# Montreal Herald
## AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LIX. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1867. NUMBER 304



SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

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

HUNNEWELL'S

ECLECTIC PILLS.—The greatest trait in the character of these acknowledged most valuable Pills and Family Physic, is that of a perfect freedom from Griping and Bowel Irritation. Could the thousands of cases of Piles and Bowel Weakness but speak their origin, it would be found in the enormous unnatural error of using Pills or any Medicine that Gripes in action. Griping is semi-Dysentery, and a moment's thought will show what a continued use must necessarily end in.

Therefore, without griping, I claim for the Eclectic Pills a natural remedy for Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Head Ache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Piles, Worms, Loss of or impurities of the Blood, Rush of Blood to the Head, Loss of Appetite and all derangements of the Stomach or Bowels, and now fully conceded to them.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor, Practical Chemist and Pharmaceutist, 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

Sold by all dealers in Medicine. Physicians and dealers supplied in bulk.

Formulas to this great alkine development, and also those of the Alterative Laxatives from the formulas of Drs. Haskell and Davies, sent on demand.
September 16. mwf DSW 1m 212

WHY NOT USE THE BEST

OVER TWENTY YEARS' increasing demand has established the fact that MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best in the world. It is the cheapest, the most reliable, and most convenient. Complete in one bottle. Does not require any previous preparation of the hair. No trouble. No crock or stain. Produces a beautiful black or brown, as preferred. A child can apply it. Always gives satisfaction. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
A. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, N.Y.
HENRY, SIMPSON & Co., Wholesale Agents 515 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
August 15.

*THE WONDER OF THE AGE!*

MYSTIKOS;
OR
BOGLE'S MYSTIC HAIR TINT.

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

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

CHELSEA, Mass., June 24, 1864.

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

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

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

Besides numerous other certificates extolling its wonderful virtues.
Sold by all Druggists. Proprietor,
W. BOGLE, Boston.
August 28. 20

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

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

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

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

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

N.B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return of mail.
JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle General Agents for Canada. Sold by all the Druggists in Montreal and medicine dealers everywhere.
December DSW 1780

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.

THE GREAT WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR RESTORATIVE.

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

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

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

All who suffer from Baldness—
All who are troubled with Dandruff—
All who have Salt Rheum, or any Humor of the Scalp.
All who have "Hair Eaters" at the Roots of the Hair—
All who are troubled with Headache, and
BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE
Is proven to be the very best in the world. It instantaneously changes Hair to any required color, life-like and natural.
All who wish to have a beautiful glossy Head of Hair, in luxurious growth to the latest period of life, Use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.
BOGLE'S MYSTIKOS, OR MYSTIC HAIR TINT.
A new discovery for gradually restoring Grey Hair to its original color. Only one preparation, Simple and easily applied. Super for Whiskers, Moustachios and Eye-Brows.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Perfumers throughout the World.
PROPRIETOR—W. BOGLE, Boston, U. S.

**The Great Need Supplied.**

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

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

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

MAGGIEL'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC and DIARRHŒA PILLS,

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

MAGGIEL'S SALVE

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

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

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

RARE TOILET ARTICLES.

BOGLE'S ENAMEL COMPLEXION POWDER.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

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

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

August 27. 20

ON SALE:

Qr-casks RAW LINSEED OIL
Do do do REFINED
Qr-casks DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL
Qr-casks PALE BOILED do do
Qr-casks OLIVE OIL, (very fine)
Cases E. I. CASTOR OIL, in tins
Brls LARD OIL No. 1
Brls ENGINE OIL
Brls MACHINERY OIL
Brls PATENT SPERM OIL
Brls ELAINE OIL (for wool)
Brls COD OIL (pure Newfoundland)
Brls WHALE OIL
Brls ELEPHANT OIL
Brls PALE SEAL OIL
Brls REFINED RAPE OIL
Brls COLZA OIL

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
18 Lemoine Street
August 2. y 183

ST. DENIS HOTEL.
MOSHER & REED, PROPRIETORS.
CORNER 11TH STREET and BROADWAY
NEW YORK.
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MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE HOTTENTOTS

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

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

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

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

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

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

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

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Editorial, Sept. 18 1865.*

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

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

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD.

SOLD BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.

October 1. 1y tf,eow,t 234


THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1867.

TEMPERATURE

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

| 8 A.M. | 1 P.M. | 6 P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Below zero. | Above zero. | Above zero. |
| 7.0 | 17.5 | 14.5 |

Recorded by Patent Register.

| MAX. | MIN. | MEAN. |
|---|---|---|
| Above zero. | Below zero. | Above zero. |
| 18.5 | 2.0 | 10.2. |

Montreal, Dec. 20, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Horses, Sleighs, &c., at Mr Patterson's stables, Cote street, at two o'clock.

## ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

St. Lawrence Hall.

T Barlee, SS Belgian; R W Roberts, Boston; F P Bronson, Ottawa; E M Bronson, Albert Whitney, Prescott; A T Williams, Port Hope; Mr M Surry, G W Holcomb, Plattsburgh; A B Fisher, Waterloo; J A Sadlier, Montreal; H H Bumban and wife, Erneston; J W Macfarlane, Montreal; F Cochran, Ottawa; Dr H Cameron, do; Mr Thibaudeau, Quebec; W J Lockwood, England; C D Blyth, Lennoxville; W Whitlock, do; C Leaycroft, do; C Fairbanks, do; C Tainter, do; J H McGiverin, do; W J Aither, do; F L Chamell, Champlain; B C Moore, do; E Coroling, Halifax, N S; R Cecil Capel, Carleton; Gideon Currier, Boston; Robt G Clarke, Chicago; Geo W Kiely London; W J Collyer, England; John Bolton, New Brunswick; C Conneil, do; J G Blanchet and lady, Levis; O Reid, Huntingdon; V A Bradshaw, Goderich.

## LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

*(From Our Own Correspondent.)*

OTTAWA, 20th Dec.

Mr. Pinsonneault gives notice of motion to reduce Ministers salaries to $3,200

The question of adjournment or prorogation was discussed to-day with closed doors.

The House will not prorogue before Monday.

Supply, Customs, Banks, and Intercolonial Railroad bills were passed in Senate.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN ATTORNEY GENERAL ON CONFEDERATION.—Mr. Wilkins, the new Attorney General of Nova Scotia, has addressed his constituents of the county of Pictou and has come out, as the Americans say flat footed on Confederation. He takes the ground that the Union Act was altogether unconstitutional—and that not in the vague sense in which the word is used to describe something which is supposed to be contrary to the spirit of an unwritten constitution; but in the sense of being contrary to positive law and therefore *ipso facto* void. This seems at first sight an extreme and, therefore, untenable proposition; but we are by no means sure that that is the case, notwithstanding the well known constitutional dictum that the British Parliament—King, Lords, and Commons—can do anything. After all there is a limit to every proposition though of the widest kind [illegible] even of statements which describe an omnipotence which is absolute. The British Parliament cannot do anything which is contrary to the nature and functions which it possesses. It cannot exercise authority where it has none; nor upon subjects of which it has divested itself of authority in favour of another power. The decision in the case set up by the Attorney General of Nova Scotia turns upon two questions. The first is whether the people of the Colonies to whom the right of self government has been given, have by that concession obtained any inalienable rights at all, or whether they are in the position of the population of German Duchies to whom their Sovereigns used to grant constitutions by way of New Year's gifts, and as mere acts of favour; taking them away again at midsummer, lest mischief should be done with the plaything. If the former and not the latter of these alternatives, be the one that describes our real condition, it is plain that there are some interferences with our Colonial Constitutions which in the strictest interpretation of law, are illegal, even for the British Parliament; and to deny that any interference can be thus illegal is to carry the argument *ad absurdum*. If we have no vested rights which the Imperial Legislature is bound to respect, it may sell us as Walrussia and St. Thomas have been sold, or it may abolish our local Legislatures and place us under the same kind of Government as that which prevails in Cuba, under Spanish Captains General. The second question is whether, admitting that there are some acts of supposed legislation which would be illegal, the enactment of the Union is one of them. That may not be quite so easy of decision as the former question; but it is manifest that there is at least a very strong ground for logical argument, that if any right at all has been conferred upon a colony by the setting up of an independent government within it, it is the right of its people to say that they will not be handed over to another government without their consent. Of course Mr. Wilkins starts with the assumption that the Nova Scotians have not given their consent, and as General Grant said of the dismissal of Mr. Stanton, whatever astute lawyers may pretend about the purchased vote of a majority of the late Nova Scotian Legislature, common sense refuses all credence to the pretension that they have consented. At all events, Mr. Wilkins has explained the policy of his "State government." He declares that it is the intention of himself and his colleagues in "the Government and House of Assembly "to proceed in a constitutional manner to "declare that Nova Scotia has not been, "is not now, and has no desire to be "confederated with Canada, as has been "proved by the late elections," and that "an address of the House will be forwarded "to Her Majesty and the British Parlia "ment, asking for the repeal of so much "of the B. N. A. Act as relates to Nova "Scotia." He moreover expresses his opinion that this petition will be unhesitatingly granted. Probably Mr. Wilkins remembers all that what was said in England a few years ago of the sympathy which must be felt for men who strive for independence against those who fight for Empire, and of the injustice of forcing upon a people a Government which they dislike. He may, moreover, very reasonably suppose that the case is much stronger for those who do not struggle to gain independence by disintegrating a long established political organization for the sake of maintaining a great national crime, and at the cost of social overthrow, but who simply insist upon being allowed to remain with an existing and legitimate independence with which they are entirely content. That is very good reasoning, and according to the rules, ought to make the course of the British Parliament upon the Nova Scotian petition nearly as clear as it seems to be to the Nova Scotian Attorney General. We recommend him, however, before he sets sail for Europe, to read over again, a story which, in the ardour of political life, he may perhaps have forgotten, about the parsons bull which had gored his neighbour's cow, instead of a goring which had at first been supposed to be in the reverse direction. Such a study may avoid a good deal of unpleasant disappointment, and may show the Attorney General that the laws of political equity are not necessarily identical through all degrees of latitude.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.—With an apparent, at all events, a professed desire on both sides to bring this question to a satisfactory issue, we regret to perceive that the negotiations have nevertheless brought it to a perfect *impasse*. We say negotiations because of course there have been two; but the responsibility for blocking all further advance seems to us to fall distinctly upon Mr. Seward. Lord Stanley has put the matter very clearly and properly. If England has neglected any moral or legal duty to which a neutral is bound between belligerents, she is accountable for that neglect, and he is willing to submit the point to a fair arbitration. But recognition of the *status* of another people either as belligerents or as a nation, is a matter which lies wholly on the discretion of the nation which makes the recognition. She may make it wisely or unwisely, in a friendly or hostile spirit; but she has a right according to international law to do what she pleases, and having this right she can not make her exercise of it the subject of a contention before any tribunal whatever. There never was anything clearer in international law than the principle thus laid down. If it were not so, there would be a *casus belli* whenever one nation recognized the belligerency or the nationality of a population which had once belonged to another government, in advance of the government from which the separation took place. It would be within the power of one government to interdict the action of all the rest of the world, founded it might be upon the most obvious facts. Such a proposition can be assented to by no Government, except in an extremity to which the British Government is not likely to be reduced. In the meantime Mr. Seward appears to us to be blocking the way by a merely obstinate adherence to a doctrine which has no sound foundation, and which even if admitted can not help his case in the least. If it were a wrong to the United States to permit the Alabama and other cruizers to sail, it is manifest that the wrong could not be covered by a proclamation to which the United States did not consent.

THE ROUTE OF THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—There is a great deal, chiefly we imagine of mock activity, exhibited just now in Parliament and in some of the newspapers in advocating particular routes for the Intercolonial Railway. All who know anything, know that these appeals are perfectly idle. Our Parliament abdicated some time ago, and has not yet recovered its authority. The route of this road will be decided for us just as the Seat of Government was, and with as little regard to the public interest.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE PRESIDENT'S REMOVALS OF MR. STANTON AND GENERAL SHERIDAN.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives has laid before that body a private letter addressed to the President by General Grant, with respect to the, at the time it was written, contemplated dismissal of Mr. Stanton from the place of Secretary of War, and General Sheridan from the command in Louisiana. The General was opposed to both those proceedings. He says as to Mr. Stanton that his removal could not be legally effected without the consent of the Senate—it was in session only a very short time before; why was not its consent asked then? It was manifestly, he adds, the intention of the Legislature to protect Cabinet officers, but especially Mr. Stanton, from removal by the Cabinet, and though a lawyer might explain the law away, common sense and the views of loyal men will give the effect intended by its framers. As to Sheridan, he is, says General Grant, universally and generally beloved by the people who sustained the Government, and feared by those who would still be enemies of the Government. Few men did so much in arms, and his civil administration had been equally successful, although from reports that he had not the confidence of the Executive, the opponents of the laws had been emboldened to oppose his Government in such a way as to render necessary measures which would not otherwise have been required. As a friend to North and South alike, he thought it more than the loyal people of the country would submit to, to see the removal of the man in whom of all others they placed confidence. The General concludes by saying that the would not have presumed to offer an opinion had he not been asked; but that being asked he replies as a matter of duty, and "he knows that he is right in this matter." Other documents bearing upon kindred subjects are published. One is a letter from Sheridan to Grant, in which the former says that the condition of the Union men and Freedmen in Texas is truly horrible; the freedmen being shot, the union men persecuted, and the government denounced with impunity. Grant endorsed this report with a recommendation to declare martial law in Texas in accordance with the authority conferred by Congress; but in such a way as not to interfere with the civil courts while they performed their duties for the protection of all parties. The first case of a sentence of death by a military commission under the Reconstruction Act is that pronounced upon a man named Lusk, in General Sheridan's district, for the murder of a freedman. General Grant's endorsement is a recommendation that the execution should take place.

THE HON. MR. MCCULLY.—We have seen some very hard things said of this gentleman by the Antis of Nova Scotia; but he had come up to Ottawa among his friends the Confederates to hear all that was to said against him. As the hon. gentleman may perhaps, not comprehend all the niceties of the French language, we translate for his benefit and that of his neighbours some of the agreeable remarks made on him, under the auspices of the President of the Senate.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.—The band of the 100th Regiment will play at the Rink this afternoon, at 3.30.

THE MORTARA CASE REVERSED.—Our readers may remember the indignation generally felt when a Jewish lad named Mortara, was carried off under Papal authority to be educated as a Christian. Now we have accounts of what appears to be as bad a case on the other side. Mr. Rosenthal, a French Jew, sent his son to a Catholic School. The boy's grandfather was Chief Rabbi. He called the Jewish Consistory of Paris together, and under their resolution, the boy was taken from an omnibus, and carried off from his family. The father has invoked the assistance of the authorities, and as the Chief Rabbi is not quite so absolute as the Pope, he will probably have to do what the Pope could not be persuaded to do.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—Thanks to the precautions taken by the Water Department the supply of water has been kept in the reservoirs at a proper level. Part of this is due to the consumers having acted upon the advice of the committee, published on Wednesday last as there has been a striking difference in the waste since the notice was given. Since Wednesday there has been a rise in the river so that this morning the breast wheels will, it is expected, be started, the turbine wheel alone having been keeping up the supply since last Sunday.

LITERARY HONOUR CONFERRED ON MR. CHAUVEAU.—The Laval University has conferred on Mr. Chauveau the literary degree of Doctor. We believe that this is a very well deserved compliment to a gentleman who has been long known as one of our most agreeable writers.

WANT OF WATER.—The want of water this winter seems to extend over an immense breadth of territory. There are great complaints in Illinois as well as in Canada.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the Senate yesterday the Supply Bill and Stamp Duties Bill were read a second and third time and passed. The Customs Tariff Bill and the Intercolonial Railway Bill were read a first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting. Senator Campbell moved that the time for receiving bills be extended to the 18th March, which was agreed to. Senator Campbell intimated that His Excellency would come down at eleven o'clock to-morrow to assent to the bills passed during this part of the session; after which the Senate adjourned till this evening.

In the House of Commons there were about sixty members present when the Speaker took the Chair. Sir John A. Macdonald moved that when the House adjourned at the second sitting it should stand adjourned till eleven o'clock to-day (Saturday), to which the House agreed. On the motion of Sir John A. Macdonald the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Special Committee on the rules of the House, Mr. D. A. Macdonald in the chair. The rules were reported with some amendments, and were then adopted by the House. Sir John A. Macdonald moved that when the House adjourned to-morrow (Saturday) it should stand adjourned till the 12th March next, which was agreed to. Before the Orders of the day were called, Sir John A. Macdonald said that the Government proposed postponing till the next part of the Session the bills constituting the Departments, and all the other orders on the paper except the bill respecting the Banks, and the Postal bill. On the motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, the bill respecting Banks was read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Col. Gray in the chair, to consider certain resolutions as to imposing rates of Postage in Canada; also certain resolutions in respect to a Government Post Office Savings' Bank system. The resolutions were reported to the House. At the evening sitting Sir J. A. Macdonald moved concurrence in the resolutions, the first six of which were passed. Mr. McKenzie moved as an amendment that the 7th resolution by deferred till the 12th March next. On a division the amendment was lost by a majority of 22. Mr. Bowell moved that the section be struck out, and the following substituted:—That newspapers printed and published in Canada and sent to regular subscribers in Canada be made free. On being put, the motion was lost by 23 to 36. The remainder of the resolutions passed without a division. The House adjourned at a quarter past eleven.

## AFFAIRS AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

*(From Our Own Correspondent.)*

OTTAWA Dec. 19th.

The last *on dit* is rather amusing, but may turn out to be too serious for a laughing matter. It was said some time since that Mr Howland was using all his influence to secure for himself the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. The thing seemed so absurd that people at first were not disposed to pay much attention to the rumor, but there really appears to be some ground for believing that it was not wholly without foundation. This is ambition with a vengeance. If Mr. Howland desires to escape from universal ridicule, he will do well to give a prompt contradiction to the statement now freely made, that he is pressing for an office, for which he is just about as much fitted as the Simcoe hero.

It is pretty well settled now that the House is to be adjourned, and not prorogued, and that the adjournment will take place on Saturday, or Monday, until about the 20th February. There was a strong effort made to persuade the Government to prorogue, so that the full sessional allowance might be obtained. A petition to that end was hawked round, and signed it is said, by seventy-five of the members. If the names of the gentlemen could be published, there is good reason to believe that amongst the number would be found many notorious for their bunkum protests against extravagance. Mr. Cartier, it is stated, declared that he would resign if his supporters would not bear reason, and though that threat does not seem to have occasioned very profound alarm, the discussion of the question, with closed doors to-day, resulted in the adjournment being decided upon.

A good deal of work has been pushed through during the last few days; many of the members have gone home, and those who remain are anxiously waiting for the signal to start. The discussion on the Intercolonial railway bill has been wearisome in the extreme, being merely a repetition of the claims of the different routes. There is little doubt that the Government have already made up their minds on this question, and all that has been said is only so much waste of words. As usual the interests of the people have been entirely ignored; their representatives are not to have a word to say in the matter, though the choice may involve a difference of several millions in the expenditure. They may shirk some of the responsibility, but that is about all that will result from their fine promises.

**Shipping in the Gulf.**

A SCHOONER MISSING.—The schooner of Captain Boily, sailed from the river St. Charles on the 3rd instant, bound for St. Paul's Bay, with a cargo and not less than eleven passengers on board. On the 7th instant, the schooner had not arrived. Great apprehensions are entertained for the fate of the vessel. A person from below, says that two schooners have been seen drifting in the ice. Later advices say that parties are safe.

AID TO WRECKED SAILORS.—Dr. Parke has, been sent down by the Government, in charge of a party to Mont Louis, to relieve the remnant of the crew of the ship Woodstock, wrecked on her way to Halifax, and the brigantine Swordfish. Of these crews eight are badly frozen and are now under the care of the Revd. Mr. Rousselle.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

**Special Parliamentary Report.**

*Specially Reported for the Montreal Herald.*

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 20.

The House went into Committee on the amended rules.

Mr. DUNKIN said that almost the only change made in the rules of the old Legislature of Canada, at any rate the only important change related to the mode of dealing with private bills. It would be in the recollection of those members of the House who were in that Legislature, that the session before last a Committee was appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in framing rules, and they unanimously reported certain amendments; those amendments were not concurred in simply because there was a pressure of other business. Last session they were again postponed because the new system of Government was about being inaugurated, when it was believed these rules would be all recast. The amendments to which he referred had received the assent of all the leading working members of the House, and their adoption now would perhaps be more important as they would serve as guides to the local Legislatures, where a large part of the business would be in the form of private legislation. They provided that private bills should go to their appointed Committees after the first and before the second readings as heretofore; that in Committee the preamble should be first disposed of, and then the details taken up; that if passed by the Committee the bills should be returned to the House for a second reading, when their principle would be discussed, and the decision based upon it, and then they should be considered in Committee of the Whole, and amended in such respects as might be deemed advisable. These changes he thought would work advantageously. They would enable Committees to get to work at an earlier period in the Session to exercise greater supervision over the measures referred to therein, and would prevent a rush of private bill legislation at the end of the Session, when under the old rules, obnoxious bills were often passed in the haste of the moment, and after those members who opposed them had left. Besides, there were now often long and useless discussions on the second reading of measures which were afterwards entirely changed in Committee. Under the amended rules the Committees would perfect the measures before the second reading, and these discussions would be avoided. Another change was that promoters of private bills should deposit $100 instead of $60 to meet the expenses. He [Mr. Dunkin] had carefully watched the course of private bill legislation for years; and he was confident from his observations that these changes would be productive of good, as well in the way of saving the time of the House as in preventing hasty and ill-advised action on private bills.

Mr. HOLTON suggested whether it would not be necessary in consequence of this changes to require private bills to be printed before first reading instead of being introduced in blank as heretofore. It would not be proper for the House to refer to any of its committees bills the contents of which were unknown.

Mr. McKENZIE also suggested that notices when committees should meet, what bills would be considered, and other facts in regard to committees should be posted in the lobby with greater fulness than was now the case. The new rules should be made to provide for this.

Mr. DUNKIN said he would adopt these suggestions and change the rules so as to embrace them.

The Rules were then adopted, with the amendments suggested, and the Committee rose.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD moved that when the House adjourned to-morrow, it do stand adjourned till 12th March.

Mr. HOLTON asked whether the Government had considered effect which this long adjournment would have on the expiring laws, in case it should be found necessary on account of [illegible] to bring it together at an earlier period than the 12th March.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD stated that in 1854, Parliament adjourned for two months on account of cholera breaking out. It was prorogued in the meantime, and when it met again it was for a new session. Provision, however, was made to remedy any injury that might have been caused by expiring laws, and he supposed the same would be done now, should any event now unforseen arise to render necessary an earlier meeting of Parliament.

The motion was then adopted.

In reply to Mr. HOLTON,

Sir J. A. MACDONALD stated that Government, before the adjournment of the House, would allow allow all the items on the paper, except the first and ninth, to stand over till March; the first was the third reading of the bill respecting Banks, and the ninth was certain resolutions respecting rates of Postage in Canada, and the Government Savings Bank. It was expected the House would get through with these resolutions, and the bill founded upon them, in time to enable His Excellency to come down at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and give the Royal assent to the measures which had passed Parliament. All the bills relating to the organization of the departments would stand over till Parliament again met.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD moved that the House go into Committee on Postal resolution.

Mr. HOLTON thought the money clauses should be permitted to stand until next session. Of course there was no objection to the departmental provisions passing now, but there were two or three questions of public policy in regard to which he thought the House hardly prepared to consent. The reduction of the letter postage was a financial question on which the House had a right to have some information; they had nothing to do with the discussion in the other House, of which they could not take cognizance. He thought it had been improperly introduced there. A change in the letter postage might be a wise and prudent thing to do in the present state of the finances, but they should have some information of the effect it would have. Then as to the extension of newspaper postage, he feared this would be a vexatious charge upon the transmission of newspapers in the Maritime Provinces, imposed in the absence of nearly every representative from those Provinces. A third objection he had was as to the system of Savings Banks, proposed in connection with the Post Office. We had no information as to the probable working of these banks, which touched very closely the whole question of banking and currency.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD did not think there was anything unconstitutional in the introduction of the bill in the Upper House. He believed his hon. friend would agree that the letter postage should be reduced from five to three cents. We should not remain in the background when we found the United States, after a great war, making a similar reduction. Hitherto the Post Office Department had been self-sustaining here, but not in the Lower Provinces. It was highly desirable that every facility should be afforded for the extension of postal facilities, which so much assisted in the settlement of a country; but if the department were clogged with a large amount of newspaper matter, it would cease to be self sustaining, and would be obliged to curtail the facilities which could now be extended, as was required, in newly settled districts. He was sure his hon. friend would not oppose the Savings Banks provision after the experience of the working of this system in England.

Mr. TUPPER hoped the newspaper postage would not be imposed. Letters were a means of communication between individuals who had a right to be taxed. But newspapers were public organs of communication which the Government had to avail itself. The people had to obey the laws, and it was through the newspapers they could best become acquainted with them. He would rather that the letter rate should remain unaltered than that newspapers should have to pay postage. He thought the Savings' Bank policy would recommend itself to the country.

Mr. McKENZIE understood his hon. friend for Chateauguay to plead chiefly for delay. He felt very much disposed to urge delay also; it was a matter of doubt to him whether the system in the Lower Provinces should not be extended over the whole Dominion. It had always been a fair question for consideration, whether it might not be desirable, for the promotion of intelligence throughout the country, to allow all classes of literature every facility for circulation we could afford. There was a great deal in the argument of the member for Cumberland that postage on newspapers would be most severely felt by those in country districts, the places on the line of railway being supplied by express. If the mail charge were reduced to the express charge then it would receive all matter. The only objection he had to the Savings' Bank scheme was that this seemed to be another hostile movement against the banks, which would tend to render it still more difficult for the commercial wants of the community to be supplied. He also objected to there being no provision for the free transmission of religious publications; and he thought a long bill of the important character of this should not be taken up on the last night of the Session.

Mr. GIBBS did not anticipate so much evil from savings banks as some fancied, but was understood to hold that the amount to be invested should be limited, and to think that the deposits should be exempted from seizure.

Mr. HARRISON thought deposits should be limited to $200, and that they should not be exempted from seizure for debt. He was sorry the Government felt it necessary to impose a rate on newspapers, and would sooner see the letter rate continued as at present.

Mr. MACDONALD (Glengarry) thought that the prepayment of letters should be enforced. As to papers, he would be glad to see the postage swept away altogether.

Mr. BEATTY was opposed to a discriminating policy in favour of religious publications. People desirous of disseminating information of this kind, should not object to putting their hands in their own pockets for the work.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN spoke of the great influence exercised by newspapers in educating the public. Large grants had been made to colleges and scientific institutions; should they then not afford some encouragement to those organs of public opinion which educate people in their public duties? The extension of the suffrage in England was drawing the attention of the public mind, but they saw danger to the commonwealth unless they could educate the people. This education could be best accomplished by newspapers. He spoke of the members from the Lower Provinces having gone home, feeling that they had to take home with them, some unpleasant doses in the shape of tax bills. If they took off this tax it would remove that unpleasant feeling, and be a sort of sugar-coating to their pills. He said that the measure would be unpopular where people had been accustomed to have their newspapers sent free, and that this tax might cause the organs of public opinion to turn against the Government, or at least not give them so cheerful a support. He should endeavour to divide the Committee on the seventh resolution.

Mr. JONES (Leeds) thought that people who took newspapers could better afford to pay the tax upon them than many of those who paid the tax upon the necessaries of life. Many newspapers in the United States promoted immorality, and these were sent into Canada.

Mr MORRIS asked how much the postage on newspapers would realize.

Sir J. A. MacDONALD replied the revenue was $90,000 per annum, but they expected to realize $125,000 when it was extended over the Dominion.

Mr. McGEE looked upon this measure as a tax upon intelligence the burden of which would fall most heavily upon small papers, on papers struggling into existence, and who could least afford to bear it. It would not affect the large papers on the other side of the line, many of which had a pernicious influence upon the community. He would like to see the 7th resolution omitted or modified in such a way that non-advertising papers should be exempt. He referred to the unfairness of the tariff which taxed standard English books when reprinted in the United States, and allowed books written and published in America to come in free, though they might be inferior books upon the same subject. He did not think the Dominion would derive $130,000 from this tax, and if it did it would receive that which it had better be without.

The House then went into committee upon the resolution.

Mr. FERGUSON argued in favour of making the pre payment of postage on newspapers compulsory. He also thought a slight stamp duty on newspapers preferable to postage, as in that case all readers would be taxed equally. Under the present regulation people living in cities and towns received most of their papers by railway, and so escaped paying postage.

The resolutions were then passed through committee.

AFTER RECESS.

Sir JNO. A. MACDONALD [illegible] resolutions were concurred in.

On the seventh resolution,

Mr. CHAMBERLIN moved that it be not concurred in. He thought the revenue derived from newspaper postage was overestimated. The postage on newspapers sent from the office of publication would not amount during the coming year to more than $60,000.

Mr. ROSS (Dundas) would be glad to see the postage on newspapers abolished, but if Government thought it was necessary for the sake of revenue to retain it he would feel bound to support them. He hoped however, that Government would yield to the wish of the House, and let this resolution lie over till the next part of the session.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD said it should be remembered that these resolutions proposed to reduce the postage on letters from 5c to 3c in the whole Dominion, and also to reduce it on newspapers as regards Ontario and Quebec. If this resolution was withdrawn these Provinces would have to pay the old postage of 26c on weekly papers, and the Lower Provinces would have to pay a higher rate on letters. The resolutions proposed a distinct relief to all the Provinces, to Ontario and Quebec the reduction of the rate both on letters, and to the Maritime Provinces on letters. It was necessary, also, that the Post Office Department should, as far as possible, be self sustaining. If this source of revenue was removed, it would be impossible for this Department to grant facilities in the way of opening up new Post Offices, which the progress of the country demanded. Of course, these people would like to get their papers free of postage; but the Government had, in this instance, in the interest of the public service, to resist popular feeling.

Mr. MACDONALD (Glengarry) thought the Government ought to leave this measure over till next session. The newspaper postage was a most disagreeable tax to the people on account of the condition of the currency. If the revenue was required, why not put 4c on letters, which would make up the loss occasioned by the free newspaper postage.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the 7th resolution be not now concurred in, but that its further consideration be postponed till the 12th March next.

Mr. TUPPER regretted that Government had concluded, in case this resolution was defeated, to abandon the whole bill. He was not prepared to assume the responsibility of either continuing the unequal system of taxation, in the Dominion; of preventing the proposed reduction on letter postage. Under the circumstances he would feel it his duty to vote against the resolution of the hon. member for Lambton.

Mr. McKENZIE said he had proposed his motion because he thought it unfair that such an important measure should be passed in the absence of a large number of members for the Maritime Provinces, who were well known to be opposed to it. He did not move absolutely against the measure, but merely that it be postponed to give time for the proper consideration of it

Mr. JACKSON thought it was necessary that the Post Office should be self-sustaining, and saw no reason why those who enjoyed newspapers should not pay for their carriage.

Mr. SAVARY thought it very injudicious and unwise to place any check upon the free circulation of newspaper literature. The change proposed was most unfortunate for the Maritime Provinces. For years in those Provinces newspaper literature had been untaxed and the people there would look upon this measure as a retrogressive step in legislation. Many years ago this kind of tax was looked on in Nova Scotia as one of those old abuses inconsistent with advanced civilization, and they had succeeded after a struggle in abolishing it. It was most unfortunate that at the first session of the Dominion Parliament a measure should be pressed which would be looked upon as a retrograde step. Letters served some private interest, but the free circulation of newspapers was a public benefit. He looked upon newspapers as a good educating power which afforded young people an opportunity of acquiring knowledge that they might not be able to get elsewhere. He regretted to see that in the process of assimilating the laws the old laws of Canada were generally adopted, while the laws of the Maritime Provinces were set aside.

Mr. MILLS said that if he had to make a choice between retaining the small amount of charge upon newspapers, or the reduction upon letters, he would prefer the latter. Letter writing was as much a means of educating a community as newspapers, for a man's mind could never be thoroughly disciplined on a subject upon which he has never written. He did not think newspaper men had anything to complain of, because the charge fell upon those who purchased the papers, and not upon those who produced them. He had no objection to meeting the wishes of the Maritime Provinces by leaving the question in abeyance, but would only do it as a matter of expediency.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN, by calculation, showed that the loss to the revenue by abolishing the tax upon newspapers would only be $13,400, if they retained it upon exchanges. He did not think they should impose this tax upon the Maritime Provinces in order to raise that amount in the Dominion.

The amendment was negatived—yeas, 22; nays, 40.

Mr. BOWELL moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee in order that the 7th section might be struck out, and the following substituted:—That newspapers printed and published in Canada and sent to regular subscribers in Canada be made free.

Mr. JONES (Leeds) thought they could not afford to abolish newspaper postage as they were going to pay $20,000,000, to build the Intercolonial Railway also to purchase the North West Territory.

The motion was then put, when upon a division there appeared, Yeas, 23; Nays, 36.

The remainder of the resolutions were concurred in without discussion.

On the motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, the bill for the regulation of the Postal service, from the Senate, was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, and, with the resolutions, was reported with amendments.

Mr. DUNKIN moved that the time for receiving petitions be extended to the 2nd of April, Bills to the 9th April, Reports to the 23rd.

The House adjourned at 11.25 to meet at 10 30 to-morrow.

**Paris Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."**

PARIS, 28, Nov. 1867.

The unprecedentedly early opening of the French Chambers will prevent the Court from making its usual sojourn at Compiegne. That favourite autumnal visit, invitations for which are so eagerly sought after among all who have any claim to such an honour, has hitherto concluded the series of courtly *villegiature* by the the aid of which the occupants of the Imperial throne contrive to get over the fatigues of their Paris existence, and prepare themselves for its return with the end of the year. Their Majesties will prolong their stay at St Cloud until the repairs at the Tuileries shall have reached a point which will allow of their return to that residence; and will then establish themselves there as usual, for the rest of the Legislative Session.

The showers of stars which have come to be regarded of late years, as one of the sight of November, have not been very brilliant this year. The finest sight was that of the 15th inst.; the other nights proved disappointments to those who, warmly wrapped up, passed the "small hours" in the open air, waiting for the expected spectacle. A few meteors only were seen; and these few were not remarkable for size or brilliance. The head of the Paris Observatory, M. Le Verrier, will doubtless make them the subject of one of the lectures which he occasionally delivers at the Observatory, and to which the members of the "Scientific Association of France" have the right of listening. The lectures in question would be more satisfactory if delivered in a better room; unfortunately, the Lecture Hall of the important establishment in question is built in such sublime defiance of the laws both of optics and acoustics that but a small portion of the audience can either see or hear anything that is going on; and the "words of wisdom" dispensed by the various orators, as well as the diagrams and magic-lanterns pressed into the service of the lectures in question are pretty much thrown away on the disappointed assemblage. M. Le Verrier's somewhat autocratic behaviour, joined to the ebulitions of a rather awkward temper, have made him unpopular, and as he seems to have been more than usually sharp in his care for "Number One," and rather reckless in his administration of the Observatory Funds, it is probable that the general dissatisfaction will be rather gratified than otherwise by the "enquiries" [illegible] intention of instituting into his stewardship.

The weather, absurdly warm a fortnight ago, and exceedingly mild at this present writing, became a week ago so suddenly and so exceedingly cold, that the whole city was in a shiver. The basins of the public fountains are covered with ice; the sky was as leaden as though preparing to send down a blanket of snow, and every one made up his mind that winter was coming upon us in earnest. The Skating Club, reduced to inactivity by the mildness of the last three or four winters, were jubilant, and began to form various brilliant projects for the expected run of cold weather. But after two cold days, the weather changed, as suddenly to warmth. The ice disappeared, and with it, the eager anticipations of the Skating Club.

A new candidate for public favour has just appeared on the scene of Parisian fashion, patronized by the Emperor, the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, the Minister of Marine, and the greater part of the leaders of masculine fashions for this regime. This new candidate after putting together the letters of the word "yacht" in nearly all the varieties of juxtaposition of which they are susceptible, now announces itself as "Le Yacth Club," and declares itself to be a faithful copy of "that admirable Society the Royal Yacth Club of England," whose seat and centre is that brilliant Paradisiac oasis of High Life in England, the charming town of Cowes, in the lovely Isle of Wight. The new "Yacth" seems to be finding great favour with the Parisians and to be going on swimmingly with its preparations for rivalling "the 1300 sea-going pleasure-ships' of its English "namesake," with the aid of a lot of little boats that are to make their "anchorage" and training-ground of a certain reach of the Seine, a few miles from Paris, where it widens out into a sort of natural basin. The municipal project for opening a vast burial ground twelve miles from town, will, if carried out, necessitate the erection of a railway bridge across the arm of the river referred to; and the members of the "Yacth" are loud in their denunciations of a scheme that will spoil their "basin." Nor are they the only persons who are thrown into a state of fury by this municipal proposition. The inhabitants of the region thus to be given up to the work of inhumation are rendered desperate by the prospect of seeing the landscape about them disfigured by the constant passage of funeral trains along the railway that is to carry away the remains of all those who depart this life in the capital. The proposed line will pass in full view of the country seats of Princess Matilde, M. Emile de Girardin, and a host of wealthy people who have taken a fancy to the region, and who are, naturally, very indignant at the funeral prospect that is to be brought before their windows. The whole country-side, in fact, is in a state of angry commotion. Paris is determined to have no more burials within her borders, but the surrounding localities are determined to prevent themselves, if possible, from being "infected" by serving as burial places for the metropolis

The calming aspect of the political heavens is regarded here with an amount of satisfaction which testifies to the change which the Emperor's policy, (so diversely judged because so little understood either in France or out of it, and which will probably be better appreciated by the coming generation than by the existing one) is slowly, but surely, making in the habits of the "glory-loving" people over whom he reigns. All fear of a collision with Prussia having been dissipated by the Imperial declarations of Monday week, and the acceptance of the proposition for a conference encouraging the hope that the relations of Rome and Italy will soon be placed on a footing that shall at least, remove all risk of actual war from that quarter, the apprehension of war in the East has lost much of its gravity, and it is getting to be regarded as certain that the Emperor Napoleon will do his utmost to dissipate the possible pretexts of armed conflict presented by the anomalies of the Turkish domination over so-called Christian races. It is hoped, therefore, that the present depression of trade may soon be succeeded by a period of greater activity; and the Empress is said to be intending to stimulate by her example, the giving of the brilliant entertainments which have, at least, the merit of making the money of the rich circulate freely, and furnishing employment for the army of artisans which make up nearly one-fifth of the population of Paris.

The theatres, also, are preparing for a sharp competition. The appearance of Offenbach's popular operatta of "Robinson Crusoe," is shortly to be followed by that of "Gulliver," in regard to which fabulous stories of coming splendours are going the rounds. The Christmas pieces promise to be unusually brilliant; Patti is in as high favour as ever, at the Italiens; and Nilsson, transplanted from the Lyric Theatre to the Grand Opera, promises to rival the popularity of the charming Adelina.

The Exhibition-building is now cleared of its late contents; and an auction of the plants and shrubbery of the Park, native and exotic, is advertised to begin, in that wonderful enclosure, on Monday next.

BY TELEGRAPH.

## MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

*BY ATLANTIC CABLE.*

**Suspension of Habeas Corpus in England—Commitments for the Clerkenwell Murders—Great Fire in Newcastle-on-Tyne.**

LONDON, Dec. 20, noon.—The Times this morning has a leading article on American matters. It is mainly devoted to decrying the finance of the United States, and the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury.

PARIS, Nov. 20, noon.—The Moniteur of this city publishes this morning later details of the recent battle on the Parana. It seems, according to the Moniteur, that Lopez the Paraguaya General, by neglect and inactivity, not only lost the results of his real victory, but was turned on by his vanquished enemy and badly beaten. The loss of the Paraguayans in this second battle was very heavy.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The bill for the reorganization of the army is now under discussion in the Senate. Its adoption is urged on the grounds that such a measure is necessary on account of the German situation, and the revolutionary aspect of affairs in Italy.

VIENNA, Dec. 20th.—The apportionment of the quotas of taxes, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the payment of the National Debt among the Provinces of the Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary, has been finally arranged and established by a bill which has passed the Reichrath.

LONDON, Dec. 17th, evening.—Four men who gave their names as English, Mulvany, O'Keaff, and Desmond, were arrested in this city last night on suspicion of having been connected with the recent Fenian outrages.

The alarm caused by the recent Fenian outrages here continues; the magistrates are still swearing in special policemen; the guards around the prison have been strengthened, and the warehouses in the city are carefully watched doing the night. Troops were suddenly ordered to Portsmouth to day and left on a special train.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The report is current that the Grand Duke of Baden will abdicate to leave the Duchy free to join the North German Confederation.

LONDON, Dec. 20, midnight.—In view of the recent outrages committed or attempted by the Fenians in this country, and to prevent by summary measures their repetition, the Cabinet has determined to ask Parliament to suspend the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in England.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of those killed by the explosion at Clerkenwell prison was concluded this afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict, charging Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, who were arrested on the 13th, with the crime of murder, in having caused the explosion which resulted in the death of the deceased. The prisoners English, Mulvany, O'Keaffe, and W. Desmond, who were arrested last night, were brought before the magistrate for examination to day. The testimony so far elicited goes to show that they have something to do with the Clerkenwell explosion. They were remanded to gaol for further examination.

7 P. M.—A great fire is raging in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PARIS, evening, Dec. 20th.—It is reported that the Emperor has proposed to Belgium, Holland and Switzerland that they join France in a Customs union. Belgium is said to have declined the proposition on the ground that she had already concluded a military and commercial alliance with Prussia.

**La Banque Jacques-Cartier.**

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of this institution was held at its office, on the 19th inst., Hon. J. L. Beaudry, President of the Bank, in the chair.

The profits of the year ending 30th Nov. last, after deducting expenses of management and providing for losses, amounted to— $101,006 21

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From which deducting a dividend of 4 p. c. 1st June | $37,269 81 | |
| Do. 1st Dec. | 38,430 15— | 75,699 96 |
| Leaves a balance of profit for the year of | | 25,306 25 |
| Adding balance at credit of Profit and Loss account on 30th Nov., 1866 | | 64,607 69 |
| Gives a total of | | $89,914 24 |
| From this amount the Directors have taken, to form a Reserve Fund (equal to 8½ p. c. on subscribed capital) | | 85,000 00 |
| Leaving at the credit of the Profit and Loss account | | $4,914 24 |

The thanks of the meeting having been tendered to the President, Vice President and Directors, for their able management of the affairs of the Bank, and the sum of $1,000 voted to the President in acknowledgement of his services during the year, Messrs. [illegible] Beaudry, R Trudeau, and [illegible] Bank, after were re-elected [illegible] adjourned.

**Sir John A. and George E., who is not Sir**

The Ottawa correspondent of the Ministerial *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe* says: Some prophesy that Sir John will leave the Cabinet before the next meeting of Parliament, and that Mr. Cartier will take his place with Mr. Galt as his right hand man. Sir John will thus pay for the indelicacy which he committed—he who owes everything to the Lower Canadian conservative party—in accepting a title which his friend had at least an equal right to obtain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE FIRE IN ST DENIS STREET.

*To the Editor of the* MONTREAL HERALD.

Sir,—I beg that you will be so good as to allow me to express my sincere gratitude to Captain Bertram and his men, for the energy and skill which he displayed in suppressing the fire at my house on the 18th inst.

For two hours a dreadful battle raged, Capt. Bertram and his Fire Brigade, against that dreadful enemy fire, when the latter was subdued and extinguished about 7 a.m. My house was very slightly injured but the smoke was insufferable, caused by the burning of bedding and other clothing in the next dwelling, which was one mass of fire, and spread such a painful odour that we were forced to quit the house for a short time.

Mr. A. Perry was at the post of danger, and as usual did his duty with consummate skill and energy. I thank him for his valuable services.

The Citizens Fire Insurance Company was prompt in repairing the damages done, which gives me great satisfaction.

I most sincerely offer up to the Almighty God my heartfelt gratitude for his merciful protection.

By publishing the above you will very much oblige your obedient servant,
JOHN PHELAN.
Montreal, 20th Dec., 1867.

A FINE WOMAN.—One of the most important pieces of news from Paris, is that the heaviest woman in that city is dead. Elisabeth Veronique weighed five hundred and twenty English pounds. The following curious letter was written by her in May, 1848:—

"Citizen President—I am a fine women of twenty-seven years of age. I measure five feet eight inches, and weigh four hundred pounds. I demand the honor of representing Liberty at the national *fete* which is about to take place. I think no one could be found more suited to do so than me on this solemn occasion."

Strange to say, the "Citizen President" refused this reasonable request.

Archdeacon Wordsworth preached last Sunday in Westminster Abbey in favour of "the punishment of death for wilful murder," but he took as his text, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," which certainly, in its context, does not apply to wilful murder only, but to every sort of blood-shedding. It is even said, "And surely your blood of your lives will I require; *at the hand of every beast I will require it*. Now "beast" can scarcely be considered as capable of "wilful murder." And yet the Archdeacon actually had the presumption to say that "*it is not left optional* with men whether they will punish murder with death or not; they are required by God himself to do so." If they are, they are required to punish manslaughter, and even justifiable homicide, and even to punish by death animals which happen to cause death. If the worthy Archdeacon had the least vestige of critical feeling for the traditions of Genesis, and their relation to human law and history, he would not talk such atrocious nonsense. He might just as well say that the injunction "Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you," leaves us no option whether to eat frogs or not.


EVERY BODY SAYS SO.

That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for Coughs, Colds, Thick Wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a Condition Medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers. m mwf DSW 312

TO READERS OF THE HERALD.—Special attention is asked from readers to notices of Hunnewell's Standard Medical Preparations, which appear in our Special Notice columns from month to month, and known as Hunnewell's Eclectic Pills,—Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy,—Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne, and Hunnewell's Celebrated Consumptive Remedy. They are sustained by the highest testimonials of character, perfectly adapted to every want of Families when a Physician is not required, and being purely officinal, fully noted in the leading Medical Journals, and sold in bulk for private Medical Compounding. The most free correspondence is invited from Physicians for formulas and any evidence of true character. Sold by all regular dealers in medicine. 1y umf DSW

(By Telegraph.)

## GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

Cincinnati, Dec. 19.—An attempt to rob Dublime & Co., jewellers, was made by a man who entered the store, and, while selecting some diamonds, threw snuff into the eyes of the clerk, and escaped with a tray containing ten thousand dollars worth of diamonds. He was captured, but 15 or 20 valuable diamonds were lost in the street.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—A locomotive exploded in the Hyde Park Depot this morning. Only four persons were injured; none seriously. Entire loss not over $8,000.

Indianapolis, Dec 19.—McWhinney's pork house, at Florence, Ind, was burned last night. Loss, $40,000.

San Francisco, Dec. 19 —The Steamship "Constitution" sailed to-day for Havana, She carried $1,038,000, of which $980,000 were for New York.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Herald's Havana special says that President Cabral is reported marching against Hayti at the head of a Dominican army. It is rumored that he had captured and shot Gen. Suez.

Later advices from Mexico state that a band of dissidents had forcibly deposed Gen. Cepuada, Governor of Yucatan.

There reigned, at the capital, great excitement over the total withdrawal of the British legation and consuls, and the matter was freely commented on by the press. According to instructions, the British consul is to leave British subjects under the protection of Mexico herself. It is expected that all European legations would follow the example of Great Britain, and leave the United States sole occupant of the diplomatic field in Mexico.

Crispen Cudena, a Cuban negro, who murdered his wife in September, was, yesterday, sentenced to imprisonment for life. A portion of the Paralon Oil Works, on Penham Creek, near Hudson, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday, occasioned by the explosion of a tank. Loss 25,000 dollars Three men were badly burned.

Advices are received from Jamaica to the 12th, and from Hayti to the 7th. Report confirms the horrible murder of Gen. Montez in his dungeon, at Cape Haytien. Although he had been kept without food for four days, the poison administered to him having proved ineffectual, Salnave finally ordered Delorme, the gaoler to smother him; but in this he could not succeed. Having failed in all other plans, he stabbed him in the skull with a chisel. This was done so roughly that Montez suffered the most atrocious torments. Drink was supplied freely to the people, who kept shouting that the president of the Cacos was dead. Salnave has been successful thus far in putting down the revolutionists at the Cape. The brother of Gen. Montez had been captured and chained down on the bloody bed of the late murdered prisoner. The parents and friends of these men who are Dominicans, are reported to have been driven to desperation by the fate of these men.

Rich mines had been discovered in the state of Vera Cruz, also in Sonora.

An attempt was made to assassinate Gen. Laborse, late of the military Government of Vera Cruz, when he was leaving the theatre at Jalappa, and the ringleader of this abortive scheme was Colonel Urutia, an Ex Imperialist officer.

Nearly all political prisoners had been released.

A party of burglars entered the residence of Henry Rogers, in Williamsburg, on Wednesday night, and stole $15,000 in bonds, stocks, and Treasury notes.

New York, Dec. 20.—The *Tribune's* special says Col. Parker explains his absence from his own wedding by saying that he met one of his tribe of Indians, went to a room in a hotel, took a glass of wine with him, and fell asleep. When he awoke, the Indian was by his side, and said he had been very sick, and gave him some medicine that a physician had left for him. He took the medicine and fell asleep again. When he awoke again, the Indian was gone, and it was too late for the wedding. It is supposed the Six Nations Indians, of which Col. Parker is Chief, are opposed to his marrying a white girl. Gen. Grant will investigate the matter.

New York, Dec. 20.—Francis Farington, *alias* Hakie Howard, committed suicide last evening.

## CITY ITEMS.

The Military Officers Association.—As there was some discrepancy in the numbers of movements to be performed this week we are requested to state that the following manoeuvres are to be practised this afternoon viz: Advancing and returning in line; changing front on the left company, the right thrown forward; retiring by companies from the right in the rear of the left closing to quarter distance on the front company; deploying to the pivot flank; open column right in front; closing to quarter distance on the left centre company; [illegible] front on the centre; deploying to advancing in [illegible] fire and retire by wings; from the right; forming line [illegible] companies are also authorized to say that after to-day, the drills will take place on Thursday afternoons at 3 o'clock, and on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, instead of Saturday afternoon. This is at the request, and to suit the convenience of a great number of the members.

Sunday School Teacher's Institute.—At the quarterly meeting of the Montreal Sunday School Teachers' Association held on Thursday evening in the chapel of Zion Church, it was announced that, arrangements had been completed to have a Sunday School Teachers, Institute on the 8th 9th and 10th of January in Montreal. It will be conducted by R. G. Pardee of New York, who has kindly consented to come here for that purpose. The design of this Institute is to instruct teachers in the mode of imparting knowledge. The session will commence on Wednesday evening the 8th inst., and will continue the two following days, occupying the forenoon, afternoon and evening. The Institute will not only be of the highest advantage to religious teacher: but to all those who have charge of the instruction of youth. Mr. Pardee comes here on this benevolent errand at the invitation of the Sunday School Teachers Association, and accepts no renumeration for his valuable services. We have no doubt teachers from the country will avoid themselves of this opportunity of acquiring instruction in the best mode of imparting knowledge to the young.

St. George's Church.—The Rev. E. Sullivan B. A. will D. V. to-morrow evening preach a sermon specially intended for young men.

Jules Hone will give a Concert on the 9th of January in Mechanics' Hall in aid of the House of Refuge.

Out Door Relief Board.—Statement of relief: No. of families relieved with provisions &c., on Saturday the 14th, 58; do on Thursday the 19th, 107. Quarter cords firewood given on the 14th, 31; do on the 19th, 33.

The preparations of the English for the expedition to Abyssinia would go to show that they intend to make settlement on the coast of the Black Sea. They are actually taking with them a Railway ready to be laid down between Magdala and the interior of Abyssinia. Who knows how soon Gianelli may be consulted as to the comforts of a new and flourishing *colony* in that region.

London Society: Dawson Bros—The December number of this monthly is out.

Christmas Trees.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. Bell whose Floral Bazaar will be open on Monday and Tuesday next between 3 and 10 o'clock, at 286 Bleury street.

The Rev. J. D. Borthwick, will conduct Divine Service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, to-morrow (Sabbath) at 3 o'clock p.m.

Programme to be performed at the Rink to morrow afternooon by the Band of the 100th Regiment:—

PART 1st.

1. Mazurka,—Veronika,—Faust.
2. Waltz,—Der Graflenberg,—Gurg'l.
3. Overture,—O. P. Oberon,—Weber.
4. Quadrille,—Chickamanga,—Kabner.
5. Obligato,—Cornet Solo,—Suppe.

PART 2nd.

1. Selection,—O. P. Nachtlager in Granada,—Kructzer.
2. Lancers,—Somebody's Luggage,—Coote.
3. Polka,—Louis D'or,—Schroeder.
4. Waltz,—Pastoral Songs,—Basquit.
5. Galop, — Berliner Pferde Eisenbahn,—Arnd't.

Art Association.—We remind our readers that a meeting of this society will take place to-day in the Society's room Mercantile Library at noon; when it is considered how much good this Society has done towards cultivating a taste in Montreal for works of art, we trust there will be a large meeting.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.—In addition to the sums acknowledged yesterday towards the funds of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, the following subscriptions have been received by the Treasurer:—Gault Bros. & Co., $20; J. A. Miller, $10; R. Campbell, jr., $10; Geo. McIver, $10; M. Hannan, jr., $10; John Whyte, $5; Wm Minchin, $5; Henry Hogan, $5; Thos. D. Hood, $5; John Henderson & Co., $5; J. & T. Bell, $5; W. P. Johnston, $5; A. & E. Amos, $5; John Anderson, $5; W. S. Gentle, $5; Thos. Riddill, $5; Geo. Armstrong, $4; Robt. Nicholson, $4; G. Smith, $5; In small amounts, $13. Total, $141. Previous amount, $459. Sum total, $600.

The Montreal Amateur Musical Union.—It is the intention of the gentlemen who compose this association to give a concert about the second week in January. It is at present the only complete orchestra in the city, and as efficient as constant practice can make them. It is under the leadership of Prof. Torrington, and numbers among its members some of the best professional as well as amateur talent at command. As they have on several occasions given their services gratuitously at charitable concerts, it is to be hoped that a full house will greet them at their approaching entertainment.

The Rev. E. Sullivan will (D. V.) preach a sermon, addressed specially to young men, in St. George's Church, on Sunday evening next; and the congregation are respectfully reminded that a collection will be made, morning and evening, on behalf of St. George's mission Sunday and day schools, and towards defraying the expenses of St. George's Sunday school.

### What the President of the Senate publishes of a Senator.

Mr. Cauchon's paper the 'Journal de Quebec' publishes a correspondence from Ottawa on the subject of one of the Senators, Mr. McCully, in which we find the following remarks of the suitability of which, sanctioned as they have the appearance of being by the President himself, we say nothing here.

"I said a word yesterday of the Contingency Committee of the Senate. Mr. McCully appealed to the worst passions of the inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces and he spoke of the economy practised in Nova Scotia, from the dismissal of public *employers* at the end of each Session, comparing it with the frightful prodigality of the Canadians. He made himself the champion of the Nova Scotians and it seemed to the auditors, that they saw coming up from the Atlantic coast, the roaring wave, which he had conjured up by his passionate declamation. But the Senators of Nova Scotia showed that they repudiated him as a chief and an organ, and that in any case they had too much heart to claim their share of the patronage, if it was necessary in order to obtain it, to cast into the street, so many families, who were not the cause of Confederation; but who will always curse it, if these men without bowels shall reduce them to extreme misery and public charity. Mr. Miller the youngest member of the Senate but a man at once eloquent and sound hearted, charged himself with expressing the thought of his Province as to the cruelty of these pretentions. Mr. Miller spoke of a man, who being at the head of a Public Department had not ceased to put the knife into the salaries of his subordinates, till he ended by starving them all out, without ever decreasing his own salary. That man was Mr. McCully, seeking without ceasing popularity by selfish economies made out of the pittance of the poor, and never finding favour with the masses, who seemed instinctively to repulse him, since having once attempted to solicit the suffrages of the country he obtained just two votes. All the Nova Scotian Senators, voted against Mr. McCully—a severe and well merited lesson for a man without bowels or mercy. A public man from Nova Scotia occupying a very high place in the esteem of his friends, and in every way eminent, said to me of Mr. McCully; You do not know that man—Shylock—he must always have flesh and it is from the poor and infirm that he takes it. He puts his knife into their flesh and cuts to the bone, and if his hunger is not then appeased he attacks the bone and gets to the marrow. Mr. Campbell (the Post Master General) was obliged to ask himself for the postponement of the consideration of the report to which he had given his assent, after having however fought against it. Such was the consequence of his first error. I can predict that the report will not pass in its present shape, so much injustice does it do to old public servants, and so much is there of partiality in its choice of victims. National and religious prejudice is seen in all its hedious ugliness, and advance is given to men who arrived only yesterday, over old and faithful men of twenty to thirty years service. *The President of the Senate is entirely ignored no doubt because he is a French Canadian &c, &c.*

### Dawson's Christmas Books.

At Christmas time, when gifts are interchanged, perhaps no souvener is more enduring than a good book. Dawson Brothers have specially imported a greater number than usual of Christmas gift books, a few of which may be enumerated. First, a magnificent facsimile copy of the first folio edition of Shakspeare, without alteration or attempt at correction; a volume identical with that issued by the poet's friends, Heminge and Condell, in 1623, the most important edition extant. This is a wonderful reproduction by means of photo-lithography, and will prove an acceptable present to all students of Shakspeare's writings, and should find a place in every public and private library. The poet Laureate, Tennyson's writings will be found in such a number of styles that the most fastidious may readily make a selection. Some of the copies are elegantly bound by the Messrs. Dawson, and deserve commendation. The beloved and saintly Heber, who, for the sake of Her Majesty's subjects, sacrificed his life, and whose name will further be immortalized by his "Palestine," has a just tribute paid to his memory by the befitting style in which his poems are now republished. Christian Lyrics, a very beautiful collection of Hymns, with artistic illustrations; a new edition of the Lyra Germanica, or the Christian Life: and the Illustrated Book of Sacred Poems are well calculated for gifts at a season dedicated to carols, and that time—

When Christ was born of Mary free,
In Bethlehem, in that fair citie,
Angels sang there with mirth and glee,
*In Excelsis Gloria.*

The lovers of the Fine Arts have had their tastes studied, in the reproduction of the great works of such eminent artists as Sir David Wilkie and Mulready, men rivalling the hucoarseness and vulgarity. Those whose minds are cast in a severer mould can be gratified with the masterpieces of Italian art, historically arranged, and with the etchings of the *divine* Rembrandt; and as the majority of them treat of some incident in the life of our Lord, these books are peculiarly appropriate to the season. To those who keep alive home associations, 'The Ancestral Homes of Britain,' and the views of the principal cities, castles, churches and places famous in Scotia history, will be a great boon.

Lastly the children are abundantly remembered. We sigh that we had not in the days of our juvenility those polished and beautifully illustrated stories, which, perhaps, are one of the best criterions of the progress of education, and refinement in our days. Let all praise be given to those eminent scholars and artists who condescend to bring their intellects and their art to the level of these little ones.

Mr. Worthington has just received his immense stock of Christmas goods. Amongst the books may be mentioned Dore's Illustrated Works, illustrated editions of Tennyson, Bulwer, Marryat, &c, &c., in different styles of binding, Illustrated Family Bibles, Prayer Book, &c, Spirit of Praise, Golden Thoughts, Beauties of Poetry and Art, Bible Album, Gems from Painters and Poets, Three Gems in one Setting, Treasures of Art, Beaton's Annual, Beeton's Household Management, Dalziel's Illustrated Goldsmith, Burns' Complete Works, new edition; Pen and Pencil Sketches from the Poets, Gems of Literature, Roses and Holly, Vicar Wakefield illustrated, Original Poems illustrated, Household Friends, Snow Bound, Wayside Posies, North Coast illustrated, Dore's illustrated Don Quixote, Dore's Munchausen, Miller's Daughter, Birket Foster's English Landscape, Authors of England, Quarles' Emblems, Psalms of David illustrated, &c., &c.

### The London Times on the Manchester Execution.

If any person is inclined to doubt what is the nature of that tyranny against which Irishmen *persuade themselves they* are struggling, we invite him to peruse the letter from Dublin we publish this morning. The columns of three Irish newspapers, which appeared in mourning are devoted, not merely to lamentations over the fate of three men who suffered a week ago, not merely to remonstrances against our severity, but unrestrained abuse of English law, the English Government, and the English nation itself. We are told that we are "a nation of hypocrites and liars;" our press, our "judges, and our juries are reeking and hissing "with the fiery breathings of revenge." The "executed men are martyrs, their execution has "added "three more crimes to the long catalogue stored up against us, and their scaffold is more glorious than the Monarch's throne." We are warned of the effect on the Irish race, on the Fenian confederacy in America, and we are plainly told what is the effect desired. "It "will revive the hope and strengthen the "resolve of the disaffected, it will quicken into "activity the conspiracies directed against "British power," and the English people may "well be esteemed fortunate if the deed of "blood which they so heartlessly perpetrated "does not entail a dreadful sweeping "retribution!" Now, we beg to ask whether there is any country in the world in which this direct incitement to rebellion would be tolerated for a single instant. What would have been the faith of a Southern newspaper in New York, a Polish journal in Warsaw, or a revolutionary print in France which ventured on such an experiment? We confess, indeed, to a certain doubt whether the prudence of foreign Governments might not be justifiably imitated when the provocation has reached this height. But the fate that such incitement to treason should be published at all is sufficiently significant; and, however exaggerated these passages may appear, they are but extreme specimens of a tone which is systematically adopted. A people cannot be subject to any grievous repression when their press ventures at a critical moment to incite them to civil war.

It would be idle to refute these frantic misrepresentations, for the refutation would never be read by those who are liable to be deluded. As for other persons, we fully accept the appeal made to "the conscience of humanity" and to impartial opinion. It would be more than superfluous to argue with a writer who declares that "the worst catalogue of Russian political crime" cannot furnish a parallel to "the Manchester executions, and assigns as the ground of his confidence that Russia, "with all her "tyranny, is not hypocrite enough to mask it under legal forms." In other words, it is a greater offence to humanity to hang men for a legal offence after a legal trial than to put them to death without a shadow of legal justification. We may, however, protest against the audacious falsehood that the prejudice to which the fate of the prisoners is attributed "was sustained by the fierce invectives of the "most unscrupulous press that disgraces any Christian land." The latter expression would be more appropriately applied to the *Nation* itself; but we must say that, at the time when the fate of the prisoners was hanging in the balance, the English press was conspicuous for the reluctance it displayed to urge execution We protest that there has not been as yet any impulse of "revenge." What feeling may be roused if these threats are persisted in, we dare not say; but hitherto the universal feeling of Englishmen is one of intense regret that fellow-subjects—members of a nation whom we admire and have reason to be proud of—should, under the most baseless of delusions, be dashing themselves to pieces against our laws.

But there is one argument which ought to have weight with the disseminators of this seditious rant. We are denounced by every epithet for having enforced the penalty of death. Now, we would have it considered whether we have done anything more than accept a challenge persistently forced on us. The journals from which we quote declare war against us in the plainest language. Do they expect to wage war upon us, and that we should abstain from waging war with them? What do the Fenians mean, by storing rifles, revolvers, and pikes, but that they may inflict death on those who resist them? Are they to have the privilege of putting their enemies to death, while their opponents are to be precluded from meeting them with their own weapons? An armed insurrection may be justified, but it has never yet been maintained that an armed resistance is unjustifiable. Men have rebelled hitherto at the peril of their lives and if a different rule is to be established, rebellion will become, not only the gravest, but the most despicable of crimes. The *Nation* appeals to "that might, people who, at the termination of the greatest revolution that ever shook the earth, never sullied their laurels with a drop of blood." The Americans shed sufficient blood in battle to render it perfectly unnecessary to shed a drop after. But if the South appealed to arms, they did not expect the North to reject the appeal. We were not the first to shed blood in this unhappy business. Allen and his associates were executed, not because they were Fenians, but because they were concerned in the murder of a policeman. Until an unmistakable murder was committed, we abstained from inflicting the capital penalty upon men who had justly rendered themselves liable to it. Even if the Fenians abstained from what they call unnecessary outrages in the rising of the Spring, they levied war against us, they did their best to shoot the Irish constabulary, and they would have done more if they could. If the language upon which we are commenting has any meaning, it means that we are to fight with our hands tied. Is such a proposal worthy of a cause "which can count among its martyrs the "noblest spirits that ever the love of liberty "inspired?" To us it appears unworthy of men who have counted the cost. If they persist they must expect us to defend ourselves by all the means in our power. We should hold our own, whatever the cost; but to manly enemies we should entertain, as we entertain now, not the least animosity. It is a different matter if we are confronted by men who refuse to risk their own lives while they claim the right to take ours? It may be true that except upon some such understanding the Fenian scheme is perfectly impracticable. That proves the absurdity of the conspiracy.

This evening the great catalogue sale of Books will be continued at Mr. Shaw's stores, Great St. James Street (upstairs.)

Those who want rich and valuable Silver-plated goods should attend the sale at Mr. Shaw's stores this evening.

At the weekly sale of Furniture at Mr. Shaw's stores on Monday next several Sleighs, Robes, and four second-hand Pianos will be sold. See advertisement.

A new dog cart sleigh will be sold at the sale of horses, sleighs, &c., at Pattersen's to-day at two o'clock.

Auction Sales.—A few important sales to be held by Mr. Shaw during the month, particulars of which will be given in a day or two:—
The Library of the late James L. Mathewson, Esq., on the 18th and following days.
The whole of the stock of the Park Works Silver-Plated Ware, on the 21st.


BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WARNINGS OF SICKNESS.

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

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

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

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


## TRADE & COMMERCE.

HERALD OFFICE,
Friday, 20th Dec., 1867.

A snow storm set in this morning, which has continued all day. This was much wanted, as our roads were becoming very bad band sleighing rather poor.

American Bonds and the Telegraphic Quotations.—American Bonds have for a few days been rather rapidly rising in price considering the fall in gold, and this is said to arise not from any "corner" but from the necessity of purchasing to cover the "short" interests of speculators, and from the steady investment movement, together with the Congressional demonstration against repudiation. It was supposed that a large quantity of bonds would be sent back from Europe, but on the contrary the demand for them there has been firm if not brisk. This fact so disconcerted the operators for a fall that it is said they exercised sufficient influence with the telegraphic operators to induce them to misquote the London price, by from ¾ to 1 per cent. below the advices received privately.

The Debt of the United States.—The Finance Committee has submitted a bill to the Senate, of which its chairman says that they believe it right in principle, but will accept any amendments. By this plan a new forty years loan, payable principal and interest in coin, is authorised at 6 per cent, one per cent to be deducted, however, in lieu of all taxes of whatever kind. Holders of 5-20 bonds may convert them into these 5 per cent forty year bonds at their option, or may after the five years redeem them in legal tenders. Another 4½ per cent loan is to be authorized in Europe, payable principal and interest in coin, which may be disposed of either by sale or by the conversion of 5 20 bonds, at the option of the holders. What we do not see provided for here is the case of the holder of 5 20 bonds who wishes neither to convert into a forty year 5 per cent instead of a 6 per cent security, or to accept redemption in legal tenders.—There is nothing so far as we can perceive that deprives the Government of the power of using its option of redeeming the five twenties after five years, and redeeming them in greenbacks, as it has been proposed to do. This looks something like Mr. Galt's method of finance; forcing the holders of 6 per cent Municipal Loan Fund Bonds to take 6 per cent bonds, or go without interest; but possibly when fully explained that may not be the intention, as Mr. Sherman, the chairman of the Committee, has pronounced strongly against any repudiation.

The Wool Interests in the United States.—One interest after another is awakening to the impolicy of the heavy protective duties that are levied by the United States tariff, and are beginning to demand a revision of them. Ship building has confessedly been almost completely destroyed, and the builders are clamouring for the removal of the burdens which interfere with their business. The wool growers are insisting on more protection, like the opium eater, who goes on daily increasing the poisonous dose which he thinks he cannot do without, but which is killing him the more speedily, the greater the quantity he takes. The imposition of duties on imported wool has had the reverse effect from that anticipated, and prices have ruled lower since protection against foreigners was given, than it did before. Nor is the reason of this difficult to ascertain. In order to use American wool to advantage, it must be mixed with various qualities of foreign growth, and of these about seventy million pounds more were required than were raised in the country. Hence the restriction on the importation hampered the manufacturer, increased the cost of manufacturing while it lowered the quality of the article, and this increase, which has been very serious, had a tendency to lessen consumption. On the other hand the exclusion of these foreign wools from the United States gave the advantage to other manufacturing countries into which the wool was admitted free, or at only a nominal duty, which were thus enabled to manufacture to greater advantage and to place their goods in the American markets at a lower price, and of a better quality, having the free selection of wools of all grades with which to manufacture. This state of things has been by no means favourable to the protection of native industry, and the woollen manufacturers are now asking for such a reduction of duty as shall enable them to compete with some chance of success with their rivals in other countries. The inevitable logic of circumstances must force open the eyes of those who contend for high duties as beneficial to the country, but we trust that the taking up of these cast off garments of a worn out policy, advocated by some politicians, will not punish us like the shirt of Nessus.

Financial.—The money market is quiet, but a steady demand is made at the Banks, which are discounting fair to good commercial paper at 7 to 10, the outside rate being charged only in exceptional cases. On the street there is very little doing. Stocks are in good demand at steadily advancing prices. Bank of Montreal are wanted at 129, but there is not much disposition to sell under 130. Sales at 129¼. British would command 108 to 109, but there are no shares in market. Ontario steady at 99 to par; latest sales at 99 to 99½. Peoples' are offered at 107¼; buyers at 107; Merchants' are nominal. Molsons are asked for at 109 to 110. Stock scarce. Commercial are not so much in demand; sellers are asking 30, and apparently not disposed to accept less, but buyers offering 28. Quebec and Bank Nationale are nominal. Richelieu are not quite so widely quoted; buyers are offering 103, sellers at 105. Gas are in demand at 136½ to 137, and Telegraph at 133. Sales of Corporation Bonds at 91. Government 6s, sterling and currency, are in demand at par. Sterling Exchange is, if any change, a shade easier, being nominally worth 10¼ to 10⅞. New York is quoted 10 prem. cash for Bank 60 day bills.

Breadstuffs.—The market is firm for flour, but very little doing. A few small lots of Ordinary Strong Superfine changed hands at $7.10 to $7,17½ and $7,25. Some very choice going a shade over the outside price. The receipts continue on a very [illegible]

Oatmeal.—A lot of 100 brls placed at $6,00.

Oats.—Firm at 42c.

Wheat.—Very little doing. Quotations nominal.

Barley.—Firm at 77c to 82c; not much offering.

Pease.—Dull at 90c to 91c per 66 lbs.

PROVISIONS.

Pork unchanged.

Hogs.—Steady at $5,75 to $6,00, covering all desirable weights.

Butter.—The stock is light, and prices firm at 14c to 20c for fair to choice. Some sales asked higher than the outside price.

Ashes.—The transactions to-day were very limited. Sales of First Pots at $5,50; Seconds $4,80 to $4,85. Thirds nominal at $4,50. Pearls $5,95 for Firsts, and $5,60 to $5,70 for Seconds. Receipts: 20 brls Pots and 15 brls Pearls.

### Chicago Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Dec. 20th.

Flour dull; Spring Extra $8,00 to $9,00. Wheat quiet and steady at $1,89 to $1,90 for No. 1, and $1,81¾ to $1,83 for No. 2. Corn quiet and declined ½c to 1c; old 84 to 85c; new 83½c to 84c. Oats easier, 54 to 54½c. Rye quiet and advenced 4 to 5c; sales at $1,55 to $1,57. Barley dull at $1,67 to $1,71. Provisions quiet and firm. Dressed Hogs dull; light declined 25 to 35c; heavy declined 15 to 25c.

### Daily Stock Report.

Friday, Dec. 20, 1867.

| Paid. | Shares. | Stocks. | Prices. | Sales at | Div last 6 Mos | Div. Due. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| all | $200 | Bank of Montreal | 129 @ 130 | 129¾ | 5 per cent. | 1st June. |
| all | £50 stg | Bank of B. N. America | 107 | ...... | 4½ per cent. | 5th Jany. |
| all | $80 | City Bank | 98¼ @ 99¼ | 98¾ | 4 per cent. | 1st June. |
| all | 50 | People's Bank | 106½ @ 107¼ | ...... | 4 per cent. | 1st March. |
| all | 40 | Ontario Bank | 99 @ 100 | 99—99½ | 4 per cent. | 1st June. |
| all | 100 | Commercial Bank | 28 @ 30 | 29½—29¼ | 8 per cent. | 1st Jany. |
| all | 50 | Molsons Bank | 109 @ 110 | ...... | 4 per cent. | 1st April. |
| all | 100 | Merchants' Bank | Books clos'd | ...... | 4 per cent. | 2nd Jany. |
| all | 16 | Bank of Toronto | Books clos'd | ...... | 4 per cent. | 2nd Jany. |
| all | 50 | Bank Jacques-Cartier | 105½ @ 106½ | 106 | 4 per cent. | 1st June. |
| all | 40 | Gore Bank | Books clos'd | ...... | 3½ per cent. | 2nd Jany. |
| all | 100 | Quebec Bank | 98¼ to 100 | ...... | 3½ per cent. | 1st June. |
| all | 50 | Banque Nationale | 106 @ 107 | ...... | 4 per cent. | 1st May. |
| all | 50 | Eastern Townships | Books clos'd | ...... | 4 per cent. | 1st Jany. |
| all | $100 | Union Bank of L. Cana. | Books clos'd | ...... | 4 per cent. | 2nd Jany. |
| all | 50 | Mechanics' Bank | 95¼ @ 96¼ | 102¼ | 4 per cent. | 1st May. |
| 50 p c | 60 | Royal Canadian Bank | Books clos'd | ...... | 4 per cent. | 1st Jany. |
| 50 p c | 50 | Canadian Bank of Com | Books clos'd | ...... | 4 per cent. | 2nd Jany. |
| 70 p c | £20¼ stg | Great Western R. R. | ...... | ...... | per cet. p an | ...... |
| 20 p c | $100 | Champ. & St. Law R.R. | 12 to 12½ | 12 | None. | ...... |
| all | 200 | Do 10 per cent. pref. | 65 @ 77½ | ...... | 5 per cent. | 1st. April |
| all | 40 | Montreal Telegraph Co. | 133 to 133½ | 133 | 5 per cent. | 10th Jany. |
| all | 100 | Richelieu Nav. Co'y | 103 @ 105 | ...... | 7 per ct. p an | Feb. yearly |
| all | 50 | City Pass. R. R. Co'y | 97 @ 99 | 97—96½ | 5 per cent. | 7th April |
| all | 40 | City Gas Co'y | 136 @ 137 | ...... | 4 per cent. | 15th March |
| all | 400 | Merchants' Exchange | 92¼ @ Par | ...... | 8½ per cent. | 15th May |

| Stocks and Debentures. | Prices | Sales at |
|---|---|---|
| Huron Copper Bay Co. | 47@52½c p sh | ...... |
| Grand Trunk R. R. | $2.10@$2.25 | ...... |
| Mont. Mining Co. | ...... | ...... |
| Canada 6 per cents cy, due 1872 | 100 | ...... |
| Canada 6 per cent Stg. | 100 | ...... |
| Do 5 per cent cy. | 88 | ...... |
| Do 5 per cent Stg. | 88 @ 89 | 88—88¼ |
| Montreal Corp 6 per c due 1889 | 90½ @ 91 | 91 |
| Do Water Works do, (due 1891) | 91 @ 92 | ...... |
| Do Harbour 8 per cents | ...... | ...... |
| Do do 7 do | ...... | ...... |
| Do do 6½ do, due 1872 | ...... | ...... |
| Do do 6½ do, do 1883 | ...... | ...... |
| Quebec do 8 do due | ...... | ...... |
| do do 7 do do | ...... | ...... |
| Do Corp. 7 do 1877 | ...... | ...... |
| Cham & St. L. Stg. 1st mo. 6 p. c., due 1882 | ...... | ...... |
| EXCHANGE. | | |
| Bank or Bank endorsed, 60 days' sight | ...... | 110½ @ 110¾ |
| Merchants' Bills, 60 days | ...... | 109¼ @ 109½ |
| Bank on Demand on New York | ...... | 25¼ @ 25½ dis |
| Bank Gold drafts | ...... | ¼ dis @ Par |
| Gold Rate in New York at noon | ...... | 134¼ |
| Sterling Exchange in New York | ...... | 110 |

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

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

### Latest English Markets by Atlantic Cable.

London, Dec. 20, 11.15.—Consols 92 9-16; Bonds 72; Ill C 89¼; Erie 49⅞.

1.20 p.m.—Consols 92 11-16; Ill C 89¼; Erie 49⅞.

Paris, Dec. 20.—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 8,700,000 francs since our last report.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Stock in port 460,000 bales, of which 82,000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet.

1 20, p.m.—Corn 46s. Tallow 44s 3d.

Glasgow, Dec. 20—The steamer Europa, from New York, has arrived.

Paris, Dec. 20.—Bourse better; Rentes firmer and higher.

London, Dec. 20, evening.—Consols 92⅞; Bonds 72 1-16; Ill C 89¼; Erie 49¼.

Liverpool, Dec. 20, evening.—Cotton easier; under unfavourable trade report but rather more doing.

### New York Markets by Telegraph.

December 20.

Cotton quiet at 15½.

Flour 5 to 10c lower and dull; receipts 4,800 brls; sales 3,200 brls at $8,40 to $9,00 for Super State and Western; $9,80 to $10 65 for common to choice Extra State; $9,40 to $12,00 for common to choice Extra Western.

Rye Flour firmer at $7,50 to $9,50.

Wheat dull and drooping.

Rye scarce and firm.

Corn a shade easier; receipts 27,700 bush; sales 36,000 bush, at $1,39 for new mixed Western afloat, and $1,40 for old do.

Barley very firm; receipts 8,000 bush; sales 9,000 bush Canada West at $1,75.

Oats 1c lower; receipts 3,700 bush; sales 36,000 bushels at 83½c for Western in store; 86c do afloat.

Pork firmer and heavy at $20,95 to $21,05.

Lard quiet and steady at 12¾c to 13c.

### MONEY REPORT.

Montreal, 20th Dec., 1867.

Gold opened this morning in New York at 134, and closed at 133⅞.

Greenbacks have been bought at 25¾ dis. for current funds, and 77⅜ cents for silver. They have been sold at 25¼ dis.

Bank Exchange on New York sold at 25¼.

Silver has been bought at 4⅞, and sold at 4¼.

Nichols, Robinson & Co, Brokers.


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


### IMPORTS.

PER G T R WEST.

A W Ogilvie &co 1400 bus wheat; S C St Julien 500 bus oats; C J Cusack 100 brls flour; McBurney 27 brls ashes; Lyman C, &co 12 do; J Johnson&co 2 do; S Gordon 3 do; A Tinacry 4 do; F Moore 2 do; J Dougall &co 5 do; M P Ryan 23 kegs butter; Ayer &co 30 do; M P Ryan 89 bxs cheese; Black & L, 7 rolls leather; J Fisher&co 58 brls petroleum; Shedden&co 45 csks whiskey; S G Hackett 17 dressed hogs; M Alexander 20 do; Buck R, & co 36 do; Hannan &co 37 do; Ayer & B 8 do; R Barratt 4 do; Chandler&co 21 do; Kirkwood L &co 112 do; D Rees &co 119 do.

PER G T R EAST.

D Masson 30 brls; A Brown 2 pkgs; J G McKenzie 2 trusses 12 bls; E Chanteloup 5 csks; Foulds & H 1 bx; Baird & co 16 do; A McGibbon 1 do, W H Smith 15 sacks; Gillespie, M&co 10 bdls; Tiffin Bros 298 kitts; T M Clark 8 bdls; C, C & Lamb 1 brl.

PER MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN.

W Evans&co 6 shellers 3 trucks 3 pkgs; G S Scott 200 hf chsts tea; J W Benson 5 bxs; R Mitchell 1; McKinnon 3; Green & Son 8; N Senecal 3 brls; O Senecal 4; D A Harper 1 crt; J Walker 1 bx; R G&co 2 trusses; W Douglass 2 brls; A McGibbon 6 bgs.

MARRIED,

On the 19th inst, at Mon-Bonheur Hall, the residence of George Winks, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Irvine, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, John James Brown, Esq., architect, to Agnes Dunlop, third daughter of Thomas Hay, Esq., Cromwell House, North Leith, Scotland.

DIED,

In this city, on the 19th inst., after a protracted illness, William Notman, senr., aged 63 years.

☞ Funeral will take place from his late residence, 765 St. Catherine Street, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at Two o'clock.

In this city, on the 19th inst., Thomas Blackadder, aged 30 years.

☞ The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, W. C. Munderloh, 617 Lagauchetiere Street, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at half-past two o'clock P.M., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

In this city, on the 20th instant, after a short illness, James Garrett, Esq.

☞ The funeral will take place on Sunday next, at Three o'clock p.m., from his late residence, 118 St. Mary street, to St. Thomas' Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.


NEW ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

DAWSON BROS. have just Received—
The English Magazines for December.
—ALSO.—
Dietrichsen & Hannay's Almanac.
The Illustrated London Almanac.
And a large assortment of English Almanacs and Diaries.
For Sale at
Nos. 55 to 59 Great St. James Street.
December 21. 204

LAST WEEK OF 1867.

LAST WEEK OF 1867.

ALEXANDER McGIBBON,
IMPORTER OF
CHOICE GROCERIES, WINES, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

The undersigned offers superior inducements to Families and others in selecting their HOLIDAY SUPPLIES. He can only enumerate a few of the leading articles he has in Stock, viz.:—

FRUITS.
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS
ALMERIA GRAPES
ENGLISH COBNUTS
FIGS
IMPERIAL PLUMS in Jars
Do do in Cartoons
WEST END RAISINS
ORANGES
PRESERVED GINGER
DRIED do
CURRANTS, PEELS
JORDAN ALMONDS
ENGLISH WALNUTS
CUMQUOITS
CHOW-CHOW
WHAMPERS

VEGETABLES.
GREEN PEAS
MUSHROOMS
TRUFFLES
TOMATOES
GREEN CORN
GREEN BEANS
OLIVES, CAPERS
PICKLES, SAUCES
SARDINES, ANCHOVIES
LOBSTERS, SALMON

PROVISIONS.
WESTPHALIA HAMS
CINCINNATI HAMS
SUGAR-CURED HAMS
BEEF HAMS
PARSONS' HAMS
PARSONS' BACON
OX TONGUES
FINNAN HADDIES
BLOATERS
DIGBY HERRINGS
TABLE CODFISH
MACKEREL in Kits
SALMON in Kits

WINES.
PEMARTIN'S SHERRIES
SANDEMAN'S PORTS
MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE
HENKEL'S MOSELLE
BARTON & GUESTIER'S CLARETS
MEDOC
ST. JULIEN
CHATEAU LAFITTE, 1848
Do MARGAUX, 1848
JOHNSTON'S MEDOC
Do ST. JULIEN
Do MARGAUX
IRROY & Co's CHAMPAGNE
CARTE OR
CARTE BLANCHE
GREEN SEAL

Seltzer Water, qts and pts

LIQUORS.
MARTELL'S BRANDY
HENNESSY'S do
OTARD'S do
DEKUYPERS GIN
BOOTH'S OLD TOM
KINNAHAN'S L L WHISKY
SCOTCH do
OLD JAMAICA
DOW'S and RITCHIE, FORD & Co's OLD RYE
CURACOA
MARASCHINO
NOYEAU

PORTER & ALE.
GUINNESS & Co's STOUT
Quarts, pints and Imperial pints
BASS' ALE
ALSOPP'S do
DOW'S do

CHEESE.
QUEEN'S ARMS
CHEDDAR
STILTON
—AND—
150 BOXES from DRB. McDONALD'S Celebrated Dairy, Grey's Creek—the finest Cheese in the Dominion.

500 dozen Tart Fruits

GAME.
WILD TURKEYS
QUAILS
PRAIRIE HENS

NIC-NACKS.
BISCUITS OF ALL KINDS.
PATE DE FOIS GRAS
PATES TRUFFLED
PATES PLAIN
SOUPS, ASSORTED
POTTED MEATS
ITALIAN MACCARONI
ITALIAN VERMICELLI
ITALIAN PASTE
And other articles, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT OF
Mocha, Java and Jamaica
COFFEES,
*Ground by Steam Power on the Premises Every Day.*

THE ITALIAN WAREHOUSE
WILL BE
DECORATED
WITH
EVERGREENS
AND
CHRISTMAS ORNAMENTS
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Customers will oblige by sending their orders early. To prevent disappointment, however, three extra Sleighs have been added to the delivery staff for the balance of the year.

As usual every article sold in this Establishment is warranted to be as represented.

TERMS LIBERAL.

ALEX. McGIBBON,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
December 20. 303

FOR SALE.

[ESTABLISHED 1842.]

LAND O' CAKES.

"An' Farls baked wi' Butter fu' Crump that day."

SCOTCH BUN, SHORT BREAD,
Iced and Ornamented Cakes,
OF ALL KINDS;
FANCY BOXES—a very fine assortment
CORNUCOPIAS in great variety
FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS
—AND—
A large Stock of all kinds of CONFECTIONERY.
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
391 NOTRE DAME STREET.
December 21. du 304

CHRISTMAS TREE.

FLORAL and FANCY BAZAAR
ON
MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT,
OPEN FROM 3 TO 10 O'CLOCK,
AT
MRS. BELL'S,
353 BLEURY STREET.
December 21. m 304

WORTHINGTON
Has Just Opened
AN IMMENSE STOCK
OF
X'mas and New Year's Books,
*WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP.*
December 21. m 304

CHRISTMAS.
R. WOTHINGTON
Has just opened an immense Stock of
CHRISTMAS BOOKS
In most elegant style of Binding,
SUITABLE FOR
Christmas and New Year's Gifts,
*WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP.*
R. WORTHINGTON,
101 Great St. James Street.
December 21. m 304

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

SAVAGE & LYMAN

TAKE pleasure in announcing that they have now opened their assortment of
GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY SALES
[illegible] personally selected in the different markets of Europe. Among them will be found:—
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
Of all Styles.
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
In all Styles and Varieties.
English and French
JET JEWELLERY
GARNET and ONYEDISED JEWELLERY.
Silver & Electro Plated Ware
Of all descriptions of Manufacture.
REAL & IMITATION BRONZES
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES
Fine Paris Marble Mantel
CLOCKS.
PEARL & IVORY FANS
LEATHER BAGS.
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES
Fitted for both
LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF
FANCY GOODS,
Especially adapted for
Holiday & Wedding Presents.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
271 NOTRE DAME STREET,
December 14. J1 298

SALE OF WINES.

THE SALE of WINES which was commenced yesterday, on account of Alfred Rimmer, Esq., will be resumed on MONDAY, the 23rd of DECEMBER, at his Stores, by John Leeming & Co. The Sale will commence at TWO o'clock.
December 20. m 303

POULTRY.

*SIXTEEN CASES EXTRA DRESSED FOR BOSTON MARKET.*
1,278 Pounds DRESSED TURKEYS
1,374 do do GEESE
143 do do CHICKENS
92 do do DUCKS
For Sale by
KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
503 St. Paul Street.
December 20. 303

FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS
FOR CHILDREN.
DAWSON BROTHERS
HAVE NOW
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Their Full Supply of
JUVENILE BOOKS
FOR
Christmas and New Year's Gifts.
Their Stock has been Carefully Selected,
SO AS TO SUIT
Young People of All Ages.
Books full of Pictures
Story Books of Easy Reading
Books about Animals
Historical Tales
Books of Adventure
Hunting Tales
Biographies
&c., &c., &c.
In Pretty Bindings, to suit the Tastes of Young Readers, and at moderate prices to suit the Pockets of their Parents.
—ALSO—
CHRISTMAS CARDS
AND STATIONERY,
IN ALL VARIETY.
DAWSON BROS.,
55 to 59 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
December 12. 296

Christmas and New Year's
CLEARING SALE
OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
JAMES WALKER & CO.
BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have procured, under the most advantageous circumstances, a large assortment of SILVER-PLATED GOODS, consisting of Tea Sets, Butter Coolers, Cruets, Salvers, Egg Stands, Mugs, Pickle Forks, Butter Knives, &c., which they will dispose of under the usual selling prices. A call respectfully solicited.
106 Great St. James Street and 88 St. Peter Street.
December 18. 301

SAVAGE & LYMAN
HAVE now received and arranged for inspection their entire Importation of
HOLIDAY GOODS
For this year,
which will be found the most extensive assortment they have ever before exhibited, and would respectfully suggest to their Patrons the advantage of an early visit, which will enable them to examine the Stock before the choicest articles are selected.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
271 Notre Dame Street
December 17. 300

FRESH FRUIT.
7,500 PACKAGES.
CONSISTING OF:
Layer, Bunch, Bloom Seedless, Sultana, and Valencia Raisins,
In Boxes and Kegs.
Figs and Shelled Almonds, in boxes
&c., &c., &c.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
December 17. 300

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

AYALA ALBRECHT,
CHÂTEAU D'AY
SUPERIOR
CHAMPAGNES.
EXTRA QUALITY, Green Seal and White Label
Do DRY, do do
NUMBER ONE, Gold Seal, Black Label
Magnum's, Quarts and Pints
In Bond and Duty Paid.
Orders solicited from the Trade for the direct importation of the above WINES, at Shipper's very lowest prices F. O. B. at Havre.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.,
Agents for the Dominion of Canada.
December 17. 300

LOST.—Some time ago, a CARPET BAG, containing Photographs and other valuable articles. The party will be rewarded by leaving it at this Office.
December 21. m 304

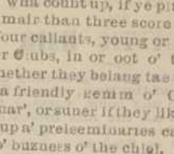
AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
AMATEUR PERFORMANCES.
Complimentary Benefit to Mrs. Buckland,
Under the distinguished Patronage of
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHAS. WINDHAM,
on which occasion will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of
OTHELLO.
To conclude with the capital Farce of the
*WANDERING MINSTREL.*
Principal characters by Mr. Harvey Bawtree, Mr. Sam. Hall, Major Cooke, Captains Jennings, Bayliff, and Poynter, Messrs. Snow Grenville and Sitwell.
By permission of Lieut.-Col. Fielden and the Officers, the BAND of the 60th Royal Rifles will attend.
MONDAY, 23rd December, 1867.
Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle, 37½c; Pit, 25c.
Box Book now open at Prince's Music Store.
December 17. 300

The First Grand Annual
FESTIVAL
OF THE
Montreal Typographical Union,
No. 97,
Will be given in
MECHANICS' HALL
ON
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
TICKETS, admitting gentleman and lady, $2.50. Single Tickets, Gentlemen's $1.75; Lady's 75 cents. To be had at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame street; Boucher's Music Store, Great St. James street; of Members of the Committee, and at the door on the evening of the Festival.
☞ Particulars in future advertisement.
December 12. ITs 296

CHALLENGE.

FOUR CALLANTS o' the MONTREAL CURLIN' CLUB, wha count up, if ye pit a' their years thegither, mair than three score a piece, daur ony ither four callants, young or auld, frae ony o' the ither Clubs, in or oot o' the ceety, nae matter whether they belang tae the same Club or no', tae a friendly gemm o' Curlin', be the 15th o' Januar', or suner if they like. If ony body takes this up an' preleeminaries can be sorted at the place o' buzness o' the chiel,
JOHN DYDE.
Montreal, 20th Dec., 1867. b 303


CURLING.

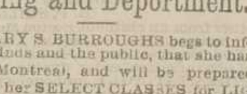
FOUR BIRKIES o' the "THISTLE," wi' muckle plessur', tak' up the Challenge fae the FOUR AULD CARES O' THE MONTREAL CLUB, an' sall be on han' ony mornin' that the CORNEL 'ill appint.
December 21. m 304

Dancing and Deportment.

MISS MARY S. BURROUGHS begs to inform her friends and the public that she has returned to Montreal, and will be prepared to commence her SELECT CLASSES for LIGHT GYMNASTICS, DANCING and DEPORTMENT on TUESDAY, the 17th Dec., at No. 1006 St. Catherine Street.
Lessons given as usual on the Piano, Harp and Guitar, and in Drawing and Painting.
Miss Burroughs can be seen at her residence, No. 1006 St. Catherine Street [West], on Tuesdays and Fridays, between 2 and 6 o'clock P.M.
December 14. 1m 298

Montreal Driving Club,
SUBSCRIPTION $5.
GENTLEMEN wishing to join this Club are requested to send in their names for Ballot to
F. MACKENZIE,
Sec.-Treas.,
331 St. Paul Street.
December 19. m 302


NOTICES.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

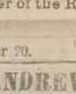
ON and after MONDAY next, the 22nd inst., the EXPRESS TRAINS for TORONTO and intermediate Stations, now leaving Bonaventure Street Station at 9:30 A.M., and 9:30 P.M., will leave in the MORNING at 8:30 and in the EVENING at 7:30.
C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
Company's Office, Dec. 20, 1867. m 304

Partnership Notice.

THE interest of the Estate of the late John Greenshields in the business of Samuel Greenshields, Son & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, Montreal, ceased, according to the articles of Co-partnership, on the Thirtieth day of November last.
David J. Greenshields, the surviving Partner, will pay the liabilities and collect the assets of the late firm.
Montreal, 19th Dec., 1867.
E. M. GREENSHIELDS,
WILLIAM M. BLACK,
DAVID J. GREENSHIELDS,
Executors of the late John Greenshields.

THE undersigned continues the business of Samuel Greenshields, Son & Co, under the same name.
3-4 m DAVID J. GREENSHIELDS.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.
In the Matter of A. CHARLEBOIS & CO., of Montreal, Insolvents.
THE Creditors of the above-named Insolvents are hereby notified that they have deposited in my office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of their Creditors, representing three-fourths in value of their liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and, should no opposition be made to said Deed of Composition and Discharge within six juridical days next after the last publication of this notice, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge according to its terms.
A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.
Montreal, 20th Dec., 1867. du 304



MASONIC.—The Regular Communication of LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, A. F. and A. M., will be held in the MASONIC HALL on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 11½ o'clock a.m. Brethern are requested to be punctual.
By order of the R.W.M.
R. ROWE,
Secretary.
December 20. 303

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


WANTS.

WANTED.

AN experienced Business Man, with $4000 Capital, would like a responsible position in a good Mercantile or Manufacturing Establishment, where he could invest his Capital after six months, if mutually satisfactory. Advertiser is competent to take charge of a business. References unexceptionable. Address confidentially, with real name, C. A., Box 700, P.O., Montreal.
December 19. du 302

WANTED,—A PARTNER with $5,000 in a Wholesale Boot and Shoe House doing a safe and successful business. Communications confidential. Address Partner, Box 662½ Post Office.
December 21, c 305