The North-West Insurrection!

Montreal Herald AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXI. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1869. NUMBER 278

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

As it appears by a Notice in the *Gazette*, and other newspapers in this City, on behalf of the Honorable JOHN YOUNG and other parties named in a certain Bill reported during the last Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, by the Private Bill Committee of the Legislative Assembly, under No. 95, and entitled "An Act to revise and amend an Act to incorporate 'The Montreal Hydraulic and Dock Company,'" that they will apply to the said Legislature of the Province of Quebec for such powers as it may be necessary the said Legislature should grant for carrying out, in whole or in part, the projects and enterprise mentioned in said Bill, including the construction of a Dam between L'Isle au Heron and the South bank of the Island of Montreal, the Company so to be incorporated to be called "The Montreal and St. Louis Hydraulic Company,"—

All persons are hereby notified and fore warned that the Legislature of the Province of Quebec have not the right to grant the power to any private Company, for a private enterprise, the right to Dam the waters of the St. Lawrence between L'Isle au Heron and the South bank of the Island of Montreal.

That the undersigned is the owner of the only utilized Mill Privileges on the South bank of the Island of Montreal at or near the point indicated.

That he intends to utilize the Mill Privileges along the entire front of his property, hitherto known as the "Knox Property," at an early date.

That the Mill Privileges connected with the Property in question have not only been utilized, but that the Seigniors of the Island of Montreal have charged commutation thereon, paid by the Subscriber representing his *Auteurs*.

The granting of a right to Dam the St. Lawrence between L'Isle au Heron and the South Bank of the Island of Montreal, apart from the injury its construction would cause to the surrounding country, would neutralize the Mill Privileges of the Subscriber, and render them useless. The Subscriber will therefore resist to the utmost any interference with his recognized and acquired rights, and holds that neither the Legislature of Quebec nor that of the Dominion have a right to grant to any Company, for private enterprise, the right to Dam the waters of the St. Lawrence at this or any other point.

HUGH FRASER, Lower Lachine.

November 15, 1869. 273

READ THIS!

GIBSON'S CERATE is now fairly proved to be the most soothing and healing Salve, the truest alleviative of pain, and the BEST CORN PLASTER in the world. Price only 25c a box. LYMANS, CLARE & CO., Wholesale and Retail; and by all Druggists, &c.

October 21. 1y 251

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, in place of Mr. JOHN RHYNAS, who has given up the Oil business, is prepared to receive orders either for delivery from stock, or to be imported

W. D. McLAREN, 247 St. Lawrence Street.

October 28. 253

Private Lying-in Hospital

488½ DORCHESTER STREET, a few Doors West of St. Urbain Street.

MRS. CUISKELLY has opened the above to accommodate all classes, where every transaction is guaranteed strictly private and Mrs. C. has made the charges so moderate that all can share the comforts of a good quiet home, where every care is given in every case. Mrs. Cuiskelly promises to devote her whole attention to this establishment, and make it a first-class Hospital. Consultation and attendance at all hours and nurses always on hand.

October 29. (Nov. 27. 1y 281) 258

"STORAGE," Free or in Bond.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE, for all kinds of Merchandize, in those large first class Warehouses in rear of Nos 30, 32, 34 and 36, St. Nicholas Street. Insurance low. Charges moderate.

Bond 29. OVIDE STE. MARIE, Warehouseman.

OFFICE,—No. 30 St. Nicholas Street. 210

BONDED WAREHOUSE AND General Storage

Stores on William and Queen Sts.

I am now prepared to receive on STORAGE—FLOUR, PROVISIONS, TEAS, SUGAR, MOLASSES, HIGH-WINES, and GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

These Stores are first-class, and from their Central location, will be found the most convenient in the City.

The Rate of Insurance is very low, and will go far to lessen Storage charges on valuable goods, over other Stores where rates are high.

Advances will be made on property in Warehouse, if required.

JAMES INGLIS, 48 William Street.

Montreal, 4th Nov., 1869. 263

DUNVILLE & CO.'S

V. R.

OLD IRISH WHISKEY

Belfast,

SAME AS SUPPLIED TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862, THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, DUBLIN, 1865, And now regularly to THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

The quality of which is equal to the finest French Brandy; may be had from the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants in Canada. Shippers supplied in Butts, Hogsheads, or Quarter-Casks; also in Bottle.

June 12. 1y 140

INSURANCE.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE and LIFE.

Capital, - - - - £2,000,000 Stg.
Annual Income over - - 800,000 "
Accumulated Funds Invested, 1,500,000 "

LARGE BONUSES, EQUAL to 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Liberal settlement of claims and security to Assured

ALL FEES PAID BY THE COMPANY.

W. E. SCOTT, Esq., M.D., *Medical Examiner*.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE, on all descriptions of property, taken at moderate rates.

ALFRED PERRY, *Inspector*.

H. L. ROUTH, AGENT.

August 13.

The British America Fire & Marine Assurance Company, Established 1833.

All descriptions of Insurances effected at current rates

M. H. GAULT, *Agent*, *105 Saint James Street.*

The Citizens' Insurance Company OF CANADA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, ...$2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ...$1,000,000

Directors:

HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.
EDWIN ATWATER, C. J. BRYDGES,
GEORGE STEPHEN, HY. LYMAN,
ADOLPHE ROY, N. B. CORSE.

Life and Guarantee Department,
HEAD OFFICE: 71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET

This Company is prepared to transact every description of LIFE ASSURANCE. Also to grant BONDS of FIDELITY GUARANTEE For Employes in positions of Trust. Prospectuses can be obtained at the Office in Montreal, or through any of the Company's Agents.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

February 18. 41

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ...$10,000,000
vested Funds, ...$16,271,075
Special Reserve for payment of Life Claims $9,282,468

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President Bank of Montreal.)
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (General Manager Bank of Montreal.)
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., Merchant.
THOMAS CRAMP, Esq. Merchant.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary.
F. A. BASL, Hamilton C.W., JAMES SPIER, Montreal, } Inspectors.
FREDERICK GRIFFIN Esq., Q.C., Standing Counsel.

Fire Insurance & Life Assurance POLICIES

Issued at Moderate Rates

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary Montreal.

January 15

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL $400,000
SURPLUS.........................$200,000
ANNUAL INCOME...................$300,000

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, Agents.

OFFICE—102 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

May 1. 103

Phœnix Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED in 1782.

This Company having invested, in conformity with the Provincial Act, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for the SPECIAL SECURITY of POLICY HOLDERS in CANADA, is prepared to accept RISKS on DWELLING HOUSES, Household Goods and Furniture, and General Merchandise, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., AGENTS FOR CANADA.

February

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

ASSETS, - - - - $5,000,000.

DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA. - - - - $100,000.

THE PHŒNIX ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS, either on the "ALL CASH" system, with ANNUAL DIVIDENDS on the "Contribution Plan," or on the "NOTE" system, with PER CENTAGE DIVIDENDS. On the latter Plan, Dividends have been FIFTY PER CENT.

THE POLICIES ARE NOT BURDENED WITH VEXATIOUS RESTRICTIONS

ANGUS R. BETHUNE, General Agent,

102 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

November 11. 269

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING

Accumulated Fund, £2,838,118 Sterling.

Annual Revenue, £801,801 12s. 9d. Sterling.

The Establishment in Canada is now as follows:

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq. THOMAS DAVIDSON, Esq.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:

HON. THOS. RYAN, Senator.
GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. (of Messrs. W. Dow & Co.)
LOUIS BEAUDRY, Managing Director New City Gas Company.
DAMASE MASSON, Esq. (of Messrs. D Masson & Son.)
R. B. ANGUS, Esq., General Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

All of whom are Stockholders.

WM. EWING, - - - - - - Inspector.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, - - - General Agents for Canada.

October 26.

CORPORATION NOTICES

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of the City of Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for an Act to amend the several Acts for the incorporation of the City of Montreal, or relating thereto, with a view to obtain new and additional powers to the said Corporation.

(By Order.)

CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 21st Oct., 1869. } 2m mwf 252

NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS will be sold at the time and place as mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same, which the Registrar is not bound to include in his Certificate, under the article 700 of the Code of Civil Procedure for Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law. All oppositions *afin de conserver* may be fyled at any time within six days after the return of the Writ.

VENDITIONI EXPONAS DE TERRIS.

From the District of Montreal.

Montreal, to wit: No. 297. } MICHEL VIAU, farmer, of the Parish of Saint Therese, in the District of Terrebonne, Plaintiff; against MOISE VINCENT, farmer, of the Parish of St. Hubert, in the District of Montreal, Defendant.

The said lands and tenements mentioned and described in the Schedule annexed to the said Writ, marked A, as follows, to wit:—

A piece of land situate in the Parish of St. Hubert, on the north-east side of the by-road leading from Longeuil to Chambly, of three arpents in front by twenty-nine arpents and five perches in depth, the whole more or less, joining on the south western extremity to the said by-road, at the north-eastern extremity by the line dividing the barony of Longueuil from the Tremblay fief, on one side to the north-west by the Fabrique of the Parish of St. Hubert, on the other side to the south-east by Pierre Ste. Marie, being actually under cultivation—with a stone house and a wooden house, two barns and other buildings thereon erected.

To be sold, at the Church door of the Parish of St. Hubert, on the Seventh day of December next, at the hour of Ten of the clock, in the forenoon, the said writ returnable on the Fifteenth day of December next.

T. BOUTHILLIER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 12th Nov., 1869. } u-N15, D 22 272

NOTICE.

The undersigned has been appointed Curator of the vacant Estate of the late THOMAS RUTHERFORD, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, Merchant Tailor. All who have claims against the said Estate are requested to send them in to me, duly attested, within fifteen days of the date hereof; and those who are indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN FAIR.

5 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, 15th November, 1869. } 1-mwf 274

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, JEAN BAPTISTE LIVERNOIS, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Trader, that at the next sitting of the Senate of Canada he will apply for a Bill of Divorce from LUCIE CASAVANT *dit* LADEBAUCHE, his wife, for adultery and other causes.

JEAN BAPTISTE LIVERNOIS.

Montreal, 21st Oct., 1869. 6m mwf 254

BUFFALO ROBES!

EXTRA FINE No. 1 WHOLE,

—ALSO—

A FEW BALES FANCY FURS,

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM RED RIVER.

McARTHUR & MARTIN,

459 ST. PAUL STREET,

Agents in Canada for the Red River Settler and Traders.

October 11.

NOTICE.

Mr. WILLIAM BOOTH is NO LONGER in our Employ. The public is hereby cautioned from negotiating any paper SIGNED or ENDORSED by him in our name, or from PAYING him any monies on our account.

(Signed) J. & D. McBURNEY.

Montreal May 17, 1869. 117

TAKE NOTICE.

The Parties that have secured Building Lots in Guilbault's Garden will please call and sign the agreement; and those that wish to secure First Rate Lots had better call soon, as there are very few left. The terms are very easy, the greater part of the money remaining in the hands of the purchaser, payable 2 years after my death, at 6 per cent.

The Stock of ANIMALS and MUSEUM, BIRDS, &c. &c., will be Sold on the FIRST of NOVEMBER, or soon after.

J. E. GUILBAULT.

October 15. 246

Intending purchasers can see the plan by applying to J. E. G.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made, at the next approaching Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for the incorporation of a Company for the construction and working of a Railroad from some point on the Montreal and Champlain Railroad, between Caughnawaga and the Province Line, to some point between St. Lambert and St. Johns.

SAML. W. FOSTER.

Montreal, 22nd Sept., 1869. 229

HENDERSON, WALLACE & CO., Auctioneers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 65 Yonge Street, TORONTO,

Are prepared to receive Consignments of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and all kinds of MERCHANDIZE.

Prompt returns made and best references given.

July

LINEN CANVAS—Brown and Bleached all kinds and numbers, from the *Alma Works*, Arbroath.

COTTON DUCK—Raven's, &c., from the Russell and Druid Mills, Mass.

MANILLA and TARRED CORDAGE, all sizes

DEEP SEA LINE, HALTER ROPE
SIGNAL HAULLIARDS
ENGINE PACKING
BED CORDS and HAMBRO LINES
SEAMING and ROPING TWINES
GARDEN, FISHING and COTTON LINES
&c., &c., &c.

For Sale by HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO

August 6. 186

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

For Sale or to Let.

The undersigned is desirous of SELLING or Leasing the Property he now occupies on the Corner of St. Mark and Dorchester Streets. The House is new and commodious, and will be found admirably arranged for comfort and convenience. Possession on the 1st of May next.

JOHN YOUNG.

November 16. 273

To Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, that Commodious Building, Nos. 22 and 24 Hospital Street, known as the TRANSCRIPT BUILDINGS. The central and convenient position of the property renders it very desirable for business purposes, either for Stores or Offices. It could also be adapted to manufacturing purposes, or with necessary alterations, might be turned into a large Boarding House, now much wanted in the Centre of the City. The house is well lighted through out.

Application to J. FAIRBAIRN & SON, Brokers, No. 6, Corn Exchange.

October 28. 257

TO BE LET,

With immediate possession,

THAT First-Class Cut Stone Residence, Corner of University and Cathcart Streets, fitted up with Bath, Water Closet, Mantel Grates in Drawing Rooms, Bed-Rooms, &c., and handsomely decorated throughout.

JOHN JAMES BROWNE., Architect, Office; 231 McGill Street

October 27. 252

TO LET,

The SHOP and DWELLING, five stories high, forming the corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel streets, now occupied by JOHN GARDNER, Druggist. Possession given 1st November. The dwelling has all modern improvements. Rent cheap to 1st May next. Apply to the proprietor.

ARCH'D. FERGUSON.

October 19. 249

TO LET,

The house now occupied by the undersigned, 1048 Dorchester Street West. It is semi-detached, perfectly rat proof, and with Garden in front planted with apple and other trees. Inquire of

JOHN JAMES BROWNE, Architect, Office, 231 McGill Street.

November 4. 263

FOR SALE,

That magnificent first-class COTTAGE situated upon the high road to Lachine, two minutes walk from that Station, containing 11 apartments, with Storehouse, Stable, and Ice-house, a large Garden, with two large flower beds in front of the House. Title perfect.

For conditions, apply to the undersigned Proprietor upon the premises.

FRANCOIS CUSSON.

Lachine, 5th February, 1869. 31

BANKS.

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital of LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER has been declared for the Current HALF YEAR, and will be payable at the Bank on and after the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

H. COTTE, Cashier.

Montreal, 28th October, 1869. 257

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CORPORATION OF LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE will apply, during the next Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, for an Act to continue their Charter or Acts of Incorporation, and for other purposes.

Montreal, 15th Nov., 1869. 2m 274

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER will be held at the BANK on the 16th DECEMBER next, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board.

H. COTTE, Cashier.

Montreal, 15th Nov., 1869. 273

ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the current half year, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Wednesday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. FISHER Cashier.

ONTARIO BANK, Bowmanville, 28th Oct. 1869. a-mw 260

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the Current HALF YEAR, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

E. H. KING, General Manager.

Montreal, 29th Oct., 1869.

O30-N1,6,8,13,15,20,22,27,29,30-D1 259

NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

The fifteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Present: The Honourable Justice MACKAY.

No. 5666.

MISS CATHERINE POITRAS, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, in her quality of Assignee to the rights and privileges of the Bankruptcy of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS *dit* BELAIR, of the same place, heretofore Merchant, now a Bankrupt,

Plaintiff;

Vs.

CAMILLE MERINEAU, heretofore of the same place, Shoemaker, now absent from the Dominion of Canada, and residing in the United States of America,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of C. A. VILBON, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Medard E. Mercier, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant hath left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *The Montreal Herald*, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said City, called *La Minerve*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement; and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.)

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, C. C. C.

u-277

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

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

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

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

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

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

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

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

EVERY DAY

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

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

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

CERTIFICATE OF BEAUTY.

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

LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, 1869.

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

SARAH A. TREMONT, Jersey City P. O.

BLIND LADY CURED.

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

Mr. George Mortimer, a commercial traveller in Canada West, writes us, under date of April 15, 1869, from Woodstock:—"The SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is in great demand, and working wonders. Mr. Hoag, of Straffordsville, merchant, told me of a case where a woman WAS BLIND, [illegible] RESOLVENT, can now see [illegible] does not wish to [illegible] call to see her. The case [illegible] writing. Hundreds [illegible] derful.

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

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

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

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

GEO. G. MORTIMER. Commercial Traveller.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers, and at

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

June 15. 141

RARE TOILET ARTICLES.

BOGLE'S ENAMEL COMPLEXION POWDER.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

A new, elegant, and agreeable preparation for beautifying the Complexion and rendering it fresh, clear, pure, and of marble delicacy, yet ENTIRELY FREE from anything which can possibly be injurious to the cuticle. It eradicates Tan, Discolorations, and all Eruptive Affections of the Skin. One trial will decide its superiority over any other article, either liquid or powder, whether of foreign or home manufacture. At the sea-shore, where the skin is effected by the sun, it will prove invaluable; and equally so in cold weather, when the skin is liable to be chapped. It is soothing for children, and the nursery should never be without it. BOGLE'S ENAMEL COMPLEXION POWDER must take first rank among cosmetics, and its effects be seen in the domestic circle, in society, and wherever eyes of light and forms of beauty come to grace the scene. Price, 50 cents. Done up in two separate colours—WHITE and ROSEATE.

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

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston.

And for Sale by his Agents everywhere.

May 24. DSW 122

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

Job Moses' Periodical Pills.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is particularly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity, and, although very powerful, contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, New York, *Sole Proprietor.*

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

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

August 31. (DSW 1y30) 207

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. 15 Bond Street, New York.

April 9. DW 84

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—*Colds and Sore Throat.* The foundation of a cold or affection of the throat that lasts the winter through is often laid in autumn. If you are threatened with disease of any of the respiratory organs, rub the external surface night and morning with Holloway's Ointment and keep the bowels regular with Holloway's Pills. A cold, cough or sore throat promptly treated in this way is speedily cured, and all danger of consumption or bronchitis avoided. Sold by all Druggists. r DSW 277

Violets, Plums.

"IMPERIAL"
"SUPERIOR"
"CHOICE"
2, 3½, 5 and 7 lb Jars.

—ALSO,—

150 barrels STEWING PRUNES

ALEX. McGIBBON,

Aber 11. 209

ENGLISH NEWS.

FENIANS AND ITALIANS.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT."

A correspondent sends the following vigourously written and opportune letter to the *Times*:—

Mr. Isaac Butt has endeavoured to Fenianise our sympathies by an unmistakable allusion to Mr. Gladstone's former denunciation of the cruelties practised in Italian prisons on so-called political offenders. It is a pity some of those enthusiasts who carry green banners with "Release our captive brothers" imprinted on them in letters of gold could not see, as I have seen, the Italian victims, between whom and "our captive brothers" a parallel is sought to be drawn. As an example, take the fate of Poerio, a gentleman of high position and eminent talent, who, on pleas the most unjust and absurd, was for years confined in loathsome underground places, fettered to another so-called criminal of a lower class; never unlinked from him for a moment, neither for rest, meals, nor the common necessities of human nature. I saw Poerio when he was being transported from one prison to another in Naples. Too feeble to walk, he was carried in a sort of sedan chair by porters. His face, emaciated with suffering and starvation, was the colour of the grey ash of an extinct fire; his body swayed from side to side with sheer weakness, his head, which he could not protect with his hands, occasionally hitting the sides of the jolted vehicle. I saw him, afterwards, in the days of recovered freedom. He was then among loving friends and admirers at Florence. The marks of the corroding letters was still on his wrists, and his health was slowly giving way to the approach of death. I said to him. "You have entered on a happier phase of life than when we were at Naples." "Yes," he answered, "but the other phase lasted too long; I am dead at the root like a blighted tree." His companions in captivity, darkness, and chains, many of them did not even know the alleged cause of their imprisonment. I met these gentlemen once at a luncheon given in their honour. One of them said to me, "We are grateful, and ought to be glad; but I give you my word this fete is a suffering in itself. I yearn for darkness and quiet. I have been used to it so long. This odour of meat, of flowers, of confectionery, stifles me and makes me sick. One handsome young man attracted the attention of a little Italian girl of five years of age. He talked with her and smiled. Her mother said, "Do not tease that gentleman; come away." He caught the little thing's hand and said, "Oh! do not check her. It is now 16 years that I have never heard music nor played with a little child." "Sixteen years! and for what?" "That I do not know. I was a mere boy when I was arrested; twice those years make more than my life."

I witnessed in Naples a great family anxiety on account of a missing member of their circle, a young man of ability and of high rank and position. I urged measures for discovering his whereabouts. "We dare not move too openly," was the reply. "for fear it may be a Government arrest and no accident that causes his disappearance; already we have had one of our family arrested, confined, and then liberated, and we have never known either why he was imprisoned or why he was released."

When men are calling for the liberation of "brothers in captivity," condemned by no unreasoning and irresponsible despot, but on the sworn testimony of some of their "brothers" at liberty, and the sworn verdict of others, in strict accordance with the law of the land, and when the friends of those men seek to establish a parallel with [illegible] prisoners for [illegible] these Italian pictures, and ask where the resemblance lies! This is no time for melo-dramatic trifling. Grave and stern as the events in progress should the contemplation of this shaken world be to all thoughtful men and all honest guides of the people. A tidal wave far more mighty than that on which so many irritable jests have been lately bandied to and fro by weather prophets is swelling on the boundary shore which limits every grade of human authority—universal restlessness, universal repugnance to control. While this pulse of the world beats so hard, and the hearts of many beat to it with a certain responsive echo, the least (and perhaps the most) that any intelligent man, can do for his fellow-creatures is to endeavour to prevent reason from being drowned in a flood of prejudices. It is with the faggot of sticks, and not with the Minister for the time being, that the Fenian sympathisers have to contend. Their prayer for remission of a punishment, coming from a section of angry, sorrowful, hot-headed men, is met by the deliberate opinion of the great majority that if the Fenian gaol delivery through out the kingdom, for that the same reasons which hold them in durance hold in durance likewise all great and little offenders convicted of breaking the laws, among whom, perhaps, might be found many a poor tempted man, many law-breakers guilty of less dangerous offences, whose "pitiful sighings" make no political capital, and who must abide the set time of their deliverance with no greater army of "sympathisers" than a half-starved wife or child who shall meet them outside the gate when the dates of their sentences expire.

BEARDS AND THEIR USES.

The question of beards for the army has recently again been brought under notice, and the repeal of military shaving orders has been asked for, on the triple ground of economy, appearance, and humanity. The best argument in support of this demand may be found in the general principle that the life of the soldier in time of peace should be such as to prepare him for war, and in the fact that war sweeps shaving orders away. Sir George Brown was the reputed author of a compound assertion that might have been borrowed from the Oxford pluck papers. He said "Wher there was hair there was dirt, and where there was dirt there was disease.' He had, therefore, something that passed with him for a reason why shaving should be enforced; but yet he failed to enforce it. Razors were lost, and beards grew, in spite of him. There can be no reasonable doubt that he was altogether wrong, and that beards furnish a protection that nothing can fully replace. The immunity from quinsy of those who wear them is well known and highly instructive; and they must certainly be, to some extent, useful as respirations. The argument from appearance brings the question beyond the reach of discussion; but it must be conceded that, at present, the national taste is in favour of the beard. And it seems hard to compel a man to under a sort of mutilation, only because he wears a red coat, and has sworn to defend his country.—*Lancet.*

CHINESE RELIGION.

I returned to Sacramento in time to witness the great annual "devil-drive" by the Chinese, which was performed yesterday and last night with imposing ceremonies. All the Chinese of this city reside on I street, which for about five blocks is as foreign as a town in China. There were at least three thousand in town yesterday, from the various railroads, and with the blowing of horns, beating gongs, talking and yelling, open-air theatres and bands, they made the evening lively. Nearly all the Chinese in America are Buddhists, there being very few of the followers of Confucius, who constitute the fashionable infidels or philosophers of China, while the Buddhists are the High Church party.

They reason the matter thus: "If God is good, why pray? All right nohow—tend to the Devil." Hence this ceremony of driving out the latter. In company with a few whites I crowded through the mass of Mongolians to where a tobacco factory had been converted into a temporary "Joshouse." We found the Devil "out in the cold," a hideous black figure, easily recognizable as the Evil One, set upon a pedestal just outside the door. Within were two enormous "Josses," ten feet high, one in each corner, over them a shelf filled with little household gods, two feet in length, while behind the altar the Buddhist and attendant boys were going though a ceremony very similar to High Mass. The Buddhists, like the Mormons, believe in a plurality of Gods, rising in regular succession to the great Head God, whom the Mormons call Eloheim, and the Chinese "Top-side Joss." Watching the uncouth scene till I was tired, I passed out, and seeing a Chinese acquaintance, I sought information, and received it thus:

Myself—"Hallo, John, do you believe in him?"

Ah Ching—"Oh, velly, Melica man, me believe him."

Myself—"All Chinamen believe in him."

Ah Ching—"Oh, China like Melica man. Some believe him sahvey; some tink he all gosh dumn."

And I felt that I was answered.

KHIVA ROBBERS IN RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe*, organ of the Russian War Office, announces in its number of the 23rd ult., that a detachment, consisting of two companies of infantry, a sotnia of Cossacks, and two guns, has been sent to the left bank of the Syr-Daria, "in order to prevent any incursions from Khiva, and to protect the Khirgiz tribes from plunder." It explains this significant announcement by stating that for the last six months Khiva has been sending robber-bands into Russia for the purpose of plundering her Khirgiz subjects, and that Khiva and Kashgar are now the only states in Central Asia which refuse "to be at peace with the Russians." A despatch, it adds, has been sent to the Khan of Khiva "calling upon him to restrain his bands from entering Russian territory, and not expose himself to dangers which might produce unpleasant circumstances. * * The Sovereign of Kashgar, Yakoub Bey, also maintains a hostile attitude towards us, and prevents the establishment of peaceful commercial relations with his country." The *Invalide* adds that, "according to the latest news, the Khivans had assembled at a place called Daukara, 100 versts from the southern shore of the Sea of Aral, and 300 versts from the Syr-Daria, and the well-known robber Sadyk intends to make an incursion in to the district of the Lower Syr-Daria." This looks very much like a revival of the old Russian policy of the wolf and the lamb, which has proved so successful in Poland and elsewhere.

—FATAL WRECK OF A COLLIER ON THE COAST OF FRANCE.—In the gale of the 27th ult., the brig Mary, of Whitby, was driven ashore near Graveliness. The brig began to break up immediately she struck. Three men were drowned, and three men were taken off the bowsprit by the life-boat. The survivors were sent over in the mail packet by the British Consul at Calais to the Dover National Sailors' Home. The men were utterly destitute. They are, however, all three members of the Ship-wrecked Mariners' Society, and will be clothed by that society.

—GORED TO DEATH.—A farm servant named John Brabbs, Yorkshire, was fatally gored by a bull. The man in the morning went as usual into the stall in which the bull was placed with the intention of leading the animal to water. About three-quarters of an hour afterwards the poor fellow was found lying at the bottom of the stall in a sadly mutilated state, the bull having gored him in several parts of his body and otherwise injured him. He died in about an hour after.

THE DUELLING EPIDEMIC.—The dueling epidemic shows no symptoms of subsiding. It is rumoured that a meeting has been arranged between Count Robert de Beaumont and Duke de Fitzjames, and yesterday a fatal "affair of honour" took place in the Bois de Vincennes. The principals were two members of a well-known fashionable club, which enjoys a reputation for high play—Messrs Escaut-Peltrie and M. Escalier. They fought with swords, and M. Escalier was run through the body, and it is feared fatally wounded. The cause of the duel is said to have been a foolish quarrel. The Beaumont affair is more serious, and if the re[illegible] take place the parties will meet out of French territory.

EXPLOSION ON SHIPBOARD.—As the steamer Durley was sailing from Cardiff to Portland with coal for the Great Eastern, Captain Hicks gave orders to unbatten the hatches and remove the tarpaulins. This was done and he returned to his cabin. Shortly after he heard a sharp report and hastened on deck, where he heard groanings and saw flames and smoke issuing from the forecastle. He ordered the hose to be attached flooded the forecastle, and succeded in extinguishing the flames. He then found that four men were severely burnt. The men are in a fair way towards recovery.

CLERICAL TOAST-DRINKERS.—A very curious story is told by the *Irish Times*. Archbishop Trench gave a visitation dinner to about fifty of the clergy of Kildare the other day, and there was, of course, the usual toast-drinking. "The Queen," we are told, was received in "solemn silence, and not more than one-third of the clergy present drank it." The Prince of Wales found quite as little favour, while poor Lord Spencer, in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant, was absolutely hooted from his occustomed place in the list of "loyal and patriotic toasts." The disestablished—but by no means disendowed—diners would have none of her Majesty's representative, but, on the other hand, "Prosperity to Ireland," which is usu'ally associated with the Viceroy's name, was "heartily accepted" as a separate and distinct toast.

A MAGISTRATE ON SMOKING.—At the West-minster Police Court, a young man named William Ayres was charged with refusing to perform the task allotted to him in the casual ward of the workhouse of Chelsea. He was set to pick 2lb. of oakum, but after he had been at work for a short time he left off, commenced smoking a short pipe. and refused to do any more. "And this is England, is it?" asked the prisoner. Mr. Selfe—I believe so. Prisoner—And a free-born Englishman is not to smoke his own tobacco, that he bought himself, in a workhouse yard. Mr. Selfe—It is a vicious habit, and it interfered with your labour. Prisoner—Then if this is England the soon-er I'm out of it the better. I am dragged here for smoking, like a dog. Mr Selfe—Dogs don't smoke. The prisoner was committed for seven days.

HORRIBLE MACHINERY ACCIDENT.—At the works of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, the son of a foreman carpenter, named Hindle was employed in a work-shop where there was a circular saw, and it is believed that dvring the stopage for breakfast he went to sleep upon the machine. for when the wheel was set in motion his head was so close to it that that portion of it from his fore-head to the back of the head—scalp, bone, and membrane—was cut through, and an opening made into the brain. The wound was half an inch in width; but, notwithstanding its fearful character Hindle survived the dressing, and he still lives, though his left side is now paralysed, his speech affected, and inflammation has set in.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.—The Paris correspondent of the *Echo* writes:—"Isabella the Second continues to be one of the chief 'subjects' on the *tapis*. It is said that a *refroidissement* has arisen between her ex-Majesty and the Imperial Court. It is well known that the Empress left for the East without bidding *au revoir* to her Royal friend, and we now learn that the Emperor has refused twice to give her an audience. The cause of all this is thus explained by the *Gaulais*, which has often turned out right in Spanish matters. It, appears that Napoleon III. some time ago advised Isabella II. to abdicate in favour of her son. The ex-Queen promised to do so—first, on the eve of the Carlist insurrection; and, secondly, on the outbreak of the Republican manifestation; but in neither case has she kept her word. This greatly ruffled the Emperor, and no her asking for an interview a few days ago, the *Gaulois* says that his Majesty replied, by one of his secretaries, that he regretted to be unable to accede to her demand, inasmuch as she had already twice deceived him, and that he had no intention of being deceived again. I give you this gossip for what it may be worth. Probably we shall hear more about it in a day or two."

A FEMALE LAWYER ON GENERALLY.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says:—One day last week a novel case was tried in the Court House at Greenville. Judge M. C. Lane brought suit against Miss Josephine Hutton for a fee. The lady appeared in Court, pleaded her own case, examined witnesses, and made a long speech to jury. The case, however, went against her. Her reason for appearing was that she did not believe an honest lawyer was to be found in the country. She said, among other things, that if an earthquake was to come and the clouds were to fall, she believed that the first thing thought of by the lawyers would be the collection of their fees preparatory to entering upon that long journey in search of a future home deep down in the dominions of his Satanic Majesty, whither they were all slowly but surely tending.

THOMAS CARLYLE ON THE KEITH STATUE INSCRIPTION.—"L." sends to the *Peterhead Sentinel* the following extract from a letter recently received from Thomas Carlyle, Esq.:—"If you know any likely man in Peterhead, I wish you would tell him that the word 'Hochkirch*en*' they have put on the inscription under Keith's statue is an *ugly blotch of error*, much requiring erasure for their sake and his! '*Hochkirch*' was the village where Keith perished; there is no such place as 'Hochkirch*en*' in the whole world, nor will ever be. 'Hochkirch*en*' is worse than 'Peterhead*ikin*;' an *incurable* solecism exactly equal to *Alta-Ecclesiæ*,' of which you can judge! No remedy but cutting out that EN (at whatever cost), and substituting silent granite."

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT MR. BRETT, COUNTY SURVEYOR, LIMERICK.—On Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, as Mr. Brett County Surveyor for the Western Division of this county, was sitting in his parlour, after having returned from an inspection tour, a shot, supposed to be from a pistol, was fired in through the window, and a portion lodged in that gentleman's side, one slug being turned aside by the heavy casing of his watch. Mr. Brett's wound, though severe, is not serious. A man named John Bourke was arrested upon suspicion, and it is thought the crime will be brought home to him. Bourke had some business transactions with the County Surveyor, which was the cause of some difference arising between them, and only a few minutes before Mr. Brett had gone into his parlour he and the prisoner had some very high words in the kitchen, and it is believed Bourke made some very threatening remarks. This is the second attempt which has been made upon the life of Mr. Brett as it will be remembered that during last winter he was fired at when returning from taking a drive in his car.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A COOL PRISON-BREAKER.—Prison-breakers as well as bushrangers take things pretty coolly at Beechworth, in Australia. A local paper writes:—"The escaped prisoner Bruce stopped at Weaver's Hotel, Winton, on Sunday night. He called there for a parcel he had left on his way to jail, and received it in due course. He represented, we believe, that his time was up, and it does seem somewhat extraordinary that the people in the hotel had not read that he had escaped from the Beechworth Jail. He apparently came there in ordinary clothes, but at all events a parcel was subsequently left there, with a note addressed to Mr. Stewart, the Governor of the Beechworth Jail, to this effect:—'I hereby return the clothes I took from the Beechworth Jail.'

WHY LORD DERBY'S FUNERAL WAS PRIVATE.—The special correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—"None but blood relations, and those only to the degree of first cousins, were invited to be present at Hornby carried out the wishes of the Earl religiously. And it is hardly a secret that those wishes had their origin in a remembrance of the scenes enacted at the great funeral of the thirteenth Earl in 1851, when the tenantry appeared mounted to the number of 300 or 400, and funeral baked meats were not unaccompanied by strong waters, on the principle that sorrow is droughty. To the mind of the man whom we have just lost this experience was more than enough. Without holding the opinion of the Wife of Bath that "it is but waste to bury the dead preciously," Lord Derby resolved that he should be interred becomingly.

MAD METAPHORS.—Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, M. P., has distinguished himself. He has contrived to compress into one sentence perhaps the greatest number of incongruous metaphors ever collected into so small small a space. Whilst distributing prizes to the 4th Berks Volunteers the respected Member for Abingdon delivered himself of the following remarkable period:—"I am rejoiced to find by the return which I hold in my hand that new blood has been flowing into the arteries of your rifle practice, and that the pulse of emulation has been beating high in a new direction, by which means the old and stereotyped groove of almost monopolized success has been turned into another, by new and skilful marksmen, proving that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it." New blood in the arteries of rifle practice, the pulse of emulation, old and stereotyped groove, and fish in the sea.

MR BRIGHT AND RAILWAY MASSACRES.—The *Saturday Review* asks the very pertinent question why the inquiry on the part of the Board of Trade in the matter of the late accident on the Midland Railway should have been a secret one, while, as the newspapers tell us, the inquest at Welwyn was attended by an officer of the Board, in the usual way. As seven people were killed on the former occasion, and only three last Sunday night, the comparative magnitude of the disasters does not account for the difference. Neither is it impossible to believe, as the *Saturday Review* hints, that Mr Bright regards the lives of poor Leicester stockingers taking their annual holiday at Nottingham Goose Fair as of less importance than those of well-to do people. The affair is quite inexplicable. It is true, we believe, that the Chairman of the Midland Campany and some of its leading directors are well-known admirers of the President of the Board of Trade, and members of the same religious body; but that obviously has nothing to do with the matter.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HORRIBLE MURDER BY A MOTHER.—The Court of Assizes of Foix, in France, has just tried a woman named Pelet, wife of a small farmer of Orus, for the murder of her son, aged 13; her present husband the third, step-father of the deceased, was also indicted as an accessory. The female prisoner had had a son by each of her pravious marriages, but had ill-treated her first two husbands, and even openly rejoiced at the death of the second as she was then free to marry the man Pelet, with whom she was already on terms of criminal intimacy, and who was the father of another son born during her second marriage. The two orphans did not receive more kindness than their fathers, and the mother by her conduct and frequent menaces showed that she was anxious to get rid of them in the interest of the younger boy, whom she favoured. The eldest died in 1866, eaten up with sores caused by the cruelty of the mother, and the second was found dead in June last, with a rope tied round his body and the other end attached to the horns of a cow. His decease was at first supposed to be the result of an accident, but a *post-mortem* examination showed that he had first been strangled, and then placed in the position in which he was discovered. Moreover, a short time previously the woman had been overheard to propose to rid the house of him, and make believe he had been killed by the cow. The man Pelet was acquitted, but the woman being declared guilty, was sentenced to hard labour for life.

MASON ON THE CARPET.—Dr. McMichael intends applying to-day at Osgoode Hall to have this arch scoundrel released on a writ of error. He objects to the ruling of Mr. Justice Galt in addressing the jury, and he will insist upon certain technical points of law, to wit, that it was not shown in evidence that Mason had taken an oath before the police magistrate, nor that he had sworn to any statement before the police court which by law can be considered as perjured.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Illinois has two million hogs.

—Renan's last book does not sell well.

—Guizot's concluding meditations are announced in London.

—Brazil has lost 150,000 men in her four years' war with Paraguay.

—Lancaster, Ohio, last week redeemed a shinplaster for fifty cents, issued in 1837.

—The King of Burmah is building at his own expense, in Mandalay, a Protestant church.

—Patti's head on sleeve butt s is the latest novelty in jewelry.

—San Francisco is sending seed potatoes to Denmark, on the order of the Danish consul.

—The London Athenæum announces, as by authority, that Mr. Dickens is writing another story, to be published in the old serial form.

—A mountain on fire in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, made a grand spectacle for all the neighbouring country.

—The King of Prussia has appointed a special day of prayer on Luther's birthday.

—A Chicago man who returned a $1000 bill to the loser was rewarded with a drink.

—A Missouri Judge was arrested on the bench and marched off to answer a charge of selling liquor with a warrant.

—The operation of transfusion of blood has again been successfully performed in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Eugenie was to sign De Lesseps's marriage contract on the day of the canal opening, leaving a blank for Napoleon's name.

—The Pope invites his "holy daughter, Isabella II., Queen of Spain," with her "very happy husband and holy children," to the Ecumenical.

—A Connecticut medium has ghostly friends who run a sewing-machine for him without his touching it. A flesh and blood operator is generally preferred.

—"Miss Thackaberry," the medium who has been doing mervellous things in New York, is a male berry. A scoffer recognised her ankles as belonging to a boy from Ohio.

—Sainte Beuve's executors are puzzled what to do with certain familiar letters from Princess Mathilde, in which Napoleon and Eugenie are talked unpleasantly about.

—The death of Earl Derby and the Marquis of Westminster has left two vacancies in the Order of the Garter. Prince Arthur is named as one of the successors.

—A Kentucky editor has had his hair pulled out by a dry goods clerk for publishing an article on good manners. It is but just to say that the clerk lost his shirt in the affray.

—A Pomeranian peasant held the winning ticket in the last Prussian lottery, but being hard up managed to sell it on the day of the drawing to a poor school-teacher, who is now 40,000 thalers better off.

—A Westerner, in closing up business managed to get rid of a counterfeit fifty-cent scrip on a creditor. Before night it had come back to him in payment for a debt, having done duty seven times in that way during the day. A bad note is a very 'nimble shilling.'

—Carrying umbrellas with a dagger in the handle is one of the pleasures of life in Rome, which the police try to suppress.

—Impostors are travelling through Pennsylvania levying blackmail on internal revenue law violators by representing themselves to be inspectors.

—A materialist surgeon of Paris lately showed to one of his friends one of his instruments the handle of which was carved in bone. "Do you know," he asked, "of what this handle is made?" "Of ivory, I suppose." "No," said the doctor, while tears almost choked his voice, "it is the thigh-bone of my poor aunt."

—Florence is to be made more beautiful by an improvement that has long been desired. The high walls that surround the Botanical Gardens are to be removed, in order to allow passers by to enjoy their beauty, and all private proprietors of gardens will be asked to do likewise, to the great improvement of the appearance

—A week or two ago a singular breach of promise case was tried in London. The plaintiff was a servant woman of fifty-five and the defendant a gouty old man of seventy-seven. The promise was alleged to have been given nineteen years ago. The woman, who was introduced to the court as the affianced bride of the defendant, recovered fifty pounds.

—The "instruction" in the Tropmann affair is nearly concluded, and in all probability, without any furthur waiting for the discovery of the body of the elder Kinck, which now seems almost hopeless, the trial will come on next month. The interrogation to which Tropmann has been submitted during this week is said by *Le Droit* to have resulted in proof that he alone prepared and executed the eight murders with which he is charged.

THE FRENCH AND THEIR JOKERS.—One day last week *Figaro* published a pretended proclamation of the Emperor, for which it was seized; to this it added an advertisment of a company—"La France,'—which was being formed to regenerate France by the application of modern industry to social policy, the "directors" being Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and son, the Archbishop of Paris, the Marquis de la Seigliere (of the Theatre Francais), &c. You will hardly believe (natively observes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) that within 24 hours, more than fifty applications for shares, each with 5f. deposit, were sent to the office of your droll contemporary.

—A curious idea is started by a correspondent of the English periodical, Land and Water. He proposes that criminals be fed on horseflesh for meat. The advantages would, he thinks, be numerous. The flesh is good, wholesome and cheap. The criminals, as well as most others, have a great objection to eating it however, and the restriction of the animal diet to this meat would, therefore, be a punishment and a mortification of the flesh without working any real injury to the culprit, while the prospect of having to live upon horse meat would be an excellent deterrent from crime, and the use of it would serve to utilize what is now wholly wasted.

—Chicago papers relate a very remarkable story of a returned Californian who, with several thousand dollars in his pocket, yielded to the enticements of three bad negro women. In the morning he caused their arrest on a charge of robbing him, and acknowledged that although he had so much money about him they had taken only twenty-five cents. The women were convicted and fined. The Californian paid the fines of all three, amounting to twenty dollars, and went out of court with the women, one under each arm and the third bringing up the rear. Before night he was brought before the court drunk and penniless. He denied that he had been robbed, but did not know where his money was.

—While independent and individual immigration does not appear to be diminishing at all, there is a large increase of organized colonization. It has become no uncommon thing for a great tract of land in a chosen spot to be entered upon by a colony from Europe, which comes in a body and builds up a village or a county in a locality before uninhabited. The latest instance is the purchase of thirty-three thousand acres of land for a colony of twelve hundred English families, who have built up the town of Wakefield, and have established an agricultural college and school for the reception and education of orphan boys from the London School and Farm under the control of the Reform Society of London, of which Earl Shaftesbury is president.

—Sainte-Beuve's directions regarding his funeral were carefully carried out. Without any kind of religious ceremony, with the coffin in a very plain hearse, and having for sole ornament, a wreath of violets laid upon it, which it is said were sent to Paris from Arcachon, a *souvenir* of undying affection, the body of the accomplished writer was conveyed to its resting-place in Mont Parnasse which was but some 300 yards from the dwelling it had occupied before its spirit fled. A crowd had assembled to see it pass, and a large number of distinguished persons followed it to the grave. When the coffin had been deposited in the family vault, M. Lacaussade, one of the executors, a former secretary and old friend of Sainte-Beuve, exclaimed, "Adieu, Sainte-Beuve; adieu, our friend, adieu!" And then, turning to the persons present, he added, "Gentlemen, you have accompanied him hither; thanks to you, in his name. Gentlemen, the ceremony is over."

ANIMOS INVITAT TENEBRO. OUE.
THE MONTREAL HERALD.
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1869.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Sleighs, Harness, and Robes, at his Rooms, at 2.30 p.m.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Furniture, at his Stores, at 10 a.m.
Sheffield Ware, at his Stores, at 10, 2 and 7 p.m.

TEMPERATURE

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

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
37	39	41

Recorded by Patent Register:

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN
45	29	38½

November 20, 1869.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALL PARTIES indebted to our LATE FIRM, up to the end of 1868, will be SUED, unless their ACCOUNTS are PAID WITHIN THE PRESENT YEAR. Our Collector, Mr. WHITE, will continue to call up to that period.

PENNY, WILSON & CO.

November 15. 272

FINANCIAL REMINISCENCES.—Some years ago, when the Hon. George Brown was loudly proclaiming the financial injuries which Upper Canada suffered from the union with Lower Canada, it became the duty of all the Ministerial or Conservative organs, even in Upper Canada, to develope and to demonstrate a contrary thesis, and to establish that Upper Canada had obtained a great deal more than her just share of the public expenditure. At this moment, when the division of the total liabilities of the old united Province between the two Provinces is becoming one of the questions of the day, we find one of our French contemporaries at Quebec not unnaturally reverting to these facts and figures, if facts they were. The *Canadien*, accordingly quotes the *Leader* of November, 1859, and shows that that journal proved that Upper Canada had profited by the sums disbursed for public works to an amount more than double that of Lower Canada, and that a surplus of more than $1,200,000 in the shape of annual interest, was paid for the debt incurred for Upper Canada above that which had been incurred for Lower Canada. The same and other Conservative journals, adds the *Canadien*, demonstrated that out of $54,810,-839, which the public works had cost up to 1859, $36,871,584 had been expended in Upper Canada. The *London Free Press*, it goes on to say, also set forth that the public debt had been augmented in favour of Upper Canada by an amount of $19,000,000 greater than in favour of Lower Canada. *Le Canadien* says it is to be presumed—presumptions are, however, not always conclusive—that these journals, which are now as before Ministerial, will not deny their own figures and calculations. It also hopes that the Lower Canada Members will take note of these admissions, and will not consent that the public debt should be equally divided between the Provinces. It would be, it reasons, especially monstrous that this should be done, inasmuch as Upper Canada entered the old union with a large debt, while Lower Canada had a clear balance in the Treasury.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE.—The recent fatal accident at St. Andrew's Church, and the loss of workmen's tools by the fire at Messrs. Tees' factory naturally give rise to the question whether the evils of these disasters might not be to a great extent guarded against by the introduction of a system of insurance. The losses in question naturally divide themselves into two classes, and perhaps if insurance is ever to be carried out in them it must be carried out in two different methods. With respect to tools we suppose that no one would advocate the application of anything but the voluntary system. Workmen are able to judge for themselves as to whether it is worth their while to insure their tools, and all that is necessary to meet the casualties which effect tools is that some Insurance Company should provide the necessary facilities for covering small risks. The difficulty in the way will be found, we presume, just at that point, for the clerical labour of account keeping on transactions of such small amount, and of protecting the insurers against frauds in respect to a large number of small and portable articles, which are not unfrequently removed from place to place, would doubtless add immensely to the premiums which would be necessary merely to cover the risks of loss by fire. The other class of cases, or those involving loss of life and limb would probably be more easy to handle, and it seems to us that they might be put upon a footing which would not depend entirely upon the prudence of the persons to be insured. In the construction of almost all large buildings especially of those which have considerable height, there must be a certain amount of hazard incurred by the workmen. Danger to limbs, and danger to life are almost the inevitable accompaniment of these operations. It need not be said that for a workman disabled by a broken leg or arm, an allowance provided for a certain number of weeks would be an inestimable blessing; nor that a widow and family, who have lost their bread winner, would be greatly assisted by the receipt of a sum of money coming from an insurance office. Among mechanics, as among other classes, money is most required during such visitations as these. Now it does not seem to be a matter beyond the reach of the science of the actuary and of reasonable legislation, to have all these risks covered. To the actuaries it will of course belong to provide a scale of premiums adapted to the character of the risks incurred, and to the description of loss which is to be compensated. But would it be beyond the just province of the legislator to decree that workmen engaged on all buildings, excavations, &c., of a certain description should be insured, and that the contractors should be responsible that the policies were effected before the work should be begun? Of course, like every novelty, this one would be attended by some difficulties at the commencement. But we can imagine policies taken out to cover a certain number of workmen—the largest that it could be supposed would be employed during the progress of the work—and this additional expense, which we presume would make a very trifling addition to the cost of any such constructions, might either be deducted from the weekly wages of the workmen, or charged against the proprietor. In the practical carrying out of any scheme of that kind much would, no doubt, depend upon the rate of the premium which would be required; but we feel sure that, if it were necessary to charge these to proprietors, instead of against the workmen themselves, a very large number of proprietors would rejoice in the knowledge, that so far as human foresight and money payments could guard against accidents, they had given security that no one should suffer from the construction of their buildings. We suppose that an almost inappreciable addition to the cost would procure this satisfaction. At the same time we do not say that the cost ought to fall on the proprietor instead of the workman himself. That is a matter for consideration; but it does seem, upon whomsoever the cost is to fall, that in the present days of assurance extending to all kinds of risks, it is not right that the dangers of workmen should be left uncovered so far as they can be obviated by pecuniary compensation.

THE LAW RESPECTING LOTTERIES.—The Consolidated Statutes contain a very stringent Act against lotteries for the disposal of property, either real or personal, by chance. The person who causes an advertisement or notice to be published, the publishers, any one who disposes of tickets or helps to dispose of them, the purchaser, or in fact any one concerned "in any scheme or plan for advancing, lending, giving, selling or in any way disposing of any property, either real or personal, by lots, cards, tickets, &c.," shall be fined $20 for each offence with costs, and the goods so disposed of shall be forfeited to the informant. These provisions would seem to cover every conceivable case in which this mode of gambling can be employed, and the penalties apply not only to those engaged in such acts within the Dominion of Canada, but also to those which are originated and intended to be carried out abroad. By an Act passed, however, in 1860 (21 Vict. Cap. 36) an alteration was made in the law, which was relaxed in favour of bazaars for charitable objects, so as to allow articles of small value to be raffled for. The extent of this relaxation seems, however, to have been misunderstood, and hence has arisen a considerable degree of misapprehension on the subject. It is not intended that the agency of lotteries or raffles shall be allowed to be employed to raise funds even for benevolent purposes, and large prizes advertised to be given by drawing lots, by throwing dice or by any other mode are illegal. What the law clearly lays down is, that if small articles of trifling value remain unsold at a bazaar [illegible] such only as have thereat first been offered for sale." It is besides provided that to entitle a raffle to the exemption provided for by the amended Act, permission must be first obtained from the City or other Council, or from the Municipal authorities of the place where the bazaar is held. These provisions of the Act were absolutely necessary to prevent the open abuse of the privilege thus conferred on the promoters of benevolent societies, which would otherwise be taken advantage of by speculators of all kinds who are usually well read up in the law and know about as well as Daniel O'Connell how to drive a coach and six through the most carefully framed statutes. From not making himself aware of the law on this subject, Governor How land has got himself into rather an awkward position by giving a prize to a lottery advertised to be held in Toronto in aid of the building of St. Patrick's Church there, and regarding which a good deal of criticism has been indulged in. Pius IX. had given a cameo to be disposed of in the same lottery, so that the Lieut.-Governor's contribution brought him into good company; but, certain reformers having given notice of their intention to enforce the statutory prohibition, he has withdrawn and apologised.

MINISTERIAL WIT.—Next to having a good joke spoiled through the gross stupidity of the man to whom it is addressed, is the humiliation of having a stupid commonplace statement received as an admirable stroke of wit; loud laughter showing the appreciation of the supposed joke. Poor Thackeray sometimes groaned under the infliction caused by men who passed over the keen and subtle wit he displayed in his lectures, and laughed outrageously at some expression which he intended to cause indignation at wrong rather than amusement. The unfortunate "funny" man can hardly ask the simplest question without being told he is so witty and so droll, until life becomes wearisome and mirth a burden. Sir John A. Macdonald is in this position and has a host of admirers in this particular line, who gape and guffaw on all possible occasions. The *Leader*, a fervent admirer of Sir John, likewise of Sir Francis, proprietor of North Renfrew—for is it not his by right of purchase—reports a playful passage of arms between the two, like those which formerly took place between Beatrice and Benedict, once foes, but afterwards (the parallel holds good) united by the tenderest ties. The *Leader* goes into extacies over the play of wit, the quickness of repartee and the brilliancy of the sallies on both sides, and thanks Heaven that the two knights were present at the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society's gathering the other night, not that it cares two straws about the Society, but because an opportunity was given to Sir John to get off a capital *bon mot*, which, the *Leader* says deserves to be passed round. If it will gratify our contemporary there need be no objection to passing it round. But the wit, if there is any, appears to be of the dullest, somewhat dimmed doubtless by the uncertainty attending the fate of his Excellency the Honourable William, kept shivering out in the cold, but who, by the process of transplanting may according to Sir John's theory be greatly improved, and he needs it. Be that as it may, whether from obtuseness or because there is really nothing in it, we can scarcely see the brilliancy of the wit. No doubt aided by the inimitable chuckle of the speaker, the roll of the eye, and the twist of the learned knight's nose the retort would be very effective. In the garish light of day, and in the cold black and white of the words as printed, the point must have escaped. Here, however, is the report:—

"Sir Francis spoke first, and referring to Sir John, said he had an advantage over him in being an Irishman, and went on to thank his countrymen for giving him a seat in Renfrew. Sir John, speaking immediately after, remarked:—(Sir Francis Hincks had said he had an advantage over him in being an Irishman, but he (Sir John) had an advantage over Sir Francis in being a Scotchman. He had learned that Scotland was settled from Ireland, and as plants transplanted often improved by the process, he claimed to have that advantage.'

We think we must yield the palm to Sir John. The Finance Minister seemed to have the advantage over him at first, but he really came out best in the end."

Is not the calm, judicial tone of the *Leader* in deciding on the relative merits of the jokers charming?

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.

INSURANCE CASE.

Before Mr. Justice MACKAY:

ROLLAND vs. BRITISH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

MONTREAL, NOV. 19.

On Friday Mr. KERR, on behalf of the Insurance Company, made application for a new trial in this case; the facts of which are already known from the jury trial, before Mr. Justice MONDELET on the 13th and 14th November inst., when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Mr. KERR said the original action was upon a policy of insurance dated 20th February, 1868, and expiring 20th February, 1869, upon certain goods in Nos 317 and 319 St. Paul street—to wit certain boots, shoes, leather, &c., for $4,000, and sewing machines and tools, $2,000. The Insurance Company declined to pay over the amounts insured on the ground that the loss was not as much as claimed, and had to be shared with four other Insurance Companies. They contended that the goods, upon which insurance was claimed, were not in Nos. 317 and 319, but were in the upper flats of No. 315, access to which was had through a division wall, the proper entrance being blocked up, and that this did not constitute a part of the premises insured. In the said No. 315 were stored the greater part of the goods destroyed, where the fire first broke out. Besides, the defendants were not notified at the time of the occupancy of No. 315.

Mr. Kerr's pretensions, in support of which he cited authorities, were that Fauteux in receiving the proposal for insurance was Rolland's agent, that the policy having issued and a particular building being specified therein as the storehouse of the goods insured, the insurance attached solely to the goods in the property indicated. Fauteux was ignorant of the upper flats of 315 being occupied by Rolland, and was the only person with whom communication had been had by the Insurance Company—how then could the consent have been given to insure goods in premises of which even the plaintiff's agent had no knowledge? This information should have been given by Rolland. Moreover, the policies of the other Insurance Companies did not cover 315, how then could defendant's policy be supposed to do more? In rendering their verdict the jury had lost sight of the distinction in the relative values of the "inchines" and books, which was an essential element. After combatting several of the arguments used by plaintiff's counsel at the previous trial, Mr. Kerr concluded his address with a hope that for these and other reasons the Court would grant the prayer of the petition.

Mr. POMINVILLE, Q. C., replied, contending that the two apartments over 315 formed part of the 317 and 319. If there were an error in the policy, surely the assured must not suffer. The information of Mr. Rolland was to insure all his premises, which it was the duty of the insurance agent to examine, as every opportunity was offered. It had not been shown that Rolland had not notified the Insurance Company of the change, and certainly there was no power to draw another kind of action. It was at the demand of the Insurance Company that the insurance was effected, and then the plaintiff applied to have his whole stock insured. It was the duty of the agent to find out whether or not the two flats increased the risk, Rolland had given no evasion.

Mr. CARTER, Q.C., supported Mr. Pominville's objections, and said that the defendants had no reason of complaint. The description given in the application gave a good idea of the premises insured, and it came to a question of whether there had been any misrepresentation. He considered the defence of the Company purely a quibble, in exceedingly bad faith. As to whether 315 had been insured was a question for the Jury and had been decided by them, and by their decision the Company should abide.

NEW BOOKS.

A TALE OF THE SEA AND OTHER POEMS. By John Fraser (Cousin Sandy.) Montreal: Dawson Bros.

So vast an amount of rubbish is daily thrown upon the book-market that those who have to pass an opinion on everything which block-heads are industrious enough to write, and publishers foolish enough to publish deserve compassion. Their painful task often closes with a sigh and a prayer for some supreme, efficient and impartial censorship of the press, which would strangle every stupid publication at its birth, as the Spartans disposed of unpromising infants. The appearance of a really good volume of poetry is a rarity, and deserves a longer notice than is usually given to new books. We have such a volume in "A Tale of the Sea, and other poems," by John Fraser, more generally known as Cousin Sandy. Its claim to a favourable reception does not rest on the fact of its being of Canadian manufacture—a point on which some will doubtless lay stress—but on its high literary merit. Many who have for years been eager readers of the innumerable political squibs which Cousin Sandy has contributed to the newspapers, will be surprised to find in this volume evidences of true poetic power. We are glad that the author has published it, as a vindication of his right to be regarded as a poet, and not a mere versifiers. Some of the shorter pieces evince, in no small degree, that instinctive reception of the subtle teachings of Nature; that appreciation of what is true in thought, pure in feeling, and beautiful in form; that sympathy with humanity in all its embodiments, however humble, which together are the dowry of the poet. The chief feature of the principal piece "A Tale of thes Sea" is quiet humour. The story relates the adventures of a young scapegrace who is sent to sea to atone for his misdoings. For dancing while the crew are at prayers, he is confined in a water-cask, which is subsequently washed overboard. The delicate morsel in the barrel is very enticing to a shark, who fortunately for the hero has a conscience and some self restraint, and forbears to stave in the tub. This part of the story is in the last degree funny. After sundry adventures, Will is washed ashore, is delivered in an almost miraculous way from his place of confinement, falls in love with a Yankee damsel, who afterwards becomes the partner of his joys. The versification of "The Tale" is free; every variety of metre is used as the development of the plot requires, and the rhymes are such as only one practised in the art would have dreamt of employing. Not a few of the lines reminded of Ingoldsby, whom Cousin Sandy has evidently studied, without becoming a slavish imitator. Here and there we notice a rhyme for which the captious might take our author to task, but where so much is good, and all is original, it would be ungracious to find faults. Of the smaller pieces, "May we no hae a Gaelic Professor?" "A reminiscence of the Fenian Invasion," and "We're all going Romeward," are capital specimens of the style in which the author is well known to have few rivals—the mercilessly sarcastic; every line is a lash. In "Modern Beauty" and "The Heroine of the Ball," we find him in a milder mood; his "Musing on the Chaudiere," will remind the admirers of Tennyson of some of their favourite passages, in which the poet becomes a seer, and draws his inspiration from "things not seen as yet." "The Old Elm Tree," and the Monody on its death, would alone establish his right to an honourable place among the bards, and "Blind Joe" is a gem on which every discriminating reader, who happens to have a heart, will set a very high value. We have so far spoken of the *contents* of the volume, and our opinion would not be higher or lower if it had been published in Boston or Canton instead of in Montreal. But there is reason to be proud of the exquisite style in which the mechanical part of the work has been executed. In this respect the volume will favourably compare with the works issued from the most prominent publishing houses, and leads us to expect good things in the future. The illustrations are without exception well drawn, the artists—Messrs. Jacobi, Vogt, Sandham and W. L. Fraser—having evidently done their part of the work with zest as well as ability. Several illustrations were engraved by Walker, which is itself a guarantee of their excellence.

Our Red River Correspondence.

FORT GARRY,
RED RIVER SETTLEMENT,
October 30, 1869.

SIR,—The transfer of this Territory it would seem is not going to be accomplished so easily as was expected by the Ottawa Cabinet. Your correspondent on his arrival at St. Paul heard rumours of a rising among the half-breeds. Knowing as he did that considerable dissatisfaction was felt by this class of the community at the mode in which the purchase of the Territory was effected, and having previously heard from many of them their strongly expressed disapprobation of the change of government your correspondent was not surprised at their rumours, and when he reached Pembina was prepared for the news that the half-breed population were up in arms to resist by force the entrance of the new Governor. During the summer they have been grumbling that their views were not ascertained before the transfer, and this discontent was increased when they read in the Canadian papers that a form of government had been devised for them without their sanction. They claimed that as natives of the country they should have been consulted not only as to the transfer of the country, but as to the mode in which it should be governed. Whatever the ultimate population of the Country may be they claim to be at present the only parties to be governed, and they demand the Briton's right of self government. Almost every man above twenty years of age is a freeholder, and would be entitled to a vote under the Canadian franchise. Most of them have received a common education, and nearly all of them have made frequent journeys as freighters with their own cattle to St. Paul's and St. Cloud in the state of Minnesota. They have there seen the rapid improvement of the country, and have not been slow to note the good points in the prevalent mode of Government. For some years past they have abandoned the buffalo hunt and every family cultivates more or less of the soil. They contrast their position with that of the pure Indian and appreciate their own high standing in the scale of civilization. Their frequent visits to the United States have given them at least no dislike to democratic institutions while it has engendered that spirit of independence which is sure to be acquired by any inferior race when placed under that form of Government. Any one knowing this much of this class in this community would not have been surprised at the rumours to which I have alluded.

Your correspondent found the insurgents camped at a point bearing the not very mellifluous name of Stinking River. The road at this point is laid through a belt of cotton-wood and from side to side of the wood, across the road is laid a barricade of fencing timber with a gate in the centre. The gate is shut and before the barricade are facing two sentries with muskets on their shoulders. One waggon is told to halt and a spokesman comes forward who enquires in French the nature of your correspondent's business in "their country." He is very civil and we tell him. He seems to be satisfied from what he could like to see a letter with your correspondent's name. We have a card and hand it to him and he gives the sentry the word to pass us. Before leaving, however, we enquire as to the force under arms and are told they amount to 160. There is a tent in the wood a few yards from the road, and many of the men are lying there, more are squatted round a blazing camp fire, and a number more are straggling along the road. We ask the spokesman what action they are to take. He says they will have no compromise. The Governor must go back. If he attempts to pass the barricade he will be shot. But will you not hear what he has to say? Yes, we will hear what he has to say, but we have made up our minds that he must go back. We will offer him no violence unless he attempts to pass our line. We want to govern ourselves. We will accept of no concessions. He spoke too hard in point of fact. Such were the views I entertained during a few minutes stay at the camp. On our way here we met a great many going out to join those already there. One man had a seventeen shooter rifle and a seven shooter revolver. Bread, beef, and other supplies are daily sent from this place for their subsistence. There were anxious enquiries as to the Governor's arrival. From what I knew of his rate of travelling, I told them I did not expect to hear of his arrival at Pembina for two or three days. Pembina is at the boundary line, and distant 40 miles from their camp. They have selected the Stinking River, as it is the only convenient point where a barricade could be erected, and is besides within easy reach of their homes. About two hundred yards on this side of the barricade we found a camp of about 20 half-breeds belonging to the loyal party. This party, I understand, is headed by Mr. Wm. Dease, a leading French half-breed and a member of the Council of Assiniboine. He claims to be able to raise a very much larger party than those at the barricade, but is in hopes that there will be no occasion for it. Business is in the meantime at a stand still. The leader of the English half breeds, a very intelligent, influential man, went out yesterday to the camp of the insurgents to reason with them, but has so far been unsuccessful. I hear that the French half-breeds have formed themselves into a republic, and have elected a President and Vice President. The Scotch half-breeds take no part in the quarrel. They are prepared to submit to the new order of things. They seem disinclined to take up arms against their French cousins. The Council of Assiniboine of which Dease is a member, and the present is non-plussed at the crisis, has held several meetings but could decide upon no particular line of action. At one of the meetings a proposal was made to prepare an address of welcome to the new Governor, but this was dropped on the ground, that the Council had no formal information from the Canadian Government, of the appointment of a new Governor. It considers itself slighted in this, and that the newspapers have been the only source from which they have learned of the appointment. Governor Mactavish has been postrated by illness for the past few weeks and the want of his usually shrewd advice must be keenly felt by his Council in this emergency. The latest rumour is to the effect that all powder and shot on the way here to the free traders is to be seized. A case of fire-arms containg 60 stand is said to be on the way for the use of the new Government and this it is also said will be refused. The Council has sent word to Governor McDougall that it does not consider he would be wise in attempting to enter the territory in the present disturbed state of matters, and recommends him to remain in the meantime at Pembina. On the other hand it is reported that all difficulties have been overcome and that the rebel force will escort Mr. McDougall to his residence. The general feeling is that should the present discontent be allayed it will only be to arise again as soon as any radical change in the present mode of administering the laws is attempted, and that without an armed force at his back the new Governor can do nothing. The mere presence of this force it is considered would be sufficient to prevent any future rising. Among the ultra-loyal party great dissatisfaction is expressed at the inertness of the Council. They are for immediate action, and the raising of a force to escort the Governor to his new home. The American party is quiescent and somewhat amused at the situation. A British Governor has to reach his canopy through the captain who axe in hand was urging on his crew, was lifted on the surface of a wave and washed overboard. With the coolness of an old salt he grasped at the ropes and floating tackle as the wild waves swept him onward. Fortunately he succeeded in retaining his hold, but before he had time to think of the horror of his position, another wave lifted him like a feather and threw him back upon the deck. Despite the hardships he had undergone, the captain continued his fight against the elements, but the combined strength of the crew was insufficient to clear away the large anchor. All this time the schooner was pitching on a rocky shore. As a last resort the small anchor, with 70 fathoms of chain, was let loose, but this was only sufficient to slow her progress. At this juncture, when the men were listening to the surf beating on the shore, and having done all that brave men could do, were prepared to meet the last extremity, a tremendous sea swept the deck, carrying two of the crew from the forward hatch to the wheel house; here some coils of rope offered a chance, which the poor fellows clung to with a despairing grasp. It was now impossible to keep on deck, every sea sweeping it from stem to stern. The sailors took the rigging, and with garments wet through and through, every minute stiffening with frost, they for hours and hours long agonizing hours watched as it were for the approach of death. Soon a succession of bumps, shaking every timber of the craft, announced that the schooner had run on the rocks, and in a few minutes the vessel, lifting herself on the crest of the waves, came down with a crash that started every bolt and plank, and heaved her decks into the shape of a bow. What appeared to be the greatest peril proved the safety of the five souls on board. The vessel had become so closely wedged on the rocks that the storm failed to dislodge her. The men, upon finding their craft securely anchored, prepared to descend the rigging; their garments were stiff with ice, and their limbs almost paralyzed with cold. On entering the galley, they found the water had not reached the cabin floors, and the fire, which was still burning, served to impart a little comfort in the perilous situation they were placed in. On the approach of daylight, they discerned people on the shore. The roar of the surf, however, prevented them hearing what was said, and left them in painful anxiety whether any attempt was to be made at their rescue. They threw overboard a bottle containing a slip of paper. This reached the shore in safety, and was secured.

Through all the long hours of Wednesday they watched, and anxiously hoped the storm would abate, and through Wednesday night, the sea went down, and early on Thursday morning they could rely upon a safe deliverance from their perils. The vessel lies in about five feet of water, about one half of her cargo is under water, and there is great danger that the grain will swell and burst the vessel.

The Garibaldi is a staunch new craft, valued at ten thousand dollars, and, as before mentioned, is owned by Mr. McKay of Hamilton.

store was locked by the Constable, and the key taken to the Station.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Auguste Roch was brought up charged by Alderman Rodden with furious driving and endangering the life of the public, Alderman Rodden in particular. He was fined $2.50 or fifteen days.

REAL ESTATE.—The Leclaire House and grounds, Upper Peel Street, were sold on Thursday last, by Mr. Thos. M. Jones, Estate Agent, to Mr. John Barry, of the firm of Campbell & Co., for $18,000.

REWARDED.—On Friday, Mr. J. Bockwith, guardian of No. 9 Fire Station, received $50 from the manager of the Montreal Carwheel Works, for his exertions in saving the Works from fire during the conflagration at Tees' factory, at St. Gabriel Locks. Others of the firemen received rewards.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—The Rifle Brigade marched out yesterday, starting at 9.30 a.m. along the wharf to McGill street, thence to Dorchester street, Cote St. Antoine, and round the Little Mountain, returning to the barracks at two o'clock.

A ROW IN A TAVERN.—On Friday one Xavier Emond reported at the Water Police Station that he and several others being in Thomas Hurtean's Saloon, King Street, an altercation took place in which he was struck by a boatman, Xavier Godin and knocked against a window, by which he sustained severe injuries. Emond was taken to the Hospital, when Dr. Ross found that an artery had been severed at the wrist. The police arrested Louis Papin as one of the assailants, and he was brought before the Police Magistrate and remanded for examination.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT THE LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.—His Royal Highness Prince Arthur returned to town on Friday after a short sporting excursion in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Two Mountains, which was brought abruptly to a close by the change in the weather. Mr. George Horne, one of our most noted sportsmen, accompanied the Prince up the Lake, where they met with considerable success in duck shooting. The Lake having given decided symptoms of freezing, the party were obliged to the land in the vicinity of Edgard, where the sport was good. Prince Arthur was highly gratified with his sporting tour, which would have been prolonged for several days if the weather had permitted.

DOMINION NEWS.

—Hamilton enjoys the excitement of having reckless drivers, and narrow escapes of life and limb. Butcher boys are particularly famous in this line, and drive along whether like the tinies "they are out of joint" or have their carts full.

—The portion of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway between the Grand Pre Station and Wolfville, which has only just been repaired, was again washed away by the high tides of Thursday, which submerged the adjacent dykes, which have not been rebuilt since the first disaster. In consequence of this the trains now only run as far as Wolfville.

—The dead body of a man named McGilvery, said to belong to St. John, N. B., was found on the street in front of the Clifton House, Windsor, N. S. He had taken a room in the third story, the previous evening, in company with a friend, and retired to rest. The latter never missed him, and it is supposed he must have fallen out of the window in a state of somnambulism.

— While examining a witness in a case in which he was interested, in the Civil Court, Halifax, Mr. James Breslow became excited, and fell to the floor in a state of paralysis. He was removed to his residence and medical aid summoned, but he continued in a paralysed state until about 8 o'clock in the evening, when he died.

—The Ottawa police had occasion to arrest a well known "muscle man" for being under the influence of "forty rod." When taken to the lock-up he did not like his quarters, and proceeded to demolish the institution. He managed to tear up the firmly nailed planks of the guard bed broke them, and then with the aid of some of the pieces, bent several of the iron bars in the door gratings, and nearly wrenched some of them from their sockets. The gas pipes of them from their sockets. The gas pipes in the passage also suffered from his intoxicated fury, and for a time it seemed doubtful if the building would be strong enough to hold him. It presented a most dilapidated appearance inside.

—Boyd, the Spencerville man, supposed to have been implicated in the recent burglary at Brockville, had some time ago been tried for counterfeiting, and the Ottawa detectives Davis and O'Neil—who were also on the track of the Brockville roobbery, found sufficient to warrant their arresting him. Before they could do so, however, the bird had flown across the river, and the police had no power to bring him back. O'Neil returned home, leaving Davis to watch for the man who was expected home in a few days. He did not come, and Davis came to the conclusion that he would have to be "induced" to cross the frontier again into Canada. After communicating with the Ogdensburgh police, Boyd was soon discovered, and by the American authorities arrested on a charge of counterfeiting. He protested that he had already been tried for the offence, and the Ogdensburgh police turned him adrift, with a hint that he had better leave. He promised to do so, and took a ferry boat to the Canada side. As he was getting into it, a tall stranger came up, and asked to be taken over too. Boyd consented, and on the way across the two maintained a most agreeable conversation. It was not until after getting out of the boat on the Canadian side that Boyd discovered his *compagnon de voyage* to be Detective Davis. He saw the "posish" when it was too late, and quietly surrendered to his astute captor.

THE WRECKED SCHOONER "GARIBALDI."

The schooner "Garibaldi" had on board 12,700 bushels of barley. She left Hamilton on Tuesday, bound to Oswego, and experienced the first outburst of the gale when approaching our harbour about 8 p.m. the same night. She was then steering N. N.E., but owing to the force of the wind made the land west almost opposite the Humber Wharf. The captain, an experienced lake commander, tacked, and ran a race-horse speed spell lakeward. When about two miles from shore a terrific gust of wind struck her, and in a moment swept away the jib-boom and everything forward. Lashing the wheel every man exerted himself to clear the wreck. At this moment the captain who axe in hand was urging on his crew, was lifted on the surface of a wave and washed overboard. With the coolness of an old salt he grasped at the ropes and floating tackle as the wild waves swept him onward. Fortunately he succeeded in retaining his hold, but before he had time to think of the horror of his position, another wave lifted him like a feather and threw him back upon the deck. Despite the hardships he had undergone, the captain continued his fight against the elements, but the combined strength of the crew was insufficient to clear away the large anchor. All this time the schooner was pitching on a rocky shore. As a last resort the small anchor, with 70 fathoms of chain, was let loose, but this was only sufficient to slow her progress. At this juncture, when the men were listening to the surf beating on the shore, and having done all that brave men could do, were prepared to meet the last extremity, a tremendous sea swept the deck, carrying two of the crew from the forward hatch to the wheel house; here some coils of rope offered a chance, which the poor fellows clung to with a despairing grasp. It was now impossible to keep on deck, every sea sweeping it from stem to stern. The sailors took the rigging, and with garments wet through and through, every minute stiffening with frost, they for hours and hours long agonizing hours watched as it were for the approach of death. Soon a succession of bumps, shaking every timber of the craft, announced that the schooner had run on the rocks, and in a few minutes the vessel, lifting herself on the crest of the waves, came down with a crash that started every bolt and plank, and heaved her decks into the shape of a bow. What appeared to be the greatest peril proved the safety of the five souls on board. The vessel had become so closely wedged on the rocks that the storm failed to dislodge her. The men, upon finding their craft securely anchored, prepared to descend the rigging; their garments were stiff with ice, and their limbs almost paralyzed with cold. On entering the galley, they found the water had not reached the cabin floors, and the fire, which was still burning, served to impart a little comfort in the perilous situation they were placed in. On the approach of daylight, they discerned people on the shore. The roar of the surf, however, prevented them hearing what was said, and left them in painful anxiety whether any attempt was to be made at their rescue. They threw overboard a bottle containing a slip of paper. This reached the shore in safety, and was secured.

Through all the long hours of Wednesday they watched, and anxiously hoped the storm would abate, and through Wednesday night, the sea went down, and early on Thursday morning they could rely upon a safe deliverance from their perils. The vessel lies in about five feet of water, about one half of her cargo is under water, and there is great danger that the grain will swell and burst the vessel.

The Garibaldi is a staunch new craft, valued at ten thousand dollars, and, as before mentioned, is owned by Mr. McKay of Hamilton.

CITY ITEMS.

IMPOUNDED.—A horse and wood sleigh found in Lagauchetiere Street.

BROKEN INTO.—The shop of Mr. Patterson, William Street, and a lot of carpenters tools stolen.

RECORDERS COURT.—Number of persons tried before this Court during the week ending Saturday, November 20—146.

MISSING.—For several days Jean Bte. Hemond, of Lachine, has been missing. He is 60 years of age had dark brown hair and was of sickly appearance. His friends fear he has been drowned.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were 19 cases before the Recorder, of which 17 were for drunkenness and 2 for furious driving.

LEFT UNLOCKED.—Sub-Constable Rodgers found open the door of Mr. Bissaillon's furrier's shop, 192 Notre Dame Street at half-past eleven o'clock on Friday night. The

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS

ENGLAND.

Scull Race.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A double sculling match occurred on the Tyne at Newcastle to-day between Kelly and Sadler on one side, and Redforth and Taylor on the other. The former won by a length. It was a very exciting and well contested race, and was witnessed by a great crowd of people.

The Dalmatian Insurrection.

It seems the recent despatch, announcing the oppression of the Dalmatian insurrection, was premature. News has just been received that the Austrian forces have entered a defile heretofore held by the insurgents near Fort Dragoly, with the loss of only 30 men.

FRANCE.

Prince Metternich.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Prince Metternich who went to Vienna, recently has returned here as Envoy Extraordinary from Austria. His stay at Vienna was threatened on account of the political aspect of affairs here. The Prince was incorrectly reported at Ismaila a day or two ago.

The Suez Canal.

Advices from Alexandria, just received, contain the gratifying intelligence that the Suez Canal is a success. The Imperial yacht with her Malesty, the Empress, on board, has arrived at Suez without accident.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 20.—His Holiness the Pope has written to the Grand Duchess Olga, asking her to intercede with the Czar in behalf of the Catholics of Russia.

ITALY.

Trouble in the Ministry.

FLORENCE, Nov. 20, evening.—In consequence of the election of Signor Honse, an opposition candidate, the President of the Chambers has sent in his resignation. The resignations of the Ministry are expected to-morrow.

UNITED STATES.

Specie Payment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—It is stated that the subject of the resumption of specie payment is being boldly advanced by General Garfield and other Western members of the House, and it is considered probable that the discussion will be opened in Congress.

Violent Storm.

The storm last night was very heavy, and occasioned much damage to houses, trees, &c., in Brooklyn, Jersey city, and other localities hereabouts. The consequence of the gale was a most tremendous high tide this morning which inundated many cellars. The damage in Hudson County, N. J., alone by the gale and flood exceeds $80,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20.—Burbank's new hotel, at Pittsfield, six storeys high, was blown down this morning by a tremendous gale.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20.—The most severe wind ever known in this part of the country passed over this city on Thursday morning. Many large buildings were unroofed, chimneys blown down, and telegraph lines and fences prostrated. The damages in this city is estimated at $10,000 to $12,000.

CUBA.

Mutiny of Coolies—Their Capture and Suicide.

AN Havana letter to the *World* states that the French barque "Tamana" recently arrived there with only 68 Coolies on board for Maccao. It appears that shortly after leaving port with the 300 Coolies, the latter mut nied, murdered the Captain and drove the crew off in boats. The crew reached Java, when a Dutch war steamer put to sea, and after a fight, during which over 50 Coolies were killed, they recaptured the vessel and brought her to Java, where another Captain and the old crew were put on board. She then sailed again for Cuba, but during the voyage the Coolies committed suicide by cutting their throats and jumping overboard to such an extent that but 68 remained on her arrival at Havana

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.

Weather.

Drizzling rain this morning with heavy rain at night.

Denial.

Mr. Dawson, of the Red River survey, in a letter this morning denies the published statement that the workmen were unpaid. He states that the men had their passage paid home, and immediately on making up the accounts the money was remitted to them.

Quebec Accounts.

Reports here bear out the assertion in regard to Dunkin's inability in reference to getting up the Quebec accounts. Mr. Wood came down here again and again, but Mr. Dunkin was never prepared and did not seem to be able to compass the subject, or to have the least decision of character regarding any portion of the work.

Red River News.

The intelligence received by the Government from Governor McDougall is to the 30th October. He had then heard of the opposition of the half-breeds and had sent forward Mr. Provencher who had not returned when he wrote.

Appointments.

The following appointments appear in the Canada *Gazette*:—

James G Moylan, of Toronto, to be emigrant agent in South of Ireland. Chas Foy, to be Assistant Emigration Agent in North of Ireland. Edwin Clay, M D, to be Emigration Agent for Nova Scotia, in room of Hon H G Pines resigned. David Shaw, Lea, Kingston, Emigration Agent for Scotland.

The new Ministry appointed also appear as already telegraphed:—

Hon Messrs Chapais, Receiver General; Kenny, President Council; Howe, Secretary of State; Dunkin, Agriculture Morris, Inland Revenue; Aikins, Member Council.

Armorial Ensigns.

There also appears the despatch of Buckingham and Chandos. Know ye therefore, that we of our princely grace and special favour have granted and assigned, by these presents do grant and assign the armorial ensigns to the following:—Province of Ontario—vert a sprig of three leaves of maple slipped, or on a chief argent the Cross of St. George. Province of Quebec—or on a less gules between two fleur de lis in chief azure, and a sprig of three leaves of maple slipped vert in base a lion passant guardant. Province of Nova Scotia—or on a less wavy azure between three thistles proper, a salmon radiant argent. Province of New Brunswick—argent waves a lymphad or ancient galley with oars, in action proper on chief gules a lion passant guardiant. With this