in themselves, must be arbitrarily set aside, and can only be set aside arbitrarily, if a real reform is to be effected. Nor can any but they have the interest arising out of pride in their work, which can alone support men in going through an operation which is necessarily very painful to all parties. Commissions in these cases to inquire into things which should be best known by those who appoint the Commissioners, are merely tubs for the whale. When we get at the heads of our departments men who, like Mr. Childers in the British Admiralty, will learn for themselves what is necessary, and having learned it, will do it themselves, we may hope for an efficient organization but not before. In the meantime, the patriots who are sacrificing themselves in the Ministerial offices at Ottawa, show their own appreciation of the value of the work which they set the Commissioners to do, by not even attempting to make use of it, by the adoption of the recommendations which were obtained. Instead of any reform of existing departmental management being effected by the appointment of these gentlemen, a new, though temporary department, was created, to supplement departments whose strength was previously greatly in excess of their work. And the result is—it could not but be—*nil*. But, putting system and its defects out of the question, who ever saw the subordinates going on well when the masters were as careless of their business as our Ministers are of all the business that they undertake? When are they in the offices whose duties they undertake to discharge? When can they devote themselves to the business of exercising the *surveillance* which all business requires. Really, when we reflect upon the few cases of scandal which become public in the Government offices, we are reminded of the celebrated saying of Warren Hastings, that reflecting upon the riches he might have extorted from Hindoo Princes, he was astonished at his own moderation. It is manifest that with the heads of departments scattered all over the world, and even when for a few hours at the seat of Government, ready to go three or four hundred miles (east or west), to return thanks for a toast, to puff some colleague, or some great man from abroad, the subordinates have things wonderfully their own way, if their own moderation does not restrain them. We believe that frauds, like those of which Reiffenstein is accused, are rare among our officials. We believe that these officials are respectable, but as a body inefficient in the direction of keeping down expenses. If a few of them are not greatly belied, they are worse than inefficient; but the Ministerial heads of Departments are entitled to no thanks if these few are not many. One of the earliest of the reforms that are required is, that when a man undertakes a department, whose duties he professes to consider as onerous, and demanding high talent, he should give himself and his talents seriously to the fulfilment of these duties.

Laying the Foundation Stone of a new Wesleyan Church.

Yesterday afternoon the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Methodist Church at the West End, was performed in presence of a large number of persons. The site of the new Church is at the corner of St. Joseph and Seigneur streets, where for the last three years has been standing a school-house, in which services have been conducted for the greater part of the time under the Rev. William Shaw, B. A. The ceremony was opened by the giving out of a hymn by the Rev. George Squire, B. A., the reading of the account of the opening of Solomon's temple by Rev. G. McRitchie, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Clarkson, after which Mr. Stewart spoke as follows:—

I will not detain you any longer than will permit of my giving you but a brief history of the Mission in connection with our Church in this part of the city. The Griffintown, or rather South Circuit, has always been foremost in the endeavor to establish Sunday schools, and I may here remark that her School Committee have done good service from time to time in planting nurseries in these places, where they were really needed. The Point St. Charles' effort has proved a most successful one in the extension of Methodism, and I entertain little doubt but that the cause here will grow beyond our best anticipations. Actuated by high and pure motives, the South Circuit determined to plant a school in this vicinity, and furnished the necessary funds to enable a few friends, most of whom are still connected in some way or other with the Church or school, to carry it on. On the 5th of November, 1866, under rather disadvantageous circumstances, we opened the School in a room which had been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. John Smith, until we could secure a more suitable place. We began with something in the vicinity of a dozen scholars, chiefly Smiths, Haskets and Outhets; but I need hardly tell you that the school grew rapidly, and compelled the Trustees, who had at their disposal the amount necessary out of the Church Extension Fund, which I never considered adequate to the real wants of the locality to build the school-house, which formerly stood where we now are. The West End of the city has always been underrated, but I trust that now, we are doing what will meet the wishes of our people in this neighbourhood. The school-house, you all know, soon became too small for the number attending it, and the congregation was rapidly increasing under the ministration of the Rev. Mr. Shaw. This had often given rise to discussing the necessity of building a church; but it was fairly brought to an issue on the evening of the Sunday School Teachers' Anniversary last January, when our esteemed pastor, Rev. Mr. Shaw, brought the matter fairly before that meeting, the result being the offer by Mr. John Smith to be one of ten to contribute $200 each to head a subscription list to raise the funds to build a Church. Among others who placed their names on that list were the Hon. Jas. Ferrier, Mr. John Torrance, jr.; Messrs. R. Campbell & Co., Messrs. Ferrier & Co., Mr. Crane, Mr. Hobson, Mr. William Smith, Mr. Masterman, and others, their names about making up the fund desired that evening. Without going into too many details, which I may have another opportunity of entering into, I will simply add that the trustees took immediate steps to raise money in order to erect the Church. We succeeded, removed the school-house, and rented, for a short season, the Winstanley Hall, in which our services are now being conducted. The result of the effort you have before you, and we trust that in the course of a very few months we will have the pleasure of inviting you to attend the opening service. I might further remark, in connection with the position we occupy in being so near our Presbyterian friends, that I am sure our effort has not been prompted by any spirit of opposition to that large and influential body. Some of our members have taken exception to the site, but it will be conceded that it would have made very little difference had we gone a quarter of a mile either east or west. We have been engaged in the work at this end long before the erection of Churches had ever been thought of by any denomination, and we but meet the wishes of our own membership and friends by building on this site. There is enough room for all, and I am sure it will not disturb the minds of our people should every religious denomination be represented at this end of the city.

The Rev. GEO. DOUGLAS then proceeded to lay the foundation stone which he did with the words, "I lay the foundation stone of a new Wesleyan Methodist Church in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

The stone was then lowered into its place when,

The Rev. GEO. DOUGLAS thought that under so warm a sun it would be eminently improper for him to offer any extended observations, but he would say that he thought as years went on the spirit of proud Catholicity was increasing which could say "Grace to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth." This afternoon the ceremonies of the hour had afforded him the highest satisfaction, and he hailed such occasions as supplying additional and substantial proof of the triumphant advances of our beloved Methodism in Montreal. It was now about seven years since his return to the city and within the last five years it had been his privilege to witness and to be intimately associated with the foundation and opening of five Wesleyan Methodist Churches in this growing city. The present gathering gave hopes within the next five or six years of the founding and opening of five or six new churches in and around the city. Now, no man, loyal to Methodism, to the Church of Christ, to its glorious truths to its stirring policy, to its grand principles and its sanctifying power—No man—no loyal man could contemplate the present gathering without downright satisfaction and gratitude to God. He hailed this gathering with satisfaction because it was in harmony with the cherished, and treasured traditions of the Methodist church. It was now too late to say in the spirit of one proud author that Methodism was only adapted for a certain class. The splendid educational establishments of the church on this vast continent, the streams of wealth being poured into her treasuries, and the talent and political powers so characteristic of her people gave the lie to this. He felt proud to say that in this great Dominion as well as in the United States the conviction forced itself upon every one that the Methodist Church is adapted to the genius of every class. We must not, Christian friends, disguise the reflection which should be one of peculiar satisfaction; that this gathering is in harmony with the earliest traditions that it is in unsion with them in carrying blessing to the humbleist classes and the most neglected members of the society. The spirit of our church is the spirit of Christianity. It is founded on fundamental action and political and social economy addopted to the constitution of the people of this continent. Here he must say that many continental principles and practices are not found, and here the transmission of hereditary wealth and honours unknown. Give him the child of humble but religious parents and he would predict hat there would come from him something that should give character to the commerce, the legal science, and even the ministry of the coming future generations. He need not stop to say more on this fact, which the post of the city had demonstrated without a doubt. He thought no man loyal to methodism or to the interests of the Church, could look on the present gathering without great satisfaction. He need only add that he could, with confidence, say that all money given to this enterprize would be well and faithfully employed, and he would assert that in the future while the building was held in trust for the Conference, no Ritualistic practices should disgrace the enclosure, nor would any divergence from the the plain truth of the Gospel be permitted. If any man stood up to promulgate other than the simple Gospel, there would, he was sure, be no chance for him to repeat it. He felt assured that the same Gospel, which had been the hope of their father, their guardian through the valley of death, their guide to a better world, and the hope and comfort of their children would be believed simply, clearly and faithfully propounded to their children's children through the long years of the future down to the latest generation. He wished God-speed to this glorious enterprise, and that year by year it might be instrumental in adding to the ranks of Methodism. Just before closing he would bear his testimony to what was a historic fact. His worthy friend, Mr. Haskett, was the first to open a class-meeting where the Church is to stand; and the first to open a Sunday School, which he hoped was to go on increasing.

Mr. STEWART then read the following

INSCRIPTION ROLL.

In the Name of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

The corner stone of the West-End Wesleyan Methodist Church, corner of St. Joseph and Seigneur streets, in the city of Montreal, was laid to the honour and glory of Almighty God, with appropriate ceremony by the Rev. Geo. Douglas, Chairman of the Montreal District, and co-delegate of the Canada Wesleyan Methodist Conference, on the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-nine, and thirty-third year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Trustees:—Samuel G. Haskett, William Clendinning, George E. Jacques, James Stewart, George S. Scott, Henry Millen, William Martin, James Patton, junior.

Pastor:—Rev. George H. Squires, B. A.

Resident Wesleyan Methodist Ministers of the city of Montreal for this current Ecclesiastical year—Rev. Geo. Douglas, Rev. George McRitchie, M.A., Rev. George M. Meachem, M.A., Rev. James A. Gordon, Rev. Samuel J. Hunter, Rev. John B. Clarkson, Rev. Alexander Hardie, M. A.

President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, Rev. William Morley Punshon, M.A.

Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada—The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Architect—C. P. Thomas.

Contractors—Stone work—Daniel Wilson. Carpenters' work—Archibald McIntyre. Plastering—Phillips and Wand. Plumbing—Richard Patton. Painting and glazing—Henry Millen. Brick work—Louis Conte.

In this bottle are deposited the following coins:—Canadian twenty cent, ten cent, and five cent silver pieces; a one dollar note of the Province of Canada; a Canadian bronze one cent piece, one British shilling, and one sixpence of the Reign of Queen Victoria, and one-half dollar piece of the United States of America; and copies of the following newspapers and periodicals: The *Christian Guardian*, Montreal *Daily Witness*, Montreal *Herald*, Montreal *Gazette*, the Montreal *Daily News*, the *New Dominion Monthly* Magazine, the minutes of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference for 1869, and the Report of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

Montreal, 10th Sept., 1869.

Rev. Mr. SHAW was much pleased to be present on this interesting occasion. Though he had been for the last few days in the doctor's hands, he had determined if possible not to miss this pleasurable meeting. The sight of so many familiar faces afforded him much pleasure. He enjoyed the recollection of the past, when he had administered to this Congregation the "word of life," but this was no ground for boasting, no credit humanly speaking to any one. The Church could have done with any ready earnest co-worker. Rev. Mr. Squire could testify that the field was white to the harvest, and ready to hear the faithful preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The Church commenced with small numbers, only a class of ten, and that was the class of which Mr. Haskett had been so acceptable a leader. It had now increased to 60, the Sunday school too had prospered, and it had on its books 150 children. He felt sure that this Church would be of infinite good to this portion of the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. He trusted the new edifice might long rear its head as a rebuke of vice, an incentive to virtue, a witness for the truth, a protest against infidelity and error, and he prayed that it might be of great service to this part of the city. He felt that God would hear the prayer offered in heaven his dwelling place, and that the truth proclaimed in the edifice shortly to be dedicated would be a consolation to those who then worshipped in it and to the generations following.

Rev. S. J. HUNTER was in hopes of getting clear of speaking, but now he was called on, would try to say something, and leave time for those who should follow him. No ordinary interest usually attached itself to the laying of a corner stone of a Church especially in this country. To us especially does the laying the corner stone of a new Methodist Church look like a memorial of the goodness of the Great Head of the Church, and an earnest of richer blessings in the future, and while we are true to our Church and constitution, is an index of our prosperity. If we are only true to the doctrines, principles, laws and culture, under which we have been nurtured, it is a proof of prosperity and a pledge—an unmistakeable one—of God's blessing. He had been much pleased with Mr. Douglas's remarks. He knew many doubted the position of Methodism, and many affirmed that it was not adapted to the necessities of the time. He would repel that. It was said that Methodism was unfit for the educated man. Ask where was Methodism's birth-place. She was born in the classic halls of the proudest of Universities. Her founder was one of the brightest classics, who said prize Greek and Hebrew poems. Cook was one of her eminent divines. Her bard "lisped in numbers." The most powerful preacher of his day was Mr. Whitfield, and the greatest theologian of his time was Adam Clark, the man most endowed with the greatest missionary spirit was Francis Asbury. Dr. Coke was born in a university, clothed with science and versed in literature; and scores of our colleges and Theological Institutions affirm that we are not a whit behind the times. After the corner stone just now laid, walls will arise and the building assume a beauteous form. It will be beautiful for situation, the joy of the world just in proportion as God dwells in it. It was not until the glory filled the temple, that it was the Lord's house. The temple had been built, the pomegranates were hanging from the walls, the altars were there to receive sacrifice, the priests performed their sacerdotal functions, and there was the mercy seat, and the veil over the most holy place. All was beautified, but still the temple was not the Lords. The King comes forth. He offers the dedicatory prayer. "Now then O Lord let they word "be verified which thou hast spoken to "David my father. But will God in very "deed dwell with men on the earth? behold "heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot "contain thee, how much less this house "which I have built. Have respect, there-"fore, to the prayer of thy servant, and to "his supplication. O! Lord my God, "hearken unto the cry, and the prayers "which thy servant prayeth before Thee. "That thine eyes may be open upon this "house day and night, upon the place "whereof thou hast said that thou wouldst "put thy name there; to hearken unto the "prayer which thy servant prayeth towards "this place * * * * Now, therefore, "arise O Lord God into thy resting place, "thou and the ark of thy strength; let "thy priests O Lord God be clothed with "salvation, and let thy saints rejoice in "goodness." * * * * "Now when Solo-"mon had made an end of praying, the fire "came down from heaven and consumed "the burnt offering and the sacrifice, and "the glory of the Lord filled the house." After alluding to the blessings which must accrue to the neighbourhood and through it to the world, Mr. Hunter concluded: The house after the lapse of time will fall into destruction, but how many attendants of it through its instrumentality will be raised up from this earth to a heaven of celestial beauty, and I pray God that none of all that are here this day may be missing.

After a few remarks by Rev. Mr. Meachem, the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, 17th Sept., 1869.

The return of Mr. Reiffenstein seems to have taken the authorities by surprise. He came quietly back on Saturday evening and like the respectable father of a family, bound to show a good example to the world, he went to church soberly and religiously, his appearance during service showing that he was much soothed and cheered by being able once more to take down his harp from the willows of his Babylonish captivity, and sit under his own vine and fig tree. But while he was calm others were disquieted. There was fluttering in the dove cot, and alarm at what might be the result. Witnesses were telegraphed for. Mr. Langton, who was enjoying relaxation from his arduous duties, and rusticating not far from the ancient Capital was sent for, but although the operators did their work and flashed the message along the wires, he had no doubt gone a fishing, and Methot's Mills knew not what stream he was whipping, or by what means he could be made an auditor of the news that awaited him. No Counsel had been engaged to secure the conviction of the great defaulter, and it was currently reported that inducements were held out for Reiffenstein to make off again. It was rumoured that the securities given for his appearance had been returned and the bail bonds discharged and that thereupon the defendant had taken to flight. Mathew Crooks Cameron was sent for, as were several distinguished members of the bar, but they had engagements and the Attorney-General was left helpless, the strong impression here being that it is to his desire to do things economically that must be attributed the failure to obtain a thorough investigation into the state of the departments, which no one now believes can be made with any chance of success. Mr. Hilyard Cameron looks calmly assured of smashing up the indictments, and the vacillation and uncertainty by the Crown Counsel as to the course to be followed, would seem to warrant his confidence in the result. And, while saying so, it need not be inferred that the lawyers engaged by the Crown are not qualified for the duties laid on them, but it is most unfair to charge them with the task of drawing up indictments which require so much skill and nicety in framing, on a hurried notice which might be thought too short for the prosecution of a "habit and repute" on a charge of some simple petty larceny in which the offender was taken redhanded. As I write now one bill has been brought in by the Grand Jury, but Reiffenstein has not yet been arraigned. Passing from the trial to the state of the departments which could allow of opportunities for embezzlement, or for charges of embezzlement which could not at once be detected, I may say that the general impression, and there are many reasons for believing it to be a correct impression, is that the books and accounts in the departments are kept in the most slovenly manner, so that fraud could be committed without the slightest chance of detection. It is stated, although the statement seems almost incredible, that coupons when paid are not obliterated, but are put into a bag from which it is easy to take them by any one who can get access to them, send them to a confederate to present and get a second payment. Of course under a proper system of book keeping this could not occur, without being checked, but the entries in the cash book are it is said, posted into the Ledger only once a month, and not very expeditiously then. In the Banks the invariable rule is to post daily so that an immediate check is available, but in the Financial departments of the Government no such excess of precaution would appear to be considered necessary. It is even said that the Ledgers which should be kept in the Inspector General and Receiver General's departments, as checks on each other, have not been written up for twelve months. There may be some exaggeration in these statements but there is no reason to doubt they are sufficiently well grounded to prove the gross carelessness shown in the different departments which should act as a check on each other. The truth seems to be that the deputy Receiver-General, while a concientious and honest man, neither possesses sufficient energy nor sufficient knowledge of his duties to enable him to discharge them fully, and that when he was promoted over Reiffenstein's head, he trusted altogether to him to carry on the business of the office. Mr. Langton has aimed at obtaining full control of all the departments and Mr. Dickinson, the Deputy Inspector General, a good easy man, has allowed him to snuff him out, as it were, and make him a nonentity in his own office. In spite of the excellencies of the Audit office, of the system of checks and counter checks, of all sorts of entries, cross entries and marking, bonds are said to have been paid without an entry being made in the proper books, and there are some curious stories as to the cause of delay in issuing blue books from this department. Without going into very full details, which it is almost impossible to get, and which can only be got at by a Parliamentary Commission, if even by that means, it is sufficient to say that it is generally believed that a considerable sum was made annually by Reiffenstein out of the interest account, by the very simple expedient of making the amount of interest on each different transaction a little less than it should have been, and balancing up at the end of the year, pocketing the difference. It is only justice to the clerks and other officials in the departments to have a thorough and rigorous investigation. They are all in the public estimation involved in the charges of peculation which are freely circulating, while from the very nature of things, it is impossible that more than a few can at any time have a chance of feeding illegitimately at the public crib.

There seems no longer to be a doubt that Sir Francis Hincks, the great financier, is to fill Mr. Rose's shoes. He has already appointed a near relative, it is said, to a place in the Finance department, and will, no doubt, "take care of Dowb." Mr. Francis Jones, member for Grenville, has, it is said, been approached by the Ministry, to induce him to accept the Department of Public Works, an office which he, no doubt, considers he would fill admirably, as he has delivered himself frequently and vigorously on the deficiences of the officials in this branch of the public service; and when Minister he would probably effect mighty changes, and show himself great at engineering. Another version of the story is given, and that is, that the *Citizen* having brought forward the name of Mr. Currier for the office, the *Times*, thinking it necessary to be well informed also, and not knowing anything about the matter, proposed the name of Mr. Jones, who happened to be up lobbying about some little job of his own. The political demise of Mr. Rose leaves your English speaking population without a representative in the Cabinet. Probably, Sir George E. Cartier may think it not necessary to supply this blank, but that is for your people to say. In the meantime, great hopes are entertained that the revived politician may throw off the yoke of Cartier, and that next session may see some curious changes in the state of parties.

LACROSSE.

On Saturday afternoon an interesting match came off between the "Shamrocks" of this city, and the Caughnawaga Indians. The game was perhaps one of the most closely contested that has been played this season. The day was fine; attracting a large number of spectators to the grounds. The first and second games were won by the Indians in 7 and 24 minutes respectively. The third game was won by the "Shamrocks" in 41 minutes; the fourth game in 14 minutes, and the fifth in 5 minutes. The following are the names of the players of the "Shamrocks:" Brown, Stenson, Hooban, McLaughlin, Garrett, Moffatt, Flynn, Highland, Madigan, Flannery, McMahon and Bentley.

CITY ITEMS.

CENTRAL STATION.—There were only 10 prisoners confined in the Central Station on Friday night.

The Superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks the gift of a box of peaches for the use of the inmates from Messrs. Peavy & Co., fruit dealers, John street.

STEALING CLOTHES.—On Friday afternoon about noon, a man was observed by some people going into a yard in Mayor street, and taking clothes from off a line. The man was arrested soon after by the detectives, and identified as Patrick Caulfield, only out of gaol. At the Police Court on Saturday, he was sent down for two months.

KENNEDY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. Kennedy, who has travelled over many a mile since he was here last, gives one of his Scottish entertainments this evening for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institute Library. The Committee of the Institute have been adding considerably to the stock of books, and would do so more rapidly if their means permitted, and there is no doubt that a large attendance at Mr. Kennedy's Concert will add a very gratifying sum to the funds of the Institute, to enable the Committee to carry out their laudable desire to make the Library a great public benefit. It is needless to say anything now of the attraction Mr. Kennedy offers, but it may not be out of place to remind those who have, as well as those who have not heard him, that he leaves next Saturday from Quebec, for Scotland, and it is very doubtful if he will ever be on this side of the Atlantic again. The programme for this evening is well selected and will prove attractive.

POLICE COURT.—Patrick Campbell, 42, carbourer, for stealing clothes, and Joseph Dessautelle, 13, on suspicion of stealing money, were remanded. William Clancy, seaman, for deserting from his ship was sent for trial. Archibald McPherson, 45, for being drunk and staggering on the Canal Wharf was fined $1 or 5 days.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.—On Saturday there were 24 cases on the sheet, including 16 charged with drunkeness. Emilie Renaud, of no occupation, for loitering in the street was fined $10 or one month. Patrick Martin, carter, loitering off his stand, $1. Michael McGreary and his wife, were charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace, the man was discharged, and the woman was fined $2 or 15 days. James Robinson and Thomas Mulhearn, a Scotchman and Irishman were charged with disturbing, the peace in William street. Robinson was amusing himself about midnight, by playing the Bagpipes through the street. He said in excuse, that he was not long out from the old country and "didna ken" the customs of this country. His Honour told him he "kenned" now, and discharged him. Louis Bourgeois was charged with stealing flowers from the Viger Market. He was drunk at the time, he was discharged. Andrew Robinson, a discharged soldier for being drunk in Lagauchetiere street was discharged on promising to leave at once for Toronto. Agnes Jeffry, a respectable looking girl, and evidently well educated was charged with being drunk, $5 or one month. William Jones and his wife Catherine were charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace. William is a very loquacious individual, and was apparently very indignant at the charge made against him, he was fined $2 or 15 days. The wife was discharged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND.

Napoleon's Rumoured Abdication.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A rumour is current here this evening to the effect that Napoleon, on account of the precarious state of his health, will shortly abdicate in favour of his son, but will retain the presidency of the Council.

Sculling Match.

Preparations are continuing for the coming International Scullers' Match between Walter Brown, of Portland, Me., and Joseph Sadler, of Teddington, England, which is appointed for Oct. 7 on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake. Brown has abandoned his American built boat for one constructed by Jewett. He trains with ex-champion Henry Kelly as coach. The betting is now two to one on Sadler.

IRELAND.

The Irish Land Question.

CORK, Sept. 17.—The Farmers' Club has adopted resolutions demanding perpetuity in land tenures; the placing of rents on a fixed basis and the abolition of distress for rent. A National Tenants' League was organized.

Church Synod.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—In the Synod of Armagh a resolution excluding laity from deciding questions of doctrine and discipline has been rejected by a large majority. The Synod has also rejected a resolution looking to representation of minorities, and has adjourned until the 30th inst.

FRANCE.

Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—M. Peretry, one of the members of the Corps Legislatif has written a letter in which he demands that deputies shall re-assemble on the 25th of October, of their own free will, if the Government does not convoke the Chamber according to the Constitution.

SPAIN.

The Strike.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—The strike of workmen at Barcelona continues. It has assumed alarming proportions.

Cuban Affairs.

A decree summoning Cuban deputies to the Cortes and to Madrid will shortly be published. A fleet is nearly ready to sail with reinforcements for Cuba.

The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—The *Official Gazette* of Madrid will shortly publish, by order of Government, a decree summoning Cuban deputies who may have been chosen according to the terms of the new constitution lately legislated in the Spanish capital, to appear and take their seats in the National Cortes. Five war frigates, with other vessels of the navy, are, it is said, to be despatched to Cuba at an early day. The candidature of the Duke of Genoa, son of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, for the throne of Spain, continues to be discussed very earnestly here. His accession to the Crown is regarded as probable. Should the plan be carried into effect, the youthful king will be assisted by a Regency composed of Duke de Montpensier, and Marshals Serrano and Rivero.

TURKEY.

The Turco-Egyptian Difficulty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—The Khedive of Egypt raises difficulties respecting the carrying out of that portion of the official letter of the Sultan relative to budget loans.

PRUSSIA.

Union of German Liberals.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The organization of national liberals of North and South Germany into one party, is projected. The scheme is generally approved, though in Bavaria there is much apparent reserve.

UNITED STATES.

Arrived.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Steamer "Weser" arrived.

Serious Railroad Accident.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The 5.30 New York train, from here, ran into the stock train, owing to the carelessness of the switchman, destroying the engine, and disabling every passenger-coach in the train. Several persons were injured but none fatally.

"PICCIOLA."—Last spring, when the warm sun had chased away the cold nipping winds and frosts, and brought back the cheerful bluebirds and robins, one of the men engaged in the car shop of the Michigan Central Railroad Company discovered, peeping up from a mass of old spikes and truck near the shop the green leaf of a grape vine. The *debris* was at once cleared away, the vine tenderly cared for, and it was not long ere it began to thrive and grow so fast that it needs must be trained up. This was done, and it soon came to be understood among the hundreds of employes that the vine was the *protege* of all, and no rough hand must dare disturb its growth. The men who washed the traveling coaches took care to give the vine a little suds now and then, richer soil was brought and placed around it, and to-day it has climbed up and over the wall of the building for the space of many feet, and there are, half hidden among its green leaves, a score or more of round, heavy bunches of grapes, just putting on their purple tint. A handsome picket fence has been made to encircle the base, and the hand that should be put forth to take one stick away would incur a wrath fierce and dangerous.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND.

Death of the Master of the Mint.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Mr. Thomas Graham, D.C.L., master of the Mint, and one of the most eminent chemists of the day, is dead; he was born in Glasgow in 1805.

Spain and the United States.

LONDON, Sept 18.—The *Spectator* says: The war between Spain and the United States on account of Cuba appears like a moral impossibility, but it is universally believed in just now. In Spain the war enthusiasm there is gathering fast. Sickles' proposition is inconsistent with the precedent furnished by the conduct of the United States in 1861. What with Spanish pride and American sympathies the situation is critical. It is difficult to believe that Spain with a divided people and a bankrupt treasury, one colony in revolt, others to lose, and nothing to win can seriously contemplate war with one of the greatest powers on earth.

The *Saturday Review* holds that if the proposal of Sickles is accurately reported, there is no ground for complaint against America for making an offer to Spain in the character of a disinterested mediator. It is possible that some of those people in Spain who urge the sending of reinforcements to Cuba, desire the absence of the army with a military force only. Can a Regent maintain the power and authority of the Cortes, against the Republican and Carlists friends of Isabella, which might be formidable in the absence of the army, will not save Cuba. Alluding to the desire of the Americans to possess Cuba, the writer thinks the arguments of Mr. Buchanan in favour of annexation, must be more agreeable to their ears, now that slavery has been suppressed; for it would be their true interest to include alien and uncongenial population in the union, is a question for future history.

The Byron Scandal.

The *Times* in an article on the Byron story says Mrs. Stowe admits that she was consulted by Lady Byron only on the expediency of publishing the true account of the separation, and owns that she dissuaded her from doing so. She omits to produce adequate authority for her statement whatever there may be behind this revelation. Mrs. Stowe was wrong in publishing the information which was given in order that she might give her opinion as to what action should be taken upon it.

M. Schlesenger in a letter to the *Cologne Gazette* states that Mr. Wentworth repeatedly assured him that Lady Byron desired the unhappy story of her marriage to die with her and that family. The papers contained no secrets.

The Last Descendant of William Penn Dead.

Thomas John Penn, last descendant of Wm. Penn's family, is dead.

IRELAND.

Riot in Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 18.—A riot occurred yesterday between the party on strike and others who refuse to join them. Both sides were strengthened by their friends, and the riot threatened to become formidable, when the military arrived and, charging into the crowd of rioters, dispersed them. Several persons were injured, but none killed.

FRANCE.

Interview between the Emperor and Prim.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Gen. Prim's second and latest audience with His Majesty the Emperor, was of an hour's duration, the subject matter of conversation affording cause for a very considerable amount of anxious outside speculation. It has been very accurately ascertained to-day that the situation in the Cuba revolution and the chances of its suppression, as well as the probable future of the Island as regards its form of Government and right of rule, were discussed. The Emperor advised, it is said, an amicable arrangement between the Spanish authorities and the Cabinet in Washington, on the matter of the American desire for the acquisition of the territory by purchase, adding towards the close of his remarks his opinion to the effect that if war continued with its present attendant barbarities, President Grant would be compelled to interfere between the contending parties, if only on behalf and for the cause of humanity.

Gen. Prim replied that he was himself personally willing to negotiate with the American authorities, in the direction indicated by the ruler of France, but that Spain and his fellow-countrymen at large remained opposed to such a course.

Napoleon in reply advised Gen. Prim and the Spaniards to imitate in this case his own example and give up Cuba just as he had given up Mexico before it was too late to do so with honor. Gen. Sickles had proposed a new plan of compromise on the Cuban subject. Spain is in an intense state of excitement, blazing and boiling over, it may be said, on account of the news from Cuba, reports from Washington and Paris, and the adherence of Minister Sickles to the policy of "sell, or, perhaps, lose."

The Empress.

The Empress will depart for the East on the 2nd of October.

SPAIN.

The London Press on the Cuban Difficulty.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Times* calls to mind that the first anniversary of the revolution in Spain has passed, and none of the evils laid to the charge of the Bourbons have diminished; they have rather increased. There is greater distress and confusion, and less concord, efficiency, and public security. The policy of the Government in the provinces is reviewed, and its action there contrasted with its action in the city of Madrid. The *Times* acknowledges that all is done for the best, but the conflicting views and diverging tendencies of some of the members of the Government produce helplessness and improvidence among all. There is hardly a ruling man in the whole Government. Such as they are Spain must accept them; the country yields no better, and she must make the best of them.

The *Daily News* says: The question as to an improved understanding between France and Spain remains unsolved; while the latter is impatient of delay the former is sending armaments that may precipitate a conflict. The Spanish exchequer is virtually empty, and temporary loans are resorted at increasingly generous terms. This fact must be considered in estimating the possibility of the impending crisis.

Indignation of the Spanish Press against the American Ministers.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The Spanish press has been in a complete ferment of excitement and indignation since the presentation of Sickles' notes to the Government, some of the journals abuse the American Minister sadly. They say he was sent here solely because he was known to be a strong partisian of Cuban annexation. Sickles emphatically denies the assertion that his mission refers only to Cuba. He insists that he has never broached the questions of the cession of the Island to the United States, but merely hinted that the American Government is willing to interpose its friendly offices for the settlement of the Spanish difficulty with Cuba.

The Spanish Throne.

A proposition to call Prince Thomas, the young Duke of Genoa, and nephew of King Victor Emmanuel, to the throne of Spain, under the joint regency of Montpensier, Serrano and Rivero, is gaining favour. The Spanish frigate "Amasded" is under orders for Cuba.

MEXICO.

Mexican Advices.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The s. s. "Florida," from Vera Cruz, has arrived. She brings dates from the city of Mexico of the 12th inst. Gen. Escobedo had arrived at the capital new lighthouse erected at the mouth of the Coaticoalre River. It is announced that the new Cabinet will be formed by Juarez with Senor. Iglesias, as Judge of the Supreme Court, most of the old members, will be retained. Of the military conspirators recently tried for treason, three were sentenced to be shot and six Sergts. sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. The Railway from the city of Mexico to Puebla, is being completed. Capitulation of rebels at Tamalusa is fully confirmed. Mexican Congress will commence its session shortly at the capital. There is more tranquillity among the people than has been known for many years.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, September 18.—The Governor-General, Lady Young, Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Dr. Tupper, C.B., and a distinguished party, will go to Prescott on Monday morning to meet His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, on his way to the Provincial Exhibition at London.

There seems to be little probability of the trial of Reiffenstein being concluded at these assizes. Mr. Justice Gwynne will have to proceed to L'Original on Monday morning, and the Court will have to rise to-day, consequently the whole matter will go over to the next assizes. The defalcations of P. P. Harris, at Quebec, create quite an excitement. He is well known here, having been manager of the Bank of Montreal for several years.

The Court, after considerable delay, opened at 10 o'clock. Justice Gwynne opened with his argument of the different statutes, which might cover the case, and, after going over the various statutes made and provided; concluded that he was of the opinion that cap. 99, sec. 51, 22 Victoria, will embrace and cover all that is necessary in the case. The prisoner's counsel asked the withdrawal of the demurrer, which was opposed by the Crown counsel, and the Judge consented to allow the defendant to withdraw the demurrer and plead. Hillyard Cameron moved that the four clauses of the indictment referred to be now quashed on the ground that no proceedings were taken before a magistrate, as regards these clauses, Mr. Cameron argued that Reiffenstein had been brought before the Police Magistrate on two charges of false pretences, and not on charges of obtaining signatures as alleged in the clauses.

Mr. Richards, for the Crown, then said that they were not prepared to go on with the case; in fact he admitted that they were wholly unprepared to go on. They had not believed that the prisoner would have returned. He had sent a petition from the United States on Saturday to be relieved from the writ of *extent*, personally, when he immediately came on—much to their astonishment. He said if Reiffenstein were a poor man, and had stolen $50, he would have no trouble in the matter. Mr. Cameron said he was ready to go on with the trial, and it was absurd to postpone it. He called the Government to account in not being prepared, and said they should not have presumed that Reiffenstein would stay away, and ought to have been ready in any event. The presentment to the Grand Jury was were brought in, and they were discharged. Mr. Cameron then applied for bail, which Mr. Richards opposed. The Judge ordered bail in the two pending cases as follows:—Case of larceny, $2,400, in personal security, and two securities in $1,200 each; and in the case of misdemeanor himself in $1,600, and two sureties of $800 each; the bail to be put in before the County Attorney. The prisoner was then removed, and when bail is taken he will be arrested on eight other charges. There are said to be two cases of forgery to be brought up against him—in attaching the name of the Deputy Inspector General to warrants.

It is said the Parliamentary Printing has fallen to Mr. I. B. Taylor of the *Citizen*.

The Great Exhibition of 1871.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851, 5 Upper Kensington, Gore W., 10th Aug. 1869.

SIR,—I am instructed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to transmit, for the information of the several British colonies, copies of the announcement of the first of the series of International Exhibitions of selected specimens of art and industry, which it is intended shall be held in London in 1871. Her Majesty's Commissioners desire me to point out that these exhibitions will be on a comparatively limited scale; that the objects sent from each colony will not be arranged together as heretofore but in their proper classes, and that it is desired that manufacturers exhibit only a single specimen of each object.

1st. Every object which can be exhibited on a vertical surface or wall space will be accepted if accompanied by a certificate from the Government of the Colony where it was produced that such object is considered worthy of exhibition.

2nd. Every producer desiring to exhibit an object which will require for its exhibition a horizontal or floor space must forward to Her Majesty's Commissioners, before a date to be hereafter appointed, a working drawing or photograph of such object, with accurate dimensions and descriptive particulars; on receipt of which Her Majesty's Commissioners will, if the object be considered worthy of exhibition, transmit direct to the producer a certificate of the acceptance of such object, thereby guaranteeing its admission.

3rd. Any producer may, at his option, instead of conforming with either of the foregoing resolutions, send any object to the exhibition buildings for the inspection and approval of the judges selected for the other British exhibitions, and under the same regulations as shall be prescribed with reference to other British goods so submitted for inspection.

Further particulars having reference to the specialities of each colony, will hereafter be sent.

(Signed), HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers.

To the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Post Office Changes.

New post offices have been opened at Bealton, Norfolk; Blaney Ridge, W.O. York; Boyne, Holton; Bramley, Simcoe; Clairvaux, Charlevoix, Colbeck, Wellington; Desboro, Grey; East Magdalen, Megantic; Elimville, Huron; Ferguson Vale, Simcoe; Intervale, W.O. Westmoreland; Marsh Hill, Ontario; Mayfair, Grey; Otter Creek, Bruce; St. Paul du Baton, Montmagny; Trout Lake, Victoria. Offices ceased: Grand Harbour, W.O. County Charlotte, N.B.; Lake Temiscouata, County Temiscouata. Names changed: Big Glace Bay, Co. Cape Breton, N.S., to Port Caledonia; Chisholm, Co. Antigonish, N.S., to Bailey's Brook.

Discount on American Invoices.

The authorized discount on American invoices, until further notice, is 20 per cent.

The Reiffenstein Case.

To show the loose manner in which the case against Reiffenstein is conducted, J. B. Lewis prepared some eighteen indictments against him, and distinctly asked whether they had first payments, and, to make the matter more sure, had it in writing, when it was discovered, just before the case came on, that they was a second payment. P. P. Harris—The sureties are resident in Ottawa. Detective O'Neill has just put in a remand for two amounts appropriated by Reiffenstein, $1,316 50 on the 7th April, and $1,648.50 on the 31st March. This will prevent his getting bail in the meantime. Richards said in Court that the instalment would be nearly $30,000.

FROM KINGSTON.

Volunteer Inspection and Field Day.

KINGSTON, Sept. 18. — The Volunteer Brigade Camp at Kingston, under command of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Troops Frontenac Cavalry, Kingston Field Battery, the 47th Battalion, and 48th Battalion, numbering in all about 800 strong, were inspected on the Duff farm yesterday by Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, Deputy-Adjutant-General of Militia. The inspection and field-day was most successful. The volunteers of the second branch of the service, presented a splendid appearance. The Inspecting Officer complimented the force at the conclusion of the inspection, after which a luncheon was given by the officers in camp, at which a number of prominent citizens of Kingston were present. The camp breaks up to-day.

FROM PERTH.

PERTH, Sept. 18.—Great interest has been taken here this week in the endowment of Queen's College. The subscriptions are now over $3,000. The total of subscriptions are now over $85,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

—A railroad is to be built across the Crimea.

—Dead Trees have been set on fire by the rays of the sun in Georgia this year.

—The Sitka *Times* announces the arrival of a vessel from the "North."

—An American travelling down the clyde from Dunbarton to Glasgow, 18 miles, counted upwards of sixty iron vessels in process of completion.

—Alderman Besley is likely again to be Lord Mayor of London in 1870.

The "Hornet," which was lately detained by the Halifax officials having got away, is likely to sting the Spaniards.

—A New York paper, noticing the illness of a public officer of the city, says that "none would be more mourned if he were to shuffle."

—The family carriage of William Penn has come into the possession of the Michigan Central Railroad.

—A soldier in the Red River country lately swum fourteen miles down the river without a rest.

—A New York paper says that owing to the pressure of room in the office of one of its neighbours, the corps of Cuban correspondents of the latter have moved to an adjoining hotel.

—An English tradesman who has long advertised that he was "selling off," now placards his store with announcements that he is "selling on."

—A Wisconsin man ran into a hornet's nest in his barn and was badly stung. In revenge he took some matches and set fire to the nest, which was destroyed, together with the barn.

—There is a boy in the Missouri Insane Asylum upon whom they can keep neither clothes nor shoes. He eats them all—leaving the buttons and tacks on his plate, probably like fish bones.

—Great abuses have been discovered in the convents of Prussia and Saxony, and rigorous investigation of the facts is to be made. It is thought that most of the Austrian convents will be closed by the government.

—It is stated the Governor-General of the Colony of Victoria will soon marry a near relative of Mr. Cyrus W. Field. The newspapers rejoice that they are to have an American lady in their "White House."

—A traveller, after dining late at a San Francisco restaurant, had a visitation from a deceased friend, and shows in proof thereof a scratch on his thumb where he grasped the coat-button of the vanishing ghost.

—The London *Times* appends this notice to its report of the Norwich musical festival:—

"Mr. Barclay, who gives no address except London, and who has insulted our musical reporter at Norwich by writing him a letter enclosing £20 in notes in order to influence his criticism on some of the performances at the festival, is desired to call at our office for those notes, which will be delivered to him after he has described them, and given their numbers and his address."

—A marriage license issued by a Kentucky county clerk, August 5, 1840, was returned to the office of the clerk by the minister who celebrated the marriage about three weeks ago, after a lapse of more than twenty-nine years, in accordance with the law which requires it to be returned within sixty days after the marriage ceremony is performed. This must take rank as one of the longest engagements on record.

DOMINION NEWS

—London, the little, is anxious to get some one to put up a gymnasium. Naturally it looks for *pushing* persons to do it.

—The Licensed Victualler's Association of London, Ont., has given up the ghost It was not conducted with enough of spirit.

—The deposit of phosphate of lime at Perth, has been purchased by a new company, who are working it vigorously.

—A son of Mr. William Bignell, Quebec, had his arm broken on Thursday afternoon, through the capsizing of a poney cart in which he, with Masters Scott and Reeve, was taken a drive.

—The Quebec and Gosford Railway is being rapidly pushed forward; Mr. Hurlburt has already five miles on the line ready for the rails. He has two hundred and fifty men in his employ on this road. This looks like business.

—A scrimmage among the school boys of Strathroy resulted in one lad having to be carried home wounded severely with bricks and other missiles.

—A handsome young lunatic is imprisoned in London, whose malady sprang from bad stories told his sweetheart, by ill-natured gossips.

—A frame building in Watertown, undergoing repairs, fell on Monday and five men were buried beneath the ruins. All were rescued, but one is not expected to recover.

—In Gloucester, N. S., there is a pear tree more than one hundred and thirty years old. In 1716 it was brought to this country in a flower-pot by Captain Samuel Harrison. It has a fine crop of fruit this year.

—The Wesleyan Methodist church in the Indian village, on Scugog Island, is to be dedicted on Sunday, 26th inst., and on Monday a grand festival and musical entertainment is to be given by the natives.

—On Saturday last, a son of Mrs. Boughner, of Langton, was most seriously injured by a jin for raising timber which fell on him, fracturing his skull and four or five ribs, besides breaking the collar bone in a frightful manner.

EXECUTION OF POITRAS.—The hangman from Montreal, accompanied by an assistant, and their apparatus from Quebec, left this city on Wednesday for Malbaie, per steamer, in order to put into execution the sentence passed upon the unfortunate man Poitras, who was convicted of the murder of a man named Ouellet, near the Moisie mines, last summer.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

—A few days ago George Patient, residing at Lynedoch, was caught in the rod of a threshing machine and made over twenty revolution, with the rod a foot from the barn floor; but he fortuntely threw his arms around the rod, clinging to it until the horses could be stopped. His thigh was badly broken, and he was fearfully bruised, but is doing well.

—On Thursday a son of William Chambers, aged thirteen, while playing with a string at the rod of a threshing machine, was suddenly caught by the wrist and after making several revolutions round the rod, was thrown eight or ten feet, his arm remaining on the rod, completely torn off midway between the elbow and shoulder.

List of passengers per S S PRUSSIAN from Quebec, Sept. 18th.—Mr and Mrs Howe and child, Quebec; Thos Plumb, Fred Plumb and Duncan Plumb, do; T Hawtayne, do; M De Bussy, Montreal; Capt Archdale, do; Mr Thos Cushing and Mrs Cushing, do; Miss Robertson, do; R W Ferrier, do; Miss Abbott, 3 children and nurse, Quebec; Miss Rye, do; C A Cassarina, do; Jno G Jackson, do; Robt Allan, do; T Lemesurier, do; T M Lemesurier, do; Mr Grassitt.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS will assure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS, which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cents per box. r DSW 224

Trade & Commerce.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 18, 7 p.m.

Weather overcast. 3 outward and 1 inward bound vessels to-day. The steamship Dacia outwards at 3:30 p.m. Light east wind.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.

The S. S. "Prussian" sailed from Quebec at 10:25 this morning with 27 cabin and 40 steerage passengers.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.

The S. S. "Anglesia," from Quebec, Aug. 29th, arrived out on the 17th inst.

HERALD OFFICE, MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The weather to-day was unusually fine, being warm and seasonable.

Our wharves are lined with a larger fleet, and shipping is more active since freights have fallen, engagements to Liverpool having been at 6s 3d for grain, and 2s 6d for flour to Liverpool by sailing vessels. There was nothing of importance done in stocks.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Money active and firm at 7 per cent. for call loans; Sterling Exchange dull and nominal at 107½ @ 107⅝ for gold first-class bills. American gold without decided change, opening at 136⅝; advancing to 136¾; closing at 135⅞.

NEW YORK MARKETS

(*By Magnetic Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

COTTON nominal at 30⅛s for Middling.

FLOUR favour buyers; receipts 16,000 brls.; sales 74,000 barrels at $5.80 @ $6 35 for Superfine State and Western; $6.30 @ $6.90 for Common to Choice Extra State; $6.20 @ $6.95 for Common to Choice Extra State and Western; $6.35 @ $7.00 for round-hooped Ohio.

RYE FLOUR active; sales of 150 brls at $4.80 @ $6.35.

WHEAT heavy, and 1c @ 2c lower; receipts 177,000 bushels; sales of 57,000 bush. at $1.45 @ $1.51 for No. 2 Spring; $1.35 for No. 3 do., and $1.56 for Amber Virginia.

CORN 2c lower; receipts 116,000 bush; sales 48,000 bush at $1.12 @ $1.14 for sound new Mixed Western.

BARLEY nominal.

OATS 1 @ 2c lower; receipts 26,000 bush; sales 24,000 bushels at 63c @ 65c for new Southern and Western; closing at 63c @ 63½c.

PORK firmer; sales of 470 brls at $30.75 @ $31.00 for new Mess.

LARD heavy at 16½c @ 18½c for steam; 19½c for kettle rendered.

CHICAGO MARKETS

By Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.

FLOUR dull at $5.00.

WHEAT dull and declined 2c; sales of No. 1 at $1.23; No. 2 do. at $1.18½ @ $1.20.

CORN dull and declined 2c @ 2½c; sales of No. 2 82c @ 83c; rejected at 79c; no grade at 75c @ 76c.

OATS quiet.

BARLEY quiet and unsettled; sales of No. 2 at $1.48.

HIGHWINES dull and declined 2c.

Mess Pork $33 @ $33.50.

LARD 18½c.

RECEIPTS—6,000 brls flour; 90,000 bus wheat; 123,000 do corn; 48,000 do oats; 6,500 do rye; 8,000 do barley; 18,000 hogs.

SHIPMENTS.—4,500 brls flour; 126,000 bus wheat; 158,000 do corn; 77,000 do oats; 4,500 do rye; 4,500 hogs.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, 11 a. m., Sept. 18.—Flour, 25s for red; Wheat, 9s 6d @ 9s 8d for white; 11s for European; Corn, 3s 6d; Pease, 44s 6d. Pork, 112s 6d; Lard, 75s 6d. U. S. Bonds, 83½s 2d.

LONDON, 1 p.m., Sept. 18.—Consols for money, 92⅝; Account, 92⅝; American Securities, quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20's, '62 83¾; '65, old, 82¼; '67, 81⅜; 10-40's, 76. Stocks easier; Erie, 27¾; Great Western, 28½; Ill, 74½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Cotton irregular; Uplands, 12⅛ @ 13; Orleans, 13½ @ 13½; sales, 2,00 bales; 2,000 bales taken for speculation. Breadstuffs quiet; Lard, 75s.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Refined Petroleum.

QUEENSTOWN, September 18.—The steamer "China," from New York, has arrived.

PARIS, 3 p.m., Sept. 18.—Bourse better; Rentes, 70f 92c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18.—Bonds, 87f.

HAVRE, Sept. 18.—Cotton opens heavy, both on the spot and afloat.

DAILY STOCK REPORT.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Buildings, MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

Shares	Paid up	Stock	Quotations	Div.	Div. due
$200	all	Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
£50	all	B. N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$100	all	City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	all	People's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	all	Ontario	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	all	Molsons	books closed	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	all	Merchants'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	all	Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	all	Jac-Cartier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	all	Gore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	all	Quebec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	all	Nationale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	all	East T'nships	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	all	Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	all	Mechanics'	[illegible]	none	[illegible]
50	[illegible]	Royal Canad'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	[illegible]	Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
£20	[illegible]	Gt West R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$200	all	Ch. St. Law. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	all	Do 10 p.c. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	all	Telegraph Co.	B'ks clsd	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	all	Richelieu Nav.	B'ks clsd	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	all	Canadian Nav.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	all	City Pass. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DEBENTURES, &c.

Debentures	Prices	Sales
City Gas Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron Copper Bay Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal Mining Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominion Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominion Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada 6 p.c. cy.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 5 p.c. stg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 6 p.c. stg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 5 p.c. cy.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corporation 6 p.c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Water Works 6 p.c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corporation Stock 7 p.c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harbour 8 p.c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st mo. 6 p.c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champ. & St. L. R. R. 6 p.c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EXCHANGE.		
Bank 60 days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bills 60 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank demand on N. York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Gold Drafts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Rate in N. Y. at noon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Exchange in N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, BROKERS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 4:30 P.M.

	Op'g	Cl'g		Op'g	Cl'g
Gold	136⅜	136⅜	N. Western	77	75¼
Pacific Mail	72½	67½	pfd.	87½	85½
Telegraph	36	..	Wayne	87½	..
N. Y. C.	198	197½	Quicksilver	13½	..
Erie	38½	39	5-20's, new	119	..
Reading	95½	95½	Do old	120½	..
M. S.	99½	96½	5-20s of '62	121½	..
C. & P.	105	106½	M. & St. Paul	..	..
C. & Tol	..	..	Sterling Ex.	108	..
Rock	111½	110½	Interest	7	..

MONEY REPORT.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18, 1869.

Gold opened at 136⅝, and closed at 136⅝. Greenbacks have been bought at 26½, and have been sold at 26½; bought for silver at 75½.

Bank Exchange on New York sold at 26 to 26½.

Gold drafts from ½ prem. to ½ dis.

Silver buying at 2½ and selling at 2¼; small bought at 3.

L. MARCHAND & SON, Brokers.

MONTREAL PRODUCE, PROVISION, AND OTHER MARKETS.

Furnished Exclusively to the "Montreal Herald."

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

MONTREAL, September 18, 1869.

FLOUR ₩ brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra none; Extra $5.70 @ $5.75; Fancy $5.17½ @ $5.30; Supers. from Canada Wheat $4.90 @ $5.00; Western States' Superfine $4.90 @ $4.95; Strong Supers. from Canada Wheat $5.30 @ $5.50; Superfines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal) $4.95 @ $5.00; City-brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat) nominal at $5.10 @ $5.15; Canada Superfine No. 2 $4.50 @ $4.60; Western States No. 2 $4.50 @ $4.60; Fine, $4.30 @ $4.35; Middlings nominal; Pollards nominal; U.C. Bag Flour $2.39 @ $2.40 per 100 lbs.; City-bags $2.45 @ $2.50. Flour market flat,—prices nominally unchanged—only a few small sales reported. Receipts by G. T. Railway, 1,683 brls.; by Lachine canal, 3,861 brls.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—$5.75 @ $6.00.

WHEAT, ₩ bushel of 60 lbs.—Market continues very dull, and in the absence of sales, any quotation would be entirely nominal.

PEAS, ₩ 60 lbs.—Dull,—any quotation would be nominal.

CORN, ₩ bushel of 56 lbs.—No transactions.

OATS. ₩ bushel of 32 lbs—Nominal rate for old 40c.

BARLEY ₩ 48 lbs—Nominal at 65c @ 75c.

RYE, ₩ 56 lbs.—Nominal.

BUTTER ₩ lb.—Good Western, 17½c @ 19c. strictly Choice worth 19c @ 19½c.

LARD, ₩ lb.—Steady at 15½c. @ 16c.

CHEESE, ₩ lb.—May be quoted at 11c @ 12c for good Factories.

ASHES, ₩ 100 lbs—First Pots, $5.60 @ $5.62½ according to tares; Seconds, $4.80 @ $4.9?; First Pearls $5.67½ @ $5.70.

PORK, ₩ brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess $28.75 @ $29; Thin Mess, nominal; Prime Mess, nominal; Prime $21.50 @ $22.00.

FREIGHTS.—Downward tendency; an engagement reported by sailing ship to Liverpool at 6s 3d per 480 lbs. for Grain, and 2s 6d per brl. for Flour.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—No. 1 Wheat weak at $1.26 @ $1.26½ f.o.b.; No. 2 Wheat $1.19½ @ $1.2? f.o.b.; receipts 65,000 bus; shipments, 40,000. Flour dull at $5.30.

Freights, firm at 12c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—No 2 Wheat easier at $1.20½ f.o.b.; receipts, 69,000 bus; shipments, 124,000 bus. Corn weak at 85c f.o.b.; receipts, 123,000 bus; shipments, 159,000 bus.

FINANCIAL.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Gold, 10 a.m. .....136⅞—Exchange.......... 8

Gold, Noon.......136⅞— " 7¾

CLEARED AT CUSTOM HOUSE,

Sept. 17.

Ship Abeona, for Glasgow—Wheat 41,894, Flour 2,000 brls.

Luna—for Quebec and Sea.

Mary, for Till Cove, Nfld—Flour 1100 brls; Butter 280 kegs, Pork 60 brls, Oatmeal 10 do, Cornmeal 10 do, Pease 30 brls.

Brigt Lavina, 320 Hillsboro, Gas Company

SS European, 1799, Liverpool, H & A Allan

Schr Marie Olivine, 1?4, Halifax, J Lord & co

Bk Valkyria, 689, Pictou, H McKay & co

Brigte Rio, 302, Pictou, H McKay & co

SS. Flamborough, 455, Pictou, David Shaw.

SS. St. David, 1631, Glasgow, H & A Allan

Bk Strathardle, 297, South Shields, Winn & Holland

SS Nova Scotian, 1487, Liverpool, H & A Allan

Schr Marie Erzelie, 110, Halifax, P G Charlebois

RECEIPTS BY G. T. R.

Sept. 18.

Wheat, bush	..	Pork, brls	..
Flour, brls	1683	Tallow, brls	..
Ashes, brl	..	Petroleum, brls.	..
Butter, kegs	278	Leather, rolls	..
Whiskey, csks	..	Hams, hhds	..
Peas, bush	..	Tobacco, hhds	..
High Wines csks	..	Cornmeal, brls	..
Oats, bush	..	Cheese, bxs	3?2
Beef, brls	..	Bacon, bxs	..
Lard, br's	..	Corn, bush	..
Hides	..	Barley, bush	..
Oatmeal, brls	..		

RECEIPTS BY LACHINE CANAL.

To 11 A. M. Sept. 18.

Wheat, bu	12398	Tallow, brls	..
Flour, brls	6743	Peas, bush	..
Lard, brls	..	Ashes, brls	83
Butter, kegs	711	Hides	..
Oats bush	..	Beef, brls	..
Pork brls	98	Corn, bus	..
Tobacco	..	Leather, rolls	..
Cheese, boxes	768	Bacon, boxes	..
Lard, brls	..	Oatmeal, brls	..
Rye, bus	..	Barley, bus	..
Cornmeal	..	Whiskey, cks	..
Highwines, csks	..	Hams	..

SEAGOING VESSELS AT PRESENT IN PORT OF MONTREAL.

Names.	Tons.	From	Consignees.
Schr Mary E Jones	132	Trinidad	R Simms & co
Bk Jas. Kitchan	497	Pictou	Master
Brigt Lone Star	208	Cardenas	D Shaw
Schr Canadian	103	Pictou	Morland, W & co
Bk Iona	368	Pictou	Do.
Bk Boomerang	379	Pictou	Order
Bk Emily	334	Pictou	H McKay & co
Sp Spartan	733	Greenock	D Shaw
Brigt Joseph Howe	352	Pictou	H. McKay & co
Ship Bruce	1694	Port Glasgow	D Shaw
Bk E H Duval	681	Liverpool	D Shaw
Brigt Lund	197	Gestemunde	Thompson, M & co
Schr Three Sisters	119	Harbor Grace	P G Charlebois
Bark Lorraine	315	Nantes	D Shaw
Sp Cairngorm	1016	Greenock	H&A Allan
Brgt Nancy	295	Pictou	H McKay & co.
Bk Ancestor	346	Swansea	J G Sidey.
Ship Pericles	991	Greenock	H & A Allan.
Brig Attie Durkee	307	Sydney (C B)	D Shaw.
Brigt Victorie	210	Boston	Tiffin Bros.
Bk J W.	491	Georgetown	Wm Freer.
Schr Mary	114	Pictou	J Lord & Co.
Ship Chippewa	1072	Glasgow	H & A Allan
Ship City of London	510	Liverpool	D Torrance & co
Bk Scotia Queen	413	Pictou	D McKay & co
Ship Geneva	—	Quebec	David Shaw
Ship Carrier Dove	1814	Boston	W M Freer
Brig Atalanta	182	Cow Bay	P G Charlebois
Ship Magnet	1023	Liverpool	Grundell, Woods & co

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVALS.

Barque STRATHARDLE, J Anderson, South Shields, Aug 12, Winn & Holland, gen, 297

SS NOVA SCOTIAN, R S Watts, Liverpool, Sept 4, H & A Allan, gen, 1487

Schr MARIE ERZELIE, A Lemieux, Halifax, Sept 2, P G Charlebois, sugar, 110

DEPARTURES

Schr RATTLE, A Brown, St John's, Nfld, & R McLea, flour, 92

Brigt MARY, W Bernier, Tilt Cove, Nfld, J & R McLea

SS AUSTRIAN, J Wylie, Liverpool, H & A Allan, gen, 1516

SS FLAMBOROUGH, F Telfer, Pictou, D Shaw, gen, 455

Schr PROVIDENCE, A LeBlanc, Antigonish, J Dougall & co, flour, 81

RIVER CRAFT.

Scow St Jean, 60,000 bricks; scow St Pierre, 55 cords wood; scow Appolinaire 60 do do; scow St Gelise, 40 do do; scow Bonaparte, 70 do do; scow Cultivator, 75 do do; scow Union 40 do do; scow Catherine, 62 do do; scow No. 38, 42 do do.

EXPORTS.

Per S. S. *Austrian*, Liverpool.—Rimmer, G&co 22,092 bus wheat; McCulloch Bros 40 kegs butter; T Hobson&co 657 kegs butter, 150 boxes cheese; F Shaw Bros 139 rolls leather; T J Claxton&co 2 cs woollens; R Phillips 20 brls potash; T Carson 588 kegs butter; T J Parkinson 804 do; W C Cochrane 76 do; H & A Allan 46 tins lard, 546 bxs bacon, 5 tubs bladders, 493 bxs cheese; 87 cs sewing machines; 600 pun staves.

Per *Rattler*, St. Johns, N. F—H Dobell &co 500 brls flour, half M staves.

Per *Way*, Tilt Cove, Nfld.—J & R McLea 10 brls flour, 260 kegs butter, 50 brls pork, ? do oatmeal, 10 do corn meal, 25 do pease, 1½ do; 30 do apples, 1,000 cabbages, 1 bale dry goods.

IMPORTS.

Per OCEAN BRIDE, Popham, Master, from Cadiz:—

J W Lottridge&co 10 cks; Colson&L 60 hds 136 cks 94 octares; HJ Bonnallack 10 ?; A Urquhart&co 1 do; W Ramsay&co 6 ? 8 cks; R W Henneker 1 do; PunchenC&co ? Sharpe&S 16 do; A Campbell&co 3 do; K ? do 10 kgs; WF Lewis&co 23 ?; V&S Tempest 5 do; Dufresne&Mc 4 do 6 oct; Clarke&C 8 do 28 octaves; Hombrock&L 10 do; Hooper&B 1 do 2 do 4 do; P McClose 10 do; A Watt 10 do; J Harty&co 5 do; J Somerville 5 do; J Bourgett 14 do; T Patterson 4 do, CJ Bate&co 4 kgs butter, Order 78 cks; J Hope 20 do; F Kingston 1 hhd 7 cks 4 octares; R Davies&co 2 hhds; R Weir&co 8 do; Rimmer Gunn&D 220 do 240 do.

PER LACHINE CANAL.

Per barge *Cruiser*—Rimmer, G & co 5144 bus wheat; D Torrance & co 5,000 do do.

Per barge *Wanda*—A Mitchell & co 488 brls flour; T Hobson & co 213 do do; G Coupar 502 do do; J Mitchell & co 179 do do; J M Young 1 500 do do.

Per str *Passport*—H & A Allan 18 kgs butter; Sinclair J & co 198 catt tobacco; Judd Bros 66 brls ashes; A Milloy 80 brls fruit 425 bxs do.

Per str *Huron*—Crane, B & co 340 brls flour; J E Hunsicker 100 do; T W Raphael 300 do; R S Oliver 100 do; C Hunt 200 do; A Mitchell 84 do; G Denholm 52 brls rye flour; M Hannan 40 pkgs butter; Leeming & C 50 do do; Akin & Kirkpatrick 2 brls potash; J McKay 1 do; F Gatehouse 1 lot stoves; Trudell & Voyer 1 do machinery; A Kirkpatrick 150 brls flour; M Laing 172 do; J Mitchell & co 200 do; C J Cusack 42 do; A Mitchell & co 75 do; R S Oliver 288 do.

Per str *Osprey*—Kirkwood, L & co 100 brls flour; Bank Commerce 200 do; C A ? 200 do; Bank B N America 400 do; T W Raphael 658 do; A Bowman 100 do; Crane & Baird 100 do; H & A Allan for Liverpool, England, 511 pkgs butter 224 bxs cheese 1077 bgs wheat 75 brls pork 22 cses sewing machines; Rimmer, G & co 1 cs spokes; Akin & K 2 brls ashes 13 pkgs butter; T J Claxton & co 2 brls ashes; Sinclair, J & co 2 do do; Merchants Bank 60 boxes cheese; W Carson 23 brls pork; W Yule 3 tbs butter; Ontario Bank 72 pkgs butter; Bank Montreal 172 bxs cheese; B Hopkins 262 do do; M P Ryan 50 do do; W Cavanagh 8 brls potash; Thompson & co 1 cs tweeds; W J McMaster & co 1 do flannels; Mulholland & B 40 coils rope; D Bell 1 cs dry goods; J Mathewson & Son 16 brls grease; Peterson, Coquillette & co 20 stoves and stove furniture 21 empty brls 1 bx 1 cs 10 hhds bottles 4 cks do 2 brls do.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Crane&Baird 100 barrels flour; R S Oliver 100 do; Bank Montreal 200 do; H M Alexander 500 do; Ontario Bank 100 do; Merchants Bank 100 do; R Mitchell 99 do; A Bowman 100 do; Order 284 do; Gibbs Bros 100 do; H&A Allan 46 kegs butter; Bank Montreal 107 do 125 do; Geo Wait 142 bxs cheese; Thos Hobson 190 do;

PER G T R EAST.

D Torrance&co 1,481 pkgs tea; J H Morgan&co 2 cs; J M Dupuis, 3 do; J L Cassidy, 2 bls; A Brown, 3 cs; J Robertson, 3½ bls; L Petro, 1 cs.

PER MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN R R.

S Gelinas, 1 cs; T W Hood, 7 bls; L S Black&T 5 do; J Johnston, 24 do, 4 pkgs; S T Lawrence Glass Co 10 bxs; Sinclair J& co 4 cs; J Taylor, 1 do; Evans M&co 50 bxs, 1 csk; T Wilson&co 3 bxs; Nelson W &co 20 bls.

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

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

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Establishes a new principle of cure of all chronic diseases, and proves to the medical world that consumption and all other scrofulous diseases are curable. This fact has been demonstrated in over ONE HUNDRED cases of confirmed *Consumption*—where one lung in over seventy cases was destroyed and tried up—and in over 500 CASES OF SUSPECTED Consumption.

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

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

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

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

EVERY DAY

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

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

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

CERTIFICATE OF BEAUTY.

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

LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, 1869.

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

SARAH A. TREMONT, Jersey City P. O.

BLIND LADY CURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEO. G. MORTIMER, Commercial Traveller.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT ... per bottle, or six bottles ... all Druggists and Medicine Dealers, and at

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

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