Steamship Notices.

ALLAN LINE.

Have a Contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS

1879. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. 1879.

This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powered Clyde-built, Double-Engine, Iron Steamships:—

	Tons.	
Parisian	5400	Building
Sardinian	4100	Capt. R. Brown
Polynesian	4000	Capt. A. D. Aird
Sarmatian	3900	Capt. Jas. Wylie
Circassian	3550	Capt. John Graham
Moravian	3600	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R
Peruvian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson
Nova Scotian	3300	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Hibernian	3200	Capt. M. Trocks
Caspian	3200	Capt. R. S. Watts.
Austrian	2700	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Nestorian	3000	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Scandinavian	3150	Capt. McDougall.
Manitoban	2800	Capt. C. J. Menzies
Canadian	2800	Capt. James Scott
Phœnician	2800	Capt. Legallais.
Waldensian	2400	Capt. R. Barrett.
Corinthian	2800	Capt. Kerr.
Lucerne	1590	Capt. Cabel.
Acadian	1350	Capt. Mylins
Newfoundland	1400	Capt. Neil McLean.
Buenos Ayres	4200	Capt. Neil McLean.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.

Sarmatian	Saturday, Nov. 29
Circassian	Saturday, Dec. 6
Sardinian	Saturday, Dec. 13
Moravian	Saturday, Dec. 20
Peruvian	Saturday, Dec. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL.

Cabin, according to accommodation ..... $67, $77 and $87
Intermediate $45 00
Steerage $31 00

The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line will leave Halifax for St. John's, Nfld., and Liverpool, as follows:—

Hibernian	Nov. 25
Nova Scotian	Dec. 9
Caspian	Dec. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S:

Cabin ..... $20 00 | Steerage $6 00

An experienced Surgeon carried on each Vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills Lading granted in Liverpool, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada, and the Western States.

For Freight or other particulars, apply in Quebec to ALLANS, RAE & CO.; in Havre to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to ALEXANDER HUNTER, 9 Rue Scribe; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMIT & CO.; or RICHARD BERING in Rotterdam to BERING & CO.; in Hamburg to C. HUGO; in Bordeaux to JAMES MOSS & CO.; in Bremen to HEIDEN RUPPEL & SONS; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & WORKMAN, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; in Chicago to ALLAN & CO., 72 La Salle Street

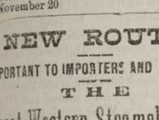
H. & A. ALLAN,
Corner of Youville and Common Streets
November 20 14

NEW ROUTE.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS AND SHIPPERS.

THE

Great Western Steamship Line



Montreal to Bristol.

(AVONMOUTH DOCKS.)

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, composed of the following New and First-class Steamers:—

GOVINO	2 032 Tons Register.
RIVERSDALE	2,099 " "
NEBO	1,900 " "

The Steamship GOVINO is intended to be despatched for Bristol about the 12th NOVEMBER Next.

This Line of Steamers will open to the Canadian Shippers the Midland, Southern and Western Counties of England and Wales, and other large markets hitherto monopolized by the Americans. The Importer will also find it a more economical and quicker route for London or Liverpool for many kinds of Goods, but especially Iron, Hardware, &c.

These steamers will have special facilities for the carriage of Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for the greatest care in handling same, will be taken at both ends of the route. They have also first-class facilities for the carriage of a limited number of Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

Intending shippers should make immediate application, considerable engagements having already been made.

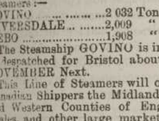
Good accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
Or to MARK WHITWILL & SON,
The Grove, Bristol,
England.
November 8 91

ROSS

LONDON LINE OF STEAMERS.



CANADIAN SERVICE

VIKING	3,588 Tons Register
OCEAN KING	3,449 " "
ERL KING	3,178 " "

The splendid new first-class full power Screw Steamer ERL KING, A 100 (Highest Class at Lloyds), is intended to sail from

MONTREAL FOR LONDON,

ON OR ABOUT

The 14th November.

Taking Goods at LOWEST THROUGH RATES from all parts of Canada and the Western States of America.

Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

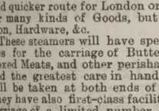
Will be followed by one of the above first-class Steamers, as advised, from Montreal and London thereafter, during the season.

Splendid accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
Or WM. ROSS & CO.,
3 East India Ave., London.
November 8 81

CUNARD LINE.



NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the Steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing Meridian of 50 at 43 Lat., or nothing to the North of 43.

On the Homeward Passage, crossing the Meridian of 50 at 42 Lat., or nothing to the North of 42.

The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL calling at CORK HARBOUR

FROM PIER 40 N. R., NEW YORK.

ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Nov. 5
BOTHNIA	Wednesday, Nov. 12
GALLIA	Wednesday, Nov. 19
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Nov. 26
SCYTHIA	Wednesday, Dec. 3
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Dec. 3
BOTHNIA	Wednesday, Dec. 10
GALLIA	Wednesday, Dec. 17
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Dec. 24
SCYTHIA	Wednesday, Dec. 31
*No Steerage.	Wednesday, Jan. 7

And every following Wednesday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—$80, $80 and $100 gold according to accommodations

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other Ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports.

For Freight and Passage apply at the Company's Office No. 4 Bowling Green
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
Or to
THOS. WILSON,
58 & 59 Forgate Xavier Street
October 18 13

Steamship Notices.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland,

CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.

PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:—

BALTIC	Thursday, Nov. 27 at 2.30, p.m.
CELTIC	Saturday, Dec. 6, at 11.30, a.m
BRITANNIC	Saturday, Dec. 13, at 5.00 a.m.
ADRIATIC	Thursday, Dec. 18, at 9.00 a.m.
GERMANIC	Saturday, Dec. 27, at 2.00 p.m.
BALTIC	Thursday, Jan. 1, at 7.00 a.m.
CELTIC	Thursday, Jan. 8, at 1.30 p.m.
BRITANNIC	Saturday, Jan. 17, at 9.00 a.m.
ADRIATIC	Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1.00 p.m.
GERMANIC	Saturday, Jan. 31, at 7.30 a.m.
BALTIC	Thursday, Feb. 5, at Noon.
CELTIC	Saturday, Feb. 14, at 7.30 a.m.
REPUBLIC	Saturday, Feb. 21, at 1.30 p.m.
ADRIATIC	Thursday, Feb. 26, at 5.30 a.m.

SALOON PASSAGE.

Special Rate, $60, return $110, (for winter months) from New York to Liverpool.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $80 and $100 gold. Return Tickets, $140 and $175 gold. Tickets to London, $7, and to Paris, $20, gold, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free. Servants, $50.

These Steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

Montreal to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, Bristol or Cardiff $26.50. Prepaid $28.50.

Passengers taking the "White Star Steamers," as a rule, arrive in London in 9 days from New York.

Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.

For further information and passage, apply to R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 37 Broadway, New York. Or to

B. J. COGHLIN,
SOLE AGENT,
26 St. Sulpice street, Montreal.
November 22 155

DONALDSON'S

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN SERVICE

COLINA	2,000 Tons Register
EIRENE	2,000 " "
CYBELE	2,000 " "

The splendid new first class full power Screw Steamer BARNARD CASTLE is intended to sail from

MONTREAL FOR GLASGOW,

ON, OR ABOUT

The 19th November,

Taking Goods at LOWEST THROUGH RATES from all parts of Canada and the Western States of America.

Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

Will be followed by one of the above first-class Steamers, as advised, from Montreal and London thereafter, during the season.

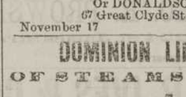
Splendid accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
Or DONALDSON BRO.,
67 Great Clyde St., Glasgow.
November 17 81

DOMINION LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS



Running in connection with the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

	Tons.		Tons.
Ontario	3,200	Quebec	2,650
Mississippi	3,200	Boroosia	2,150
Teutonia	2,700	Brooklyn	3,500
St. Louis	2,000	Building—	
Dominion	3,200	Montreal	3,200
Texas	3,350	Toronto	3,200

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows:—

FROM QUEBEC.

BROOKLYN ..... 22nd Nov.

FROM PORTLAND.

MISSISSIPPI ..... 29th Nov.
QUEBEC ..... 13th Dec.
DOMINION ..... 27th Dec.
BROOKLYN ..... 10th Jan.

CABIN.—Quebec to Liverpool, $50; Return, $90.

No Steerage taken.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply, in London, to Bowring, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson, at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court.
August 23 89

1879. LONDON, 1879

Quebec and Montreal.

TEMPERLEY LINE.

Composed of the following First-class Steamships:—

SCOTLAND	2,645 Tons.
MARK LANE	2,098 "
SOUTH TYNE	1,519 "
THAMES	1,087 "

The Steamers of this Line are intended to be despatched from

QUEBEC for LONDON

AS FOLLOWS:

Scotland...Tuesday, 18th November

Passage Certificates issued to persons desirous of bringing out their friends.

Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London, for all parts of Canada and the Western States.

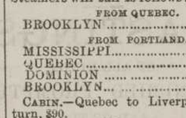
For Freight or Passage, apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter street, London, E.C., ROSS & CO., Quebec.

DAVID SHAW,
Montreal.
October 28 95

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL



City of Brussels	Thurs., Nov. 6, 10.30 a.m
City of Berlin	Sat., Nov. 15, 6.00 a.m
City of Montreal	Thurs., Nov. 20, 11.00 a.m
City of Richmond	Sat., Nov. 29, 5.30 a.m
City of New York	Thurs., Dec. 4, 9.00 a.m
City of Brussels	Thurs., Dec. 11, 3.00 p.m

SALOON PASSAGES—$60, $80 and $100 Gold.

ROUND TRIP—$110, $135 and $160 Gold.

Tickets to London, $7; and to Paris, $15 and $20 additional, according to route selected.

STEERAGE (including Railroad Fare between Montreal and New York) $26.50.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Offices, 31 and 33 Broadway, New York.,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

In Montreal, to OGX & GREEN,
13 and 15 Hospital street,
Where plans can be seen and Berths secured.

Or to Charles C. McKail, Ticket Agent 143 St. James street,
October 22 145

Steamship Notices.

BEAVER LINE.

CANADA SHIPPING COMPANY

Running in connection with the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Steamers Sailing for Liverpool as follows, from Montreal:—

LAKE CHAMPLAIN	1st Oct.
LAKE WINNIPEG	7th Oct.
LAKE NEPIGON	23rd Oct.
LAKE CHAMPLAIN	6th Nov.
LAKE WINNIPEG	13th Nov.

This Company's Line of Iron Clipper Sailing Vessels, trading between Montreal, Liverpool and Glasgow, will be despatched at intervals during the season.

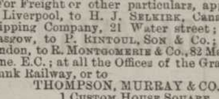
Rates of Passage, by steamer or sailing vessel, $50. Return Tickets, $90.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or other particulars, apply in Liverpool, to H. J. SELKIRK, Canada Shipping Company, 21 Water street; in Glasgow, to P. KINTOUL, SON & Co.; in London, to R. MONTGOMERIE & Co., 82 Mark Lane, E.C.; at all the Offices of the Grand Trunk Railway, or to

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
1 CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE,
Montreal
August 12 20N 191

Bermuda, West Indies & Porto Rico



QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS STEAMSHIP CO'Y

For ANTIGUA, GUADALOUPE, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, BARBADOES and TRINIDAD, steamship FLAMBOROUGH, November 22.

For BERMUDA, steamship CANIMA, Nov. 29.

For ST. JOHN'S, ARECIBO, AGUADILLA, MAYAGUEZ and PONCE, PORTO RICO, and ST. THOMAS, steamship BERMUDA, Nov. 15.

Passage rates greatly reduced.

For freight, passage and insurance, apply to

A. E. CUTTERBRIDGE & CO.,
29 Broadway, New York.
LEVY & ALDEN,
202 St. James Street, Montreal

Steamboat Notices.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. CO'Y.

Fall Arrangement.

After SATURDAY, 18th instant, the DAILY STEAMERS between

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

Will be Withdrawn.

The Market Steamer PRINCESS will make (besides her regular market trips)

TWO EXTRA TRIPS

—ON—

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND CARILLON,

RETURNING SAME DAY.

The PRINCESS, upwards, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS, will connect at Lachine with Train leaving Montreal at 7.15 a.m.

Freight for all points between Montreal and Ottawa received daily at 87 Common Street, Canal Basin.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
President.
October 17 248

Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co'y

THE STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY

Run Regularly as under:

Steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. J. Rankin, for Cornwall, every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 Noon, from Canal Basin, and Lachine on arrival of the 3 o'clock train.

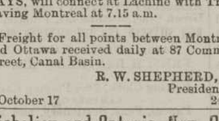
Steamer TROIS RIVIERES, Captain J. Duval, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p.m., connecting at Sorel with steamer SOREL, for St. Francois and Yamaska.

Steamer BERTHIER, Capt. L. H. Roy, leaves for Berthier TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at one p.m., connecting at Lanoraie with railway for Joliette.

Steamer CHAMBLY, Captain Frs. Lamoureaux, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p.m., connecting every Friday at Lanoraie with the cars for Joliette.

J. B. LAMERE, ALEX. MILLOY,
Gen'l Manager. Traffic Manager
GENERAL OFFICES—228 St. Paul Street
Montreal, November 20th, 1879 107

1879. 1879.



STEAM SERVICE

BETWEEN

LONGUEUIL AND MONTREAL,

FROM 6 o'clock A.M. to 7.30 P.M.

On and after MONDAY, the 27th OCTOBER, the Service between LONGUEUIL and MONTREAL, will be made, as near as possible, as follows:—

FROM LONGUEUIL TO THE FOOT OF THE CURRENT, (EVERY WEEK DAY).

From Longueuil—At 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., Noon, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.30, 6, 7 o'clock P.M.

From the Foot of the Current—At 6.30, 7.30, 8.15, 8.45, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 o'clock A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 5.45, 6.30 and 7.30 o'clock P.M.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Longueuil—At 8.30 o'clock A.M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 o'clock P.M.

From the Foot of the Current—At 9 o'clock A.M., 12.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 o'clock P.M.

October 25. 128

Brewers.

DAWES & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE.
EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER
(IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.),
Families Supplied.

Office, 215 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.
April 10 85

WILLIAM DOW & CO.

Brewers & Maltsters.

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in wood and bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following bottlers only are authorised to use our labels, viz.:

Thos J. Howard	173 St. Peter street
Jos. Virtue	19 Aylmer street
Thos. Ferguson	259 St. Constant st
Wm. Bishop	479 Lagauchetiere st
Thos. Kinsella	144 Ottawa street
Cleophas Maisonneuve	585 St. Dominique s

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,

286 St. Mary Street,

MONTREAL,

Have always on hand the various kinds

ALE AND PORTER,

In WOOD AND BOTTLE.

FAMILIES REGULARLY SUPPLIED,

October 16

TO LET,

One large Room in the front part of the HERALD Building, and another well suited for light manufacturing, in rear. Steam power if necessary. Apply at the Office, 155 James Street.

TO LET,

The Whole of the First Flat in the HERALD Building. Very suitable for Law Chamber heated by steam. Apply on the premises.

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXI.—NO. 279 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879. Price 3 Cents

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MAIL STEAMERS SAILED.

Circassian, Nov 13, for Halifax, 9 days out.
Scythia, Nov 15, for New York, 7 days out.

Montreal, November 21.

—At London to-day silver was quoted 53¾d. per ounce.

—Coal oil in London, Ont., has advanced one cent per gallon.

—J. Boyd & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Boston, have failed; liability, $60,000.

—The shipments of coal from the Springhill mines over the I. C. R. last week amounted to 2,494 tons.

—The failure of the Wine crop will probably necessitate the importation from Hungary and Spain of five million dollars worth of Wine into Switzerland.

—It is generally believed that if the labouring classes do not stop business by strikes, the present season in the United States will be one of the most prosperous seen for a long time.

—The U. S. Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, reports a continued decline in the Watch and Silk trade with the United States, owing to the rivalry of American goods and the unusual zeal of the Custom House.

—The S.S. "Texas" from Quebec on the 9th November, with 120 head of cattle, arrived at Liverpool this morning, and landed them all in splendid condition, with the exception of three, which died on the passage.

—Pettis County, Mo., has sold its stock in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, amounting to $270,000. The city of Sedalia also sold its stock in the same Road, $80,000. It is understood Jay Gould captured both lots. Other counties in Central Missouri are selling.

—The story that Vanderbilt was said to be negotiating with Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Cyrus W. Field, and other friends of the Wabash and Union Pacific Railroad, for the sale of 200,000 shares of New York Central stock at 120, is said by Vanderbilt to have been made out of whole cloth.

—The Central Pacific Railway has paid the Railroad Auditor $609,000, which, with other payments, fulfills the requirement of the existing law. The Central Pacific has now settled all its accounts with the Government up to the 31st of last December. The cash payments for 1879 will be due in February.

—Those, it is said, that are interested in the New York "bear" movement are Gould, Sage and Cunmack, aided by lesser lights in the street, and also by outside speculators who have rushed in and let their stock go at any price, fearing a general panic would wipe their margins out. Many failures were expected, but so far only one is reported, that of Edward Livermore.

—The New York *Post* reports a statement that arrangements have been perfected between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee Railway and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, by which a road is to be constructed from San Francisco under the old Atlantic & Pacific Railway charter, which carries a land grant of about 50,000,000 acres. Bonds to the amount of $5,000,000 have already been subscribed, and it is therefore settled that there is to be another Pacific Railway.

—During yesterday afternoon the New York Stock Market continued feverish, money loaning up to 3–16ths per cent per diem in addition to the legal interest which helped to depress values. Prics fluctuated, frequently advancing 1 to 5 per cent, but again losing the improvement. Toward the close of business, a great change came, strength and buoyancy taking the place of depression. A sharp advance took place, those who had been selling in the morning having now become buyers, and under their purchases the entire list advanced 1 @ 4 per cent. The impression gained ground that a new upward movement had commenced. The final dealings were very strong.

—The export of fish from Newfoundland since 1st August amounts to 240,881 quintals, against 194,463 quintals for the corresponding period of last year. Of the excess, Brazil has taken 34,921 quintals, and Portugal the balance. 1,014 tons cod oil have been shipped, against 750 tons last year. The clearances, however, for the United Kingdom are less than those of last year, while those to the United States are three times greater, which shows that at a period of low prices a good market can be found on this side of the Atlantic. Of seal oil, 1,454 tons have been exported, against 1,097 tons last year. The United States have taken 228 tons. Last year they took 22 tons. The export of salmon is 2,578 tierces against 1,943 tierces in 1878, and 4,840 barrels herrings against 1,981.

BEERBOHM'S ADVICES—Floating Cargoes—Wheat, turn dearer; Corn, quiet. Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat and Corn, quiet. Mark Lane Wheat, firm; do Corn, steady. Red Winter Wheat, off coast, 54s.6d. English country Wheat markets, steady; French do quiet. Second despatch, 2.30 p.m.—Red Winter Wheat, off coast, 55s. Liverpool Wheat, spot, firm; do Corn, steady. Liverpool Exchange 2.30 p.m.—Bacon, C. C., 35s.6d; Short R., 35s 6d; L. C., 35s; Beef, Extra India, 107s.

FINANCIAL

Sterling Exchange is firmer but transactions to-day have been light; round amounts of 60-day bills are selling between banks at 8⅛ @ 8¼, and over the counter at 8¼; in New York the posted rates are steady at $4.81½ for 60 days and $4.84½ for demand. Currency drafts on New York are very quiet at par @ 1-16 prem. Money is steady at 5 @ 6 per cent. on call and 6 @ 7 per cent. on time, and mercantile paper is discounted at 7 @ 8 per cent. The Stock market to-day was weak and all active stocks show a decline; Bank of Montreal opened ½ lower at 141 ex dividend, and further receded to 140½, at which last sales were made; there were no transactions in Ontario which is quoted 3 @ 3½ lower at 68 bid, 69½ asked ex dividend; Peoples is quiet with buyers at 55, and Molsons steady at 75 bid, 80 asked; Toronto is enquired for at 115 ex dividend but holders ask 117½; Jacques Cartier closes quiet at 59 @ 60, sales in the morning being at the higher figure; first sales of Merchants were at 87¾, a decline of ¼ from the last previous transactions, and the stock dropped rapidly down to 86, closing at 85½ bid, 86 asked ex dividend; Commerce is ½ @ ¾ lower at 117½ @ 118; Montreal Telegraph opened at 88, which is ½ lower than yesterday's closing sales, but afterwards became stronger, and left off firm at 88¼ @ 88½; Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. experienced a further decline, last sales being at 39½, and the stock closing at 38 bid, 39 asked; City Gas is weak and irregular with buyers at 120 and sellers at 122. The following were the sales:—

MORNING BOARD.

Bank of Montreal	5 ex-div @	141
	10 " @	140¾
Jacques Cartier	25 " @	60
Merchants	3 " @	87½
	50 " @	87¼
	55 " @	86½
Commerce	25 @	118
	9 @	117½
Montreal Telegraph	50, 25, 50 @	88
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	10 @	40
City Passenger R. R.	1 @	75
City Gas Co.	78 @	120½
" " (new stock)	25, 14, 8, 2 @	109

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Bank of Montreal	10, 10 ex-div @	141
	5, 10, 15 " @	140¾
Merchants	10, 15, 25, 15 " @	86
Montreal Telegraph Co.	25, 25 @	88¼
	50 @	88
	25, 25 @	88¼
	44 @	88¼
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	50 @	39½
	50, 25 @	39½
	25 @	39½
City Gas Co.	15 @	121½

At New York the decline in Stocks continued, and prices showed a great falling off from those of the previous day. The fluctuations of the day were as follows:—

	Cl'g. Prev. day.	Op'g.	1.30	Cl'g.
West. Union	104¾	104	103¾	104¼
Lake Shore	101¾	102	100¾	101¼
Pacific Mail	29¼	27½	27	27⅞
Erie	40⅜	39	34	35⅜
Ohio & Miss.	27	26	23	24¼
Nor-West	87¼	86¼	84	86
Do. pfd.	103¾	102¼	101¼	101¼
St. Paul	74¼	73½	71	72⅞
Do. pfd.	...	...	...	98
Mich. Central	93½	92¼	90½	92¼
Jersey Central	79	76	71	75¼
N. Y. Central	129¼	...	126	128
Del. Lack & West	83	76¼	78¼	78¼
Del. & Hudson	78¾	73½	66¾	71
St Joseph	33½	31	...	29
Rock Island	...	...	...	...
C. C. & I. C.	19	19	...	18
Tol. & Wabash	54¼	53¼	48¾	49¼
Union Pacific	87	86	...	85¼
A. & P Tel	...	42¼	...	...
Exchange	481½	481	...	481¼
Money	7½	...	...	7

LAUNCH OF THE FIRST STEEL MAIL STEAMER ON THE CLYDE.

An important era in shipbuilding was marked by the recent launch of the steamer "Kinfauns Castle," the first mail ocean-going steamer which has ever been built of steel, a material which seems destined to supersede iron in the construction of vessels; for owing to its lightness and strength it is expected that a far higher rate of speed can be attained, and instead of great weight being put into the hull of the ship, that is now to be obtained by coal for the voyage, and cargo which will give the margin of profit to shipowners which of late years has been most conspicuous by its absence. The "Kinfauns Castle" is 371 ft. long, 43 ft. broad, 32½ ft. deep, and 3,500 gross tonnage. The engines are compound, with inverted cylinders capable of working up to 2,800 indicated horse power. She is to be brig rigged, with three decks, while her lower masts and yards are to be of steel. There will be accommodation for 135 first, 108 second, and 114 steerage passengers, in addition to 100 officers and crew. The steamer is built by Messrs. John Elder & Co., for the Cape Line of Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. There is a marked improvement in the shipbuilding industry on the Clyde, for while at one period last year there were only three ships on hand, there are now fourteen under construction. The customary lunch, of course, followed the launch of the "Kinfauns Castle," and the usual congratulatory speeches interchanged between builders and owners. From that of Mr. Donald Currie we extract the following as containing some interesting information with regard to the development of the merchant navy of Great Britain:—

"There was nothing," said Mr. Currie, "more extraordinary in the fortunes of Great Britain than the strange development of its mercantile shipping. The merchant shipping of the country had had some extraordinary vicissitudes, but it also had some extraordinary developments. He remembered reading the news of an American clipper outdistancing the old-fashioned English and East India clippers in the China tea trade. But their British people took it into their heads to have something to compete favourably, and so it happened that British clippers launched on the Clyde took the palm from the Americans in the China tea trade, and at the present time every ounce of tea coming into the country was carried in ships having the British flag. Then there was the "Arizona," recently launched on the Clyde for the New York trade, and she had made the passage in a shorter time than any other vessel on the route. When he thought of the American trade, it recall d the time when he was a clerk in the Cunard office. There was only one steamer crossing the Atlantic then, monthly, and all he was able to give to anxious shippers was 80 tons cargo space a month, while now there sailed from the ports of England for America not less than 150,000 tons of cargo every month. (Applause.) When they commenced the Cape line in 1872 the passage was thirty-three days, while the size of the vessels was not one-third that of the "Kinfauns Castle." In that he thought he saw a development of British enterprise. It was to the credit of some of the gentlemen of the present Administration that they did a good deal to help forward the business in which he was engaged at the time, in attacking the monopoly which carried the mails at exacting prices—a monopoly which required opposition. (Applause.) The opposition now existing had developed the trade wonderfully. There were three letters and ten newspapers to the Colony now for every one formerly, and there were ten times as many passengers, and ten times as much cargo.

THE BURNING OF THE SS. "BREAMER CASTLE."

Further information confirms our previous despatch announcing the loss of this vessel. A cable despatch from Singapore reports the destruction by fire at that port of the British steamer "Breamer Castle," while loading. At the time of the disaster the "Breamer Castle" had on board about 1,400 tons of cargo, which she had shipped at the ports of Japan, Shanghae and Amoy, consisting of teas, silks, spices and tin, the balance of her cargo she was taking on at Singapore when the fire took place. The cargo on board was estimated to be worth about three-quarters of a million dollars, the loss of which will fall on New York underwriters, the cargo being covered there under open policies. The despatch says that about 700 tons of cargo was totally destroyed with the vessel. The "Breamer Castle" was an iron-built vessel of 2,182 ton measurement, had two iron bulkheads and five water-tight compartments; built in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1873. She was owned by Messrs. T. Skinner & Co., of London, and commanded by Captain Ayles, and rated A1 at Lloyds.

TRADE IN THE WEST.

Toronto, November 21

A singular thing in connection with the depression in the Toronto district is the fact that since it commenced real estate in Parkdale, a suburb of this city, has gone up a thousand per cent. In this city it elf there has been no depreciation in real estate, and now prices are beginning to go up. The advance in the price of Bank shares is summarily stopped, and transactions are few and far betweeen at this board. An active movement continues in Hardware and Groceries, while Dry Goods, and especially Woollens, exhibit higher prices. A good deal of Barley has been moved hence outward. It is the general opinion the bulk of this grain has been marketed. From the best information to be gathered, about one-half of the season's yield of wheat has been brought to market. Probably the last shipment of cattle this season from this city was made yesterday by the Grand Trunk Railway to catch the steamship "Brooklyn," of the Dominion Line. It consisted of 210 beeves of a rather poor description. There is a considerable demand for feeding cattle, for which 3½c and 3¾c has been paid, live weight for steers, an advance of ¼c or ½c over late rates for beeves. For local use butchers are paying from 2½c @ 3½c. Those offering are not numerous and not choice. Sheep are not wanted; prices nominal. Lambs are in pretty fair request at from $3 @ $4 each. Calves, being out of season, bring all the way from $5 @ $10. The provision trade this week has been extremely quiet. The demand from the country for Hog products is light, and though the Chicago market shows some advance, it is not reflected here. The weather has been unfavourable for packers to operate, and small receipts of Dressed Hogs have been taken by city butchers at $5.50 to $6. There are no changes to make in Pork or Bacon quotations. Cheese is in fair demand, prices unchanged. Butter is quiet, freely called for by the city trade, and from 18c @ 20c, as to quality, obtained.

MONTREAL STOCK LIST.

Montreal, November 21.

STOCKS.	Value of Shares.	Last Dividend	Sellers. p. cent.	Buyers. p. cent.
Bank of Montreal	$200	5 no'l	141	140
Ontario Bank	40	3 p.c	120½	168
Bank of N. B. America	£50	3½ p.c.	...	...
Consolidated	$100	3 p.c.	6	8
Banque du Peuple	"	3 p.c.	69	55
Molsons' Bank	50	3 p.c.	89	76
Bank of Toronto	100	3½ p.c.	117½	115
Bank Jacques Cartier	50	3 p.c.	59½	58½
Merchants' Bank	100	3½ p.c.	186	185½
East'n Townships Bank	50	4 p.c.	...	...
Quebec Bank	50	3 p.c.	...	...
Banque Ville Marie	50	3 p.c.	...	...
Union Bank	100	2 p.c.	79	...
Mechanics' Bank	50	4	...	...
Can. Inland Insurance	50	4 p.

NOTICE.

MR. G. A McGREGOR is canvassing Vaudreuil County, Que. He is authorized to receive subscriptions to our Daily and Weekly Editions.

JAMES STEWART,
Managing Director

Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 22.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performances at 2 and 8 p.m

Theatre Royal—Performances at 2 and 8 p.m.

Nordheimer's Hall—Dramatic Readings by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, at 2 p.m.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

—Mr. Paquet's official majority in Levis was 619.

—The thermometer at Toronto, on Thursday, stood at zero.

—A new post-office will be erected by the Government at St. Catharines.

—John Convey, who has been missing for some days, is advertised for in Quebec.

—The steamers of the Richelieu Line leave Quebec at two instead of five o'clock.

—Mr. Marcus Smith's party from Shell River reached Winnipeg on the 14th instant.

—William Dempster, the Molsons Bank defaulter, has been re-arrested on a charge of forgery.

—The Dunkin Act has been adopted in Colchester, County of Essex, by a small majority.

—The last of the Quebec timber fleet has left for sea. This closes out this business until the spring.

—Mr. Chas. Belford leaves for Ottawa next week to take his position as Secretary of the Board of Appraisers.

—Mr. Donaldson, emigrant agent, Toronto, finds that there is not so much demand for farm labourers as formerly.

—It is proposed to paint the ceiling of the House of Commons white, the expectation being that it will greatly improve the light.

—The Secretary of the Manitoba Rifle Association has written to the Department of Militia, asking for a grant of land on Point Douglas Commons for a permanent range.

—Among the arrivals yesterday by the steamer "Canada," of the French line, was Mr. Lefebvre, the French Consul-General at Quebec, who had been at home on matters of great importance requiring his personal services.

—The propeller "City of Montreal," from Oswego, reports that the storm of Thursday on Lake Ontario was one of the severest she ever experienced. The "Oswego Belle" left with her, but could not stand the stress of weather and had to turn back.

—Several students attending a seminary in the Province of Quebec, one of them the son of an Ottawa gentleman, is said to have left the college on nomination day without permission, and on their return, the Ottawa boy is said to have received sixty-one lashes on the hand, and now his father, it is rumoured, intends taking the matter into the Courts.

—Four railways, two Governments, ecclesiastical influence, and money in abundance elected Mr. Paquet in Levis. The election will, it is stated, be contested, as there is ample proof of bribery and corruption, newspaper men and hotel keepers from Quebec having openly displayed rolls of $4 bills which they had for buying up the free and independent.

—A settlement has been arrived at in the suit of Miller *vs.* Annand for libel at Halifax, each party paying his own costs, Mr. Annand, of the *Chronicle*, having through his counsel expressed his satisfaction with the explanations furnished through the evidence, but contending that the plaintiff was blameworthy in not having had the matter sooner set at rest.

—Mr. Baker, the petitioner in the Russell, Ont., election matter, has been notified that Mr. Morgan, declared elected on a recount, does not claim the seat. Further, that if he (Baker) denies it, it will be disputed on the ground, 1st, that the scrutiny of the ballot was not maintained; 2nd, that he had not a majority of legal votes; and 3rd, that bribery and corruption were practised.

—At the Court of Appeals in Toronto Mr. Bethune, Q.C., took his position in a stuff gown. Justice Wilson told him that if he had forgotten his silk gown he could probably borrow one. Mr. Bethune replied that he had been present when the Supreme Court pronounced its recent judgment on the power of Provincial Governments to appoint Queen's Counsel. Three of the Judges, including Chief Justice Moss, expressed the opinion that he was right in his action.

UNITED STATES.

—Geo. W. Merrill & Co., leather dealers, Haverhill, Boston, have failed. Liabilities $65,000.

—The U.S. National Land Company on Thursday elected among the directors Jay Gould and Russell Sage.

—The New York *Commercial* says 1,284 buildings, costing several millions, are being erected in that city.

—500 to 700 miners in Kinawha Valley, Western Virginia, it is said will strike for increased wages next Tuesday.

—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland have made a final payment for the Thomas' statue at Washington.

—The New York *Herald* says a Bill to make General Grant Captain-General in the army will be introduced in Congress at the first opportunity.

—The new French cable has been formally inaugurated by a telegram from the President of the French Republic to the President of the United States.

—The will of the late Dr. Joseph P. Thomson leaves President Lincoln's cane to the New York Historical Society. This cane formerly belonged to Henry Clay.

—Patrick O'Brien, a New York compositor, who recently won $5,000 in a lottery, has been sentenced to the Penitentiry for not supporting his family. He spent $3,600 in six months.

—The manager of the New York office of the Western Telegraph Company, on the subject of a sensational paragraph, says, nine operators leave us on 1st December; we have 311 left.

—The Captain and several of the crew of the "Lady Octavia" were examined by the United States inspectors to-day regarding the collision with the "Champion." The testimony was similar to that given before the British Court of Inquiry.

—Major-General Chas. J. Barton, formerly a distinguished officer in the British India service, died at Norfolk, Va., on the 20th instant. He bought a fine estate in Princess Ann Co. and settled here several years ago. His funeral was a military one.

—Col. Dean, in a speech at San Francisco, located the three bonanzas. One is an Ophir mine, the second in Hale and Norcross, and the third in the Yellow Jacket. He denounced the bonanza ring, and demanded that action be taken by the police to secure a fair and honest management of the Comstock mines.

—The Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steamship Company has been revived. The charter authorises barge lines from the Mississippi River towns to New Orleans in connection with steamships from the latter city to Brazil; it is also contemplated to run these vessels in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad from New Orleans and the Gould combination of the Railroads centering in St. Louis. If the business men in cities interested show a disposition to aid the project, Jay Gould will subscribe liberally.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

—Snow began falling in London yesterday.

—The steamer Borussia sailed yesterday for New Orleans with 65 farmers and families bound for Texas.

FOREIGN.

—Prince Gortschakoff is suffering from mental depression, and there is little hope of his recovery.

—A despatch from Paris reports the death of Jean Joseph Gaume, French theologian and writer.

—A Constantinople despatch says that several members of the Cabinet have expressed strong disapprobation at the violent tone of the Turkish press towards England.

—Sevres cotton operatives have resolved to make a strong appeal to the Legislature to increase the import duties on foreign fabrics, to save the Swiss cotton industry from ruin, owing to cheap English goods.

—A despatch from Berlin says that rumour persistently asserts that M. D. Oubril, the Russian Minister, will most probably be re-called in favour of some one who will be more of a *persona grata* to Bismarck. The name of Prince Orloff is mentioned.

—The *Fanfulla* says the Papal Nuncio to Belgium was stopped on the way to Brussels by fresh difficulties being anticipated by the discovery that Cardinal Nina, Papal Secretary of State, had been using one language officially to the Belgian Minister, and another privately to the Bishop.

—A Constantinople despatch says the Porte has made an important communication to the British Government tending to prove there will be no unnecessary delay in the introduction of reforms. Lord Salisbury has given assurances that his Government fully understands the difficulties of the Porte and does not wish to complicate the situation by menace.

DUTY ON DISCOUNT.

We observe that in Toronto the Board of Trade, having met Sir L. Tilley in conference, many of the members remonstrated against the rule of the Custom Department to add the supposed discount to the net value of articles, for the purpose of ascertaining the value on which the *ad valorem* duty is to be charged. Some gentlemen thought the practice a good one. The majority appear to have been against it, and two gentlemen, of whom one was the Hon. Frank Smith, said the Government ought not to discourage payments in cash, and ought not to charge more duty to the man able and willing to pay cash, simply because some other person was unable or unwilling. It seems to us that none of these remarks indicate the right way of looking at this matter, though, if the question was now to be decided on motives of public policy alone, possibly Mr. Smith's opinion might seem to be the right one. But at present the question is one of law. It is probably impossible to do wholly without the commentary on interpretation by which Orders-in-Council and Departmental regulations explain the mode in which the Minister of Customs, or really the Commissioner of Customs, intends to understand the law, pending any resistance and any adverse judicial decision thereby provoked. But, unfortunately, it seems to us that the Order-in-Council and Regulation business is carried so far as really to amount to legislation, in cases which Parliament has not intended to leave for the legislation of the Ministry. We suppose that in such cases importers could obtain the protection of the Courts; but it is not reasonable to force them to that remedy, except in cases where there is strong *prima facie* reason for believing that the decision of the Department is in consonance with the law. We venture to doubt whether there is any such reason in the case of the order respecting the cash discount on invoices, or, in fact, any reason at all. The *ad valorem* duties, as their name implies, are intended to be percentages on the value of the imported articles. But the value of any article at a given time, considered as value merely, is fixed, and does not fluctuate according to the length of credit given. A sale on credit is a sale of goods for their price, *plus* the interest of the money, and *plus* the *del credere*, which assures against loss by bad debts. But the duty is not chargeable by law either on the interest or on the *del credere*; but on the value of the goods. To our minds, and we think we have the support of all legal decisions on the subject, a price in law means a cash price, unless otherwise mentioned. If this be so, though it may be the interest of one man to have the discount added to the price on which the *ad valorems* are calculated, and that of another man to have no such addition made, and of the Department to squeeze out the last sixpence from the importer, the Minister ought to be guided by the rule we have mentioned, simply because that is the rule prescribed in the Statute. If this were not so, there would seem to be no end of disorder in determining what period of credit should be taken as the standard; for even if that customary in trade were assumed to be theoretically the correct one, we should be no nearer uniformity, since the length of credit in one trade differs from that in another. Yet presumably the Legislature intended to put on the same footing all trades whose goods are subjected to the same *ad valorem* duty.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Ever since the Crimean war the correspondent with the army has been a recognized institution with British troops. So far these gentlemen are believed to have done more good than harm. In the Crimea Dr. Russell's communications are supposed to have been the stimulating cause of the improvement in the Commissariat and Transport Departments, by which the troops were saved from destruction during the fearful hardships which the weather entailed upon them. Now, however, for the first time, the Indian Government prohibits the exercise of their profession by war correspondents unless under a license, and in accordance with certain published regulations. These are that the license must state the name of the correspondent's paper or papers; that he must write for no other than those thus indicated; that if he be deemed an undesirable correspondent the license will be refused—preference to be given to retired officers. Correspondents when thus licensed are to be subject to the Mutiny Act, are to wear a badge, and must always carry their license with them; must not roam about, if that is prohibited, without passes, and after they have procured passes may still be sent back by military officers in charge; must not go to outposts without special permission, which will generally be refused, telegraphing must be only in English and not in cipher; and his communications are to pass under the approval of a censor, who is to be the organ of communication between the General and the correspondents, to prevent the correspondents from infringing orders, and to alter or suppress such communications as he disapproves. The military authorities will give such information as they judge desirable, and correspondents are invited to seek for it at their hands; these authorities will also do their best to forward correspondence, but private means of forwarding it will be permitted, though only under the surveillance of the censor, and means of communications under the personal control of correspondents or the secret employment of railway officials or others are illegal. Newspapers who have correspondents with the army must send copies to headquarters. A correspondent who breaks through these rules is not only to be subjected to military law, but he may be deprived of his licenses and sent to the rear, no successor from the paper he represented being allowed. Editors are to be responsible for their correspondents, and are to sign a declaration that they will abide by the above rules. The London *Times*, publishing the rules, declares them to be "fussy, trivial and "oppressive, drawn up by some subordinate hand, put out without sufficient "consideration, and not of a kind to be "tolerated in practice." It adds, that it can "hardly imagine they were ever "intended to be enforced." If they could be enforced, the *Times* asserts that "they would be fatal to the object "for which special correspondents are "sent," and that a "model correspondent's letter would consist of a few "safe generalities, as to the movements "of troops, together with an abundant "measure of praise all round to the "various officers in command."

GRAND CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH.—This is we perceive how the *Gazette* describes the result of the elections on Wednesday. We rubbed our eyes and looked again after reading it. Why, we had understood that the Liberals had a half share at least in the success of this Ministry, unless we have been wholly deceived in the *personnel* of which it is composed, as well as of the process which led to its formation, especially taking into account the speech of Mr. Flynn in seconding Mr. Lynch's amendment. That amendment, if we remember rightly, recommended a coalition Government as a necessity, and the Conservatives found that they had not talent enough to govern without the accession of Liberals. Considering all this we think it rather rough on those excellent Liberals, Messrs. Flynn, and especially on Mr. Paquet, who has a majority of six hundred, that they should be represented as crushed under a Conservative triumph, when they have simply put the Conservatives into office. But, good Lord, how this world is given to boasting!

ERRATUM.—In the article on the subject of the interviews of the Toronto *Telegram* with business men of that city, it was stated that six firms had been called on. It should have been thirty-six.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

The Toronto *Globe* says:—"The Chapleau Government starts with a small working majority, and its strength is not likely to be increased by the abandonment of the helm by Mr. Chaplean himself, who, with all his defects, will carry out with him the brains of his Cabinet. Should the Opposition remain united, and plant themselves boldly on a thoroughly liberal platform, as they at present seem disposed to do, the Government will find it exceedingly difficult to weather the crisis, and an appeal to the people may be the result. The chief plank in the Opposition platform should be the abolition of the Legislative Council, especially in view of the condemnation of its action by Messrs. Robertson and Lynch, and the advocacy of its abolition by Mr. Flynn. * * * It is impossible for the new government to steer clear of financial difficulties which they inherit legitimately from the DeBoucherville administration, and for which they will now be held strictly to account; nor is it too much to hope that the people of Quebec will, as the people of Ontario did last June, repudiate the interference in their local affairs of the Conservative Government of the Dominion. That interference began with the dismissal of Mr. Letellier, and has resulted for the present in the success of the Chapleau Government at the polls. All through the intrigues which brought this result about Mr. Langevin has been the prime mover in the plot, and has been most of the time on the spot, neglecting his Departmental duties at Ottawa in order to compass the defeat of a Liberal Government at Quebec. If the people do not resent this outside interference, and shake themselves free from the incubus which weighs upon them, they will deserve all the misgovernment which is sure to be the result of such illegitimate practices.

WEST DURHAM.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

On the occasion of the nomination and election by acclamation for the constituency of West Durham, after some preliminary remarks,

Mr. BLAKE said:—When I first came amongst you I opposed the mode of political action which our political opponents brought forward, only to discard at the first moment when they could do so with safety. (Loud applause.) I advocated party Government as the only mode upon which Parliamentary action could be carried out. Subsequent experience has proved to me that the evils incident to party Government were even greater than I supposed. But they are evils incident to all human institutions, to which you can not apply the attribute of perfection. I have always argued for a reasonable freedom of action on the part of even a party politician; I have told you that while in questions simply of party expediency a man ought to subordinate his individual judgment to that of the majority of his party, that while on questions of principle he ought to give great consideration to the views of the majority, still, in questions of principle, where his opinion is clear, it is a violation of principle to sacrifice opinion to others, and he ought never to be called upon to make such a sacrifice. With this view of duty, I believe the evils of party may be minimized, while, on the other hand, it seems to be an essential institution, because a Government always concentrates around itself an organized body of supporters, and unless there be organization on the other side, a Government must carry on affairs as it pleases. All Governments are the better for being watched. It is the tendency of every one to aggrandize his power, and it becomes a sort of conviction amongst men who are in place that it is an extremly important thing that they should remain in place, and to us who profess to be the friends of Liberalism and progress, such a course is most abhorrent. It is more congenial to our view that we should sit rather looser to each other. It is very easy for a party who calls itself Conservative, which talks of the present as the best of all systems, to remain united. But we, who believe in the development of political institutions, believe that there is much to be changed, and that institutions beneficial to-day grow out of date, and must be changed to accomplish the very good which they are designed to accomplish. You may be sure I will go upon what I consider to be to your interest. The general current of history, with reference to the Liberal party in the Old Country and here, cannot be referred to without making the pulse quicken and the heart beat as one looks at the additions to the sum of human good it has accomplished. This history and these achievements, with the desire to follow in the same path, is the true bond of union between the members of the party. When I first came amongst you, it became my duty to call your attention to the critical condition in which the Government had placed the finances. For two or three years after Confederation little progress happened to be made in the revenue, but afterwards the importations ran up to an almost incredible amount, for which we paid more than we could afford, and the amount which we paid into the Custom House was much increased. It was plain that we were not increasing in population, in realized wealth, in power of paying taxes, to the extent that we were actually importing and paying taxes. A day of reckoning must come. What then was the obvious duty of the stewards of your Treasury? Not to be guided by the circumstance that your revenue for two or three years was expanded; but to prudently expend what this feverish period of activity gave in excess, to be careful not to enter into permanent committals upon the strength of what was sure to be a declining revenue. But your rulers not only spent the ordinary expenses of Government, but entered into large expenditures beyond what was necessary—for I admit that an increase was necessary—and they justified it how? Why, in the very last Budget Speech delivered by the present Finance Minister when this inflation was at its height, he declared in the House of Commons that there was no ground to anticipate any reduction in the revenue, and that was the ground on which he could attempt to justify their action. I remember when Mr. Cartwright succeeded him, and when Dr. Tupper fulfilled the office of financial critic, that he opposed the increase of taxes on the ground that the revenue was going to continue to flourish at the old rate, and that a burden utterly uncalled for was being imposed on you. Now, I say the public men, who, if they honestly believed that the revenue of this country was going to increase in the way they stated, showed themselves utterly incompetent to form a reasonable judgment on that subject, are not very safe guiders of your affairs to-day. These mad proceedings culminated in the project to bind Canada to build the Pacific Railway within ten years, no matter what it might cost. We insisted that we must look to a day of reckoning, and I recollect in this very place exhorting you to remember, when that day of reckoning should happen, what these men had said about the perpetual character of good times, and what burdens they imposed upon you because they thought the good times would continue for ever. In 1872 we endeavoured to take the sense of the country. But we were met by the arguments, and to which people are too prone to listen. It is always pleasant to fall in with those who indulge in visions of prosperity. But we were met with more material arguments in the shape of large sums of money obtained from Sir Hugh Allan. And by these means a majority was obtained. Soon afterwards the truth leaked out, and again it became my duty to address you, when I endeavoured to bring your minds to what I conceived to be the correct view of a disgraceful transaction then agitating the country. Now, Sir, I have never felt any feeling of congratulation at the political crime which was upon that occasion committed. Nor was I anxious that the Liberal party at that time should accede to power, believing that the reaction would soon set in, and knowing enough of public affairs to be aware that to those who happen to be in office the public attributes evils which occur during their tenure of office, although the causes which produce them may have been produced before they obtained office, I was anxious that the difficulty should occur while those who were responsible—not for the depression, I do not say that their conduct brought that about—should be in power when that depression arrived, that the public might plainly trace the connection between the prevailing distress and the Government. But it turned out otherwise, and upon the Liberal party was imposed the ungrateful, endeavouring to restore the balance between receipts and expenditure. The Opposition, who had produced this state of affairs, sat in the House complaining that the increase of taxation was highly unnecessary. You are all acquainted with the general bearing of the figures, and how the Liberal Government showed during their term of office a very successful effort to meet the increased liabilities which had been accumulating from the time of Confederation. I do not think, notwithstanding their denunciations of the extravagance of the Liberal Government, notwithstanding their insistance upon retrenchment, that the Estimates for the financial year now passing give any proof that the Conservative Government is about to alter its old course. I regret the serious apprehension that we will find the same course of increased expenditure which we found in the first five or six years after Confederation. There is another way in which it seems to me the action of the Conservative party will occasion great injury. They did not repudiate the arrangement with Sir Hugh Allan; not even demand from their leaders a repentance. And so the Conservative party was forced to take upon its shoulders the intolerable burden of defending that transaction. So far from repentance—but I had almost forgotten there was an acknowledgment. He said that he ought not to have handled the money, that he ought to have left it in the hands of a club. And now they have a club, which is a very fit instrument for the purpose for distributing the dollars he should have left for that purpose in the hands of a club. The whole thing is now understood, and none of us can complain that we have been treated badly. You are not to suppose that there will be no opportunity for repeating the operation. You are establishing a system by which a clause in an Act of Parliament may make a fortune, an improvement in the clause may double it, that the repeal may drive to destruction. It is to Parliament and the Privy Council that the people are called to look to direct in what way their capital shall be invested, to direct in what way they shall labour with the best return. What naturally will happen, with the scheme of political morality to which I alluded, and with the implements all ready for carrying it out? It is said the Redpaths are going to make out of you and me three-quarters of a million of dollars, irrespective of another slice of a hundred thousand dollars which the Finance Minister says they are likely to make by the rise in the price of raw material. Don't you suppose that would afford room for a good many ten thousands at a general election to maintain that understanding with the Government by which this state of things is possible? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Of course there is nothing wrong in it. (Laughter.) The prosperity of this country depends on each of you paying a certain amount more on every pound of sugar than you could import it for (laughter); and, therefore, it is patriotic on the part of Redpaths—(loud laughter)—to secure a small proportion of that to which you are contributing in order to perpetuate your prosperity. (Cheers and laughter.) Why, I want to know—if they owe two or three hundred thousand dollars a year to the tariff, why should they not subscribe ten or twenty, or thirty thousand to the righteous influences to which they owe the rest? (Cheers.) Their profits may not be quite enough. You know we are inclined to the acquisition of wealth. I do not doubt that they may come to the conclusion that they are not making enough, and that an increase might be made with advantage. There is no reason why they may not buy that increase at a very small rate, because a subscription to an election which brought into power a Government would meet with its appropriate reward in the next Tariff Bill. (Hear, hear.) I say, then, you are introducing a system calculated to bring to bear upon the Government, and the electors, the influences of money in the most aggravated and injurious way. The interests, Mr. Chairman, are organized. The general public is disorganized. The interests are always ready to set before you the apparent consequences of restrictive legislation. They are not disposed to tell you what the real evils are. We in Canada use about 105,000,000 pounds in the year, and you can easily see that a small advance upon each pound brings an enormous revenue. Suppose that, instead of putting these duties on the things you buy, the tax gatherer came round with a bill containing several hundred items. A few cents under the head "Redpath," a man of great public spirit who is employing a large number of hands and becoming wealthy. We agree that, out of consideration for his public spirit, each of the people shall pay him so many cents a year, and so this amount is inserted in your tax bill. Supposing a statement of the same nature was made with reference to each of the other items you would make very strong objections to the tax bill, and any one who represented you at Ottawa and voted for this system would soon be sent about his business. That is not the system, but the result is exactly the same. What difference does it make whether the tax gatherer comes round, or whether on each article you buy you pay so much more than you would under a system of unrestricted trade? Now, once a restrictive system has been established it is very difficult to uproot it. Many industries may be brought into unnatural hot-house life. Where an article is much less in price in England than here, the tariff may induce a man to start a manufactory. It is life or death to him to have the tariff continued; and therefore that class of manufacture is very energetic in maintaining the tariff. Nor can you altogether disguise from yourselves that there is considerable reason in such a case. There ought to be a degree of permanence in the tariff, and the change of tariffs is a public calamity, inasmuch as it is calculated to disturb industry and thus do great harm. For this reason the people ought to be very cautious before they establish restrictive legislation. They talk about infant industries, and about their growing under fostering legislation, but I do not believe that any such protected industry ever grew to such an age that those who were interested in it would acknowledge it had arrived at maturity.

(To be Continued.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BANDMANN AS MACBETH.

We were glad indeed to notice a most perceptible increase in the size of the audience last evening. Such large numbers should have greeted Mr. Bandmann on each night, for never again we think will the management or a first-class tragedian risk playing in Montreal the legitimate drama. It is no use asking for a first-class entertainment, and when it has been procured, not turn out and give some encouragement to the manager of the Academy to continue to give us the best. A good article costs a fair price, and a first-class company as Baudmann's is very expensive, but they are worth all they cost to procure, and deserve to be well patronized. The stage can be utilized with advantage as a medium for the inculcation of lofty moral truths, and any effort, therefore, to lift the stage out of the present slough into which it has fallen through the introduction of French society plays, should be eagerly assisted by all our citizens who wish to see the drama elevated to its proper position. The encouragement so far shown would, however, hardly warrant Mr. Thomas in again trying the legitimate drama. Last night Mr. Bandmann gave his impersonation of Macbeth. It was in many essential points most original, and out of the old groove and generally accepted idea presented of the ambitious Scot. He divested the character of that low vulgar conception, which puts Macbeth on a par with the hedgerow assassin. Mr. Bandmann, on the contrary, shows him to be a noble assassin, who commits the horrible deed from the fact that his ambition, strong imaginative and superstitious nature is so wrought upon, that the "brains were out" before the offence was committed. The scene with the witches as he crosses the heath, the good and successful general of his King was very effectively portrayed, as was also the scene in which he is about to kill his King. Nothing could have been more realistic, than the attempt of a brave, manful, and withal loyal heart, trying hard to wrestle with superstition and the ambitious pleadings of his scornful wife. The facial expression of pain and remorse was truly remarkable, and none but an actor of the highest genius and one capable of sinking his identity could have been so successful. The applause that greeted Mr. Bandmann after every act was evidence of the strong worked up feelings of the audience. His "Hamlet" and his "Macbeth" are very original in presentation, most successful, and what is more, truer to the great poet's idea of the characters. Mr. Gofton as the King was excellent, as was also Mr. Aveling as Banquo. The Macduff of Mr. G. Eyre was very able and satisfactory. Miss E. Aicken as Lady Macbeth showed much deep study of the part, and in the "Sleep walking scene" was very effective and thrilling. She lent good aid all through the piece to Macbeth. The rest of the Company were all well up. At the matinee this afternoon the "Lady of Lyons" will be presented and in the evening "Richard III." We expect to see the Academy packed at both performances.

H. M. S. "PINAFORE."

On Tuesday next the local crew of the good ship will man it at the Academy, and begin their cruise for a week. The soloists and chorus are all in the best of trim, and with the aid of Miss Zippora Montieth, brought here at great expense from Philadelphia, the performance is sure of being a success. The *Washington Sunday Herald* speaks of the *prima donna* in the following terms:—"Miss Montieth is a decided acquisition to the operatic stage. She has youth, beauty, an expressive face, magnificent eyes, a charming figure, and a superb voice. Old theatre goers find nothing on the stage more interesting than the combination of youth, beauty, voice and talent, which promise eminence, when hard work, good training, artistic earnestness and experience have done their part. She is a very rose-bud of promise." New scenery and new costumes have been expressly procured for the occasion.

NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

Another large and fashionable audience greeted Mrs. Siddons last evening at her second entertainment. The first piece on the programme was Beatrice in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing." It is unnecessary for us to add one word in praise of the beautiful manner in which the character of the sharp, coquettish young lady was depicted. A very remarkable feature of the selection was the rapid change of voice by Mrs. Siddons to represent the several male characters. The depth and volume, together with the modulation, being very effective, while the gestures were most graceful and suited to the words. Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon" was read rather hurriedly, and there was slightly wanting in some of the passages that sympathetic tone that Mrs. Siddons is such an adept in. Her selections from "Father Phil's" collection was very humourous and was evidence of her versatility and resource. In tragedy as in comedy the points are brought out so clear that there is no mistaking the author's intent. The sleep walking scene from "Macbeth," which was given by request, was most most impressive, and so well was it executed in every line and action that there were many present who wished, and that heartily, to see the gifted reader enact the character of Lady Macbeth throughout the play. Loud and prolonged applause greeted this grand effort. After a short intermission the scene of the "Trial of Queen Catherine," in Shakespeare's Henry VIII. was given with much force and dignity. The much-abused Queen of "Bluff Hal" was never better impersonated, for it was a Queen in beauty, voice and manner that presented the picture, and that in a queenly manner. The "Creed of the Bells" created roars of laughter, the different peals being at once recognised by the more humourous and musical of the audience. The "Irish Emigrant" was pathetically and charmingly read, and showed off to advantage the power Mrs. Siddons possesses in Irish dialect. The comic scenes of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" concluded the entertainment, and it may be truly said that never before did we see so contented an audience break up, and hear on all hands nothing but the highest eulogies passed on the fair elocutionist. This afternoon, at the Matinee, Mrs. Siddons gives her last entertainment. The programme is full of choice selections.

THEATRE ROYAL.

GUS WILLIAMS.

This inimitable comedian and vocalist appeared at the Theatre Royal last night before a large and very enthusiastic audience. "Our German Senator" is decidedly the most laughable comedy seen here for many years. "Gus" is supported by a first-class Company. The ladies are all handsome and dress with exquisite taste. Mr. Williams will surely have crowded houses at the matinee to-day and to-night, and well he deserves them. Go and laugh.

New Advertisements.

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A first-class house in Britain is open to take the Agency of a Canadian firm importing British goods; best references given and required. Communications strictly confidential. Address "No. 325," HERALD Office.
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20 Reams Pirie's Writing Paper.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

CHAS. HAGAR,
Assignee.
November 22 u 279

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS of the Eminent Tragedian,

MR. D. E. BANDMANN,

Supported by his English Company.
SATURDAY.....RICHARD III.
SATURDAY MATINEE..LADY OF LYONS
November 19 276

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

5 Nights and Saturday Matinee.

Commencing TUESDAY EVENING,

Sullivan's Famous Comic Opera,

H. M. S. PINAFORE,

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Conducted by Dr. MACLAGAN.

PRIMA DONNA

MISS ZIPPORA MONTEITH,

From the BROADWAY THEATRE.

Chorus of 60 Voices!

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THEATRE ROYAL.

IMMENSE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

Screams of Laughter.

MATINEE TO-DAY!

LAST APPEARANCE TO-NIGHT!

The Inimitable Comic Genius

MR. GUS WILLIAMS,

Our German Senator.

JOHN RICKABY.....Manager.

The People Delighted.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2!

Last Appearance To-Night.

SECURE SEATS.
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NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS

The famous Elocutionist, will appear (for the last time in Montreal) in her celebrated

DRAMATIC READINGS,

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ON

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And, to meet a general demand, will also give a

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

Prices:—With Reserved Seat, 50 cents; Balcony, 25 cents.
Tickets at C. C. DeZouche's Music Store.
November 17 r 274

New Advertisements

The Canada Shipping Company.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 1 Custom House Square, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 26th INSTANT

AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,

to sanction the re-opening of the Stock Subscription Book.

By order of the Board.

H. E. MURRAY,
Secretary.

Montreal, 13th November, 1879
13,15,18,20,22,25N 271

The Canada Shipping Company.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the past half year, and that the same will be payable at its office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

H. E. MURRAY,
Secretary.

Montreal, 12th November, 1879
13,15,18,20,22,25N 271

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

Dividend No. 28.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Two-and-one-half per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st 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.

A DEMARTIGNY,
Cashier.

Montreal, 29th Oct., 1879 1m fmw 269

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council by Hezekiah Herriman, Insurance Agent; Pierre A. Valois, Physician; Jean Baptiste Quesnel, Farmer; Virgele Valois, Farmer; Leon Charlebois, Farmer; Timoleon Legault, Farmer; all of the Parish of Le Pointe Claire, in the District of Montreal; Hyacinthe Charlebois, Merchant; Anthony Force, Commission Merchant; George McKinnon, Gentleman; all three of the City of Montreal, and other persons, Proprietor of more than two-thirds in value of the lands bound to the maintenance of the Road hereinafter mentioned for obtaining Letters Patent, incorporating them by virtue of an Act passed in the third Session of the First Parliament of the Province of Quebec, intituled "An Act to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for Stoning Roads, and an Act passed in the second Session of the Second Parliament of the said Province, intituled "An Act Amending Chapter 32 of the 33rd Victoria," for the purpose of toning the Road running along the St. Lawrence River, in the Parish of La Pointe Claire, from the Road of La Cote des Sources to the Road of La Cote St. Charles in the said Parish.

The persons above named have been appointed as Provisional Directors of said Company.

La Pointe Claire, 19th November, 1879.

A. BRUNET,
Attorney for Petitioners.

278 de

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Commencing MONDAY, November 24, trains for the West, will leave Montreal as follows:—

Day Express for Toronto, Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago and all points West. 9.30 A.M.
Mixed Trains for Brockville and intermediate Stations.....12.30 P.M.
Local Train for Cornwall and intermediate Stations.....5.00 P.M.
Night Express for Toronto, Detroit, &c., &c.....10.00 P.M.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, November 20, 1879 m 278

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Full value will be allowed parties wishing to exchange their Second-hand pianos for the

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NOTICE

The interest of the late JOHN LIGHTHALL CAINS, (who died on nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine), in the firm of S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & Co., ceased from the first of June last. 1879.
Montreal, 15th November, 1879. r 275

New Advertisements.

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Montreal,
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TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES

QUEBEC

GONE INTO INSOLVENCY.

QUEBEC, November 21.—The Montreal left on her last trip of the season to-night.

Mr. Creighton, of the St. Lawrence Hall, has gone into insolvency.

City Councillor Convey died to-day.

The Street Railway lines put on their winter sleighs for the first time to-day. It has been beautifully clear and bright weather to-day; but very cold. The therm. being 15 degrees below zero.

Mrs. Lesage, wife of the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, died last night after three days' illness of inflammation of the lungs.

OTTAWA

OTTAWA, November 21.—Aldermen Stowe and Strachan, of this city, are said to be the lowest tenderers for the Welland Canal work.

Mr. Shields, of the firm of contractors for Section B Canada Pacific Railway, is here for the purpose of engaging labourers to work on his contract; \$1.75 per day and a four years engagement guaranteed.

Navigation is practically closed on the Ottawa. Barges are reported frozen in the Rideau. Weather very cold.

TORONTO

A ZULULAND HERO.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

TORONTO, November 21.—The body of Col. Northey, who was killed at Gingelova, Zululand, left Cape Town for England on October 14th.

Mr. Joseph Wilson, of this city, has purchased \$1,800 worth of fat cattle in the township of Oro.

The County Council of York have passed a resolution asking the Ontario Government to make a grant for a re-survey and detailed estimates for the lift lock for the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

A well-to-do butcher, of Yorkville, is threatened with legal proceedings to recover heavy damages for seduction and breach of promise in the case of a very respectably-connected young lady. He examined yesterday evening for the ceremony, but failed to show up.

In the Common Pleas, to-day, Mr. Hector Cameron, Q.C., obtained a rule nisi for a *mandamus* to compel the Corporation of Peterboro' to issue debentures for \$75,000 as a bonus to the railway.

In Chancery the argument of the suit of the Grand Trunk Railway Company against the Credit Valley Railway Company—a right of way case—has been postponed until 17th December.

ST JOHN N B

THREE AT A BIRTH.

ST. JOHN, N.B., November 21.—Mrs. Thomas Pine, whose husband is now in the small-pox hospital recovering from an attack of that disease, has given birth to triplets, two girls and a boy. One of the children has since died, the others are looking well and hearty.

W. G. Lawton, the oldest dry-goods merchant, and W. H. Tinnott, a well-known young lawyer, died to-day.

LONDON

ELOPEMENT.

LONDON, Ont., November 21.—Chas. C. Wilson, who made a swindling raid on the stores of Winlow and Beltz and had been arrested in Hamilton, pleaded guilty. He claimed to be a book-keeper hailing from Detroit.

Bailiff English, of the Central Prison, yesterday took five prisoners from the gool here to the penitentiary.

Sleighing in this vicinity is now first-rate, and business is rushing. The river is partly frozen over.

The wife of Wm. Cathorne, of London East, has eloped with one Chivens, a married man. Chivens' wife is reported to have left him some time since and gone to Manitoba.

WINNIPEG

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

A MURDERER RE-CAPTURED.

PROFESSOR MACOUN'S LECTURE.

WINNIPEG, Man., November 21.—A stock company has been organized here under a Dominion Charter of 1874, to be known as the Canada Central Telegraph Company, with a capital of \$100,000, to build a telegraph line from here to British Columbia. Responsible parties and heavy capitalists are the promoters.

Gubbon, the murderer, who escaped from the penitentiary, has been arrested at Ground Forks, Dakota. Chief Constable Powers started to-day to bring him back. It is considered doubtful if it is an extraditable case.

Professor Macoun lectured to a crowded audience last night, on his recent explorations between Battleford and the Rocky Mountains. He denounced the party who circulated the alarmist stories about the Indians and gave a thrilling account of the sufferings of the Blackfeet Indians, their starvation, yet extreme patience, and no plunder. He characterized the claim of certain stockmen on Bow River for compensation from the Government on the ground that their cattle had been killed by Indians as an infamous lie, as these men who had signed it told him they had suffered no loss, and half of them had never owned cattle at all. He said their whole object was to provoke an Indian war for the sake of benefiting by the Government's expenditures. The Canadians were beginning to copy the old tricks of the American frontiers' men. The Indians say if they be given work they will live like white men.

It is reported that Major DeWinton's visit to Winnipeg is in connection with the expected visit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise next summer.

Midnight Despatches

CHINA

DIPLOMATIC MISUNDERSTANDING.

SHANGHAI, October 23.—A sensation in Hong Kong was caused by a quarrel between United States Consul Mosby and Governor Hennessy. The latter official, desirous to obtain full official information concerning the opium traffic between Hong Kong and Macao, in order to check the notorious illegal practices, applied to Mosby for copies of the United States records of shipments, &c. The Governor alleges the request was made for the public good and with perfect secrecy, the same having been preferred to other foreign Consuls and willingly responded to. Mosby alleges the request implied the claim of a right to inspect consular documents which he was bound to resent. The American citizens regret the United States Consul has broken relations with the Governor, who had previously shown him great attention and consideration.

JAPAN

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

YOKOHAMA, November 1.—The latest cholera returns show upwards of 30,000 deaths. The epidemic is expected to cease entirely by the end of the year. Extraordinary precautionary measures will be taken for the future. Great satisfaction in Government is felt at the friendly tone of the American Press respecting the violation of quarantine by the German Envoy.

UNITED STATES

NIAGARA FALLS.

MORE BANK FRAUD.

THE TRADE MARK LAW.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The *World* editorially says:—"It seems likely we shall shortly see Niagara Falls rescued from the condition of a peep-show and made accessible under decent and dignified conditions. The proposal which originated with Frederick E. Church, of this city, and which, after some private discussion of it, was made by Lord Dufferin to the State of New York, through Governor Robinson, that the Government of the State and the Government of the Dominion should combine to set apart for public uses the land near the Falls, came up yesterday in a tangible form at a meeting of the Commissioners of the State survey, and it was unanimously resolved that the State ought to acquire the lands on the American side, from which the best views of Niagara can be had, and a committee was appointed to present a report to the Legislature after conferring with the Canadian authorities. Private ownership at Niagara has given rise to innumerable scandals which have at last become intolerable. There will certainly be no opposition in the Legislature to the creation of a State Park at Niagara, unless indeed the Niagara hackmen have thriven to that extent that they are able to maintain a special lobby."

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Edward Palmer, late President of the Savings Bank, was indicted again to-day. The indictment charges Palmer, on June 30, that he made false entries in the books, dating them back to the 18th, involving six notes, agregating \$57,000. The notes, it is stated, have been carried for years as part of the assets. On June 30th the bank failed. It is charged that Palmer then made entries carrying the notes to profit and loss, after which the notes were taken away, notwithstanding they were the property of the bank. Two notes, amounting to \$27,000, were made by Palmer & Co.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the legislation to be recommended in the President's Message for the protection of foreign trade marks. The matter was deferred to await a printed copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court pronouncing the Trade Mark Law unconstitutional. The Secretary will issue a circular stating that Patent Office registration is now ineffectual as a means of protection but the Department will continue to register trade marks for persons so desiring.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—Union Hall was crowded to suffocation this evening to hear Coll Dean, a prominent stock operator, tell the public the location of three new bonanzas, which he claims to exist on the Comstock, and to denounce the management of the mines controlled by Flood & Co. Dennis Kearney, who has for several days announced his intention of breaking up the meeting, was present with a large concourse of followers. Before the meeting was called to order he attempted to organize a meeting. Confusion ensued. Kearney was arrested and taken to the station house on the charge of disturbing the meeting.

THE UTE INDIANS.

WHAT OURAY HAS DONE.

DENVER, November 21.—Despatches from Los Pinos say the hostiles met the Commissioners with the intention of telling a consistent lie throughout, but Adams' *coup d'etat* brought them to a realizing sense of their position. They are thoroughly frightened and have promised to exactly testify and abide by the consequences. They express not only a willingness to submit to peaceable arbitrament, but desire that the Commission continue to a final settlement. The White River Utes have left Ouray's and returned to their camp on Grand River. Ouray says they have gone for their lodges and will return in six days, when they will make a complete confession. Ouray sent an order to Captain Jack to appear before the Commission, assuring him no personal danger would be incurred. Ouray believes Jack will accompany the Commissioners to Washington, should the Commissioners meet at Washington. Ouray made a speech which for depth of feeling, eloquence and deep reasoning, went beyond any of his previous efforts. A flood of light was cast upon previous efforts, and Ouray stands before the world as the white man's friend. He had been listening to the reading of the testimony of the captives, when suddenly he lifted his head and began to speak, holding all spell-bound by his revelation. He said the whole object of the Commission, from first to last, had been misunderstood by the White River Utes. Every one of them had come prepared to fight. They thought each witness would be arrested and put under guard. They had determined to resist, and at the first movement in this direction all the horrors of the White River massacre would ensue. "Have you not seen around the hills my Utes day and night? Have you not seen all day one of my Indians at each of these windows watching? Had these Utes attacked my brothers, blood would have been shed. My word is plighted to the whites, and though it cost me my life no harm can come to them." He then said: Ungue, an Unimpahgre Ute, would appear to-morrow, and testify in regard to the Thornburgh fight and subsequent massacre. His testimony will be hard on Jack as the leader in the battle. "The White River Utes," continued Ouray, "all come on together to tell what they know. They will all come together, and what they say will be the truth. They had begun to think I was working against them, and I was obliged to act as I did in order that I might retain my influence over them until they could themselves see that this was a Peace Commission working for them as well as for the whites. They now see it and there will be no further difficulty." He then described his sorrow, trouble, anxiety and constant fear something might happen to the helpless captives, and his great joy when he saw the result of the mission of Adams. "I do not want to be a chief," he concluded, "I grow old and am tottering; let some young man take my place. I have my farm, which I would rather cultivate than be the head chief. They all come to me with their troubles; I know everything, and have all their burdens to bear. I want only to be known as Ouray, the friend of the white man." He then went up to Adams, and presented him with a beautiful Navajoe blanket as a present from his squaw, Chippeta.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

LINTDALE, Miss., November 21.—On Wednesday Crockett and Nicholas, well-to-do farmers, fought about a hog. Nicholas was cut 13 times with a pocket-knife and instantly killed, Crockett was cut 18 times with a dirk and lived five hours.

NORWICH, N. Y., November 21.—Frederick Jackson (coloured), was yesterday sentenced for life for killing his mother.

NEW YORK, November 21.—William Laurie, aged 35, this afternoon, in his boarding house, took Paris green. Finding it had no effect, he cut his throat from ear to ear, and was taken to the hospital in a dying condition.

ST. JOHN, N.B., November 21.—James Hagerty, a scowman, fell off a scow at Randolph and Rivers Mills, above the falls, this afternoon, and was drowned.

George H. Grant, the only son of Mr. David Grant, of Anderson, Westmorland County, when ploughing in his father's field, unlinking a chain, was kicked by one of the horses in the left breast, receiving injuries which caused his death in a few moments.

QUEBEC, November 21.—Donald Stewart, a seaman on the Allan steamship "Prussian," fell and fractured his ribs and thigh bone, while at Quebec. Mr. Buckley, fireman on the "Polynesian," fell off the rail and broke his leg.

BOWMANVILLE, November 21.—It was currently rumoured that Mr. Payne had shot Columbus Soper, in an altercation at the Farmers' Hotel, kept by the former, late last night. It is not known what the injuries sustained by Soper were.

OSWEGO, November 21.—Patrick Harty, tried for the murder of Dan Buke, in 1877, was to night convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to six years in Auburn.

CHARLESTON, S C., November 21.—Edward Holmes, colored, aged 16, convicted of outraging a two years old girl, was hung at the Union Court House to-day. The execution was private.

Geo. Garry, colored, was hanged to day at Beaufort, for the murder of a coloured man.

—Prof. Blackie, Edinburgh University, is in trouble again with the students. In opening his classes a few days ago, he said it had been a custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance for students to indulge in disturbances. If any such occurred in his class he would step the lecture. The Professor had scarcely uttered three sentences when he indulged in a droll remark, which called forth a demonstration of applause. He thereupon left the room, amid the hisses and cheers of the students.

SPECIAL CABLE

(EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE HERALD.)

FATAL EXPLOSION.

BERLIN, November 21.—By an explosion of gas at Hamburg to-day ten persons were killed.

VESUVIUS UNEASY.

LONDON, November 21.—A Rome correspondent reports Vesuvius is again active. A great eruption seems probable.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

MADRID, November 21.—In Congress to-day Premier Campos declared that the Cuban Insurgents had not known the flag, and their movement was unimportant.

SERIOUS FIRE.

ALGIERS, November 21.—A serious fire occurred here on the 20th instant. Its spread was rapid. Several houses were destroyed. A number of persons were fatally injured.

TAKING REFUGE WITH RUSSIANS.

CABUL, November 21.—It is reported that the Afghan leader at the battle of Chara is said to have crossed the Balkh frontier, and took refuge with the Russians.

NEWSPAPER FINED.

PARIS, November 21.—The editor of the Socialist newspaper *Marseillaise*, was sentenced to two months imprisonment and fined 500 francs for libelling Gen. Degalife.

TRANS-SAHARA RAILWAY.

PARIS, November 21.—The Minister of Public Works submitted to the Cabinet an estimate of 600,000 francs for preliminary inquiries into the Trans-Sahara Railway project.

STREET RIOTS.

LONDON, November 21.—A Vienna correspondent says that a report has been received from Rome that a street riot has occurred at Pegalia between the Republicans and Internationalists, in which one was killed and several wounded.

TROOPS FOR GHUZNEE.

CABUL, November 21—Three regiments, three squadrons of cavalry, and two guns have gone towards Ghuznee to collect supplies and disperse the malcontents, who have gathered in response to the inflammatory preaching of Mallahr.

"TRUTH" AND THE "TELEGRAPH."

LONDON, November 21.—The refusal by the Court of Queen's Bench of the application made by Mr. Labouchere for a *mandamus* will be followed by his commitment to gaol. The Judges to-day made some very strong remarks on the case. Sir Henry Manisty denounced the libel in *Truth* as vulgar, coarse abuse, and vituperation of a very remarkable and extreme character, and said the application for a *mandamus* in such a case was revolting to common sense. The costs awarded against Labouchere, by this decision, will amount to £800 sterling.

APPEARANCES IN IRELAND

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

MONSTER MEETING IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, November 21.—The condition of Ireland to-day excites great and real uneasiness. Many Irish landlords are leaving the country under threats of assassination. Insurrectionary placards are posted in Mayo and other counties, calling upon the Irish people to rise in arms. The Government has determined to put strong measures in force at once to maintain public order.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The *Herald's* editorial on the Irish troubles to-day, says:—Apparently the British Government is of opinion that the time has come for it to take part in the Irish agitations, and it takes hold with a show of vigorous intentions. The garrisons are to be increased at several important points in Ireland. It is said, simultaneously with this announcement, that arrests are made of several persons on a charge of having used in public language calculated to incite a breach of the peace. Bail has been refused for the prisoners under arrest, and their examination is conducted in secret. Rigorous measures have been taken scarcely in keeping with the comparative insignificance of the alleged cause of arrests—for to say of any given language that it may possibly excite a breach of the peace in Ireland is not necessarily to condemn it as criminal, or even as unduly violent. The Government, perhaps, scarcely hopes to get over the present Irish difficulty in this way. It cannot, logically, indulge in such a hope, whether it regards the trouble as a genuine utterance of widespread discontent, or whether it regards it as a merely worked up agitation. If it is artificial, the excitement cultivated by professional agitators, a few arrests and a little martyrdom will help on the game, and to put two or three in prison "for Irish liberty" will, in fact, call forth fifty candidates for similar destruction. On the other hand, if the land troubles, the political discontent, the terrible oppression of the hard times, the despair of all those parts of the nation which should be vital elements, are forces that have really made themselves felt in the agitation, no number of arrests will have any appreciable effect. It may be the police have intelligence of schemes on foot for action, for attempts to organize and prepare the much-mooted resistance to the collection of rents, and that they have arrested the persons named for complicity in such attempts, putting the alleged charge forward as a mere pretext. The announced intention to reinforce the Irish garrisons implies that the Government imagine it has something more tangible to deal with than the excited rhetoric of a few public speakers. It may be, however, that Her Majesty's Ministers merely want to show the Sultan of Turkey how easily they can deal with a discontented Province. Only the other day they threatened active measures against the Sultan because he did not rapidly and effectively carry out all his good intentions in Asia Minor, and, it is said, the Sultan's representative then said his Sovereign could do at least as well in Asia Minor as Her Majesty's Government could do in Ireland. Perhaps, therefore, the present motive is only to set a beautiful example.

Parnell does not think his arrest is probable. Reports have been circulated that the Irish and English legal advisers of the Government differ as to the advisibility of such a step. Two companies of soldiers have arrived at Boyle *en route* to Balla to be in readiness in the event of a disturbance at the forthcoming meeting. The magistrates declare the Government wishes to provoke a collision.

The Irish arrests continue to be the leading topic. The *Times* think there is every reason to believe that a timely display of firmness will extinguish any really mischievous element in the anti-rent agitation. Correspondents report from Glasgow intense excitement among the Home-Rulers; from Liverpool great interest; no excitement from Limerick. Considerable dismay is felt at Dublin. One report says that the excitement is only equalled by that during the Fenian rising. Another says the arrests have excited but little public interest, and the prevalent feeling among the respectable classes is not committed to agitation. It is a satisfaction that steps have been taken to check the communistic move.

The *Daily News* does not blame the Government. It thinks Mr. Parnell is responsible for the condition of affairs, but doubts the prudence of the measures taken, and insists that the only effectual way to quiet the Irish agitation is to concede a large measure of reform, such as utmost practicable local self-government to Irish towns, counties, and provinces, while still maintaining a legislative union between the two countries.

The Dewsbury, Batley and Birstall branches of the Irish National Society have arranged for a demonstration on Sunday in aid of the tenant farmers. The Queenstown Town Commissioners passed a resolution condemning the arrest of Davitt, Killen and Daly. At a meeting of the delegates from the Home Rule organizations of London to-night, a telegram from Dublin was read stating that a meeting was then being held there. It was a great success, and 20,000 were unable to gain admittance.

MANCHESTER, November 21.—A London correspondent telegraphs that those who disapprove of the arrests says that the Government has provided Mr. Parnell with a cry which will give his followers the greatest strength at the elections, and compel more moderate men to choose between defeat or agreement in some form with Mr. Parnell. Those who approve of the course of the Government, are confident that a communication has been received, believe that in view of the language employed at many of the meetings, and its tendency as exciting to outrage, Ministers could not safely refrain from immediate measures of repression.

DUBLIN, November 21.—At the meeting to night to denounce the arrest of Daly, Davitt, and Killen, 5,000 were present. Mr. Gray, member of Parliament, presided. The following members of Parliament were present:—Parnell, Smyth, Kirk, O'Leary, and Biggar. The Chairman counselled moderate language. Mr. Parnell moved that the meeting call upon Irishmen to pronounce, by public meetings, their condemnation of the acts of the Government of entrapping Irishmen by means of paid spies. He advised Irishmen to be calm, because, if they attempted to emulate the Government in its illegal action, or violence or disorder, then they would be doing what the butcher and destroyer of Afghan and Zulu desires them to do.

Mr. Parnell said no earthly power could ever succeed against the united and determined efforts of Irishmen in their struggle for the soil. Irishmen would show Lord Beaconsfield that they know how to win the battle, and though they played against a man who had loaded dice, their cause was strongest. He said the land system was already tottering to its fall. Mr. Bigger declared Mr. Parnell the leader of the people. After the demonstration was over Messrs. Parnell and Biggar started for the Balla meeting.

LATEST ENGLISH MARKETS.

London, November 21.

In Mincing Lane the markets show no decided change from last week. The tone is steady and rather quieter. Business in Sugar is confined to lower qualities, which are again in speculative demand. Refiners still suspend operations in West Indies. Fine crystalized Demerara sold at 18d. Under the late highest rates of refined the market shows more steadiness. Part of last week's reduction was recovered, but sugar on the Continent nearly maintains the recent advance. The stock of Sugar in the United Kingdom although large is diminishing every week. Coffee has been steady, and a few parcels of new crop plantation Ceylon realized 104s @ 112s per hundred weight. Good qualities of Foreign met with more inquiry. Brazil was rather firmer during the last two days. The Netherlands Trade Company declare 10,600 bags for their public sale on the 26th instant against 101,200 bags at the same prices last year and 97,500 bags in 1877 at the same date. Tea continues quiet, with moderate business. On account of the recent heavy arrivals common grades of Congou are lower. Rice attracts more attention, there being sales of new crop Burmah for spring, shipped partly on a basis of 9s 3½ per hundred weight upon charter for Rangoon. In special the chief feature has been a further advance upon Cassia Lignea, but prices latterly receded several shillings. Sales of Cinnamon on Monday next will comprise about 3,550 bales. Saltpetre is selling at 4s 4d @ 5s per ton, a recovery from the late lowest point.

The *Times'* financial article says that the advance in Consols is due to purchases by speculators, who had sold in anticipation of a fall.

LATEST SHIPPING

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—British steamers Iberian and Victoria, from Boston, Potomac, from Savannah, and Texas, from Montreal, arrived here

QUEENSTOWN, November 21—White Star steamer Celtic sailed for New York this afternoon

LONDON, November 21—British steamer Alpha, from Halifax, arrived at Glasgow Lartingdon, from New Orleans and Halifax, has arrived

BREMEN, November 21—Madras, from New Orleans, arrived

ROTTERDAM, November 21—Scu, from New Orleans, has arrived

HAVRE, November 21—Staadard, from Montreal, has arrived.

CHICAGO, November 21. — Schooner Two Fannies, valued at $16,000 is ashore, gone to pieces, at Elk Rapids, Grand Traverse Bay, Mich., laden with iron ore.

GLENHAVEN, Mich., November 21.—Schooner W. B. Philips, of Oswego, went ashore wrecked, near Glenarbar, on the night of the 19th. Five of the crew were drowned, as follows:—Captain Dan. Kelley, George Kelley, Oswego; Frank Golden, cook, Sandusky; Robert Downey, Oswego; one man shipped at Milwaukee, name unknown. It is expected that the bodies will be recovered.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

ST. GEORGE SNOW-SHOE CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth annual meeting of the club was held on Thursday evening in the Library of the Montreal Gymnasium, Mr. G. Sully (President) in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. After routine, the annual report of the both Secretary and Treasurer were read and showed the club to be in a very satisfactory condition. The membership numbers 71, and the average attendance at the weekly tramps last season were 21. The Treasurer's report showed a small balance on hand. The reports were adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. F. C. Henshaw; 1st Vice, Mr. S. S. Cummins; 2nd Vice, J. G. Monks; Secretary (re-elected), W. L. Mathews; Treasurer, Mr. J. Peddington; Messrs. J. C. Bowden, J. M. Ingersoll, W. R. Graham, J. A. Wilson, and Chas. Lamothe, Committee. Mr. G. Sully, who has been President of the club for the past six years, in fact since its re organization, resigned his position as President, much to the regret of the members of the club, who unanimously elected him honorary President. A vote of thanks was moved and carried to the Montreal Club for their kindness in placing these rooms at the disposal of the club for the meeting. Twelve new members were proposed during the evening. The club tramps next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHESS.

AUBURN, N. Y., November 21.—In the chess tournament H. A. Richmond, of Buffalo, won the first place.

BILLIARDS.

NEW YORK, November 21.—In the Billiard Tournament to-night, Slosson made 300, Rudolph 268; winner's average, 12½. Sexton 300, Garnier 129; winner's average, 23½. Schaefer 300, Daly 226; winner's average, 20.

SPORTING NOTES.

LEVIS, November 21.—At the 14th annual meeting of the Levis Snow-shoe Club the election of officers was proceeded with, and the following being declared elected:—Hon President, A Gregory; Hon Vice-President, F B Howard; President, L C Hamel; Vice President, A Russell; Secretary-Treasurer, J McKenna, Committee—Messrs C Barclay, A Shipman, G B Ramsay, A Marchessault, L F Marque, E C Wurtele, and A Carrier.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.

It was reported last night that Courtney's deposit of $500 had not reached New York, nor had Mr. Blaikie received any intimation from the Union Springs oarsman, or any one authorized to act for him, as to what his reasons were for his continued silence, or what are his intentions for the future. Mr. Blaikie still holds on with tenacity to the hope that he will be able to bring about a race between Courtney and Hanlan. In conversation about various sensational rumours relative to Courtney being in hiding, Mr. Blaikie was inclined to believe they were manufactured out of whole cloth.

FIRE REPORT.

Specially reported for the MONTREAL HERALD.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Abernath's cream-tartar manufactory, at Greenpoint, was damaged by fire last night to the amount of $75,000. Supposed incendiary.

MILL POINT, November 21.—At 7 o'clock to-night a fire started in the house owned by Mrs. Powlis, and occupied by two families. The contents were saved, but the house was burned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 21.—Fall's city bakery, and six houses adjoining, were burned to day. Loss, $52,000.

THE TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

MEETING LAST EVENING — A VETERAN TEMPERANCE WORKER ON THE LATE ALEXANDER BRYSON—THE MICHIGAN RAILWAY DISASTER AND DRINK.

The meeting last evening, held under the auspices of the Dominion Alliance and Local Societies, was held in the Methodist School-house, corner of Dorchester and St. Charles Borromee streets. The Rev. Thomas Gales presided, and was supported by Mr. T. S. Brown, Mr. John Gardener, and other prominent Temperance workers. The economical and social aspects of the Temperance question were well handled. The Chairman, after a brief address, introduced Mr. T. S. Brown, who, in the course of his remarks, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Alexander Bryson. He said—"A week ago last Sunday I addressed a meeting in this room, and at the close a gentleman shook me by the hands, I enquired 'Who are you?' (It may be explained that Mr. Brown is almost blind.) He said in his usual quiet way, my name is Bryson, Alexander Bryson. I shook hands with him very heartily, and he added, I heard you were going to speak here this afternoon and came to hear you." He then congratulated me on my perseverance in the temperance cause. He was the man that first induced me to sign the temperance pledge 32 years ago. Mr. Bryson was seven years younger than myself. He was truly a noble man. One of the noblest and most self-denying men we have ever had in this city. His perseverance in the temperance cause was untiring. He was one of those men who never worshipped the great, but always succoured the lowly and oppressed. He was never the Priest or Levite to leave a man wounded by drink on the wayside suffering and alone. He assisted a man to rise from his fallen position, and would even leave money for his future needs with those who had the future charge of him. The Government never made a better appointment than that of Mr. Bryson. He was a truly noble man, and by his diligence and strict integrity has saved to the country thousands of dollars. His memory should deservedly be remembered by us as one of the worthiest among us."

Mr. W. SHORT of the St. Jude's Church Temperance Society, spoke very earnestly as one who, it might be said, had just seen the dreadful consequences of the drinking customs of society in one of its most glaring forms. Six weeks ago, the previous night he was a passenger by the train which met with such a dreadful accident in Michigan, and personally assisted in removing 23 of the bodies of the victims from the *debris*. The accident was the result of an order given by a drunken yard-master, by which a "switch" engine was sent out and was ran into by a passenger train at express speed

The Rev. Mr. SAUNDERS, of the West-End Methodist Church, spoke a few closing words, a hymn was sung, the benediction was pronounced and the meeting closed.

Monday evening the meeting will be held in the St. George's School-House. The Rev. Canon Baldwin and Rev. Dr. Sullivan and others will speak.

THE NEW JERSEY MAN-SLAUGHTER.

A MYSTERY IN THE CASE — ROMANEUM THOUGHT TO BE "PLAYING POSSUM."

Francisco Romaneum, arrested here by Detectives Riche and Murphy on a charge of killing a schoolboy named Eastty in Jersey City about a fortnight ago, leaves for New Jersey to-day in charge of two Detectives of that city. He appears to be very melancholy over his arrest, but expresses his willingness to go of his own free will with the officers and stand his trial. Like all Italians of his class, he appears to have been sober and saving, as at the time of his arrest two dozen 20 franc pieces were found on his person. A telegram from New York says: "The police of New Jersey are much mystified by Romaneum's confession, as they have already in custody Frank Burite, an Italian violinist, who was found in Philadelphia, and who has been recognized by several witnesses as the man who struck Eastty the fatal blow. Chief of Police Murphy said last night:—"I propose to bring both prisoners to the city. I fear the Romaneum in Montreal may prove a mere fence to shield Burite, while I have every reason to believe that Barite is the person we want. The latter has been recognized by four witnesses, and we have five or six other witnesses that we can produce. The Philadelphia police are of like opinion."

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, November 21.

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

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
10°	14°	14°
MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
25°	9°	17°

BY STANDARD BAROMETER.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
29.90	29.95	30.05

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, *Toronto, November 21, 10.00 a.m.*

Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Lower Lake Region—Moderate to fresh winds; partly cloudy; cold weather, with light snow in some localities. St. Lawrence—Brisk to high northerly to westerly winds; partly cloudy; cold weather. Maritime Provinces—Brisk to high westerly winds; partly cloudy; decidedly colder weather, with passing snow-storms.

—One of the most remarkable pedestrian feats on record was performed a few days ago by Fritz Rusgegger, of Thun, a noted Alpine climber. Leaving Thun at half-past two a.m., he walked over the Reblock and Eggewyler Alps and by Schonenwald to Rumisgummen. After breakfasting at the latter place he returned by Schufbach and Kaufl, and arrived at Thun at a quarter to twelve, p.m. The ground covered in the twenty-one and one-quarter hours is estimated at ninety miles.

A NUMBER of beautiful sleighs and cutters are to be sold at Mr. H. J. Shaw's stores, Craig street, on Monday morning, the 24th. They are of Ontario manufacture of the best sound growth hickory, steel mountings.

WANTED.—Shermann & Co, Marshall, Mich., want an Agent in this County at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above. DW 174

BIRTHS.

On the 20th instant, at 172 Upper St. Urbain street, the wife of J. Palliser, Esq., advocate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On November 20th, at Olivet Baptist Church, by Rev. J. F. Stevenson, assisted by Rev A. Turnbull, of Belleville, Harry A., son of Abraham Hodgson, the Grove, Buhenhead, England, to May, second daughter of W. D. Stroud, Esq.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED,

A small Second-Hand Show Case; size, about 30 x 18 inches. Address, by letter, to C., HERALD Office.
July 26 177

WANTED

To purchase about 200 feet second-hand 2-inch Iron Pipe.
Apply by letter to "M.," Box 774 P. O.
October 24 254

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of

Five Per Cent.

upon the Paid-up 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

Monday, the First Day of December Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

16th to the 30th November Next,

both days inclusive.

R. B. ANGUS,
General Manager.
Montreal, 17th October, 1879 sur 1D 249

MACHINE OILS.

Four first prize and the Gold Medal awarded GEORGE B STOCK'S Machine Oil. A 14-foot Iron Planer run several days with one oiling at the Hall Works, Oshawa, Ont. No self-oiler nor Patent Cup used.

HALIFAX.—We are using STOCK'S Extra Machine Oil on our Flour Mills and other Machinery at Bedford Basin, and also in our Bakery here, and find it better than Olive or Lard Oils, and a great deal cheaper.

MOIR SON & CO.

J. A. WILKES, Agent for Province of Quebec, No. 514 St. Paul street, Montreal

Auction Sales.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

SALE OF HANDSOME SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS.

On Monday, the 24th Instant, will be sold at Henry J. Shaw's Stores, Craig Street, a consignment of handsome Sleighs and Cutters, from Ontario, of the best sound growth Hickory, Steel Springs. Sale at TEN o'clock.

HENRY J. SHAW,
279 Auctioneer.

Insurance Notice.

DOMINION FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, $1,000,000. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT $50,000

Head Office, Province of Quebec,
119 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.
Special Monthly Rates for All.

JOHN F. NOTT,
CHAS. D. HANSON,
Joint General Agents.
August 13 mwf 3m 192

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.

CANADA BOARD.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq.,
THOMAS DAVIDSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
GILBERT SCOTT, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Dow & Co.
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.
The Hon. THOMAS RYAN, Senator.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CO'Y.

1.—*Funds as at 31st December, 1878.*

Paid-up Capital	£250,000 Stg.
Fire Reserve Fund	794,577 "
Premium Reserve	305,065 "
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	57,048 "
Life Accumulation	£2,852,567 "
Annuity Funds	300,080 "

2.—*Revenue for the Year, 1878.*

From Fire Department: Fire Premiums & Interest	£976,160 "
From Life Department: Life Premiums and Interest	£438,737
Interest &c., on An'uity F'ds..	12,040
	£450,777 "
Total Revenue	£1,426,937 "
	or, $6,944,426 73

WILLIAM EWING, Inspector.
GEORGE N. AHERN, Sub-Inspector.

Head Office for the Dominion in Montreal.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
General Agents.
November 20 123

THE EQUITABLE LIFE

This Society continues to advance. Its Assets, soundly invested, are now nearly $36,000,000, and its business for 1878 was over $21,000,000, with a surplus of nearly $7,000,000, after returning to their Policyholders and Representatives, in Dividends and Death Claims for 1878, over $6,000,000, in these times such results are astounding, but one recognizes the true reason when the Dividends paid on matured Tontine Policies in the Equitable are learned. As an illustration of the benefits arising to parties who have invested in this system of insurance, the result of a few policies are mentioned, viz.:—

The holder of Policy No. 48,734, will have a reduction by dividend this year of between 84 and 85 per cent. of his premium, with every prospect of larger annual reductions hereafter. Another Policy issued in 1869 will, on the basis of dividends of 1878, have its next annual premium reduced from $77.63 to $12.03—equivalent to 84 per cent. Another issued in April, 1869, age 38 years, gross premium $244.37, has this year demanded a premium of $28.84, or a little more than half the original premium and on the basis of present dividends, will next year be reduced to $55.30, a reduction of 77 per cent. Many Policyholders, after only eight or nine years' experience, are receiving profits of 80 and 85 per cent. on their premiums per annum, and with prospects of steady increase.

For further information, apply at the General Agency for the Dominion of Canada, 157 ST. JAMES STREET, HERALD Building, or any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

R. W. GALE,
General Manager.

WANTED—Two or three first-class Canvassing Agents for City and Eastern Townships.
June 12

British America FIRE & MARINE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED 1833

ASSETS, - - - $1,160,876

All Descriptions of Property Insured Against Fire and Perils of Navigation at Current Rates.

OCEAN POLICIES MADE PAYABLE IN LONDON (Eng.) WHEN REQUIRED.

M. H. GAULT,
W. TATLEY,
Agents for Province of Quebec.
February 1 40

THE Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Honorable HY. STARNES, *Chairman*
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.
Sir A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.
THEODORE HART, Esq.
GEORGE STEPHEN, Esq.

CAPITAL,	$10,000,000
AMOUNT INVESTED IN CANADA	900,000
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	27,470,000

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.

Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates.

G. F. C. SMITH,
CHIEF AGENT FOR THE DOMINION
July 24

THE Merchants' Marine Insurance Co. OF CANADA.

Capital, - - $500,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Agencies in all the Principal

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Scott-Siddons--Matinee to-day at 2.

WINTER QUARTERS.—A large number of river craft put into winter quarters on the canal yesterday.

RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.—The steamers between Montreal and Quebec are laid up for the season.

THE S. E. R. intend to connect between their terminus at Longueuil and the city by sleighs during the winter months.

WINTER TRAVELLING.—The morning trains yesterday were all a few hours behind time in consequence of the snow drifts along the lines.

THE INDEPENDENT S. S. CLUB had a "healthy" tramp to Cote des Neiges and back last night. Several of the clubs tramp out to-day.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Visiting Governors to the Institution for the week commencing Monday, 24th inst., will be Messrs. Alex. Ramsay and William Reid.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES will be held and collections made on behalf of the building fund of St. Bartholomew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill, to-morrow, Sunday. A special sermon will be delivered in the evening.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks four bags of potatoes from a Friend, and two baskets of meat from Mr. Robert Nicholson.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to hold a series of popular concerts during the winter season in the lecture hall of Salem Church, Panet street. The first of the series will come off next Tuesday evening.

Dramatic Readings---Mrs. Scott-Siddons' Matinee at 2 to-day.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Montreal Teachers' Association was held last evening in the Normal School, at which matters of interest to teachers and other friends of education were considered.

THE REV. GEO. MULLER, of Bristol, England, preached last evening in St. Bartholomew's Church, Beaver Hall. This evening and every evening next week he preaches in the Montreal Y. M. C. A. Hall, Victoria square.

SLEIGHS.—The streets yesterday were made musical, from the tintinnabulation of the sleigh-bells. Although there is but a few inches of snow the sleighing is very good. The C. P. R. have commenced running sleighs to all points on their lines.

SMOKING.—Notwithstanding that the Court House and its surroundings are plasarded with notices prohibiting smoking on the premises on pain of an enormous fine, still some of the members of the long gown take no heed of the order, and delight in the weed when and wherever they please.

BANK AMALGAMATION.—The directors of the Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier Banks are still arranging and considering the best means for amalgamation. The proceedings are of an entirely private and preliminary nature, but before deciding upon any step the shareholders of both banks will be duly informed of the measures taken by the directors to carry out the scheme.

KILLED ON THE LINE.—David Couillard, a stone-cutter employed at Rutland, Vt., while walking along the Vermont Central Railway at that place on Tuesday p.m., was knocked down and run over by a passing train. Both his legs were crushed below the knees and he received severe injury to his head. He died shortly after his legs were amputated. He was a native of Montreal, single, aged 33.

Matinee --- Mrs. Scott-Siddons at 2 to-day.

POLICE COURT.—At this Court yesterday morning the following prisoners were convicted: Damase Lapierre, larceny, three months; Robert Idleton, larceny of a coat from J. Blumenthal, one month; Alphonsine Faucher was convicted of illicit liquor selling and fined $95 and costs; Celina Boisvert, assaulting James Porter, two months; Isaac Jacob, for stealing a duck from Ferdinand St. Jean, was sent down for one month.

PROF. PROCTOR'S LECTURES.—The lectures of Prof. Proctor, to be delivered in this city, during next week, will doubtless prove the most interesting and entertaining on the great subject which he has made his life study that have ever been given in Montreal. The lectures will be illustrated by diagrams and by means of the oxhydrogen light. He will treat on such questions as the immensity of space, the life and death of worlds, other worlds and other suns, the transits of venus, meteoric showers, milky way, &c, &c.

FOUR THOUSAND BUFFALO ROBES.—As agents for T. C. Power & Bro., and J. G. Baker & Co., T. James Claxton & Co. have still on hand for sale about four thousand buffalo robes, *all fresh this season, no old robes*, dark fur, soft pelts, thoroughly cleaned and repaired, at lowest market prices to the trade. Also some nice lined and trimmed buffalo, Japanese wolf and Hudson Bay wolf. Purchasers are invited to examine this collection before buying, at the Robe Warehouse, 37 St. Joseph street, next door to the Dry-Goods Warehouse of T. James Claxton & Co.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Herbert Gravel, a hackman, got drunk on Thursday night and drove his vehicle on to the line of the G. T. R. leading to the wharves, at the intersection of Brennan and Dalhousie streets, where he stopped his horse and went to sleep, imagining that he was on his "stand." The driver of the locomotive of a freight train bound up from the wharves, observing some dark object on the line a short distance ahead, reversed his engine and came to a stand still a few yards from where the cab stood. It is to be hoped that Gravel will learn a lesson by his timely escape.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Ten prisoner's yesterday. Ready cash represented $25.81, the largest amount for some time past. Margaret Meehan was released on bail to answer the charge of striking a child with an axe handle while intoxicated. For the defence it was urged that her neighbour's children annoyed her and threw bricks and stones into her dwelling. Francois Belanger, saloon keeper, was fined $10 and costs for selling a bottle of whiskey on Sunday. The liquor was obtained under the pretence that it was for a person suffering from fever and ague. In view of this fact, the Recorder imposed the lowest penalty allowable by law.

Nordheimer's Hall.—Mrs. Scott-Siddons -- Matinee at 2.

A PROFESSIONAL THIEF.—Charles Lymers, a young negro, stands accused on four charges of larceny, on which he was arrested yesterday morning by Constables Barber and Dion, at the instance of Detective Riche. He is charged first with stealing four cloaks from the store of one Allan, a Hebrew clothier, Craig street, near Victoria Square, which he disposed of to Mr. Albert, pawnbroker, Victoria Square. Two days later he stole a coat from a residence, corner of Mignonne and Plessis streets, which he offered for sale to Mr. Mercier, a saloon keeper, on St. Lawrence street, and that gentleman communicated with Detective Riche. He is also charged with stealing a razor stone from a barber some time ago. He is known to the police and has served in the penitentiary.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARS.—An attempt was made by burglars on Thursday night to rob the premises of Messrs Lafreniere & St. Onge, flour and grain merchants, corner of Ste. Sulpice and Commissioners street. An ill-secured door was burst open and an unsuccessful attempt was made to force the iron safe, which, though not of a very modern pattern, resisted their efforts. The outer door was forced, and an ineffectual attempt was made to sever the strong steel bolts which securely kept the inner door closed. An inspection of the premises by the proprietors disclosed the fact that a few postage stamps was the burglar's only booty. The detectives have the case in hand.

SUFFERERS BY THE COLD.—Joseph Depate, aged 77, arrived at the St. Bonaventure Station, by the Western train, late on Thursday night, and was promptly handed over to the police as he was entirely helpless and was almost rigid with cold. He was removed to the Chaboiller Square Station, where every care was taken of him by Sergeant Hilton, who, from his long military experience, is an excellent aid to a physician in an emergency. Dr. Leprohon was promptly called in and ordered his removal to the General Hospital, as he was suffering from palpitation of the heart as well as from the cold. The poor fellow was unable to speak for nearly an hour. Edward Lyons, said to be a "professional" tramp, had one of his feet amputated on Thursday at the General Hospital, the result of sleeping in an outhouse, during the present cold snap, while tramping from Morrisburg to Cornwall *en route* for this city.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The fortnightly meeting of this Association was held in the lecture room of the College on Thursday evening, last November 20th, Professor McEachran in the Chair. After routine, Mr. Peter Cummings (student), read a communication upon Superficial Necrosis of Os. Pedis, which was listened to with great interest. Mr. Charles Ormond, Milwaukee, read a very interesting paper on Bone Spavin, in which he evinced a more than common knowledge of the nature of this disease, the causes on which it depends, and the changes which take place in the joint. In his treatment he described a method much practiced by his father, Mr. W. M. Ormond, of Milwaukee, by which he claimed to be more than ordinarily successful in restoring the animal to usefulness, viz., cauterization of the joint by a pointed hot iron inserted between the bones, by which anchylosis was produced. A most animated discussion ensued, in which the whole question was freely and intelligently discussed, the majority favouring, as more rational, the plan taught by the President, of firing and blistering completely round the joint. The notorious prevalence of spavin in horses in Canada, especially in the poorer parishes where no attention is paid to the selection of breeding stock, was freely commented on. Where spavined horses or mares are used for breeding this disease is very common, and the losses entailed by rearing worthless animals were incalculable, too much cannot be said to urge farmers to stop breeding from unsound animals. The meeting was one of unusual interest. At next meeting on December 3rd papers will be read on "Tuberculosis in Cattle," by Wm. Williams McEachran, and on "Veterinary Dentistry," by Mr. J. B. Green, Chemist.

NEWSBOY'S ANNUAL FESTIVAL.—Mr. S. Carsley, the well-known dry goods merchant of Notre Dame street—as has been his annual custom at the commencement of winter for several years past—gave a feast, concert, and distribution of presents to the street newsvendors of the city last night. The pleasing event took place in Mr. Carsley's mammoth store on one section of the first flat, which was gaily decorated with bunting, and at 8 p.m. presented the appearance of one huge dining hall. At that hour some 88 newsvendors of both sexes and various ages were discussing the good things provided with unstinted hand by the employes of the establishment; to the delight of a number of ladies and gentlemen who were invited to be present. When every little newsvendor had had "enough" the cloth was removed. Mr. Carsley then took the chair, delivered a brief address, and declared the concert to be next in order. The entertainment was carried through with spirit and was much enjoyed. It included addresses by the Rev. H. Johnson, pastor of the St. James Street Methodist Church and the Rev. Father Callahan, of St. Ann's Church. Miss Beauchamp presided at the piano, and several of the young ladies and gentlemen of the establishment favoured with the following:—Piano solo, "National Airs," M F Beauchamp; song, "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," Mr Hagman; recitation, "A Dutch Lay," Mr Franklin; song, "Far Away," Miss Sargent; comic song, "Babies in the Block," Mr W P Beauchamp; violin and piano solo, Miss T and W P Beauchamp; song, "Eilleen Allanna," Miss M Suttie; chanson comique, Mr P J Bedard; recitation, "Bumkin's Courtship," Mr E H Cole; chanson comique, Mr G Leblanc; grand finale chorus, "Allouette," Mr Vinet and Coy. "God Save the Queen" by the whole audience. Each newsvendor was made happy on leaving by the receipt of a present of a parcel containing a suit of underclothing, a comforter and a pair of socks.

Mrs. Scott Siddons--Matinee at 2 to-day, Nordheimer's Hall.

THE CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

SALEM CHURCH, Panet street.—Subject for evening discourse—"The more Excellent Way."

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. O. Baylis will preach at the morning service.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH corner Dorchester and Hanover streets, Rev. E. Gould, pastor.—Service at 11 a.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN (corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets).—The Rev. J. S. Black will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

THE REV. GAVIN LANG will conduct divine service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge on Sunday, at 2.30 p. m.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER (Cote St. Paul).—Morning service and holy communion at 11 a. m. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Ellegood.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service at 11. Choral Litany at 4.15. Evening service at 7.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH (St. Catherine street West).—The Rev. Wm. Hall will preach at 11 a.m. to children, and at 7 p.m. on "Abraham's Offering."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (Corner of St. Catherine and City Councillor streets).—Rev. A. H. Munro will conduct both services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL STREET CHURCH.—Rev. Robert Campbell, M. A., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse "Stephen the Martyr."

ZION CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. A. J. Bray will preach at both services, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Subject for morning service: "Sunday School Sermon." Evening—"The Gospel for the Day."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (REFORMED EPISCOPAL), Beaver Hall Hill. Jurisdiction of the United Kingdom.—Rev. B. B. Ussher, M.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Anniversary sermon in the evening.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. George Muller, of the Orphanages, Bristol, Eng., will preach in the forenoon, and the Rev. A. B. Mackay, the pastor, in the evening.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, (Perry's Hall, 712½ Craig street.)—Communion at 10.30 a.m. and at 11. Preaching at 7 p.m. by T. L. Drury. The subject: "Who are the seed of Abraham, or the True Israel?"

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational.)—St. Catherine, corner of Stanley streets.—Rev. J. F. Stevenson, L.L.B., pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening's discourse: "Moses, his Education."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, REFORMED EPISCOPAL), Alexandra Rooms, St. Catherine street, opposite Christ Church Cathedral, Rev. Edward Wilson, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. R. H. Warden will preach at both services.

WESLEY CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), St. Catherine street, near Phillips' square. The Rev. James Roy, M. A., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the evening: First sermon of a course to young men,—"Shall we Abandon Faith in a God?" 1 Cor. viii., 6.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH (Oddfellows' Hall, No. 662½ Craig street), second door east from Peter street.—Meeting for Communion and Devotion at 11 a.m. At 7 p.m. Wm. W. Robertson will deliver a lecture. Subject, "What is implied by belief in the Lord Jesus Christ."

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Last Sunday morning, Canon Baldwin preached from Revelation, xxi. chapter, verse 4: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." The reverend gentleman began his discourse by saying it is strange that all do not give in their allegiance to the religion of Christ, for it meets us when we come into the world, and, sprinkling us with the waters of baptism, consecrates us to the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. And when we have departed this life, it commends our body to the silent keeping of the grave, with these words: "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." But does it rest there? No, it speaks of the believer as dying in "Sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life." Nowhere in Scripture is death spoken of as the hope of the Christian; it is the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ that is the hope of the Church. Twice during the past week has the bell of this cathedral tolled, and each time for the young, the beautiful, the gifted. Life had, as it were, just opened to them, and their pathway promised to be one of sunshine and gladness. It is but a few weeks since a large concourse assembled here at the burial of an aged Christian, one who worshipped in this church for many years, but to-day she is as far removed from us as the Patriarchs. As far did I say? No, not very far; for I believe those who die in Christ are really not very distant from us, and that it is but a thin veil which separates us. Death does not then take only the old, those who are in the seared and yellow leaf, but it takes also the young and the fair, those to whom life is full of brightest hopes. The preacher then proceeded to give four important truths as forming the subject matter of his sermon. 1st. The comfort which believers have in the departure of those that are in Christ. 2nd. The warnings which these unlooked for removals give to all. 3rd. What is meant by preparation. 4th. The triumph which believers will at last have in the removal of death itself. In treating of the 1st, he remarked the recognition of friends in heaven was a thought full of comfort, and a truth clearly taught in Scripture. It speaks there of Abraham being "gathered to his people." The same is said of Isaac, also of Moses and Aaron, all of whom died and were buried in a strange land, and could not, therefore, in a physical sense, have been gathered to their people. What we are to understand is this, that after death they went to their departed kindred in the other world. Jacob, in lamenting the death of Joseph, said "I will go down into the grave unto my son mourning." Now, as he believed him to be torn in pieces by wild beasts, he could not mean that his body would be there, but what he did mean was that he would go in spirit to his son; and again, David, mourning for his son, utters the words, "I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me;" thereby meaning that he should go to him in the land of spirits. Dives and Lazarus, also the Transfiguration, are remarkable proofs that there will be recognition in heaven. Christ's object was to destroy sin, not to break up human fellowships. The locality of heaven we know not, for it is not revealed in Scripture, but this we do know, that wherever Christ is, there shall his servants be. Thus St. Paul says that "It is far better to depart and be with Christ," and Our Lord said to the dying thief, "This day shalt thou be with me in paradise." This much, then, we do know, that it is not a state of inertness, not a sleep of the soul, but a state of blessedness, for "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord;" being absent from the body, they are present with the Lord. We sometimes wonder why God takes away our loved ones by death. A gardener walking through his garden was joined by a friend, to whom he spoke of a rare and beautiful plant, which for two whole years he had been watching and tending with the greatest care, but never until now had it blossomed, and the flower was one of exquisite beauty. Drawing near the spot, the friend was startled by an exclamation of anger from the gardener, who found the flower had been cut. Just then a little child passed by, and said, "The master gathered it this morning," and the gardener said not a word. So when God removes our dearest earthly treasures, we can only bow in submission to the Master's will, and say, 'Not my will, but Thine be done." Those in the din and smoke of battle cannot tell the movements of the army at large, but there is one who overlooks the whole field of battle and men as he pleases, and so with us, we cannot understand why one is taken and another left, but God knows it all, and it is ours to be prepared, whenever he shall see fit to call us hence. The preacher then pointed out the warnings which these unlooked for removals give to all, and proceeded to show what is meant by preparation. Preparation, he said, is being where Noah was in the day when the fountains of the great deep were broken up. So preparation with us, is being found in Christ; for "There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus." It is the coming out of the place of abiding wrath into the place of abiding peace. And what comfort there is in knowing what interest God takes in his people while they are here, that he even instructs the angels to find us out and minister to our necessities. Thus it was that the angel breasted the stormy Adriatic, and lighted on the deck of the storm-tossed ship, and stood by the side of the Apostle Paul to speak to him words of cheer. It was an angel, too, that was sent to deliver St. Peter out of prison. The 4th and last point dwelt on was the triumph which believers will at last have in the removal of death itself. It will be a state of infinite joy; no more cemeteries, no beds of languishing, no desolate hearts, for the former things will have passed away. There will be full redemption of the body, with all our mental powers strengthened and intensified. What the resurrection body will be like we cannot tell; all that the beloved Apostle himself could say was, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

SUPERIOR COURT.

MR. Justice PAPINEAU presiding.

The Court yesterday morning had a spice of connubial bliss brought before it. The case was one in which the guardianship of a child was in question. It appears that a young girl named Marie Levine, said to belong to a very respectable family, some six years ago went to live with a wealthy farmer not far from this city, and soon after gave birth to a child. She gave the child in charge of a Mr. Adolphe Cotte, who, being wealthy, and childless, desired to bring up and adopt it. The disposal of the child to Mr. Cotte was done in legal form. After some time the child was taken away from Mr. Cotte by the mother, and on her death, a short time since, it was found that the child had been given into the care of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lord. Both the plaintiff and defendant are childless, and as the little girl is very pretty and engaging, both are anxious to have possession of her. Mr. Cotte, by advice of his counsel, Mr. A. Ouimet, called a family council, and at it was appointed tutor. Immediately after he took out a writ of *habeas corpus* and obtained possession of the child. Messrs. Barnard, Monk and Beauchamp representing Lord, made a petition on Wednesday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Papineau, asking that the child should be returned to Mr. Lord, inasmuch as she had been given into his charge by her mother, and also alleging that Mr. Cotte had been appointed tutor at a family council made up not of the child's friends, but of bailiffs and strangers found in the passages of the Court House. His Honor ruled in favour of Cotte, who then left the Court with the child. New proceedings will be instituted, seeking the nullity of the family council. On the bailiff's being about to execute the order of the Court, Mr. Lord threw himself into a defensive and threatening position. The child with its foster mother, Mrs. Lord, set up screaming, and with the shouts of lawyers, bailiffs, court criers, and spectators, a scene was enacted in the Court that beggars description. Mr. Ouimet eventually managed to appease Mr. Lord, and got him to allow the child to go with him (Ouimet), who afterwards persuaded the little one to go home with her legal guardian, Mr. Cotte.

Mr. F. E. Gilman entered a suit yesterday in this Court against the *Witness* for $10,000 in consequence of some remarks in that journal in regard to his connection with the Mechanics Bank.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has instituted an action against Messrs. R. Price, M. Price, W. E. Brenston, and C. Price for $12,131.94. The Bank has also entered suits through Messrs. Carter, Chapleau & Church against Richard Price *et al* for an aggregate sum of $75,000. It appears that Mr. Price and the others not named are stockholders in the St. Pierre Land and Manufacturing Company, and the suits have been taken against them for the reason that a clause in the Act relating to Joint Stock Companies permits creditors to attach the stock held by shareholders when an execution against goods fails.

Mr. Edward McLeish has entered a suit for $10,000 damages against Mr. Hugh Graham, of the *Star*, for alleged libellous remarks as regards him published in that journal.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

—At 4 p.m. the Health Committee failed to meet, and at 7 p.m. the Radford Investigation Committee failed to meet, both for lack of a quorum.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

This Committee met yesterday at 4.20. Present—Ald. Nelson (Chairman), Alds, Grenier, Martin and Proctor. Ald. Grenier, acting for the Chairman of the Water Committee (Ald. Donovan), asked the concurrence of the Committee in a report of the Water Committee representing that certain officials in the employ of the Water Department, eight in number, and residing on the property of the Department, were accorded fuel free of charge, in lieu of an increase of salary, when salaries were increased all round in 1872; that, at the commencement of this year, at the general reduction of salaries, it was decided to withdraw this privilege. It is now asked that the privilege be continued for the present civic year for the reason stated, and inasmuch as no notification was given that it would be withdrawn. The parties affected are five at the Wheelhouse, one at the McTavish Street Reservoir, and two at the workshops St. Charles Borromee street. The Finance Committee concurred in the report. From proprietors on Windsor street, asking that the street be opened up through to the St. Bonaventure Street Depot by expropriation in the usual way, instead of as recommended to the City Council by the Committee, that the proprietors first deposit with the city their quota $24,000. Deferred till next meeting. A petition was read from the butchers of the Bonsecours Market asking to be relieved from paying business-tax—Next meeting. The Committee signed a number of warrants for payments of accounts, and adjourned.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

HE WOULD NOT BE ECCLESIASTICALLY MARRIED—DON CARLOS AT THE SAUMUR COUNTRY SCHOOL—GRAND RECEPTIONS—THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT THE FRENCH CAPITAL—THE PRINCESS THYRA—TITLES AND DECORATIONS—M. DE LESSEPS AND HIS PROJECTS—THE CAREER OF A FASHIONABLE BULL-FIGHTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, November 6.

An incident illustrative of the war which is going on between the clericals and the anti clericals, occurred at Gennevilliers, a suburb of Paris (site of the Government works for deodorizing and utilizing the sewage of Paris), on Sunday last. A young couple, aged 28 and 21 respectively, had been betrothed for a considerable time, and all the preliminaries of the marriage had been arranged, even the contract had been signed; but one knotty point remained unsettled, viz., whether the young people should be married in church. The parents of the young lady insisted on the ecclesiastical marriage, as the completion of the civil marriage; the parents of the young man hating priests, were resolute in declaring that their son should not set his feet inside a church. Neither party would give way, and, at a stormy meeting of the two families on Saturday—the wedding having been previously fixed for the following day—the match was broken off by the two sets of parents. The unfortunate bridegroom (that was to be) in the madness of his grief and exasperation, took his gun next morning, went into his father's garden, and, at the hour which had been fixed for his wedding, shot himself through the head.

Some stir has been occasioned by the report that military honours had been paid to Don Carlos, at the Saumur School of Cavalry, when he recently visited that establishment, and that a dinner had been offered him by the students of the School. The investigation opened thereupon by the Minister of War shows that the incident had been exaggerated; but it is nevertheless sufficiently evident that the pupils of the great State Cavalry-School are by no means enthusiastic partisans of the Republican form of Government, and that many among them were quite willing to use Don Carlos as a pretext for testifying their freedom from all prejudice against Monarchical pretensions.

A curious evidence of the divided and unsettled state of things in this country is furnished by the fact that the Duke d'Alencon, son of the Duke de Nemours, has rented, in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, opposite the house in which his father resides, a furnished dwelling which is the property of Prince Murat; so that the grandson of Louis Philippe is living in the house of the grand-nephew of Napoleon I. The Duchess of Alencon is a sister of the Empress of Austria and the ex-queen of Naples who, it is reported, is seriously ill in Vienna.

Three grand receptions are to be held, during the coming winter, at the re-furnished and re-beautified Palace of the head of the French Republic. It is hoped that Madame Grevy's health may allow of some State Balls being given at the Elysee, but this hope is far from being a certainty. M. Gambetta, however, is believed to have made up his mind to give some grand parties and balls at his official residence in the Palais Bourbon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales made a shorter stay in this city than had been expected. They managed, as usual, to make good use of their time, shopping and visiting during the day, and going to the theatre in the evening. The future Empress of "All the Russias" was immensely delighted with the gay city which she had never visited before, and repeatedly expressed her hope to come back very often. The Russian and the English Princes and Princesses made important purchases at Tiffany & Co's. show-rooms, in the Avenue de l'Opera, the exquisitely beautiful Orientalisms of that renowned firm having warm admirers in their Royal and Imperial Highnesses.

The infant daughter of the youngest sister of the Princess of Wales, viz., Princess Thyra, Duchess of Cumberland, was baptized, a week ago, at Gmunden, where the ex-royal couple have taken up their abode. The little Hanoverian Princess received the names of Maria Louisa Victoria Carolina Amelia Alexandra Augusta Frederica. The owner of so many names might find it a convenience to shake up the initials of the same in a hat and adopt the result as her special designation; "Princess Mac-Flava" for instance, would not be amiss, and might figure creditably in the pages of History or the columns of a Court-Journal.

The passion for titles and decorations so rampant among French and American Republicans, may be presumed, if it exists in the bosom of the "Iron Chancellor," to have received full satisfaction in his case, for he can boast of no fewer than forty-seven decorations, some of which have been created specially for him, to say nothing of his having the insignia of nearly all the most prominent Orders in Europe. That Prince Von Bismarck is a man of resources is a fact which has just received amusing confirmation in a bit of gossip which has come hither *via* Vienna, and of which the Prince and Lord Odo Russell are the heroes. One day lately, when the English Ambassador was called on the Chancellor, the conversation happened to turn on the numerous and wearisome visits the latter had to endure owing to his high position. "How do you manage to get out of them?" asked Lord Odo. "Oh, I have several little dodges," replied the Chancellor, with a smile. "For instance, I have arranged with my wife for to enter the room and request my presence, elsewhere, on some pretext, or another, whereupon, of course, my visitor has to leave." Hardly were the words out of his mouth, when Princess Von Bismarck opened the door and told her husband not to forget that the hour for taking his medicine had arrived. The effect of this announcement on the Prince and his visitor may be imagined; but it need hardly be said that the Ambassador was equal to the situation and that Lord Odo Russell took the incident in good part, and, after exchanging a laugh and a cordial shake hands with the Imperial Chancellor, took the hint and his departure.

M. de Lesseps is continuing his campaign in support of his favourite project, the cutting of the Panama Maritime Canal, and has just given a lecture thereupon in this city. The eminent engineer read several documents, among them a decree signed by Don Gerardo Ortiga, Governor of the State of Panama, ordering the Minister of Finance to provide for all the necessary costs of M. de Lesseps' American journey. The lecturer announced his departure for the beginning of December; he will be accompanied by his wife and his children. In the front row was the Marquis de Molins, Spanish Ambassador to the French Government, who attended to show his gratitude on behalf of the sufferers by the recent inundations, for whose benefit the lecture was given.

Among the incidents reported from the inundated region is the finding of a six-months' old baby, which was found in the neighbourhood of Murcia, peacefully sleeping in its cradle on the surface of the water. It was rescued alive, and the Archbishop of Valencia has undertaken its education; it is known as "Moses II."

Spain, to the horror of the inundations, has now added the sorrow of her people for the death of their favourite bull-fighter, the renowned Frascuelo, who has just died from wounds received in the arena; a victim, as is usually the case in the long run, with *toreadors*, to his ardour for his dangerous profession. Frascuelo has been, for ten years past, the object of a *furor* of enthusiastic admiration, from one end of the "tawny Peninsula" to the other, such as can hardly be imagined by people not possessed with the Spanish passion for bull-fighting, and the grief for his loss is in proportion to that admiration. A native of Andalusia, he entered a Seville slaughter-house when only ten years old; slaughter-houses, it may be noted *en passant*, being, in nearly all cases, the hatching-and-training-ground of *toreadors*. At the age of 18, Frascuelo joined a quartetto know as the "Cuadrillo d'El Tato," and became fairly launched as a *chulo*; the *chulos* being those who are charged with the task of exciting the ire of the "monarch of the lowing herd," by waving in his eyes a red flag, the colour in question being well-known to be distasteful to members of his race. From a *chulo*, Frascuelo developed, in due time, into a *banderillo*, in which capacity he displayed an almost foolhardy daring that endeared him to all the lovers of bull-fighting in Spain. It is said that he was accustomed to await the approach of the enraged beast, and when the furious animal, with lowered head, was close upon his tormentor, Frascuelo would spring lightly upon his neck, plant a couple of banderillos—small javelins adorned with many coloured ribands—in the bull's throat and bound off with immunity, gracefully saluting the spectators. For his prowess in this branch of his profession he was one day elected, by the suffrages of the on-lookers, to the dignity of "*Prima Spada*" (*First Blade*) of Spain. His chief, Lagartigo, happened to receive a wound that incapacitated him from concluding a contest at San Sebastian, and a general shout called for Frascuelo, to put an end to the existence of the victorious bull. Frascuelo lost no time in seizing the club, dashed into the lists, and, with one blow, severed the animal's vertebral column. He was thenceforth, for a space of ten years, the acknowledged *First Matador* of the Peninsula, and is said to have killed, during that time, no fewer than 900 bulls, not, however, always escaping scatheless. He was fully aware of the danger he incurred and always confessed and received absolution before entering the arena, taking a tender farewell of his wife to whom he was passionately attached, and who, it has been said, always remained on her knees, praying to the Virgin, on his behalf, in one of the churches, until he appeared, on the conclusion of the performance, to set her fears at rest by showing himself to be alive and well. Frascuelo, or as his admirers loved to call him, Frascuelito, was adored by the populace as much for his extravagance as for his bravery. Rumour declares that he used to expend 40,000 reals, or £400, on a costume for the arena, and that he never wore the same dress more than once. In spite, however, of his comparatively short career and his extravagance, the famous *toreador* has left a large fortune to his heirs.

The attempt of the Spanish Government to put an end to the dangerous and cruel sport so popular in Spain has been defeated by the force and generality of the anger excited by the mere rumor of its intention to do away with this sort of entertainment. A similar fate seems to be in store for the proposed law of putting an end to slavery in Cuba, and providing for the gradual manumission of the negro population of "The Pearl of Les Antilles." But a strong party is firm in the determination to abolish slavery in the dominions of the Spanish Crown and will not yield to opposition without a struggle.

—A disobedient little girl being told by her mother that it was necessary that she should be whipped, said: "Well, ma, then I suppose I must; but won't you give me chloroform first?"

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