Miss Customs

INSURANCE.

PŒNIX INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.....$1,000,000
Surplus 1st Jan., 1875,.. 1,183,956
Cash Assets.....$2,183,956

Liabilities—$54,183.

Amount paid for Losses during past three years, $3,325,612.

Insurances against LOSS BY FIRE and INLAND NAVIGATION at current rates

LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED.

ROBERT HAMPSON,
GENERAL AGENT,
18 CORN EXCHANGE.
February 18 41

MARINE INSURANCE
Insurance Co'y of North America,
PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
ASSETS.....4,686,212

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....	$966,690 00
United States Government Loan Bonds.....	582,200 00
State of Pennsylvania Loan Bonds.....	334,575 00
City of Philadelphia and other City Bonds.....	305,830 00
Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Canal Loans.....	606,655 95
Cash in Bank & Bankers' Hands.....	462,557 33
Cash Premiums in course of transmission.....	145,371 36
Notes Receivable & Marine Premiums unsettled.....	616,610 43
Loans on Collateral Security, Accrued Interest &c.....	92,016 09
Real Estate, Offices of the Company.....	74,316 80
Total Assets, 1st Jan, 1875,	$4,686,812 98

The Company insures Cargoes and Freights to and from all parts of the world, and issues Policies and Certificates making Loss PAYABLE IN GOLD either in Montreal or by Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., London.

ROBERT HAMPSON,
18 CORN EXCHANGE.
February 18 41

BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS
ROBT. MITCHELL & CO.,
Montreal Brass Works,
Brass Founders and Finishers,
COPPERSMITHS,
Steam and Hot Water Fitters, &c.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Engineers' and Plumbers' BRASS GOODS, &c.,
Of Every Description.
AGENTS FOR
THE BLESSING STEAM TRAP
AND
STOVER'S AUTOMATIC WINDMILLS.

Price Lists and Catalogues to the Trade on application.

St. Peter and Craig Streets,
MONTREAL.
December 16 1y 297

TO ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR
Engine Lathes, Drills Planers &c., &c.
Prices on application.
THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,
9, 11 & 13 *Chenneville Street*,
MONTREAL.
September 21 1y 224

CHANTELOUP,
IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDER.
December 8 y 291

CLENDINNENG'S
STOVES
MADE FROM THE
Finest of Iron!
Latest Improvements adapted to this Climate
SUPERIOR FINISH!
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.
If you wish to save trouble be sure and buy a
Stove that is made in the City.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
W. CLENDINNENG.
October 6 1y 287

HARDWARE, &c.
BLOCK TIN TEA-POTS
(With Fire-Proof Bottom.)
—ALSO—
FRENCH COFFEE POTS.
Another supply of the above just received at
MEILLEUR & CO'S NEW STORE,
652 Craig, near Bleury Street
December 28 1y 308

RECEIVED LATELY
Ex S.S. "VICKSBURG," a third Lot of
Bedstead Cribs and Cradles,
Making our Stock the most complete in the City.
Prices Reduced.
MEILLEUR & CO.,
No. 652 Craig, near Bleury Street
December 1y 308

Window Cornices, Stair Rods,
And FANCY PICTURE NAILS,
At MEILLEUR & CO'S NEW STORE,
652 Craig, near Bleury Street.
December 8 1y 308

NEW MUSIC.
NEW VALSES.
"Thee and Thou".....STRAUSS.
"Interpretationen".....STRAUSS.
"My Fair Lady".....ZIKOFF.
"Burgersia".....STRAUSS.
FOUR CHARMING GERMAN VALSES.
FOR SALE BY
HENRY PRINCE,
305 NOTRE DAME STREET.
January 30 1y 25

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
THE LAW AND THE LADY,
BY WILKIE COLLINS,
Canadian Copyright Edition.
Paper, 75c.; Cloth, $1.
FOR SALE BY
DAWSON BROS.,
ST. JAMES STREET.
March 1 1y 50

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXVII. MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875. NO. 53

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL
Insurance Co.
FIRE & LIFE
CAPITAL, - $10,000,000.
Province of Quebec Branch,
1041 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
Directors:
SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, C.B., K.C.M.G.
A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq.
EDWARD MURPHY, Esq.
CHARLES S. RODIER, Jr., Esq.
ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq.

Commercial Risks, Dwelling and Farm Property taken at current rates.

THOMAS CRAIG, *Res. Sec.*

THE
Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Honble. HY. STARNES, *Chairman.*
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*
ALEX. HINCKS, Esq.,
Sir A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.,
THEODORE HART, Esq.

CAPITAL, - - - $10,000,000

Deposited in Canada under control of Montreal Board, $650,000.

Annual Revenue, - $7,646,208

Mercantile risks accepted at the lowest current rates.
Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at lowest terms.

G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion
April 17 97

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
of Liverpool.
FIRE & LIFE
CAPITAL.....$10,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED.....12,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....5,000,000

Liability of Shareholders Unlimited

FIRE DEPARTMENT
All classes of Risks Insured at favourable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT
Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders.
Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department.

W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH,
Medical Referee. W. TATLEY,
H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents
For the convenience of the Mercantile community, recent London and Liverpool Directories can be seen at this Office
Montreal, 12th February, 1874. 1y 48

The British America
Fire & Marine
Assurance Company.
Established 1833.
All descriptions of Insurance effected at current rates
M. H. GAULT, *Agent,*
Saint James Street.

HATS, CAPS, &c.
DEVLIN'S
FUR DEPOT!
416 NOTRE DAME STREET
The following Goods are now ready for Inspection:
50 Ladies' Cloaks & Jackets,
In Seal Skin, Persian Lamb, Beaver, Plucked Otter and Astrachan.
100 Mink Sets,
50 SEAL SKIN SETS,
50 PERSIAN LAMB SETS
50 ERMINE & GREBE SETS,
SLEIGH ROBES,
IN BEAR, WOLF AND FOX.
DEVLIN'S FUR DEPOT.
November 3 1y 240

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, &c.
ASK FOR THE F. E. CIGAR
The Best Cigar in the Dominion.
HOROWITZ BROS.,
Sole Proprietors,
241 McGill and 3 Bleury Streets.
February 18 1y 41

FRESH HAVANA CIGARS!
BRISTOL BIRDS-EYE TOBACCO!
COPE'S MIXTURE!
JUST RECEIVED.
Cohen & Lopez
Opposite Savage, Lyman & Co.
ALSO,
Corner St. James Street and Place D'Armes.
February 3 1y 28

MAHOGANY,
CEDAR, WALNUT, PINE, OAK, ASH WHITEWOOD, all sizes; also LIGNUM VITAE. Turned work of all kinds. Special orders executed with despatch. Correspondence invited.
OGDEN & CO.,
292 Washington Street, NEW YORK.
September 14 1m 218

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE

POST OFFICE, Montreal, Dec. 8, 1874

DELIVERY A.M.	DELIVERY P.M.	MAIL.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.
		Ontario		
8 00	.....	*a*) Ottawa by Railway	7 45	7 45
8 30	.....	*a*) Province of Ontario	7 45	7 45
.....	6 00	Ottawa River Route	.....	.....
		Quebec.		
00	.....	Quebec by Steamer	.....	.....
.....	.....	*b*) Quebec by Railway	.....	7 00
.....	.....	Eastern Townships, Three Rivers, Arthabaska and Riviere du Loup R.R.	.....	7 00
11 00	.....	St. Remi and Hemmingford R.R.	.....	2 00
8 00	2 30	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke &c.	8 00	2½ & 7
.....	.....	St. John's(Q.) and Vermont Junction R.R.	.....	2 15
00	.....	Shefford and the S.E.C. Railways	.....	2 00
		Local Mails.		
00	.....	Beauharnois Route	6 00	.....
00	.....	Chambly and St. Cesaire	7 45	3 15
.....	.....	Cornwall, Varennes & Vercheres	.....	1 30
11 00	.....	Cote St. Paul	7 00	.....
1 00	.....	Fassett, West	7 00	2 15
10 30	5 45	Huntingdon	6 00	3 00
10 00	2 00	Lachine	6 00	3 00
9 30	.....	Lenoxville	6 00	3 00
9 00	.....	Lambert	7 00	2 15
11 00	.....	Laprairie	7 30	2 15
.....	.....	New Glasgow, Sault-au-Recollet	00	.....
.....	5 15	Terrebonne & St. Vincent	7 00	12 30
8 30	5 00	Point St. Charles	8 30	5 00
.....	.....	St. Lambert, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique and Belle Riviere	7 00	.....
.....	1 30	St. Jerome, Ste. Rose and	.....	.....
.....	2 30	St. Therese	7 00	.....
.....	.....	St. Johns and St. Armand Stations	8 00	2 15
10 00	.....	Three Rivers, via North Shore Land Route	.....	1 30
5 00	.....		.....	.....
		Maritime Provinces		
.....	.....	New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	.....	2 15
8 00	.....	Newfoundland (by Steamer) daily on Halifax, whence despatch is on alternate Tuesdays, counting from 16th June	.....	7 00
		United States.		
8 & 10	.....	Boston and New England States, except Maine	7 0	2 15
.....	.....	New York and Southern States	.....	2 15
8 & 16	.....	Island Pond, Portland and Maine	.....	2 15
8 00	.....	*c*) Western and Pacific States and Manitoba	7 45	7 45
8 & 11	.....	*West Indies.*		
		Letters, &c., prepaid *via* New York are forwarded daily on New York steamer mails are despatched.	.....	7 00
		For Havana and West Indies *via* Havana every Thursday P.M.	—4	2 15
		For St. Thomas, the West Indies and Brazil, on the 23rd of every month.		
		Great Britain.		
		By Canadian Line (Friday)	.....	7 00
		By New York on Mondays, Tuesdays & Saturdays	.....	2 15

a) Postal Car Bags open till 8.30 a.m. and 9.00 p.m.
b) Postal Car Bags open till 2.40 and 9.00 p.m.
Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the close of each Mail.
Street Boxes are visited at 10 a.m., 12.30, 5.30 and 8 p.m.

DUNN, DAVIES & CO.,
OF THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE,
BROKERS
In Stocks, Bonds, Exchange, &c., and AGENTS
FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF
MORTGAGES & FINANCIAL
Arrangements generally.
117 St. Francois Xavier Street

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, Wednesday Evening.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS to-day, $16,903.73.

The Local Flour Market was less active this forenoon, but prices have not undergone any material alteration. The sales of the day only numbered 650 barrels, while the receipts amounted to 800 barels. Spring Extra was dealt in at $4 35 ; strong Bakers' at $4 *a*0, and Medium at $4 50. Wheat was dull and nominal. Corn was offered at 80c, and Peas at 94c, without finding buyers. Oats could be purchased at 42c @ 44c, and Barley at 82½c @ 87½c. In Provisions there was nothing done, and prices remain nominally unchanged. Wheat at Chicago was active, and ¼c higher at 88¾c for March, and 88¼c@88⅝c for April. At Milwaukee Wheat was firm at 91c. Our latest advices from England quote floating cargoes of Wheat and Corn unaltered; not much demand for cargoes of Wheat and Corn on passage and for shipment.

REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Benning & Sarralon sold at their rooms yesterday morning the property facing on Craig street and Fortification Lane, containing 2,830 feet, at $3 45 per foot, to Mr. Henry J. Shaw, yielding $26,910.

THE MONTREAL WAREHOUSING COMPANY.—At the annual general meeting of this company, held to-day (Wednesday) at the office of the Montreal Ocean S. S. Company, the following directors were re-elected:—Sir Hugh Allan, Hon. Henry Starnes, Thomas Cramp, C. J. Brydges and Andrew Allan; Manager, John S. Hall; Secretary, Geo. T. Hanna. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Hugh Allan was elected President, and Hon. Henry Starnes Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, was held at their office at noon to-day. The accounts and balance sheet for the past year were submitted, showing a satisfactory result. The Manager's report was read—it conveys the intelligence of the complete extinguishment of all traces of fire in the old workings, stating the progress made in re-opening. More than half the old works have been recovered; the lower works under water will shortly also be entered; great progress is being made in pumping them out. It is intended in future to ventilate the mine by means of a large fan on the Gulbal principal. A temporary check was experienced a few days ago by the ignition of gas from an old heading; no explosion occurred and no lives were lost. The Manager reports that no uneasiness may be felt, and that he expects to resume work on Monday next. The following gentlemen were then elected Directors:—Messrs. G. A. Drummond, Peter Redpath, Gilbert Scott, Robert Anderson, John Hope, Henry McKay, D. L. MacDougall, Henry A. Budden, and Robert Simmons, in place of Andrew Wilson, resigned. At a subsequent meeting of Directors, Mr. G. A. Drummond was re-elected President, Mr. H. A. Budden, Vice-President and Managing Director, and Mr. Henry McKay, Secretary and Treasurer.

HOG PACKING AT ST. LOUIS.—In the absence of official returns of hog packing at this point this season, the following estimates have been made, which, it is believed, will approximate closely to the actual business transacted:—This year, 460,947; last year, 463,763; average weight, 338; last year, 261.

SUGAR REFINING AT NEW YORK.—A few days ago a large New York firm engaged in this business suspended, with liabilities estimated at from $300,000 to $600,000. The causes of the failure are said to be "overproduction" and "the great decline in the price of sugar." It is a most remarkable fact, and one worthy of consideration, that the cheapness and abundance of some of the necessaries of life are often productive of results such as this. It is very evident that the unreasonably high prices to which many staple commodities are forced by speculators, in the long run prove disastrous to the majority of the those engaged in such operations. If business were only conducted on a purely legitimate basis, we feel confident that both consumers, manufacturers and importers would make larger profits, at least they would have the satisfaction of knowing that these profits were procured in a "fair and square" manner, and that a sudden turn in the market which might enable a few to realize extravagant returns, would not prove ruinous to many minor establishments, which might be less able to sustain the pressure of an unfavourable action. In our own city combinations of this character are not altogether unknown, but fortunately they are not so numerous in the commercial capital of this "model republic." Our merchants and importers generally are willing to wait for any "rise" which may occur in the ordinary course of business, rather than attempt to produce artificial scarcity, and thus compel consumers to pay unreasonable prices for some leading commodities. The members of a New York firm to which we have referred maintain that if they are only granted a few months to arrange matters, they will be able to pay one hundred cents on the dollar after all.

BRITISH TRADE.—The London *Times* of the 15th ultimo, contained the following regarding the condition of trade at Birmingham:—"The hardware trades are apparently less affected by the general depression than other branches of metallurgical industry, though business here is far from brisk. The decline in the value of our hardware exports last month is only 6 per cent or about the equivalent of the fall of prices against a general decline of nearly 13 per cent., and the demand both for home and export is steadily though slowly improving. The only local manufacture which is really suffering is the wrought iron tube trade, and the binding of the guns trade; while there is also a great want of animation, owing to the scarcity of United States orders. Steel toy makers, after a temporary lull in demand, are again hard pressed for the execution of orders, and the light and heavy edge-tool, horse, spade, and hatchet branches are in full activity. In the jewellery and allied trades a very moderate trade, chiefly for the London west end market, is reported. For country and export the demand is exceptionally dull, manufacturers and chains, after a period of exceptional activity, now in rather slack request but as stocks are low, makers are still working full time. The coach ironwork trades, and especially the spring and axle branches, are buoyant, but the demand for saddlery and harness improves rather slowly. The high price of nickel and the development of American competition combine to restrict business in the electro-plate and German silver branches. The brass-foundry trades are all active.

The same journal in commenting on the state of trade at Manchester on the 13th ultimo says:—"The market has been languid all the week, and to-day there is no symptom of change. A good deal of business is believed to be held in suspense till the course of prices can be more fully dependent upon the equities. They are so cautious of late, and the transactions have been so limited, as to make it rather singular that prices here have not given way to a greater extent; and until there is some change in that respect, or the cotton crop estimates are definitely reduced, no great stimulus to business is probable. The accounts from Eastern markets continue to discourage the buyers of goods, and the China shirtings are quite neglected, but the stocks have badly begun to accumulate. Printing cloth is steady, but only in moderate request. Turkey-red goods are more sought after. Prices of all piece goods are nominally maintained as last week. Home trade yarns are barely steady, but any yielding in quotations has not gone further than 1-16d. per lb.

Regarding the situation at Sheffield, the *Times* says:—"The staple industries of the district remain rather depressed, and orders for railway material continue to be light. Some of the old established houses have contracts on hand for rails and tires. Sheets, both iron and steel, are being purchased in the town in considerable quantities for boiler and ship purposes. Work is rather short in the cast steel trade, and in some of the principal houses there is a slight concession in price have to be made in order to secure orders. Some of the engineers and machinists are busy, but the trade is generally languid. On the whole, a fair business for the season is going on in the cutlery trades. Some houses are quite busy in both spring and table cutlery, although this is not the rule, there is a considerable lack of work. In the spring knife branch the demand is chiefly for the better qualities of goods for the home trade and a few of the more distant foreign markets." That paper reviews the market at Wolverhampton, for the week ending the 13th ultimo as follows:—The iron trade is less firm than reported a week ago. Both pig and finished iron have been freely offered at last week's rates, and in some descriptions business has been done at a fractional decline, but generally prices are without alteration. Cinder pig is steady at £3 5s., and all-mine at £5, the latter being a shade easier since last quoted. In finished iron the leading houses continue to realize for branded qualities £10 10, £11, and £11 12s. 6d. per ton for bars, and in the usual proportion for other descriptions. Sheets and plates are well under order, but common sheets are a trifle lower at £12 10s. per ton. In the coal market business is quieter, and both cost and stock are in abundant supply.

FINANCIAL.—There was a much healthier feeling in the money market to-day, although the offerings were not equal to the wants of speculative borrowers. Bankers are of course advancing with great caution, and it is only on the best security and tempting rates that loans are negotiated. Sixty and ninety day loans were done at 12; for shorter periods, at 10 and on call at a lower range than the inside quotation. A small business only, however, was done. Commercial houses have little difficulty in securing accommodation on good paper at 7 and 9 per cent., the ruling rates for the choicest lines being 7 and 8. Sterling Exchange was dull and heavy at 8 to 8¼; there were sellers on the open market at the latter and buyers at to 8¼ for bank and bank endorsed 60 lay bills. There are very few documentary bills offering, rates are consequently purely nominal.

For some time back the premium on gold at New York has been steadily advancing, until to-day it reached 115, being the highest point touched since the "Jay Cooke panic," except once that being on the 23rd of September, 873, when it ranged from 113 @ 115½. Shortly after this gold commenced to decline, and touched its lowest point—106¾—on the 6th of November of that year, since which date the premium has been steady at 110 @ 112. During the past month a higher level has been established, and the question now is whether the market will advance further or recede to its former limits. Regarding this advance, much diversity of opinion exists. Some attribute it to the scarcity of coin. The Secretary of the Treasury has stopped his weekly sales of gold; the Customs duties have depleted the market, and the coin paid into the Treasury has been locked up instead of returned to the open market, as usual, by weekly sales. In addition to this there has been a heavy export movement of specie to Europe for some months back. Since last fall it is stated that about 30 millions of gold has been sent abroad in exchange for 30 millions of American bonds. Some suppose that the German Government have been investing largely in Five-twenties, with the view of shipping them to the States in exchange for gold. Whether these bonds purchased by Germany have been forwarded to America is not known, but the probabilities are that the have, as that country is now attempting to procure as much gold as possible, to effect a return to specie payments. Various influences are in operation at the moment to force up the price of gold, and the subject is creating considerable apprehension in Wall street. Sterling Exchange closed weaker to-day, at 482, and private advices late this evening report large sales at 481¾. Five-twenties are worth 108. Interest rules at 2 per cent. to carry. The Stock market opened weaker this morning for most lines, but recovered slightly during the second and third hours of business, closing however, a fraction lower for almost all the principal securities. Regarding the Pacific Mail Company, this morning's *Tribune* says: "Events are taking place within the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Company which explain the upward course of that stock lately." A proposition has been made in the Board to transfer the control of the Company to Jay Gould. One of the directors states that Gould has already acquired a controlling interest in the Company, holding probably a hundred thousand shares. It is proposed that the new direction should guarantee the Company's debts."

Yesterday's *Bulletin* contains the following:

"During the month a good deal of currency will be shipped to facilitate April settlements, these being made in New England, New York and Pennsylvania among the agricultural classes annually on April 1. Besides, the giving up of circulation by National banks operates as a temporary contraction of legal tender notes, they being turned into the Treasury to pay for United States bonds on pledge there to secure circulation. As this circulation is presented for redemption, the legal tender notes are paid out. But until they are paid out they are held out of use. In the market for mercantile paper the tendency is to firmer rates. An absurd story was printed in the Sunday papers, to the effect that the Ninth National Bank was embarrassed by reason of the suspension of Vyse & Co. The fact is that the bank has a surplus nearly, if not quite large enough, to wipe out that debt, even if Vyse & Co.'s estate should pay nothing. Besides, the Bank has a mortgage executed by the head of the firm last November for $110,000, which mortgage was not, however, recorded until the day of the firm's suspension. It is expected that Vyse & Co. will make a statement at an early day, when a full list of their creditors will appear."

The fluctuations in stocks to-day were—

	10 o'c	12 o'c	2 o'c	4 o'c
Pacific Mail	38¼	38¾	38¾	39¼
W U Telegraph	75	74¾	74¾	74¾
N Y Central	101¾	..	..	102
Erie	27¾	27	..	26⅝
Lake Shore	73⅜	72⅝	..	73⅜
Rock Island	103¾	104	..	103¾
N W Common	41¾	41½	42¼	42¼
Do Preferred	53¾	54½	..	54¼
St Paul	34¾	..	..	34¼
Ohio and Miss	26¾	26	26¼	25⅞
Union Pacific	42⅜	43¼	..	42⅜
C P R	6	..	..	6
Toledo & Wabash	12¾	..	..	12½

The local stock market was quiet this forenoon, but prices for most of the leading ones were firmer, Bank of Montreal being 1 @ 2 per cent higher than at the close yesterday. Although the situation is greatly improved, the outside public still take a very gloomy view of the market and are reluctant to make any considerable purchases, the general impression among many being that the advance now established will not be permanent. We see no reason why any of the leading securities dealt in on the stock exchange should again return to the low points touched within the past few days. There can be no doubt about the capacity of the majority, if not all our banking institutions, to pay their usual dividends for the current half year. Their profits notwithstanding the unusually depressed condition of the lumber and grain trades during the greater part of the past season, are not likely to be much less than last year. Bank of Montreal opened at 183, and advanced to 184 at which sales lots of 100 and 11 shares were placed; at the close of the first hour of business there were buyers at at the latter rate, but no sellers under 185. The demand for Ontario was extremely light, holders offered the stock at 109 without leading to transactions, purchasers' views being 1 @ 2 per cent below that quotation. Buyers of City reduced their price to 104½; there were no sellers at the morning Board. For two lots of 100 and 12 shares Peoples, 55¼ was accepted, being ½ per cent under the rate asked yesterday afternoon. Molsons was quiet but steady at 105½ @ 106½ for buyers and sellers respectively. Toronto could be purchased at 188. Jacques Cartier opened at 103, but steadily declined to 101½; at was the highest bid. Merchants' was stronger at 114, with buyers at 113¾. Eastern Townships was in demand at 120, but there were no shares in the market. Union remains inactive at 103½, and Mechanics at 95. A small lot of Royal Canadian changed hands at 95. Commerce was per cent higher, there being buyers at 130 only, sellers under 130. Ville Marie was held at 101, and Metropolitan at 98. Hamilton was weaker at 95. 82 could be obtained for Maritime, but holders asked 86. Exchange was ½ better, the quotation for sellers being 104½. For Montreal Telegraph 160¾ was bid, without resulting in business; there were no sellers under 161. City Passenger was in the market at 180. The transfer books of Gas are closed; the stock was offered at 134, but there were no buyers over 130. Graphic Printing Company stock was easier at 23. Corporation 6 per cent stock was quoted at 98.

At the Afternoon Board the market for Montreal, Merchants and Commerce was stronger. The last of these, however, closed weaker and unsettled. Three lots of 100, 15 and 20 shares Bank of Montreal changed hands at 184¼, closing with sellers at that rate, but no buyers over 184. The sales effected in Merchants were 20 and 55 at 114. Jacques Cartier was very weak, the sales were 20, 150 at 100½; 100, 30 at 100, closing with sellers at the latter rate, but no buyers over 99¾. Commerce was irregular, 100 shares were placed at 130½; 70 at 130; 30, 20 and 25 at 129¾. For 25 shares Montreal Telegraph 161 was procured, the market closing with buyers at that price, but no sellers under 161¼.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

ONTARIO.

NEW MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.—J. Adam, Toronto, at the office of J. B. Boustead, assignee 12th March; C. S. Crysler, at Morrisburgh, 15th March, S. K. Matthews, interim assignee; F. J. Clifford, at the office of J. McEdward, assignee, St. Catharines, 15th March; E. Cramer, at his office Aultsville, 17th March, S. K. Matthews, interim assignee; S. H. St. Louis dit Velair, Windsor, at the office of J. McCrae, assignee, 16th March. R. Spencer, Toronto, at the office of J. B. Boustead, assignee, 15th March; P. C. Anchal, Ottawa, at his office, 16th March. T. Clemow, interim assignee; J. J. Radford & D. Goyer, Ottawa, at their office, 16th March, F. Clemow, interim assignee; D. Ray, at his office, Lindsay, 17th March; S. C. Wood, interim assignee; J. Hodgkinson, Strathroy, at the office of G. Mansfield, assignee, 15th March; R. N. Lloyd, at Napance, 15th March, W. S. Williams, interim assignee.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.—E. Fawcett, W. T. Mason, Toronto, assignee; W. L. H. Gray, J. M. Wilson, Ingersoll, assignee; S. Goodrich, Zalsler, W. Collins, assignee; W. J. Taylor, A. J. Alfort, Orillia, assignee; T. Stark, J. Bell, Araprior, assignee; A. Anderson & Co, A. W. Murdoch, assignee; N. Caswell, S. Price, Port Stanley, assignee; E. Cudmore, H. Black, Chatham, assignee; W. R. Bradley and E. Barr, J. McWhirte, assignee; S. H. Pearce, Peterborough, assignee; P. B. Owens, J. C. Rykert, St. Catherines, assignee; J. R. Park, jr., and W. Bowman, R. L. McGregor, Windsor, assignee; C. Powney, J. Kerr, Toronto, assignee; J. Meek, S. Price, Port Stanley, assignee; M. T. Rogers, Napanee, J. Fulton, Montreal, assignee; J. Murphy, J. V. Parmenter, Gananoque, assignee; H. Easton, R. S. Appelbe, Milton, assignee; Orr & Speirs, Georgetown, R. S. Appelbe, Milton, assignee; R. H. Leach, J. McEdward, St. Catherines, assignee; O. Ormiston, L. R. Dobie, Owen Sound, assignee; W. Chapman, J. F. Matthewson, Collingwood, assignee; N. Davenport, J. Fair, Montreal, assignee; E. B. Holt, J. B. Boustead, Toronto, assignee; A. Cooper, A. Davidson, Hamilton, assignee.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED FOR PAYMENT.—G. M. Ogle, 20th March; A. & B. Kidd, Peterborough 23rd March.

APPOINTMENTS FOR DISCHARGE.—H. Gills, Toronto, 5th April; S. Eckardt, York, 6th April, G. M. Woods, Napanee, 29th March; P. B. Ownes, St. Catherines, 31st March; T. McTaggart, Lindsay, 31st March; F. A. & J. Brennan, St. Catherines, 1st April; W. Brownlow, Guelph, 4th March.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.—Against James Jamieson; against R. B. Orr.

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

FLOUR—Receipts, 800 barrels; sales 650 do; market dull. Wheat in Chicago was quoted 4c higher. English advices this morning quote floating cargoes of Wheat and Corn unaltered. Not much demand for cargoes of Wheat and Corn on passage for shipment.

Very little demand on 'Change this forenoon; business was dull and yesterday's rates remain unchanged. Sales reported were: 70 barrels Superior Extra at $4 35; 200 barrels Strong Bakers' at $4 60; 300 do do Medium at $4 50.

FLOUR per bbl 196 lbs—

	$ c	$ c
Superior Extra	4 20	@ 5 00
Extra Superfine	4 70	@ 4 75
Fancy	4 50	@ 4 60
Spring Extra	4 35	@ 4 40
Superfine	4 10	@ 4 15
Strong Bakers'	4 50	@ 4 75
Fine	3 75	@ 3 85
Middlings	3 60	@ 3 70
Pollards	3 00	@ 3 25
U C Bag Flour per 100 lbs	2 10	@ 2 20
City Bags [delivered]	2 32½	@ 2 35

OATMEAL—Quiet at $5 20 @ $5 50.

WHEAT—Nominal.

CORN—Quiet at 80c.

PEAS—Quiet at 94c.

OATS—Quiet; 42c @ 44c for new.

BARLEY—Quiet at 82½c @ 87½c.

BUTTER—Dull. Rates are 20c @ 23c for tubs and firkins. Roll at 22c.

CHEESE—14c @ 14½c for Good to Choice.

PORK—$21 50 @ $22 00 for Inspected New Mess, and $20 00 @ $20 50 for Thin.

LARD—Quiet; Tierces, 14c; Pails, 15c.

ASHES—Pots, Firsts at $5; Seconds at $5 80. Pearls quiet; Firsts, $6.70 @ $6.75.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet at $8 20 @ $8 40.

CHICAGO, March 3, 9:35 a.m.—Wheat active and higher at 86½c for March; 88¼ @ 88¾c for April. Receipts—Flour, 5,600 brls; Wheat, 45,000 bush; Corn, 45,000; Oats, 150,000 do; Rye, 1,000 do; Barley, 8,000 do; Dressed Hogs, 3,422. Shipments—Flour, 4,600 brls; Wheat, 4,000 bush; Corn, 8,000 do; Oats, 5,000 do; Rye, 385 do; Barley, 3,000 bush; Dressed Hogs, 882.

MILWAUKEE, March 3, 9:40 a.m.—Wheat firm at 91c; 87½c for No. 2 88¾c for April; 92½c for May. Receipts, 30,000 bush; shipments, 3,000 do.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE FOR PAST 24 HOURS.—March 3, G. T. R.—Leather 476; Butter, 374; Flour, 800; Ashes, 58; Wheat, 9,000; Pork, 284; Dressed Hogs, 74; High Wines 52; Whiskey, 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, March 3 — 3 p.m.—MONETARY—Erie preferred, 40. 3 p.m.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from bank on balance to-day is £54,8.0.

PROVISIONS—Tallow, 39s 7½d @ 40s. Refined Petroleum, 11½d @ 11¾d per gallon.

LIVERPOOL, March 3, 12:30 p.m.—COTTON—Firm: Uplands, 7¼d @ 8¼; Orleans, 8¼d.

PROVISIONS—3 p.m.—Bacon 38s 6d for short clear middles.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum, 31¾ francs for fine pale American.

PARIS, March 3.—MONETARY—Rents, 65f.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, March 3.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher. No. 1 Spring, 93c; No. 2 do 87½c @ 87¾c; No. 3 Spring, 83c; No. 4 do, 80c @ 81c; No. 2 Red Winter, 88¾c for April; 92¾c for May; No. 3 do, 85c @ 85½c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 mixed for April, 46c @ 46¼c for spot and April; No. 2 do for May; rejected, 40c bid for April; 7½c bid for May; rejected goods; 41c bid. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley—Extreme prices and unchanged. Provisions—Pork, No. 2 Spring, $9 95 @ $10 05 for spot; $10 02½ @ 10 04 for April. Meats quiet and weak. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; Wheat, 46,000 bush; Corn, 45,00 do; Oats, 15,000 do; Barley, 8,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 brls; Wheat, 16,000 bush; Corn, 6,000 do; Oats, 5,000 do; Barley, 3,000 do.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower and in fair demand at $9 85 @ $10 10 for spot or March; $10 02½ @ $10 32½ for April; $8 80 @ $9 00 for May. Lard lower and in fair demand at $13 15 @ $13 21 for spot; $13 3 @ $13 40 for April; $13 45 for May. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders 6c; Short Rib Middles 9¼c @ 9½c for Short Clear Middles; 9¾ for a loose spot or March. Dressed Hogs—Nothing doing. Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 3,789.

WHISKEY—Panics say it difficult to get accurate quotations; reported yesterday at 97c; to-day, $1 09; held at $1.

NEW YORK, March 3, p.m.—MONETARY—Telegraph, 75; 4 P. M., 38; Amex, 60; Treasury 5's, 109 bid, 52; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 34½; Erie, 27; St. Joe, 21½; Do pd, 28; Harl, 125; U Shore, 73½; Omaha, 26; Pan, 122½; Wabash, 12½; P. F. O., 43; Gold, 15. Used at 14; Exchange 82 @ 86. Stocks clod dull and steady.

FLOUR—Firm and in fair demand; receipts, 14,000 brls; sales 11,000 brls; prices unchanged. Rye Flour dull; prices unchanged. sales, 2,0 brls, at $4 @ $5 70.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 32,000 bush; sales, 58,000 do at $1 19 @ $1 22 for No 2 Chicago; $1 13 @ $1 14 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 10 @ $1 09 for No. 1 Spring; $1 24 @ $1 26 for White Red Western; $1 26 @ $1 27 for Amber. Rye dull; receipts, none; sales, none. Corn dull, prices without decided change; reipts, 3,000 bush; sales, 31,000 do at 83c for eastern Mixed; 84c for do Yellow. Barley quiet and heavy; stocks have badly begun to accumulate. Printing cloth is steady, but only in moderate request. Turkey-red goods are more sought after. Prices of all piece goods are nominally maintained as last week. Home trade yarns are barely steady, but any yielding in quotations has not gone further than 1-16d. per lb.

Regarding

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF THE
TRADE AND COMMERCE
OF
MONTREAL
FOR 1874.

Mr. MATTINGLY has, as in former years, purchased the right to publish in

PAMPHLET FORM

The Annual Review of the Trade of this Port,

which he proposes to circulate, as usual, FREE in every part of the United States and Canada and also the leading Ports in Great Britain.

PENNY, WILSON & CO.
February 25 47

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4.

APPOINTMENTS.

Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p.m.

SEE FOURTH PAGE FOR

Mr. Cartwright's Amendment
Intercolonial Railway Accounts
The Insolvency Bill
Body-Stealing in Roman Catholic Cemetery

SUMMARY.

The return match between the Irish and American riflemen comes off in Ireland on the 29th of June next.

The Pope is going to create new dioceses in the United States, or else raise the present ones to Metropolitan Sees.

The end of the session of the United States Congress is at hand; the President was busy last night examining bills as soon as they passed.

A Hamilton despatch says the heaviest snow storm of the season set in yesterday afternoon; the railways are much interfered with, and the streets blocked by snow drifts.

The steamer Gothenburg has been wrecked off the Fourneaux Isles, between Van Diemen's Land and Australia. There were 120 souls on board, only four of whom are known to be saved. Amongst the cargo was three thousand ounces of gold.

THE BAIE VERTE CANAL.—The discussion which took place in Parliament respecting this work will probably leave on the public mind an opinion much more like that of the Premier than like that either of the hot advocates for, or of the violent opponents of the canal. An inspection of the map certainly gives the idea that a canal between the Straits of Northumberland and the Bay of Fundy must open a very short cut for a large number of vessels bound to St. John or American ports. Ships from the river St. Lawrence, and probably from all ports as far eastward as the western end of the Gut of Canso, must naturally avail themselves of such a passage, for it can be made available for their purposes in respect to capacity and to facilities of ingress and egress. But in this world everything is comparative, and the difficult question presents itself as to whether even the apparent advantages of the canal are not subject to large deductions on account of the obstructions which exist to the navigation of the northern end of the Bay of Fundy; and then comes that financial question which always presents itself, whether the benefits, whatever they may be, are not likely to be purchased too dearly at the cost which must be incurred in making the canal. Now estimates have been made of the quantity of shipping which is likely to pass through this new channel, and these have reached in one case the very large figure of half a million of tons every year. So far as the four rules of arithmetic are concerned, these calculations are of course correct, but the data on which they are founded are unfortunately disputed, and no really authentic figures seem at present to have been arrived at. There is no doubt that a large quantity of shipping will save much time by the use of the canal, if ever it shall be built; how much, is still a subject on which there is little information that can be relied upon. The truth is that the advocates of the canal, and the opponents of it, who on both sides are mainly from the Lower Provinces, appear to spectators from parts of the country distant from the site influenced, operated on, to be largely influenced, perhaps unconsciously, by local interests. Nova Scotia is almost wholly opposed to the canal, Mr. Tupper being the exception; while the majority of the representatives from New Brunswick are in its favour. These differences among the men who should be best acquainted with the locality do not contribute much to the enlightenment of others, who, professing less local knowledge, have to depend upon these gentlemen for information. Nor are the differences of judgment confined to the estimates of the uses to which the canal may be put. The engineers are at loggerheads alike as to the character and location of the canal, and as to its cost. Mr. Page reports the cost at from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000; Mr. Keefer thinks that the thing may be done for a great deal less money. One gentleman prefers a route that will be mainly in New Brunswick, the other would make the canal on the Nova Scotian side of the Intercolonial border. The engineer of the Board of Works proposes to dig out the canal in the usual way; the other consulting engineer who has been especially called in for advice, wishes to make the excavation by availing himself of the tide scour. One relies to a considerable extent upon the use of the water of the neighbouring lakes to feed the canal, the other repudiates the use of these waters, and depends mainly upon feeding from the sea. Moreover, both gentlemen have imported into the controversy a little too much of that acerbity which is supposed to belong almost exclusively to theological polemics. On the back of all that contradiction comes the Premier, who in his capacity of the head of the Department of Public Works, says that the engineering estimates are made at prices for work which are much below those for which the work can now be obtained. It is tolerably evident, therefore, that it is necessary to have a great deal more light on this subject before anything can be done effectively to construct the work in question, with a certainty that the best method has been adopted; and while giving a certain countenance to the value of the canal in a commercial sense, by placing it on the estimates for $1,500,000 in case the Government should be convinced of the wisdom and financial practicability of the work, the Premier frankly stated that she was *still* hesitating as to the propriety of undertaking so large an expenditure. In that hesitation he will most likely be joined by the great majority of the people of the Dominion.

THE HON. WM. MACDOUGALL.—Ever since the period of Confederation the Hon. Wm. MacDougall has been one of our treasures. It has seemed until the recent accession to office of the present Government utterly impossible to dispense with the valuable services of this interesting person. When his colleagues in the coalition Government tired of him at Ottawa, they despatched him to Fort Garry with the happy results which we all know. When he came back from thence and obtained no other employment, he accused them of all sorts of political and personal offences, including garbling public documents, which they submitted to Parliament, so as to give them an appearance, the exact reverse of that which they ought to have borne. He had lost all faith in his late colleagues. But they had not lost faith in him. After a very little of this kind of sparring on both sides, things were smothered and conciliated, and wandering Willie instead of looking to Washington, as he had once threatened persistently to do, turned his face towards Scandinavia, with the object of recruiting in that country for the emigration to the Dominion. What peculiar faculties or facilities Mr. MacDougall was supposed to have for inducing Norwegians and Swedes to take up their abode in Canada, we never heard. We are not aware that he speaks any dialect of the ancient Norseman's tongue, or that he has any of those methods of communication with the Norsemen by which animals devoid of speech are supposed to convey their knowledge and ideas to each other. We should suppose that he was in this respect like one of the learned men, whom we think Goldsmith has depicted for us, who, having that Dutchmen had an intense desire to learn Greek, and being himself an excellent Greek scholar, went to Holland for the purpose of instructing the people, without ever reflecting that he could not talk Dutch. Mr. MacDougall, at any rate, went to Scandinavia, having failed in Manitoba, and so far as we can learn, his efforts in Scandinavia were as complete failures as those which he made to govern the North-Western settlement of the Dominion. However, his bills seem to be as considerable as if he had been able by tongue and pen to explain to the Scandinavians the many advantages of settlement in Canada. He was fifteen months engaged in this interesting, but fruitless mission, and the main result was an expenditure of $9,942, with farther demands upon our treasury of some $2,500, and then in addition to all this, while he was thus serving the Government as a whole in north-eastern Europe, he was serving the Hon. Peter Mitchell's Department of Fisheries for another salary by searching the archives of the Imperial Government for documents relating to the great fish question. One singular thing to be noted is that Mr. Mitchell, in making this fact known to the Committee of Public Accounts, seems to have pleaded complete ignorance of Mr. MacDougall's Scandinavian occupation, and spoke as if he expected to have the services of the hon. gentleman all to himself. However that may be, he was apparently unable to furnish the Committee with any statement of what light was thrown upon the great fish question by the prosecution of these researches. Perhaps the Committee will invite Mr. MacDougall to appear in person. He can then give them a specimen of the spoken language, or language of signs, by which he communicated with the Scandinavians, with statistics illustrative of the effects produced by his missionary zeal, and some account of the documents that constituted the literary rewards of services which, in a pecuniary way, cost the country $400 in cash, and extras not yet liquidated.

DEATHS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The deaths of the following officers were officially reported at the War Office in the course of the last month:—Major-Gen. M. S. H. Lloyd, major unattached; Cols. Thomas Walter Milward, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; James Watson, Lieut.-Col., retired full pay, 14th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Hay Forster, Major 95th Regiment; Major Archibald H. Roberts, Royal (Madras) Artillery; John Sweeny, Capt. Coast Brigade Royal Artillery, and Edmund Ward, 4th Regiment; Capts. John Fisher Hyde, 4th Dragoon Guards; Algernon S. Preston, 14th Hussars; Lieut. S. B. Van de Weyer, Grenadier Guards; Robert Burns, Grenadier Guards; Conroy Fahie, 20th 16th Regiment; Hon. Robert T. Bruce and Regiment; Joy, Royal Artillery; Frederick Emile Wington, 64th Regiment, Edward S. K. Geran, 80th Regiment, and Daniel Hyde-Bunbury, half-pay, Grenadier Guards; Sub-Lieuts. Thomas H. Shettle, 13th Regiment, and Martin Hill, 14th Regiment; Ensign John Stuart Ridge, half-pay, 6th West Indian Regiment; Quartermasters J. Payne (captain), half-pay, Grenadier Guards, and Edward Joyce (captain), half-pay, 63rd Regiment; Assistant-Controller William Tyler Stuart; Surg.-Major John Duff, M.D.; Surgeon R. J. Cole, M.D., half-pay, 1st West India Regiment; and Assistant-Surgeon M. Kenny, M.D., half-pay, Royal Artillery.

NEW BOOKS.

SPORTS THAT KILL, by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, 241 p.p. Harper & Bros, N. Y.; Dawson Bros, Montreal.—This is the fourth series of the Rev. Mr. Talmage's sermons delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. All the previous productions of the author have been widely circulated, and the keenness and vigor which runs through all the discourses before us, afford additional evidence of his great gifts as a pulpit orator. These last sermons are full of originality; every conceivable sin being discussed with great earnestness, and the folly of participating in the particular sports which kill in this life, as well as in that to come. The contents are, Samson's Sport, The Bells of the Horses, Fruit speckled and Sour, Steering between the Rocks, Christian Gymnasics, Theatrical Invasion of the Sabbath, The Wholesale Slaughter, The Crusade of Demons, American Plague Spot, God defying Extravagance of Modern Society, The Shears of Delilah. Every one of these subjects are very ably handled; rarely do we find sermons so readible. That on Theatricals, and the New Year's Tract for the Temperance League of Glasgow, are perhaps the most remarkable productions of the author.

THE DOCTRINE OF DESCENT AND DARWINISM, by Prof. Oscar Schmidt, of Strasbourg. D. Appleton & Co., of New York; Dawson Bros., Montreal. This is the thirteenth volume of the International Scientific series. The author is Professor in the University of Strasbourg; and, like all the preceding volumes, this includes the discussion of very important subjects, among which are:—Summary of the Results of Linguistic Inquiry; Positive Knowledge preliminary to the Doctrine of Descent; Belief in Miracle; The Limits of the Investigation of Nature; The Animal World in its Present State; The Phenomena of Reproduction in the Animal World; The Animal World in its Historical and Palæontological Development; The Standpoint of the Mirsculous and the Investigation of Nature; Creation or Natural Development; Lineæus; Cuvier; Agassiz; Examination of the Idea of Species; Natural Philosophy; Goethe; Predestined Transformation according to Richard Owen; Lamarck; Lyell and Modern Geology; Darwin's Theory of Selection; Beginning of Life; Heredity, Reversion; Variability; Adaptation; Results of Use and Disuse of Organs; Differentiation leading to Perfection; The Development of the Individual (Ontogenesis) is a Repetition of the Historical Development of the Family (Phylogenesis); The Geographical Distribution of Animals in the light of the Doctrine of Derivation; The Pedigree of Vertebrate Animals; Man.

MALACCA, INDOO-CHINA AND CHINA, by J. Thomson, F.R.G.S. Harper & Bros., New York; Dawson Bros., Montreal; 545 pp. royal octavo. The subjects which are handled by the author are familiar ones. Mr. Thomson having previously issued from the press his "Illustrations of China and its People." Ten years' travels, with the adventures which must have been experienced through those portions of the East, always offering opportunity to the critic, have amply afforded the author the means of compiling a book worthy of a place in every library. That China will become almost daily of greater interest there can be no doubt; and these works, produced at great self-sacrifice, enable us the more easily to gain an impression of the life and habits of the vast population of those countries. Mr. Thomson, in his preface, says:—"At last the light of civilization seems inclined to have dawned in the distant East; with its early rays gilding the little island-kingdom of Japan and already penetrating to the edges of the great Chinese continent, where the gloom of ages still breods over the cities, a dark cloud that lifts but slowly, and yields unwillingly to the daylight that now floods the shore, but which soon, perhaps, may be rent and dissipated in the thunders of now impending war. Certain it seems that China cannot much longer lie unstirred *in statu quo*. Her deeply reverenced policy of inactivity and stagnation has brought floods, famine, pestilence, and civil wars in its train; it cannot sink the toiling masses to yet lower depths of misery, or stay the clamours of multitudes wailing for sustenance while the rivers run riot over their fertile plains, and the roads have been converted into watercourses. The rulers, meantime, with a blind pride, so arming a beggarly soldiery to fight for nothing that is worth defending, and Japan—in the vindication of her own rights and in the interests of humanity—has played a small but disciplined army on what is really an integral portion of the Chinese soil." There are over sixty illustrations from the sketches and photographs of the author the book being published in Harper's best style. Among the subjects treated are the Dutch operations at Acheen; the Chinese of Penang; A Snake at a Ball; A Visit to Quedah; Sugar and Tapioc Planting; A Befuddled Tiger; Wild Men; A Plea for Unrestricted Female Emigration; The Perak Disturbances; Mining; Commerce; Stuffing an Alligator; Burglars; Inland Scenery; A Night in the Jungle; Buddist Temples; Priests Miions; Kings Visit to the Wats; Chinese Seculator; Investing in a Corpse; Mode of Administering Justice; Floating Houses Making Tea; Hong Kong Canton; Taku Hoax; Formosa; The Movements of the Pole; Description of the Country, &c.

RELIGION AS AFFECTED BY MODERN MATERIALISM, by Jas. Martineau, LL.D., with an introduction by Dr. H. W. Bellows; G. P. Putnam's Son, N. Y., Dawse Bros., Montreal. This is an address devered in Manchester New College, London, at the opening of the eighty-ninth session; the volume is from the pen of an able writer.

HEARTS AND HANDS—A novel by Christian Reid the author of "A Daughter of Bohemia," &c.; D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., Dawson Bros., Montreal.

STERNDALE BENNETT.

As there are in the city of Montreal some who have been pupils of Sterndale Bennett, the greatest composer England has ever produced, and it will be of interest to the general public we give this morning some account of the great man, as narrated by the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"Although Sterndale Bennett produced far less during the later than during the earlier period of his career, he was always planning, carrying out, or perfecting some work. His last symphony (in G minor), than which he has written nothing finer in the way of orchestral music, dates from 1864. But he added a new movement to it (the graceful and melodious "romanza") many years afterwards. Just a fortnight ago the thoroughly beautiful work was played at the Crystal Palace Concerts; and many who had listened last with delight looked about to see whether the composer was present to their applause. But though he went over his manuscripts again and again before he would suffer them to leave him, Sterndale Bennett did not trouble himself about the fate of his music when he had once fairly given it to the public, and probably among those who heard a piece of his for the first time, the only person not quite content with the new creation was Bennett himself. The latest work of the lamented composer is the sonata, now picturesque, now pathetic, in one movement religious, in another heroic, called "Joan of Arc," composed for Mdme. Arabella Goddard, first played in public by Herr von Bulow. Sterndale Bennett will probably be best remembered in the concert-room by his orchestral works and his works for orchestra and piano; in the drawing-room by his minor piano-forte pieces, such as one of the oldest, and, at the same time, one of the freshest of them all, entitled, "The Lake, the Millstream and the Rivulet." "Mendelssohn," wrote Schumann, "spreads before us the slumbering ocean in all its boundless expanse; Bennett's ocean lingers by the softly rippling lake, with the moonbeam quivering on its surface." These words occur in an article devoted to Sterndale Bennett, in Schumann's musical journal. Bennett, then in his twenty-second year, had just arrived in Germany, taking with him the overture to the "Naiads," which still passes for one of the finest works. That was nearly fifty years ago, and, in the meantime, though he wrote a great deal, he produced far less than might have been expected of him, and he devoted himself exclusively to composition. Several questions of deep and almost painful interest present themselves in connection with Sterndale Bennett, not especially in their character, but those purely personal and purely local could not be regarded as of general interest.

The hon. Chairman having read the bill, some verbal amendments were made in it at the suggestion of Hon. Mr. AIKINS, who said, in reference to the principle of the bill, that he thought it was a mistake. No doubt the hon. Secretary of State thought it was in the public interest, but when it came practically to work itself out, the hon. gentleman would come to the conclusion that it would have been much better to let the matter remain as it was. It would also cause unnecessary expense in printing and binding.

The bill was then reported as amended, and, on the motion of Hon. Mr. SCOTT, was read a third time.

The Senate again went into Committee of the Whole on the Secrary of State's Department Organization Amendment Bill, Hon. Mr. Montgomery in the chair.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT explained that this bill gave the Deputy Registrar authority to sign certain documents which could now only be signed by the head of the Department, which sometimes involved considerable delay. The bill was amended so as to allow existing records to be signed by the Deputy Registrar, the being a large accumulation of such.

It was then reported as amended, and read a third time.

On motion of the hon. Mr. HAMILTON, the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 3.

At the opening of the House, the Speaker submitted a return from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery respecting all the elections which had taken place since Confederation.

A number of petions were presented in favour of prohibition.

Mr. BETHUNE presented a petition of the Montreal Permanent Building Society, to change its name as to extend its powers.

Mr. NORRIS presented a petition, asking for further deepening of the Welland Canal.

Mr. DOMVILL presented a petition of Fraser, Reynolds & Co., asking to be heard before Committee by counsel.

Mr. SCHULTZ introduced a bill to incorporate the North Western Manufacturing Company.

Mr. JETTE introduced a bill to extend the powers of the Montreal, Chambly & Sorel Railroad Co., and to change the name.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved the immediate consideration of Fraser, Reynolds & Co.'s petition.

Hon. Mr. DILTON said that could not be done without due notice.

A long discussion ensued upon this question, the Speaker declining to put the motion as being out of order.

The SPEAKER presented a statement regarding the Bank of Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT introduced a bill relating to the public debt and loans authorized by Parliament.

Mr. MOSS introduced a bill regarding an engagement between the Niagara Falls Bridge Co. and the G. W. R. Co.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT introduced a bill to amend the Act relating to Insurance Companies. He explained that the bill would be referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce and its clauses would be there discussed. He would say, however, that the principal objects of the bill were to make the licenses renewable from year to year, and when once granted not to be taken away unless the Government saw fit to do so; to impose certain restrictions upon Mutual Companies doing business throughout the whole Dominion; to institute a general system of supervision and inspection, provision being made for the appointment of an officer to examine into the solvency and general standing of the companies doing business throughout the Dominion. It was determined not to extend this to Life Companies but only to Fire and Inland and Marine Companies.

Mr. YOUNG asked if the bill would apply to Provincial companies doing business only in their respective Provinces.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said it was not the intention of the Government to interfere with local companies incorporated by Local Legislatures, but he was not prepared to say it would not be extended to Provincial Companies.

Mr. YOUNG said he was glad the bill would not at present apply to local companies. He approved of the inspection of Insurance Companies.

Mr. BUNSTER asked when the Government intend to lay printed papers before the House relating to any new arrangements made with the Government of British Columbia regarding the construction of the Canada Pacific railway.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE replied that the Government had nothing to do with the printing of the papers, but he understood that they were being printed.

Mr. PALMER asked whether it was the intention of the Government to take any, and if so, what, measures for the settlement of claims of contractors on several sections of the Intercolonial Railway.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said all claims of contractors had been settled as they came up.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE asked whether the Government intended to propose any readjustment of salaries of Judges of County Courts.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE replied that the Dominion Government have been in correspondence with the Ontario Government on this subject. They found that there were too many Judges, and it was a question with the Ontario Government whether the number could not be reduced. It was not the intention of the Government, if the number of County Judges in Ontario were reduced by the Local Government, to make any addition to their salaries.

Mr. McDONALD (Cape Breton) asked whether it is the intention of the Government to make provision this year for the building of the Sydney and East Bay Canal in Nova Scotia, as per engineer's report.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that matter had not been under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. GOUDGE asked whether it is the intention of the Government to establish a school, or schools, among the Indians of Nova Scotia, similar to that of some other Provinces.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD replied that the Government were willing to aid such schemes if some guarantee was given that an average attendance were kept up.

Mr. COSTIGAN asked whether, if his New Brunswick school resolutions were taken up this afternoon, the Government would consent that the debate should be concluded after 6 o'clock? After some discussion, he moved that his resolutions be the first notice for Monday. Carried.

Mr. DELORME moved for returns made by railway companies of their by-laws, and of the rules and regulations for the management of the Grand Trunk Railway, by which the rates for passengers and traffic have been increased.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he feared that regular returns had not been made according to the Railway Act, but it was their intention in the future to see that the law was complied with. He feared that there would not be much to be brought down at present.

Mr. NORRIS moved for estimates and reports of engineers in charge of the Welland Canal, as to the cost of removing the rock bottom at Rayney's Bend. He said that, for several years, by reason of the drying up of the Grand River, the supply of water had been gradually decreasing, so that there was scarcely water enough for the purposes of navigation, much less for manufacturing purposes. He quoted from the reports of several engineers upon this subject, estimating the cost of the work of giving the canal the level of Lake Erie at $32,000. This had to be done, and he thought it would be cheaper to do it now than at any other time. He trusted this work would not be delayed, as the canal might be rendered unnavigable at this point before the new works on the canal had been completed. Manufacturers were all of them without water for more than half the time, and he could not think the question being fully brought before him, he would permit any longer delay in putting the work under contract. Year after year it had been promised that the canal should have the level of Lake Erie, and yet that had not come.

Hon Mr MACKENZIE said he had merely to say that directions had been given to get the water of Lake Erie into the canal without further delay. At the present time there had been spent on the point to which the member had referred $142,000. The whole work was estimated to cost $50,000, and he hoped the remainder of it would not be much longer delayed. He reserved further remarks on this subject to the period when the estimates for the work would come under consideration.

Mr. McCALLUM quoted from the report of Mr. Page upon this subject, who in 1866 had estimated the work at $66,000; was he to understand that already $142,000 has been spent upon it at the end not reached yet. This question was somewhat varied every year. He had brought the question before the attention of the Government. The Minister of Public Works had said yesterday that the Welland canal could be deepened by the end of 1875, and he doubted it. He trusted that every effort would be made to do the work of which the member for Lincoln had spoken.

Mr SCATCHERD said he had often heard of this question in the House, but he considered that it had been done more in the interest of individual mill owners than of the country at large. He thought that the House should rely more upon the views of the engineers rather than on the opinions and arguments of interested mill owners.

Mr PLUMB endorsed the views of the members for Welland and Lincoln. He admitted that private interest should be subordinated to those of the general public, but contended that on the faith of the promises of the Government the mill owners had expended large sums of money on their works, and their interests were certainly entitled to consideration.

Mr NORRIS held that the Government was morally, if not legally, bound to attend to the interests of the persons who were affected by the shallowness of the Welland canal. He spoke not on account of private but on account of the public welfare. The money which had been spent had not been laid on on the proper spot. Water had been endeavoured to be obtained from the Grand river which was nearly dry, instead of obtaining, as he had many times urged, the water from Lake Erie.

Hon Mr MACKENZIE said that mill owners had been only entitled to surplus water, and more mills had been built than the surplus water could supply. Natural causes had decreased the supply, and he admitted that at present it was impossible, especially in the high levels, to obtain their supply. The Government had been as lenient as possible with the mill owners on account of water rent, but wherever they could equitably meet them he felt that it was its duty to do so. He would see the Chief Engineer upon the question of the unsuitability of the place at which it was now attempted to obtain water at which the member for Laval had complained.

The motion was then carried.

Mr. WILKES then moved that a select Committee be appointed to report on the question of the Dominion note circulation generally, and as to whether the continuance of such currency in circulation is in the public interest; such Committee to have power to send for persons, papers and records; said Committee to consist of Messrs. Cartwright, Holton, Cameron, of Cardwell; Killam, Thibaudeau, Deveber, Masson, MacGregor, and the mover. In making his motion Mr. Wilkes read the report of the Committee appointed last year to consider this subject. He also submitted several calculations showing that in the five years (1868 to 1873) the average total issue each year of Dominion notes had been $8,133,810, with an average reserve of specie of $2,011,128, or 24¾ per cent. The average nett issue over specie reserve had been $6,122,682. The average interest at 5 per cent on this nett issue would have been $306,134. The average expense on this issue had been $188,547, the average nett profit being $119,475, or 1.95 per cent of the nett profit. The average of Dominion notes held by banks, as compared with the capital, had been 15¼ per cent. The average circulation of banks, as compared with their paid up capital, had been 45 per cent. The average amount of Dominion notes in actual circulation had been $3,442,861, and the average proportion of Dominion notes in actual circulation to bank circulation had been 13½ per cent. He also showed by another calculation that the average profit on the Dominion note circulation during the eight years ending 1874, did not exceed more than 1¾ per cent. This profit was a mere bagatelle; there was no profit, but, indeed, owing to the inconvenience entailed, there had been a positive loss. The question of a Government bank of issue was, he admitted, one open to debate. It had not been tried in this country, and it was likely to be a long time before the country would undertake the risk. He referred to the acts and declarations of Sir Francis Hincks upon this subject as but an attempt to enter the thin end of the wedge. He also quoted the speeches of gentlemen, now on the Treasury Benches, in regard to the financial policy of Sir Francis Hincks, calling upon them to carry out, now that they were in power, the views which they entertained when in Opposition. The deposits in banks in the year ending 31st December last had been about eighty-five millions, circulation twenty-eight millions, Dominion notes twelve millions, making a total liability under these heads of 35 millions. To meet this liability the Government held a certain amount, in all some $10,600,000, or 8½ per cent of the total liability of deposit, circulation and Government circulation. The financial act of Mr. Hincks had been to reduce the reserve and the real security. No amount of Government promises to pay were equivalent to the real security of the cash. He went on to compare the financial position with that of the United States. In the year ending 31st December last the United States bank notes and deposits had amounted to two hundred and ninety-three millions; circulation it had ended and fifty-four millions, on which security was held by legal tenders thirty-two millions; gold, $2,375,000; in the hands of redemption agents, 52 millions; reception bonds eleven millions. The total reserve of all classes being 13½ per cent. If it were possible that in a country like the United States, where tenders are not redeemable, that the total available gold should bear so large a proportion as it did it was a great reason why the total gold reserve should be largely increased here. The tendency to hoard there was small a reserve resulted from the mild circulation. The bank capital of Canada was about 74 millions, that of the United States 490 millions. In the United States there were 1,971 banks, and 42 chartrd banks in Canada. The capital of the U. S. per head was twelve and a half dars, and in Canada eighteen and a half dars, or one third more than the U. S. the total U. S. circulation was 348 millio of legal tenders and 454 millions ste of banks, while in Canada ur total bank circulation was 28 and a half millions, the Government legal tenders twelve millions, or total circulation of forty and a half millis. Their circulation was $23 per head, hile here it was but $10. The bank desits in the United States were two hunred and ninety-three millions, or $7.32 per head; in Canada, eighty-five millions, or 21½, nearly three times as much. Having submitted further statements tending to a similar result, Mr. Wilkes contended that he thought he had clearly established that the circulation was not nearly sufficient to meet the requirements of trade. Hence anything that tended to restrict our circulation was not to the interest of the country and, therefore, some means should be devised by which our circulation could be increased. He then turned to the volume of trade of both countries. The exports of the United States amounted to $580,000,000, and their imports to $1,153,000,000. The exports of the Dominion were 89,000000, and the importations, 227,500,000—$8.82 per head, being the gross trade of the United States, and $54.39 that of Canada or nearly double the amount. To do double the amount of trade, required double the amount of money. He went on to car out this line of argument in relation to the amount of shipping, the amount of indebtedness and the amount of revenue, bringing out a similar result as regarded the people of Canada as compared with those of the United States. Our monetary stringency was caused by our double system of banking, brought on by the attempt of the Government of the day to put themselves into a banking system. We had now an anomalous system which was without a parael. As to the redemption of notes, if the present system were done away with, it could be accomplished by means of clearing houses, as in the United States. The whole monetary question required consideration, and he trusted that it would receive it at the hands of the Committee he proposed.

The House then took recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The following private bills were read a second time:—

An act to amend the several Acts incorporating or relating to the Richelieu Company and to change its name—Mr. Jette.

An Act respecting the Intercolonial Bridge Company—Mr. Irving.

An Act to amend the act incorporating the Canadian Navigation Company—Mr. Mackenzie, Montreal West.

Mr. MITCHELL then resumed the debate on Mr. Mills' resolutions respecting the Fisheries. He said he agreed fully with the object of the motion, but he did not agree with the reasons adduced by the hon. member for Bothwell in support of the motion. He (Mr. Mitchell) contended that the Commissioners had the right to decide what rights he subject of England had in reference to the coast fisheries. He proceeded to give a *resume* of the disputed claims between England and the United States in reference to the fisheries since 1783, claiming that by the war of 1812 the previous Treaty was abrogated. While it was true that the interests of Canada had to give way to the more prominent interests of the Empire, it was to be remembered that the Imperial Commissioners considered that on the result of the negotiations depended peace or war. According to the report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the annual value of our fisheries was $15,600,000, of which Canadians took seven millions. He held that it would be useless to impose the question as England would decline to allow it.

Mr BLAKE said that with reference to the fishery compensation the treaty of Washington provided for settlement by arbitration of the final award, and in failure of this a Board of Assessors should be appointed, the majority of whom should be decided. But when we come to the clause for the fishery settlement it did not provide for a majority decision by the Commissioners and it seemed to him that unless they all agreed there was but little chance of a settlement.

Mr. BUNSTER complained that his province had, in every respect, been disregarded under the Washington Treaty.

Mr. MILLS said he was surprised at the observations of the hon. member for Northumberland, who had said we ought not to now demand a settlement of the boundary line. His object in asking for these papers was that the Imperial Government should take steps towards securing a settlement. He did not see that this would be a suicidal policy as stated by the hon. member for Northumberland.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said they were not in a position to discuss the matter at all at present. The Government were not in a position to bring down the papers asked for. Those papers, in the public interest, could not be brought down just now. The Government have taken the necessary steps to bring about a settlement. Some papers could now be brought down, but they contained little information. He hoped the member for Bothwell would withdraw his bill.

Mr. MILLS accordingly withdrew the motion.

The following bills were read a second time:—

The bill to amend the General Railway Act—Mr. Oliver.

The bill to amend the Act respecting trade marks and industrial designs—Mr. Bernier.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the House into Committee for Friday on resolutions that it is expedient to amend the Act for the issue of Dominion notes by enacting that the Receiver-General shall hold in specie the excess about $2,000,000; that the Receiver-General shall hold 50 per cent of the amount between $9000,000 and $13,000,000 in specie.

The House then went into Committee of Supply and passed the following items:—Public Buildings, N.B., $67,00; Nova Scotia, $41,000.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said it was the intention of the Government to erect a Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, probably at Monckton.

Public Buildings, P.E.I., $2,000; ditto Manitoba, $52,000; ditto, British Columbia, $15,000; Penitentiaries, $364,000, including $150,000 for a Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces; rents, repairs, &c, $230,500; harbours and break-waters, Ontario, $388,500.

Mr. WILKES called the attention of the Premier to the necessity of doing something for the harbour improvement of Toronto.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said since the time the member for Toronto had brought up the subject in the House, the engineer had received instructions to see what was wanted.

Quebec Harbour and Breakwater, $5,000; ditto New Brunswick, $183,000; ditto Nova Scotia, $151,000; ditto P. E. I., $8,250; Telegraph Lines, $4,000; Slides and Booms, $32,200; Dredge Vessels, $44,000; Dredging, 110,500; Miscellaneous, $10,000; Surveys and Inspection, $45,000; Arbitrations and Awards, $10,000; Expenses under Indian Treaties, &c., $50,745; Expenses of North-West Council, $33,800; Intercolonial and other Railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, $1,358,000.

The Committee rose and reported.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE laid on the table the contract with the Canada Central R. R. in connection with the Canada Pacific R. R for the construction of the Georgian Bay branch.

The House adjourned at midnight.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, March 3.

The papers submitted by the Premier today, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, are first, an order of Council granting $12,000 a mile subsidy to the Canada Central Extension from Douglas West to connect with the East end of the Georgian Bay Branch, 120 miles. The Canada Central Company are bound to grant running powers over their line to the Northern Colonization, Kingston and Pembroke, and to such other Companies as may have the termini of their systems on or towards Lake Huron. The second document is a contract entered into by Hon. A. B. Foster for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch; terms $10,000 and 20,000 acres of land in alternate sections of 20 square miles for each mile of railway constructed, with a guarantee of 4 per cent per annum for 25 years, or $7,500 for each mile of railway, the road to be completed by the first of January, 1877. It is stipulated that within one month they must enter into a *bona fide* contract and furnish sufficient security to insure the completion of the road within the time agreed on.

FATHER CHINIQUY ON PRIESTLY EDUCATION.

Last evening the Rev. C. Chiniquy delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Canada Presbyterian Church in Knox Church on "Protestant Boys and Girls in Jesuit colleges and nunneries. The Rev. Dr. MacVicar in the chair. The building was crowded to the doors. He deprecated in the strongest terms the practice of Protestant parents in placing their children under the care of the Roman Catholic church, characterizing it as a crime which must bring down vengence upon the head of the parent who thus committed an act of apostacy and renounced his christianity, he explained that in attacking the system he did not speak against the private character of the nuns and priests. The meaning of the word education in the Church of Rome was very different to that of Protestant churches. In the latter it embraced every privilege for the advancement of learning while in the former it simply means submission to the Pope. In the colleges pupils were not allowed to think for themselves, and any discussions arising between them were immediately suppressed. In proof of this statement he quoted from an astronomical work published in 1842 by two Jesuits, Father's Lesuer, and Francis Jacquier; in which after learnedly treating the science showing that they thoroughly understood and believed all the theories of Newton at the close they explain in justification that with reference to the theory of the earth moving round the sun "We have been obliged to appear in a character which is not ours, for we entirely submit ourselves to the decrees of the Supreme Pontiff, who have decreed that the earth does not move round the sun." In making this confession, their minds were so completely fettered, and their intelligence covered with such a dark cloud, that they did not understand their degradation; and openly before the world submitted their intelligence to the decrees of the Popes. Galileo, Paschal, Copernicus and Bossuet, all eminent men in science, were claimed as great and eminent scientists of the Roman Catholic Church, and were believed to be so by those who knew but little about them. Galileo certainly was a great man, but he was great, not because of the Church of Rome, who placed him in a dungeon till he repented of theories which are at this day acknowledged to be correct on all hands; until he asked pardon on his knees and recanted of making those valuable discoveries. Copernicus made his discoveries in spite of the Pope, while Bossuet was the great man of whom Vanini, the scientific leader of thought in France at the present time, says he was "a sham Catholic; a disguised Protestant" that he was trying to make his peace with the Pope but did not believe in his religion and all his life protested against the infallibility of the Pope. Pascal was excommunicated like the speaker. Montalambert was a great man and a very small one also, and to give an example of the darkness which is reigning everywhere in the Church of Rome of the present day the speaker read a chapter from that writer's life of St. Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary, which relates that the confessor of that beautiful Queen used to beat her so cruelly that her robes were covered with blood. It was also common in that age to beat female penitents with the hands. These degrading practices the writer considered meritorious but added that it would not do for this age. In referring again to the instruction of Protestant children in Roman Catholic academies he stated that out of every 10 pupils who entered 7 left confirmed in the Roman Catholic faith, and the remainder too frequently with atheistical ideas notwithstanding the promises of the Superiors "not to interfere with your religion," they not believing the Protestant faith to be a religion at all can safely make the promise. He spoke very strongly and with touching eloquence on the mysteries of conventional institutions, and in proof of his argument referred to a book written by Henriette Caraccalo, entitled, "Mysteries of Neapolitan Convents." This lady, one of the most distinguished in Italy, having taken the veil and entered a convent, was an eyewitness to things that were very improper, and after removing from one institution to another, for a number of years, at last determined to give up the veil, owing to the improprieties practised in those institutions, and wrote to the Archbishop of Naples for his permission, giving her reasons. Permission was denied, and on her attempting to make her escape, she was captured, thrown into a dungeon, and treated so cruelly as to cause her to attempt her own life. Two years expired before her two noble brothers discovered her whereabouts, and compelled the Bishop to release her. She subsequently published the above-mentioned book, which was referred to in Parliament, and a committee appointed to investigate its truths, which resulted in the disclosure of such grave errors as to cause nunneries to be entirely prohibited in Italy.

MANUFACTURER OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

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BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thor

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DOMINION.

FROM OTTAWA.

Duties—In Town—Burglar Defeated—Small-Pox—The Lumber Trade—Railway Meeting—Safety in Breweries, &c—Winter Mail Service.

OTTAWA, March 3.

Duties collected at the Port of Ottawa yesterday amounted to $2,174 89.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, well known from his connection with the Atlantic Cable enterprise, is in town.

Last night a burglar attempted to force an entrance into the shop of Mr. E. R. Landon at Brockville; Mr. Landon and his brother both fired shots at the unwelcome visitor, but unfortunately missed him; the time he made in getting away is said to be the best exhibited in Brockville.

Small-pox is raging to some extent in the shanties up the Ottawa.

A lumberman who has just returned from a trip up the Gatineau says operations have actually been curtailed as agreed upon at the lumbermens convention; he reports a very favourable winter on the whole for getting out lumber. A petition numerously signed by Ottawa lumbermen was presented to the Hon. Minister of Public Works this afternoon; it asks for an appropriation of about $35,000 for certain specified pier and boom improvements at Les Deux Jonchims, in order to facilitate the running of timber through the rapids at that place; the improvement is very much needed and was asked for some years ago.

A meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Caledonia and L'Orignal Railway Company is called to meet at the Russell House on Thursday, the 11th instant, at four o'clock p. m. for the allotment of stock, and for the transaction of general business.

The bill introduced by Dr. Brouse, for the prevention of accidents entailing loss of life in breweries and distilleries, provides that within a certain number of months, not yet determined after the passage of this act, every distillery or brewery must have an iron railing around the upper margin of every mash tub, or slop vat, in the establishment, projecting at least 6 inches above the woodwork. Any individual or corporation owning a brewery not complying with this Act is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and a further fine of five dollars per week, for each week he fails to comply with this law, after the complaint has been laid.

Mr. Sewell, of Quebec, had an interview this morning with the Premier in reference to a winter boat for the carriage of mails be- Prince Edward's Island, Halifax and St. Johns.

FROM QUEBEC.

The Ice Bridge—Drowned—Local Ministers—Vicar—Gas—No Mails.

QUEBEC, March. 3.

The ice-bridge between the city and Levis held good again this morning; at noon a horse and sleigh crossed opposite the custom-house. The unusual spectacle was presented of the steamers running and hundreds of foot passengers crossing alongside. The steamers, however, succeeded in cutting the ice up, and it floated away to-night.

A lad, 10 years of age, son of Joseph Chabot, blacksmith, of Levis, accidentally fell into a well on his father's premises yesterday evening, and was drowned.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands left for Three Rivers to-day; the only member of the Local Cabinet now here is the Solicitor-General.

Rev. Lionel Lindsay, recently ordained priest at the Basilica, has been appointed vicar at Notre Dame de Levis.

The Quebec Gas Co. are going to extend their works and build new offices.

No mails delivered here again to-day.

FROM TORONTO.

G. T. R. Engineer.—Election Petitions—Schools—Snow Storm.

TORONTO, March 3.

The Grand Trunk engine drivers who threatened to strike, have sent a deputation to Montreal, with the object of securing, if possible, an amicable arrangement of their grievances.

Petitions have been fyled against the return of Mr. Platt, for East Toronto, and Jr. McCraney, for Halton.

A better feeling prevails in monetary circles, and to all appearances the worst is over.

The Standing Committee on School Management, to-night presented a report to the to the Board of Trustees recommending the immediate erection of two new school buildings, one for East, and one for West Toronto.

A fierce snow-storm prevailed during this afternoon and evening, which will have the effect of again blockading all the railways.

FROM HAMILTON.

Accident—Prisoners—Tavern-Keepers—Removal—Snow-storm.

HAMILTON, March 3.

This afternoon, the wife of Mr. Hutchison, clerk, while walking along James street, fell on the sidewalk, breaking her leg.

There are at present only forty men and eighteen women in the gaol in this city—this is the lowest number that has been in gaol for some time.

Yesterday at the Interior Sessions, before Judge Smart, Frank Walker was found guilty of stealing $11.90 from Robert Patrick, and was sentenced to one year in the Central Prison.

This evening the tavern-keepers whose licenses have been cut off by the Police Commissioners met to the number of about thirty and appointed a Committee to take action in the matter. A resolution was passed to the effect that the aggrieved parties considered the step taken by the Commissioners in refusing the licences, without any previous warning, as arbitrary and unjust. A public meeting will be called on the question in a few days.

The machinery and contents of the Hespler Sewing Machine Factory are being removed to St. Catherines. The factory will be supplanted by a new industry.

The most furious snow-storm of the season set in this afternoon about 3 o'clock. In two hours a foot of snow had fallen, and the streets are to-night blockaded up with snow. The Grand Trunk trains are over an hour late, and for the first time this year the H. & R. E. Railway trains have all been cancelled.

FROM FORT GARRY.

The Provincial Ministry—Railway Matters

FORT GARRY, March 3.

Mr. Norquay is to be taken into the Provincial Ministry.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last night to consider the telegrams from Ottawa about the railway bridge. It was voted that the city would give bonds for 50 per cent of the cost of the railway bridge to the Dominion Government in consideration of its being built at Winnipeg.

There was a crowded public meeting at the Court House to-day. The telegram of Mr. Mackenzie's answer to the delegation was read, and a resolution unanimously passed endorsing the action of the Council; a second resolution was passed that the meeting would endorse any action of the Council taken to secure the said bridge; the excitement is increasing.

FROM KINGSTON.

Curling—More Snow.

KINGSTON, March 3.

The curling match between the Kingston and Ottawa clubs, half of which was played at Ottawa last week, was finished here to-day; at Ottawa Kingston was 12 behind; to-day Kingston was 4 ahead; Ottawa thus winning the match by 8 shots.

Another heavy snow storm is in progress here to-night.

FROM WINDSOR.

Arson.

WINDSOR, ONT., March 3.

Mr. Winies was tried to-day on the charge of arson, in setting fire to Mr. Wilson's Dry Goods Store, which was burned on the 22nd February. He admitted setting fire to the premises at the instigation of Mr. Wilson, and was to receive a consideration for so doing. Wilson will also be tried to-morrow on the same charge.

FROM KETTLEBY.

Suicide.

KETTLEBY, March 3.

Thos. Linville Webb committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself. After the children had left for school, he took a rifle to the wood shed, and, to all appearances, placed the butt on the ground with the muzzle against his breast, and with a stick let the gun off, the ball passing through his body and lodged in the ceiling behind him, and must have killed him instantly.

The jury returned a verdict of committed suicide by shooting himself while labouring under temporary insanity, resulting from real and imaginary financial embarrassment.

FROM PICTON.

Trotting.

PICTON, March 3.

The 2.40 race of yesterday was finished to-day, Dick Wright 1st, Hero 2nd; time 3 mins. The county purse was won by Lady Temple in three straight heats, Carrie Forrest 2nd, Mohawk Maid 3rd; time 3.10, 3.12 and 3.10. In the 2.50 purse two heats were won by Dick Wright. The race will be finished to-morrow.

FROM CALEDONIA.

Frozen to Death.

CALEDONIA, March 3.

A young man named John McDowell was found frozen to death this morning about two miles from here. It is thought he was under the influence of liquor.

If the present storm continues the roads will be in a bad condition. Trains on the G. T. R. and H. & L. E. RR. all cancelled.

FROM LONDON.

The Storm—Water-Works—Remanded.

LONDON, Ont., March 3.

Another tremendous snow storm, the worst of the season, set in this p.m., and continued some hours; there is now about three feet of snow on the level, and in many places the drifts are impassible; the trains are almost brought to a stand-still, and traffic cannot be resumed to any great extent on the country roads for several days; the mercury last night fell to 20 degrees below zero; to-night it is more moderate.

The fight on the Water Works by-law will begin to-morrow night, when a mass meeting will be held.

Mr. Donald McEachren, who has been arrested on a charge of fraud, preferred by the Bank of Commerce, of Sarnia, was brought before the Police Court to-day, and remanded.

MID-DAY DESPATCHES.

GERMANY.

Bismarck's Health Improving.

BERLIN, March 3.—The health of Bismarck is improving. He gave a dinner today to officers and several members of the House of Lords and Chamber of Deputies.

SPAIN.

Defeat of Carlists.

MADRID, March 3.—A force of Carlists under Myert has been defeated by a body of National troops.

UNITED STATES.

A New Departure.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The *Tribune* says: Events are taking place within the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Co. which explain the upward course of that stock lately. A proposition has been made in the Board to transfer the control of the Company to Jay Gould. One of the directors states that Gould has already acquired a controlling interest in the Company, holding probably a hundred thousand shares. It is proposed that the new direction should guarantee the Company's debts.

Coal.

Representatives of the Associated Companies have agreed that no reduction should be made in prices so long as the miners continue on strike. Should the miners return to work the following scale of prices would go into effect the first day after resumption. Lump, $4.40; steamer, $4.50; grate, $4.60; egg, $4.75; stove, $4.80; chestnut, $4.85.

Louisiana.

A Washington special says D. P. Penn, of Louisiana, had an interview with the President yesterday by invitation. Penn was assured of the intention of the Administration to use all its influence to compel compliance with the compromise. The President said: "You carry out your part of the compromise, and there will be no difficulty about the other side." Penn thereafter telegraphed to New Orleans that he thought it advisable the Conservative members should take seats, which was done accordingly. The adjustment of the difficulties now seems certain.

CUBA.

Captain-General's Conch's Valedictory.

HAVANA, March 3.—Captain-General Concha sailed yesterday for Spain. He issued a proclamation before his departure, in which he says:—"I leave you less prosperous than you were in 1852 and 1859, as the insurrection still devastates extensive, although principally barren portions of the Island. I did not promise you on my arrival to liberate you from this evil, for I said the war had lasted, and might be prolonged, owing to its peculiar conditions, but the character of the war has changed." The Captain-General refers to foreigners commanding the enemy; terms the insurgents bandits, and declares that their plans in Cinco Villas district have been frustrated. He closes by telling the people that in order to restore peace in the island it will be necessary for them to sacrifice part of their fortune to pay the public debt and maintain the army and navy, in an efficient condition. The soldiers and volunteers are complimented for their patriotic services.

General Figueras remains in command of the island as Acting Captain-General.

Damage by Floods.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. March 3.—An East Tennessee despatch says the Tennessee River fell very rapidly from Saturday until yesterday, when it commenced rising again. Monday's hard rain throughout East Tennessee has again flooded all the smaller streams, and further damage is threatened. At least two-thirds of the mills in that country have been swept away, and barns, houses, fences and large quantities of grain have been destroyed. Judge Randolph, of Cooke County, estimates the loss in that county at $200,000, and it is believed that the damage in East Tennessee will amount to over a million dollars.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 5.—The steamer "Gothenburg" has been wrecked on one of the Fourneaux Islands in Bass Strait, between Van Diemans Land and Australia; she had on board 85 passengers and a crew of 35; of these only 4 persons are known to be saved. Three boats filled with passengers and crew are yet to be heard from; the steamer had a large cargo which included 3,000 ounces of gold.

IRELAND.

Irish Rifle Association.

DUBLIN, March 3.—The Irish Rifle Association at a meeting to-day, fixed upon June 29th, next, as the date of the commencement of the return match between the American and Irish Riflemen. They decided that the meeting will be either at Dublin, or the Curragh of Kildare. The committee to entertain the American visitors was also appointed.

ITALY.

R. C. Diocease.

ROME, March 3.—In the March Consistory the Pope will institute new dioceses in the United States or raise those already created to Metropolitan Sees.

Arrived.

FLORENCE, March 3.—John W. Forney, Commissioner of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia has arrived in this city.

UNITED STATES.

The Potter Law.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Last night the conference committee of the two Houses reported an amendment to the Potter law in Wisconsin which has been passed by the Senate and is the special order for this evening in the House. The session of the Legislature has been extended two days and the amendment above alluded to allows the railroads to charge higher rates of freight.

Amicability Restored.

The restoration of amicable relations between the Union Pacific and Pacific Mail were consummated to-day when the resignation of Russell Sage tendered some time ago was accepted, and Mr. Sydney Dillon, President of the U. P. R. R. was elected in his place. The resignations of Messrs. F. Talcott, A. J. Hatch, and Wm. H. Guion were received and accepted, and Messrs. Jay Gould, Oliver Ames and D. D. Colton were elected in their stead, Mr. Dillon was elected President pro tem.

Fitchback Refused.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the House, Mr. Harrison, of Tennessee, called up the resolutions of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. Pinchback not elected as a representative from the State of Louisiana at large and George A. Sheridan elected and entitled to his seat. The resolutions were agreed, 123 to 29, and Mr. Sheridan took the oath of office in which he has barely 15 hours to serve. Mr. Robinson of Ohio called up like resolutions in the case of Sypher, declaring the latter, who is the sitting member not, elected from the 1st District of Louisiana, and Lawrence, the contestant entitled to the seat; adopted, 134 to 97, and Mr. Lawrence came forward and was sworn in, taking the iron clad oath; he has forteen hours to serve as a representative.

Life Insurance.

Mr. Stanff introduced a bill in the Assembly relative to Life Insurance Companies which provides that when payments have been made on a policy, they shall act as a bar against a waiver, on account of false representation as regards health, &c.

Railway Arrangements.

UTICA, N. Y., March 3.—The Utica *Herald* has advices from New York announcing that arrangements have been completed to have the Hudon Canal operate the Midland railroad from Utica and Rome to Sidney Plains, the point of junction with the Albany and Susquehanna railroad.

The End of Session.

The Capitol, up to a late hour to-night, has been crowded in its galleries and corridors with an immense throng of visitors, largely made up of ladies, and also including the usual proportion of persons pecuniarily interested in pending legislation. The President and all the members of his Cabinet are assembled in the President's room, on the Senate side, for the purpose of prompt examination of bills as soon as passed. Among those which have been signed by the President to-night are the Tax and Tariff bill, and the Army and Post Office Appropriation bills.

Passengers per ss PERUVIAN, Capt Watts, from Liverpool to Portland, Thursday, 18th February, 1875—Mrs Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Sinclair, Mr Wemyss, Mr Gingras, Mrs Lozano, Mr J K Fulton, Mr Colter, Mrs Colter and two children. Mr R A Samuel, Mr F J Halket, Mr P J Cote, Mr W H Tineto, Mr Wm Smith, Mr G Summer, Capt McMaster, Mrs McMaster, Mr A Wolf, Mr A Rossenthal, Mr J Graham, Mr Devin, Mrs Devin, Mr Wright, Mrs Wright and child, Mrs S Jacob, Mr A Jacob, Mr Climow, Mrs Climow, Miss Climow, Mrs Lamb and child, Mr Satchell, Mr Howard, Mr Barnard, Miss M A Henry—Total, 38 cabin and 105 steerage passengers.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe,) having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion — and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. N.B.—Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says —"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions, vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal* &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest Manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

April 28 ly tns 88

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCIDENTS.

THE FIRST COMPANY

OFFERING A

Bonus to its Accident Policy-Holders,

AND THE ONLY ONE

NOW GIVING

Twenty-five per Cent. of its Profits to those Insured in that Branch is the

Citizens Insurance Company

A Sound Home Company.

EDWARD STARK,

Manager Accident Department.

October 17 mwf ly (174) 248

INSURANCE MANAGEMENT

Applications will be received by the undersigned until the 25th MARCH next from Gentlemen qualified to fill the position of

Manager of the Citizens Insurance Company, Montreal,

FIRE BRANCH.

ARCHD. McGOUN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 26th February, 1875.

r fmw 48

SALMON ANGLING

In the undermentioned Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River Natashquan [*North Shore*]....$800
Do Trinity [*near Point des Monts*] 100
Do St. Margaret [*en bas*]..... 100
Do Trout [*near Moisie*]..... 50
Do Mistassini [*near Godbout*]..... 20
Do Becscie do 20
Do Malbaie [*near Perce*]..... 100
Do Grand Pabos do 200
Do Little Pabos do 100
Do Tobique [*New Brunswick*].... 100
Do Nashwaak do 100
Do N. W. Miramichi do 200
Do Jupiter [*Anticosti Island*].... 100
Do Salmon do 50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries
Ottawa.

February 8 M 1M 32

OAKUM.

MACHINE-PICKED OAKUM has been found by experiment to go one-fourth further than Hand-picked; being free from waste is driven with greater ease, lies closer, and, consequently, makes a better seam, and is most approved of by Lloyd's surveyors in England. The lower quality made from good Junk can now be had for less money than Hand-picked from the ANGLO-AMERICAN ROPE and OAKUM COMPANY, No. 44 CANNING PLACE, LIVERPOOL.

In ordering for Spring Shipments, acquaint your friends to get our quotations before buying. Uniformity of quality can be relied on. We supply SPUN OAKUM manufactured by latest improved Machinery; also, Oakum made out of new material at moderate prices.

January 4 3m M

MUSIC BOOKS

BEST FOR

QUARTETTE CHOIRS

Thomas's Sacred Quartettes, Baumbach's Sacred Quartettes, Buck's Motet Collection, Baumbach's New Collection, Buck's 2nd Motet Collection, Church and Home, Baylor's Church Music, Trinity Collection.

Price of each Book, in Boards, $2.50; in Cloth, $2.75.

CLARKE'S

New Method for Reed Organs.

By WM. H. CLARKE. Price, $2.50.

Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.

All Books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, N.Y.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Boston.

ws 49

RIMMEL'S PERFUMERY,

Honoured with the FIRST MEDAL (Progress), Vienna Exhibition. Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, Toilet Water, Florida Water, New Perfumes, Ihlang Ihlang, Vanda, Etoile du Nord, &c., Stimulus for the Hair, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Glycerine Soap, Photochrome, a New Hair Restorer, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors in Canada.

May 9 ly s 110

MEETINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC CO'Y,

MONTREAL.

(*Late Victoria Opera House Company.*)

The FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the Election of Officers and transaction of such business as may be brought before the Meeting will be held at

No. 1 HOSPITAL STREET,

On Wednesday, the 10th March

At ONE P.M.

By order of the Provisional Directors.

ROSWELL FISHER,
Secretary *pro tem.*

March 2 m 51

WANTS, &c.

WANTED A PARTNER

In a well established and paying business in Quebec,—an active business man, with $3,000 to $5,000 Capital. Apply P. O. Box 1364, Montreal; or B. C., care of T. & W. REID, 40 St. Paul Street, Quebec.

March 3 m 52

WANTED,

A Junior Clerk who has had three or four years' experience. Must write a good hand and be well recommended. Address P. O. Box 1544.

March 2 m 51

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—AGENTS WANTED! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

October 22 ly DW 252

PUBLIC SALES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In Re JOHN HALY, Insolvent.

The undersigned will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION,

No. 294½ St. Catherine Street,

at so much in the $, the following Assets belonging to the above Insolvent Estate, viz:

Stock of Dry-Goods, amounting..$9,761 48
Shop Fixtures, " . 290 60
Book Debts, " . 1,305.51

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock A.M.,

Wednesday, 10th March Inst.

Conditions—3, 6 and 9 months approved notes, or 1 per cent. off per month on entire payment in cash.

Inventory may be seen on application to Perkins & Lajoie, No. 97 St. James Street, Montreal.

The Store will be kept open on Monday and Tuesday next for intending purchasers.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 2nd March, 1875 52

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

COMPAGNIE

De Pret et Credit Fonciers.

DIVIDEND No. 22.

1. Notice is hereby given that a Half-yearly DIVIDEND of

Four and a half per Cent [4½]

with a bonus of THREE (3½ per Cent.) on the Permanent Stock of this Company have been declared for the current Six months, and will be payable on and after the First of April next (1875), at the office of the said Company.

The Book of Transfer will be closed from the 25th until the 31st of March, both days inclusive.

2. Notice is also given that Class T of this Company has ceased to exist, and that the Shareholders of that class will have the right to draw back, on and after the First of April next, the amount of their Shares; they will have also the right, during the same month of April only, to convert them in fixed and permanent Shares by paying a premium of Ten per Cent.

3. Notice is further given that the Directors have granted to the Shareholders of this Company the right to subscribe accumulating or moveable Shares in the Class G 2 opened in January last (1875), to the amount of $500 each only.

F. A. FAUTEUX,
Cashier.

Montreal, February 22nd, 1875. 48

Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co'y

OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of

(6) Six per Cent. per Annum

on the paid-up Capital has been declared, and will be payable at the Company's Offices, 164 St. James Street, on and after 4th MARCH next.

By order of the Board.

R. MACAULAY,
Secretary.

February 20 mtr 43

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDEND No. 79.

The STOCKHOLDERS of "La Banque du Peuple" are HEREBY NOTIFIED that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of

FOUR PER CENT.,

for the current six months, has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank, on and after MONDAY, the FIRST MARCH next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 28th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. A. TROTTIER,
Cashier.

Montreal, January 30, 1875 trs 15M 25

MISCELLANEOUS

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

September 5 ly W 36

IRON BRIDGE BUILDING

AND

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON CONSTRUCTIONS.

A Firm (J. C. HARKORT, at Duisburg, on the Rhine) solicits orders for all kinds of Iron Constructions. The VIENNA EXHIBITION BUILDING was built by this Firm within nine months. Most of the Iron Bridges in Germany, and Austria, and Portugal, across the Rhine, the Elbe, the Danube, &c., have been supplied by this Firm. Plans and Estimates for every kind of Iron Work, (Bridges Buildings, Halls, Piers, &c.,) warranted to perform all the objects required, will be furnished on request; and no charge made for them if an order for the object be given.

April 18 ly s92

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The Wholesale Grocery business heretofore carried on in the City of Montreal by the undersigned, under the style and firm of GEORGE CHILDS & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the thirty-first day of December last.

GEORGE CHILDS will collect the debts and pay the liabilities of the late firm.

GEO. CHILDS,
SAML. MATHEWSON.

Montreal, 12th February, A.D., 1875

The Wholesale Grocery business of GEORGE CHILDS & COMPANY will, from this date, be carried on by the undersigned under the same style.

GEORGE CHILDS,
JAMES PATTON.

January 2nd, 1875 r wf 40

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET,

"Hotel Jacques Cartier,"

Situated on Jacques Cartier Square, containing Drawing Rooms, Reading, Billiard and Bar Rooms, and

65 BED ROOMS.

Terms liberal. No money required down. A satisfactory rate of interest will be accepted on furnishing approved and undoubted security.

For further particulars, apply to

A. PREVOST & CO.,
266 and 268 St. Paul Street.

February 20 1m 43

TO LET OR FOR SALE,

FOR A

Manufactory or Storage,

On St. Jean Baptiste Street, between Notre Dame Street and the Wharf, a PROPERTY of 100 x 78 feet, on the line of the extension of Le Royer Street, with one Store and one old Brick Building. Apply to

S. PAGNUELO, Advocate,
12 St. James Street.

February 24 a 46

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

That fine STONE HOUSE, No. 539 Craig Street, now occupied by Dr. SCHMIDT.

Apply to

H. HOGAN,
147 St James Street.

February 5 30

TENDERS WANTED.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Grading—Lake of the Woods to Red River.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway," will be received up to NOON of THURSDAY, the 18th of MARCH next, for the Bridging and Grading required on that section of the Pacific Railway, extending from the Lake of the Woods to Red River.

For plans, specifications, approximate quantities, forms of tender, and other information, apply at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa,

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa, February 25, 1875 r ST 49

Notice to Contractors.

Examining Warehouse, Montreal.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Examining Warehouse," will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 15th day of MARCH next, at NOON, for the erection and completion of the above building. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Bourgeau and Leprohon, Architects, Montreal, on and after Monday, the 1st day of March next.

Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the same.

Satisfactory security will be required on real estate or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks, to an amount of *five per cent* on the bank sum of the Contract.

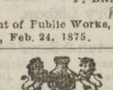
To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as for the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Feb. 24, 1875. r 50



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Halifax Passenger Station," will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 8th day of MARCH next, at NOON, for the erection of a Passenger Station at Halifax, N.S.

Plans and specification of the work can be seen at the Engineer's Office, Moncton, on and after the 8th instant, where printed forms of Tender and all necessary information can also be obtained.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract must accompany each Tender, and a deposit will have to be made by the accepted contractor to the credit of the Receiver General.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no Tender will be received unless it is upon the proper printed form.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary Department Public Works.

Ottawa, 1st February, 1875, 8M 32

COAL, &c.

COAL.

The Vale Coal, Iron and Manufacturing Company

OF

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA

Have appointed Mr. ROBERT C. ADAMS their AGENT for the Province of Quebec, who is authorized to make Contracts for Sale and Delivery of their STEAM and DOMESTIC COAL F.O.B. at Pictou, or at Ports required.

Office—325 Commissioners St.

February 8 1m 32

COAL

OF ALL KINDS

Lackawanna Coal

A SPECIALTY.

HARTT & BAKER,
VICTORIA SQUARE.

YARD:—15 COLBORNE STREET.

October 1 ly 233

SMITHS' COAL

FOR SALE,

A CARGO OF BEST

NEWCASTLE SMITHS' COAL

IN A CENTRAL YARD,

In Lots as required, Cheap.

APPLY TO

MITCHELL & CO.,
21 and 23 Common Street.

July 29 178

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET,

A first-class House, *Furnished*, for six or twelve months, with all the modern improvements, Kitchen Range, Hot Air Furnace, Hot and Cold Water, Bath, &c., also Stable, Coach House, Garden, and Croquet Lawn attached. St Matien—Upper University Street. Apply by letter, Box 138 Post Office

March 2 r 51

TO LET,

A number of Dwelling Houses in different parts of the City.

Apply to

R. STANLEY CLARK BAGG,
Advocate,
162 St. James Street.

February 27 49

TO LET,

A BRICK COTTAGE, roomy and well finished at Lower Lachine Rapids, with Ice House and Outbuildings in good order. Enquire of E. GUY.

February 18 41

TO LET,

That handsome Four-storey Cut-stone House, No. 7 Beaver Hall Square, containing Eleven Apartments, with all modern conveniences, Stable and Coach-house, &c. Apply for permit to view the house and for rental to

W. S. MACFARLANE,
At Messrs. FERRIER & CO'S.

February 4 29

TO LET.

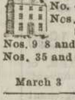
For one or two years, a first-class House, elegantly furnished, situated on Mansfield Street, just below Sherbrooke, containing Four Flats and Basement, with all modern improvements, (including Two Bath Rooms,) Dining Room, Drawing Room, Library, Conservatory and Billiard Room on First Flat. Drainage and ventilation perfect. Fine Stables, Croquet Ground and Flower Garden. Reasonable terms will be made with a suitable Tenant.

Apply by letter to "A.P.," HERALD Office.

January 28 28

STORES TO LET.

STORES TO LET,



No. 18 Elgin Street;
No. 416 St. Paul Street;
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 St. Sacrament Street;
Nos. 9 8 and 814 St. Catherine Street;
Nos. 35 and 41 University Street.

J. H. JOSEPH.

March 3 b 52

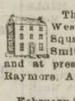
TO LET,

From 1st May, (now re-building in superior manner, with extra strengthening,) first-class double-fronted Store in Nuns' new Block, 13 Le Royer and 20 DeBresoles Streets, adjoining Messrs. Delisle Bros. & McGill's, corner St. Sulpice Street. Apply to

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
1 and 3 DeBresoles Street.

March 3 b 52

TO LET,

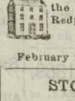


The first-class Store, No. 2 Western Buildings, Chaboillez Square, next door to Messrs. J. Smith & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and at present occupied by Mr. J. G. Raymore. Apply to

WM. DOW & CO.

February 23 48

TO LET,

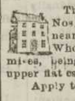


A large Stone Warehouse, on the Canal Bank, near Messrs. Redpath's Sugar House.

H. McLENNAN,
58 Common Street.

February 20 r 48

STORES TO LET.



Those substantial new Stores, Nos. 759, 762, 764 Craig Street, near Victoria Square, suitable for Wholesale or Manufacturing premises, being spacious and central. The upper flat can be used as a Public Hall.

Apply to

N. PAQUETTE,
No 749 Craig St,

February 18 de 41

TO LET,

A splendid large Warehouse on St. Therese Street, in the Centre of the City, most suitable for a Manufactoring Establishment.

Also, a fine Cellar, well suited for a Beer bottler.

And several fine Offices on St. Vincent Street, heated with Steam and furnished with all modern improvements.

For terms and conditions, apply to

L. A. DesROSIERS, N.P.,
30 St. Vincent Street.

January 27 22

OFFICES TO LET.

TO LET,

In Commercial Chambers, 96 St. Francois Xavier Street, the Offices on second flat, lately occupied by Messrs. Simpson & Bethune, with Fire-proof Vault.

Three Offices on third flat, one of them with Fire proof Vault.

Also, a large upper flat, suitable for Book Bindery or light manufacturing purposes. Apply to

COURT & MACINTOSH,
Western Chambers,
St. John Street.

February 22 t 44

TO LET IN BOYER'S BLOCK

CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE.

A first-class Double Office, second flat, entrance by 320 Commissioners St.; also an Office communicating with the third floor, suitable for parties dealing in light Goods; large Box Hoist attached. Apply to

L. A. BOYER,
No. 320 Commissioners Street,
Up-stairs.

January 19 15

OFFICES TO RENT.

First-class Offices to rent in the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING in St. James Street; well adapted for Bank, Insurance or other business, having Fire-proof Vaults, and being heated by hot water apparatus.

HOPKINS & WILY,
Architects and Valuers,
235 ST. JAMES STREET

February 9 23

LOTS TO LET.

TO LET,

Following LOTS suitable for LUMBER YARDS:

On St. Thomas and Seminary Sts., Area, 31,000 Feet;
On St. Patrick and Farm Streets, Area, 26,000 Feet:
On Craig and Salaberry Streets, Area, 17,000 Feet:
On Colborne Avenue and Paris St, Area, 24,000 Feet.

Plans can be seen. Apply to

A. PREVOST & CO.,
266 and 268 St. PAUL STREET.

February 20 1m 43

JOHN McDONALD,

Accountant,

230 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

March 1 6m 50

A NON-TARIFF & CANADIAN CO.

CAPITAL: $5,000,000

LOCAL BOARD:

THOS. WORKMAN, Esq.
MAURICE CUVILLIER, Esq.
AMABLE JODOIN, Esq.
GEO. D. FERRIER, Esq.
THOS. TIFFIN, Esq.

THE STADACONA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

is now ready to issue policies on all kinds of RISKS at reasonable rates

PROMPT SETTLEMENT of LOSSES

OFFICE:

15, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

January 26 ly 19

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY J. SHAW

Valuable Books at Auction.

I am instructed to announce a Sale the

First Week in March

of a valuable consignment of English Books, many of them in rich Calf bindings. Particulars before Sale and in Catalogues.

HENRY J. SHAW,
Auctioneer.

42

CARD.

Sales of Household Furniture.

The Subscriber has now opened his list of Sales for the Spring. He also begs to announce that he will give personal attention to all sales at PRIVATE RESIDENCES, and would recommend an early application that suitable days may be appointed. Arrangements can be made at his Office, 726

MR. CARTWRIGHT'S AMENDMENT.

The following is the amendments of Mr. Cartwright to the Act regulating the issue of Dominion notes:—

Whenever the amount of Dominion notes issued and outstanding shall at any time exceed twelve millions of dollars, the Receiver-General shall hold specie to the full amount of such excess, for the redemption of such notes; and whenever the amount of the said notes shall fall below twelve millions of dollars, and exceed nine millions of dollars, the Receiver-General shall hold in specie not less than fifty per cent. of the amount of such notes above nine millions of dollars, for the redemption of such notes.

So much of the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign and intituled, "An Act to amend the Act regulating the issue of Dominion notes," or any other Act as may be inconsistent with the above enactment, is hereby repealed.

INTERCOLONIAL R.R. ACCOUNTS.

OTTAWA, March 3.

Before the Special Committee of the Public Accounts Committee, on the Frazer-Reynolds Intercolonial R.R. Accounts, Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, appeared and submitted certain papers. He testified to the mode of doing business in the department, and explained that there had been information given the Department of certain irregularities in the former management of the Custom House at Halifax; goods entered free of duty for the Intercolonial R.R. were delivered at once to Mr. Clarke, the store-keeper; could not say that there were goods for the Intercolonial R.R. of which Mr. Clarke was not put in possession; the Department took no account of individual entries made free of duty, but simply of the gross amounts for each Province.

Mr. Dymond gave the names of the other firms who had transactions with the Intercolonial R.R. viz. Mcaulay & Son, N. Best, E. J. Kennedy, J. Domville & Co., and C. Berryman, all of St. John, N.B.

Mr. Cudlip said he had the original list of all entries passed from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873, in Halifax Custom House, the total amount being $160,228.17.

Mr. Cockburn, ex-speaker, presented himself as Counsel for Fraser, Reynolds & Co.

The arrival of Mr. Saddler, of Halifax, was announced.

The Committee occupied some time in discussing whether or not Mr. Cockburn should be allowed to question witnesses, and then adjourned for half an hour to consult authorities on that point.

The Committee having resumed business, the Chairman said that it appeared to have been the practice in cases similar to this where private interests, character, or conduct were concerned, to petition the House to be allowed to be heard by Counsel.

Mr. Cockburn said he would advise his client to adopt that course.

Mr. Cudlip was then re-examined and explained the method in which he had made up the statement submitted by him. He had taken the accounts as they were, and had drawn no inferences from them; $11,156 was the aggregate value of the goods imported by Fraser, Reynolds & Co., on which duties were paid, and $28,371 represented goods imported and passed duty-free, as for the Intercolonial railroad; $103,174 represented goods withdrawn by other parties, he supposed through Mr. Clarke on account of the Intercolonial Railroad. There were not invoices of half the goods contained in the $11,156 from the Halifax Customs House. It was most illegal to remove invoices from the Custom House for any purpose.

THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

OTTAWA, March 3.

The Committee on the Insolvency bill met this morning. Some discussion took place as to whether persons not traders should come within the provisions of the Act. The Committee finally recommended that they should not.

Objections were taken to the definition of the word creditors in the Act and the clause containing it was allowed to stand for further consideration.

Some members of the Committee expressed themselves in favour of a provision that claims for unliquidated damages should be included in the settlement of an insolvent estate. This subject was laid over for further consideration.

Mr. McLennan said he would oppose clause 81, and he would urge upon the Committee to allow proof of claim for unliquidated damages, at least for those arising out of breach of contract, as was the case in England. He thought such claims had as much right to share in the dividend as any others.

On the clause, defining when a debtor should be considered an insolvent,

Mr. J. H. Cameron said the debtor should only be considered bankrupt upon his performing some act by which he made himself such. He argued that insolvents should be called upon a make a declaration of insolvency, or that some other means should be adopted, whereby a transfer would be unable to be regarded as a bankrupt, when he was, in reality not one.

It was agreed to consider this at a further stage.

Clause 3 was passed, after which, on clause 4, which provides when creditors may demand an assignment,

Mr. Langtois thought the debtor should be obliged to make a declaration that there had been no collusion between himself and any of his creditors.

Mr. J. H. Cameron said that the Cairman should draft such a form of declaration, and submit it at the next meeting of the Committee.

This was decided upon, and the Committee adjourned until Thursday.

BODY-STEALING IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

The old British burial grounds commonly called "God's Acre," are peculiarly exempt from outrages of any kind doubtless owing to the respect almost approaching to veneration with which the population of all classes are taught to hold the memory of the dead. Cases, however, have been known where depraved members of the medical profession have committed sacrilege, but still, in almost every instance where discovered by the incensed inhabitants have narrowly escaped with their lives, and always were detected by the police, been punished to the full extent of the law. Unfortunately for us, although under the same Government the law is not sufficiently carried out in this section of the country as to admit of even the names of the perpetrators being published, the body after detection being handed over to the grateful relations, while further particulars which, in the case of any article of commerce would be freely given, are for some unknown reason withheld. Consequently these gross outrages upon all senses of decency and religion continue unchecked: bodies of fellow christians are treated with contempt, and ground consecrated, we may say, to the service of God; ruthlessly torn up and trodden under foot. It would appear that for the past three months visits have been paid to the Cote des Neiges Roman Catholic Cemetery for this purpose, and in several cases with signal success. In December last, two bodies were disinterred in the rear end of the cemetery; and, owing to the large size of the clods of frozen earth with which the graves were filled, were easily opened by hand with the aid of a pick. On discovering this act of vandalism, the sexton, Mr. Deroche, renewed his vigilance; placed his trained bloodhounds on guard, and, with firearms loaded in readiness, awaited further invasion, with the full intention of inflicting summary punishment; but all without avail. Shortly afterwards, the gravedigger, on resuming their mournful employment one gloomy morning, were confronted by the ghastly head of a man, lying by the side of an open grave, and which had become entangled and wrenched off in their endeavours to raise the body lying in the grave beneath. Later on in January, during a below zero storm, two men drove up to near the Protestant Cemetery, and commenced digging up the body of a French youth. On raising the latter, their horse, as though ashamed of the whole proceedings, broke loose and ran away at a rapid rate. The resurrectionists thereupon buried the corpse in the snow and decamped, after an unsuccessful search for their horse, as evidenced by their footmarks. Early the next morning they arrived at Dwyer's Hotel with another horse and sleigh, for the purpose of recovering the body; and had the impudence to interrogate Mr. Durocher as to the missing animal and cariole. That gentleman immediately suspecting their errand watched them from a distance, and perceived them raising the body in the adjoining field. Seeing they were watched, the depredators made off and succeeded in effecting their escape. The body was shortly after replaced in the grave, and a search instituted for the missing animal which was found almost frozen, and unable to free itself from the snow drift in which it had plunged. Portions of the broken vehicle lay at a short distance, and although the owner has been found, neither him or Mr. Dwyer can give an accurate account of the ruffians whom it appears had taken every precaution to avoid detection. During the past month the bodies of a man named J. B. Desjardins, and that of a woman named Madelaine Plouffe, have been stolen. No trace of the offenders have yet been found.

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June 27 1y 152

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McINTYRE. E. B. CARMAN.
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H. HEYNEMAN & CO.,
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October 20 249

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Advocate & Attorney-at-Law,
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MONTREAL.
July 21 1y 172

CRAIG & MOFFAT,
Accountants and Assignees,
North British Chambers,
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DAVID J. CRAIG,
Official Assignee,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
ALEX. MOFFAT,
Assignee,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
January 29 1y 24

MACLENNAN & MACDONALD,
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CORNWALL, ONT.
D. B. MACLENNAN, H. SANFIELD MACDONALD
April 2 1y 78

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Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures and all classes of Negotiable Securities bought and sold on Commission and on Margin.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
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July 1y 169

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COLLECTIONS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO ATTENDED TO.
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January 16 1y 13

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LINSEED OIL
A. G. KURTZ
MANUFACTURER OF
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HENRY DOBELL & CO., Montreal
SOLE AGENTS.
March 25 1m 91

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT THE
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PENNY, WILSON & CO.

LEGAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869
AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
In the Matter of JOHN SHERIDAN, of the City of Montreal, Druggist, an Insolvent.
The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 34 Chaboillez Square, on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of MARCH, A.D. 1875, at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
A. B. STEWART,
Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 25th February, 1875. du 48

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.
In the Matter of GILBERT LAUZON and GEORGE BERTRAND, both of the City of Montreal, Boot and Shoe Makers and Traders, carrying on trade and business as such in the said City of Montreal, under the name and firm of LAUZON and BERTRAND both herein acting individually and as Co-Partners, Insolvents.
The Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at their place of business, No. 328 St. Lawrence Main Street, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, at Eleven o'clock A.M., to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
JOHN WHYTE,
Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 24th February, 1875. du 48

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of DUNCAN BELL, of the City of Montreal, an Insolvent.
The Creditors of the above named Insolvent are hereby notified that he has deposited with me a deed of composition and discharge, purporting to be executed by the majority in number of those of his Creditors who are respectively Creditors for sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, and who represent at least three-fourths in value of his liabilities subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and, sh uld no opposition be made to such deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to its terms.
JAMES COURT,
Assignee.
Montreal, 24th February, 1875 du 47

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869
In the Matter of CHARLES BOYER, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.
The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Insolvency Rooms, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 9th day of March next, at Three P.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 18th February, 1875. du 43

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869
In the Matter of WILLIAM MILLS PATTERSON, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.
The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at place of business, No. 221 McGill Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 9th day of March next, at Eleven A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Interim Assignee.
Office of Perkins & Lajoie,
Montreal, 18th February, 1875. } du 42

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of CHARLES REAY, of the City of Montreal, individually and acting for himself and for George Beattie, late of Montreal, in the Copartnership carried on by them at Montreal as Grocers, under the name and firm of REAY & BEATTIE, an Insolvent
The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in Montreal, in the Room devoted to Insolvency proceedings, on MONDAY, the 8th day of MARCH next, A.D., 1875, at ELEVEN o'clock forenoon, to receive statements of affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
DAVID J. CRAIG,
Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 16th February, 1875 du 42

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.
In the Matter of BAZILIQUE DEROCHE, Contractor and Trader, of Montreal, Insolvent.
The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Room devoted to proceedings in Insolvency, on Wednesday, the Tenth day of March next, at Ten o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
JOHN WHYTE
Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 29th February, 1875. du 44

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
No. 682.
ANTOINE CHARTIER DE LOTBINIERE HARWOOD, of the Village Vaudreuil, in the Parish of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreal, Esquire, Advocate Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia,
Plaintiff,
Vs.
ALEXANDRE AMEDEE ST. JULIEN, of the same place, Trader, in his capacity of Tutor duly appointed *en justice* to his minor children, Marie Lydia, Antoine Gaston, Curtius Godfrey Amedee Leopold et Arthur Lionel, issue out of his marriage with the late Dame Sarah Caroline Beaudet, in her lifetime Marchande Publique, of the same place,
Defendant *ex qualitie.*
A Writ of Attachment has issued in the above cause.
Sheriff's Office, Montreal, Twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
C. A. LEBLANC,
Sheriff.
February 22 du 44

IRON WORKS, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED
OFFER FOR SALE
In Lots to Suit Purchasers,
At a Price much below Manufacturer's Cost,
5,400 Ft. WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
5 in. external and 4¼ in. internal diameter,
Suitable for Artesian Wells, Drying Kilns, &
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PORTABLE ENGINES & BOILERS,
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Nuns' Buildings, (near French Cathedral,
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LEAD, CEMENT, &c.

CEMENT!
PORTLAND, ROMAN, WATER LIME.
For Sale by
COPLAND & McLAREN,
Corner Grey Nun and Wellington Streets
September 18 1y 222

RED AND WHITE LEAD!
James', in 500, 100 and 25-lb Kegs
Scott's, " " "
Brandrum's, in 25-lb. Kegs.
—ALSO—
WHITE & RED LEAD, DRY,
For Sale by
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Corner Grey Nun and Wellington Streets
September 18 1y 222

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE
JUST RECEIVED,
1-lb. and 2-lb. Pots.

RAFFINE CHEESE.
From the Island of Orleans,
RECEIVED DAILY
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All Grades, in Hhds, Qr-casks & Octaves,
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Fine to Finest, in Hhds, Qr-casks & Octaves
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Carte Blanche, in quarts and pints
Max Sutaine Co's Champagne
Verzeney—in quarts and pints
October 28 1y 252

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First Quality.
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In Large or Small Quantities.
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Storage for Bonded & Free Good
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Brick Stores, Wellington Street Bond 118.
Coal Oil Stores, Tanneries des Rollands, Bond 84.
September 28 1y 210

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BRANDIES.
Martell & Co., Cognac,
Hhds, Qr-casks, Octaves, ¼-Octs, ⅛-Octs, Vintages 1858, 1865, 1870, Pale and Dark, Case ***, ***, ***, V. O. V. S. O. P., *** Cases, Qts, Pints and Round Pints
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Hhds, Qr-casks, Octaves Cases ***, Quarts
Otard. Dupuy & Co., Cognac,
Hhds, Qr-casks, Octaves, ¼-Octs, ⅛-Octs, Cases
Jules Robin & Co., Cognac,
Hhds, Qr-casks, Octaves, ¼-Octs, Cases, Qts and Flasks
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Hhds, Qr-casks, (very old)
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Qr-casks, ¼-Octaves
Bisquit, Dubouche & Co., Cognac
Cases 2 doz Flasks
Becker, Fils & Co., Cognac,
Cases, Vintage 1834
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Jno. DeKuyper & Sons, Rotterdam,
Hhds, Qr-casks, Red and Green Cases
Blankenheym & Nolet, Key Brand, Rotterdam,
Hhds, Qr-casks
Houtman & Co., Rotterdam,
Green Cases
Booth & Co., Old Tom, London,
Qr-casks, Cases, Quarts and Flasks
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Cases, Quarts
SCOTCH WHISKIES.
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Islay Whisky, Hhds, Qr-casks, Cases
Bulloch, Lade & Co.,
Loch Katrine Whisky, Hhds, Qr-casks, Octaves
Stodart, Hunter & Co., Leith,
Cases, Quarts
IRISH WHISKIES.
Dunville & Co., Belfast,
Qr-casks
Kinahan's LL,
Cases
RUMS.
Jamaica and Demerara, Puncheons
SHERRY WINES.
Manuel Misa, Jerez de la Frontera,
Fine to Extra Fine, Butts, Hhds, Qr-casks
Cramp, Suter & Co., Jerez de la Frontera,
Fine to Extra, Qr-casks
Lacave & Echicopar, Cadiz,
(Low grade) Qr-casks, Octaves
Mateos,
(Low grade) Qr-casks
Dencker,
(Low grade) Qr-casks
PORT WINES.
Cockburn, Smithes & Co., Porto
Various grades, Pipes, Hhds, Qr-casks, also White in Qr-casks
Hooper Bros., Porto,
Various grades, Red and White, Hhds, Qr-casks
Tarragonas and other low grade Ports of various Shippers
MADEIRA.
Cossart, Gordon & Co., Madeira
Fine to Very Old, Hhds and Qr-casks
CHAMPAGNES.
Perrier, Jouet & Co., Epernay,
1st quality "Pale Dry Creaming," Quarts and Pints
Chas. Heidsieck & Co., Reims,
"Dry Sillery," Quarts and Pints
G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,
"Fleur de Sillery," Quarts
Moet & Chandon, Epernay,
Various qualities, Quarts and Pints
DeVenoge & Co., Epernay,
Cases; Duc de Senneval, Pints; Cases and Baskets, Qts. and pints Carte Blanche.
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Cases Floirac, Medoc, Margaux, St. Julien, Leoville, Monton
Dubosq-Lettre Freres, Bordeaux,
Cases St. Julien and Margaux
Godard Freres, Bordeaux,
Cases St. Julien and St. Estephe
F. Peters, Altona,
Cherry Brandy, Cases, Quarts
Vermouth Bitters, Marseilles,
Cases, Pints
PORTERS AND ALE.
Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh,
Porter and Ale Wood and Bottle
Jno Jeffrey & Co., Edinburgh,
Ale, Brls, Qts and Pts
E. & G. Hibbert, London,
Bass' Ale, Brls, Qts and Pts
E. & J. Burke, Dublin.
Guinness' Porter, Brls, Qts and Pts
Blood, Wolfe & Co.,
orter, Brls, Qts and Pts
Barclay & Perkins, London,
Porter, Brls, Qts and Pts
Jos. Watkins & Co., Dublin,
Porter, Brls, Qts and Pts
J. & R. Tennent Glasgow,
Porter, Brls, Qts and Pts.
September 7 9M 212

MARTELL & CO.
COGNAC.
Vintages 1870, 1865—V.O., V.S.O., V. S. O. P.—in Hhds., Qr-casks, Octaves, Half Octaves.
Cases *, **, ***, V.O., V.S.O.P.
For Sale in Bond or Duty Paid
W. F. LEWIS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Canada.
September 9M 214

PERRIER, JOUET & CO.,
EPERNAY.
CHAMPAGNES
"Pale Dry Creaming,"
FIRST QUALITY.
The Subscribers have now in Store a Stock of the famous Wines of the above Shippers. This Brand is more largely used than any other by the Clubs of London and the upper classes in Great Britain. The quality shipped to this country is precisely the same as that sent to the English market.
W. F. LEWIS & CO.,
Sole Agents
FOR CANADA & THE UNITED STATES
September 9 9M 214

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

LEITCH, MACLEAN & CO.,
MONTREAL,
SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION FOR
Messrs. Martinez Gassiot & Co.) PORTS
Oporto.
" M. M. Bottomore, SHERRIES
Cadiz.
" Arbouin, Marett & Co.
BRANDIES—*Brand "MARETT & Co."*
Cognac.
Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors, BRANDIES
Saintes.
Messrs. C. & D. Gray,
Famed "Loch Katrine" WHISKIES
Glasgow.
" Archibald Walker,
Famous Old Irish WHISKIES
Limerick.
" J. & R. Tennent,
INDIA PALE ALE and XXX STOUT
Glasgow.
" Chas. Tennant & Co. CHEMICALS
Glasgow and Newcastle.
" T. Burnett & Son,
BICARBONATE OF SODA
Newcastle.
" Wm. Henderson & Son,
SALTPETRE Refiners
Glasgow.
" Paul Sanderson & Paul,
BOTTLE Makers
Glasgow.
" R. Laidlaw & Sons,
CAST IRON PIPES
Glasgow.
Orders for direct importations solicited for the above from the Wholesale Trade only, as well as for Linseed Oil, shipment from Hull.
December 16 1y 298

LEITCH, MACLEAN & CO.,
MONTREAL
Offer from Stock now in Store
Teas—Green and Black.
Scotch Refined Sugar.
India Pale Ale—"J. & R. Tennents."
Brandy, in Cases, Quarts & Pints—"Marett & Co."
Brandy, in Wood & Cases—"Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors."
Scotch Whisky, in Cases—"Ardbeg," Islay.
Irish Whisky, in Wood & Cases—"A. Walker's," Limerick.
Saltpetre Crystals,
Soda Ash,
Caustic Soda.
Lump Alum,
Aluminous Cake,
Roll Sulphur
Tinplates—Charcoal and Coke.
December 16 1y 298

JOHN HOPE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
Messrs. JOHN DeKUYPER & SON Rotterdam.
" MOET & CHANDON Epernay.
" BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.
" JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac.
" MULLER, DARTHEZ & CO., Tarragona.
Mr. M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.
Messrs. COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto.
Mr. FREDERICK VALLETTE Marseilles.
Messrs. BULLOCH LADE & CO. Glasgow.
" DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz.
" E. & G. HIBBERT, London, Export Bottlers of Messrs. Bass & Co's Pale Ale.
E. & J. BURKE, Dublin, Export Bottlers of Messrs. A. Guinness Sons & Co.'s Extra Foreign Stout, &c., &c.
N.B.—Orders received from the Wholesale Trade only.
June 2 1y 180

JUST ARRIVED,
FRESH GOODS
VALENCIA RAISINS, Layers
SELECTED RAISINS, London Layers
LOOSE MUSCATEL,
One, two and three Crown DEHESA
SEEDLESS SULTANA,
CLUSTER and CARTOON,
Fine Extra FIGS, in Boxes and Mats
PRUNES,
LEMONS,
ALMERIA GRAPES and
General Groceries.
Dry Crushed, Granulated, A Crushed and Scotch Refined SUGAR;
MOLASSES, Porto Rico and Sugar House in small Hhds and Barrels;
BRANDY,
GIN,
Paul Emile Thomas' SHERRY,
PORT WINE,
CHAMPAGNE,
Sparling Saint Peray, Hermitage, Chateaubourg and Rhone WINES,
ALMONDS, Fresh Tarragona, Hard Shell
Ivizza and Shelled;
WALNUTS and
FILBERTS.
For sale by
V. HUDON.
October 22 251

The Subscribers offer for Sale
1000 Pkgs New Season's JAPAN Y UNG HYSON, SOUCHONG & CONGOU, in Half-chests and catties
200 Hhds Vacuum Pan SUGARS
500 Bbls Dry Crushed and Granulated Do
200 Bbls S. H. MOLASSES
250 Bags RICE
200 Bbls Pure COD OIL, Inspected
150 Bbls Steam Refined SEAL OIL
—ALSO—
5000 Bushels INDIAN CORN, in lots to suit Purchasers
1000 Bags Liverpool SALT.
W. R. ROSS & CO,
11 St. Sacrament Street
January 16 1y 18

WM. YOUNGER & CO.
EDINBURGH,
SCOTCH ALES AND STOUT
IN WOOD & BOTTLE
NOW IN STORE.
W. F. LEWIS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Canada.
September 9 9M 214

The Woven Wire Mattress
The success which has attended the sale of these Mattresses since they have been introduced into Canada, places them beyond a doubt the BEST MATTRESS ever invented, and they are guaranteed—
1st. NEVER TO LOSE SHAPE.
2nd. NEVER TO GET OUT OF ORDER
3rd. NEVER TO NEED A REPAIR.
Another strong point of this Mattress is the PERFECT NOISELESSNESS. They can be had ANY SIZE and of ANY STRENGTH by leaving orders at
JAS BROWN & BROS.,
Agents for Canada
September

STEAMSHIPS.

DOMINION LINE.

This Line is composed of the following FIRST-CLASS FULL-POWERED CLYDE-BUILT STEAM Ships, and is intended to perform a regular service between LIVERPOOL QUEBEC and ONTARIO in SUMMER, and LIVERPOOL and BOSTON in WINTER:—

MONTREAL	3250 Tons	(Building)	
DOMINION	3200	"	Capt. Bourcette
ONTARIO	3200	"	Capt. French
VICKSBURG	2500	"	Capt. Roberts
MEMPHIS	2500	"	Capt. Melton
TEXAS	2450	"	Capt. Laurenson
MISSISSIPPI	2400	"	Capt. Wrake
QUEBEC	2300	"	Capt. Barnett
ST. LOUIS	1824	"	Capt. Reid

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

Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers.

The Steamers of this Line are intended to Sail from Boston for Liverpool as follows:—

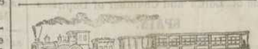
ONTARIO.....Jan. 28th
MEMPHIS.....Feb. 6th
QUEBEC.....Feb. 20th
DOMINION.....Mar. 6th

Rates of Passage:—Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....23

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada.

For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H. Genestal and Deizous, C. Brown; in Paris to H. Genestal and Deizous, 55 Rue d'Hauteville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordeaux to Messrs Faure Freres; in Copenhagen to P. M. Kolle, 18 Sanctannspads; in Bergen to Michael Krohn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langbourne Chambers, 17 Fenchurch street; in Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, Harvey Buildings 24 James street; in Quebec to W.M. Macpherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in Montreal to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court.
November 28 284

RAILWAYS.



South Eastern Railway.

MONTREAL & BOSTON AIR LINE

On and after MONDAY, DEC. 7th, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.
DAY EXPRESS leave Montreal 8.10 a.m. Arrive in St. Johns, 9.20 a.m.; West Farnham, 9.55 a.m.; Newport, 1.04 p.m.; Boston, 10 p.m.
NIGHT EXPRESS leave Montreal 3.30 p.m.; Arrive in St. Johns, 4.42 p.m.; West Farnham, 5.17 p.m.; Newport, 9.32 p.m.; Boston, 8.40 a.m.

TRAINS COMING NORTH.
DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot, 8 a.m.; Arrive in Newport, 5.27 p.m.; St. Johns, 9.25 p.m.; Montreal, 10 p.m.
NIGHT EXPRESS leave Boston at 6 p.m.; Arrive in Newport, 4 a.m.; St. Johns, 8.33 a.m.; Montreal, 10 a.m.

Entire Trains run between Montreal and Boston without change.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to the Night Express Trains, and run through between Montreal and Boston.

This is the most direct and best Route to Boston and other New England Cities.

Through Tickets for Boston, New York, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and all points in the Eastern and Southern States, including Jacksonville, Florida, Mobile and New Orleans.

For Tickets and all information, call at the General Office, 202 St. James Street.
A. B. FOST