Min Customs

CARDS.

JAMES TYRE,
Official Assignee,
JOHN FULTON,
Accountant,
UNION BUILDINGS,
43 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.
January 30 25

FRANC O. WOOD,
ADVOCATE,
146 St. James Street,
Nearly opposite HERALD Office.
June 27 1y 152

VANNECK & GREEN,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
AND
GENERAL FINANCIAL AGENTS
Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Foreign Exchange bought and sold on Commission.
OFFICE:
22 St. John Street, Montreal.
November 14 6m 271

McINTYRE & CARMAN
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,
CORNWALL, ONT
M'INTYRE. E. B. CARMAN.
January 10 1y 9

EDWARD W. COIT,
Iron and Metal Commission Merchant,
No. 205½ WALNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
BOILER PLATES, BOILER TUBES, SHIP PLATES—Specials.
August 1 1y 181

H. HEYNEMAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS
419 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
October 20 249

T. C. WATSON,
Stock Broker.
11 HOSPITAL STREET,
MONTREAL.
February 18 41

FREDERICK WM. TERRILL
Advocate & Attorney-at-Law,
Office—No. 217 ST. JAMES STREET,
Opposite the *Witness* Office,
MONTREAL.
July 21 1y 172

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

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

L. J. FORGET,
STOCK BROKER.
Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange,
96 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures and all classes of Negotiable Securities bought and sold on Commission and on Margin.
April 7 1y 82

ROBINSON, DONAHUE & CO.
IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Sugars, Teas and Tobaccos,
152 McGILL STREET,
OPPOSITE ALBION HOTEL
MONTREAL.
Samples sent by Mail when desired.
July 19 165

TO INVENTORS.
GIBBS & COURSOLLE,
SOLICITORS OF
Patents of Invention
63 SPARKS STREET,
(P.O. Box 461) Ottawa.
Patent business of every kind attended to; Trade and Timber Marks, &c., registered.
September 8 1y 2 8

EDWARD H. TIFFANY.
Solicitor, &c.
Alexandria, Ont.
COLLECTIONS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO ATTENDED TO.
September 25 1y 228

COURT & MACINTOSH,
Accountants, &c.,
22 ST. JOHN STREET
JAMES COURT,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE
Have always Money on hand for Investment in Mortgages.
November 23 3m 278

J. RIELLE,
Land Surveyor,
No. 146 ST. JAMES STREET
July 1y 169

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, &c.
FRESH HAVANA CIGARS!
BRISTOL BIRDS-EYE TOBACCO!
COPE'S MIXTURE!
JUST RECEIVED.
GEO. BISHOP & CO.,
169 St. James Street.
January 16 1y 13

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

MAMMOTH POSTERS
Largest Selection of Type in Canada
AT THE
"Herald" Printing and Publishing Establishment.
PENNY, WILSON & CO.

STORES TO LET.

TO LET,
The Two large Stores (Stone Buildings) and Offices, Nos. 92 and 94 Foundling Street. Also, Brick Stores and Shops, Chaboillez Square. Apply to
JAMES McSHANE, Jr.,
92 Foundling Street.
February 6 3t

STORES TO LET.

Those substantial new Stores, Nos. 750, 752, 754 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
M. PAQUETTE,
No. 749 Craig St.,
February 2 de 27

TO LET,
A splendid large Warehouse on St. Therese Street, in the Centre of the City, most suitable for a Manufacturing 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

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 15 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

Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures and all classes of Negotiable Securities bought and sold on Commission and on Margin.
April 7 1y 82

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 237

STATIONERY.
BEAUTIFUL PROGRAMMES!
WITH
Rich Gold and Coloured Silk Tassels and Pencils attached.
INVITATION CARDS,
DINNER CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
Engraved, Printed and Illuminated
ON SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. BISHOP & CO.,
169 St. James Street.
January 16 1y 13

OFFICES TO LET,

TO LET,
A suite of Offices in the Life Association of Scotland Building, corner of Place d'Armes, at present occupied by the Bay of Chaleur Railroad Co.; heated with steam.
Apply to
JAMES MUIR,
House and Land Agent,
194 ST. JAMES STREET.
February 11 r 35

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

HOUSES TO LET.

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 33

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,B," HERALD Office.
January 28 28

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

LOTS TO LET.

ELIGIBLE LOT.
TO LET,
A SPLENDID LOT (157 feet on St. Charles Borromee Street, between Dorchester and St. Catherine Street, by 69 feet in depth) Admirably adapted for many purposes. May be leased for a term of years. Apply to 53 St. Famille Street.
February 6 31

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
That exceedingly handsome HOUSE, No. 18 VICTORIA STREET, occupied by Samuel Moss, Esq. The House is beautifully frescoed throughout and in every respect in perfect order. Can be seen daily from 3 to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 9 p.m.
Also, that handsome first-class Residence, now in course of completion, No. 994 SHERBROOKE STREET, second house west of Mountain Street. Terms liberal. Possession first of May.
Those two elegant Cut-stone HOUSES, Nos. 211 and 213 Corner of PEEL and BURNSIDE STREETS, above St Catherine Street; size of each 28 feet in front and 44 feet deep. Size of lots, 28 x 116, with a Lane in rear.
The above houses are first-class in every particular, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious purchaser.
H. H. GEDDES, Agent,
95 Francois Xavier St.
N.B.—See list of Sales in *Witness*, first page, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and in the *Star* daily.
February 4 du 29

FOR SALE,
"ELLA BANK,"
The property of Mrs. WATSON, being 150 acres, more or less, of lot No. 33, in the 4th Range Brompton, situated 4 miles from the Town of Sherbrooke and 1 mile from Brompton Falls Station, Grand Trunk Railway, with Gothic built BRICK COTTAGE, heated by Furnace; Sheds, Stables, Coach House, and all the accessories of a first-class Country Residence.
The Residence is in close proximity to the River St. Francis and the Railway, and commands a delightful view; a beautiful drive to Sherbrooke through the valley of the St. Francis.
Price and terms of payment on application to
THOMAS TRIHEY,
97 St. James Street,
MONTREAL;
Or
THOMAS & FELTON,
Notaries,
SHERBROOKE.
December 25 306

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 2 1y 269

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.,
392 Washington Street, NEW YORK.
September 16 6m 218

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXVII. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1875. NO. 40

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
9 30	.....	a) Province of Ontario	7 45	7 45
.....	6 00	Ottawa River Route	.....	.....
		Quebec.		
00	.....	Quebec by Steamer	.....	7 00
		b) Quebec by Railway	.....	
		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. Johns(b) and Vermont Junction R.R.	.....	2 15
00	.....	Stanford and the S. E. Counties Railways	.....	2 00
10 00	.....			
		Local Mails.		
00	.....	Beauharnois Route	6 00	.....
00	.....	Chambly and St. Cesaire	7 45	3 15
		Centreville, Varennes & Verchieres	.....	1 30
11 00	.....	Cote St. Paul	7 00	.....
11 00	.....	Tannery West	7 00	2 15
10 30	5 45	Huntingdon	6 00	2 00
10 00	2 00	Lachine	6 00	2 00
9 30	.....	Longueuil	6 00	2 00
10 00	.....	St. Lambert	7 30	2 15
		Laprairie	7 30	2 15
11 00	.....	New Glasgow, Sault-aux-Recollets	00	.....
.....	5 15	Terrebonne & St. Vincent	7 00	12 30
8 30	5 00	Point St. Charles	8 30	6 00
		St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique and Belle Riviere	7 00	.....
.....	1 30	St. Jerome, St. Rose and		
.....	2 30	St. Therese	7 00	.....
		St. Johns and St. Armand Station	8 00	2 15
10 00	.....	Three Rivers & North Shore Land Route	.....	1 30
5 00	.....			
		Maritime Provinces.		
		New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	.....	2 15
8 00	.....	Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax, whence despatch is on alternate Tuesdays, counting from 16th June	.....	7 00
		United States.		
		Boston and New England States, except Maine	.....	2 15
8 & 10	.....	New York and Southern States	.....	2 15
8 & 10	.....	Island Pond, Portland and Maine	.....	2½ & 7
8 00	.....	a) 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 whence mails are despatched;		
		For Havana and West Indies *via* Havana every Thursday P.M.	.....	2 15
		For St. Thomas, West Indies and Brazil, on the 23rd of every month.		
		Great Britain.		
		By Canadian Line (Friday)	.....	7 00
		By New York on Mondays, Tuesday & 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 closing of each Mail.
Street Boxes are visited at 10 a.m., 12.50, 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, Tuesday Evening.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS to-day, $41,209.66.

Business on 'Change this forenoon was extremely dull, the sales of flour reported only amounting to 350 barrels. With the exception of a fractional advance on Superior Extras and Fine we have no material change to notice in prices. A few small lots of the former changed hands at $4 25 and 150 barrels Strong Bakers' at $4 45. Wheat remains dull, and prices are purely nominal. In other grains we have no transactions to report. In provisions very little was done; some sales of dressed hogs were made at $8 20 @ $8 50, according to weight. At Chicago wheat was steady at 84½c @ 84¾c for March, and 85¾c for April. The receipts were 70,000 buss and the sales 8,000 bus. Wheat at Milwaukee was weak at 90¾c; receipts, 29,000 bushels; shipments, 20,000 bushels. Our latest advices from England quote floating cargoes of wheat and corn easier. Cargoes of wheat on passage and for shipment inactive. Quotations of good cargoes of medium wheat (Chicago or Milwaukee), off coast, 41s 6d @ 42s. California, 44s. Corn off coast, 36s 6d @ 37s. Liverpool spot wheat and corn rather easier. California Club, 9s 4d @ 9s 9d. White, 9s @ 9s 5d. Red Spring, 8s 7d @ 9s 3d. Corn, 34s. Peas, 42s.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Mr. John J. Arnton reports the sale of the following properties:—

The vacant lot corner of St. George and Ontario streets, irregular figure, 3,565 feet, at 60 cents, to R. T. Godfrey, Esq., M. D., $2,139.

Houses Nos. 132 and 134, St. Maurice street, about 47 by 112, say 5,363 feet, at $1 90, to S. H. May, Esq., about $10,190.

Five lots on Shuter street, each 24 by 137, area 16,440 feet, at 52½ cents per foot, to W. A. Merry, Esq., Montreal Building Association, $8,631.

Five lots, same street, same size, area 16,440 feet, at 60 cents per foot, $9,864, to RichardThomas, Esqr.

House No. 1, Sydenham Terrace, St. Antoine street, 28 x 126, for $8,100, to F. B. MacNamee, Esq., and house No. 2—31 x 126, $7,500, Charles Dowling, Esq.

LIQUOR VENDORS TO BE TAXED.—The Treasurer of the Province of Quebec has introduced a series of resolutions in which he proposes that the vendors of wines, liquors, &c., in the City of Montreal shall be taxed $200 per annum each. Why not include the whole Province if this tax is necessary for Revenue purposes? There are over two hundred vendors of spirituous liquors and ales in Montreal, and this would be a direct tax against our city. This proposition is a most iniquitous one and should be resisted by the rate payers of the city generally.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.—The New York *World* says this Company has $4,500,000 seven per cent currency bonds maturing Nov. 1 next. The Company has negotiated through Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. a loan of $5,000,000 in six per cent gold bonds, for $1,000,000 of which payment will be made April 1. The new loan, besides retiring the maturing bonds, will restore to the income account about $250,000, of the $750,000 that have been put into the new building in excess of building loan. The price obtained for the new bonds is about 95 in currency; and the arrangement is cheaper for the company than extending the seven per cent currency bonds.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROADS.—The Commissioners recently appointed to enquire into the condition of the Wisconsin Railroads have prepared a report which was delivered to the Legislature a few days ago. This report recommends the repeal of the Potter law, and the substitution of such legislation as will authorize the Commissioners to fix the maximum rates of freight and passage for roads of the first-class, namely: the St. Paul and Northwestern. No restriction is proposed on roads of the second class. The plan of the Commissioners also contemplates that each road be appraised, and when the net earnings of any road exceed ten per cent of the value, its rates shall be reduced. The Commissioners have prepared a bill embodying these recommendations, and the indications, it is stated, are that it will pass.

FINANCIAL.—The money market was moderately active throughout the day, and there was a tendency rather to increase the rate of interest for call and short-dated loans, which were in demand for speculative purposes purely at 8 @ 10 per cent. There was also a slight turn in the New York market, the rates for borrowing gold ranging from 1-64 @ ½ of one per cent. per day. Sterling Exchange also, in that market, although nominally quoted 4.82½, was readily procurable at 4.80½ @ 4.81. Here, the demand was light, and the market very weak in the morning, the nominal closing quotations being 8¼ @ 9 prem., some 60-day bills, equal to bank, being placed at the inside rate and a shade less. Gold drafts are very scarce, and firm at 3-16 @ ¼ premium, with sales of round amounts at these rates. At New York Gold opened at 114¾ and advanced to 115¼, which was the closing quotation. Five-twenties remain firm at 16. The stock market has been steady during the early part of the day, but towards the close a weaker tendency was developed and a slight decline was established on some lines. The fluctuations were:—

	10 o'c	12 o'c	2 o'c	4 o'c.
Pacific Mail	33¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
W U Telegraph	72¾	72¾	72¾	71¾
N Y Central	102	..	..	101½
Erie	28	28¼	..	28
Lake Shore	73¼	73¾	73¼	73
Rock Island	103¼	103¾	193¾	103½
N W Common	44	44¾	44	44
Do Preferred	56	56¾	..	56¾
St Paul	35¼	..	..	34¾
Ohio and Miss	26¾	26¾	26¼	26
Union Pacific	40¼	40¼	..	40
C C & I C	6	..	..	5¾
Toledo & Wabash	11¾	..	..	11

The Stock market was quiet this forenoon, but some of the principal lines of investment exhibited a fractional advance on yesterday's quotations. Bank of Montreal was firmer; the sales were: 10, 22, 25, 25, 18 at 185. Ontario continues quiet at 112½ @ 113¾ for buyers and sellers respectively. City was held at 108¾, but 107¾ was the highest bid. The transfer books of the Peoples' are closed; the stock was offered at 109¾ ex-div., without finding buyers. Molsons was a fraction better at 117, but, although buyers advanced their price to 116 no business was done. Toronto was steady at 193. Jacques Cartier could be purchased at 107¾. Merchants' was quiet at 117; 116¾ would be paid. Eastern Townships would bring 121; Quebec 113, and Nationale 114, but there was no stock in the market. Union opened at 104¾, and subsequently declined to 104½; 104 was bid, without inducing holders to sell. Mechanics' was purely nominal at 93. Royal Canadian was easier; 17 shares changed hands at 96¾. Commerce was a shade firmer, the quotation for sellers being 133. Metropolitan was dull at 99; Hamilton at 97, and Maritime at 87. For Dominion 118 could be procured. Three lots of 25, 10, and 100 shares Montreal Telegraph were disposed of at 172¾, being an advance of ¾ @ 1 per cent on the rates paid yesterday. City Passenger was enquired for at 178, and Gas at 139; holders of the former asked 182, and of the latter 140. Dominion stock was dealt in to the extent of $18,000 at 102¼. Corporation 6 per cent Bonds were quoted at 98½.

At the Afternoon Board the market was quiet. Telegraph and Commerce closed very weak. The sales effected in Bank of Montreal were 10, 5 at 184¾; 5 at 185; 5 at 184¾, and 5 at 185, closing with sellers at the last rate, but no buyers over 184¾. Two lots of 25 shares each Commerce changed hands at 131½, and 185 shares at 131. Montreal Telegraph was dealt in to the extent of 520 shares in lots as follows: 50 at 172¾, 50 at 172¼; 50, 50 at 172; 50, 50, 125, 50, 50 at 171¾,

MONTREAL, Feby. 16, 1875.

BANKS.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Transactions
Montreal	185	184¾	185
Ontario	113	112½	....
British	....	....	....
City	108¾	108¾	....
People's	*108	*106½	....
Molson's	117	116	....
Jacques Cartier	106	....	....
Merchants'	117	116½	....
Eastern Townships	....	121	....
Quebec	....	113	....
Nationale	....	114	....
Union	104½	103	....
Mechanics'	93	....	....
Royal Canadian	97	96	96½
Commerce	133	131	131
Metropolitan	99	97	....
Dominion	....	118	....
Hamilton	97	94	....
Maritime Bank	87	84	....
Exchange	103	....	....
Ville Marie	101	100	....
St. Lawrence	....	....	....
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Intercolonial Coal	....	....	....
Huron Copper Bay	....	....	....
Montreal Telegraph	172½	172	171¾
Dominion Telegraph	....	....	....
Richelieu Nav. Co	B	C	....
Canadian Nav. Co	B	C	....
Union Navigation Co.	....	....	....
City Passenger R.R. Co	183	175	....
City Gas Co	140	138½	....
Merchants' Exchange	....	100	....
Cie. de P. & C. Fonciers	125	116	....
Can. Eng. & Machine Co	....	....	....
Quebec Fire Ass. Co.	....	....	....
Mont. Inv'nt Ass. Stock	....	....	....
Can. Cotton Man. Co.	47	41	....
Cornwall Man. Co.	....	....	....
Mont. Warehousing Co	....	....	....
North American Car Co	....	....	....
Mont. Per. Building Sy	....	112	....
Mont. Building Ass'n	....	112	....
Sealing and Fishing	....	....	....
BONDS, &c.			
Dominion Stock	103	101	....
Dominion Bonds	....	....	102½
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. Stg.	....	....	....
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. Cy.	....	....	....
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. Stg.	....	....	....
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. Cy.	....	....	....
Har. 6 p.c. Bonds	....	....	....
G.T.R. 7 p.c. Stg. Bonds	100	....	....
M. & C. Ry 6 p.c. do do	....	....	....
8 p.c. Cy. do	101	....	....
Corporation 6 p.c. do.	98½	97	....
M.W.W. do do.	98½	97	....
Corporation 7 p.c. Stock	....	116	....
Do 6 p.c. do.	....	100	....
EXCHANGE.			
Bank 60-days Stg.	8¾ @ 9		....
N.Y. Gold Drafts	⅛ @ ¼ prm.		....
Gold at Noon	114⅝		....
Stg. Exchange in N.Y.	....		....

* x d

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON.
Brokers.

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.
TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1875.

FLOUR—Receipts, 800 brls; sales 350 do. Market inactive. Wheat in Chicago was quoted ½c lower. English advices this morning quote floating cargoes of Wheat and Corn easier. Cargoes of Wheat and Corn on passage and for shipment inactive. Quotations of good cargoes of Medium Wheat (Chicago or Milwaukee) off coast, at 41s 6d @ 42s; California, 44s. Corn, off coast, 36s 6d @ 37s. Liverpool spot Wheat and Corn rather easier; California Club, 9s 4d @ 9s 9d; White, 9s @ 9s 5d; Red Spring, 8s 7d @ 9s 3d. Corn, 34s. Peas, 42s.

Hardly anything doing on the market this forenoon, and yesterday's rates continue unchanged. Superior Extras and Fine are firmer. Sales reported: 200 barrels Spring Extra at $4 25; 150 barrels Strong Bakers' at $4 45.

FLOUR per brl 196 lbs—

	$ c		$ c.
Superior Extra	4 85	@	5 00
Extra Superfine	4 65	@	4 75
Fancy	4 50	@	4 60
Spring Extra	4 25	@	4 30
Superfine	4 00	@	4 10
Strong Bakers'	4 45	@	4 80
Fine	3 70	@	3 75
Middlings	3 50	@	3 60
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 25 @ $5 30.

WHEAT—Market quiet. Quotations nominal.

CORN—Quiet at 80c.

PEAS—Market quiet at 94c.

OATS—Quiet; 42c @ 44c for new.

BARLEY—Quiet at 85c @ 90c.

BUTTER—Market dull. Rates are 20c @ 24c, according to quality, for tubs and firkins. Roll is dull and nominal at 22c

CHEESE—Steady at 14c @ 14½c for Good to Choice lots.

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

LARD—Quiet; Tierces, 14c; Pails, 15c.

ASHES—Pots, Firsts at $5 80 @ $5 90. Pearls quiet; Firsts nominal at $6 75.

DRESSED HOGS—Market quiet at $8 10 @ $8 40. Sales: 1 car, average 206 lbs., at $8 20; 1 car, average 223 lb., at $8 25; 50 Hogs, *Choice*, average 277 lbs., at $8 50.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat heavy at 84¼c @ 84¾c for March; 85¾c for April. Cash higher.—Flour, 4,800 brls; Wheat, 70,500 bush; Corn, 45,000 do; Oats, 22,000 do; Rye, 2,000 do; Barley, 3,000 do; Dressed Hogs, 1,325. Shipments—Flour, 6,779 brls; Wheat 8,000 bush; Corn, 82,000 do; Oats, 11,000 do; Rye, none. Barley, 3,000 do; Dressed Hogs, 692.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16, 10.00 a.m.—Wheat weak at 90¾c; 85½ for No 2; 85¾c for March; 86¾c for April. Receipts, 29,000 bush; shipments, 20,000 do.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCE FOR PAST 24 HOURS —Feb. 16., G. T. R.—Leather, 53; Flour 800; Barley, 500; Peas, 6,800; Ashes, 30; Dressed Hogs, 180.

Gold opened at 114¾ and closed at 115¼. Greenbacks have been bought from 12¾ @ 13, and have been sold at 12¼. Currency Drafts on New York sold at 12. Gold Drafts par to ¼ discount. Sterling Exchange 4.82¾ @ $4 83¾. American Silver 8 to 10 per cent.

L. MARCHAND & SON, Brokers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 12.30 p.m.—MONETARY—Eric, 25½; do Pfd., 43.

3.30 p.m.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16, 12.30 p.m.—COTTON—Dull and easier; Uplands, 7¼; Orleans, 7¾.

GRAIN—Receipts of Wheat for the past three days 35,000 quarters, including 33,000 American.

3.30 p.m.—COTTON—Of sales to-day 66,000 bales were American.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet.

PRODUCE—Flour, 21s @ 22s per barrel for Western Canal.

GRAIN—Wheat, 8s @ 8s 10d per cental for average California White; 8s 8d @ 8s 9d for Club do; 8s 3d @ 8s 10 for Red Western Spring; 8s 2d @ 8s 6d for Red Winter. Corn, 33s 6d per quarter.

TALLOW—41s per cwt.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Rentes, 61f. 45c.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand and lower. No 1 Spring at 83c; No 2 do 81c; spot, 84c for March; 85c for April; 89c for May; No 3 do 80c; Rejected, 77c. Corn dull and declining. No 1 mixed, 39½c @ 40c bid for March; 40c bid April; rejected 41c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 at 32c spot; 32½ for March. Barley active and higher at $1 12½; on spot $1 33½; for March $1 09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 do; Oats, 22,000 do; Barley, 3,000 do; Rye, 2,000 do.

SHIPMENTS — Flour, 4,000 brls; Wheat, 80,000 bush; Corn, 82,000 do; Barley, 4,000 do.

HOGS—Firm and scarce; light weights $7 62½ @ $7 77; heavy $8 @ $8 12½. Receipts, 18,840; shipments, 3,361.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak at $18 @ $18 05 for spot; $18 17½ for March; $18 47½ for April. Lard dull and nominal at $13 44½ @ $13 45 for spot; $13 50 for March; $13 70 for April. Bulkmeats steady.

SEEDS—Timothy $2 60, Clover $6 50.

WHISKEY—Dull at $1 07.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 2 p.m.—MONETARY—P M, 32; Telegraph, 72½; American, 63; N W, 44; do Pfd, 56; Rock Island, 103; St Paul, 35; Do Pfd, 56; St J, 21; Do pfd, 31; Harlem, 128; Lake Shore, 73; N Y C, 101½; O and M, 26; Erie, 28½; Pan, 110; Toledo, 11; U P, 40; Gold, 15.

COTTON—Dull at 15c for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR—Dull, and prices generally in buyers' favour; receipts, 9,000 brls; sales, 8,000 do. Quotations unchanged. Rye flour dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and slightly in buyers' favour; receipts, 69,000 bush; sales, 28,000 do at $1 04 @ $1 07 for No 2 Chicago; $1 09 @ $1 11½ for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 11 @ $1 20 for No 1 Spring; $1 10 @ $1 20 for Winter Red Western; $1 21 @ $1 25 for Amber do. Rye firm; receipts none; sales, 3,000 State at 97c. Corn firm; moderate inquiry; receipts, 113,000 bush; sales, 46,000 do at 82c @ 82½c for Western Mixed and Yellow. Barley dull and heavy. Oats firm; receipts, 8,000 bush; sales, 19,000 do at 68c @ 71c for Mixed Western; 69c @ 72c for White do.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy at $19 25 for New and Old Mess. Lard, 15c @ 13 15-16c for steam and kettle-rendered. Butter, 22c @ 34c for State and Pennsylvania.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 6½c @ 6¾c; refined, 13¾c @ 13¾c.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—FLOUR—Quiet. We quote Superfine at $4 25 @ $4 30; Common Extra at $4 87 @ $5 50; Michigan and Indiana at $5 75 @ $6 37.

OATS—Firm, with sales of No 2 White at 70c.

BUTTER—We quote Commission house prices at 32c @ 35c for fine dairies; 30c @ 32c for choice do; 28c @ 30c for good do; 25c @ 26c for medium; 21c @ 22c for common; 18c @ 20c for bakers; 2 c @ 25c for Western roll; 28c @ 31c per lb. for Canada.

CHEESE—We quote fine New York and Vermont factory at 16c @ 16½c; fair do do at 16c; medium and good factory at 14c @ 15c; common at 12c @ 13½c.

EGGS—Small lots selling at 30c for Eastern, and 32c @ 34c for Western. Limed sell at 18c @ 25c, as to quality.

HAY—Steady at $12 @ $13 for Swale; $18 for fine; $19 @ $20 for medium, and $22 @ $23 for coarse. Straw, $17 @ $18.—*Advertiser.*

IMPORTS.

G. T. R. WEST.

D Butters & co 6,800 bush peas; A W Ogilvie & co 500 bush barley 100 barrels flour; D Fuller & co 100 do; A Bowman & co 300 do; Kirkpatrick & co 100 do; J E Hunsicker 100 do; Van & Pier 100 do; Sinclair, J & co 30 barrels ashes; M H Seymour 12 bdls leather 3 crates do; C E Seymodr 31 bdls do; A Kirouack 6 do; Black & Locke 1 box do; Order 1 car dressed hogs; Ontario Bank 80 do; Crathern & C 8 kegs nails; J L Cassidy & co 9 brls g ware; P H & G 2 pianos; H E Am

there are several places of resort, such as the Crystal Palace, the Zoological Gardens, Kew Gardens, etc , which absorb from 30, to 50,000 visitors each. The cost of gas for lighting is £2,500,000 annually; the water supply is 100,000,000 gallons per diem. In the year 1873 there were 573 fires; and for the purpose of supplying information on the passing events of the day, 314 daily and weekly newspapers are required. What London will eventually become it is idle to predict. It already stands in four counties, and is striding on to a fifth (Herts). The probability is that by the end of the century the population will exceed 5,000,000 and will have quintupled itself in the century. Should it progress at an equal rate in the next, it will in the year 2,000 amount to the enormous aggregate of 25,000,000; and the question that naturally arises, how could such a multitude be supplied with food? But the fact is, the more its population increases the better they are fed. In the Plantagenet days, when the population was not a third of a million, famines were of frequent occurrence; but now, with the command of the pastures, the harvests and fisheries of the world, starvation becomes an almost impossible eventuality, even with the 25,000,000 of mouths to feed.

THE MONTREAL HERALD AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE IS ISSUED EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted.)

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1875

APPOINTMENTS.

Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p m.

TEMPERATURE.

In the shade, by Standard Thermometer observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co, Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame street.

8 A.M.	1 P.M	6 p.m.
1°	7°	10°

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN
10°	—5°	2°5

BY STANDARD BAROMETER.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
30.25	30.25	30.20

February 16

SEE FOURTH PAGE FOR Legal Intelligence.

SUMMARY.

General Von Moltke is seriously ill.

A terrible conflagration has destroyed 500 houses at Port au Prince, Jamaica; at last accounts the fire was still burning.

The Prince Imperial has taken a very forward position at Woolwich; he is classed seventh on the list for receiving commissions.

The Tichborne claimant has now another friend in Parliament, his late counsel Dr. Kenealy having been elected M. P. for Stoke-upon-Trent

A former servant of the Tilton's was examined yesterday. Her evidence went to prove the existence of familiarities between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton on various occasions, that were not at all compatible with mere platonic friendship.

John Mitchell has been elected M P. for Tipperary Co., Ireland. Mr. Disraeli will move on Thursday that as he was convicted of felony and as he has not suffered his full punishment nor been pardoned, he is not eligible for a seat in the House Commons.

THE BUDGET.—The Budget speech of Mr. Cartwright sets clearly before the people of the Dominion the state of the great ledger of the country, in a clear and satisfactory manner. It is satisfactory, because its perspicacity permits us clearly to see that, thanks to the alterations made in the tariff last year, we have, without being subjected to any oppressive weight of taxation, been restored from the apprehension of an approaching deficit in the Treasury, to a respectable, though not excessive surplus.

The totals of revenue and expenditure, for the year closing 30th June, 1874, as represented by the figures of the Finance Minister's speech, are as follows, viz.:—

Consolidated Revenue	$24,200,000
Expenditure	23,316,000
	$ 880,000

We have said that this easy situation has been brought about by the increased rates of duties and excise which were imposed last year; and that these increased rates have not been felt to be oppressive. Yet we are far from believing any augmentation of taxes to be otherwise than an evil—an evil, greater we believe in reality, than is usually understood by those who suffer from it. Mr. Cartwright is in accord with this theory, and he therefore had to justify by the results the demands which he made upon the pockets of the people a year ago. This he perfectly understood, and therefore, early in his speech, he showed conclusively that higher duties and excise were absolutely required a twelvemonth ago, in order to maintain even the equilibrium between income and expenditure. At a later stage he demonstrated that the vast outlays to which we are committed in the immediate future make it unsafe to have a smaller income than we now possess, although he distinctly pledged himself to reduction of taxation in coming years, if it should be found, as we proceed, that the surplus gives indications of steady accumulation. Without the recent alterations in the tariff, Mr. Cartwright established, and in spite of Dr. Tupper's medical arithmetic, he did it beyond cavil—that there would have been a deficit on the year of $1,200,000. The volume of trade in the year ending June 30th, 1874, equalled but did not exceed that of the preceding year; so that with an unchanged tariff, there would have been an unchanged revenue, which, as he also showed, would have fallen short by the sum already mentioned of the exigencies of the public service. How much was gained was stated thus: Under the new tariff the Customs duties were augmented by $1,400,000, as compared to what would have been received from the same imports under the old tariff; and from Excise $1,150,000 in excess of what would have accrued under former rates. It must be, however remembered that not all of this is to be imputed to higher duties, inasmuch as $550,000 is calculated as arising from the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Dominion, not wholly in the shape of receipts from the Island Custom Houses; but in taxation on dutiable commodities consumed by the Islanders, some of which was entered at other ports of the Dominion. We have thus in round numbers some $2,000,000 of gain, of which $1,200,000 went to fill up the gap which the old tariff would have left, and the other $800,000 towards the surplus, otherwise swelled to the amount of $880,000. Of the nominal receipts about $250,000 were accidental, or they maybe called fictitious, inasmuch as some $90,000 were derived from the mere postponement of a payment in account with the British Government for the North Western survey, and $160,000 were the proceeds of a sale of property to the city of Montreal.

It may be remarked that though the whole volume of trade during the year, comprised in the budget, was not in excess of that of the preceding twelve months, the line of dutiable goods was swelled by nearly $4,500,000. Of this, goods to the value of $1,500,000 were entered directly or indirectly for Prince Edward Island. Another $1,500,000 from the schedule transferred from the free list by the operation of last years tariff; and $1,500,000 is the value of the goods supposed to have been entered for payment of duties in anticipation of the next fiscal year, in order to save the higher duties which, in the spring of last year, it was understood that the Government must exact. So much for the state of the national balance sheet, and for the results of the financial policy of the Ministry.

Another subject of considerable interest, with which the Finance Minister had to deal, was the loan which he placed upon the London market, since the last session of Parliament. We need not give the figures of this transaction, as those who care about the details may refer to the speech itself. But we may remark that the Minister showed it to be the best unguaranteed loan for anything like the same amount ever negotiated in England. He proved this by comparisons with the terms of the loans made by the five nations of Continental Europe, which enjoy the best credit, and by the one negotiated by Brazil, which enjoys an exceptional reputation. He also showed that he had obtained the equivalent of the proceeds of Mr. Tilley's loan, less four fifths of one per cent, though that transaction was under the guarantee of the Imperial Government.

A less pleasant part of the Minister's duty than the exposition of these facts, was the obligation under which he found himself to call attention to the future financial position of the country. Within a comparatively few years he, or whoever may occupy his post, will have to provide for debts falling due to an amount of not less than $60,000,000, besides a very large additional sum for public works of various kinds to which the country is pledged, and which are, therefore, in reality something very much like debts. For this mass of obligations it will of course again be necessary to invite assistance from the English money market; and the knowledge that such a burden is impending, is an intimation of the propriety of not hastily reducing the revenue now at the disposal of the country, though as already intimated, Mr. Cartwright expressed his unwillingness to retain any taxation that could fairly be dispensed with. It must be borne in mind, however, as he put it to the House of Commons, that a State which is expecting to borrow should prepare to borrow advantageously; and this she can do best when she can show that her ordinary revenues exceed her ordinary outlay. On the whole, we believe that this statement of our affairs will commend itself to men of business as an extremely favorable one. There can be no doubt that in one way or another the country has been committed to very heavy engagements, most of them by preceding Ministries, and all we must suppose with some view to ultimate public advantage. But it must not be supposed that with this outlook before him, any man, who has on his shoulders the responsibility of the country's welfare in this particular, can be without very considerable anxiety, or can move without much circumspection, especially when he sees the new demands on the Dominion purse, which are being constantly pressed by the enterprizing spirit of the people, and are with difficulty refused, notwithstanding the vast augmentation of indebtedness which they involve. On that head his statement ought to convey a useful warning.

LEGISLATION EXTRAORDINARY.—It is generally understood that laws are made for the government of the people as a whole, and that individual legislation is not practicable. If this be true of persons; it is, we should imagine, also applicable to cities; it cannot be right, therefore, to single out a particular town on which to impose regulations that are not to be observed in other places. Yet this has been proposed by the Provincial Government in a manner that will be greatly resented, as it touches the pockets of a number of the inhabitants of Montreal. The Hon. Mr. Robertson, the Treasurer, proposed on Saturday the following resolutions which were adopted, though we should have imagined a sense of justice would have prevented the passing of such one-sided regulations:—

1st. Resolved,—That there be paid to the Revenue office by every person taking out one of the licences hereinafter mentioned, the following dues, namely:—1st. For every license to keep an inn, tavern or other house or place of public entertainment, and for retailing brandy, rum, whiskey, or other spirituous liquors, wine, ale, beer, porter, cider, or other vinous or fermented liquors within the limits of the city of Montreal, the sum of $200.

2nd. For every license to vend or retail in any store or shop, brandy, rum, whiskey, or other spirituous liquors, and wine, ale, beer, porter, cider, or other vinous or fermented liquors in a quantity not less than three half-pints at any one time, within the limits of the city of Montreal, the sum of $40.

We are not advocating increased facilities for the sales of liquor, or the lowering of the sum to be paid for licenses. What we demand is that all towns shall be treated alike, and that if it is necessary, for revenue or other purposes, to increase the price of licenses, the charge shall be general throughout the Province, and not confined to the city of Montreal. We do not suppose the hotel and tavern-keepers and liquor dealers of Montreal make more profit in proportion than those of other places; for if they do a larger business, their expenses are also heavier, particularly in the matters of rent and taxes. Why they should pay more than other people of the same class is probably only known to the framers of these resolutions. We cannot expect much from such a combination as the present Government, but no class of men, whatever their trade, should be subjected to such manifest injustice as is proposed.

CORRESPONDENCE.—We cannot insert R. J.'s letter this morning in reference to the St. Lambert Ferry contract, owing to pressure on our columns. It is hardly probable that His Worship the Mayor will sign the necessary documents, without making some enquiry into the matter.

MR. B. DEVLIN, M.P.—We regret to state that the member for Montreal Centre is prevented from attending to his parliamentary duties, by very severe family affliction,

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

After routine,

The Hon. SPEAKER submitted the report of the committee appointed last session to consider the re-adjustment of salaries of servants of this House. Some discussion ensued on the presentation of this report in which the Hon. Messrs. Campbell, Seymour, and Letellier took part, shortly after which the House adjourned until 3 p.m to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After routine,

Mr. COCKBURN presented a petition on behalf of the Northern Railway Company.

Mr. BOWELL presented several petitions.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON presented several petitions in favour of a prohibitory law.

Mr. MURRAY presented a petition from the Ottawa Company, for amendments to their Acts of Incorporation.

Mr. MOSS presented a petition of the Great Western Railway Company, for certain changes in their Act of Incorporation.

Mr. ROSS presented the first report of the Joint Committee on Printing, reducing their quorum to seven.

Mr. RYMAL presented the report of the Standing Orders Committee, approving of several petitions.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill to amend the charter of the London and Canada Bank.

Mr. MOSS—A bill to change the name of the Imperial Building and Savings Investment Society to that of the Imperial Loan and Investment Society.

Mr. IRVING introduced a bill to extend and amend the law requiring railway companies to furnish returns of their capital, traffic and working expenditure.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER introduced a bill to amend the Controverted Election Act. He explained that one of its provisions would prevent the trial of election cases during the sittings of Parliament, as considerable inconvenience had resulted from these cases going on while the House was sitting. It also provided that these trials should go on from day to day, without the long adjournments which had hitherto prevailed.

Mr. HILLYARD CAMERON suggested that in the bill a provision should be made that trial be proceeded with within a certain period, or be altogether dropped.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER thanked the hon. member for his suggestions.

Mr. MOSS introduced a bill to suppress gambling houses, and to punish the keepers thereof.

This bill was upon receipt of a report to authorize the constables to enter gaming houses.

Mr. McDOUGALL, Elgin, introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the summary trial of certain misdemeanours and felonies in Ontario and Quebec.

THE BUDGET.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the House into Committee of Supply. He said it was always a matter of some interest when changes had been made in the tariff to see what was the effect of those changes as compared with the previous tariff. He said it was the duty of the House to consider too the loan which had been effected in England. As the House had been in possession of the Public Accounts since the first day of the session, and needed no great explanation, he would proceed to review the year just closed. If hon. members would look at the finances of the country since Confederation they would see that the expenditure for 1874 was $23,316,000 being excess of about $4,140,000 over that of the previous year. He would enumerate some of the causes of this excess. The causes which led to that remarkable increase had been $550,000 subsidies to Provinces, an amount increased to $600,000 by the subsidy to P. E. Island. The subsidy to New Brunswick and the grant made in lieu of the export duty amounted to $850,000, while additional expenditures on our railway system amounted to no less than $900,000. He might as well state that in its railway policy the Government had carried out the policy of rigidly charging to income the sums advanced to railways. Then the increase of indemnity to members and others amounted to another $100,000. Election expenses were nearly $200,000. The North West police force about $200,000. Advances to Indians, $100,000; Post Office, $100,000, and other matters which brought the total sum to $40,500,000, which would represent the increase made in expenditure. He would call the attention of the House to the fact that it was especially noteworthy that these increases were caused by statutory changes over which the House had no control. The House would perceive that the real amount to the credit of the past year would be about $800,000. In this balance was included $166,000 received on ordnance lands, which was to be looked on as a casual and not a permanent receipt; and the sum of $45,000, which had been returned by the British Government, was of the same character, and would have to be defrayed in the expenditure of the current year. He would, therefore, place the balance from ordinary resources at the sum of $650,000. He would devote a short time to the effect of the recent changes in the tariff, which, as he had said in his last financial statement, had been necessitated for immediate demands and future liabilities. The main items in the receipts were Customs and Excise, in which there had been an increase for 1874 of $2,550,000 in round numbers; of that amount two millions were attributable to the recent changes in the tariff. The House would observe that in the trade and navigation returns for the past year, the volume of imports was a little less for 1874 than for 1873, the exact figures being $127,500,000 for 1873, and $126,400,000 for 1874. The total volume of dutiable goods imported into the country in 1874 was $76,232,000, against $71,409,000 for 1873, being a balance in favour of this year of about $4,800,000. They would have to deduct from this the excess of imports in Montreal which should not be included in the real calculations, and a balance was left of about 4½ millions of excess; of which 1½ millions was due to the admission of Prince Edward Island, and about the same amount to the removal from the free list of certain goods. Of $2,055,000 from Customs and Excise, about $2,000,000 was due to the new tariff. A difference of $550,000 was attributable, partly to the admission of Prince Edward Island, and partly to the regular increase in the Excise Department.

He would next compare the importations for the 8 months, ending on February 28th, 1873, with those for the corresponding period of last year. For 1873, the dutiable imports, during the period he mentioned, were $44,400,000, against $45,578,000 for 1874, being a difference in favour of last year, of $1,170,000; almost all of which was due to the admission of Prince Edward Island.

He would make a further comparison, taking the amounts between the 1st and 10th April, and between the 10th and 20th of the same month in each year. Between the 1st and 10th April, 1873, the amount received was $515,000; for 1874, it was $1,370,600, being a difference in the ten days, of $860,000. In the succeeding period of 10 days, for 1873, it was $336,000, as against $1,171,600 for 1874; a difference of $835,000. In these periods of 10 days, they had gained as nearly as possible, $1,700,000, from the operation of the new tariff. The remaining $200,000, or $300,000, were accounted for by an increased tariff, as shown in the tables. He referred to sums indicated by Mr. Tilley, and mentioned in his accounts as having to be spent in the future, amounting to $900,000, and which had to be met. Add this amount to the actual expenditure, and the House would see that he was not above the mark when he stated last year that the expenditure would not be less than 24 millions, when he stated then that there would be a pause in the volume of trade. To confirm that statement we had only to see the statements for 1873 and 1874. In 1873 the volume of trade had been $127,500,00, while in 1874 it had only been $127,400,000, being a falling off of $100,000. The apparent increase in dutiable goods he thought he had already sufficiently explained. He held in his hand a statement from the Commissioner of Customs for the first six months of the current year, as compared with 1873. During the first half of the year of 1873 our exports had amounted to $57,251,000; during the corresponding six months of the current year, they were but $53,357,000, being a decrease of nearly four millions. On the articles entered for home consumption he showed a decrease for 1875 of one and a half millions; the articles entered in 1874 amounting to $69,588,000; this was partly explained by our borrowing a part of the revenue of 1875 for the benefit of 1874. He would take the opportunity of saying that so far as he could judge, he had no reason to believe that his estimate of the probable receipts of 1875 would not be equal to the natural receipts; they would be about reached, and might probably be exceeded; he could not say that they would not.

As regards the expenditure of 1875, he might say that he thought a great saving might be effected by his hon. friend sitting beside him on Public Works and [illegible] to income. It was scarcely possible to avoid over-estimation in a period extending over 18 months.

respect to the estimates having reference to the current year, the House would observe that works chargeable to income amounted to $24 857,000, being a trifle under the same item last year, which was $24,883,000. If hon. gentlemen referred to the estimates, they would see that he had had to ask an increase on this account The recent negotiations in London had required an increase to be made to the public debt of $182,000. The Post Office Department wanted about $200,000, a sum demanded by the Post Office bill and for its Civil Government. For the Mennonite loan, which he fully expected to be returned, there was wanted $100,000. On Dominion lands constant demands were made, so that he had to ask for $200,000 on this account instead of $100,000. For the Philadelphia Exposition there had been put a vote of $40,000; and for the purpose of rewarding the Veterans of 1812, an object which he did not suppose they would oppose, he asked that there might be placed $50,000 on the pension list.

In addition, the Departments of Customs and Administration of Justice wanted $70,000. The expenditure under the head of Justice was almost entirely statutory. The Customs requirements had been largely due to the fact that the Department were giving to the merchants of large cities the exemption from certain dues which were enjoyed by smaller towns.

There were miscellaneous services amounting to $50,000, which would early be repaid. For the Indians, under the Treaty, there were required from $33,000 to $35,000, and a similar sum was necessary for the organization of the North West. These covered about all the increases he had to make.

In Public Works and Buildings there was a decrease of $309,000, and in the same item, chargeable to income, there would be a reduction of $488,000. These, with the saving effected in military stores, enabled him to reduce the estimates. Several of the items on the estimates would not occur again; among them, that for the expenses for Philadelphia; and that for Veterans, most of whom were from 70 to 80 years old. As to the Post Office Department, his hon. friend the Postmaster-General, as they went through the estimates, would give the required explanations. He thought that the increased expenditure was the consequence, partly of the United States Convention and the increased facilities afforded; we should have to decrease our revenue or increase our expenditure by $150,000. This Department was generally increased, and we might expect the receipts in a few years to cover the expenditure. As for the estimates for 1875, the estimated receipts were: Customs, $15,500,000; Excise, $5,500,000, making from these two sources of revenue about $21,000,000; Stamps, $250,000. From the Post Office there might be expected $1,050,000, instead of eleven hundred thousand. From Public Works he hoped to receive $170,000, and by interest on investments, &c., he hoped to receive a little over a million, which would bring our revenue up to $25,000,000 and a quarter, and estimate leaving a reasonable surplus of about one and a half millions.

Turning to the formidable item of capital account, it would be found that the demanded no less a sum than $14,717,500—a large amount; but which, owing to the nature of the case, was not likely to be repeated. He hoped next year to see the last lump payments on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, which had so far been chargeable to capital. The same remarks would apply to the extension of the railways to Halifax; and on the Pacific Railway no less than six millions two hundred and fifty thousand had been spent, which were not likely, as they belonged to the telegraph lines surveys, to be repeated.

In respect to Canals, it was not easy to say how much his hon. friend the Premier would be able to spend. He, the Finance Minister, had followed the usual practice in bringing down his estimates which had been prepared by the Department, and were generally largely in excess of the sums required. These, it seemed to him, might be made less, with the understanding, however, that in case of need a further sum might be taken. This was a practice which had not been followed; it affected our credit abroad, when he brought down and demanded large sums which were not likely to be expended. He threw this suggestion out for the consideration of hon gentlemen.

Having briefly showed the transactions of the passed current year, he should now go on to explain to them what had been done about the loan. It would be found that there had be realized 17½ millions at 90; nineteen and a half millions having been the gross proceeds; ten millions of this it was proposed to devote to the payment of seigniorial and other dues, and the remaining seven and a half millions would be applicable to the prosecution of any public works. As the 18½ millions cost $878,000 per year, and as the ten millions of seigniorial debt had cost us $600,000 per year, the result was that we had seven and a half millions in hand without any increase of expenditure; indeed we had a clear gain of $200,000 on the transaction, making the loan cost in reality, a little less than 2½ per cent. 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He might remark, that in all these cases was included a very heavy sinking fund. He thought the general result would be found to be, that the loan of June obtained better terms than any foreign loan of any amount for the past twenty years. He believed that there was but one foreign loan, the Belgian loan, at 3 per cent, of one million sterling nett, which obtained even a shade better terms. As he had shown, our loan was less than 1 per cent less favourable than that imperially guaranteed, and the Dominion of Canada had no reason to feel ashamed at the rate at which it had been placed. The loan had been condemned because the Government had elected to issue it at a discount. It was one of the principals of issuing loans that it was better to issue loans at a discount, and the fact was notorious that all the States to which he had alluded, had preferred to issue at a discount. He had not alluded to France, or to the United States, because they were above competition with Canada. He might say that Massachusetts, which had the best terms for state loan, had issued 5 per cents. at 96 or 97 above his time; she had issued in 1870 at 87 and in 1871 at 91, redeemable at 91. Taking the whole list of investments, and he was open to correction, there was no loan quoted of equal amount which had been placed on such favourable terms for the last fifty years. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that no loan had been issued on our own credit since that of Sir A. T. Galt in 1860, except that of Sir John Rose, which had been negotiated under peculiar circumstances. The enormous amount of foreign indebtedness had increased prices, as might be seen by the stock list, and as had been computed by Dudley Baxter a very enormous sum had been added to the national indebtedness during the past twenty years. The English Stock Exchange was extremely fluctuating; he instanced the case of English Consols, which in one year had varied six, ten, and even twelve per cent. 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Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said it was one-half per cent. Mr. Tilley's loan was one per cent, therefore the transaction was more favorable than appeared at first sight, and besides had much longer to mature than the other. He would next refer to the condition of the country in reference to engagements to which they were committed He would review our engagements from 1st July, 1874, to the end of 1884, that being the period during which most of the loans now current would mature. In addition to the large engagement on capital account, owing principally to Confederation, it would be necessary for the House to make preparation for $60,000,000 or $65,000,000, the expenditure on capital being about $60,000,000. On this head we had also to provide for $155,000,000 expended on capital account during the coming ten years. We had towards this the English guarantee of ten millions. He desired to lay before the House how, in his opinion, these sums might be provided for during the ten years after July 1874. Taking into account the proceeds of the loan, though at times it was not altogether paid up, and other assets, the House now had in cash about $25,000,000, enough to carry us through the financial year of 1876. Then we had a sinking fund which would amount to not less than five millions during these ten years. We should also borrow from our own people through savings banks, &c., about one million per annum, being about ten millions more during that period. If the House coincided with the views entertained, it would be advisable to maintain a moderate surplus each year, such as one million per ann. He saw his way clear in respect to about $70,000,000 of this sum; he provided for it in the ensuing ten years, which would leave $55,000,000 to borrow on our own credit; $25,000,000 or $35,000,000 of this remaining amount could be paid at our own option, but he thought it desirable to pay it off; that was a loan of Mr. Galt's which matured in 1885. We must borrow at least four times during the ensuing ten years, but if we succeed at the rate previously established, we should have $125,000,000 at four per cent which would cost less $5,625,000 interest. Deduct say five or six per cent on the $65,000,000 which he had before mentioned, $3,600,000, leaving interest to be paid for $2,025,000. If the scheme he proposed be carried out the $750,000 interest of the sinking fund and surplus would also be available towards covering these amounts, provided that we should not enter into other engagements. He had no doubt that our resources were sufficient to meet all our requirements. In order to be able to obtain a cheap loan we must inspire our creditors with confidence in our prudence, and good management. He felt at this stage that the manner in which we entered into our Pacific Railway engagements had been a serious obstacle in the way of getting this loan. He felt that we must so arrange our engagements that we might chose the best time for borrowing on our own security. For an Imperial loan we could always have the full price. If he did not lay very great stress on the subject of our increase from natural causes, he did so because he knew that as the country grew, our expenditure would be increased. Although, we hoped always to maintain a moderate surplus, a considerable amount must go to meet commissions each year. The Pacific Railway would be a considerable charge annually on our exchequer; the North West affairs also. We had no doubt that a portion of expenditure would be productive of some return, and of all the schemes that he thought would give returns was the opening of the country between French River and the Ottawa Valley. He did not think that any part of our country could retrograde, though there had been a temporary check on the extension of our imports, and indeed in the past, many had been of opinion that with the value of our trade we had rather overstepped the mark. He thought that a certain portion of the decline in our imports was to a certain degree due to the decline in the value of certain articles. He would say, however, that no branch except lumber had suffered. A very large share of the increase of public works was due to railways. As Mr. Mowat had indicated, the increased expenditure would scarcely more than compensate for the expenditure on railways for the last four or five years. 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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DOMINION.

FROM OTTAWA.

The Proverbial Tupper—Notices of Motion.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.

Dr. Tupper's attempt to reply to Mr. Cartwright's statement was one of his flat failures. As soon as the House learned that he was repeating his old story about capital and income it became nearly deserted.

Mr. Costigan will, to-morrow, give notice of motion in regard to the New Brunswick School law.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie will, on Thursday, move in the case of Riel in the same manner as was done in the British Parliament in regard to O'Donovan Rossa.

List of patents, trade marks, &c., issued during the week ending Saturday, February 11, 1875. Prepared for the Montreal HERALD, from official sources, by Messrs. Gibbs and Coursolles, Solicitors of Patents, &c., Ottawa:—

4326. Building Material Elevators, Conrad & Fahringer, Montoursville, U. S.

4327. Self-Adjusting Roller, H Folliott, Temperanceville, Ont.

4328. Water Meter and Motor, J Lervis, Manchester, England.

4329. Spring Chair, W T Doremus, New York.

4330. Lock and Key Guard, J Kinney, London, Ont.

4331. Boot, &c., Stiffener, G Boivin, Montreal.

4332. Chopping Tray, L Kimball, Bolton, U S.

4333. Heating Apparatus, L Satterlee, Rochester, U S.

4334. Caster, C B Sheldon, New York.

4335. Bag Sewer, Garland & Gore, San Francisco, U S.

4336. Drum Heater, F Proudfoot, Toronto.

4337. Ox-bow Fastener and Guard, G B Tinker, Bee-bee Plain, Q.

4338. Blower, D C Morency, Levis, Q.

4339. Milk Pan, M'Ewan & Gibson, Quick Island, Q.

4340 Ice-breaking Boat, Schaal & Banor, Boston, U S.

4341. Preparing Plug Chewing Tobacco, Richmond, U S.

4342. Butter Package, C B Sheldon, New York.

4343. Tobacco, T C Williams, Richmond, U S.

4344. Globe Mounter, F E Fitz, St. John, N B.

4345. Spring Chair, W T Doremus, New York.

4346. "Dart Wheel," [game), E F Lane, Swanzey, U S.

4347. Plane Guide, W S Shipe, Minerva, U S.

4348. Water Circulator and Steam Generator, W H Farris, Carlo, U S.

4349. Nut and Washer Locker and Unlocker, Levey & Myles, Toronto.

4350. Fruit Dresser, P Williams, Toronto.

4351. Feather Duster, S M Hibbard, Geneva Lake, U S.

4352. Grain-Saving Separator, Haggert & Brown, Brompton, Ont.

4353. Ironing Table, &c, W C Arnold, Montague, U S.

4354. Grain Door for Freight Cars, D F Van Liew, Ottawa.

4355. Boat oaulks, R D Guilford, St Charles, U S.

4356. Oil-Burning Furnaces, C E Robinson, Brooklyn, U S.

4357. Artificial Fuel, D F Packer, Mystic, U S.

4358. Burglar-Proof Safes, J Taylor, Toronto.

4359. Carriage Movement, W Lamb, Green, U S.

4360. Train Brake, A F Gue, Eastmanville, U S.

4361. Boot Counters, H Rogers, Sudbury, U S.

4362. Weaving, J T O'Brien, Brooklyn, U S.

4363. Measuring Pump, J G Evenden, Chicago, U S.

4364. Ore Separator and Amalgamator, A Heatherington, Halifax, N S.

4365. Bail Fastening, P Miles, New York.

4366. Double Turbine Water-wheel, C H Parker, Robinson, Q.

4367. Bag-Fastener, A M Miller, Sturgis, U S.

4368. Grinding wood for paper stock, B F Barker, Curtisville, U S.

4379. Curry Comb, W E Lawrence, New York.

4370. Dumb Stove, T Lemay, Montreal.

4371. Speed Motion, Barjum & Dial, Montreal.

4372. Bread Slicer, Ahearn & Walsh, Montreal.

4373. Slicing Machine, T Witmer, Buffalo, U S.

4374. Chewing Gum, C C Moore, Elizabeth, U S.

4375. Hoistway, W Muir, Montreal.

4376. Collars and Cuffs, E P Furlong, New York.

4377. Eyelet Machine, E Woodward, Boston, U S.

4378. Wooden Shoe, A Edwards, New Haven, U S.

4389. Rail Trusses, E Wasell, London, Ont.

4380. Free Saw Frame, O Evans, Halifax, N S.

4381. Nut Lock and Washer, S T Lamb, New Albany, U S.

4382. Hoistway, W Muir, Montreal.

4383. Revolving Feeding Fence, J Aikman, Norwich, Ont.

4384. Steam Engine, T A Risher, Kansas, U S.

4385. Radiator and Damper, O Baldwin, Keokuk, U S.

4386. Car Coupler, E M Law, Bell Ewart, Ont.

4387 Horse Power, J G Taylor, Brasher Falls, U S.

4388. Horse Shoe Blank Roller, W W Lewis, Cincinnati, U S.

4389. Link Coupler, Willson & Law, Bells Ewart, Ont.

TRADE MARKS.

630–634. "Sapolio," E Morgan's Son, New York.

640. Eau de Beaute, N Dudevoir, Montreal.

641. Tin Drum with word "Coffee," Murray, Heron & Co, Montreal.

642. Hand supporting Star, L J Skelton, Montreal.

643. "National," Paxton, Tate & Co, Port Perry.

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615. Atlas of Canada, H F Walling, Montreal.

616. The *Grip* Cartoons, Rogers & Larminie, Toronto.

617. Fisher & Taylor's Toronto Directory for 1875, Fisher & Taylor, Toronto.

FROM QUEBEC.

Green House Burned—Railway Officers—Death—Killed.

QUEBEC, Feb. 16.

The magnificent two story greenhouse of Mr. Retraud, at Pointe aux Tremoles, has been burned down; loss about $2,500; insured for $600.

At a meeting of directors of the Levis and Kennebec railway company held this morning, Hon. J. S. Blanchet was elected President, and E. Beaudry, Vice-President.

Rev. Father Tardif, for many years Parish Priest of St. Pierre, Island of Orleans, died at that place yesterday evening; the interment will take place on Saturday.

A time-keeper on the Grand Trunk railway named Cantin, while on his way from Algin Road station to St. Jean, Port Joly, fell from the cars and got crushed between them, the man was at once picked up and taken to St. Ann where he expired next day.

FROM TORONTO.

The late Mr. Boulton—Trotting.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.

The late D'Arcy Boulton had just finished writing his annual address, to be presented at the Provincial Orange Grand Lodge, which met at Clinton, Ont., to-day When the fatal attack occurred, the pen dropped from his hand, his head fell forward and he was unconscious till death ensued. Extensive preparations are in progress for the funeral on Thursday.

At Ashbridge's Bay races to-day, the 2.40 race was won by "Lady Clarion" in two straight heats. Time—first heat not taken; second, 2.50; third, 2.48½. Local race unfinished.

FROM LONDON.

Suspected—Letter of Thanks.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 16.

Gangs of men were put on to-day to clear the ditches, in expectation of a general thaw.

Two men named Geo. Turner and Geo. Ralphs were last night arrested charged with being concerned in the Bonded Car robbery; the goods taken, it appears, belonged to Mr. Geo. Robinson; the prisoners were remanded till Friday.

The passengers of Grand Trunk Railway train which was four days snowed up on the London Branch, between St. Mary's and Thorndale, send a letter of thanks to Conductor Donald, for his heroic efforts in wading through the snow in search of aid.

FROM HAMILTON.

New Diocese—A Fuffian.

HAMILTON, Feb. 16.

The House of Bishops has settled everything in reference to the new Diocese in accordance with the memorial from the Synod of Toronto; and the clergy and lay delegates of the new Diocese are summoned to meet at Christ Church here on the 17th March.

To-day a well-dressed lady, on coming off the noon train of the G. W. R., was confronted by a powerful man; who deliberately dealt her a blow on the face; the lady bled profusely, and the affair occasioned a sensation.

FROM PORT HOPE.

PORT HOPE, Feb. 16.

Death of Captain Anderson.

Captain Anderson, late Superintendent of Indian affairs, died here at 3 o'clock p.m., to-day, aged ninety-six years; he was well known to all who have taken an interest in the early settlement of our country.

FROM HALIFAX.

Collision—Fires—Official Assignee—Failed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 16.

Last evening, while the Intercolonial train, from St. John to Halifax, was at a stand still, near Ishgonish station, it was run into by a special snow train, running in the same direction, damaging two of the cars, but injuring no person.

Mild weather here to-day.

The house and barn of James Treen, of Wallace was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night.

The dwelling and all its contents, belonging to Duncan McPhee, at Lawpoint, Cape Breton, was burnt on Sunday night.

Mr. John H. Harvey has resigned the position of Official Assignee, and Mr. W. H. Creighton has been appointed.

The steamers "Chase," for Portland, and "Alhambra," for Boston, left this afternoon.

MID-DAY DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Supposed Loss.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The British steamer "George Butters," for Gibraltar, is supposed to be lost, with twenty-one persons on board.

British Parliamentary Elections.

An election for a member of Parliament is in progress to-day at Stoke-upon-Trent. There are three candidates in the field, including Dr. Kenealy and a member of the Tichborne family. There is great excitement in town, and a riot is apprehended.

It is probable that John Mitchell will be elected to Parliament from the County of Tipperary, Ireland, without opposition, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Colonel White.

SPAIN.

The Carlists at it Again.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Carlists on the northern coast have again fired on a steamship engaged in telegraph cable service.

Spanish Items.

A despatch announces that the headquarters of General Moriones, commander-in-chief of the Army of the North, have been established at a point near the town of Puenta le Reina, in the Province of Navarre.

General Lagerna has been appointed Chief of King Alfonso's Military Cabinet.

Count Valmeseda did not, as was his intention, sail for Cuba yesterday, to assume the Captain-Generalship. He will depart at an early day.

UNITED STATES.

R. C. Dignitaries.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A cable telegram to the *Freeman's Journal* announces that the Rev. Jas. A. Healey, of Boston, has been made Roman Catholic Bishop of Portland, Me.; the very Rev. Thos. Galberry, the Augustinian Bishop of Hartford; Revd. J. J. Kain, of Harper's Ferry, Bishop of Wheeling; Rev. Mr. Kraulbayer, of Milwaukee, Bishop of Green Bay; Rev. Mr. Hurley, of Floria, Bishop of a See created for that city; Rev. Jno. Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska; and Abbot Seidenbush, the Benedictive Vicar Apostolic for a part of Minnesota; also that the Pope has confirmed the promotion of Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and Santa Fe, as Archiepiscopal Sees.

A fire at Clifton, Statien Island, today, destroyed two brick buildings occupied as tenement houses, Loss $25,000; insurance $2,000. Eight families were rendered homeless.

Great Suffering.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The situation at Provincetown remains unchanged, with a prospect of growing more dreary with increasing cold. The United States Steamer Gallatin arrived there to-day, but was unable, owing to ice floes to render any assistance. The crews of several fishing vessels managed to reach shore to-day, after a perilous journey, in some instances of hours, leaving their vessels to their fate. There are a dozen vessels whose crews are entirely out of provisions and fuel, and unless succor can reach them to-morrow, they must perish from cold and hunger. Some of them are ten or twelve miles from shore with ice piled up many feet for miles; treacherous air holes, and wide stretches of water, rendering escape impossible, unless the weather moderates within the next twenty-four hours. With westerly winds the most disastrous results must ensue. The Gallatin will endeavour to-morrow to reach some of the famishing men.

P. O. Robbery.

The P. Bowke, for 22 years an employee of the Post Office here, was arrested, having been detected robbing the mails. He was committed to gaol, in default of $5,000 bail.

Disappeared.

Chas. H. Shepard, job printer of this city, has disappeared, alleged to be a forger and defaulter, to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Railway War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Rivalry between the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and roads represented at Saratoga Conference, has resulted in the Pennsylvania Central withdrawing through tickets, *via* Baltimore, from New York and eastern offices, and ordering that the cars of the Baltimore & Ohio road shall not pass over the Pennsylvania Company's track from Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road to points o delivery. President Garrett has addressed a letter to President Scott, of the Pennsylvania road, setting forth these facts, and others of the same nature, and announcing his intention to adopt such measures as will vindicate the ability of the Baltimore road to protect its own interests, and maintain its rights. This means another freight and passenger way.

Fatal Coasting Accident.

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., Feb. 17.—A boy named Alfred Conkling was instantly killed while coasting here last night, and a number of other boys who were on the sleigh were wounded.

Incendiary Fire fo. Escape of Thieves.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 16.—An incendiary fire occurred here last night, destroying a warehouse and quantity of oil. It is supposed the place was set on fire by a confederate of the Thompson gang of thieves, eight in number, who were in the city jail awaiting trial. During the excitement the gang escaped by burning a hole through the floor.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

New M. P.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The election for a member of Parliament from the County of Tipperary, Ireland, resulted in the return of Mr. John Mitchell, who had no opposition.

The Prince Imperial.

Louis Napoleon, Prince Imperial, is classed seventh on the list of Cadets receiving commissions in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and is placed at the head of his class in fencing and riding. The Empress Eugenie and Prince left Woolwich to-day.

The Claimant's Counsel.

Dr. Kenealy has been elected to Parliament from Stoke-on-Trent, by 2,000 majority.

Ineligible.

In the House of Comwons, to-day, Mr. W. Hart Dyde, Conservative, moved for copies of the certificate of trial and conviction of John Mitchell in 48, of the official notification of his escape, and the proclamation offering a reward for his apprehension; also, for copies of the despatch from the Governor of Van Dieman's Land relative to the granting of a ticket-of-leave to, and subsequent escape of Mitchell. Mr. Nolan regretted that nearly all the Irish members had left the House, believing that business was over. He called attention to the fact that the Government did not arrest Mitchell when he was in Ireland last year.

Mr. Disraeli gave notice that he would, next Thursday, move a resolution declaring that as John Mitchell had been adjudged guilty of felony, and sentenced to transportation, and as he had neither endured the penalty, nor received pardon, he was incapable o election to the House of Commons, and that a fresh writ of election be ordered for Tipperary County, Ireland.

Mr. Sullivan, the member for South Warmly attacked the Government for the precipitancy of its action. He stated that eminent Irish legal authorities supported the eligibility of Mitchell to Parliament.

Sir George Bowyer, member for Wexford, protested against the course of the Government.

The motion for the production of papers, was adopted by a vote of 174 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. Dyke then moved that the debate on the papers be fixed for Thursday next.

Mr. John Martin, member for Meath, gave notice that he should move tomorrow for additional papers regarding the composition of the jury and the nature of the proceedings at the trial of Mitchell, which he said would show the character of that transaction.

Mr. Dykes' motion for debate on Thursday was adopted.

Von Moltke.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 5:30 p.m.—A Berlin despatch to the *Daily News* reports that Gen. Von. Moltke is seriously ill.

FRANCE.

The Carlists.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is reported that the father of Don Carlos, Don. Alfonso, and others, raised a large sum of money in London, last week, to carry on the war in Spain.

General Cabrena arrived at Estella to-day, and it is said that he will take chief command of the Carlist forces.

Adjourned.

The Assembly has adjourned until Friday of the present week.

No Reduction.

President MacMahon has requested the Minister of Finance to withdraw the proposal before the Assembly to reduce pensions of old soldiers.

CHINA.

The S. S. "Japan"

HONG KONG, Feb. 13.—The verdict of the Court of Enquiry, held at Hong Kong, in the case of the ss. "Japan," exonerates Captain Warsaw and all the officers, except the Chief Engineer, who is censured for giving the order "every man for himself," and allowing the largest boat, in which he was the only occupant, to leave the ship partly filled. The fire was declared to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of corn. Captain Warsaw has since visited the locality of the disaster and discovered where the remains of the ship lie.

Recognition of Services.

Hon. G. F. Servard, U. S. Consul at Shanghai, has been offered a Danish decoration in token of friendly services rendered to Denmark.

WEST INDIES.

Fearful Fire.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Feb. 16.—A fire broke out in Port Au Prince on the 11th, and there being no water the flames spread rapidly, and on the 13th were still beyond control; 500 houses had been destroyed.

UNITED STATES.

Burned to Death.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17—Three children of D. B. Mellott, were burned to death to-day. The parents left them locked in, and on their return found the house in ashes, and the bodies of the children among the ruins.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The purchase of the *Age* newspaper establishment was consummated to-day by an association of gentlemen who will take possession on 30th March, and on that day issue the *Times*, a 2 cent, daily about the size of a single sheet of the New York *Tribune*. The general editorial department will be in charge of Col. A. R. McClure, and the business management will be assumed by Mr. Frank MacLaughlin.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

(Specially Reported and Telegraphed to the MONTREAL HERALD.)

QUEBEC, Feb. 16.

The House met at 3.30.

After routine, the bill to further amend the Quebec License act, 34 Vict. chap. 2, and the Acts amending the same, was read a third time and passed.

On motion to go into Committee of Supply,

Hon. Mr. LAFRAMBOISE complained of the item, School of Arts under Abbe Chabert, $400, as being almost useless for the purposes for which it was required.

A discussion arose as to abolishing the system of farming out lunatics, after which a message was received from the Lieut. Governor recommending the supplementary estimates for consideration. It was then resolved that the grant to Abbe Chaber for the School of Arts should be increased to $1 000.

The House then went into Committee of Supply and passed the following supplementary estimates.

Education &c., Board of Arts and Manufactures, $2,000; Rents, Insurances, Repairs, &c., of public buildings, $5,000; Charities; indemnity to Beauport Asylum employees for losses of clothing, &c., in consequence of their efforts to save patients, $915.95; Education &c., Towards providing aid to secure the publication of reports of decisions of the Law Courts at Montreal, $1,000; School of Arts under Abbe Chabert, $1,000, Charities; Dispensary et Hospital du Sacre Cœur de Jesus, Quebec, $200; Sœurs de la Charite for Foundling Hospital, Three Rivers, $200; Industrial Schools, $1,000.

Hon. Mr. IRVINE expressed a hope that the Government would be able to assist the Quebec Bar in publishing their Jurist, but did not wish it to come out of the Montreal grant.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH said he would have no objection to a grant being made, as he considered it a very important subject.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS said the first number would appear in a few days.

The Committee rose and reported the supplementary estimates.

The House then resolved itself into a Committe of Ways and Means. The Committe adopted the estimates *en bloc*, and a bill founded thereon was introduced and read a first and second time.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU introduced a bill to further amend the Quebec Railroad Act of 1869.

Several public bills were advanced a stage.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU asked whether it is the intention of the Goverment; First, to grant a bonus to the employees of the Civil Service; second, to increase their salaries so as to meet the increasing prices of the necessaries of life; third, to put into force the 9th section of the Civil Service Act; fourth, to establish a pension fund for the employees and their families.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON, in reply, said it was not the intention of the Government at present to increase salaries. As to a pension fund, he had some two years ago prepared a bill for the purpose, but the Government decided to afford aid in a different way. Mutual Societies had been lately started by the employees, and next year he would bring down a special vote to assist them,

The House rose at six o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Montreal Charter Amendments Bill, and after rising,

Mr. ALEXANDER moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON, that the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to Committee with instructions to amend it by striking out from it the Church property extension clause.

Mr. ALEXANDER said he could not allow this bill to pass without opposing the principle contained in the exemption clause. This clause would exempt from six to eight millions of property from municipal taxation, and our loan recently negotiated in the London market was made on the basis of property in the city including such church property. Exempt these churches and institutions and the extra taxation amounting to from $25,000 to $30,000 must be raised by extra taxation. He need not here go into the comparative value of the property possessed by Protestants or Catholics; suffice it to say that the deficiency must be made up by extra taxation which on the basis of religious belief will fall heaviest on the Protestant part of the population. He further held that the exemption clause was not the fair expression of the opinion of the City Council of Montreal. Against this he had also had the honor to present the largest petition ever presented to this House, signed by fellow citizens of all classes, protesting against the interference of the Council in this matter. Then again the Montreal Board of Trade presented through him a strong and emphatic protest against the exemption clause contained in this bill, assigning the reason that for the sake of peace and harmony as fellow-citizens, and for the good name and commercial standing of our city, this hon House must throw out this exemption clause. He therefore moved in amendment that this exemption clause be struck out.

The amendment was lost on division.

Mr. LECAVALIER moved that clause 6 which gives the Corporation right to expropriate the property of neigoboring municipalities for the purpose of taking a road to Cote des Neiges be amended, so as to read, "the consent of such municipalities being previously obtained."

Messrs. DAVAID and McGAUVRAN spoke against the amendment.

A vote was taken thereon, and the amendment was carried by 28 to 14.

Mr. DAVID then moved, seconded by Mr. ALEXANDER, "That the sixth clause be entirely struck out"—Carried.

Mr. DAVID again moved, "That the tenth clause be struck out." He explained that this clause, as amended, forced the builders and contractors of Montreal to accept the weight and measure of stone from the neighboring quarries as given by irresponsible parties, without having any recourse in case of error or fraud.

Mr. McGAUVRAN said it might be supposed that this House believed the City Council of Montreal did not know what they wanted. They had sent down a bill there, and asked the House to sanction it and it had been so changed, cut up, and, pieced up, that he could scarcely recognize it. For his own part, he was ready to throw the whole thing away in disgust.

The sixth clause was then withdrawn, and the bill was read a third time,

A bill sent down from the Legislative Council, further to amend the Municipal Code, was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. MALHIOT'S Bill, to amend the Act of Quebec, 36 Vict., chap. 9, in so far as it relates to the granting of permits to settlers to cut timber, was read a second time.

The House adjourned at 12:30.

DYING OF STARVATION.

HOW THE ACTORS KEPT THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR OF A SUFFERING SISTER.

At the rehearsal of "Henry V." at Booth's the other day, the kings, and the dukes, and the generals had gone through with their parts; the *Archbishop of Canturbury* had told how bees, "like soldiers, armed in their sting, make boot upon the summers velvet buds;" and *Mrs. Quickly* and *Corporal Nym*, and *Pistol* and *Bardolph* and *Fluellen* had spoken the pieces the immortal bard had set for them. There was other work to be done, not by the great lights of the drama, but by the undistinguished subordinates, the supernumaries, who come in like ciphers to give value to the more significant figures of the play.

In the midst of a scene a delicate, pale-faced woman fell to the floor in a faint. A dozen ready hands raised the sinking form, and there was no lack of sympathy for the sufferer as she began to show signs of life. In the green room she was surrounded by pitying companions, who sought in vain to discover the cause of her trouble. At last Cassie, one of real womanhood Mary Wells, came to her side and put her arms around the neck of her sister.

"What is the matter child?" asked Miss Wells.

The poor weak girl whispered, "I am starving. It has been three days since I tasted food."

In the next minute Miss Wells had made the fact known to Mr. Jarrett, and in the next that openhearted fellow was in a neighbouring restaurant giving an order for a hearty meal for the famishing supernumerary. When the girl had appeased her hunger Miss Wells went among the actors and actresses and collected $40 for the sufferer. She took her to her lodgings, and found there the girl's husband dying of consumption, and her mother and four little children all suffering from the want of food. The actress, who had not been on the stage before, was the sole support of the family.

The address of this brave little woman, who but for the kindly services of the attaches of Booth's Theatre might have died of starvation may be had of the Superintendant of the Working Womens Protective Union at 38 Bleecker Street.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A PARODY.

Do they miss me at home—do they miss me?
'T would be an assurance most dear
To know that my name was forgotten,
As though I had never been there.
To know that the tailor and landlord,
And the banks where my paper is due,
And hosts whom I now cannot mention,
Had banished me quite from their view.
Do they miss me at home—do they miss me?

When the market for money is tight,
And collectors in haste are pursuing
Their debtors by day and by night?
Do the friends who once loaned me a "fifty,"
And the others who loaned me a "ten,"
Heave a sigh of regret as they miss me,
And wish they could see me again?
Do they miss me at home—do they miss me?

When no longer I'm seen upon 'Change?
And do those who were wont to assist me
Say, "His conduct's infernally strange?"
Does the Shylock who loaned me his money,
To bear me to regions unknown,
Look in vain for occasions to dun me,
And wish I again were at home?
But I know that my memory lingers
Around the dear place as I roam;
And while I've my wits and my creepers
They'll miss me—they'll miss me at home!

CAPE ROSIER, Feb. 16.

Weather clear and cold; therm. 6; light north breeze; gulf full of ice.

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, &c.

—ALSO—

TWO (F. G. Beckett)

PORTABLE ENGINES & BOILERS,

15 HORSE-POWER.

HESPELER, BEAVES & CO.

Nuns' Buildings, (near French Cathedral,

21 & 23 DeBresoles Street.

December 7 1rs 290

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*]	$100
Do Trinity	[*near Point des Monts*]	100
Do St. Margaret	[*en bas*]	100
Do Trout	[*near Moisie*]	50
Do Mistassini	[*near Gaibout*]	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

CORPORATION.

Return of the Nomination for Mayor and Aldermen of the City.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in conformity with the law, that the Nomination of Candidates for the Office of MAYOR of this City and ALDERMEN for the several Wards thereof, was held on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of FEBRUARY instant, at the hour and places, and before the Members of the Council of this City previously named and appointed by the said Council for that purpose.

MAYOR.

William H. Hingston and Jean Louis Beaudry, Esquires, having both been nominated Candidates for the Mayoralty, a poll was granted.

ALDERMEN.

EAST WARD—Adolphe Guimet and Joseph Duhamel, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

CENTRE WARD—Richard Holland, Esquire, being the only Candidate, was proclaimed duly elected Alderman for the Centre Ward.

WEST WARD—George Childs, Esquire, being the only Candidate, was proclaimed duly elected Alderman for the West Ward.

ST. ANN'S WARD—Alexander McCambridge, John Tucker and Owen J. Devlin Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. ANTOINE WARD—Antoine Hamilton and Thomas Edwin Foster, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD—John Short and John C. McLaren, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. LOUIS WARD—Joseph Brunet and Gotlelb Reinhardt, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. JAMES WARD—Jacques Grenier and Augustin Robert, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. MARY'S WARD — Daniel Munro, Alfred Roy, Jr., and Adolphe Mathieu, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

The Election for the Mayor and the Aldermen will be held in all the Wards of the City on MONDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, and the poll in each electoral District in the City will be opened on the said FIRST day of MARCH, from the hour of NINE in the MORNING until FIVE o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

By order,

CHAS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
City Hall,
Montreal, 15th February, 1875. } m 39

NOTICES.

CAUTION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS notify the public that they will not be responsible for any accounts contracted, or money borrowed, in their name, or that of either of them, unless on an order signed by themselves,

CRAIG & MOFFAT.
DAV. J. CRAIG.
ALEX. MOFFAT.

Montreal, 10th Feb., 1875. 35

JAMES SMITH,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Would beg to inform the Public that he has resumed Practice as a Notary at

146 ST. JAMES STREET,

Over Messrs. GIBB & CO.

February 8 32

THE RICHELIEU COMPANY

Will make application to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the next sitting thereof, for an Act to amend their Acts of Incorporation by empowering them to increase their Capital Stock, acquire Steamers or other property for Cash or Stock, hold more Real Estate, provide for an increased number and qualification of Directors and change their Corporate name, and for other purposes.

D. GIROUARD,
Solicitor of the Richelieu Company.

Montreal, 1 th January, 1875. 17

The Canadian Navigation Company

Will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at the next sitting thereof, for an Act to amend its Act of Incorporation, empowering them to dispose of any steamer or steamers and other personal and real property in favor of any party or corporation, and to accept cash or shares of such corporation in payment thereof.

D. GIROUARD,
Solicitor of the Canadian Navigation Co.

January 28 1m 28

GEO. SAYER & CO, COGNAC.

The undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for the above well-known firm.

Orders for importation solicited from the Wholesale Trade only.

T. & G. LABATT.

December 16 1y 298

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next Session for an Act to Incorporate a Company with authority to construct a Bridge across the River St. Lawrence at or near Montreal.

CARTER & KELLAR,
Solicitors.

Montreal, December 16, 1874. 299

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS

View Mount Green Houses,

MONTREAL.

Gentlemen desirous of purchasing the best cultivated and largest collection of

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS

in the Dominion, are invited to inspect them. They are now in all their beauty. The collection will be sold at a valuation *en bloc*, or otherwise.

View Mount, 26th Jan., 1875. b w 22

Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec and Albany Papers, 4 insertions each, once a week.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

CORN EXCHANGE.

Apply to

CUVILLIER & CO.

February 15 38 m

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

V. Hudon Cotton Mills Co'y.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of

Eight per Cent per Annum

has been declared for the half-year ending 1st January last, on the Paid-up Stock of the V. HUDON COTTON MILLS COMPANY, and will be payable at the Company's Office, No 16 DEBRESOLES STREET, on and after the EIGHTH day of MARCH NEXT. The Shareholders will receive at the same time INTEREST at the rate of (7) SEVEN PER CENT. on all payments made by them on account of their SHARES previous and up to the FIRST day of JULY LAST.

NOTICE is moreover given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the FACTORY, Hochelaga, on

SATURDAY, the 27th INST.,

At HALF-PAST ONE o'clock P.M., for the Election of Directors and the transaction of general business.

By order of the Board.

F. C. CHARBONNEAU,
Secretary.

Montreal, 13th February, 1875 37

TENDERS WANTED.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

In the matter of JAMES HUSTON, of Princeville, individually as well as having there done business with EDWARD CLARKIN, under the name and firm of HUSTON & CLARKIN, Traders, Insolvent.

Sale of BOOT and SHOE FACTORY, MACHINERY, TOOLS, STOCK MANUFACTURED, &c., &c.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will receive proposals for the purchase of, and is now in a position to negotiate a sale of the following Assets belonging to the above Estate:—

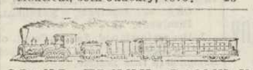
Factory (Store) in Princeville, including Real Estate and 5 Dwellings, value	$15,000 00
Manufactured Stock in Factory	13,079 68
Unfinished " "	3,478 63
Manufactured " "	4,400 00
Machinery, Plant, Tools, &c, "	5,345 87
Outstanding Debts "	11,086 06
Notes, &c., &c	2,068 79
Total	$54,378 43

Together with a splendid Engine and Boilers.

Full information can be obtained at the Office of PERKINS & LAJOIE, 97 St. James Street, Montreal, or on application at the Factory in Princeville, where inventories, &c., can be seen.

ARTHUR M. PERKINS,
Assignee.

Montreal, 30th January, 1875. 26



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Company of Canada.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of STEAM COAL required by this Company during the present year for the following quantities to be delivered as under, viz.:—

AT THE PORT OF MONTREAL, 62,000 Tons of 2,240 lbs, to be delivered during Navigation. Coal to be delivered free of all charges and discharged at such wharves as shall be pointed out by the Company's Agent.

AT PORTLAND, 20,000 Tons of 2,240 lbs, to be delivered at Company's wharf free of all charges.

Deliveries to commence about the middle of May, and the whole to be completed on or before the 15th December, 1875.

Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Steam Coal" for the above quantities or for fractional parts thereof, of not less than 5,000 Tons, will be received by the undersigned on or before the 1st MARCH, 1875

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Feb. 4, 1875 a mwf 30

Corporation of Montreal,

Water Works Department.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY instant, for the following materials:—

1. For Brass Stop-Cocks and other Brass
2. " Special Castings
3. " Cast Iron Hydrants and Stop-Cocks
4. " Lead Pipe and other Lead.

Each kind of work to be tendered for separately, and to be done according to samples, plans and specifications to be seen at the Superintendent's Office, City Hall.

Each Tender must be made upon a Blank Form to be had at the above mentioned Office, and to be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become securities for the fulfilment of the contract.

The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

[By order.]

LOUIS LESAGE,
Supt. of W. W.

CITY HALL,
Montreal, 2nd Feb., 1875. } mwf 24F 28

DOG FOUND.

Strayed into the porch of 712 Palace Street, a small Terrier Dog, evidently a pet. The owner may have it by proving property and applying at the HERALD Office.

February 16 m 39

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COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(APPEAL SIDE.)

Coram :—DORION, C.J., MONK, TASCHEREAU, RAMSAY AND BELANGER.

The following judgments were delivered on Monday morning at half-past ten.

LEGGAT *vs.* TRESTLER.—This was on a motion to reject part of the reasons of appeal by which the party, after stating his reasons of appeal, concludes by asking to withdraw a portion of his conclusions. The respondent moves to reject the petition. It does not appear that the petition is necessary, inasmuch as it is within the discretion of the Court to give judgment for a portion only of the conclusions if it sees fit. The motion to withdraw, however, is granted.

CUTTING AND JORDAN.—In this case Elizabeth Jane White, assisted by her husband, sued for an account and dissolution of commuting property. During the *instance* the husband died and Jordan was recognized as tutor. In that capacity he sought to take up the *instance*, and the petition was rejected because not duly authorized to accept the estate as tutor in the name of the children. This decision was rejected by the Court of Review. A second petition was presented, after being duly authorized; and to this the defendant contesting opposes—first, that the costs of judgment in Review, that dismissed the first petition, had not been paid. Another was, that under articles 365 and 691, a tutor cannot sue for partage of immoveables. Another was, that the authorization to accept the estate was granted by the Deputy Prothonotary, and not by the Judge or Prothonotary. The objection was, that the Deputy Prothonotary had no jurisdiction, and, therefore, that the *refuse d'instance* cannot be made. On the first point, the Court is of opinion that the costs on the first petition, were costs of incidental proceedings, and the article does not apply; and, therefore, the Court below properly rejected this ground of objection.

The second point is of no importance, whatever, as the judge merely dismissed the exception *delatoire*, and the parties are proceeding upon the exception *peremptoire*. The third, that a tutor cannot provoke a partage, is, no doubt, correct; but these articles merely apply to a commencement of suit, and not a *refuse d'instance*. On these grounds, the articles 301 and 691 do not apply. On the fourth ground, we find that the Prothonotary had all the authority of a judge, subject to revision. It is not a jurisdiction given to the Prothonotary in the absence of a Judge, but an original jurisdiction. It is as Prothonotary that he exercises this power, and by virtue of his office, not as a substitute. The Article 465 applies to cases where the Prothonotary acts in the absence of the Judge only. We think, therefore, that he is entitled to accept the State as he has done, and to take up the instance. The judgment of the Court below is confirmed with costs.

RAMSAY, J., pointed out that this judgment differed in no way from previous ones on similar points, and that the authority of the Prothonotary in such cases subject to revision by a Judge had always been upheld.

GIRARD AND TASCHEREAU, C.—This was an action for the resiliation of a lease, where part of the premises had been destroyed by fire, and the proprietor had been notified to have them repaired, and had failed to do so, pleading fault on the part of the tenant. Judgment of the Court below reversed and plea maintained.

WILSON AND THE CITIZEN'S INSURANCE CO. C. I.—This was an action in which Middleton, who kept warehouses gave to Ruston, two warehouse receipts for oil in the store No. 1, and which Ruston in turn gave to Collson as security for notes held by the latter. Wilson went to the store and ascertained that the oil was there. On the 7th June, 1867, he applied to the Citizens Insurance Company for an insurance on the quantity of oil mentioned in the receipts given to him, and others which he had in his possession. The company accepted the risk and on paying the premium the oil was insured as being a portion in store No. 1, and the remainder in store No. 2. On the 18th August, '67 the store No. 1 was destroyed by fire and as pretended by appellant the oil belonging to him in that store was all consumed. The appellant made his claim for insurance, viz, for the value of the ten barrels of oil in question. After sometime—the company refusing to pay—he brings his action. The Respondents replied to it that the insurance had been made upon what was termed a short risk receipt and upon the conditions ordinarily issued by the company. They also pleaded that by the Policies of Insurance the appellant was bound to disclose what interest he had in the property and he had not done so and insured as proprietor while he was not proprietor.

It was proved by Mr. Tiffin and by Middleton's storeman that at the time the transfer was made to Wilson of the receipts, that there was in the store a quantity of oil of the same brand as that mentioned in the receipt. It was also proved that at the time of the fire a similar quantity of the same oil was then in the store. It was not exactly proved that the oil was the very same oil, but that the quantity mentioned in the receipts was there, there is no doubt from the evidence given in the case. Ruston says that after Middleton give him the warehouse receipts he showed him the oil in question. But that the pretention of the respondent is that the oil was not separated. There was a decision in Upper Canada that it was sufficient that the oil was there, and in that we perfectly concur unless it can be shown that some other party had a right to that particular oil. The respondent maintains that the oil mentioned in the receipts was not there whether it belonged to Middleton or not, and we must suppose it did since no one else claims it. We therefore think the oil was properly insured and he had a right to recover both at the time the insurance was effected and at the time the fire occurred. But there is another point urged, viz., that Wilson did not disclose what interest he had in the property. We think there is no doubt on this point. He insured the oil as being the owner. We find by the Statute 54 C. L. C., sec. 8, that any warehouse receipts transferred by endorsement to a *bona fide* holder transfers all the rights which the owner of the oil had to the oil in question. Whether it was transferred as collateral security or otherwise, all the rights which the party giving the receipt had were transferred with it, and therefore he could do whatever he pleased with it. Therefore we are also of the opinion, that having insured as owner, he was properly insured, and the Company cannot set up that he had no right to insure. The last point raised is, that no demand, such as is requried by the policy, was made or proved. The proof about the demand made consists of this. The Manager of the Company was brought, and was asked, was there not a demand made for the insurance. He says there was. He is then asked to get it. He goes to the office, and comes back and says he cannot find it because he gave it to his attorneys. What jury would say there was no proof of demand? From this we think the pretension of the company is unfounded, and they must pay the value of the oil.

SANBORN, J. The learned and C. J. has rightly said that the oil was there when the insurance took place and when the fire took place, and with regard to the insurable interest I find on reference to the statute with regard to bills of lading, both by individuals and banks, that the holder is proprietor subject to redemption when the debt is paid, and has a distinct insurable interest.

SPENCE & SUTHERLAND—This was an action brought by the respondent for the price of certain tweeds sold to Spence. The latter pleads that the tweed was purchased by a contract not fulfilled and that a portion only of the tweed was delivered, and that by the non-delivery of the remainder he had suffered damage which outweighed the amount claimed. The court below decided that the contract although made by the parties was afterwards abandoned by consent and that there were no damages.

We think that upon this form there is no difficulty. Spence suffered no damage. The goods afterwards could be purchased at a lower price than Spence agreed to pay. We are therefore disposed to confirm the judgment of the court below with costs.

CULLEN AND MCGILLIVRAY.—This was an action concerning a property which had been seized and taken in execution, but which, it was contended, had been tranferred to another party. The transfer, however, was never registered, and do s not hold. Judgment of Court below confirmed with costs.

THE LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. AND LAFORCE.—This was an insurance effected by Dr. Laforce of some outbuildings in connection with his property. The only ground of plea is one of false representation in that he represented the buildings to be worth $300 when they were only worth $100. We see no reason to disturb the judgment of the Court below.

DECELLE AND MALONE.—Decelles & Co., merchants, in St John's, wrote to Malone, who is a manufacturer of gloves and mittens in this city, for a quantity of goods, and they replied that they would call upon him in passing St. John's, and take his order, and in the month of July last took his ord r for goods to the extent of $524. On the 5th of October the goods were sent and Decelles wrote back that the goods were not of the description mentioned in the agreement. Malone wrote to send back the goods. Decelles chose a portion of the goods, and sent back the balance, saying he would send the cash for what he had kept Malone wrote again, saying he must send them all back. Decelles, however, stuck to his determination, and in a few days sent $195 the value of the goods he had selected. Malone kept the cheque but would not receive the goods. Decelles on the 29th of Oct., wrote again, saying that he had sent back all goods except what had been sold in the meantime sending also another cheque for the 17 pairs sold requesting the other to be returned. We cannot doubt that Decelles was not justified in sending back part of the goods and keeping the rest, but in sending back the remainder he virtually complied with the request of Malone and no damage appearing on the record as having been suffered by Malone, we find that both parties were in default, and reverse the judgment, each party paying his own costs.

TASCHEREAU, J, dissenting on the point of law.

SALVAS and BEAUPRE.—An action concerning a transfer made in fraud of the creditors. Judgment below confirmed.

JEANNOTTE and RACETTE.—Judgment below confirmed.

LAVIOLETTE AND LECLAIR.—Action concerning a timber limit between adjoining proprietors. The Court below found that the agreement was proved and this judgment is confirmed.

THE MAYOR, &C., OF MONTREAL AND TAYLOR AND TAYLOR *vs.* THE MAYOR, &C., OF MONTREAL.—Two cases. This was an action by Taylor for supplementary indemnity for land expropriated by the city for the extension of St. James Street, in addition to what was awarded him by the arbitrators. This is a pure question of evidence. The arbitrators came to the decision to award $12,000, and Mr. Taylor brought his action and claimed sometbing like $18,000. The Court below gave him $4,000 in addition to the award, making $16,000, from which the Corporation appeals, alleging that the amount awarded by the arbitrators is sufficient. Mr. Taylor also brings a counter appeal for the full $18,000. The evidence, as usual in cases of value of this kind, varied very widely, ranging from $8,000 or $9,000 to $26,000. Taking all things into consideration, the judgment of the Court below must be confirmed, and both appeals dismissed.

WOODRUFF AND MOSELEY.—This was an action concerning a patent brought from the United States, Chap. 34. C.S.L.C. provides for the introduction of patents, and is not repealed by that of 1869. He takes the word "discovery" to be synonymous with "invention." Under these circumstances we think the judgment of the Court below must be confirmed.

GIRARD AND BRADSTREET.—This was an action against the Mercantile Agency for having reported him "failed," for which Plaintiff demanded damages to the extent of $10,000. The Court below dismissed the action and Plaintiff appeals. The Defendant pleaded that this was a privileged communication and only communicated to subscribers and they were not liable for the information. The Court below did not recognize that, and the Court here is not disposed to say that there is any privilege attached to this kind of communication. It may be a legitimate business, necessary to the carrying on of the enormous extent of business done now, but we do not think there is any more privilege attached to them than what is conveyed in newspapers, and if a newspaper was to communicate that a man has failed when he has not they would be responsible for it.

Girard does not show, however, that he is in good circumstances. It is shown on the contrary that he has lost nothing by being reported as having failed. It is shown that he should be been reported as having suspended, I for one am disposed to restrict these societies to conveying correct information, and if they do act, they must be liable for it; but as Mr. Girard has suffered no damages, the judgment of the Court below must be confirmed. Sanborn, J, thought that there was more privilege attached to a communication of this kind than to the information contained in the newspapers. They were recognized by all mercantile men, and it was their business to give information of this kind, and therefore they should be recognized. Besides the Plaintiff himself was a subscriber, and his own conduct was a consenting party to the transaction.

In two cases of Brossard and Patron, and Brossard and Paupar, the judgment of Court below was confirmed with costs.

GROVES AND ST. JULIEN.—Judgment of Court below confirmed.

The following were delivered yesterday morning :—

CHESMEN AND HUNTER.—Action concerning the transfer of title to a real property which was not registered. Judgment of Court below reversed with costs.

WILLIAMS AND ANSELL, AND ANSELL *par reprise d'instance*.—This was an execution for the recovery of the amount of a judgment upon a writ of *venditioni exponas*. Ansel alleges that he became proprietor of a note and tendered it in satisfaction of the judgment. Plaintiff answers that the judgment is a *chose jugee* in the former Court. This Court is of the opinion that the judgment rendered upon the opposition is not a *chose jugee*, and that this note can be set up in oppositon to the judgment. Judgment below confirmed.

PHILLIPS AND SUTHERLAND, C. J.—This was a motion made yesterday to set aside a foreclosure taken against the responden', because he had not fyled his answers to reasons of appeal. The facts are these: The appellant, who is in gaol under a *capias*, has taken an appeal from the judgment in the Court below, which rejected his application to be released. Being desirous of bringing the matter before the Court as soon as possible, he obtained an order to have the writ returned within four days; but within the four days, the respondent made a motion to set aside the writ, on account of being too short a return, and because the Appellant joined several pleas in the same writ, and reasons which could not not be joined. While this motion was *en delibere*, the delays expired. This was on Friday, and the judgment was rendered the following day, and the appellant finding that the answers were not fyled, moved for hearing *ex parte*.

Respondent moved to fyle answers, on the ground that the delays did not run while the case was *en delibere*.

We are of opinion that the delays did run while the case was *en delibere*. In cases like this it is not necessary for the party to see the record, and we do not think it is a case where the parties ought to complain they are foreclosed. But as we think some relief should be afforded in this case, and as it is in the power of the Court to do so, they may fyle their reasons of appeal, but the motion that the delays do not run is rejected.

BAGOT CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—In this case, Rascony *et al.* petitioners, *vs.* Mousseau, respondent, Mr. Justice Johnson gave judgment on the motion of Messrs. Fontaine & Morrisson, that they be substituted as counsel for petitioners instead of Messrs. Doutre, Doutre & Hutchinson, due notice of which application had been made to the latter firm, as also to Mr. Lacoste, counsel for respondent, deciding that if it was intended to substitute the movers as attorneys of record, the motion was not sufficient. Even if it were, the Court held that no substitution of attorneys could take place under the circumstances without the powers of attorney already in the case had been revoked. The service of a notice upon Messrs. Doutre, Doutre & Hutchinson, together with their not appearing to contest the motion, did not necessarily imply their consent, and it would be dangerous to the rights of attorneys to imply constructive assents in such cases; motion dismissed.

ARGENTEUIL CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The preliminary objections in this case came up yesterday at Ste. Scholastique before Judge Torrance, who is holding the term of the Superior Court. Mr. Mackay, of St. Andrew's represented the petitioners, and Mr. J. J. McLaren, of Montreal, the sitting member. There were two sets of preliminary objections. The first objected to the petitioners as not being qualified voters, and as having disqualified themselves by acts of corruption at the election in question. A demurrer was pleaded to the second part; Judge Torrance dismissed the demurrer and ordered proof on the allegations. The second objections were to the petition and attacked several paragraphs as absurd on account of its being alleged, *inter alia*, that Mr. Cushing after the election gave money to induce voters to vote for him at the election, and before the election gave money on account of their having voted for him, &c. The Judge struck out five paragraphs (6, 8, 9, 10 and 11) that were objectionable on this ground, declining to amend them by simply striking out the contradictory part as requested by Mr. Mackay. These objections also alleged that the petitioners had not signed the petition in the form in which it was when filed, and pleaded the former trial as a bar to the charges about the former election. The demurrer to the second series of objections was dismissed and proof ordered. Several witnesses were examined to prove the status, &c., of the petitioners' proof, and the 16th of March was fixed for respondent's proof on the preliminary objections.

MANUFACTURE 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*.

trs 9m DW 28

LEGAL

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of EDOUARD FORTIER, formerly of Nicolet, Merchant, now of the City of Montreal, Trader, 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 the Room devoted to proceedings in Insolvency, in Montreal, on Monday, the Eighth 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, 15th February, 1875. du 39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the Matter of GERMAIN LEFEBVRE, Jr., of Montreal, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Hubert B. Lefebvre, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the Office of Whyte, Kerr & Lefebvre, in Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, at Eleven o'clock A.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

H. B. LEFEBVRE,
Assignee.

Montreal, 15th February, 1875. du 39

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal } Superior Court

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

In the Matter of JOSEPH R. ARCHAMBAULT, as well individually as having been a Partner in the Firm of ARCHAMBAULT ET FRERE, an Insolvent.

On the Twenty-seventh March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under said Act.

JOSEPH R. ARCHAMBAULT,
Per THOMAS P. FORAN,
His Attorney *ad litem*.

Montreal, 9th February, 1875. e w 84

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Montreal, 12th February, 1874. 1y 38

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September 28 1y 230

LEGAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the Matter of DANIEL LEFEBVRE, of the Village of St. Henri, in the Parish of Montreal, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Trader, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants' Exchange Building, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the Twenty-second day of March, A.D. 1875, at the hour of Three of the clock in the Afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.

Montreal, 15th February, 1875. du 39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the Matter of JOSEPH HORMISDAS CHAPRON, of Village St. Henri, in the Parish and District of Montreal, Hotel-keeper and Trader, an Insolvent

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business in said Village St. Henri, on Monday, the First day of March next, at Eleven o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE,
Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 11th February, 1875. du 36

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of JOSEPH ADOLPH ARCAND and REMI MAILLET, both of the said City of Montreal, Dry-Goods Merchants, herein acting as well individually as Co-Partners under the name, style and firm of ARCAND & MAILLET, Insolvents.

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the place of business of the said Insolvents, No. 227 St. Lawrence Main Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the First day of March, A.D. 1875, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

A. B. STEWART,
Interim Assignee
Montreal, 11th February, 1875. du 36

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of WILLIAM MURRAY, of the City and District of Montreal, Watchmaker, Trader, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants' Exchange Buildings, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the Sixteenth day of March next, A.D. 1875, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.

Montreal, 9th February, 1875. du 34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the Matter of THOMAS HARMER, of the City and District of Montreal, Jeweller and Trader, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the place of business of the said Insolvent, No. 140 St. Lawrence Main Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the First 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, 8th February, 1875. du 34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

In the Matter of DUNCAN BELL, of the City of Montreal, Merchant, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, James Court, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Western Chambers, No. 22 Saint John Street, on Tuesday, the Sixteenth day of March next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

JAMES COURT,
Assignee.

Montreal, 9th February, 1875. du 34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of CHARLES HENRY BALDWIN, Wholesale Grocer, of the City of Montreal, trading there as such under the name and firm of C. H. BALDWIN AND COMPANY, an Insolvent.

A Meeting of Creditors is hereby called to meet at the Office of Messrs. Riddell and Evans, No. 22 St. John Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the First day of March next, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon, to instruct the Assignee regarding certain Promissory Notes and other assets given by Insolvent to certain Creditors prior to Assignment.

EDWARD EVANS,
Assignee.

Montreal, 8th February, 1875. du 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

No. 499.

CHARLES E. SEYMOUR, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant, Plaintiff,

Vs.

DANIEL FORWARD, of the same place, Trader, Defendant.

A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 6th February, 1875. } C. A. LEBLANC,
32 du Sheriff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

In the Matter of JOSEPH ROUSSEAU, of the City of Montreal, Trader, an Insolvent.

A Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the 20th instant, after which Dividend will be paid.

DAVID J CRAIG,
Official Assignee.

Montreal, February 5th, 1875. du 31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of FLORENT BOCQUET, of Montreal, Hotel-keeper and Trader, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 221 Commissioners Street, in Montreal, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of FEBRUARY inst., at TEN o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE,
Interim Assignee.

Mo treal, 4th February, 1875 du 30

IN OLVENT ACT OF 1869

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the Matter of WILLIAM D. BEAULIEU of Village St. Jean Baptiste, in the Parish and District of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 68 Cadieux Street, in Village St. Jean Baptiste aforesaid, on Monday, the Twenty-second day of February instant, at Eleven o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE,
Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 3rd February, 1875. du 29

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of GEORGE H. PHILLIPS, an Insolvent.

On WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of MARCH next, the undersigned will apply for his discharge under said Act.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS,
By his Attorneys.
PERKINS, MACMASTER & PREFONTAINE,
His Attorneys *ad litem*.

Montreal, 28th January, 1875 e w 28

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" Butler, Nephew & Co., *Oporto,* PORTS
" J. Boule, *Tarragona,* P O Y B Brand, PORTS
" Cruse & Fils Freres, *Bordeaux,* CLARETS, SAUTERNS, &c
" Cuzol & Fils & Co., *Bordeaux,* FRUITS
" Wm. Hay, Fairman&Co *Glasgow,* SCOTCH WHISKIES
" R. Thorne & Sons, *Greenock,* SCOTCH WHISKIES
" L. Wolff & Son, *Deidesheim,* HOCKS & MOSELLE
" Machen&Co., Liverpool, Export Bottlers of Guinness & Sons Dublin STOUT.
" Robt. Porter & Co., *London,* Export Bottlers of Bass & Co's ALES.
" D. J. Thomson & Co., *Leith,* GINGER WINE, OLD TOM, &
William McEwan, *Edinburgh,* SCOTCH ALES
Lawrence Joyce, *Liverpool,* PICKLES, JAR SALT, &c.
The North British Color Co., *Leith,* COLORS, &c.
Orders for direct Shipment solicited from the Wholesale Trade ONLY.
September 21 1y 224

LAW, YOUNG & CO.,
Offer for Sale :
Sandeman & Co's Superior Old Port,
All Grades, in Hhds, Qr-casks & Octaves,
Pemartin & Co's Pale Sherries,
Fine to Finest, in Hhds, Qr-casks & Octaves
Leacock & Co's Fine Old L. P. Madeira
In Hogsheads and Qr-casks.
Medlicott & Co's Carcavella and Dry Lisbon,
In Qr-casks.
Nathl. Johnston & Sons' Claret
Chateau Margeaux, Margeaux
" Lafitte St. Julien
" Latour Medoc
Leoville St. Loubes
Nathl. Johnston & Sons' Sauternes,
Haut Sauterne, Sauterne,
Louis Roederer's Barsac,
Champagne
Carte Blanche, in quarts and pints
Pommery & Greno's
Champagne
Carte Blanche, in quarts and pints
Max Sutaine Co's
Champagne
Verzeney—in quarts and pints
October 23 1y 252

GIESLER & CO.,
AVIZE,
CHAMPAGNES
EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY,
First Quality.
We are just in receipt of a shipment ex S.S. *DOMINION* of the above well-known and favourite London Brand.
HART, GORDON & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada.
October 27 255

ROBERT DALGLISH
No. 23 JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL,
Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada for
RENAULT & Co., Cognac, BRANDIES
M'KENZIE & Co., Xerez, SHERRIES
M'KENZIE, DRISCOLL & Co., Oporto, PORTS
MORGAN & Co, Hamburg, CHEAP SHERRIES
PEDRO, CASSELLES & Co, Reus, CHEAP PORTS
DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co., Reims, CHAMPAGNES
MOREAU & DENEUVILLE, Saumur, CHAMPAGNES
DIEHL BROS. & Co., Mayence, MOSELLES and HOCKS
P. DUMONT & Co., Bordeaux, CLARETS
SAML. ALLSOPP & SONS, Burton-on-Trent PALE ALE
WHITBREAD & Co., London. PORTER and STOUT
R. B. BYASS & Co., London, Export Bottlers, GUINESS, BASS, &c
VAN HOYTEMA & Co., Rotterdam, HOLLANDS GIN
THOM & CAMERON, Glasgow, SCOTCH WHISKIES, OLD TOM, GINGER WINE
JOS. C. GAMBLE & SONS, St. Helens, CHEMICALS
ROBT. LOCKHART, jr., & Co., Glasgow, OILS and PAINTS
HUNTINGTON COFFER AND S. Co., Glasgow
Orders for direct importations solicited from Wholesale Trade only.
June 16 1y 142

PRUNES.
200 CASES
"J. VIOLETT'S" SELECTED
FOR SALE.
J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.
January 18 1y 14

CIDER
MONTREAL REFINED,
In Large or Small Quantities.
—ALSO,—
DRY AND SWEET CATAWBA.
FOR SALE BY
F. KINGSTON,
Wine and Spirit Merchant.
20 HOSPITAL STREET.
December 17 1y 299

GROCERIES, WINES, &c

W. F. LEWIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
MONTREAL,
Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid :
BRANDIES.
Martell & Co., Cognac,
Hhds, Qr-casks, Octaves, ¼-Octs, ⅛-Octs, Vintages 1858, 1865, 1870, Pale and Dark, Cases ✻, ✻✻, ✻✻✻, V. O. V. S. O. P., ✻ Cases, Qts, Flask and Round Pints.
Jas. Hennessy & Co., Cognac, 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
Pinet, Castillon & Co., Cognac, Hhds, Qr-casks, (very old)
Riviere, Gardrat & Co., Cognac, Cases
Geo. Sayer & Co., Cognac, Cases
Sazerac de Forge & Sons, Cognac, Qr-casks, ¼-Octaves
Bisquit, Dubouche & Co., Cognac Cases 2 doz Flasks
Becker, Fils & Co., Cognac, Cases, Vintage 1834
GINS.
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
Burnett's, Old Tom, Cases, Quarts
SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Jno. Ramsay & Co., 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.
CLARETS.
Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux, Cases Floirac, Medoc, Margaux, St. Julien, Leoville, Mouton
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

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

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

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

LEITCH, MACLEAN & CO.,
MONTREAL,
SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION FOR
Messrs. Martinez Gassiot & Co.] PORTS
Oporto.
" M. M. DeMora, 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.
"