



Montreal Herald

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 20. APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m. North-west Hall—Dramatic Readings by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, at 8 p.m. Public Meeting at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY. BY BENJAMIN AND BARBOUR. Dry-Goods, etc.—At No. 23 St. Helen street, at 10 a.m.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMINION.—The number of vacant stores and houses in Ottawa is greater than ever.

—A batch of French-Canadians are en route for the Michigan districts.

—Mr. W. A. Hinesworth, clerk of the Canadian Privy Council, has returned to Ottawa.

—A Teachers' Convention for the County of Brant will be held on the 25th and 26th of November.

—The total amount recently realized by the sale of lots for a race in the County of Carleton was \$2,810.

—For the banquet to Sir John Macdonald the dining hall will be 100 by 60 feet, with galleries for 1,000 persons.

—Some workmen repairing a leak in the gas main at London, Ont., yesterday, were overcome by escaping gas.

—Mr. John Fenwick, of Toronto, has completed the construction of an extensive elevator for the Public Works Department, Ottawa.

—Mr. G. McTavish, Inspector at Fort Gary of the Hudson's Bay Company, is in Quebec, on his way to the Company's post at Lake St. John.

—The employees of the Public Works Department have presented Hon. Mr. Langens with an address commending him on his restoration to health.

—Mr. Douglas Bryner, of Ottawa, delivered an address at St. Stephen's Church, London, Ont., on Tuesday, on the position of the Church of Scotland in Canada.

—F. H. McCulloch, teller of the Bank of Montreal at Bradford, who is about to return to Port Hope, is to be entertained by his friends to a complimentary dinner.

—Mr. Flynn having decided that he had spoken on Sunday of getting the language of the Conservative party, Mr. Charles Langelle affirms that the language was really used by him.

—Mr. Gibbons, superintendent of telegraphs in the Dominion, is preparing a report on the lines in British Columbia. It is said to be found in the conduct of affairs to condemn.

—An swell barber named Jerry, who came to London from the States ago from Chicago, has absconded leaving numerous creditors, but taking with him everything portable.

—The contract for the ties, fencing, &c., of the Stratford and Huron Railway, from Liswell to Watton, was let on Tuesday, and is to be delivered to commence track laying on 15th May next.

—The paragraph published from the London World to the effect that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has visited England in the interests of a Colonization Society is altogether without foundation and is officious.

—As the evening train from Montreal on Tuesday night approached St. Scholastique the driver noticed that the engine was placed across the track. He immediately put on the brakes in time to prevent an accident.

—Preparations for the grand National celebration next year of St. Jean Baptiste are proceeding satisfactorily. The Arch-Bishop will officiate at the opening of the religious and patriotic discourse will be by the Bishop of Sherbrooke.

—Rev. Father Hunt has recently lectured in the Congregation of Our Dame convent, Ottawa, on "Woman's Work." The Governor-General and Hon. C. G. Bishop were among those present.

—It is said that in consequence of the complaints made against the Government's determination to postpone the election in Gaspé, it has been decided that voting shall take place on the 24th December. This will deprive the people of the Magdalen Islands of their vote.

—A deputation is in Ottawa to urge on the Government the necessity of acquiring the Albert County Railway as a branch of the Intercolonial. This project involves a 70 miles in length, forty miles of which are constructed, and is being built through Albert by the New Brunswick Government out of the Provincial subsidy.

—It would appear that the Federal Government has received a petition from British Columbia, signed by the several members of the Provincial Assembly, accompanied by a series of resolutions passed on an indication of the opinion of the Island condemning this course of route and demanding redress for the disappointment and change of route.

—The people of the North-West are preparing for a large influx of settlers next year, expecting not less than 40,000 people within the next twelve months. The Hudson's Bay Company are doing a large trade with new settlers and others in that district. This year's crop of wheat for the past season was not quite equal to those of former years, owing to the comparative scarcity of rain.

—The Quebec Chronicle has published an article entitled "What a Political Traitor Can Do," in which, supported by an affidavit signed by five of the most prominent charges Mr. Paquet with having himself procured the addressing of a letter to him from a number of his constituents, advising the appointment of Mr. Frechette in place of Judge Holt. His object in doing this, it is said, is to get from the Government a document authorizing his political maneuvers, and to create between the Ministers and his friend Mr. Frechette, a feeling of indignation as to induce the latter to jump the fence with him and ensure the success of his mission in Lower Canada, by inducing Mr. Frechette to waver in his allegiance, it is alleged that the publication of the letter was secured by him with the object of damaging Mr. Frechette.

UNITED STATES.—General Grant has left Chicago for Galena.

—The S.S. "Albatross" from Liverpool, brought to New York \$100,000 in gold.

—The heaviest fall of snow for years seems to be general in the vicinity of Augusta, Maine.

—The crystal chandeliers on the south side of Long Island have commenced to make shipments to Europe.

—During the past sixteen months the increase in United States National Bank circulation was eighteen millions.

—By the burning of the British steamer "Buzamer" Captain Cameron, New York, underwriters loss \$750,000.

—An tea trial of the Belgium system of towing five boats from Buffalo to Rochester, the distance was completed in 32 hours.

—Five shad have been caught in Lake Ontario during the winter. They became landlocked, thus adding a new fish to the waters of the lake.

—Several persons arrested in Newark, charged with cutting the telegraph wires belonging to the American Union Telegraph Co., have been released.

—Within the past six months \$152,000,000 in gold and silver has been added to the National Bank circulation medium.

—S. D. Phillips, of Marion County, while asleep, was butchered by his wife with an axe. The body was found in the yard dragged thither by the wife from the house.

—One of the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., at Pittston, known as No. 1 tunnel, has been cut in by a large amount of water, and a large number of men out of work.

—A virtual decree of foreclosure will be made in the suit against the Toronto and Warwick Railway. Unless the bonded indebtedness be paid within twenty days the road will be sold.

—Among the prominent arrivals in New York are Messrs. Thomas Swinney and Hector Cameron, Toronto, Hon. L. S. Huntington, of Montreal, and Commander Boardman, of the British Navy.

—A new and important railway project in Texas has been inaugurated, and is being filed by the charter of the Texas Trunk Railway, to run from Dallas south-easterly to the Gulf of Mexico.

—The Russian Minister at Washington writes to the New York Herald, giving a prescription which, he says, has proved a simple and very effective remedy for diptheria in Germany and Russia.

—The Maine election situation is virtually unchanged. The Republicans claim to have carried the State, but the Democrats have had an opportunity to correct all errors on their side in advance of the official opening of the returns.

—Among the passengers of the "Orilla" yesterday, from New York for Liverpool, were the Earl of Duvaun, Hon. Mr.

Woodhouse, Hon. J. Burk Roche, Mr. F. K. Brown, and Mr. Fitzwilliam, of England.

—Rev. Dr. Ethen Allen died at Newport, N. H., on Tuesday, aged 84. He was one of the oldest Episcopal ministers in the United States, and was officially known as the historian of Maryland and author of several theological works.

—A Cohasset (Mass.), dispatch reports the schooner "Gustie Wilson," of Minot's Ledge, on Tuesday, disabled and run into the breakers near the light-house. No doubt all hands are lost.

—The new Stewart Cathedral at Garden City will be amongst the largest and most remarkable in the world. The Chinese can be played by the organ. Different parts of the instrument will be united by electricity and controlled by hydraulics.

—Eighteen hundred passengers have arrived from Liberia on the bark "Monrovia," destined for their old homes in South Carolina. They say that only 60 of the original party remain alive, and all would return but for lack of funds. They charge that the Executive association of the South shamefully evaded them.

—The Ute Peace Commission are making slow progress. Orsay maintains that Jack has done nothing to merit a return to come to Los Pinos on account of ill-feeling towards the members of his tribe. Orsay proposed that he be recalled, and he stated his desire to lay the matter before the Senate. An escort of military arrived yesterday, and he is now on his way, having come through a severe storm.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—It is reported that Mr. Parnell will be elected to represent the County of Wick. The SS "Barcelona" and "Sowerby" from Montreal, have arrived at London.

The Colonial Office, replying to a memorial against the exclusion of missionaries from Zululand, promised to inform Gen. Wolley that interference with missionary operations should be avoided.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the Council of the English Church Union have determined upon a policy of resistance to the proposed judgment in the case of the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie. Mr. Mackenzie is a member of the Council of the Church of Scotland in Canada.

The Archbishop of Montreal has arrived in Paris, and has been received by Queen Isabella.

A despatch from Perth says the Lower House of the Diet have voted the Bosnian Administration Bill.

The Council of the Prefecture of the Seine has cancelled the election of Humbert to the Municipal Council.

Previous to the prorogation of the Italian Chambers, Signor Carli announced that he was being charged in Italy to form a new Cabinet.

A Paris despatch says a farewell dinner was given last night by Premier Gambetta to the Italian Minister.

A Brussels correspondent says the clerical party is in consternation at the Pope's disapproval of the proposed Bishops in regard to the Education Law.

The disaster to the steamer "Albatross" before reported, wrecked in the Seine, was caused by running aground during a dense fog. The crew escaped.

Uranians, a Bonapartist organ in Paris, has been first one thousand francs for reprinting from the *Marseilles* M. Kocher's letter to the Emperor, urging them to support Hubert.

An correspondent at Constantinople reports that there is reason to believe that Russia recommended the Berlin Treaty without delay, and thus avoid complications.

A Berlin despatch says the reports that the alarm has been increased by the Arch-Bishop will offend the military and religious and patriotic discourse will be by the Bishop of Sherbrooke.

Rev. Father Hunt has recently lectured in the Congregation of Our Dame convent, Ottawa, on "Woman's Work." The Governor-General and Hon. C. G. Bishop were among those present.

It is said that in consequence of the complaints made against the Government's determination to postpone the election in Gaspé, it has been decided that voting shall take place on the 24th December. This will deprive the people of the Magdalen Islands of their vote.

A Bonn telegram confirms the statement that an agreement has been reached between Germany and the Vatican, and that the Pope will visit Berlin in December, with Prince Bismarck, who is said to have made important concessions in the recent negotiations.

The *Times* Alexandria correspondent, with reference to the obituary, says—The obituary has been read to the House, and stands on a block of granite weighing forty tons, which is to be placed on the island. The whole goes to New York. The monument will be lowered at the beginning of December, and the obituary will be towed round to the Arsenal Wharf, where the whole will be thrust lengthwise into the hull of the steamer.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.—It is, of course, known to every one that the charter of our bank is about to expire. It will be proposed to postpone legislation on that subject till 1881, but it is likely that the Ministry will take time by the forelock, as we think they should do, and create the new banking code during the coming session. That they are present intend to do this is pretty well understood, and the fact that it is so, is a matter of course. It is so, inasmuch as the Government is so anxious to secure the Ministry of Finance in the advocacy of these theories, we are forced to regard the movement as Conservative at least, if not Ministerial. So an important subject it would be reasonable to hope for some guidance of public opinion from those who speak for the men who are hereafter to guide legislation. Let that pass, however; we repeat we do not expect to see Mr. T. L. Tilly introduce a Bill to authorize an inconvertible currency. What has been hinted at, is that we are to have the American banking system, which, it is further said, Sir L. Tilly has been studying at Washington. The chief features of this measure are something like those which were many years ago introduced into law, by an Act of Sir Francis Hincks, frequently known as the "Free Banking Act," which was copied from the New York law of that day. Any association of a certain number of persons, having a certain capital, was allowed to begin banking; the condition of their issue of bills, however, being that they should deposit with the Receiver-General Government bonds as security for the circulation. This Act did not effect much, and it was repealed, though several banks did organize under it, whereof the Molsons Bank is almost, if not quite, the sole survivor. Without going into minute details, we may say that the National Banks have to deposit security for their circulation, which is precisely the arrangement of the Federal Government. The banks we believe, complain that, in addition to this, they are compelled to hold a certain amount of gold or legal tenders; and that it is evident

that some gold or legal tenders must be kept on hand in order to meet possible demands at the counter, though, under this system, there is little need to make provision against runs. The American banking law, we think, at this moment a great success. It has put a stop to one of the most crying evils of the country, the bank panic, when a bank note was good for nothing outside of the State where it was issued, though only twenty miles away from the bank of issue, except for sale at a broker's shop. A National Bank note is current from one end of the Union to the other, and that advantage is sufficient to counterbalance any evils. On something like the American principle is the foundation of the issue of the Bank of England, which circulates \$14,000,000 of notes on the security of the public funds, which it holds, and must have for pound of gold in its vaults to meet any further issues. It must, however, be noted that, though in Great Britain the issue of the Bank of England is alone current in London and for a certain distance round it, there are still a great many banks, English and Scotch, which continue to issue on their own credit. Many good judges, however, believe that it has been a mistake and a misfortune that the Bank of England, which is the great issuer of notes, should be held so strictly within the limits just mentioned; and they have this argument in their favour that, on several occasions of financial crisis, the Government has had to take the responsibility of permitting issues beyond the sum of the \$14,000,000 of the gold reserve, and therefore merely on the credit of the Bank of England. It is a great question, and we think it is worth the consideration of the Government, for doubling the application of a certain rule elsewhere. A consideration of a more general order, and, therefore, of broader reach, is that all such schemes as we are describing are based upon a condition of things which in itself is bad—that is, from the country where they are being issued. Moreover, they afford an outlet, under cover of the bank's credit, for getting out of what is really a Government issue, or in other words a forced loan. The genesis of the American National Banks is not to be found in any theories of banking, nor in any desire to secure the circulation. It was a war measure, having for its object to procure funds for fighting the Southern rebellion. The issue which we have suggested as hypothetically possible, actually took place in that country, and was intended to take place. Then followed a consequence which those who, in one form or another, recommend the Government issue of bank notes constantly represent as impossible. United States bank notes all over the country, hundreds of millions in amount, though with what is called the Government guarantee, became worth only about 40 cents on the dollar, that is, considerably less than the lowest price ever touched by the notes of any Canadian bank for the last thirty-five years, with the single exception of the comparatively trifling amount of \$1,000,000 of bank notes, which it depended upon continuing, which at one time looked very adverse, whether these Government-secured notes might not derive their sole value from the purpose to which the Government meant that of the Southern Confederation—were sometimes applied, that is to make an unique and historical paper.

THE AUDITOR OF THE PROVINCE.—Mr. Robertson, at a recent meeting in Sherbrooke, read a letter from Mr. Gaspar Drolet, the auditor, declaring that the Provincial audit was \$972,511, instead of \$42,000, as it was made by Mr. Langelier. But the accounts presented by Mr. Langelier must all have passed under the hands of Mr. Drolet, and must have had his approval. Moreover, Mr. Langelier read a special letter from Mr. Drolet, affirming the correctness of the representation in the printed accounts. It seems to us, therefore, that Mr. Robertson's account is very ill true to himself and Mr. Drolet. An auditor's business is not to see that the public accounts are correct, no matter who is in office, and if the Treasurer should insist upon making false accounts, to protest publicly at once against the imposition on the public. Mr. Robertson ought not to retain in office an auditor, who pretends that with our Ministry he has no statement which, the moment another Minister takes office, he declares to have been deceptive. What confidence can the public place in Mr. Robertson's own accounts, now that he has made his own account declare that his book-keeping is made to suit his superior? Evidently now whatever.

MR. BLAKE'S RETURN.—We are not much given to crowing over electoral arithmetic which has not some positive result in Parliament. Nevertheless it is noticeable that Mr. Blake was returned at the general election by the 32. The Ministerialists profess to have, since that time, rendered the country universally, and almost exultingly happy. Yet no one ventured to ask the natural reward of these services in the choice of a Ministerial member, notwithstanding the attraction which a moderately ambitious man might have found in contesting a country where the Opposition majority was so small, even with the prestige of office and the greater prestige of the good they are said to have done, there should have been an opening for a rising young man, even if it had been a lawyer whose defeat would at least have qualified him for a judgeship.

SENECAL & CO.—The *Ottawa Free Press* mentions a confiding spirit. "The only satisfactory feature to be recognized in connection with the new Government" is to be found in the assurance "that, from Lieut.-Governor Robitaille's" get-rid-of-the-incubus-of-Senechal & Co." When General Jackson died, a bitter enemy of the Government, and a Democratic the uncharitable belief that the late President had passed under the power of a very evil potentate. The Democrat considered a moment and then said: "Perhaps; but that was if the old man liked to go." Senechal & Co. can be got rid of by the Chapsin Government only on the same condition, and they won't do it until they arrive at the stage at which the fool likes to be got rid of by the patient.

THE PRINTING JOB.—How a Conservative newspaper man at the Capital has secured \$10,000 for doing nothing but read elsewhere. It does not take a very long period of Conservative rule to find the parasites of the Ministry making large sums of money at the expense of the public.

THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS.—Today is the occasion upon which the electors in the constituencies where there are contests will express their

views as to the patent combination in which those hands are now the destruction of the Province of Quebec.

THE TEA TRADE.—To the Editor of the Montreal Herald. SIR.—Some short time ago a great deal of talk was going on in Montreal about the revival of the direct tea trade, and with the arrival in the S. L. Law, a vessel with tea from the place of production, it was said that the tea trade, the trumpeter of these glad tidings.

It is stated that Mr. P. Mitchell, in his interview published in yours of 19th inst., and copied from *New York Tribune*, reiterates the same, as follows: "The effect of the tea trade is that the first vessel direct from China that has come into the S. L. Law for years has (or both) gentlemen to give the name of the vessel and when she arrived. Would you kindly ask either of these (or both) gentlemen to give the name of the vessel and when she arrived. Would her name be 'The Right Dutchman'?"

AM SAM. Montreal, November 19, 1879.

A CONTRAST.—To the Editor of the Montreal Herald. SIR.—Six weeks ago I addressed two letters to our Postmaster-General, one in regard to the present writing have not received an answer.

Three days ago I addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General of the United States, and this morning received an answer.

It is beneath the dignity of our Postmaster-General to receive a communication from an humble

CONSERVATIVE. Montreal, November 19, 1879.

THE LATEST TORY JOB.—The Parliamentary Printing Contract scandal is a most disgraceful piece of jobbery, perpetrated with the full cognizance of the present Government. It was to be expected that the organs would not have their special pleading powers in trying to explain it away. But no line of defence was attempted, and the organs were left to their own devices. A consideration of a more general order, and, therefore, of broader reach, is that all such schemes as we are describing are based upon a condition of things which in itself is bad—that is, from the country where they are being issued. Moreover, they afford an outlet, under cover of the bank's credit, for getting out of what is really a Government issue, or in other words a forced loan. The genesis of the American National Banks is not to be found in any theories of banking, nor in any desire to secure the circulation. It was a war measure, having for its object to procure funds for fighting the Southern rebellion. The issue which we have suggested as hypothetically possible, actually took place in that country, and was intended to take place. Then followed a consequence which those who, in one form or another, recommend the Government issue of bank notes constantly represent as impossible. United States bank notes all over the country, hundreds of millions in amount, though with what is called the Government guarantee, became worth only about 40 cents on the dollar, that is, considerably less than the lowest price ever touched by the notes of any Canadian bank for the last thirty-five years, with the single exception of the comparatively trifling amount of \$1,000,000 of bank notes, which it depended upon continuing, which at one time looked very adverse, whether these Government-secured notes might not derive their sole value from the purpose to which the Government meant that of the Southern Confederation—were sometimes applied, that is to make an unique and historical paper.

THE AUDITOR OF THE PROVINCE.—Mr. Robertson, at a recent meeting in Sherbrooke, read a letter from Mr. Gaspar Drolet, the auditor, declaring that the Provincial audit was \$972,511, instead of \$42,000, as it was made by Mr. Langelier. But the accounts presented by Mr. Langelier must all have passed under the hands of Mr. Drolet, and must have had his approval. Moreover, Mr. Langelier read a special letter from Mr. Drolet, affirming the correctness of the representation in the printed accounts. It seems to us, therefore, that Mr. Robertson's account is very ill true to himself and Mr. Drolet. An auditor's business is not to see that the public accounts are correct, no matter who is in office, and if the Treasurer should insist upon making false accounts, to protest publicly at once against the imposition on the public. Mr. Robertson ought not to retain in office an auditor, who pretends that with our Ministry he has no statement which, the moment another Minister takes office, he declares to have been deceptive. What confidence can the public place in Mr. Robertson's own accounts, now that he has made his own account declare that his book-keeping is made to suit his superior? Evidently now whatever.

MR. BLAKE'S RETURN.—We are not much given to crowing over electoral arithmetic which has not some positive result in Parliament. Nevertheless it is noticeable that Mr. Blake was returned at the general election by the 32. The Ministerialists profess to have, since that time, rendered the country universally, and almost exultingly happy. Yet no one ventured to ask the natural reward of these services in the choice of a Ministerial member, notwithstanding the attraction which a moderately ambitious man might have found in contesting a country where the Opposition majority was so small, even with the prestige of office and the greater prestige of the good they are said to have done, there should have been an opening for a rising young man, even if it had been a lawyer whose defeat would at least have qualified him for a judgeship.

SENECAL & CO.—The *Ottawa Free Press* mentions a confiding spirit. "The only satisfactory feature to be recognized in connection with the new Government" is to be found in the assurance "that, from Lieut.-Governor Robitaille's" get-rid-of-the-incubus-of-Senechal & Co." When General Jackson died, a bitter enemy of the Government, and a Democratic the uncharitable belief that the late President had passed under the power of a very evil potentate. The Democrat considered a moment and then said: "Perhaps; but that was if the old man liked to go." Senechal & Co. can be got rid of by the Chapsin Government only on the same condition, and they won't do it until they arrive at the stage at which the fool likes to be got rid of by the patient.

THE PRINTING JOB.—How a Conservative newspaper man at the Capital has secured \$10,000 for doing nothing but read elsewhere. It does not take a very long period of Conservative rule to find the parasites of the Ministry making large sums of money at the expense of the public.

THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS.—Today is the occasion upon which the electors in the constituencies where there are contests will express their

views as to the patent combination in which those hands are now the destruction of the Province of Quebec.

THE TEA TRADE.—To the Editor of the Montreal Herald. SIR.—Some short time ago a great deal of talk was going on in Montreal about the revival of the direct tea trade, and with the arrival in the S. L. Law, a vessel with tea from the place of production, it was said that the tea trade, the trumpeter of these glad tidings.

It is stated that Mr. P. Mitchell, in his interview published in yours of 19th inst., and copied from *New York Tribune*, reiterates the same, as follows: "The effect of the tea trade is that the first vessel direct from China that has come into the S. L. Law for years has (or both) gentlemen to give the name of the vessel and when she arrived. Would you kindly ask either of these (or both) gentlemen to give the name of the vessel and when she arrived. Would her name be 'The Right Dutchman'?"

AM SAM. Montreal, November 19, 1879.

A CONTRAST.—To the Editor of the Montreal Herald. SIR.—Six weeks ago I addressed two letters to our Postmaster-General, one in regard to the present writing have not received an answer.

Three days ago I addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General of the United States, and this morning received an answer.

It is beneath the dignity of our Postmaster-General to receive a communication from an humble

CONSERVATIVE. Montreal, November 19, 1879.

THE LATEST TORY JOB.—The Parliamentary Printing Contract scandal is a most disgraceful piece of jobbery, perpetrated with the full cognizance of the present Government. It was to be expected that the organs would not have their special pleading powers in trying to explain it away. But no line of defence was attempted, and the organs were left to their own devices. A consideration of a more general order, and, therefore, of broader reach, is that all such schemes as we are describing are based upon a condition of things which in itself is bad—that is, from the country where they are being issued. Moreover, they afford an outlet, under cover of the bank's credit, for getting out of what is really a Government issue, or in other words a forced loan. The genesis of the American National Banks is not to be found in any theories of banking, nor in any desire to secure the circulation. It was a war measure, having for its object to procure funds for fighting the Southern rebellion. The issue which we have suggested as hypothetically possible, actually took place in that country, and was intended to take place. Then followed a consequence which those who, in one form or another, recommend the Government issue of bank notes constantly represent as impossible. United States bank notes all over the country, hundreds of millions in amount, though with what is called the Government guarantee, became worth only about 40 cents on the dollar, that is, considerably less than the lowest price ever touched by the notes of any Canadian bank for the last thirty-five years, with the single exception of the comparatively trifling amount of \$1,000,000 of bank notes, which it depended upon continuing, which at one time looked very adverse, whether these Government-secured notes might not derive their sole value from the purpose to which the Government meant that of the Southern Confederation—were sometimes applied, that is to make an unique and historical paper.

THE AUDITOR OF THE PROVINCE.—Mr. Robertson, at a recent meeting in Sherbrooke, read a letter from Mr. Gaspar Drolet, the auditor, declaring that the Provincial audit was \$972,511, instead of \$42,000, as it was made by Mr. Langelier. But the accounts presented by Mr. Langelier must all have passed under the hands of Mr. Drolet, and must have had his approval. Moreover, Mr. Langelier read a special letter from Mr. Drolet, affirming the correctness of the representation in the printed accounts. It seems to us, therefore, that Mr. Robertson's account is very ill true to himself and Mr. Drolet. An auditor's business is not to see that the public accounts are correct, no matter who is in office, and if the Treasurer should insist upon making false accounts, to protest publicly at once against the imposition on the public. Mr. Robertson ought not to retain in office an auditor, who pretends that with our Ministry he has no statement which, the moment another Minister takes office, he declares to have been deceptive. What confidence can the public place in Mr. Robertson's own accounts, now that he has made his own account declare that his book-keeping is made to suit his superior? Evidently now whatever.

MR. BLAKE'S RETURN.—We are not much given to crowing over electoral arithmetic which has not some positive result in Parliament. Nevertheless it is noticeable that Mr. Blake was returned at the general election by the 32. The Ministerialists profess to have, since that time, rendered the country universally, and almost exultingly happy. Yet no one ventured to ask the natural reward of these services in the choice of a Ministerial member, notwithstanding the attraction which a moderately ambitious man might have found in contesting a country where the Opposition majority was so small, even with the prestige of office and the greater prestige of the good they are said to have done, there should have been an opening for a rising young man, even if it had been a lawyer whose defeat would at least have qualified him for a judgeship.

SENECAL & CO.—The *Ottawa Free Press* mentions a confiding spirit. "The only satisfactory feature to be recognized in connection with the new Government" is to be found in the assurance "that, from Lieut.-Governor Robitaille's" get-rid-of-the-incubus-of-Senechal & Co." When General Jackson died, a bitter enemy of the Government, and a Democratic the uncharitable belief that the late President had passed under the power of a very evil potentate. The Democrat considered a moment and then said: "Perhaps; but that was if the old man liked to go." Senechal & Co. can be got rid of by the Chapsin Government only on the same condition, and they won't do it until they arrive at the stage at which the fool likes to be got rid of by the patient.

THE PRINTING JOB.—How a Conservative newspaper man at the Capital has secured \$10,000 for doing nothing but read elsewhere. It does not take a very long period of Conservative rule to find the parasites of the Ministry making large sums of money at the expense of the public.

THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS.—Today is the occasion upon which the electors in the constituencies where there are contests will express their

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL. INSTANTANEOUS DEBUTS of the

MR. D. E. BANDMAN, supported by his English Comrades, MR. D. E. BANDMAN, supported by his English Comrades, MR. D. E. BANDMAN, supported by his English Comrades.

FRIDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.—MADAME MATTHEW, LADY OF LYONS, supported by her English Comrades, MADAME MATTHEW, LADY OF LYONS, supported by her English Comrades.

MISS MONTEITH, from the Theatre Francaise, Paris, MISS MONTEITH, from the Theatre Francaise, Paris, MISS MONTEITH, from the Theatre Francaise, Paris.

NOVEMBER 19th.—NORDEIMERS HALL. MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS, the famous Elouist, will appear (for the last time in Montreal) in

DRAMATIC READINGS, (Shakespearean & Miscellaneous), Thursday and Friday Evenings, 20th and 21st.

And, to meet a general demand, will also give

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M. Fashionable with Reserved Seats, 60 cents. Friday, 21st, 7th Nov. 27th. Tickets at C. DeLoz's Music Store, New-Admission.

Public Meetings, At which prominence will be given to the Social and Economic Aspects of the Temperance Question.

Thursday, 20th, 9th Nov. 27th. Friday, 21st, 10th Nov. 27th. Dorester and St. Charles Horsemanship.

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.

By order of the Board, H. E. MURRAY, Secretary. Montreal, 19th November, 1879. 18, 15, 13, 10, 22, 25, 27.

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, at TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

By order of the Board, H. E. MURRAY, Secretary. Montreal, 19th November, 1879. 18, 15, 13, 10, 22, 25, 27.

La Banque Jacques Cartier. Dividend No. 28.

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



