Montreal Herald.
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXI. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1869. NUMBER 62

MAIL TIME TABLE.

POST OFFICE, Montreal, Jan. 19, 1869.

DELIVERY.	MAILS.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.
	ONTARIO.		
8&11	Ottawa, by Railway....[a]	8.00	7 00
8&11	Province of Ontario...[a]	8.00	7.00
8.00	Ottawa River Route......	8.00	
	QUEBEC.		
8.00	Arthabaska and Three Rivers Railway	....	7.00
11.30	Caughnawaga and Hemmingford Railway......	...	1.30
8.00 2.00	Montreal, Sherbrooke, & Isl'd Pond Railway..[a]	6.00	1 & 7
8.00	Quebec City, by Railway and Eastward	....	7.00
... .	Quebec City, by Steamer.		
8.00 ..	Richmond and Quebec by Railway	....	7.00
10.00	St. Johns and Rouse's P't by Railway..	....	2.30
10.00	Shefford and the Vermont Junction Railways.....	....	2.30
	LOCAL MAILS		
9.30	Beauharnois..........	7.00	..
11.00	Chambly [6 a m. also] and St Cesaire......	....	2.00
11.00	Contrecoeur, Varennes & Vercheres......	....	2.00
10.00	Cote St. Paul and Tannery West......	10.30	
11.30 5.15	Huntingdon..........	7.00	1.30
9.30 5.15	Lachine..........	7.00	1.30
10.00	Laprairie & St. Lambert.	7.00	2.30
11.00	Longueuil..........	6.00	2.00
.... 5.15	New Glasgow, Sault au Recollet & Terrebonne	7.00	....
8.30 5.00	Point St Charles......	8.30	5.00
8.00	St. Eustache, St. Laurent and St. Martin......	7.00	....
.... 2.45	St. Jerome, Ste. Rose and Ste. Therese......	7.00	....
8 & 10	St. Johns & St. Armand Station......	8.00	2.30
8.00	Three Rivers, by North Shore Land Route......	....	1.30
	MARITIME PROV'CES.		
....	New Brunswick and P. E. Island	....	7.00
....	Nova Scotia—Thursday & Friday, per *Carlotta*, fr Portland to Halifax......	....	1.30
....	Do do— Saturday, via Portland Steamer to St. John, N. B.... [Newfoundland is included in each mail for Halifax, whence despatch is on arrival of Inman Steamers from New York]	...	7.00
	UNITED STATES.		
8&10	Albany, Boston, Buffalo, Burlington, N. York, &c.	....	2.30
8&10	Island Pond & Portland..	....	1 & 7
8&11	Western States..........	8.00	7.00

WEST INDIES.

Letters, &c., prepaid via New York, are forwarded daily on New York, whence Mails are despatched:

For Havana and W. Indies via Havana, every Thursday P. M.

For St. Thomas, the West Indies and Brazil, on 23rd of every month.......... .... 2.30

GREAT BRITAIN.

By Canadian Line......Friday......	....	7.00
By Cunard, via New York. Monday.	...	2.30
By Bremen [if so addressed] via N. Y........Tuesday..	...	2.30

a] Postal Car Bags for Ontario open till 8.55 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.

Do do for Island Pond Route open till 1.40 p.m.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.

Street Letter Boxes visited at 10.30 a.m., 1.15, 5.45, and 9 p.m. On Sunday, at 9 p.m.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of BARTHELMY GIRARD, of St. Pie, P.Q., Trader, Insolvent.

A DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared, subject to objection until Monday, the Fifth day of April, 1869.

T. S. BROWN,
Official Assignee.

Montreal, 10th March, 1869. du 61

Insolvent Act of 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF R. & W. P. STANDISH, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have fyled in the Office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by their Creditors, and on the Twenty-fourth day of May next, they will apply to the said Court for the confirmation thereof.

R. & W. P. STANDISH.
By R. LAFLAMME,
Their Attorney ad litem.

Montreal, 10th March, 1869. 2m 60

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of JAMES R. WEST and ANDREW B. WEST, both of the City of Montreal, Merchants and Traders, carrying on business as such under the style or firm of WEST BROTHERS, as well individually as in their capacity of Co-partners as aforesaid, Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the Insolvents are notified to meet at the Office of the Undersigned, Merchants' Exchange Building, in the City of Montreal, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, at THREE o'clock P.M., for the public examination of the Insolvents, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvents are hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.

Montreal, 10th March, 1869. du 61

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the Matter of William Hilton, David Brown, and Thomas Watson, of the City and District of Montreal, Traders, individually and the said William Hilton, David Brown, and Thomas Watson, as Co-partners, trading together as such at Montreal, under the name and firm of William Hilton and Company, and the said David Brown and Thomas Watson, as Co-partners trading together as such under the name and firm of Brown and Watson, Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the above named Insolvents are hereby notified that Thomas Watson, one of the above Insolvents, has deposited in my office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of his Creditors, representing three-fourths in value of his 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, which will be on Friday, the Nineteenth day of March instant, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge, according to its terms.

A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.

Montreal, 5th March, 1869. du 55

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the Matter of WILLIAM HILTON, DAVID BROWN and THOMAS WATSON, carrying on business at Montreal, under the name, style or firm of Wm. Hilton & Co, 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, which will be on Friday the Nineteenth day of March inst., the undersigned Assignee will act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge, according to its terms.

A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.

Montreal, 5th March, 1869. du 55

Sale by Voluntary Licitation.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, to the last and highest bidder, on the Premises, on MONDAY, the Twenty-second day of March instant, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, the REAL ESTATE hereinafter described, depending of the *communaute de biens* which existed between the late Sr. JOSEPH LABELLE, in his lifetime Trader, of the City of Montreal, and DAME MARIE NANTEL, his wife, to wit:—

A LAND or EMPLACEMENT, situated in the St. Mary's Ward, in the City of Montreal, containing twenty-five feet in front by eighty feet in depth, the whole English measure, and more or less; bounded in front by Salaberry street, in rear by a street or passage of twenty feet in width, on one side to another street, and on the other side to a piece of ground belonging to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Montreal, or their representatives, with two houses, (one a two-story brick house) one being erected on said Salaberry street, and the other on the rear of said Land or Emplacement near the said street or passage, and other buildings thereon erected, the whole in fine order.

For the conditions of Sale, apply on the Premises to DAME (widow) JOSEPH LABELLE, No. 18 Salaberry Street; or to the undersigned Notaries, No. 5 Ste. Therese Street, the said conditions to be read and explained on the day of sale.

J. H. JOBIN, N.P.,
P. MATHIEU, N.P.,
L. A. DESROSIERS, N.P.

Montreal, 1st March, 1869. r m T 50

NOTICES.

CENTRE WARD

To P. M. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

MONTREAL.

WE, the undersigned Electors, understanding that a vacancy has occurred in the Representation of the CENTRE WARD by the resignation of COUNCILLOR HOLLAND, and having full confidence in your ability and integrity, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be Nominated as a Candidate to represent us in the CITY COUNCIL in his stead, and in the event of your doing so, we pledge you our votes and influence to secure your Election:—

Richard Holland,	Thos Mussen,
Henry Lyman,	V Hudon,
A Bernard,	Henry Thomas,
A McGibbon,	M Laframboise,
J B L Rolland,	P Lamothe,
Andrew Wilson,	P R Lafrenaye,
T Morland,	T Maxwell Bryson,
Thos Caverhill,	Jno Monk,
H Stephens,	J P Cleghorn,
B Gibb,	M H Seymour,
Geo W Warner,	M Doherty,
Nelson Davis,	Robt Anderson,
W Minchin,	Wm Darling,
J J Ascher,	Theo Lyman,
T Hodgson,	W McGibbon,
J Foulds,	John Kerry,
T Crathern,	M Gaharneau,
Geo Horne,	E Perault,
E Pickup,	H C Davis,
A Buchignani,	J J Dugdale, M D,
E Buchignani,	W Clendinning,
J H Nichols,	W Lyon,
G W Warren,	A Michaels,
C J Meeker,	H Sanders,
R Esdaile,	A Saunders,
A J Holland,	G A Perry,
R Graham,	A Schwab,
W Easton,	M Schwab,
T S Browne,	Geo McIver,
E Lyman Mills,	E Muir,
W McKenzie,	Jos Corlisle,
D A Ansell,	J Botterell,
G Deseve,	D Botterell,
H Mulholland,	T Brahadi,
Jno W Benson,	Jas Moore,
Geo Boucher,	Geo Moore,
Ed Gravel,	D A Harper,
John Street,	Jas Reid,
T W Boyd,	John P Kelly,
J M Dufresne,	Jno S Shearer,
Thos McGarity,	J H Mackedie,
J B McKercher,	Thos Aubin,
J E Davignon,	James Jack,
E G Mellor,	Wm Cowie,
Z D Laurier,	C F G Laviolette,
J T Raymore,	R Benny,
G A Gagnon,	W H Clare,
Phillip Henry,	D B Macpherson,
Oscar Turgeon,	Walter M Rice,
D T Irish,	G Macrae,
Robert W Boyd,	Thos S Scott,
Jas Morice,	Jas Scullion,
R Hendery,	L Armstrong,
R Jellyman,	J D Bennett,
Jno C Ford,	E M Lovelace,
Samuel Dick,	Ant O Brousseau,
P Gauthier,	J Lawson & Co,
L Verrais,	L J A Surveyor,
T Fahrland,	John Wood,
Thos G Rice,	Jos Rielle,
Thos Costen,	P D Browne,
W Lighthall,	John Watson,
R A Ramsay,	H W Ireland,
Hugh Brodie, jr,	E Muir,
R Beaufield,	H Corrigan,
J F Swanston,	J Benny,
T R Johnson,	Jno Ives,
R J Wickstead,	Jas Rose,
F A Quinn,	J Y Gilmour,
A Desjardin,	Thos Robertson,
Thos Yeoman,	Arch Laurie,
M Dempsey,	W Angus,
A Bruneite,	W A Lawrence,
J A Perkins, jr,	P Moretti,
Michael Ryan,	W Adams,
Richd Bolton,	T A Evans,
John Fraser,	T R Evans,
E H Rutterell,	W S Patterson,
Jas Banette,	J T Wilson,
Jas Price,	J A Pillow,
T R Marshall,	Randolph Hersey,
J D Pelletier,	Jno Kennedy,
J L Mareau,	J G Franchemontagne
G Kellert,	Louis Gauthier,
T B R Dufresne,	G T Meyrand,
Geo Maybank,	S E Dawson,
G Lafricain,	J S Dawson,
W Weir,	William Roberts,
W Robinson,	R Reinhold,
R MacKenzie,	C T Irish,
Chas A Marchand,	G B Burland,
W L Kinmond,	A Davidson Parker,
P Leighton Kinmond,	A Cross,
W Galt Hill,	P B Winning,
G L Rolland,	S St Onge,
Wm McGubbin,	L Francheere,
Andrew Hayes,	P Quinn,
J L Cassidy,	W Jacques,
J Kirkup,	Hector Lamontagne,
T Tiffin, jr,	Jos Doutre,
Henry Swain,	Gonzalve Doutre,
Jno Wilson,	G N Gauthier,
Walter Scott,	N Lamoureux,
H L Routh,	E Labelle,
G Smith,	A Girard,
D Smith,	Chas W Hagar,
W Laslett,	A Brodeur,
Thos Fraser,	Thos Bell,
John Jamieson,	Samuel Bell,
A Gilberton,	Wm Dangerfield,

To Messrs. Holland, Lyman, Bernard, McGibbon, &c., &c.

The numerously signed requisition that you have done me the honor to present is exceedingly gratifying, assuring me, as it does, of the confidence and support of such a large and influential number of the Electors of the Centre Ward, induces me to accept the nomination you so kindly proffer. In the event of being elected, I will endeavor, with attention and fidelity, to discharge my duty as your representative.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
P. M. CHRISTIE.

March 12. b 60

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES in the Province of Quebec intending to make application to the Parliament of Canada for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the House of Commons (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, in English and French, and also in a newspaper published in each language in the District affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

ALFRED TODD,
Chf. Clk. Committees and Private Bills,
H. of Commons.

Ottawa, 9th Feb., 1869. 36

OTTAWA, 16th February, 1869.

Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON,
Agent Provincial Insurance Company,
OTTAWA.

DEAR SIR,—I have to thank the Manager and Directors of the Provincial Insurance Company for the straightforward, satisfactory and prompt settlement of my claim for losses by the fire of the 20th January. This is the first of my claims for insurance that has been paid, though the heaviest, being $13,000.

Yours truly,
GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

February 19. 42

One Pound of Butter made from One Pint of Milk.

$25 PROFIT made by investing $1 for a bottle of the EXTRACT OF BUTTER PLANT, which, with six gallons of milk, will produce 50 lbs of prime fresh Butter. This inexpensive, excellent Butter, is now daily consumed from the tables of the first Hotels, Restaurants and private families in N. Y. City and elsewhere.

State, County and City Rights for Sale, offering to Capitalists rare opportunities for establishing a staple business, paying enormous profits. Agents wanted everywhere.

A bottle of the Extract, sufficient to make 50 lbs of Butter, with full directions for use, will be sent to any address on the receipt of $1.00.

The public are cautioned against all worthless imitations, sold under the name of "Butter Powders, Compounds," &c., as the EXTRACT OF BUTTER PLANT is prepared only by the

Economy Butter Co.,
Office 115 Liberty Street.
Factory 236 Greenwich Street,
N. Y. City.

January 16. 6m 13

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

Bankers and Brokers,

14 Wall Street, New York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold at market rates.

INTEREST allowed on deposits of GOLD or U. S. CURRENCY, subject to cheque on demand.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of STERLING EXCHANGE, BONDS, STOCKS and GOLD, on Commission.

February 25. (78) 47

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,

W. J. HAMILTON,
Proprietor,
AMHERST, N. S.

March 6. 6m 56

MEDICAL

TO PHYSICIANS!!

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1867.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark colour. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the colour of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favour it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 18 Years' Experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, for weakness arising from indiscretion.—The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, in affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odour, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

DR. KEYSER

Is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD

Dear Sir,—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about BUCHU, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts; and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Years of experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M.D.,
No 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

August 11, 1865.

A Case of Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Gravel.

FROM MORGAN, FEAZEL & CO., GLASGOW, Missouri, February 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD,

Dear Sir,—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys, and gravel when I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever; and, seeing your EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a COMPLETE CURE in a short time. I regard your EXTRACT BUCHU as decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours, respectfully,
EDWIN M. FEAZEL.

For further information, see *Journal of Pharmacy*;

Dr. Keyser's Letter, Dispensatory United States, &c.

Prof. Dewers' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia.

Remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N.Y.

☞ None are Genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

T. H. HELMBOLD.

January 11 2m Dwf 8

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Marriage of Italian Priests.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

NAPLES, Feb. 18.

An important cause came on for trial before the Court of Appeal yesterday. It was no less a question than that of the legality of the marriage of priests. In 1866 the Court of Appeal in Genoa declared it to be illegal for the civil officer to refuse to celebrate the marriage of a priest, but this is the first occasion on which such a question has been tried in Southern Italy. Its importance you will understand when I tell you that upwards of 40 priests are married in this city, of whom several were Jesuits and several monks. One was formerly rector of the Jesuit School in Naples; another is Professor Spaventa, brother of an ex-Minister. The case yesterday was that of Treglia, a young man engaged to marry Marianna Montefusco, but the father interfered on the ground of his being in sacred orders, and the Judges at Salerno forbade the officers of civil status to take any step in such marriage, and directed that the promise of marriage should be erased from the registers. Against this decision the Sposi appealed. The case excited immense interest, and the Court was densely crowded by intelligent young men, on whom the future of Italy must depend. I was indebted to that courtesy which I have received for many years for a seat on the bench, from which I was a witness of one of the most enthusiastic scenes I have ever witnessed. After the President had read the *relazione* of the case, the advocate for the appeal addressed the Court in a pungent speech, which frequently elicited such expressions as "Bene," "Benissimo," uttered as with one voice, and at times enthusiastic acclamations which it was impossible to suppress.

The advocate for the opposite party spoke at great disadvantage before such an audience:—

The Attorney-General then followed the advocate of the case in a speech. He argued that the civil code recognized all citizens as equal; and now that the grand principle of the separation of Church and State was established they could only regard the priest in his civil relations. Let Roman Catholics make their services as splendid as they liked, they should have the full protection of the law, but let them not attempt to interfere with the State. Marriage was honourable and of purely civil obligation, but if to this persons wished to add the priestly benediction they were at liberty to do so; it was an affair of private conscience, interesting and much to be recommended. As to the popular prejudice against the marriage of priests, that would die away when the people saw them respectable heads of families. The scenes which I witnessed during the delivery and at the conclusion of this speech exceed my power of description. Some kept their eyes on the Attorney-General as if they could have eaten him, while the acclamations were so frequent and fervid that it was difficult to follow the thread of the speech. At the end hats were lifted, vivas were shouted, and a universal clapping of hands ensued such as I have seen only in the enthusiastic audience of a theatre, and numbers came up to congratulate and thank the Attorney-General. What will be the judgment of the Court, it is impossible to say precisely, but, guided by the antecedents of the Judges, I have no hesitation in saying that the marriage of priests will receive the highest sanction of the law.

Mr. Peabody's Gifts to the Poor of London.

The original fund of £150,000, has been increased by rents and interest to the extent of £23,313, making the sum total at the end of December, 1868, £173,313 in land, buildings, and cash.

"During the year just ended a fourth range of buildings, known as Peabody-square, was erected, and contains 235 rooms, fully occupied by 389 individuals. There is a large list of applications for vacancies.

"The total population of all the buildings now completed is 1,971. These compose the families of working men, the nature of whose employments is given, comprising mechanics of all trades.

"The average wages earned by these working men are rather under 21s. a week. A few earn something more, and many less.

"The sanitary condition of the buildings shows an entire exemption from endemic diseases and from complaints incident to low and crowded localities. An unlimited supply of water and bath rooms, with playgrounds for the children have already produced a salutary effect, not only among the young, but perceptibly in the increased tidiness and cleanliness of the old.

"The trustees have possessed themselves of two other sites, and are devising plans for the erection of buildings.

"Under a second trust deed, Mr. Peabody placed in the hands of the trustees a further sum of £100,000, available in July.

"To this second trust Mr. Peabody, on the 5th of December, made a further donation of £100,000, comprised in a tract of land at Brixton, of about 15 acres, shares in the H. Bay stock, and cash £5,405 to complete the £100,000. This makes the amount of Mr. Peabody's gifts £350,000, and enables the trustees to carry out on a still more extensive scale the benevolent intentions of the donor.

"The cost of management during the year was £271.

"The most serious item in the out-goings is that for local taxes, amounting to £744 10s. 3d. per annum, a charge which is still increasing.

Clerks, Book-Keepers, and Working Men.

The condition of clerks and book-keepers in Glasgow and other large towns has frequently been discussed. It is generally admitted that the class is underpaid; and every now and then a cry of distress arises from the desk, which is the more pitiable because it seems without a remedy. The cause lies upon the surface. The occupation of the clerk or book-keeper is sadly overcrowded, and it is useless to think of improvement so long as it remains in that condition. Every vacancy advertised brings applications by the score, and every week is adding to the number. No other occupation followed by the male sex is subject to the same difficulties. It is always open to unlimited competition, and suffers accordingly. A youth newly from school, and proficient at writing and arithmetic, is quite capable of copying papers or keeping a set of simple books with very little instruction. The same boy going to learn any mechanical trade is nearly useless for a considerable time; consequently he has to serve a long apprenticeship. In these circumstances the occupation of the clerk or book-keeper is far more attractive for educated boys than the majority of trades. It is considered more genteel, more dignified, and more honourable. Gentlemen of all grades make use of the pen, and so it comes to be considered that a clerk vegetating on forty or fifty pounds a year is following the occupation of a gentleman. This may well be called "the pursuit of gentility under difficulties" but no amount of experience seems capable of dispelling the delusion. Parents, in different spheres of life, are much to blame for this. They foster ambitious ideas in the young mind, and point to a few remarkable instances where simple clerks have become highly-paid cashiers, managers, or book keepers in great establishments, and ultimately merchant princes.

This kind of teaching leads in countless cases to hopes deferred and grievous disappointment, but it tends to flood the clerk and book-keepers' occupation. Middle-class people, however pinched to make both ends meet, will not, as a rule, send their sons to learn an honest handicraft. The most respectable portion of the working classes are fired with the same ambition, and in too many instances follow the same tactics. They desire to see their children elevated in the social scale, and as the learned professions are not so easy of attainment they fall back upon the counting-house desk, and thus the evil is more and more intensified. No doubt the feelings which animate the parents in such cases are highly honourable, but they show a great want of judgment. It is no secret that the condition of a clerk on from forty to sixty pounds per annum is a life of hardship, dependence, and misery, when compared with the condition of a well paid mechanic. Forty pounds a year, when divided by 52, make exactly 15s per week—a rate of wages that able-bodied navvies would despise. The better paid class of mechanics earn from seventy to ninety pounds per annum, and they do not require to dress themselves in fine clothes or to appear every day in spotless linen. Ordinary clerks, on the other hard, may earn from £40 to £70 a year, but on this miserable salary they have to keep themselves "like gentlemen." How they manage in many cases, without the assistance of their parents, is a problem which we cannot solve. It seems evident, however, from the outcries, and the character of the correspondence which we receive, that the matter is not very easily managed. We are, therefore, inclined to think that working men would do well to teach their sons some respectable and well paid handicraft, and avoid the occupation of the quill driver as they would avoid the lay of the hand loom weaver.

Then arises the question—what can be done to improve the position of this useful class? We answer—nothing, so long as the present causes are at work. The occupation of the clerk is subject to the inexorable laws of supply and demand. The profession is greatly over crowded, and the inevitable result is keen competition, low salaries, and want of employment. No association is capable of remedying this evil, for it lies too deep to be reached by superficial remedies. A combination of clerks in Glasgow, set on foot with the view of forcing their employers to pay higher salaries, could only be matched by a combination of hand loom weavers against the use of machinery. The idea is positively ridiculous. And yet some of our correspondents propose an association like that of the miners, under the belief that union in their case would be followed by strength and prosperity. But they over look the fact that they want the main elements of unanimity. They are not paid a uniform rate of wages like working men, consequently their grievances depend on the scale of their salaries. The well paid and the rising men among them would take no part in such a combination, and although a strike should take place to morrow among the juniors and the underpaid their places could be filled up in a single day. It is ignorance and folly at the same time to denounce employers for paying clerks low salaries under circumstances. It is folly to expect that any business man will continue to pay seventy pounds a year for the discharge of duties which he can get done equally well for fifty. The truth is, that clerks and book keepers are poorly paid for the same reason that milliners, dressmakers, and bonnet makers are poorly paid. The latter trades are overcrowded because they are considered genteel, and because great numbers of young women are too proud to accept domestic service In like manner, the clerk's occupation is over crowded because too many youths prefer to handle the pen, and to live in mock gentility, rather than earn good wages by the hammer, the mallet, the plane, or the trowel. These are the main if not the sole causes of the troubles which afflict the race of clerks and book keepers, and so long as they remain in operation we cannot hope for a cure.—*Glasgow Herald.*

LIFE IN A CONVENT.

SAURIN V. STAR AND ANOTHER.

Feb. 15th.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—My acquaintance with Miss Saurin began in Baggot-street. She was then in the laundry. I don't know if she kept the books, &c. When she left Miss Mostyn——the sister of Sir Pierce Mostyn—succeeded to the same post. Whether their duties were or were not the same I don't know. In Baggot-street I often saw her crying; It struck me at the time it was frequent, and so as to be different from any one else.

The Solicitor-General—How often had you to stand at the door of the refectory and wait for her?—It was often.

How often?—I cannot say.

How often do you mean to say she returned from school half an hour late?—I could not tell you. She has been expelled from her order for these things, and we want to know how far there is foundation for them—I really could not say how often.

So often as to be a habit?—Yes.

As to speaking to the young women; did you speak to her about it at the time?—I am not sure that I did. When you say the priest saw the children in the street an hour too soon, did you speak to her?—Yes.

What did she say?—I cannot recollect.

You were not satisfied?—No. She had the school that day, I am sure.

You say the places she had to attend to were all slovenly and untidy?—Yes.

That was habitual?—Yes;

How came you to observe it?—I went in to see; I was mother assistant. speak to persons, as she had charge of the housekeeping?—I should not call that a breach of silence if she only said what was necessary; but she spoke a great deal more than necessary. She was always talking—all about the house, and in a loud voice sometimes. Did you ever speak loudly to a servant or lay sister?—Oh, I dare say I have.

And no great harm?—Perhaps not.

And may not Miss Saurin have done so without great harm?—She did so habitually.

Oh, your doing so was always allowable; in her it was never excusable?—She was always doing it; she was often found talking to the young women when she had no business to be so.

Was it habitual?—Yes. You say she had good boots?—The best in the convent.

Better than yours which she took?—In general.

At this particular time were not hers in holes?—I did not inspect them. Mine were quite new, and I wanted them myself.

You said that by the Canon Law it was forbidden to nuns to write letters without the knowledge and permission of their Superiors?—Yes.

In what books of Canon Law?—I would have brought them down if I had thought you would ask me.

Can you give me the name of any author on the Canon Law you have referred to?—St. Basil.

The great Eastern saint?—Yes.

In what book of his did you read it?—I cannot give the name; but I read it yesterday—that is, quoted from him.

In what language?—French, I don't read Latin.

Now, is it according to the Canon Law that a Superior should inflict these penances upon a sister?—What penances?

The duster, for instance?—Oh, quite. It is the duty of a Superior to impose penances in her discretion.

The taking of the ring; was authorised according to the Canon Law.

The Bishop's authority would not be necessary, then?—No, not at all.

You say that Miss Saurin would acknowledge her faults, did she do so with every appearance of sincerity?—Yes.

Did Mrs. Star receive her acknowledgments kindly?—Yes.

The witness went on to say that she had observed with pain that reflections were implied on Mrs. Star for matters as to which she herself was responsible; she meant as to taking away some of the books. The witness, being pressed, said she had seen Miss Saurin eat mutton as if she liked it. With regard to our written statements we were told to use "moderate language," and we endeavoured to do so.

The Solicitor-General—And your first sentence is "grossest falsehood, deceit, and trickery" Was that moderate?—It was the truth.

But "moderate?"—I don't say much of my moderation. When you spoke to her in the corridor, are there not "stations" there for the purpose of prayers?—Yes.

Might she not honestly have been seeking consolation in her trouble?—Certainly she might.

Give your reason for interrupting her and preventing her—I was unwilling that the novices should see her and know of her expulsion.

When she was in the bath-room she was mistress of her actions, except that now and then, when there was a novice in the corridor, she was told she had better not go out there, as we did not wish them to see her.

Could she go anywhere in the convent?—Not where the community were. She left her room nine or ten times a day.

Could she go alone?—No, a sister would go with her.

Everywhere?—Not exactly everywhere. We did it for our own preservation, lest she should throw pieces of writing out of the window, and so raise a disturbance.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Was there anything to prevent her from leaving the convent.

Witness.—Nothing; on the contrary, we should have been only too glad for her to go.

The Solicitor-General.—Might she go alone? No, we should have gone with her, some of us.

In a secular dress?—Yes.

Would not that be a great indignity?—Not if she deserved it. All punishments are indignities in a sense, but not if deserved.

Nothing further material was elicited in the cross-examination.

The Lord Chief Justice.—You have given your evidence admirably.

The next witness was Mrs. M'Owen, who gave evidence to a similar effect.

The Solicitor-General observed that he and his learned friend Mr. Mellish could truly say that this had been a very severe "exercise of poverty" for them. (Much laughter.) He meant in withdrawing them from all other business.

The Lord Chief Justice.—No doubt. Both of you are doing your duty nobly and admirably, and I shall derive the utmost assistance from your labours.

The case was then again adjourned, and there is a prospect of its being concluded on Saturday or Monday, for as the prolonged examinations go on it appears that many of the facts are not in dispute, and that others are comparatively immaterial, and it may be found possible to condense the rest of the evidence into the next two days.

When the evidence of this witness was concluded for the day the Lord Chief Justice was informed that it was not likely the trial could end before Thursday, the 18th, and suggested shortening the proceedings as much as possible.

TENTH DAY.

Sir J. D. Coleridge (Solicitor-General), Mr. Digby Seymour, and Mr. Wills were for the plaintiff; Mr. Hawkins for the defendants.

The third of the sisters called for the defence, Mrs. M'Owen (the local Superior at Clifford) was still under examination by Mr. C. Russell. —She stated that she continued to observe at Clifford constant derelictions of duty on the part of the plaintiff. Never observed any ill-will in Mrs. Star towards Miss Saurin. During 1863-64 had often to write to Mrs. Star, and on one occasion wrote, "I would rather beg my bread, than remain as Superior over her." In June, 1864, Miss Saurin was withdrawn to Hull, and we were than all happy at Clifford. The witness was particularly examined as to the incident of the book which it was represented the plaintiff had stolen. The witness said she missed it, and mentioned it to the Superior, and it was found in Miss Saurin's room. The witness negatived the plaintiff's charges of ill-usage as to diet, &c., and said she seemed very happy at Clifford. The witness also contradicted Miss Saurin as to menial work having been unduly imposed upon her. The work was fairly divided, and she herself did part of it. It was also untrue that she had ever given Miss Saurin any direction that she should stand at school hours. With regard to the news of her brothers's death, witness said, she gave it to Miss Saurin, and had prayers offered up that very evening for the repose of his soul, and a notice put up on the chapel doors desiring such prayers. The witness explained the incident of the visit to the tower, of which the plaintiff had made a minute in her tablets. Mr. Collins, it has been stated, is an elderly gentleman, and very much respected, and having the acquaintance of the nuns with the sanction of the Bishop, and he and his wife being on a visit, witness, Superior, accompanied them to the top of this tower to show them the full scenery.

The written statement of witness to the Bishop was then read containing the same charges as those made in the statements of the other witnesses.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—How came you to write the statement?—It was in consequence of a letter from Mrs. Star.

Have you got that letter?—No.

It was then elicited that it was probable one of the letters had been written by Miss Saurin to her sister, a Carmelite nun, when the plaintiff herself was, by seniority, the temporary Superior.

The Solicitor-General—Now, don't you think you ought to have told us that before?—She ought not to have written without permission.

She could not give herself permission—though the senior sister—in your absence?—No.

But you could give yourself permission to go out of bounds. Could she not give herself leave, to write to a sister nun?—No.

Did it make no difference that you were absent, and that she was senior sister?—I think not.

As to the unnecessary talking during school hours it was elicited from the witness that on those occasions she might not herself be near enough to hear what Miss Saurin was saying to the children, but she judged she was talking unnecesarily.

The Solicitor-General—Might it not have been about the sewing &c.?—No; the Children seemed so pleased. (A laugh.)

Pressed as to the charge against the plaintiff of her being late at spiritual exercise, &c, witness admitted that the plaintiff would say that it was owing to her not being able to get away in time for the classes; but the witness said she thought she could have got away.

But she had to see them all out ... she would have locked some in?—Yes.

Well, then, was she to sweep them out like so much dust?—Other sisters were more punctual.

Perhaps they were not so amiable?—I think she might have been more regular.

Now, as to the occasions when you say you saw the schools deserted; you say she made excuses?—That she had to go out for something.

And you did not believe them?—No;

Well, might not the excuse have been true? —not so often as it occurred.

The convent at Clifford; is it still going on? —No.

Why was that?—That is not a necessary part of this examination.

Asked as to breaches of obedience, the witness gave as an instance sending a child to a glazier's with a piece of broken glass, to have cut into little pieces for framing pious pictures. The offence was, said the witness, in not having asked permission; but on similar occasions she had obtained permission.

The Solicitor-General—Now, as to staying too long with visitors; were they not persons who came to the convent for instruction?—Yes. Not always

Another matter was the plaintiff's getting up early and going into the garden without permission, She said she was looking at the bird's nests. (Laughter.)

The Solicitor-General.—Were the birds externs?—(Much laughter.)

Another instance of plaintiff's disobedience was refusing to take a class when witness told her to take it; but witness could not deny that plaintiff might have said it was because she did not feel equal to it. The inspector of schools was there.

And are these the things to which you alluded when you said you had rather beg your bread from door to door than remain with the plaintiff?—Yes.

The next witness was Mrs. King, who gave evidence of a similar character. She recollected that at Baggot street plaintiff was fond of reading letters to servants and novices, and these letters often were to the disparagement of the convent and its Superiors. She remembered one from the plaintiff's Jesuit brother, in which he spoke of the Superiors as his sister's "tormentors, torturers, and tyrants."

Nothing material was elicited in cross-examination.

The next witness was another sister, Mrs. Nelligan, who gave evidence similar in its general character. This witness, however, gave evidence as to the children's dinners. They had complained of missing their dinners, and one day she found Miss Saurin with a little paper packet in which she said were parts of the children's dinners they had left. Witness knew it was not so, and she asked the children to whom the contents belonged, and the contents were claimed and consumed. This was in Miss Saurin's presence, and she looked confused. On another occasion witness said she saw Miss Saurin take from three of the children portions of their dinners. Miss Saurin was often violent. On one occasion the witness found a child crying. On asking the reason, the child said, "Sister has struck me." Miss Saurin looked displeased, and moved towards the child, witness, turning round, saw Miss Saurin strike the child. Miss Saurin denied it, but the child said, "You did, Sister, you did." Witness was quite certain she had seen Miss Saurin strike the child. The witness wrote to the Bishop to take Miss Saurin away.

The statement sent to the Bishop was read—to the same general effect as the statements of the other sisters.

At this point the case was adjourned.

Spring Fashions and Novelties.

(From Harper's Bazaar.)

The first importations of spring goods are percale dresses with two skirts. The French call them garden suits. They have a rustic look about them, and will be in vogue for morning wear in the country. There is an upper skirt of solid colours in pale neutral shape over the dress proper of broad stripes and checks. The underskirt is short and untrimmed; the overskirt is looped at the sides. 13 yards of the material are in each pattern. Warranted not to fade.

New French cambrics in unusually broad stripes are sold at 35c or 50c a yard. Wide stripes of solid colour, buff, pea-green or drab are separated by a wide ground, on which are pencil stripes of several colours in quaint combination. Purple, green and buff are together, blue and maroon with drab. Others have plaid stripes of bright colour, alternating with bands of quiet colour. A design familiar last season is mingled spots of colour in white, with a vine of trimming near the selvedge. These are very pretty, but as they are no longer new, the price is reduced to $3 50 for the dress pattern of 11 yards. The excellent Cocheco calicoes are in broad stripes, resembling French chintz in colour and design.

A number of elegant dresses just received from Paris illustrate the prevalent taste for the picturesque and antique. The Patti robe is fit for a tragedy queen, and a year ago would have been considered more appropriate for a fancy dress ball than a dinner party. It is of black Lyons velvet, richly embroidered with black. On the front breadth ... flowers in raised needle-work is ... by an intricate pattern in seed ... copies antique lace to perfection. ... and train are bordered with an elaborate lace design, and the entire back width is covered with embroidery. The diagram, showing the effect of the dress when made, represents a low corsage with a black lace drapery fastened to the shoulders, and falling low down on the train. Price, unmade, $350 A similar dress worn by a New York lady is also black velvet, but embroidered with colours.

The Corneille robe is lustreless black silk, as thick as the heaviest Antwerp fabric, yet softer, falling into the graceful folds of classic drapery. The embroidery is so abundant that it would be ornate were it not of the same dead black as the silk. The design covers the front width and train. Embroidered pieces for the corsage are arranged as bretelles.

The Maintenon robe, also of black silk, anticipates a fashion that rumour says will be in the spring. The wide flounce now worn at the edge of the skirt is to be placed above the knee. In this handsome dress the flounce is needle-worked to represent a lace border, and the edge of the skirt is ornamented with clusters of flowers exquisitely embroidered. The corsage is high and trimmed to define a Pompadour square. One hundred and ninety-five dollars is the price of the dress pattern.

The new Pompadour dresses for evening resemble rare paintings rather than the work of the loom. The grounds are glace, pale green, like sea foam, pearl colour, and a delicate flesh tint shot with white. On each width is a single large cluster of chine roses. The corsage and sleeves are of the solid ground with rose-vine trimmings. Price $150 the robe.

A novelty for full dress in half mourning is rich white gros grained striped with black satin. It is three fourths of a yard wide, worth $5 a yard. The appropriate trimming is black lace, headed by a marquis ruche of black satin. The ruche is a kind of puff formed by reversed plaits secured at both edges. It is now sold ready made

In thin goods the chameleon tarlatans, in which gilt or silver is blended with a colour, make pretty over-skirts and tunics for evening dresses. Sultan red with gilt, produces a beautiful effect, and green or blue with silver. These are seven-eighths of a yard wide at $2.50 a yard White grenadine striped with silver is $2. Blue or pink glace silks, with tunics of silver tulle looped by vines of silver leaves, describes the latest ball dresses. The fullness at the back of the tunic is caught up at the top of the low corsage to form the graceful Watteau drapery.

From Paris we get some descriptions of dresses of a very remarkable kind. For instance, at the second Tuilleries ball the Princess de Metternich wore a robe of light green tulle, covered with numerous frills of the same bordered with satin. On the top of her head, a diamond comb supporting the chignon, and a "parrot as green as an emerald on one side." On another occasion she wore a white tulle dress studded with gold stars, and at the top of the short sleeves were placed *two partridge wings!* about as appropriate to the remainder of the dress, one would suppose, as a sized side-saddle in her back hair, or a market basket full of greens hung on her back by way of panier would have been In contrast, the description from *Godey* of the exquisitely quiet and lady-like dress worn by Her Majesty on a late occasion, is really refreshing:—

The Empress was present at a meeting of a council of ministers held at St. Cloud. Her Majesty wore, on the occasion, an extremely thick *gros grain* silk dress, so thick and rich that it could easily have passed for leather, instead of silk. The colour was that known as "Carmelite;" the skirt was made with a long train. At the top of the wide sash, which was fringed and ornamented with gimp, there were several loops, made partly of satin and partly of *gros grain*. At the top of the sleeves there was a bow, in which a mixture of satin and *gros grain* was likewise introduced. Her Majesty's *toilette* ... large sailor collar of Venetian point, and upon the very close-fitting ... Venetian point.

And the *Herald* correspondent also describes a very beautiful and tasteful dress of Her Majesty at the Tuilleries ball:

The Empress's toilet was white satin covered with tulle, over which was a panier of striped Algerian tissue. Her ornaments were lovely cordons of variegated velvet pinks and carnations. Her jewels, rubies, and diamonds, her head-dress, lovely light curls mixed in bows of hair, with a branch of pinks behind and a diamond flower above her forehead.

Bows occupy a prominent part in a lady's toilet. Though one of the essentials, the utmost latitude is allowed in style and manufacture They are in every conceivable shape, and can be made of plain *gros grain* silk, of gay plaids and stripes, or of satin For the neck the most stylish are made of *gros grain* or of satin. The material must be three and a half or four inches wide.

Loops of satin ribbon, or satin loops lined with silk, depending from a satin bow, are very stylish. The Ribbon or satin should not be over two and a half inches wide. If of satin, the long ends of which there are generally three or four, must have an interlining or foundation, net.

Bows for looping up dresses are very elaborate, and sometimes take yards of ribbon. One composed of satin ribbon, about two inches wide, is pyramidal in form; thirty or forty small loops from the top, a bow composed of innumerable loops is placed at the bottom, or rather in the centre, for quite as many loops depend from this bow, the ribbon increasing in width towards the bottom. The loops are arranged on a stiff foundation.

In collars we have every style, from the plain linen to the most expensive lace. In linen, either the round sailor collar, or the narrow collar, with wide square ends, is the most in vogue. As high bodies are so frequently low, and rounded out in the neck, these collars are frequently set upon muslin chemisettes, which are generally plaited, though handsome sets, comprising collars and cuffs, are embroidered. In some cases the collars are made of muslin, embroidered and edged with Valenciennes lace

A pretty style of chemisette, to wear with a bodice which is cut very low in front, is made of muslin, which is open in front and edged with Valenciennes lace; a narrow insertion divides the lace from the muslin, through which narrow velvet or satin ribbon is run; the muslin is handsomely embroidered.

The Marie Antoinette fichu is losing favour. We could better afford to part with some other fashion; but we are consoled by the fact that its place will be supplied by the round cape. The new styles which have made their appearance are composed of Swiss muslin, Valenciennes inserting, and edging.

A stylish lace collar with chemisette is composed of narrow inserting, edged on both sides with deeply pointed or scolloped lace; narrow velvet may be run through the inserting. The chemisette is composed of puffs of lace, run up and down, with a double frill in the centre.

It has been frequently stated that cheap jewellery is no longer fashionable.—This may be doubted. The taste for display in all matters connected with the toilet is increasing, and so long as fashion demands different jewellery for different costumes, cheap jewellery will find its purchasers.

Shocking Condition of the American Barbarians on the Plains.

(From the New York Sun.)

The following amusing burlesques of the styles of journalism prevalent in the Far West were copied recently into an English paper, with severe comments upon the shocking condition of the American barbarians of the plains:—

"A little bit of romance has just transpired to relieve the monotony of our metropolitan life. Old Sam Cloggins, whom the editor of this paper has so often publicly thrashed, has returned from Mud Springs with a young wife. He is said to be very fond of her, and the way he came to get her was this:—Some time ago he courted her, but finding she was on the make, threw her off, after shooting her brother and two cousins. She vowed revenge, and promised to marry the first man who would horsewhip us. This Sam agreed to undertake, and she married him on that promise. We shall call on Sam to-morrow with our new shot gun, and present our congratulation in our usual form"—*Hangtown Gibbet.*

"A stranger, wearing a stove pipe hat and a boiled shirt, arrived in town yesterday, and put up at the Nugget House The boys are having a good time with that hat this morning. The funeral will take place at two o'clock. Dog Ranche is unhealthy for swells."—*Dog Ranche Weekly Howl.*

"A painful accident occurred in Frog Gulch yesterday, which has cast a wet blanket of gloom over a hitherto joyous, whisky-loving community. Dave Spigger—or as he was familiarly, called Murderer Dave—got drunk at his usual hour yesterday, and, as was his custom, took down his gun, and started after the fellow who went home with his girl the night before. He found him at breakfast with his wife and thirteen children. After killing them, he started out to return, but, being weary, stumbled and broke his leg. Dr. Bill found him in that condition, and having no waggon at hand to convey him to town, he shot him to put him out of misery Dave was dearly loved by all who knew him, and his loss is a Democratic gain. He never disagreed with any but Democrats, and would have materially reduced the vote of that party had he not been so untimely cut off."—*Siskiyou Kock Down.*

"A child of Whisky Ben had an altercation with the Methodist preacher over at Michigan Gully last Sunday, and ended the discussion by caving in his abolition head The boy has been presented with a new revolver by the Cumberland Presbyterians."—*Stars and Bars.*

"The scoundrel who tipped over our office last month will be hung to morrow, and no paper will be issued next day."—*Calaveras Shrieker.*

"Four babies who had been put into a cage at Hell Shaft, yesterday, while their mothers played a game of draw, climbed over the side. We did not learn who won the last pot."—*Nigger Hill Patriot.*

"There is a man in town who claims to be the man that murdered Sheriff White some months ago. We consider him an imposter, seeking admission into society above his level, and hope people will stop inviting him to their houses."—*Frog Spring Herald.*

St. Francis College, Richmond, P. Q.

WINTER COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES.

On Wednesday evening, the 3rd instant, the Lecture Room of the College was crowded to its utmost capacity to listen to an address from the Rev. Abraham de Sola, L.L.D., Professor of Hebrew, University of McGill College, Montreal, before the Alma Mater Society on "Art and Science among the ancient Hebrews," Lord Aylmer, President of the Society, in the chair.

The lecturer commenced by expressing his satisfaction at being enabled to respond to the flattering invitation of the Alma Mater Society of St. Francis.

He had come to speak to them on a subject which he thought would enlist their sympathies and command their attention, since it related to a people from whom had been received those sacred words on which the whole of the civilized world had based their highest hopes. It was not, however, in the aspect of conservators and depositaries of the Sacred Scriptures that he was about to regard the ancient Hebrews on this occasion, but as originators and promptors of some of the arts and sciences. He could not hope to exhibit all their efforts in that lecture which was properly but one of a course, still it might prove sufficient to introduce and recommend the subject for further investigation.

After some preliminary remarks the lecturer spoke of the Mosaic account of the cosmogony, demonstrating from this account that the revolution of the earth around the sun is clearly taught. In addition to a scientific demonstration of this point he quoted from ancient post-biblical Hebrew works, the Jerusalem and Babylonian Talmuds, the Zohar, &c. He showed that the astronomical system of Pythagoras, almost identical with the Copernican and modern Newtonian systems, was acquired by Pythagoras from the Hebrews 500 years before the Christian era. The origin of the human family, natural history and agriculture, the first system of government, shepherd life, the formation of communities, the building of cities, the origin and cultivation of music, &c., were next considered; after which the Rev. Dr. spoke of the influence on navigation and commerce exercised by the building of the Ark of Noah; and by a close analysis of the details of its measurement, proved it to be more than sufficient to contain all the creatures known to have been in it, and that no mathematician of the present day could assign the proportions of a vessel better accommodated to the purpose than the sacred historian had done. The building of the Tower of Babel, its influence on subsequent architecture, topics connected ... of estates, were the next knowledge of the Hebrews with the zodiac was denominated by a reference to the blessing of Jacob in a manner that seemed to claim the wrapt attention of the audience, as indeed, did all the subsequent portion of the lecture which was devoted to a consideration of the useful and industrial arts until the days of Solomon. The remarks of the learned lecturer were received with frequent and hearty applause, and occasionally with some merriment especially when he gave a catalogue of the articles of female adornment, in which the fairer portion of his audience, who mustered in great force, appeared to be greatly interested We cannot, however, attempt to report the latter part of the learned and interesting address. To do it justice it should appear *verbatim et literatim*. The lecturer concluded amidst the long and hearty applause of his delighted audience.

The President of the Society, Lord Aylmer, made some felicitous observations with reference to the lecturer's remark that the ancient Hebrews had acted in the true spirit of civilization, when they were so careful in providing for themselves excellent roads, and showed they appreciated that effectual promoter of national industry and wealth, prompt and economical locomotion. He had met the worthy doctor driving with a friend that afternoon, and did not doubt but that he was endeavouring to find out how *they* were situated in this respect.

The Rev. George Washington, B.A., of the Wesleyan Church, proposed in highly eulogistic terms a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his instructive and interesting address, which was seconded in appropriate remarks by the Rev. Prof. McKay of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and carried by acclamation.

Dr. de Sola rose to acknowledge the compliment paid him. He could not plead guilty of having obtained materials for his lecture from his drive that afternoon, as suggested by his Lordship; but in former years he had found the banks of their beauteous St. Francis very conducive to reflection, and that of the highest and gravest kind He had always been greatly interested in the Eastern Townships, and he had shown his interest to be not merely theoretical by the fact of his having acquired a holding in an adjoining township. Much as Richmond and Melbourne had improved since his last visit, he hoped they would exhibit yet further evidences of enterprise, and hoped that the recently agitated proposal to establish a manufactory of the extract of hemlock bark would be carried out. He highly valued the privilege of being called to speak within the walls of St. Francis College, which is affiliated to the University in which he had the honour to fill a chair, and after some very laudatory remarks as to the efforts made by its excellent and efficient Principal, Dr. Graham, in the cause of public and higher education of the Province, was glad to add his testimony to the fact that the alumni of St. Francis College always held high rank as graduates of McGill. (Long and continued applause)

Principal Graham then thanked the audience for their good attendance upon these public lectures, and congratulated them upon the rare treat which they had this evening enjoyed in hearing the admirable address just delivered by his learned and esteemed friend the Rev. Dr. de Sola, to whom his (the Principal's) own thanks also were due for his kind acceptance of his invitation to address them to night, and also for other valued and courteous favours. He then announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered by Lord Aylmer on "Borneo and Rajah Brooke," which subject he had no doubt would be of special interest from the fact that one of our citizens, Mr. W. Brooke, Advocate, is a near relative of the late Rajah of Sarawak. The succeeding lecture will be by Mr Robert Thompson, of Melbourne.

The following gentlemen have delivered lectures during the present Session before the Alma Mater Society on the subjects annexed. The lectures each evening are followed by discussions, recitations, readings and music by the students:—Lord Aylmer, "History of Peru;" Mr. W Dickson, "Mohammedanism;" Col. Lawrence "Some signs of the Times;" Mr. Thomas Mackie, "Agricultural Chemistry;" Mr. Long, "Canada;" Rev. George Washington, B.A., "Things seen and things unseen;" Mr. Maynard, "Manufacture of the extract of Hemlock Bark;" Rev. Henry Roe, M.A., "Transmission of the New Testament Scriptures till the invention of printing;" Dr. Mackie, "How and why we grow;" Rev. Prof. McKay, "The science of language."

On Friday evening, Feb. 12th, after the lecture, the members of the Society, through Dr. Graham, presented to Lord Aylmer a quarto copy of Dr. Worcester's Illustrated Dictionary, in token of their appreciation of his long and valued services as President. His Lordship graciously accepted the volume presented him, and said he would prize it very highly. He regretted his inability to do more for the Society whose exercises were of so much benefit to the young men He expressed his pleasure at the marked improvement made by them. He heartily thanked the Principal and the students for their kind appreciation of his services.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Vice-President, Mr. Mayor Hethrington, and also to the Secretary, Mr. Robinson, who was about to leave College to take charge of the Academy at St. Andrew's, P.Q.

The Cheap Railways.

When the Hamilton papers announced the other day that satisfactory arrangements had been concluded with the English Directors of the Great Western Railway, and that iron for the road from Guelph to Fergus had been purchased, they jumped at once to the conclusion that the Toronto, Grey and Bruce project was killed thereby, and began to boast accordingly. We can assure our contemporaries that they are too fast in their calculations. Very likely the arrangements made in England secure the construction of the road to Fergus. It would be too bad if the liberal subsidy given by the city of Hamilton could not, in some way, be made to secure that much. But the building of the twelve or fifteen miles of road from Guelph to Fergus, is not by any means fatal to the Toronto project.

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce scheme has had its difficulties to encounter, and may meet with further obstacles before its final success is brought about. But it will not be abandoned. It will be pressed by its promoters until it is accomplished. Within the past few days it has gained some ground. Recently we announced that the Councils of the Townships of Luther and Arthur had agreed to submit by-laws in aid of the Toronto road. Since that the Township of Mono has submitted a by-law granting $45,000 in aid of the railway to be voted on by the people on the 9th April, while the Township of Melancthon has agreed to submit a by-law for the same object, the voting to take place on the 10th. The feeling in the townships named in regard to the railway is much improved, and, we believe, there is little doubt that the by-laws will be sanctioned.

On the other road, too, the prospect is improving. The passage of the Brock by-law, by a vote of more than two to one, indicates a great advance within a few months. By laws will shortly be voted upon in Scarborough, Whitchurch, and Scott; and will, we have reason to hope, be carried. The prospect that the Toronto and Nipissing Company will soon get to work, and put the first part of their road under contract is excellent. It is reasonable to expect that all the municipalities from which aid can fairly be looked for, will give it within a few weeks, and then it will be the order to complete the financial arrangements of the company, and prepare to build the railway. The only chance of disappointment is in the possible defeat of the by-laws yet pending, and we do not look for that.

Those representatives of rival interests who are electioneering against the Toronto and Nipissing road, and disseminating legal opinions as to the validity of the bonds of the Provisional Directors, ought to be content to give up the contest. They have been beaten at the most important points, and can have little influence at those which remain to be contested. If by a careful framing of the questions submitted to a lawyer, a legal opinion can be got against the validity of the Director's bonds, amounts to very little—because able lawyers concur in saying that if the Company accepts the subsidies, the bonds given by the Provisional Directors will be binding. Besides, it will be found upon examination, if we are not mistaken, that in nearly every case the bond simply secures something which it will be the interest of the company to grant, and which will never be refused at the risk of a law suit. The noise about the bonds does not come from those who want the Railway, but from those who want to prevent its being built at all—from those who represent rival interests. They would act more wisely if they expended their energies and their eloquence in promoting their own enterprises.

GRANDEUR IN MODERATION.—The Ottawa *Citizen* wants official residences at Ottawa for the members of the Dominion Government It pleads not only on behalf of Ministers themselves, but also in the interest of members of Parliament who would, it is assumed, frequently be asked to Ministerial dinners, if Ministers were all furnished with fine residences at the public expense. But we are utterly astonished at the moderation of the *Citizen*, which, in calculating the expense of the official residences, proposes to have ten of them built and furnished for one hundred thousand dollars, or ten thousand dollars each. The Government has plenty of land to build them on, so that there would be no expense on that score Houses forty five feet deep with a frontage of fifty feet, and having suits of rooms twenty-feet wide on each side of the hall, would answer; and these, our contemporary says, could be built and furnished for ten thousand dollars each. Perhaps so. But if ten thousand dollars would build and furnish a house suitable for the Prime Minister of the Dominion and large enough to accommodate his dinner-parties, we must infer that the Dominion Prime Minister is a much humbler individual than the Governor of Ontario, the cost of whose residence, ... thousand ... is completed at ten ... organ is too modest ... dollars. Surely the Ottawa had better learn not in its demands. Ottawa assault opposition newspaper correspondents, before asking for more public buildings. —*Globe.*

... The business of loading the vessels with ice is being pushed with the utmost expedition, in view of the uncertainty of the duration of cold weather. Mr. Robert White, who has contracted to load the Arabia, Jessie Drummond and Bahama, has about twenty-five hands and several teams employed, and anticipates completing the whole of his engagements by the end of the week, the Arabia being very nearly already laden, and will probably be filled by this evening. The business is carried on with perfect system and regularity, and the expedition used enables the taking out of large quantities of ice daily. The teams run between the vessels and the ice field with uninterrupted speed, a very few moments being sufficient to load and discharge the ice from the sleighs. The ice appears in excellent condition, and varies in thickness from 20 to 30 inches.

Passengers per S S PRUSSIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, March 13, 1869:—Miss Malcolm, Portland; Mr Barr, St John NB; George W Young, Portland; Capt Seymour, Capt Huyshe, W Hook, John Charles, Montreal; Hon'ble Mr Cayley, Toronto; G L Stanwood, Portland.

ANNUAL REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE & COMMERCE

OF

MONTREAL,

FOR THE

YEAR 1868.

ASHES—General Review of Pots, Pearls, Stock on hand, Receipts, Deliveries in 1867 and 1868.

IRON AND HARDWARE—Pig Iron, Scotch Bar, Refined Bar Hoops, Sheet and Boiler Plates, Canada Plates, Tin Plates, Cut Nails, Heavy Hardware, and Shelf Hardware, Home Made Goods, &c., Imports, &c, &c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The Flour Market for 1868; Maize, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, Oatmeal, Cornmeal.

GROCERIES—Sugar Raw, with statement of Imports, Sales, Prices for the year Stock on hand, &c., &c., Sugar, Porto Rico, Cuba Refined—prices for 1868; Currants, Raisins, Bunch do, Prunes, Figs, Almonds, Nuts, Filberts, Walnuts, Bath Bricks, Blue, Bottles; Tea, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson &c., &c., with Stocks on hand, Imports Exports, &c.; Molasses, Mustard, Sago, Liquorice, Fruit, Indigo, Spices, Rice

DRY GOODS—Cottons, Bag and Cotton Warp, Linen Goods, Woollens, Flannels, Imports for two years.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES—Woollens, Cottons, Linens, &c., &c.

PROVISIONS—Flour, Receipts for 1867 and 1868; range of prices Cut Meats, Mess Pork, Prime Mess, Prime, Extra Prime, Beef, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Tallow.

FISH—General Review.

COAL—General Review.

OILS—General Review.

PAINTS—General Review.

FURS—General Review of the Trade, Mink Beaver, Foxes, Lynx, Fisher, Otter, Racoon, Badger.

BOOTS & SHOES—General Review.

DOMESTIC PAINTS—General Review.

DRUGS, &c.—Soda, Soda Ash, Sal-Soda Bi-Carbonate of Soda, Caustic, Baking Powder, Saltpetre, Alum, Madder.

SEED—General Review.

GLASS & GLASSWARE—General Review.

BANK STOCKS—Montreal, Bank B. N. A, People's, City, Ontario, Molsons Merchants', Toronto, Jacques Cartier, Gore, Quebec, Nationale, E. T Bank.

☞ This Review will be published in Pamphlet Form in a few days. Orders for copies to be sent to the "HERALD" Office.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1869.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Diocesan Missionary Meeting, in the Sunday School Room of Trinity Church, at 7.30 p.m.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY A. BOOKER.
Furniture, at 480 Lagauchetiere street, at ten a.m.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Furniture, at his rooms, at 10 a.m.

TEMPERATURE

In the Shade, by Standard Thermometer, observed by CHAS. HEARN, Optician, 242 and 244 Notre Dame Street.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
17.0	25.0	27.0

Recorded by Patent Register:—

Max.	Min.	Mean
31.0	12.0	21.05

March 13, 1869

News by Telegraph.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

Ocean Mail Service.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Seeley moved for a committee on Mail contracts to the United States. The Marquis of Hartington, P. M. G., said that the contract was completed by the late Government, and to break it would be a breach of faith. He added that the present service was satisfactory. Mr. Lowe deprecated, and Mr. Hunt supported the contract. The House divided, and the motion was adopted by the following vote for a committee: for 115, against 86.

Arrival.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 13.—The steamer Hammonia, from New York, has arrived.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

A Tale of the Sea.

SAVANNAH, March 13th.—The ship Nictoux, from Liverpool, reports that on the 23rd ult. she found an American-built brigantine at sea, water-logged, and completely wrecked. Two men, one white and the other black, both dead, were lashed to the main-top. No traces of the crew found.

Foreign Missions — Nominations.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Times' special says that among the nominations for prominent foreign missions that have been virtually decided upon, are the following: Major-Genl. Daniel E. Sickles, Minister to Mexico; Horace Rublee, of Wisconsin, Minister to Switzerland; Gen. Palmer, of New York, Minister to Sweden and Norway.

Information has been received that Hamilton Fish accepts the office of Secretary of State.

Alabama Claims.

Among the important subjects on which action will be taken by the Senate before its final adjournment is the treaty in reference to the Alabama claims, which is now on the table of that body. President Grant has already indicated his views on this question, and the treaty will of course be summarily rejected.

Recall of Reverdy Johnson.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's recall is but a mere question of time, and the new Minister to England will be authorized to present the views of the present Administration to the British Government in reference to the basis on which the claims may be to the United States satisfactorily settled.

SPECIAL MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

DOMINION TELEGRAMS.

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

THE WHITTAKER SHOOTING CASE.

QUEBEC, March 13.

The inquest was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning before a crowded audience.

Mr. DOYLE, clerk at Thomas Andrews, being sworn doth depose and say—The pistol which is here produced I have seen in Mr. Andrews' shop on the [illegible] soner on 1st March; I perceived that prisoner was rather awkward in handling the pistol and loading it; I showed him the way of loading it; I showed him the way of loading; I also sold him at the same time a box of ball cartridges adapted to the pistol; I identify this pistol as being one I sold to prisoner on that day; Prisoner had no cross questions to ask.

ARCHIBALD RICHARD HARENC, Lt.-Col. 53rd Regt.—I knew the deceased and know that he was shot and died a week afterwards; I was not present at the shooting and know nothing personally about the shooting.

Cross examined by prisoner—Was not the late Mr. Whittaker an officer in your regiment?

Answer—He was.

Question—Had you any interview with the deceased previous to his death respecting prisoner or any member of his family, and, if so, state what occurred?

Answer—The interview I had with the deceased had nothing at all to do with the shooting, inasmuch as the shooting had not then occurred.

ARTHUR BROOKING, Ensign, 53rd Regt.—I am aware that deceased received the wound of which he died on the 10th; was not present when he received this wound, and know nothing at all of any of the circumstances.

This closed the whole of the evidence concerning Whittaker's death. Several important questions relating to an interview the Chaloner family had with the Colonel and several other officers of the Regiment previous to the tragedy were put to Colonel Harenc by prisoner, but the Coroner overruled them. They will come up at the trial. The Coroner then addressed the Jury, stating the facts as already telegraphed.

The jurors retired at 12 o'clock to another room to arrange the verdict. The Court is crowded with people, all eager to hear the result. The officers of the Regiment are present, chiefly in uniform. Mr. Chaloner and his friends are watching the case with deep interest.

The Colonel and some of the officers of the 53rd Regt. are to be brought to task at the trial concerning some correspondence and conversation that has been going on here before the tragedy, concerning the people of the Dominion.

Opinion seems that Whittaker would have married Miss Chaloner had he not been interfered with by his *confreres*.

A Military Court of Inquiry into the general conduct of some of the officers of the 53rd is eagerly sought for, in order to bring up the whole affair.

At half-past two o'clock, the jury has just entered the Court and delivered the verdict. It is, "That Frederick Charles Whittaker died on the 10th instant from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by H. J. Chaloner."

QUEBEC, March 13.

The following written questions were put to Lt.-Col. Harencr, when in the witness box, by Mr. Hearn, Counsel for the prisoner:—To Lt.-Col. Harencr—Were you not acquainted with the late Ensign Whittaker? Were you acquainted with his handwriting and signature? Please look at the letter now exhibited; and state in whose handwriting it is? Please look at this other letter, and state who wrote it, and can you identify the Mr. Chaloner to whom it is addressed?

The Coroner decided that these questions were not pertinent to the case, and should not go to the Jury. He could only receive questions relating to the actual shooting.

The prisoner then read in a loud, clear, bold voice the following statement placed in his hands by his Counsel:—

To the Coroner—The questions which my Counsel has handed to you, at my request, will throw light upon the subject. The handwriting of the deceased and the handwriting of the witness in the box—I desire to prove when my trial may come on. The regiment may not be here, and I have not the means of securing their attendance, and I shall thus be deprived of important testimony. These letters, I again respectfully assert, should go to the jury.

The Coroner said he could not receive that statement.

The prisoner then submitted the following questions, which were allowed to be asked:—

Question—Was not the deceased an officer of your regiment?

Witness—Yes.

Question—Had you any interview with the deceased previous to his death respecting the prisoner or any member of his family; if so, relate what occurred?

Witness—I had an interview with the prisoner's father on the Saturday previous to Mr. Whittaker's death.

CORONER interrupting—Then your evidence cannot relate to the actual shooting and, therefore, we cannot receive it.

Witness—The interview had nothing at all to do with the shooting indirectly, inasmuch as the shooting had not occurred.

The prisoner then submitted the following question:

Question—Did you not say a few moments ago that you also had an interview with prisoner's father previous to your interview with the deceased.

The Coroner overruled this question.

The prisoner then read the following statement prepared by his counsel:—

Since I have been denied the same rights and privileges as were accorded to Bahin, the French Giant, to Mr. Ross of St. Troy notoriety and to those accused in the Montreal steamboat case, to enter upon my defence and to produce important testimony, I have nothing more to say but that I am not guilty. If I were allowed to enter upon my defence I would prove that I am not guilty.

Coroner—You are not now asked whether you are or are not guilty, I can have nothing to do with that statement.

Prisoner through his counsel submitted the following questions to Ensign Brooking at the close of his evidence.

Question—Were you not not aware that deceased had been paying his addresses to prisoner's sister, and that he and Miss Chaloner kept company?

The Coroner overruled this question.

Mr. HEARN said the same question had been put to the witness Porter yesterday.

The Coroner said Porter was a material witness, while the present witness knew nothing personally of the actual shooting.

The prisoner submitted the following questions:—Q. Have you read the evidence of Le Porter at this investigation? Had you any conversation with deceased relating to prisoner or to Miss Chaloner, spoken of by him in his deposition? If so, please relate the same. (The Coroner overruled this question.)

Almost as soon as the verdict of the Coroners Jury was rendered the prisoner was remanded to gaol on a warrant for murder issued by the Judge of Sessions. The warrant is founded on the positions establishing the shooting and cause of death, and under it the prisoner is held for further examination on Tuesday, when another investigation of the case will be commenced in the Police Court before Judge Doucet.

It appears that the Jury had agreed upon their verdict half an hour after they retired, but the Coroner refused to receive it as it was worded, and it was only under the advice of Chief Justice Doucet that it was afterwards accepted.

An absurd report from Montreal is published in one of our city papers, and reads as follows: "It is rumoured here that Ensign Whittaker's brother has threatened to shoot Chaloner if he is acquitted by the Coroner's jury." Whittaker's brother is an officer in the 60th Rifles in England, and was not on good terms with the deceased for many years.

Funeral of Ensign Whittaker.

Ensign Whittaker was buried this afternoon with military honours. Long before the hour announced for the funeral, the hill from the Citadel, the ramparts inside and outside of the St. Louis gate, and the roadside along the expected route of the cortege, was thronged with spectators. Shortly after two o'clock the funeral procession came to view, and passed St. Louis Gate in the following order;—The Undertaker, Mr. Rickaby; the Military Chaplain, Rev. C. Wetherall; the firing party, of one sergeant, one bugler, and 30 rank and file, under command of Ensign Brooking; the Band of the 53rd Regiment; Band of Royal Artillery—the Corpse—six Subalterns as pall-bearers. The coffin was borne on a gun-carriage drawn by four horses, with drivers of the Royal Artillery. It was covered with the Union Jack, and on the top were displayed the shako, sword, and sash of the deceased. Officers 53rd Regiment; Officers Rifle Brigade, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, and of the Staff, with Col. Bourchier, C.B., Commandant; Citizens, including Messrs. Doctors Sewell and Rowand, Major Taschereau, A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor, Brigade Major Lamontagne, Col. Reeve, Capt. Turnbull, Baron Falkenberg, Messrs. Forsyth, Burstall, Coker, Bellingham, M.P.P., Petry, Dr. Sewell, J. A. Petry and others; Soldiers of the 53rd Regt.; non-commissioned officers of the other Regiments in garrison and the military police. Like all military funerals this presented a most affecting spectacle, rendered the more so by the recollection of the untimely death which the deceased met. As the mournful procession wended its way through the walls of the fortification, the tops of which were crowded with spectators, the sight was truly impressive, the notes of the dead march played by the band and the measured tread of so many hundreds of mourners adding to the impressiveness of the occasion. The remains of Ensign Whittaker were interred in Mount Hermon Cemetery, and the customary three volleys fired over his grave.

Detention of Mails.

There has been no mails for four days.

Arrest of a Montreal Traveller.

A Montreal traveller is in difficulty here, his goods, amounting to $700, being seized by the Sheriff. A warrant for his arrest has been forwarded by some of the Montreal merchants. The clever traveller [illegible] been in some way connected with some of the la[illegible] absconding firms in Montreal, and has since been [illegible] on a large trade sale business in the surrounding Parishes, where he was met by the Sheriff's bailiff and a Montreal merchant yesterday.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, March 13.

Dominion Parliament to Meet on April 15.

A proclamation calling the Dominion Parliament together on 15th April, for the despatch of business.

Discount on American Invoices.

The discount on United States invoices for the week is 25 per cent.

Bank Statements.

Auditor Langton publishes a statement of Post Office account for February, shewing the balance in the hands of the Receiver-General to be $628,884, being $47,716 more than on 31st January. A statement is also published shewing the depositors' account in the Provincial Savings Bank of Halifax for the half-year ended 31st December last, giving the balance in hands of the Receiver-General as $699,885; also for January, on hand $701,849, and up to Feb. 20, $705,259.

Militia Appointments.

A large number of reserve militia appointments are gazetted for Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. Nova Scotia has only the appointment of Lt.-Col. Peter McKinnon of Antigonish, and Lt.-Col. C. H. Belcher of Halifax.

The Recent Incendiarism.

B. Bessam, whose grocery store was set on fire on Thursday night, has confessed that he prepared the pieces of wood and shavings. He left the Club about half-past ten where he was waiting and set the place on fire. Returning to the Rideau Club, where he remained till a sleigh arrived after the fire was discovered. His mother and family were living up-stairs and might have been burned to death but for the timely discovery of the fire. He states no one else was concerned with him in the matter.

New Patents.

Patents issued to residents of Montreal to January 1st, 1869:—Christian Pederson, an improved snow-shoe; Wm. Power, a new boiler cleaner; Onezime Deblois, a useful coal scuttle; Wm. Shelley, carriage wheel rim joint supporter; Edward Payne, composition feed for cattle; Otto Eugholm, a new and useful art of dressing and cutting mill stones; Wm. Houle, pattern for cutting out leather boots; Robt. F. Fairlie, new and useful improvement in railway locomotives to the carriage of goods and passengers; Francis A. Thain, improvements in the manufacture of albumen, with apparatus; Robert F. Fairlie, improvement in coupling railroad cars; Robert Spencer, a new composition for lubricating; James P. Craig, improvements in pianos; Jas. Foley, manufacture of paper from the wild rice plant; John Pickles, an art of solidifying barks for tanning; Otto Eugholm, a machine for preserving caught fish alive; Saml. Stillman Hall, a new bed-fastener; Mathurin Boudreau, a pattern for cutting out books; Otto Eugholm, improvements in copying presses.

Militia Appointments.

The Reserve Militia Regimental Division of Second Montreal Centre, No. 1 Company Division: To be Lieutenant, Robt. M. Horne, gentleman; to be Ensign, Henry A. Duclos, gentleman. No. 2 Company Division: To be Lieutenant, Hector Hebert, gentleman; to be Ensign, James Leslie Starnes, gentleman.

Post Office Saving's Bank.

The statement of the Post Office Saving's Bank account for the month of February, 1869: In the hands of the Receiver General, 31st February, $581,138.38; in the hands of the Receiver General, 28th February, 1869, $628,884.82.

Re-opening of the Railway.

With great exertion, the railroad has once more been cleared of snow so far as to put it in working order. The train which left Prescott yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, arrived at the station here at eight o'clock last night with passengers.

Obituary.

Mr. William Wade, Manager of the Ontario Bank died this morning of asthma.

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 12.

Political Gathering.

At the dinner to Messrs. Blake and McLeod, at Bowmanville, on Friday evening, about 600 persons were present. Messrs. Blake, McKellar and others spoke on political questions.

LATEST FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 12.

Parliamentary.

Accounts from Fredericton state that the debate on the Address still continues. The amendment proposed is tantamount to a want of confidence motion. It is supposed that a division will not take place before Tuesday.

Death of Mr. Cooke.

Mr. W. J. Cooke, M.P. for Richmond, N.S., died on Thursday last. Mr Cooke was only 29 years old, and was very highly respected and esteemed. There are now three vacancies in the Nova Scotia representation in the Dominion Parliament.

P. E. Island Legislature.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature is now in session. The expenditure last year exceeded the income, owing to the purchase of lands, &c. The Government propose establishing a Board of Works for the better formation and repair of roads throughout the Island. A report is also ordered upon the negotiations carried on with the United States Congressional Committee which visited the Island last Summer.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, March 12.

Election for Richmond.

The death of Mr. Cooke has been expected for a long time, and not a little interest has been excited concerning his successor in the representation of Richmond. Isaac Lonescomb, ex-Financial Secretary, will probably be a Repeal candidate.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

Latest Prices of Gold at New York

NEW YORK, March 13, Midnight.

Opening, 131¼. Closing, 131¼.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Gold dull and giddy. Money markets, as usual on Saturday, worn easy. Government continues active and strong.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

Election News.

LONDON, March 13.—The news to-day is meagre. Mr. Mialle, liberal, has been elected member of the House of Commons from Bradford, in place of Mr. Ripley.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Powell and Meany fought twenty-nine rounds in one hour and forty minutes this morning in Brooklyn for $300 a side. Powell was the winner.

Rawlins takes Possession of the War Office.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Rawlins to-day took formal charge of the War Office. Gen. Schofield, the late Secretary, was present and turned over the affairs of the department to the new Secretary.

Cuban News.

HAVANA, March 13.—The *Diario* argues against the confiscation of the property of the rebels.

The insurgent leaders propose concentrating their forces and establishing a seat of Government at Mayare, or some town in the jurisdiction of Santiago. Aid is expected from Yucatan and other places.

Advices from Neuvitas to the 9th instant have been received. The insurgent representatives in the Assembly of the Central Department have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery. All patriots, however, are to be indemnified for the loss of their slaves. The freedmen may become soldiers or remain in the country and cultivate the land.

An iron-clad, with Armstrong guns on board for the insurgents, had been sighted off Green Key, and the Spanish cruisers were sent in search of her. The Government refused to permit Cubans or Americans to leave the island.

Death of Ward Beecher's Mother.

NEW YORK March 13.—Mrs. Lydia Beecher, mother of Henry Ward Beecher, died in Brooklyn this morning aged 80.

A Negro Office Seeker, from Principle.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—General Butler to-day introduced to Secretary Boutwell a coloured man from New Orleans named Joubert, and recommended him for appointment as assessor of Internal Revenue in that city. Joubert said he did not desire the office from pecuniary considerations, but merely to test the disposition of the party in power as to the rights of his race.

LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.—A case lately decided in England before the Vice-Chancellor's Court brings out very strongly the responsibilities of Trustees, even after the lapse of years sufficient, it might be thought, to extinguish all liability. The trustees in the present case were appointed under a marriage settlement dated in 1816. In the settlement between J. T. Woodhouse and Clara Oppenheimer, Woodhouse and his father covenanted that they would pay to trustees within three years after the solemnization of the marriage the sum of £3,000, to be settled on the usual trusts for husband and wife, and after their death to the issue of the marriage. In the event of the money not being paid over it was to be secured by a mortgage of certain property. No steps were taken to enfore the covenant. Thirty years after the marriage the property in question was sold, Joseph Woodhouse, one of the [illegible] purchaser, J. T. Woodhouse, receiving the [illegible] Woodhouse, who had been left sole trustee, died, and in 1852 J. T. Woodhouse became bankrupt. Mrs. Joseph Woodhouse, the widow and executrix, was applied to by him to prove for the £3,000 under the bankruptcy, which she refused to do unless she received a release from all parties. She also declined to concur in the appointment of new trustees. A dividend of eleven shillings in the pound having been declared, new trustees were appointed, but too late to save any of the wreck, as the tender of proof was refused, not having been made within the proper time. The trustee's widow died in 1865, J. T. Woodhouse died in 1866, and his widow and children brought the action which has been decided in their favour, against the sons of Joseph Woodhouse for breach of trust. The Vice-Chancellor held that the obligations on the trustees was a continuing obligation. The covenant had been broken in the most open manner, and had been joined in by the trustee himself. The defences relied on were that there was no sufficient personal representative of Joseph Woodhouse before the Court, and that the length of time, and their own conduct had barred a remedy to the plaintiffs. Both of these were set aside. And it was held that the defendants being in possession of the assets of Joseph Woodhouse, their father, the trustee, were liable to the extent of these for the payment of the £3,000, without interest, from the death of J. T. Woodhouse, the tenant for life. On the face of it, the decision appears to involve a hardship upon innocent parties who had no concern in a breach of trust for which they have now been held liable after the lapse of no less than fifty-three years. It might have been thought that the action should have been brought at an earlier date than 1866, when it was actually instituted. But in reality they had no claim till then, as that did not arise till the death of the tenant for life. In this case, too, the defendants were perfectly aware of the position of affairs from 1852, when the bankruptcy took place, and it was by the action of the executrix in insisting upon claims clearly inadmissible that more than half of the £3,000 was lost, which might have gone to reduce the liability of the representatives of the trustee. Setting aside the peculiar circumstances of this particular case, the decision that the liability of trustees under a marriage settlement is continuous and can be enforced against the heirs to the extent of the property administered to, is one that should teach the utmost caution on the part of those who undertake such a trust to see that its provisions are fully complied with. The duties of a trustee are often troublesome enough, and the liabilities are not unfrequently regarded as of little consequence. The present is only another instance of the danger run, even by professional men,—which Mr. Joseph Woodhouse was, being described as a Solicitor,—in consequence of regarding a trusteeship as a merely honorary office, one of no emolument, and the duties of which are, therefore, of little moment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bankruptcy Law.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

March 13, 1869.

Sir,—Mr. John Whyte, Official Assignee, with questionable good taste, comes forward, in a letter in yesterday's *Herald*, to instruct the merchants of Montreal as to the advantages and beneficial effects conferred on them by the Insolvent Act, which he evidently thinks is not understood or duly appreciated by the merchants and bankers, who, with singular unanimity, are now petitioning for its repeal. After demonstrating, at all events to his own satisfaction, how ill qualified your correspondent, "Another Merchant," is to form a correct opinion on the subject, he proceeds to lay before your readers his own high qualifications for the self-imposed duty which he has undertaken to perform on behalf of the merchants. And in order that what he has to say in defence of the law may have its due weight, he is quite eloquent in repudiating the base idea, that he can possibly be prompted by other than the most unselfish and disinterested of motives, declaring that the Insolvent act has never yielded him, as an official assignee, anything more than a "moderate subsistence"—which be it remarked—is rather an indefinite phrase wherewith to guage the actual amount of any man's income, but let that pass. Mr. Whyte then goes on to state that his great experience enables him to affirm "that no creditor has suffered from the Insolvent act to a greater degree than he would "have suffered had there been no Insolvent "act." How he can tell what would have been the sufferings and losses of our Merchants and Bankers during the last five years had there been no Insolvent Law, I am at a loss to discover, except by comparing the results of his own experience as a Merchant, previous to the enactment of the Insolvent law, with the experience he has gained while acting in his capacity of official assignee. The precise value of any opinion formed without basis, will of course be properly estimated by those whom Mr. Whyte designs to instruct. Having some experience of the merchants of Montreal, and having found them generally able to tell "upon what side their bread was buttered," I confess my preference for the opinion they seem to have almost unanimously arrived at respecting the Insolvent Act, to that of Mr. Whytes, notwithstanding his great experience both as a merchant and official assignee. There can be no question I think, and I speak from some personal experience, that the law, as it now stands, operates as an incentive to bankruptcy, and it seems to me to be almost an impossibility to frame a special Act, which will not have that effect to a greater or less degree. I would, therefore, favour the abrogation of all special legislation on the subject of bankruptcy, and endeavour so to amend the common law—that debts could be collected at the least possible expense and without undue delay, and that the estate of an insolvent debtor should be put under full control of the majority of the creditors for them to deal with it as they saw fit, and that they should be free to appoint any one they might consider qualified to take charge of the Estate. In this way the enormous expense attending the administration of the present law would be saved to the Estate. There being no bankrupt court and no official assignees scattered over the whole country, as at present circulating among the weary and heavy laden, the "glad tidings" of the new gospel of freedom of which they are the apostles, the collateral evils pertaining to all bankrupt Acts, even the most perfect, and which, under our present law, is rapidly demoralising the whole retail trade of the country—would be done away with—and this, of itself, would be an enormous gain. I hope, therefore, that the merchants will persevere in their efforts until they have accomplished their object.

Let me add as to this question of moderate subsistence, about which we hear a good deal from interested parties, that some two years ago as I have been informed, the Board of Trade passed a resolution calling for a statement from the various Official Assignes under their control of all the Estates that had been placed in their hands since the law came into force, showing what disposal had been made of it the amount of the disbursement of each Estate together with the amount they had received as remuneration for their services, with the view of arriving at something like a correct idea of the cost of winding up, or otherwise settling estates under the new Law. I believe these returns were sent in, but some of them so manifestly "cooked," as to be perfectly useless for the purpose for which they were asked. This was a good opportunity of showing what a "moderate subsistence," meant; and it was to be together that it was not more generally embraced. In conclusion, let me say that I think this question should best be discussed by merchants themselves, without the help of Official Assignees.

STILL ANOTHER MERCHANT.

Shooting Match.

THE 60TH VS. GARRISON ARTILLERY.

On Saturday afternoon, a shooting match took place at the butts, Point St. Charles, between ten men of the 60th Regiment and a like number of the Garrison Artillery. The day was not one of the best for shooting, but some very fair scores were made. The match resulted in the Garrison Artillery coming off victors by one point. Below we give the scores:

GARRISON ARTILLERY.	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Gunner Arnold	15	12	11	6	44
Do Morrison	18	17	15	11	61
Corporal Orr	12	14	13	13	52
Gunner Brazeau	16	14	14	14	58
Do Ryan	15	11	4	2	32
Do Wynne	18	16	16	11	61
Sergt. Blackhall	9	12	13	2	36
Do Herbert	14	10	16	13	53
Gunner Pepoll	15	14	14	9	52
Sergt. Beers	18	15	16	12	61
					510
60TH RIFLES.					
Captain Worsley	17	9	18	10	54
Qr.-Mas. Toole	15	10	10	4	39
Ct. Oliver	14	15	19	13	61
A. S. M. [illegible] Kelly	13	16	6	2	37
[illegible]	18	14	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col.-Sergt. Tolnton	18	12	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt. Inwood	17	9	14	13	53
Do Bowler	16	10	14	8	48
Col.-Sergt. Morrish	19	18	16	7	60
					509

Majority for Garrison Artillery...... 1

Snow Shoeing.

The races under the auspices of the High School Snowshoe Club came off on Saturday afternoon upon the Garrison Cricket Ground. A large number of persons assembled to see the running; and some very good time was made. The mile race (open) was won by Harper in good style in 6 minutes 12 seconds; Robinson second, Jones third. The half mile open race proved a win for Rose in 3 minutes 58 seconds; Jones an excellent second. In the quarter mile race in heats, the first was won by Armstrong, Bouthillier second. In the second James came in first, Armstrong second, Bouthillier third. On this Armstrong protested the race on the ground that in the preceding heat James had been distanced, but no distance post having been designated by any one the judges declared the heat to be James'. Armstrong on this declined to run again. James took the third heat, Bouthillier second. The mile club race was won by Kay, senior; the 100 yards dash by Cowan. The hurdle race fell a prey to Fleet, and the Claxton medal to Lindsay. Lindsay was also sufficiently fortunate to secure the prize for the Boys' race under 12 years of age. The quarter mile club race was won by Kay, junior.

CITY ITEMS.

—The United Board of Out Door Relief acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—Hon. L. H Holton, $20; M, $10; Mr. C. per Mr. Corse, $20; Mr. Prince (2nd donation,) $10; A Friend, half chest tea and three bundles fish; A Friend, a bundle clothing.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Three newsboys were brought up on a charge of fighting in St. James street one of them was fined 25c and the others cautioned and discharged. Alice Donahoe at her own request was sent down for two months. Patrick Scanlon, Narcisse Laverdure, James Montgomery and Jean Charette were fined each for offences against the statute. There were 16 cases in all.

Number fo persons tried before the Recorder's Court during the week ending 13th March, 127.

INDUSTRIAL ROOMS BAZAAR.—We again call the attention of the public to the Industrial Rooms Bazaar to be held in the Mechanic's Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday the 16th and 17th instant. The bands of the different Regiments stationed in the city will be in attendance in the afternoon and evening of each day and perform fine selections from the great *maestros*. It is to be hoped that the Bazaar may be visited by as many persons as can possibly make it convenient to attend. Admission to the room is only 12½c, and let alone the object of the bazaar, a sight of the display of goods will be worth more than the price of admission.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—The steam pumps continue working with a pressure of 53 pounds, pumping at the rate of 3½ million gallons to levels above Sherbrooke street. The further services of the puncheons are for the present dispensed with, except a few far out of the way levels. The repairs to the damaged main cannot be done, probably before to-day.

BREAKFAST—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." T ddr 235

—List of passengers per S.S. "Peruvian," from Liverpool, 25th February:—Ensign Lovell, Mr. Thibaudeau, Mr. Samuels, D. Simms, Mr. Bouchard, Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Barlow, James Hardman, Alex. Robertson, J. Brock, R. French, J. Murphy, J. Burnett, Mr. Giguere, Wm. Hobbs, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Steel, jun.; Mr. Ayr, W. P. Boivie, R. Simpson, Mr. Beaumont, H. Reif, J. McMullen, R. Montgomerie, Captain Given, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lane, J.L. Whyte, Wm. Stewart,—30, cabin and 186 steerage passengers.

Commencing on Monday next, and following afternoons and evenings, John J. Arnton will sell without reserve the Hardware Stock-in-Trade of Geo. Hagar, Esq. The catalogue comprises 50 foolscap pages. The Trade, Jobbers, Builders, Stationers and others will find goods suited to their several businesses.

TO THE CITIZENS of MONTREAL

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

The above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, endorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travellers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable Druggists and Country Merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver St., New York
SOLE MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER,
ESTABLISHED IN 1828
ALEX. McGIBBON, SOLE AGENT,
69 Great St. James Street,
Montreal.
January 13. 3m mwf 10

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP.

A peculiar characteristic of Fellows' Compound Syrup is its power of decomposing the food in the stomach, rendering digestion and assimilation more perfect. This partly accounts for the rapidity with which patients take on flesh while using the article.

Diseases such as Consumption, Bronchitis, Debility from Typhoid and other low Fevers, from excessive grief, study, or close confinement, and prostration of the vital powers, yield to Fellows' Compound Syrup sooner than any remedy ever before discovered.

The muscles of the stomach are strengthened, digestion becomes complete, the absorbant vessels take up nutrition, the blood becomes vitalized and pure—the nervous system vigorous, and the thin, pale or sallow complexioned become plump and hearty, and regain the ruddy tint of health.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle, or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist,
St. John, N.B.
FRANCIS CUNDILL & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
du-DSW 56 Montreal

Do not let Your Prejudice Stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity [illegible] mother, and health to the child 25 cents a bottle.

Offices, 215 Fulton Street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. [r DSW 62]

COUGHS.—As a Soothing Pectoral, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are advantageously employed to alleviate, Coughs, Hoarseness and Bronchial affections. Those exposed to sudden changes of weather should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough. r DSW 62

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—One of the great merits of these Pills is that they are specifics, for such an immense variety of internal diseases. They inevitably do good in all cases where the digestive organs and the liver are affected. No dyspeptic, no bilious sufferer ever took them without being benefited. They have been a standing and triumphant proof for half a century, that mineral medicines are not needed either as purgatives, alteratives or restoratives. Sold by all Druggists. r DSW 62

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainment ever aimed at by man; and BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary consumption as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the [illegible] soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS, which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medecine dealers at 25 cents per box. r DSW 62

TRADE & COMMERCE.

HERALD OFFICE,
SATURDAY, March 13, 1869.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—For week ending March 12: $49,944.54.

FINANCIAL.—The movements in Stock and Exchange were light and unimportant, and prices remain much as quoted yesterday.

CURRANTS.—A cargo of currants are expected here after the opening of navigation for Messrs. Sinclair, Jack & Co., who will be prepared to show samples about 1st April. See advertisement elsewhere.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 13.

A private telegram from Havana to-day says the slaves are joining the insurgents fast, and a large advance in sugar is expected.

Latest Chicago Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, March 13.

Flour steady at $4.50 @ $4.87½ for Super.; $5 @ $6 for Spring Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 $1.11½ @ $1.12; No. 2 $1.08½ @ $1.08¾; No. 3 98c @ $1; rejected 91c. Corn dull and declined ½c; No. 2 57½c; sales at 52c; sellers last half of April 51½c. Rye quiet; No. 1 $1.15 @ $1.16. Barley neglected and nominal. Seeds dull at $2.75 @ $3.15 for Timothy; $2.50 for Flax. Highwines nothing doing. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs quiet at $11.75 @ $12.50.

Receipts—10,000 brls flour; 40,000 bushels wheat; 52,000 do corn; 20,000 do oats; 4,500 1,700 hogs.

Shipments—7,000 bbls flour, 13,000 bushels wheat, 24,000 do corn, 3,200 do rye, 2,200 do barley, 3000 hogs.

New York Markets by Telegraph.

March 13.

Cotton steady at 28½c.

Flour dull and heavy; receipts 4,300 brls sales 4,400 brls, at $5.30 @ $5.95 for Super State and Western; $6.00 @ $6.55 for common to choice Extra State; $6.00 @ $6.85 for common to choice Extra Western.

Rye Flour quiet.

Wheat dull; receipts 2,900 bush; sales 37,000 bush.

Rye quiet.

Corn dull; receipts 900 bushels; sales 37,000 bushels at 90c @ 91c for new mixed Western.

Barley quiet.

Oats dull and nominal; sales at 73½c @ 74c for Western in store; 76½c for do afloat.

Pork heavy at $31.00 @ $31½ for New Mess, and $30.75 @ $31.00 for Old Mess.

Lard unsettled at 17½c @ 18½c for steam, and 18½c @ 19c for kettle rendered.

Latest English Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, March 13, p.m.—Bonds firmer at 83½. Erie, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, March 13, p.m.—Cotton, Uplands 12d. Red Western Wheat, 8s 8d. Peas, 41s; Lard, 75s. Other articles unchanged.

FRANKFORT, March 13.—Bonds quiet at 87½.

PARIS, March 13th.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 70f. 95c.

LONDON, March 13.—Tallow active at 47s 3d.

ANTWERP, March 13th.—Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Corn Exchange Daily Report.

MONTREAL, March 13, 1869.

FLOUR ⅌ brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra none; Extra nominal, $5.00 @ $5.20; Fancy $4.75 @ $4.85; Supers from Canada Wheat nominal, $0.00 @ $0.00; Strong Supers from Canada Wheat $4.80 @ $4.85; Superfines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal) nominal, $0.00 @ 0.00; City brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat) nominal, $0.00 @ $0.00; Canada Superfine No. 2 $4.25 @ $4.30; Fine, $3.80 @ $4.00; Middlings $3.60 @ $3.80; Pollards nominal; U. C. Bag Flour $2.20 @ $2.25 per 100 lbs; City-brands nominal. The Flour market remains nominally as last quoted, but without any transactions worth noting,—the decline in the English markets adding to previous dullness.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Nominal at $6.00 @ $6.20, according to quality.

WHEAT, ⅌ bushel of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring $1.09 @ $1.10 nominal; Red Winter nominal; No. 2 Chicago Spring nominal.

PEASE, ⅌ 60 lbs.—Purely nominal at 90c @ 92c.

CORN, ⅌ 56 lbs.—Nominal; Mixed Western 80c. @ 82½c in store.

OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—May be nominally quoted at 46c.

BARLEY, ⅌ 48 lbs—Quiet and nominal, $1.20 @ $1.25 for ordinary.

RYE, ⅌ 56 lbs.—Nominal at 75c @ 80c.

BUTTER, per lb.—Market quiet; good to choice Western 22c @ 24c.

CHEESE, ⅌ lb.—Firm; —14c @ 14½c.

LARD, per lb—Quiet at 16½c. @ 17c.

PORK, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Firm; Mess $27.75 @ $28.00; Thin Mess $24.50 @ $25.00.

ASHES, ⅌ 100 lbs.—Dull; First Pots $5.50 @ $5.52½ according to tares; Seconds, $4.75 @ $4.80; Thirds, $4.25 @ $0.00. Latest sales of Pearls at $5.55 @ $5.60 for Firsts.

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

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—No. 1 Wheat opened panicky, and closes quiet and firm, at $1.10½ in store; No. 2 Wheat do, at $1.05½ @ $1.05¾ in store; receipts 6,000 bush; shipments 2,000 bush. Flour dull and nominal. Mess Pork firm; $30.50.

CHICAGO, March 13.—No. 2 Wheat better at $1.09 in store; receipts 40,000 bushels; shipments 13,000 bushels. Corn active at 53c in store; opened panicky at 52c; receipts 54,000 bush; shipments 24,000 bush. Mess Pork steady at $31.00.

Financial. March 13.

10 o'clock—Gold	131¼	Exchange	8
11 do do	131¼	do	8

Arrivals of Produce by G. T. Railway during past 24 hours.

March 14.

No receipts.

Wheat, bush	..	Flour, barrels	..
Pease, do	..	Ashes, do	..
Beef, brls and tcs.	..	Pork, do	..
High Wines, puns	..	Leather, rolls	..
Hams, hhds	..	Butter, kegs	..
Lard, brls	..	Cheese, bxs	..
Whiskey, csks	..	Tobacco, hhds	..
Corn, bush	..	Hides	..
Petroleum, do	..	Oatmeal, brls	..
Tallow, do	..	Barley, bush	..
Oats, bus	..	Dressed Hogs	..
Flax Seed	..	Rye	..
Hops, bales	..	Bacon	..

DAILY STOCK REPORT.

MONTREAL, Saturday, March 13, 1869.

PAID.	SHARES	STOCKS.	PRICES	SALES AT.	DIV LAST 6 MOS.	DIV DUE.
all	$200	Bank of Montreal	140¼ @ 141	140¼	5 per cent.	1st June.
all	£50 stg	Bank of B. N. America	104½ @ 105¼	....	3 per cent.	4th July.
all	$80	City Bank	103¼ @ 103¾	103¼	4 per cent.	1st June.
all	50	People's Bank	108 @ 109	....	4 per cent.	1st Sept.
all	40	Ontario Bank	99½ @ 100	100	4 per cent.	1st June.
all	50	Molsons Bank	113½	....	4 per cent.	1st April.
all	100	Merchants' Bank of Can	108¼ @ 109¼	108¾	4 per cent.	1st July.
all	100	Bank of Toronto	120½ @ 122½	....	4 per cent.	1st July.
all	50	Bank Jacques-Cartier	109 @ 109¾	109½	4 per cent.	1st June
all	40	Gore Bank	41 @ 4.	....	3½ per cent.	1st July
all	100	Quebec Bank	100	....	4 per cent.	1st June
all	50	Banque Nationale	107¼	....	4 per cent.	1st May.
all	100	Eastern Townships	98 @ 99½	....	4 per cent.	1st July.
all	50	Union Bank of L Cana.	104½	....	4 per cent.	1st July
50 p c	50	Mechanics' Bank	95½ @ 100	....	4 per cent.	1st May.
70 p c	100	Royal Canadian Bank	80 @ 82½	....	4 per cent.	1st July
90 p c	50	Canadian Bank of Com.	102 @ 103¼	....	4 per cent.	1st July.
all	$20¼ stg.	Great Western R.R.	....	....	per cent. per an	......
all	$200	Champ. & St. Law. R.R.	10 @ 11	....	None	
all	200	Do 10 per cent pref.	80	....	5 per cent.	1st April.
all	40	Montreal Telegraph Co.	132¼ @ 133	....	5 per cent.	8th July.
all	100	Richelieu Navigat'n Co.	107¼ @ 109	....	5 per cent.	5th August
all	100	Canadian Navigat'n Co.	100 @ 101	101		
all	50	City Pass. R. R. Co'y.	111¼ @ 112¼	111	5 per cent.	10th April.
all	40	City Gas Company	Books closed	....	4 per cent.	15th March.
all	400	Merchants' Exchange	95 @ 100	....	3½ per cent.	16th May.

STOCKS AND DEBENTURES.	PRICES	SALES AT
Huron Copper Bay Co.	32½ @ 40c ps	....
Grand Trunk R. R.	....	....
Montreal Mining Co.	$3.15 @ $3.20 p	$3.20
Dominion Stock	105¼	....
Canad 6 per cent cy., due 1872	102	....
Do 6 per cent stg	102¼	....
Do 5 per cent cy	92¼ @ 95	....
Do 5 per cent stg	92½ @ 94¼	....
Montreal Corporation 6 per cent	96 @ 96½	....
Do Water Works do	96¼	....
Do Corporation Stock 7 per cent	109 @ 110	....
Do Harbour 8 per cent	....	....
Do do 7 do	....	....
Do do 6½ do	....	....
Do do 5½ do	....	....
Quebec do 8 do	102 @ 103	....
Do do 7 do	....	....
Do Corp. 7 do	....	....
Ch. & L. L. Stg. 1st mo. 6 p. c. due 1882	68 @ 70	....
EXCHANGE.		
Bank, r Bank endorsed 60 days sight	....	109 @ 109½
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	....	108 @ 108½
Bank ¼ demand on New York	....	23 @ 23¼ dis
Bank old Drafts	....	Par @ ¼ prm
Gold ¼te in New York at noon	....	131¼
Sterling Exchange in New York	....	109

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

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

Opening and Closing Quotations of Stock in New York.

New York, March 13—4.30 P.M.

	Opening	Closing.
Gold	131¼	131¼
Pacific Mail	99¾	99½
Telegraph	38¾	38¾
New York Central	159¾	160½
Erie	....	36¾
Reading	91¼	91½
M. S.	97¾	97½
C. & P.	89¾	89¾
C & Tol.	....	106½
Rock	128	128¼
North Western	81¼	82¼
pfd	91¼	91¼
Wayne	118¼	119
Quicksilver	24¼	....
5-20s of '62	120	....
Milwaukee & St. Paul	..	..
Sterling Exchange	108¼	..

IMPORTS.

Per s s Peruvian, Ballantine, from Liverpool 25th February:—Crathern&C 1 pkge; A Jeffrey 1 do; T Mussen 7 do; A A Murphy 3 do; H &H Merrill 12 do; R M Wanzer&co 1 do; W B Baldwin 1 do; J Robertson 61 do; W Ramsay 52 do; J Boyd&co 305 do; Reford&D 70 do; J Campbell&co 1 do; order 3 do; E LeMesurier 14 do; Lt-Col Casault 1 do; Adams & co 1 do; LaRoque 2 do; Cassils &C 11 do; order 8 do; M Clarkwright 1 do; J B Osbourne&Son 1 do; Thibaudeau, T&co 32 do; W A Harsha 1 do; R Downey 3 do; Hamilton&co 2 do; D Thomas 1 do; Thos Eyre 1 do; Field & Bros 2 do; L O Bigelow 1 do; W J Cowan 2 do; Gibbs,L &co 2 do; Egan&B 2 do; W J McMaster 2 do; Rice, L &co 907 do; Sinclair, J&co 100 do; M Fisher & Sons 3 pkgs; Little & H 1 do; R Levy 1 do; order 10 do; G Ritchie&co 3 do; J W Gale 8 do; Chas Shaver 2 do; Nichols&H 2 do; Crawford & Smith 7 do; J Robertson, Son &co 15 do; H W Bethour &co 2 do; J B & J S Grafton 2 do; J Craik &co 2 do; D Morgan 3 pkgs; T Hull 2 do; T Miller 6 do; Thomas, T&co 39 do; Evans, M &co 3 do; T Riddell &co 30 do; J Edwards 3 do. Bryce, McM&co 2 do; W Yuile 8 do; J H Thompson 2 do; W G McGiverin & co; 2 do; Glover&F 13 do; Gibb&co 10 do; P M Clark 1 do; T Hall 3 do; C Duncan 3 do; J Robertson 1 do; W A Smith &co 3 do; Meyn & W 4 do; Sir John Young 9 do; Gordon, McK& co 8 do; F & Hodgson 3 do; T Alcock&co 1 do; A Chisholm &co 16 do; McIntyre, D&co 19 do; Tiffin Bros 500 do; M G Mountain 50 do; W Phillips 44 do; Mrs Grant 1 do; T Trees&co 3 do; T & F Ross 100 do; Buchanan, L&co 1 do; Reford&D. 5 do; Lane,G&co 598 do; order 137 do; order 78 do; J Campbell &son 2 do; Thibaudeau, T & co 103 do; Gillespie, M&co 48 do; Kingan & K 71 do; Evans, M&co 3 do; T Walls&co 1 do; J Hay 1 do; Kemp &co 3 do; H & J Campbell 3 do; W J Cowan 3 do; B Saunders 1 do; R Wilkes 1 do; P Hartz and co 3 do; James Scott 2 do Scott&W 4 do; Wood&L 25 do; R D Ewing 3 do; Macnee&W 11 do; A Walker 19 do; B Levin 5 do; T Howard 1 do; A Dredge&co 2 do; W H &L Wilkins 2 do; J Eastwood 2 do; Montminy &B 7 do; J Darlington 1 do; Bouchard, L&co 17 do; J Dolan 3 do; W Adams&co 2 do; P McCallum&Sons 1 do; P A Murphy 3 do; Smith& E 1 do; B Doran&co 3 do; W McLimont 1 do; J Y Gilmour&co 4 do; J Dolan 2 do; J W Hunton 1 do; M Moodie&Son 16 do; McCall, & co 29 do; W J Reid&co 6 do; J Campbell&Son 11 do; J Walker 3 do; J Rankin 2 do; W Donnell 1 do; Shee 7 do; M&J Rooney 5 do; W Eaves 3 do; D Robertson 35 do; B McKay 1 do; B Macdonald&co 5 do; R Weir 1 do; J&O McClary 49 do; P Rooney 4 do; Renfrew&M 4 do; Hughes&Bros 22 do; J Henderson&co 5 do; Elliott, L&co 3 do; J P Clark&co 3 do; A McGibbon 26 do; Order 1 do; J Riddell 1 do; T&J Leclaire&co 6 do; A Prevost&co 13 do; W McLimont 20 do; W B Bowie&co 9 do; Crathern& C 1 do; J Walker 1 do; J O'Brien&co 1 do; E Neill&co 1 do; McLachlan Bros 4 do, Garland, M&co 8 do; J Donnelly 12 do; W Aitkin&co 8 do; R Walker&Sons 14 do. D Arnot 5 do; Gault Bros&co 30;Empy,J&co 10 do; J Johnson&co 38 do; J Mackay&Bros 46 do; Dobbie&C 4 do; Tetu &G 26 do; Muir, E&co 2 do. R&J Gardner 4 do; Laing, L&co 4 do; J Brayley&M 9 do; W H Hiam 6 do; G&J W Cox 9 do; Cameron, M&co 2 do: H Cassidy&co 2 do; Hudon&P 3 do; A Roy&co 1 do; J W Gates&co 2 do; J Grenier&co 2 do; R Waddle&co 1 do; J Aiken&co 2 do; Hudon, Fils&co 8 do; Lewis, K&co 25 do; W R Muir 17 do; J H Mackenzie&co 28 do; Martin& M 6 do; D Torrance&co 24 do; Reford&D 272; D A Ansell 10 do; H Morgan&co 1 do; Lyman, Elliott&co 40 do; M Gaiarneau&co 7 do; G Winks&co 42 do; Crathern&C 7 do; T&J Roy& co 50 do; Dawson&Bros 11 do; Supt of Stores 6 do; R Campbell&co 10 do; A Hamel&Frere 30 do; Morland, W&co 1 do; N S Whitney 4 do; M Kortosk&co do, Meyn&W 2 do; Archer&co 3 do; Rice, L&Son 2 do; Trudell & D 1 do; A Chaudet 1 do; McIntyre, D&co 21 do; Order 100 do; Durie & Son 7 do; L S Black&T 8 do; A R McMaster&Bros 27 do; Thorne, P&V 2 do; Order 37 do; T Thompson & Sons 10 do; M McCormack&co 323 do; A Hope & co 160 do; D Morgan 1 do; Stevenson & co 5 do; J Charlesworth&co 8 do; T J Claxton&co 42 do; Robertson, S&co 35 do; Whalley&W 6 do; Plimsol, W &co 17 do; Ogilvy&co 19 do; Leger&R 6 do, T Aubin 8 do; T Le Rosignal 8 do; W Howan 2 do; Jennings&B 2 do; T Roy&co 4 do; A Laurie &co 11 do; Foulds&H 20 do; Pitcelthly & K 33 do; T M Bryson 2 do; Page&P 8 do; Nelson, W &co 1 do; McLaren, S & co 4 do; T Laidlaw 1 do; A C Sutherland&co 23 do; Gibb, L&co 3 do; T H Swan 1 do; Jones & H 3 do; J Fleming 2 do; T Babb 1 do; P McCallum & Son 2 do; R Thomson 2 do; W Evans 7 do; Thomson&B 40 bdls; T E Grafton 7 pkgs; J B Rolland&F 2 do; Hus&R 3 do; G Shepherd 1 do; Foulds&H 2 do; Hus&R 1 do; A& E Amos 1 do; A E Amery 1 do; T Auber 3 do; M Pare 1 do; Lyman, C&co 2 do; Library of Legislature 1 do; Foulds&H 2 do; T Meyer&co 8 do.

EXPRESS PARCELS.—Order 1 bx; Green 1 do; Henderson 1 do; Fraser 1 do; Bimmer 1 do; Darling 1 do; Parkin 1 do; Wright 1 portm'teau; Simmers 1 bx; Hutter 1 do; Nicholls 1 do; Carlisle 1 do; Todd 3 do; Lloyd 1 pcl; Howland &F 1 cs; Order 1 do; Magee 1 do; Lomas 1 do; Nield 1 do; Scott 1 do; Warwick 1 do; Riddell 1 do; Dawson 1 do, Chisholm 1 do; Chewitt 1 pcl; Irving 3 do; Chewitt 2 pkgs; Claxton 4 do; Bryer&co 1 do; McConkey 1 do; Can Ex Co 3 do; Boyd 1 do; J Lear 1 do; S &Wyld 1 do; Harsant 1 do; Winning 1 do; Temple & C 1 do; Hopkins 1 do; Muir 1 do; Saunders 1 do.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DYING BODY
SUPPLIED WITH THE VIGOR OF LIFE
THROUGH
Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

A small atom of vacine matter is sufficient to charge the system of the most robust and weighty body against Small Pox;—this potent power is secured through the blood. In every drop of DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, there is concentrated, the nourishing, strengthening and purifying properties, that will secure to every human being, pure, rich, strong and healthy blood. If the blood can be charged with vacine matter in atomic proportions, that reproduces on the parts of the body inoculated a poison of such virulence that an atom will charge an ordinary body, containing 140 pounds of blood; is it not reasonable that a remedial agent like RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, made from the most healing, purifying, strengthening extracts from the vegetable kingdom of known medicinal qualities, and combined together by the highest chemical skill, and the medicinal properties of these substances obtained under a process, that secures only the active properties of the substances used, should have equally as potent power for cleansing, purifying, enriching and strengthening the blood? *Every drop* of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system *the vigor of life*, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. The SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT possesses *tissue making* and *flesh making* elements, and supplies the system with any deficiency of *Caloric* or *heat making constituents*. No matter how deeply seated or engrafted in the tissues, cartilages, glands, organs, or bones, disease and corruption may be, the influence of this powerful agent, on the blood and other fluids, that supply the living body with repairs, will so charge the system with such constituents, as to *resolve* and exterminate the *dead* and *decomposing matter*, and supply its place with *sound* and *living structure*, nourished by rich, pure and strong blood. By the chemical action which the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT has on the substances taken into the stomach during its process of digestion into Chyme and Chyle, before it is made blood, as well as the nourishing constituents it converts into blood, and its specific action, when entering in the circulation, it exterminates every atom of virus from the blood, and *resolves away all deposits of disease*, whether caused by the action of some specific poison or virulent disease, or Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel, that may have accumulated in the bones tissues, cartilages, or joints, or from some *transmitted family complaint* that may have run through half a dozen generations.

SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, SYPHILIS, UNCURED AND BADLY TREATED VENEREAL, in its many forms, GLANDULAR DISEASE, ULCERS IN THE THROAT, MOUTH, TUMOURS, NODES IN THE GLANDS, and other parts of the System, SORE EYES, STRUMOROUS DISCHARGES from the EARS, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, ERUPTIONS, FEVER SORES, SCALD HEAD, RING WORM, SALT RHEUM, ERISIPELLAS, ACNE, BLACK SPOTS, WORMS in the FLESH, TUMORS, CANCERS. In the WOMB and all WEAKENING and PAINFUL DISCHARGES, NIGHT SWEATS, loss of SPERM and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of MODERN CHEMISTRY, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

If the patient daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will, and does secure, a cure is certain, for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing. Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of CHRONIC, SCROFULOUS, CONSTITUTIONAL, SKIN and SYPHILOID DISEASES, but it is the only positive curative for KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY, and WOMB diseases, GRAVEL, DIABEATES, DROPSY, STOPPAGE OF WATER, INCONTINENCE OF URINE, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, ALBUMINURIA, and in all cases where there are BRICK dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the SMALL of the BACK, along the LOINS. In all these conditions RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the SPINE and SMALL of the BACK, and the BOWELS regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure; in a few days, the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge his water naturally without pain, and the URINE will be restored to its natural clear, and amber or cherry colour.

SIR BENJ. BRODIE, DESCORTEL, HUCKNER, and many other eminent medical men used one of the ingredients of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, i. e. PARIERA BRAVA, as a speciality in all Urinary difficulties. In its crude state, and eulogised it above all remedial agents for Urinary discharges, and Womb difficulties, and as alithontriptic in Calculous diseases, and it is now regarded as superior to BUCHU, JUNIPER, CUBEBS, COPABIA, DIGITALIS, TURPENTINE, GIN, &C., as a Diuretic, both in England and France, and now, as it is presented to the public, under the new chemical process of Dr. RADWAY'S late discovery of obtaining the *active properties* (in vacuo) from vegetable substances, by which the true curative principle of PARIERA BRAVA, called CISSAMPELINE is secured and combined with SARSAPARILLIAN and other associates in the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, its power in these diseases is a fixed fact.

In purchasing this medicine, see that the letters R. R. R., RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is on the front of the label, and the word SARSAPARILLIAN in large letters on its side. Every bottle to be pure and genuine must be signed RADWAY & Co.

The price of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00 or $10.00 per dozen. Persons sending a P.O. order for ten dollars to Dr. JOHN RADWAY, 439 St. Paul Street, will receive one dozen package, free of freight, to any part of this Dominion. Sold by all Druggists, and general storekeepers, and agents for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

N. B. This medicine is entirely different from any preparation of Sarsaparillas, therefore do not be persuaded to purchase any Sarsaparilla in place of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. See that R. R. R. is on every bottle.

JOHN RADWAY, M. D.
87, Maiden Lane, New York
& 439 ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL.

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, 15 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
August 15.

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, or slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics, and whites, these pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

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

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

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

JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on the package. All others are worthless.*

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

June 10. DSW 1y 30

FOR SALE.

CURRANTS.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate that they have now LOADING at the

MOREA,

and which may be expected after Opening of Navigation,

An Entire Cargo of Currants.

Samples expected forward about 1st April.

Sinclair, Jack & Co.

March 15. 62

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful *black* or *brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond Street New York.

January 1y DW 11

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. Trial Bottles, 50 cents.

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston,

And for sale by his Agents everywhere.

The following are a few among the innumerable testimonials which have been received by the proprietor, extolling its wonderful virtues:

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.

The following is from the author of the "Sayings and doings" of the celebrated 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.

BOSTON, July 11, 1865.

Wm. Bogle, Esq.—Dear Sir,—Your "Mystic Tint" for the hair, having been recommended to me, I was induced to try it, and I have no hesitation in saying, that, to my mind, it is the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the public. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL,
(Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co
March 15. r DSW 62

NOTICES

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

Road Department.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Street Cleaning," will be received at the Office of the CITY CLERK until NOON on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., for the SWEEPING and CLEANING of the STREETS in the following Sections of the City, according to the specification on view in the Office of the undersigned:—

Section No. 1 comprises—East, Centre and West Wards.
Do 2 do —St. Mary's and St. James' Wards.
Do 3 do —St. Louis and St. Lawrence Wards.
Do 4 do —St. Ann's Ward.
Do 5 do —St. Antoine Ward.

Contractors may tender for one, or more Sections.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Montreal, 13th March, 1869. 62

Montreal Collegiate School,
21 VICTORIA STREET.

A NEW TERM will begin on THURSDAY the 21st inst.

CHARLES NICHOLS,
PRINCIPAL.
March 13, 1869. r 61

Insolvent Act of 1864,
AND AMENDMENTS.

THE Creditors of the undersigned, carrying on business at Perth, Smith's Falls and Pembroke, are notified to meet at the Office o ROBERT WATSON, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the Thirtieth day of March next, at THREE o'clock P.M., to receive statements of their affairs and to name an Assignee

GEORGE FOSTER,
ANDREW WALKER.
Smith's Falls, March, 11, 1869. b mw 62

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the whole of the works required in the reparations of ST. PATRICK'S HALL, will be received at the office of the undersigned until MONDAY, the 15th instant.

Plans and specifications may be seen on and after Wednesday, the 10th.

The LOWEST TENDER will not necessarily be accepted.

HOPKINS & WILY,
Architects.
Montreal, March 9, 1869. 57

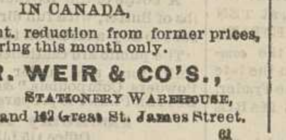
CLEARING SALE
OF
JOB LOTS
OF
WRITING PAPERS AND STATIONERY
DURING THIS MONTH,
Selling at from 20 to 30 per cent under the usual Wholesale Prices.

WE have assorted, and are now offering (during this month) numerous JOB LOTS, of FOOLSCAP PAPERS, NOTE PAPERS, LETTER PAPERS, ENVELOPES, and other articles of STATIONERY, to be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at prices varying from 20 to 30 per cent under their usual rates.

Printers, Jobbers, Merchants and Country dealers should embrace this opportunity for obtaining Cheap Lots.

ROBERT WEIR & COMP'Y.,
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
160 and 162 Great St. James Street.
March 13. 61

SPRING SALE
OF
COPYING PRESSES.



The Largest and best Assortment
OF
COPYING PRESSES
IN CANADA,
At 25 per Cent. reduction from former prices, during this month only.
At R. WEIR & CO'S.,
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
160 and 162 Great St. James Street.
March 13. 61

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is good for all kidney and bladder complaints. Alex McGibbon, sole Agent. 6m 234

Notice of Co-Partnership.

I HAVE admitted my son, Mr. PETER HOOD, on the First day of January last, as a Partner in my business, as SOAP, CANDLE, and OIL MANUFACTURER, which will hereafter be continued under the name and style of A. W. HOOD & SON.

A. W. HOOD.
Montreal, 8th March, 1869. du 57

IN reference to the above notice, we avail ourselves of this opportunity of tendering our sincere thanks to our numerous customers for their very liberal support for the last fifteen years to the late firm, and trust that, by a strict attention to business, and furnishing a good and cheap article, we may still merit the support of the Trade.

A. W. HOOD & SON.
Montreal, 8th March, 1869. du 57

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Lessee - - - - J. W. BUCKLAND.

TO LET NIGHTLY.

Apply to J. W. BUCKLAND,
Or H. PRINCE, AGENT,
Notre Dame Street.
February 15. 38

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

SKATING TOURNAMENT
ON
Thursday Evening, 18th March,
COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

1. FIRST PRIZE—Cup; value $50, open to All-Comers. Competitors, not members of the Club, must be introduced by a member. Professional Skaters excluded.
2. LADIES' PRIZE—Value $20, open to the Dominion. This prize will not be awarded unless at least FIVE compete.

The following Prizes are open ONLY to Members of the Club:—

3. CLUB PRIZE—Value $20. The winner of the first prize excluded.
4. GIRLS' PRIZE—Value $10 Competitors must be under fourteen years of age.
5. BOYS' PRIZE—Value $10. Competitors must be under fourteen years of age.
6. YOUNGER BOYS' PRIZE—Value $5, open to boys under ten years of age.

In all questions which may arise, the decisions of the Judges SHALL BE FINAL.

Competitors will send in their names to the office of the Club, 19 St. Sacrament Street, on or before the 17th instant.

W. F. GAIRDNER,
Sec.-Treasurer.
March 11. 59

CRYSTAL PALACE
VELOCIPEDE RINK
AND RIDING SCHOOL,
ENTRANCE ON ST. CATHERINE STREET
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
AMOS L. MILLETT.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING 20th February, to the Public, and Day and Evening hereafter until further notice.

Exhibitions of Velocipedes will be given every day and evening.

Admission 25 Cents.
February 19. 42

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DIOCESAN MISSIONS.

THE SECOND MISSIONARY MEETING of the Series appointed for the City of Montreal, will be held in the Sunday School Room of Trinity Church, on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th March, at half-past SEVEN o'clock. Several addresses will be made.

The following Gentlemen have been invited to address the Meeting:—Rev. E. Du Vernet, R. D.; Rev. G. Slack, R. D.; Rev. H. F. Darnell, Rev. J. Carmichael, and Geo. B. Baker, Esq.

March 10. m-wsm 58

THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the MECHANICS' HALL, Montreal, on TUESDAY, 30th inst., at EIGHT o'clock P.M., to take into consideration the present condition of the COPYRIGHT LAW, and discuss the propriety of petitioning the Dominion Parliament at its forthcoming Session, for such modifications in the same as may be advantageous to the Publishing Trade of Canada, viz.: by placing it on such a footing that it can compete with the trade in the United States.

A full Meeting is requested. His Worship the Mayor has kindly consented to take the Chair.

March 12. 61

INDUSTRIAL ROOMS BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of the Committee of the INDUSTRIAL ROOMS propose holding their ANNUAL BAZAAR in the MECHANICS' HALL, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 16th and 17th March, where a large and valuable stock of useful articles, (the work of the women employed during the winter,) will be offered for sale. By the kind permission of Lt.-Col. FEILDEN and Officers of the 60th R.R., and of Lt.-Col. MESSITER and Officers of the 69th Regt., the Band of the 60th R. R. will perform on the Afternoon of the 16th March, and the Band of the 69th Regt. on the Evening of the same day. Also, by the kind permission of Lt.-Col. MACKENZIE and Officers of the 78th Highlanders, the Band of that Regiment will perform on the Afternoon of the 17th March, and the Pipers on the Evening of the same day.

Contributions to the Fancy Table addressed to Mrs. J. Johnson or Mrs. John Grant, will be received at the Industrial Rooms on or before Monday, March 15th. Ladies sending contributions to the Refreshment Tables, are earnestly requested if possible, to have them at Mechanic's Hall by ten o'clock on Tuesday morning addressed to Mrs. Childs. Lunch will be served each day from 12 to 3 o'clock. Price 37½ cents.

Admission 12½ cents.
February 10. 84

Notice to Protestant Clergymen in the Province of Quebec.

IN order that accurate information as to the Protestant Deaf-Mutes and Blind persons in this Province may be obtained, Clergymen are requested to return to F. MACKENZIE, at their earliest convenience, the Circulars sent to them some time ago, even though they have nothing of either class to report.

Clergymen who, from any cause whatever have not received Circulars, are particularly requested to send in, as soon as possible, information as to the Protestant Deaf Mutes and Blind persons in their circle of acquaintance or vicinity, stating the age, sex, cause, and time of deprivation, circumstances, &c., of each case.

March 12. r 60

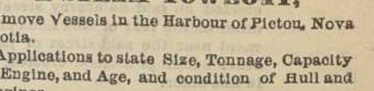
Cheap First-class Account Books.

MONTREAL ACCOUNT BOOK
MANUFACTORY.

A LARGE STOCK always kept on hand, in every style of Binding and Ruling.

Also, an extensive assortment of

OFFICE STATIONERY,
In JAPANNED WARE, &c.,
AT
R. WEIR & CO'S.,
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
160 and 162 Great St. James Street.
March 13. 61



Intercolonial Coal Mining Co'y.

THE INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY desire to Charter or Hire, for the season of open navigation of 1869, a

A STEAM TOWBOAT,

to move Vessels in the Harbour of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

Applications to state Size, Tonnage, Capacity of Engine, and Age, and condition of Hull and Engines.

Also, the rate of hire, per month, including all labour and charges of running the boat, except Coal, which will be put on board without charge.

The Towboat must be ready in Pictou not later than 1st May next, and the owner will require to guarantee her fitness for duty at all times.

Apply immediatedly to
HENRY McKAY,
Sec. and Treas.
March 13. r 61