Steamship Notices.

INMAN STEAMSHIP CO'Y.
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
From New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

City of Brooklyn...Saturday, Feb. 5, 1 p.m.
City of Montreal...Saturday, Feb.12, 7 a.m.
City of Paris.....Saturday, Feb.19, 1 p.m.
City of Richmond, Saturday, Feb.26, 3 p.m.
City of Antwerp...Saturday, Mar. 4, Noon.
City of Brooklyn...Saturday, Mar. 11, 3 p.m.
City of Montreal...Saturday, Mar.18, 11 a.m.
City of New York, Saturday, Mar. 25, 3 p.m.
City of Richmond, Saturday, April 1, 11, a.m

RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE—*Gold.*

From New York

to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80, $80 & $100; to London, $85, $85 and $105; to Hamburg, Havre and Antwerp, $70, $90 and $110; to Paris, Bremen, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, $80, $100 and $120. Children, between 2 and 12 years, Half Fare; Servants, Half Fare; Infants, free.

Round Trip to Liverpool or Queenstown, $120, $145 and $175.

Outward & Prepaid Steerage Passage, *(Gold)*

From Montreal

to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, or *vice versa*, $25.50; to London, or *vice versa*, $30.52; to Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam, or *vice versa*, $30.25; to Havre, or *vice versa*, $34.33; to Bremen, or *vice versa*, $30.81; to Gothenburg, Christiania or Christiansand, or *vice versa*, $34; to Paris, or *vice versa*, $34.52. Children over one year and under twelve years, Half Fare; Infants, free.

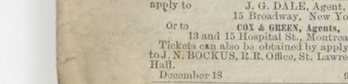
Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland for sale.

For further information and Passage, apply to J. G. DALE, Agent.
15 Broadway, New York,
or to COX & GREEN, Agents,
13 and 15 Hospital St., Montreal.

Tickets can also be obtained by applying to J. N. BOCKUS, R.R. Office, St. Lawrence Hall.

December 18 90

Passage Rates Reduced.



THE STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Londonderry, &c., &c., &c.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
STATE OF FLORIDA,
STATE OF NEVADA,
STATE OF INDIANA,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
STATE OF LOUISIANA, STATE OF MINNESOTA

Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from ERIE PIER, HOBOKEN, N.J.

The accommodations and provisions provided on these Ships are unsurpassed by those of any other line.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $60, $70 and $80; return tickets, $120. Second Cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

For berths of guilty, apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
72 Broadway, New York.

H. F. MAGEE, 136 State St., Boston.
Or to D. A. ANSELL,
25 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.
November 29 ly 284

WHITE STAR LINE.
Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland.
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

THE Finest Steamships Afloat.
Provided with every modern improvement.

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

REPUBLIC ..... Jan. 29, at 7 00 A.M.
GERMANIC ..... Feb. 5, at 1 00 P.M.
CELTIC ..... Feb. 12, at 7 00 A.M.
ADRIATIC ..... Feb. 19, at 1 00 P.M.
BALTIC ..... Feb. 26, at 6 00 A.M.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES.

Now reduced to Liverpool and Queenstown, $80, $80 and $100 gold. Return tickets good till 31st March, 1876—$120, $140 and $175 gold. Tickets to London, $8, and to Paris $20, extra. Children between 1 and 12 years, one and under twelve years, and servants, half price. Infants free.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

Outward prepaid from Montreal to Liverpool, $25.50 gold.

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,
29 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.
October 13 244

STAR BALL LINE.

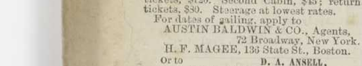
United States and Brazil Mail Steamships, sailing regularly every month from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N.Y., for PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO, calling at ST. JOHNS, PORTO, RICO:—

Tons.
John Bramall, 2350, Wednesday, March 8
J. B. Walker, 2700, Saturday ... April 8
Nellie Martin, 3000, Monday ... May 8

When 22nd of month falls on Sunday, Steamer will sail the day previous. These Steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class Passenger accommodations. For Freight and Passage, at reduced rates, apply to

J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents,
54 Pine Street, New York.
December 18 ly 301

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.



The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York & Havre, calling at Plymouth, G.B.

The splendid vessels on this favourite route for the Continent (being more south-erly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:—

Amérique, Pouzols ..... Saturday, Feb. 19th
Lafayette, Hollard ..... Saturday, Mar. 4th
Labrador, Sanglier ..... Saturday, Mar. 18th

Price of Passage in gold (including wine) First Class, $120 and upwards, according to accommodation; Second, $72; Third, $40.

Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry Steerage Passengers.

LOUIS DE RIBIAN, Agent,
55 Broadway, New York,
And W. M. KNOWLES & CO., Agents,
301 Commissioners Street, Montreal.
March 30 ly 75

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 British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOUR.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM NEW YORK.
Parthia, Wed., Feb. 9	Parthia, Wed., March 15
Calabria, Wed., Feb. 16	Abyssinia, Wed., Mar. 22
Java, Wed., Feb. 23	Java, Wed., March 29
Russia, Wed., March 1	Algeria, Wed., April 5
China, Wed., March 8	China, Wed., April 12

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry Steerage Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15 gold, additional. Return Tickets on favourable terms.

Steerage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe, at very low rates.

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

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for Steerage Passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANKLIN, Agent;
Or to THOS. WILSON,
58 St. François Xavier Street.
January 7 6

MADAME LANG, Clairvoyant,
Female Physician and Fortune-Teller, has arrived from New York, and is awaiting the patronage of the people at No. 1 St. Dominique Street, corner Craig Street, Montreal.
January 20 du 19

Steamship Notices.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Steam to Queenstown and Liverpool,
Sailing every TUESDAY, from Pier 46 North River.

Wisconsin ..... February 1, 9.30 A.M.
Montana ..... February 8, 3.00 P.M.
Nevada ..... February 22, 3.00 P.M.
Idaho ..... February 29, 8.00 A.M.
Dakota ..... March 7, 3.00 P.M.

Cabin, $65, $70 and $80 currency. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $26.

Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
29 Broadway, New York.
January 28 24

ALLAN LINE,

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1875-76. Winter Arrangements. 1875-76.

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

	Tons.	
Sardinian	4100	Lt. J.E. Dutton, R.N.R
Circassian	3400	Capt. J. Wylie
Polynesian	3100	Capt. Brown
Sarmatian	3300	Capt. A. D. Aird
Hibernian	3434	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian	3200	Capt. Trocks
Scandinavian	3000	Lt. W.H. Smith, R.N.R
Prussian	3000	Capt. J. Ritchie
Austrian	2700	Capt. Urquhart
Nestorian	2700	Capt. Barclay
Moravian	2350	Capt. Graham
Peruvian	2300	Capt. R. S. Watts
Manitoban	3150	Capt. H. Wylie
Nova Scotian	3200	Capt. Richardson
Canadian	3200	Capt. Miller
Corinthian	2600	Capt. Jas. Scott
Acadian	1350	Capt. Cahill
Waldensian	2300	Capt. J. G. Stephens
Phœnician	2300	Capt. Menzies
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Mylius

From Portland.

Caspian	5th February.
Circassian	12th "
Scandinavian	19th "
Prussian	4th March
Sarmatian	11th "

Special Reduction in Rates of Passage During Winter Months from Portland.

Cabin	$87, $77, and $57
According to accommodation.	
Intermediate	$40 00
Steerage	25

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

Corkage will be charged at the rate of 2s. per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors.

For Freight or other particulars, apply in Portland to H. & A. ALLAN, or J. L. FARMER; in Quebec to ALLANS, RAE & CO.; in Halifax to John M. Currie, H. Lyall & Co.; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue in Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp to Aug. Schmitz & Co., or A. Richard-Berdes; in Rotterdam to G. P. Ittmann & Son, or Funke & Co.; in Hamburg to W. Gibson & Sohn; in Copenhagen to Lafitte & Vander-Bruyce, or E. Dreyer; in Belfast to Charley & Malcolm; in London to Montgomerie & Greenhorne, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to Allan, Gilmour & 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 Street.
December, 1875. 99

DOMINION LINE.

This Line is composed of the following first-class full-powered Clyde-built Steamships, and is intended to perform a regular service between QUEBEC, LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC and MONTREAL in Summer, and LIVERPOOL and BOSTON in Winter:—

Montreal	3250	Tons (Building)
Dominion	3200	" Capt. Roberts
Ontario	3200	" Capt. Brabazon
Memphis	2500	" Capt. Mellon
Texas	2350	" Capt. Laurenson
Mississippi	2300	" Capt. Lindall
Quebec	2200	" Capt. Thearle
St. Louis	1824	" Capt. Reid

These Steamers have superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Prepaid Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends.

Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers.

The Steamers of this Line are intended to sail for Liverpool as follows:—

FROM BOSTON.

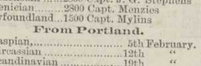
Dominion	5th February

Rates of Passage:—Cabin $80
Steerage 24

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada.

For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H. Genestal & Johnston, or C. Brown, in Paris to H. Genestal & Dolzons, 55 Rue l'Hautville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordeaux to Messrs. Faure Frères; in Copenhagen to J. M. Kolle, 18 Sanctanæplads; in Bergen to Michael Kronn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langhorne Chambers, 17 Fenchurch Street; in Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, Harvey Chambers, 24 James Street; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in Montreal to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court.
March 20 284

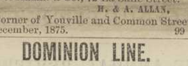


THE MITCHELL LINE STEAMSHIP CO.
(LIMITED.)

HON. P. MITCHELL, - - President.

OFFICE,—181 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
November 5 264

Railway Notices.



BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE
Shortest Route via Central Vermont R.R. Line.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING NOV. 22nd, 1875.

Day Express leaves Montreal at 9.05 a.m., for Boston, via Lowell, arriving in Boston at 9.45 p.m.

Train for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 2.45 p.m.

Night Express leaves Montreal at 2.45 p.m. for Boston, via Lowell, Lawrence or Nashua; also for New York, viz. Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 7.15 a.m., and New York, via Troy, 7.00 p.m., and via Springfield at 12.50 p.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Day Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 8.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 9.20 p.m.

Express leaves Troy at 8.30 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 7 p.m. This Train connects at Troy with the Post Mail Train leaving New York at 4 o'clock same morning.

Night Express leaves Boston at 6 p.m., via Lowell, and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, and via Troy at 4 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to the Night Express Trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and Wagner's Sleeping Cars between St. Albans and New York, via Troy.

Pullman Drawing Room Cars on Day Express Trains between Montreal and Boston.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James Street.

J. W. HOBART, General Supt.
St. Albans, November 20, 1875 277

Iron and Brass Works.

The Subscribers

Beg to notify the public that ROBERT MITCHELL, of this firm, has no connexion with the STEAM GAUGE CASE, as erroneously stated recently by two City Newspapers. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Iron Founder, is the party referred to.

ROBT. MITCHELL & CO.,
Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, Steam Fitters, &c.,
Cor. ST. PETER & CRAIG STREETS,
MONTREAL.
February 8 ly 33

JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHER
OFFER FOR SALE
MORRIS TASKER & CO'S
RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBING
For Water, Steam-heating or Gas.
It is proof against rust or decay, and is vulcanized to resist the effects of heat up to 300° Fah.
Office and Warehouse—16 St. John Street.
September 22 ly 226

CHANTELOUP,
IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDER.
December 8 ly 281

ELECTRIC BURGLAR ALARMS
LECLANCHE BATTERIES,
FIRE ALARM LINES,
AND
Instruments Made and Erected.
CHANTELOUP,
587 to 593 Craig Street,
MONTREAL.
January 22 81

Glover's Celebrated Prize Medal Gas Meters,
FOR SALE BY
COPLAND & M'LAREN,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Consumers of Gas will find it advantageous to own their Meter, thus saving Gas Company's quarterly charge and ensuring accuracy of measurement.
December 23 ly 309

Steam Engines,
with variable Cut-off of superior class; also Upright and Horizontal Slide Valve Engines of Two-Horse Power and upwards; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers and general Machinery. Send for Circulars to
THOS. WORSWICK,
Guelph, Ont.
June 30 ly 154

DOMINION SAFE MANUFACTORY,
First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition and First Prize Ottawa Exhibition, 1875.
GODFROI CHAPLEAU,
Manufacturer of Fire, Proof Safes, Iron Bridges and Girders, and every description of Fire and Burglar-proof Securities.

The recent improvements made in my Safes guarantee their superior in Fire resisting and Burglar-proof qualities to those of any other make of Safes in the Dominion. Second-hand Safes always on hand. Also, Agent for Moody's Punching Machine.
Office—320 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.
Factory—786 Ontario Street, Montreal.
May 14 114

Hardware, &c.

THE NEW ENGLAND RANGE
with Plate Warmer and Hot Water Front—the most complete in construction and the most perfect in finish. Also, THE GOOD NEW STYLE already well-known. Prices low. Call and examine them at
MEILLEUR & CO'S
652 Craig Street, near Bleury.
August 6 ly 186

JUST RECEIVED EX S. S. MEGANTIC,
NEW PATTERN WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS and CRADLES, with Whitfield Patent Wrought Iron Joints.
MEILLEUR & CO.,
652 Craig Street, near Bleury.
August 6 ly 186

THE OLIVE BRANCH COOK STOVE,
For Wood or Coal,
with or without Plate Warmer and Hot Water, both for Kitchen and Bath purposes—is first-class in every respect. References given.
MEILLEUR & CO.,
652 Craig Street, near Bleury.
August 6 ly 186

STOVES.
GLENDINNENG'S STOVES,
MADE FROM THE
FINEST IRON,
Scotch and American Mixed.
Latest Designs.
Prices to suit the Times.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at City Stores.
214 & 216 ST. JAMES STREET,
532 CRAIG STREET,
354 ST. CATHERINE,
Or at the Foundry, corner of INSPECTOR and WILLIAM.
W. GLENDINNENG.
September 18 ly 223

Jewellery.

STANDARD
18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY
LONDON-MADE.
MR. STREETER,
18 New Bond Street, London, W.,
having completed extensive and important additions to the various machines used by him in the manufacture of
GOLD ORNAMENTS,
will supply, at greatly reduced prices for cash on delivery, the following articles:

18-Carat Gold Watch Chains,
For Gentlemen, any pattern, at £4 5s per ounce.

18-Carat Gold Watch Chains,
For Ladies, any pattern, at £4 5s per ounce.

18-Carat Gold Lockets, (Plain)
For One or Two Portraits, any size, at £5 per ounce.

Gold Watches, 18-Carat Cases,
From £5.

The *Times* says:—"Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English Jewellers, Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him which is a true guarantee."

Illustrated Catalogue & Price List on application
MR. STREETER,
18 New Bond Street, London, W
November 13 ly s 172

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXVIII. MONTREAL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1876. NO. 38

TRADE AND COMMERCE

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN S. S.

Abyssinia ..... New York, 16th Feb.
Calabria ..... " 16th Feb.
City of Paris ..... " 19th Feb.
Adriatic ..... " 19th Feb.
Amerique ..... " 19th Feb.
Scandinavian ..... Portland, 19th Feb.
Nevada ..... New York, 22nd Feb.

MAIL STEAMERS SAILED.

Peruvian, 3rd Feb., for Portland, 11 days out.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

—The Inland Revenue receipts to-day were $20,282.88.

—The promoters of the Montreal Canadian Stone Works Company give notice that they will shortly apply for a charter of incorporation. The capital will be $20,000 in 100 shares of $200 each.

—The furniture manufacturers of Cincinnati are about to establish an Exchange in that city, for the purpose of harmonizing and protecting the interests of manufacturers and dealers.

—The rice harvest has already been completed in many parts of Bengal, but the outturn has, in several districts, not been so good as was expected, owing to the early cessation of the rains. The winter crops in most parts would now be improved by rain.

—Trade between the Clyde and Australia and New Zealand was very brisk last year, and showed a great increase over previous years. The vessels despatched from the Clyde numbered 54, with a tonnage of 54,663, against 34 vessels of 36,716 tons in 1874, and 24 vessels of 24,622 tons in 1873.

—The imports of last year in the port of Gloucester, Eng., were larger than in any corresponding period, while the exports have only been exceeded in one single year—that of 1873. Of the ships which arrived there from foreign ports thirty-five were steamers, conveying aggregate cargoes of more than 28,000 tons.

—The make of pig-iron in the Middlesborough district during 1875, as compared with that during 1873 and 1874, was:—1873, 1, 162,850 tons; 1874, 1,119,251 tons; 1875, 1,256,850 tons. During the same years the blast furnaces erected and in operation were:—Number built in 1873, 77; 1874, 85; 1875, 89. Number blowing in 1873, 74; 1874, 70; 1875, 77.

—An important national conference of iron-masters is convened to be held in London during the latter part of this month or the beginning of March, for the purpose of considering various questions which are now deemed to demand careful consideration. Trade wages in relation to foreign competition is one of these subjects, and will doubtless be seriously dealt with. It is expected that every district will be influentially represented.

—A parliamentary book just issued gives the names of all the English joint-stock companies registered to June last. In the year 1874 the number of companies registered was 1,941, of which 1,223 were registered with a proposed capital of £110,540,063, and 18 without nominal capital. In 1875, from January 1 to May 31, 504 companies were registered, of which there were 500 with a proposed capital of £33,173,145, and four without nominal capital.

—Since Sebastopol was declared a commercial port, just twelve months ago, new buildings and boulevards have sprung up as if by magic. It is now the second corn granary in Southern Russia, and the Austrian Lloyd's has just gained a signal triumph, thanks to the indolence and mismanagement to the Russian shipping and railway companies. It has contracted with the Municipality to despatch a vessel twice a month to foreign ports, and if the trade increases, to carry on a weekly traffic.

LONDON MARKETS.—There has been no new feature of interest in the Mincing Lane markets during the week. Buyers are still showing great want of confidence, but prices, with few exceptions, have not suffered further depression. Sugar is very dull. It is reported that there is a deficiency in Cuba, on account of drought, but it has had no influence here. Coffee is firm. Ceylon descriptions are rather dearer, but others are strong and inactive. Rio is quiet. At the Stock Exchange there has been but little doing, though most of the changes in prices have been in an upward direction. American securities have generally been steady. There is less demand for money on the open market, but rates are generally maintained. There was no bullion movement at the Bank of England on Saturday.

EXPORT TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The exports of domestic merchandise and produce for the port of San Francisco during the month of January show a considerable falling off as compared with the corresponding month last year. The total value of exports for the month was $1,955,700, a decrease of $720,600. The greater portion of this deficiency occurred in the trade with Great Britian, consequent upon the lessened shipments of wheat and flour to that country. With other countries, however, the trade generally was very well maintained, while in some cases there was a very material increase. The most notable increase is in the shipments to the Hawaiian Islands, Mexico, Peru and Central America. The aggregate exports of quicksilver during the month were 2,474 flasks, va lued at $118,548.

A CIVITY IN FOREIGN TRADE AT PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia is having an important revival of foreign commerce, judging by the Custom House returns for the month of January. The total marine arrivals show an increase of 155 compared with January, 1875. Of this increase 78, or over one-half, was of vessels from foreign ports. The total value of imports is also some five-fold greater than that of the corresponding month last year. In exports there has also been an important augmentation, the total value for January footing up $3,495,484, an increase of $1,849,391 over last year. The exports during the month were largest to the following countries:—England took $1,856,451; Cuba, $150,150; Belgium, $388,326; Germany, $166,339; Ireland, $418,106; British West Indies, $92,092; Italy, $47,247; Netherlands, $144,634; Venezuela, $58,707.

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADES.—There was a moderate demand for Flour on 'Change this morning, the total sales amounting to 2,300 barrels. A round lot of Superfine for May delivery was placed at $4.50, also two round lots of Strong Bakers at $4.65 @ $4.75. Spring Extra sold at $4.50 for immediate delivery; Extra Superfine at $4.90 @ $4.92½, and Superior Extra at $5.10 @ $5.15. The latter grade and Spring Extra were enquired for, but holders being rather firmer in their views and buyers not disposed to submit to an advance, there was nothing done. Coarse grains continue quiet with no material change in quotations. Dressed Hogs were a shade firmer; a car load selling at $8. Wheat at Chicago opened ½c lower at $1.02½ for March. The Milwaukee market was steady at $1.10 for No. 1; $1.03 for No. 2 $1.03½ for March, and $1.04½ for April. At New York Wheat was quiet, but firm at $1.26 @ $1.28 for Milwaukee, and $1.20 @ $1.40 for Winter. Our latest cable advices from England report: Floating cargoes of Wheat and Corn, firm; cargoes of Wheat and Corn on passage and for shipment firmly held; arrivals of Wheat and Corn off coast, small; Liverpool spot Wheat, quiet; spot Corn, unaltered. From a circular of Hodgson Bros., of Liverpool, dated the 29th ultimo, we learn that there was a good demand for Bacon and a slight advance was being paid on some cuts—the supply being scarcely equal to the home enquiry. Hams were the turn easier. Lard was inactive at a decline of 1s. per cwt. on the week. New Western being offered freely at 58s. 6d. in tierces. Pork was 2s. lower on the week, Western being offered at 77s. 6d. @ 80s., and Eastern at 90s. @ 92s. 6d. Cheese was selling freely at an improvement of 1s. per cwt. on recent quotations. Butter was steady at 116s. @ 120s., with a slight improvement or medium qualities.

THE STATE OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.—Our advices from England by the Allan and Cunard mails report trade in most branches quiet. There were indications, however, of an improvement shortly in some lines. The week at Manchester had been quiet, and not free from depression, though prices were not in all cases lower. In the cloth market it became evident very early in the week that producers were more anxious for business than they were at the opening of the year, and that where quotations were unaltered there was nevertheless a disposition to take lower prices if business could be done. The demand was very small. Even in shirtings, which had so long held their ground, there was stagnation, while T cloths, mulls, jaconets, and printers were neglected. In many cases the prices of goods were nominally unchanged, but manufacturers were trusting rather to a revival of demand hereafter than to any prospect of selling soon at the present figures. In yarns the tendency of prices was rather more in the buyer's favour than previously. There was rather more doing at Wolverhampton in some descriptions of finished iron, but the general aspect of the iron trade of the district was very far from satisfactory. Prices were, however, well supported by the cost of production, and in the latter respect there was no probability of any immediate change. Pig iron was quoted £3 to £3 5s. per ton, for common cinder, and £4 10s. to £4 15s. for best native all-mine of hot-air make; best cold-air foundry pigs were firm at £6 per ton. Quotations for finished iron remain on the basis of £10 for branded bars, and in the current transactions £9 10s. was the lowest figure at which orders for branded bars of reputed make were being accepted. Sheets, both plain and galvanized, were in quieter demand than last reported. At Birmingham, export orders were restricted in the hardware branches, but manufacturers were well employed on old orders and current requirements for the home market. Cape indents received were of full average extent for the various classes of hardware adapted to that colony, and there was also an improvement in the orders for India and China. With Canada, business was very dull. In the local gun and jewelry branches, business was very slack. The lull in the former branch was referable chiefly to the completion of the German Government contract for Manser rifles, which had cut adrift several hundred workmen. The manufacture of Martini-Henry guns for the British Government, also had been suspended, pending certain improvements which were under consideration. Rolled metal for tubular and other brasswork, and for cartridge sheets, continues in good demand, but, owing to the great increase of productive power in this branch, many mills were only partially employed. There was considerable activity in all departments of the nail trade, and for safes and safe locks of the better class, for home and export, the orders were very satisfactory.

FINANCIAL.—The demand for money for commercial purposes continues fairly active. The supply is abundant, and bankers are desirous of obtaining profitable employment for it, but, as might be expected, after the experience of the past year, they are very conservative in their operations and only grant accommodation on unquestionable security. The ruling rates of discount are 7 to 9 per cent. according to name and date. Call and short dated loans are being made at 6 to 7 per cent. at the former rate on the open market, and at the latter by the banks. Owing to the increased demand for money to pay duties, the rates for time loans are rather stiffer; 8 @ 9 per cent. being now generally charged. Sterling Exchange was quiet to-day, at 9¾ for round amounts between banks, the counter rates for cash being 9½ @ 9¾. In documentary bills little or nothing is being done, the bulk of the business in this connection which used to be transacted here, being done at Toronto. Large quantities of grain are being shipped from the West to the European markets via New York, the Erie Railway Company having agents at the principal points in Upper Canada making contracts for through bills of lading to Liverpool and the other leading grain centres of Europe, and consequently the documentary business is being almost entirely done in Toronto. Gold drafts met with a good demand and moderate sales were effected at ½ @ ¾ premium. The stock market was without animation, the sales being light and confined to a limited range of securities. Prices upon the whole were steady. Bank of Montreal was dealt in in small amounts at 186 and 185½, closing with sellers at the former and buyers at the latter rate. A round lot of Ontario changed hands at 107½; at the close there were buyers at that rate but no sellers under 108½. Peoples was offered at 99½, and Molsons at 100½ without finding buyers. Toronto would bring 185, and Jacques Cartier 26½. Two small lots of Merchants were placed at 95½, the market closing with buyers at that rate and sellers at 95¾. Eastern Townships was enquired for at 104, but there were no shares offering. Royal Canadian was dull at 95 @ 96, and Commerce at 120½ @ 121. Metropolitan could be purchased at 62½ and Exchange at 99. Montreal Telegraph was steady at 160; at the close there were buyers at that rate and sellers at 160½. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company was held at 97½. City Passenger was enquired for at 173½, and Gas at 139½; holders of the former asked 174, and of the latter 142½. The sales of the day were as follows:—

Bank of Montreal	5, 10, 5, 5 @ 186		
	21 @ 185½		
Ontario	200 @ 107		
Merchants	25, 9 @ 95½		
Montreal Telegraph	100, 35, 200 @ 160		
OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE.			
Merchants	8 @ 95½		
	2 @ 95¾		
St. Lawrence	25 @ 61½		

At New York gold opened at 113, advanced to 113¼ at 11:30, but subsequently declined and closed at the opening quotation. Sterling Exchange was steady at 486. Stocks were fairly active, but somewhat easier for most lines. A comparison of yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations, shows the following changes:—

ADVANCED.		DECLINED.	
Ohio & Miss	½	N. Y. Central	½
Tol. & Wab	½	Erie	½
St. Joe	½	Rock Island	½
W. U. Telegraph	½	Lake Shore	½
Pacific Mail	½	St. Paul	½
St. Paul pfd	1½	C. C. & I. C	½
North West	½		

The total sales amounted to 104,700 shares, of which 11,800 were in W. U. Telegraph; 36,800 in Lake Shore; 3,400 in Pacific Mail; 6,500 in Ohio and Miss.; 9,050 in St. Paul; 9,000 in Do. preferred; 3,000 in North West; 6,000 in Do. preferred; 5,200 in Erie; 2,500 in Rock Island, and 1,300 in Michigan Central. The following table will show the lowest and highest points touched during the day, and the opening and closing quotations:—

	Open'g.	*Lowest.*	*Highest.*	*Clos'g*
W. U. Telegraph	77¼	77¼	77¾	77¾
Lake Shore	66½	65½	67¼	66¾
Pacific Mail	36	35½	36¼	35½
Ohio and Miss	22	22	22½	22½
St. Paul	43	42½	43¾	43
Do. Preferred	79	78	79¾	78½
N. Y. Central	113¼	113½	114	113½
C. C. & I. C	5	5	5¼	5
Union Pacific	68½	68½	68¾	68½
North West	43¼	43	43¾	43
Do. Preferred	64½	64½	64¾	64½
Tol. and Wab	6	6	6¼	6
Erie	16¼	16¼	17¼	17¼
Rock Island	20	19½	20¼	20
Michigan Central	100½	100½	100½	100½
A. & P. Telegraph	20¼			20¼
Miss. Pacific	13¾	13¾	14	13¾
Mich. Central	60½	60½	61	60½

Montreal, Feb. 12, 1876.

STOCKS.

	Value of Shares.	Last Dividend	Sellers.	Buyers.
Bank of Montreal	$200	7 p.c.	186	185½
Ontario Bank	40	4 p.c.	106½	107½
Bank of B. N. America	50	4 p.c.		
City Bank	100	4 p.c.		
Banque du Peuple	50	4 p.c.	99½	97
Molsons' Bank	50	4 p.c.	109½	108½
Bank of Toronto	100	6 p.c.	188	183
Banque Jac. Cartier			27½	26½
Merchants' Bank	100	4 p.c.	95¾	95½
Eastn Townships Bank	50	8 p.c.		104
Quebec Bank	100	4 p.c.		
Banque Nationale	50	3½ p.c.	110	105
Union Bank	50	3½ p.c.	91	90
Mechanics' Bank	40		22	
Royal Canadian Bank	40	4 p.c.	96	95
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	4 p.c.	121	120½
Metropolitan Bank	100		62½	61½
Dominion Bank				
Bank of Hamilton	100	4 p.c.	98	95
Maritime Bank	100	3 p.c.		
Exchange Bank	100	3 p.c.	99	94
Ville Marie	100	3 p.c.		
St. Lawrence Bank				
Federal Bank				94½
Stadacona			102	100
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100		46	42½
Huron Copper Bay Co	4	5 p.c.		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	50	8 p.c.	160½	160
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	3½ p.c.		
Ont. & Q. Nav. Co.	100		97¾	
Inland Nav. Co.	50			
City Passenger R.R.	50	6 p.c.	174	173½
City Gas Co.	50	4 p.c.	142½	139½
Merchants' Exchange	400	4 p.c.		100
Credit Foncier				
Canada Engine Co.	100			
Quebec Fire Assurance	100			
Montreal Investment	100			
Cotton Manufactg Co.	100			
Cornwall Manufact'g Co.				
Montreal Rolling Mills	100			
Montreal Building Ass'n.				
Sealing and Fishing				
Academy of Music				
BONDS.				
Dominion Stock				102
Dominion Bonds				
Gov. Dec. 6 p.c. cy				116
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. cy				
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. stg				
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. cy				
Mil. Harbor 6% p.c. Bds.			

THE HERALD.

1876.

As the HERALD is now appearing in a new dress, we deem it not inappropriate to call public attention to the claims it has for public support.

The long established position and known character of the paper, exempt us from the necessity of frequently boasting of ourselves, and appealing to the community.

We take this opportunity, however, of saying that we are determined to do everything within our power to make the HERALD retain its reputation as in every respect a desirable commercial and general newspaper.

Notwithstanding some difficulties, with which we in common with all business men have had to contend during the past year, we have found it necessary, in order to do justice to our advertizers and readers, to print on an enlarged form during the greater part of the twelvemonths, and we expect that the paper will be hereafter almost permanently of FORTY instead of thirty-six columns.

As usual, it will endeavour to promote all kinds of progress within the sphere, through which its influence extends. Opposed to license, the HERALD is in favour, not of one, but of all liberties, believing that legislation does not make right, but should be based upon and restricted by those universal principles of equity, which existed before forms of Government, or makers of codes, and have been recognized in all ages by the wise and good. Attached to a party, because it believes that through that party the Government of the country can be most honestly and economically administered, it will have no servile incense to offer to any. In departments other than that which is usually known as the editorial, we shall do our best to make the HERALD during the year 1876 still more attractive than it has hitherto been.

For that purpose, we shall continue to pay increased attention to financial and commercial subjects. In this field the HERALD was the pioneer among Canadian journals, and it will still devote large space to that purpose, and attention to procure the latest, best, and most accurate information. In particular we shall seek to justify in 1876, the praise which we have earned from some of our friends, for the correctness and promptness of our financial, commercial, and shipping news.

We shall, of course, continue to give telegraphic news from all parts of the World; and shall endeavour, whenever the occasion warrants it, to obtain special correspondence upon matters of interest.

In future we propose to deliver the

DAILY HERALD

in the morning within the City, at the following rates:—

PER WEEK - - - -	13 CENTS
" FORTNIGHT - -	25 "
" MONTH - - -	50 "
" QUARTER YEAR	$1.50
" YEAR - - -	6.00

By Mail POSTAGE PAID to all parts of the Dominion, the rate will be

$6.00 - - - - PER ANNUM
To the United States,
$8.00 - - - - PER ANNUM

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

We have recently enlarged the WEEKLY HERALD to a paper of fifty-six columns, which contains Editorial, Essays, and a complete digest of the news of the day, including

Parliamentary Intelligence,
Telegraphic News,
Parisian, London, Washington, and other Correspondence,
Market Reports, &c., &c.

which will be mailed at the following rates per Annum, POSTAGE PAID:—

SINGLE COPIES, - - - -	$1 25
CLUB OF FIVE, - - - -	5 00
DO. TEN, - - - -	8 50
DO. TWENTY, - - -	16 00

Communications to be addressed to the MONTREAL HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,

155 AND 157 ST. JAMES STREET.

JAMES STEWART,
Managing Director.

February 3 29

NOTICE
To Our Subscribers & Advertisers

We have forwarded our Accounts for Subscription and Advertising by Post and Express. Those receiving their Accounts by Post will oblige with an early remittance, and those receiving them by Express will favour by paying on presentation to the Company's Agents.

MONTREAL HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

February 14 38

Montreal Herald.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 14.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8.m.
Methodist Missionary Anniversary Services—In St. James Street Church, at 7.30 p.m.

See First and Fourth Pages for

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
SWINDLING WORMS,
LOCAL NEWS.
DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

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.
27°	31°	36°
MAX	MIN.	MEAN.
39°	27°	33°

BY STANDARD BAROMETER.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
30.00	30.08	30.00

February 13th, 1876.

SUMMARY.

—Worms, the alleged forger, was committed on Saturday for extradition.

—The building prospects for the year are reported bright at Kingston.

—The Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind orator, preached in Hamilton yesterday.

—The reported outrages in the Pike and Amite districts are without foundation.

—The Customs Warehouses, at St. John, N.B., are reported nearly empty.

—The Police Court enquiry opens this morning.

—Another gigantic whiskey "ring" has been discovered in the State of Illinois.

—The Railway Commission is now fully organized, and has commenced work at Quebec.

—It is stated that Colonel Rhodes will be asked to present himself as a candidate in Megantic.

—Mr. Ryland, Liberal, has been returned to the British House of Commons from Darnley.

—The funeral of the late Hon. Reverdy Johnson took place yesterday, and was largely attended.

—A new St. Patrick's Society is being organized in this city, to be conducted on a strictly non-sectarian basis.

—The Dunkin Bill has been carried in the township of Ramsay by a majority of thirty.

—The new Quebec Harbour Commissioners will be appointed by the Government to-day.

—The Sioux Indians are said to be organizing a winter campaign against the Black Hill miners.

—A steamer has been despatched from Halifax in search of the "Progress," which was abandoned some days ago.

—Mr. Stevens, of Waterloo, is to enter the Senate in place of the Hon. A. B. Foster.

—Four men were killed and seven dangerously injured by an explosion in the Exeter Mine, Pittston, Pa.

—It is reported that the Servian Parliament has resolved to commence a war with Turkey in the spring.

—Louis Marcein Comte de Carne, the eminent publicist and member of the French Academy, is dead.

—The Herzogovina refugees on Austrian soil have declined the invitation of Menktar Pasha to return to their homes.

—The Senatorial elections held at Marseilles, France, it is believed will be declared invalid owing to serious irregularities.

—Arnold, the well-known marksman of Sussex, N.B., is confined to bed, suffering from injuries received at the hands of a man named William Spear.

—It is said that M. Buffet intends coming out in opposition to Thiers as candidate for deputy in the 9th arrondissement of Paris.

—The Plumbago mines, near Buckingham, have been sold to a company in this city. The price paid is said to have been $40,000.

—A London *Times* despatch from St. Jean De Luz reports the main body of Carlists under General Caserta and Perula in Almandoz and Barroche.

—It is rumoured at Quebec that the Dominion Government contemplates contributing $60,000 towards Lord Dufferin's plan for the city embellishment.

—A woman and five children are said to have been found frozen and starved to death, at St. Paulin, in the County of Maskinonge.

—Mr. Burke, who was elected alderman for St. Andrew's Ward, Toronto, has been unseated, and Mr. Riddell, the petitioner, takes his place.

—*L'Aigle*, a Bonapartist journal published at Ajaccio, has been seized and prosecuted for attacking the Government and publishing a proclamation issued by Napoleon at Wilhelmshoe in 1871.

—The steamship "Germaine," from New York, arrived at London yesterday in seven days four hours and forty minutes. This is claimed to be the shortest voyage ever made across the Atlantic.

—Rev. Fred. Bell, known as the "Reformed Pugilist Minister," has been deposed from his charge of the Primitive Methodist Church, Brooklyn.

—A boiler explosion occurred at Bluedale, near London, on Thursday last, by which the fireman, Walter Richardson, was instantly killed.

—The fall wheat, it is said, has been considerably damaged in the country lying between Ottawa and the St. Lawrence by the late unpropitious weather.

—A Brooklyn clergyman leaped into the East River from a ferry boat on Saturday, and rescued a woman who had attempted suicide by jumping from the same boat.

—The correspondence, submitted to the House on Friday last, regarding the New Brunswick School Question, will be found in our columns to-day.

—At a Reform convention held at St. Catharines, on Saturday, Mr. Sylvester was nominated to contest the seat for the Local Legislature with Mr. Rykert, the Conservative candidate.

—It is said that Sir A. T. Galt will shortly proceed to the West. Indies to ascertain the practicability of closer trade relations between Canada and the West Indies.

—A Berlin journal states that England, the United States and Russia have promised to support any steps that the German envoy at China may be authorized to take in connection with the case of the German schooner "Arna," which was plundered by the Chinese off Foo Chow last September.

—The Steamers "Canada," from London; "Baltic," from Liverpool: "Anchoria," from Glasgow, and "Wyoming," from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. The steamer Pizia arrived at Londonderry from New York.

—President Grant was on Saturday, examined in connection with the Babcock trial. He stated that he still had the most explicit confidence in his integrity, and affirmed that he did not influence, or attempt to influence, the executive in the selection of the officials implicated in the whiskey frauds.

—The Hon. Mr. Garneau left Quebec, on Saturday night, for Richmond, where he will join the Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville, for the purpose of visiting the Repatriation Settlement, in the Townships of Sherbrooke and Dutton. They were accompanied by Mr. Lesage, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. They want to judge personally of the utter failure of this part of their policy.

—During the progress of a sparring match in the Music Hall, Ottawa, on Saturday night, the scenery caught fire by the overturning of some lamps which were used on the stage. The audience rushed for the doors in the excitement, and many were knocked down and trampled upon, but fortunately no one was killed. Several were injured—one man seriously. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done to the building.

—The Rev. Father Adams, a Brooklyn clergyman leaped into East River, from a ferry boat encumbered as he was by his clerical garb, and rescued a woman who had attempted suicide by jumping from the same boat; both were nearly drowned when picked up. The woman was respectable and well to do; she is supposed to be insane.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The motion for an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was of the usual formal character; and in accordance with English and of late Canadian custom, it passed without opposition, and without very prolonged debate. So far as the Opposition were concerned, we presume it was intended to allow it to go with the criticisms of the leader, which are customary on such occasions, and which we may say, were on Friday night conceived with a complete sense of decorum and good taste. The interesting part of the discussion arose in a manner which, if it be in strict rule, is fortunately not very often adopted. It arose out of an attack from a member of the Ministerial party upon one of the members of the Ministry. We are of course writing of the strictures, which Mr. Holton felt it his duty to make upon the now famous speech of Mr. Huntington in the County of Argenteuil. Taking Mr. Holton's point of view, it was perhaps natural for him to seek to disengage his own responsibility from any expression, or any consequence of that speech, and probably his friends and those of the party would have wished that he had found it consistent with his position to do no more, and to allow others to deal with the responsibility, which might fall on them, or which opponents might endeavour to fasten upon them. However, he judged differently, and we have to deal with the net outcome of the course which he pursued. For the first time, we suppose, during his Parliamentary life, Mr. Holton elicited very hearty cheers from the Tory benches, which is, no doubt, good evidence that it was agreeable to the gentlemen who sat there to find the work which some of them probably shrunk from, done to their hands. No doubt, as everything like dissension on the Ministerial side of the House is so much comparative weakness, these gentlemen felt that they gained something by the difference of opinion among the Ministerialists which was manifested by Mr. Holton's remarks. But for the rest, as that gentleman's opinions were pretty well known before, the debate has afforded nothing but the momentary excitement which belongs to those claps of thunder which fall unexpectedly out of a clear sky. Mr. Huntington and his colleagues in the Ministry alike repudiate any joint responsibility for his speech, let it be bad or good, and Mr. Huntington on his part entirely disclaimed, as all reasonable critics have hitherto supposed he would, any attempt to assail theological dogma in a hustings speech. Whatever historical or etymological value may attach to some of the words employed—and we perfectly understand that they were not employed in a scientific sense—they were not intended to convey any attack on any man's creed. That Mr. Huntington asserted, and, according to ordinary rules in such matters, his explanations were generally accepted by his friends. As to any joint responsibility on the part of the Ministry, for an utterance like that of Mr. Huntington's, with all respect for Mr. Holton's constitutional knowledge, it seems to us that he pushed a sound doctrine too far. We perfectly understand that if a Minister propounds some course of substantive action, as that which is to be taken by the Cabinet, it must be accepted or repudiated, because no one Minister has a right to announce a policy for the Cabinet. But to what act did Mr. Huntington pledge the Cabinet? So far as we know, after his speech, as before it was delivered, the policy of the Cabinet as to religious creeds, was perfect impartiality. We know no measure of hostility which was indicated at Argenteuil, or which has since been undertaken, towards any man's faith, or towards any man's church. We can hardly see, indeed, beyond the necessity for asserting his own view of the matter, what more Mr. Holton could have desired, than to give Mr. Huntington an opportunity of repelling and rejecting any of the imputations which had been made on him, though we must say that the conclusion of his observations looked something like the summing up of a counsel for the prosecution of his friend, or his late friend, and a call for his punishment. But this punishment involved a consequence so personal to Mr. Holton himself that it is hardly possible to suppose that to have been his real meaning. No one can suspect him of giving voice to the demand, "*Ote toi que je m'y mette*;" and no one can suppose that he could be indifferent to the effect which must have been produced on the position of other friends if the discussion of Friday night had led to Mr. Huntington's retirement from the Cabinet. We do not affect to see so far into the future as to conjecture to what new events this debate may open the way. We hear, indeed, very frequent comments to the effect that we are on the eve of a Conservative or Coalition Administration, with Mr. Holton acting as the leader in Lower Canada, under Sir John Macdonald. But for such a combination the present Ministry has first to be disposed of; and, in the second place, whatever difference of judgment may exist between Mr. Holton and the rest of the Ministerial party upon any isolated question, he is not a man to bely the reputation gained in a long public life. It may, we think, be taken for granted that all these speculations are as unfounded as those ingenious conjectures which we so often read in the newspapers, manufactured for the express delectation of those credulous people who like to study the works of approved authors of fiction, whether in the romances of the affections or in the romances of public life. We should suppose that Mr. Holton will turn Conservative at about the same time that Sir John Macdonald will become a Liberal. Upon the whole, therefore, we may at present assume that the debate of Friday night was a Parliamentary incident, which, though a little exciting because unexpected, will have no permanent effect upon the progress of affairs during the session. The fact is that the episode of Friday night will turn out, we believe, to be nothing more than an episode. Mr. Holton has expressed strongly the strong feelings which he is known to have entertained on the subject of the Argenteuil speech. But we have little doubt that he will be found hereafter where he has always been, in the front ranks of the Reform party, to whose cause he has devoted his political life and his best energies.

SIXPENCE A DAY.

The pressure of the "Hard Times" which, in common with the rest of the world, we, in Canada, are now undergoing, causes most people to awaken to the necessity of retrenchment in the matter of personal expenditure. Flushed with previous commercial prosperity, we have learned to regard money much as did that profound political economist who, hearing money defined as a circulating medium resolved to do his duty to society by making his own stock of the article circulate as rapidly as possible. Unfortunately, to us who are not millionaires, a time has come when we find difficulty in obtaining supplies, there is nothing to circulate, save possibly notes, which someway people seem disinclined to take. Consequently the only thing to do is to hit upon some mode of retrenchment, and one of these modes indicated by our heading, is suggested by a certain English physician one Dr. Nicholls. Unhappily, his plan is not likely to receive any very general adoption; there is a prejudice existing, in the human mind, not to say in the human stomach, against any diet which can be procured for the small sum of sixpence a day. Doubtless there are plenty of people who would be willing to confine the cost of their living to the above-mentioned sum, were it possible to receive in exchange for that small coin of the realm a well furnished table; but alas! we are no longer in an Acadian age, and the baker, butcher, and wine merchant serve no man gratuitously. The strong point of Dr Nicholls' system, however, is that while making a limited use of the baker, he proposes to do away with the butcher and wine merchant altogether. He gives forth no uncertain sound as to the character of his regimen; unlike the old lady of whom it was stated that "victuals and drink were the whole of "her diet," he is particular in his explanations, and shows exactly what he denies in the way of victuals and drink. He wants but little here below, nor does he want that little strong. On the contrary, he carefully excludes meat from his *menu*, and wishes to have his strictly vegetarian diet washed down with water from the brook, or milk from—the pump, we suppose. Being virtuous, he will have no more ale, and and his cakes are but of Graham flour Delightful as it would be to reduce one's culinary expenses to the maximum of sixpence, we fear that, in this cold climate, at least, his scheme would be impracticable. Vegetarianism, while, as far as our experience goes, it stimulates the growth of long hair and the lowness of shirt collars, does not build up the muscles and sinews requisite to cope with the rigours of a Canadian winter. Milk, rice, and fruit, are well enough in tropical countries, but sixpence, unless perhaps, when invested in oil and tallow candles, would not go far to procure the heat-producing substances necessary to our existence here. This is a strictly practical view of the subject, but there is much to be said on the more æsthetical side of the question. Even if a sixpenny diet would sustain life, which it would'nt, how very disagreeable, save for reasons of economy, such a diet would be! It would be difficult to be grateful for the food set before us, when that food consisted but of Graham biscuits or a dish of greens. The enjoyment to be derived from pleasing the palate, if not carried to excess, is just as legitimate as any other enjoyments, and life would hardly be worth having if all its pleasures were reduced as Dr. Nicholls proposes to reduce the dinner table. We see no cause to fear that anyone will attempt to try the proposed regimen, however. But if the Doctor desires to enter into the feelings of the historical cab horse, whose master endeavoured to teach it to sustain life on an allowance of shavings, we advise him to come here and put his plan into execution. The horse, it will be remembered died. So, we fancy, would the vegetarian.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION.

The following is the correspondence which was submitted to the House on Friday evening, in connection with the New Brunswick school law:

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Dufferin.

[Copy]. *Downing Street, Oct.* 18, 1875.

My Lord, I duly received and considered your Lordship's despatch, No. 98, of the 19th of April, communicating to me an address voted to the Queen by the House of Commons of Canada on the subject of the New Brunswick Schools Act of 1871; and I have thought it convenient to defer my reply to it until your return to Canada. The address was laid at the foot of the throne and the Queen was pleased to receive it very graciously, but I was not able to advise Her Majesty to take any action respecting it. I concur with the representation of the Address that legislation by the Imperial Parliament curtailing the powers vested in the Province by the British North America Act of 1867 would be an undue interference with the Provincial constitutions, and with the terms on which the Provinces consented to become members of the Dominion, and holding as I do this opinion, while I cannot but feel that if I were to recommend the Queen to intervene directly in this matter by advising that Legislature to legislate in any particular direction, I might be deemed to commit an interference with the system of Government established by the Act of Union, not greatly differing from that which the address deprecates; for this reason I have not felt myself at liberty to advise Her Majesty to take any action with respect to this address. At the same time there can be no impropriety in my expressing the strong hope which I entertain, that as in other British communities, the majority of the population in New Brunswick which, through its representatives, controls the educational system of the Province, may be disposed to adopt such modifications of the existing rules as may render them less unacceptable to those, who from conscientious reasons have felt themselves obliged to protest against the system now in force. I cannot, in conclusion, consistently with my duty, refrain from observing, that as education is one of the subjects expressly and exclusively reserved to the Provincial Legislatures by the British North America Act of 1867, it is for the serious consideration of those in New Brunswick who take an active part in relation to it, whether there can be any advantage and whether there must not be serious inconvenience in bringing under public discussion in the Dominion Legislature, a controverted question which may possibly engender much heat and irritation, and over which it has no jurisdiction.

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

NEW BOOKS.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY: Reasons why a Roman Catholic cannot accept the Doctrine of Papal Infallibility as defined by the Vatican Council. By a Roman Catholic Layman.

Messrs. Dawson Brothers have been commissioned with the sale of this well written pamphlet which was published some time ago by Messrs. Kavanagh & Co., publishers, London, Oxford and Cambridge. It has attracted very considerable attention in London and the leading cities on the European Continent. It is a well written argument and is matutshed on data collected with great care. There is an abundance of evidence collected seeking to prove that the new dogma is nowhere to be found in any creeds, catechisms, professions of faith or authorized instructions of the Roman Catholic Church of any kind and that it is both explicitly and implicitly denied by a long line of representative theologians of different dates and schools, and though the author is very emphatic in the conclusions which he has arrived at, there is not a single line in the whole pamphlet which stigmatizes the Œcumenical Council, which passed the dogma, with having acted from any other than pure and righteous motives. In Canada the book is sure to command as ready a sale as it has elsewhere.

DANIEL DERONDA; a story of Modern English Life, by George Eliot. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is a new story from the prolific pen of the gifted authoress above mentioned. "Daniel Deronda" will command even a more general and popular interest than "Middlemarch," the most remarkable of recent novels. It is a tale of to-day, or of life within the last dozen years. The movement is decidedly swifter and more positive than in "Middlemarch," and the shrewd perception, the witty comment, the intellectual richness of resource, which characterize the author are constantly evident. The literary art of the book is such as the reader, familiar with George Eliot's tales would expect. Her command of expression of the finest and most various shades of thought and feeling is unsurpassed. There is no waste, no padding; and a few felicitous strokes, as in the cartoons of the great painters, perfectly define her meaning. Dawson Bros. alone have the Canadian copyright; it will be issued in eight monthly parts.

MONTREAL SNOW-SHOE CLUB.

ANNUAL RACES.

KERAORNWE, SUMMERHAYES, STARKE, WHITE EAGLE, JR., MOWAT, LAMOTHE, AND "PEELER" THE WINNERS.

None, not even the weather-wise prophet of Beaver Hill, imagined while the rain was pouring down on Friday that Saturday would, as it did, burst forth bright and clear as a spring morning, and none had more cause for rejoicing than the members of the "Tuque Bleue," as certainly on Friday they had anything but bright prospects for their annual meeting. Bright sunshine and a good programme, however, had their effect, and by 2:30 p.m. a large and enthusiastic assemblage of the beauty, wealth, wit and fashion of Montreal had congregated on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds. The track was in good order, with the exception of a few yards on the back stretch composed of more ice than was agreeable to the runners, and being, moreover, a little "salty." The footing, however, was good, and the track as "fast," probably, as any we have seen for several years.

The management was very good, the races being called punctually, without any of the tedious delays generally attendant on snow-shoe races. The only fault we have to find was the manner in which the Committee seemed to ignore its own powers, and its rather vacillating course in the enforcement of regulations; but we will have occasion to refer to this matter more particularly in our allusions to the different events as they occur.

The first race on the programme was the

TWO MILE INDIAN HANDICAP,

for prizes of $12, $8, $4, and $2. The original entries were Keraronwe, scratch; Baptiste Daillebout, 40 yards; White Eagle, 175 yards, but as the bell rang seven competitors presented themselves, objected to the handicap, and desired post entries. The Committee hesitated, and consequently went wrong; they allowed the Indians their own way, and this bad precedent bore its fruit late in the afternoon. The Indians started were as follows: Keraronwe, Daillebout, White Eagle, Lefebvre, scratch; "Thomas" and Joe Sawatsi, 10 yards; Michel Daillebout, 50 yards. A good start was made, with no change until the end of the half mile, when Keraronwe got second, and went to the front at the three quarters, Daillebout second. At the end of the mile and a half, White Eagle got third; they finished in this order, with M. Daillebout fourth. Time, one mile, 6m. 10½s.: two miles, 12m. 54½s. After the race Keraronwe blandly informed the Committee he would *consent* to a handicap of 100 yards, if they *gave races again*.

100 YARDS DASH—MEDAL.

For this seven were entered, and of them Messrs. Massey, Summerhayes, McIver, McIntyre, and G. S. Hubbell came to the scratch. At the crack of the pistol they all jumped off together, but in their anxiety to get the "ropes," a collision occurred all tumbling in a heap. Summerhayes freed himself and took first heat, with Hubbell second. Time, 13⅘ sec.

A splendid start was made in the second heat, but McIver, the favorite, for some unaccountable reason never stirred from the mark. Summerhayes again finished first, with Massey a good second. Time, 12⅘ sec.

TWO MILES (CLUB) CUP AND MEDAL.

For this, the ambition of all young "Montrealers," Messrs. Starke, Roy, Cairns and Allen, faced the starter, and the spectators were not disappointed in their expectations of a good race:—Roy and Cairns, our favorites while a great many fancied Starke, after his fine race over the mountain; the "knowing ones" however, doubted his sufficiency of speed. Roy went away with the lead, with Starke at his heels, Cairns third and Allen fourth. At the end of the half, Starke made play for the leader, but Roy would not allow him to pass; at the end of the mile Starke made another brush but Roy again shook him off. Here Allen took third place. At the mile and a half, Starke and Roy had another brush when the latter had to give way, and retired at the end of the 1¾, as also did Cairns. In our opinion, Roy and Starke both showed bad judgment in brushing so often and at such early stages of the race, for had there been a dangerous man running third, he could not fail to win with such tactics. Allen was beaten about 175 yards. Time, 1.26, 3.03, 4.48, 6.32, 8.17, 10.11, 11.58, 13.44.

QUARTER. (BOYS UNDER 4FT. 9IN.), MEDAL.

"Two little Ingin Boys" and Master Isaacson, and McGibbon entered. White Eagle Jr., won after a fine race with McGibbon, in 1.29¼.

HALF MILE. (HANDICAP).

S. Hubbell, scratch. R. Mowat and R. Summerhayes, 15 yds.; W. Hubbell, 20 yds.; Stanway, 30 yds.; McGibbon and Miller, 40 yds. Summerhayes and W. Hubbell did not accept. The race was soon out of doubt, as Mowat went to the front and won in the excellent time of 2.52. Stanway second.

HALF-MILE (CLUB). PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

Messrs. Ault, W. Hubbell, R. Stewart, Mowat, Stanway and Mowat came to the post. Hubbell and Stewart led alternately the first quarter, but going up the back stretch Mowat made play, went to the front, and won easily in 3.11. Hubbell second. Mr. Mowat bids fair to be one of our best runners. He has a fine stride, and carries himself in real professional style.

HURDLES. MEDAL.

Out of four entries only Messrs. Summerhayes and H. W. Becket competed. This favourite race of "Montrealers" caused considerable interest, as it was a question whether the present "crack" could hold his own with a hurdler who, three or four years ago, was considered among the best of the day. The first heat Becket got away with about four feet of an advantage, and won by double that distance. In the second heat the two men sprang away together, but Becket led until after he cleared the last hurdle, when, looking around, he fell, and Summerhayes won easily. Becket was out of training, and in the third heat ran blind, Summerhayes winning by about two yards. Time, 16, 16, 16.

ONE MILE (HANDICAP). MEDAL.

For this race, the entries and handicaps were:—C. J. Coursol, 125 yards; Miller, 60 yards; Martin and W. Hubbell, 45 yards. G. Starke 10 yards and G. Roy scratch. Starke and Roy did not accept. Mr. C. Lamothe came to the post, but an objection was lodged as he did not enter the evening before, he claiming that he had gone to enter but was told the entries had not been opened. The committee unwisely allowed him to make a post entry, because, even admitting Mr. Lamothe's pretensions, he might have returned again to enter. The handicappers were then called in, and they decided to put Lamothe 100 yards behind scratch. This did not seem to agree with the crowd, who expressed their disapprobation; some of the committee so far forgetting themselves as to also make expressions of dissent. To crown all, one of the judges walked up with Lamothe about 75 yards, and told him to start from there. How we deprecate such interference; it is an insult to the handicappers, and the committee should have upheld the gentlemen whom they had appointed. Some people do not really understand the object of a handicap. It is not to let one man run away with the race, but to bring all the runners together as near as possible at the finish. We remember that last year Mr. Slade, the amateur Champion of England, was induced upon to give 95 yards to A. E. and 60 yards to J. Gibb the four mile champion, and the race was run in 4.26½. Mr. Lamothe beat Starke last year 200 yards at the Caledonian races, which fully warranted him being placed more than 40 yards behind Starke. As the result proved the handicappers were not wrong, Lamothe passed his men 200 yards from home and won by 15 yards. We trust for the sake of sport in future to hear no more of the talk of Saturday.

QUARTER MILE.

J. Hodgson, S. Massey, G. F. Corcoran, W. Cairns, G. S. Hubbell, started. Hubbell took the lead, Hodgson when third fell, Massey following suit. Corcoran on the hill went to the front and won a good race, Massey 2nd. Time, 1.17.

POLICEMEN'S RACE, $4, $3, $2, $1.

Three sturdy guardians of the peace ran a good race, to the amusement of the boys.

In the evening the dinner was held at the "Ottawa," on temperance principles.

—There will be 377 private exhibitors at the Centennial from Switzerland and the Government appropriation is $79,000.

—It is now said that Winslow, the forger, had an accomplice in his sister-in-law, and that it was her skill which counterfeited the signatures.

—The husband of Mme. Poppenheim, the German prima donna, has been sent to an insane asylum. His mania is said to have been caused by persecution of his wife by Wachtel.

COURT HOUSE INVESTIGATION

This enquiry was resumed at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The COMMISSIONER, Mr. Hemming, dismissed the objections raised by Mr. Wallace, City Editor of the *Star*, to his divulging the names of correspondents of that journal in this matter, on the ground that they were based upon personal reasons, and could not be maintained. For the Commissioner considered that questions should not be put, as the Prothonotaries had admitted that the facts contained in those communications were all true, and that they had nothing to rebut. His Honour therefore simply in his position as Commissioner, considered that although the objections raised could not be maintained, yet in the interests of public policy the witness must be relieved from divulging the names of the authors.

JOHN SLEEP HONEY, of the city of Montreal, joint Prothonotary with R. A. R. Hubert and L. J. A. Papineau, of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Montreal, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith:—There was an anonymous letter which appeared several months ago in the columns of the *Evening Star* "By One Who Knows" reflecting upon me personally as Prothonotary. At the time of the appearance of the letter in question I was very much annoyed, and felt it very sorely. I was then under the impression, and I am so still, that the letter was concocted and written by several clerks in the Prothonotary's office. I applied at the *Star* office and was informed by Mr. Thom, one of the assistant editors, that the letter was written by Mr. Farmer, one of the clerks of the Prothonotary's office. I spoke to Mr. Farmer upon the matter, and he denied the authorship. It appears that the *Star* afterwards denied that Mr. Farmer was the author of said letter. About a month after this a letter appeared in the *Star* again making an apology for having written the anonymous letter in question, which I thought was quite sufficient amends for what had been done, and I had no idea or intention of taking any further notice of the matter. But on the ninth instant I received a subpœna from the Honourable Commissioner Hemming, summoning me to appear and give evidence at 2 o'clock on the tenth instant. I understand that the subpœna has been issued at the instance of Mr. Hubert, in consequence of the letter appearing in the *Star*, as aforementioned. As I am the person who is aggrieved, and as there has been an apology made, I do not deem it necessary to have any proceedings concerning the letter in question, or the writers thereof, before the Honourable Commissioner. I fully believe that there were others in collusion with Mr. Farmer in the office, as to writing this letter, and I do not think Mr. Farmer should be made to suffer for the acts of others who are no doubt guilty with him. The affair of the letter arose out of the introduction into the office of the Time Book by Messrs. Hubert and Papineau, to which introduction I was bitterly opposed from the fact that this time book was in my possession under lock and for nearly 18 months before it was introduced for use in the office, and it was after repeated requests and applications from both Messrs. Hubert and Papineau that the book was finally used for the purpose for which it was procured. I believe that nearly the whole of the deputies and employees in the Prothonotary's office—probably with a few exceptions felt aggrieved that such a book had been introduced, and they pounced upon me instead of my confreres for introducing such a book. Articles appeared at the time in several newspapers, particularly those published in the French language, commenting severely against me, not saying a word against the other Prothonotaries. These articles I have no doubt were inspired by the employees in the office, with a few exceptions. Since this investigation has commenced the time book has been much better kept. I consider Mr. Farmer one of the most efficient and able men in the Prothonotary's office. He has charge of a very important branch, viz., the making of the *Executions de Bonis et de Terris* and special writs of *Vendition Exponas*, which work he does with correctness and despatch. His handwriting is unexceptional, and he also being an advocate of several years standing, it would indeed be difficult to find one so efficient, capable and active for the work which he has especially in charge. This investigation has hurt his wonderful effect in making the employees more attentive to their respective duties, in fact they require hardly any supervision whatever.

To Mr. WURTELE—The time book is now kept; it is used to enter the time when the employes enter the office and when they leave it. It is the same kind of book which is kept in the offices of public departments, and it is now in charge of Mr. Raby. Although at first I had some hesitation in using that book, I am now of opinion that it is of great importance. In stating that the letter was caused in consequence of the introduction of the time book, I explain a personal attack upon me, from the fact that the clerks were under the impression that I was the person who introduced the book. The clerks objected to using the book at the time, and did not enter their names regularly. Now it is under the special charge of Mr. Raby. I consider that it was the institution of the present Commission that has caused the assiduity now existing in the office rather than the introduction of the time book, as this time book had been previously irregularly kept. Since the commencement of this investigation there has been a great improvement in the attendance of the employes.

To the Commissioner—I am of opinion that the time book should be kept by one of the deputies. I have already suggested in my examination in chief that Mr. Deputy Prothonotary Kernick should have charge of the time book, and further, that he should himself enter the arrival and departure of each employe in the offices. And further deponent saith not, and this, his deposition, being read over to him, he declares it contains the truth and hath signed.

(Signed,) JOHN S. HONEY.

Sworn to, taken and acknowledged before me at Montreal, on the day, month and year above mentioned.

(Signed,) E. J. HEMMING, Commissioner.

The investigation, so far as concerns the Prothonotaries' Office, was then declared closed, and the enquiry was adjourned till this morning, when the Commissioner will commence with the Police Court.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

A RAP AT RITUALISM.

The annual Missionary services in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church commenced yesterday. In the St. James' street church the Rev. J. F. Stevenson, LL.B., preached an eloquent sermon from the 12th chap. of St. John, and the 32nd verse:—

"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

Those words, said Mr. Stevenson, expressed the whole fact of the world's modern history, that is, the principles by which Christ had been drawing, and was still drawing, and will be ever more drawing all men unto himself. Very strange and chequered as history depicted it, had this labour been. There had been bloodshed sometimes, and cruelties and suffering, but still the general result had not been doubtful. Christ was the certain point to which all men had been drawn, and God had given Christ alone whereby man might be saved. Christ was lifted up by this drawing of men to himself, and through Him alone could man be saved. Let there be no mistake about that, none; they should have that clearly before them always. Christ for an example was distinct from theology. Theology was right and just and wise, but to his mind theology was one thing and Christ another; theology, the thoughts of one man or another, but Christ was greater than all; his thoughts were more effective than the stammering attempts to say anything about him. The rev. gentleman traced the cause of Christ through the several historical eras down to the Reformation. This he said was the stage of intellectual Christianity. At that great epoch ritualistic christianity got its death blow. Of course you will say it is not dead yet; right, very true. You will say it is revived; very true, it has revived again in a certain ghastly confusion; it is revived in England, in my native country, and there, there are people before and behind the communion rails mimicing all sorts of history in a performance, professing they do good service. But the vitality of the thing has gone. It is slowly bleeding to death and, though it may revive its light is flickering in the socket and will soon go out. It is dead and gone as to its life power over the human mind. The reverend gentleman eloquently appealed to his unsaved hearers to allow themselves to be lifted up by Him who bore the cross and wore the crown of thorns that they might enjoy eternal salvation.

In the evening the Rev. W. Ives, D.D.; of Auburn, New York, who was so successful in the dedication of Douglas Church, preached a most effective sermon from the 1st verse of the 13th chapter of St. John:

"I am the true vine, and My Father is the husbandman."

DOUGLAS CHURCH.

At this church the services in the morning were conducted by the Rev. B. Longley, B.A., and in the evening by the Rev. Louis Beaudry, of New York.

The congregations at each of the above services were very large, and the collections creditable and generous.

To-night the usual missionary tea-meeting will take place, and afterwards the usual services, at which several eminent divines will deliver addresses.

The usual weekly sale takes place at Mr. Shaw's store this morning. A large quantity of household furniture, carpets, bedding, oil cloth, crockery, pictures, &c., will be sold. Sale at 10 o'clock.

MARRIED.

At St. George's Church, Montreal, on the 9th instant, by the Very Rev. Dean Bond, assisted by the Rev. Canon Evans, George C. Gibbons, of London, Ontario, Barrister, to Lizzie Campbell, youngest daughter of Hugh Craig.

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DIED.

On the 12th inst., at 2.30 a.m., Margaret Grace, relict of the late John Conroy, native of Harbour Grace, N.F., at the age of 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 14th inst., at 8 a.m., from her late residence, 245 Dalhousie street, to St. Ann's Church, thence to the R. C. Cemetery.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CORNER VICTORIA & ST. CATHERINE STREETS.

MR. E. A. MCDOWELL, *Sole Lessee and Manager.*
MR. G. BENSON GREEN, ...*Business Manager.*
MR. SHIRLEY H. FRANCE, ...*Stage Manager.*

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

February 14, 15 and 16,

First production at this Theatre of the Sparkling English Comedy, in Three Acts,

DAVID GARRICK!

Adapted from the French of "Sullivan," which was founded on a German Dramatization of a pretended incident in Garrick's life, by T. W. ROBERTSON, Author of "Caste," "Ours," "School," "Home," &c., &c.

MR. NEIL WARNER as.....DAVID GARRICK.

The Performance will conclude with the Screaming Farce,

MY NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE!

THURSDAY EVENING, 17TH FEBRUARY,

Will be produced J. Palgrave Simpson's Romantic Drama, entitled

**TIME AND THE

CANADIAN.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC.

ECCLESIASTICAL — MASONIC — TAXATION—$60,000 FOR CITY IMPROVEMENTS—CURLING—LE JOURNAL DE ST. ROCH CEASES TO EXIST—PRESENTATION.

The Metropolitan Bishop of Montreal and Rev. Mr. Dumoulin have arrived in town, and are guests of Bishop Williams. The Metropolitan preached in the Cathedral on Sunday morning, and in St. Matthew's Chapel in the evening. Mr. Dumoulin officiated in St. Peter's Chapel in the morning and in the Cathedral in the evening. Both gentlemen will deliver addresses at the anniversary of the Church Society on Monday.

Several of the inhabitants of Russelton, Province of Quebec, have applied to the Grand Master for leave to open a new Masonic Lodge in their locality.

About 150 ladies and gentlemen, including members of other denominations and the French Consul, paid their respects to the Metropolitan, at the residence of Bishop Williams, on Saturday afternoon.

The proposed city improvements and votes to railroads threaten to double municipal taxation.

Large quantities of flour, which were on the way here in barges, and had to put in at way ports when the ice took in the fall, is now coming in by rail.

It is said here that the Ottawa estimates will contain an item of $60,000 towards Lord Dufferin's plan of Quebec embellishments.

Archbishop Taschereau held an ordination service in the Basilica on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. Mr. Perusse was ordained priest and Mr. Dauteuil deacon.

A curling match between smokers and non-smokers, resulted in favor of the lovers of the weed by one shot.

Le Journal de St. Roch, comes out with a half sheet to-day, and announces that owing to the hard times to-days issue will be its last appearance.

Mr. Petry, late organist of St. Patricks church, has been presented with a very handsome hundred dollar clock, as a recognition of his gratuitons services.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

OTTAWA.

CONTENTS OF THE "OFFICIAL GAZETTE"—ALDERMAN ROBERTSON APPOINTED MARKET INSPECTOR—LECTURE ON THE ELIZABETHAN PERIOD OF LITERATURE—REVENUE EXPENDITURE—MR. STEVENS, OF WATERLOO, TO ENTER THE SENATE—TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES—HON. MR. HUNTINGTON UNDERSTOOD TO BE UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED BY THE ROUGES.

The *Canada Gazette* contains the appointment of W. J. McGill as surveyor of shipping at Shelbourne; J. W. Mann Official Assignee for Peel, Ontario; C. A. Lindsay, Landing Waiter at Winnepeg.

Excess of specie over required percentage of circulation, $82,552.40.

Alderman Robertson, Chairman of the Corporation Market Committee, has been appointed Market Inspector at a salary of $800 per annum. This necessitates a new municipal election for St. George's Ward.

On Friday evening Mr. J. A. McCabe, Principal of the Normal School, gave an interesting lecture before the Literary and Scientific Institution on the "Elizabethan Period of Literature."

Discount on American invoices, 11 per cent.

The *Canada Gazette* publishes the rules of practice for the Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditures on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 31st January, 1876 :—Revenue—Customs, $688,718.36 ; Excise, $565,573.60 ; Post Office, $46,550.05 ; Public Works (including railways), $103,546.78 ; Bill Stamps, $17,456.98 ; miscellaneous, $131,673.01; revenue to December 31st, $10,663,448.41. Total Consolidated Fund, $12,220,967.55. Expenditures—$2,091,846.56 ; ditto to December 31st, $10,823,688.39. Total Consolidated Fund, $12,915,035.20.

Mr. Stevens, of Waterloo, is to enter the Senate, vice Hon. A. B. Foster.

Dr. Paquet moves the reply to the address in the Senate to-morrow.

Sir A. T. Galt, according to common report, will shortly proceed to the West Indies to ascertain the practibility of closer trade relations between Canada and these islands.

On Friday night, at the conclusion of the sitting, a meeting of Rouges was held, to consider the situation. They are, it is understood, almost unanimous in supporting of Mr. Huntington.

Mr. M. Ahearn, of Quebec, ex-Batonnier of the Bar of the Province, is about to open an office in Ottawa, in connection with the Supreme and Exchequer Courts.

TORONTO.

OPENING OF NEW ST. ANDREWS'S CHURCH—SILES RECENTLY STOLEN FOUND IN CITY AUCTION ROOMS—THE OTTAWA MAYORALTY CONTEST—THE VALIDITY OF THE ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED.

The opening services of new St. Andrew's Church were attended on Sunday by large crowds, many being unable to obtain admission. The officiating ministers were Rev. Robert Campbell, of Montreal, Rev. D. M. Gordon, of Ottawa, and Professor McLaren of Knox College. The collections at the three services amounted to about $1,500.

Some of the goods stolen by a man named Hoffman, *alias* Ferryburg, arrested on Friday p.m. for stealing silks, were found in some city auction rooms.

In Chambers, on Saturday, Mr. O'Brien in a case *Re Regina v. McCulloch* et al. Fellowes, obtained an order for a writ of quo warranto to test the validity of the recent Mayoralty election at Ottawa.

HAMILTON.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FIRE BRIGADE—THEFT—CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS—THE DIFFICULTY IN THE CHAMBERLAIN'S BOOKS — ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.

On Saturday evening the annual meeting of the Fire Brigade was held when Mr. Jas. Amor was re-elected Chief, Mr. James Trudel First Assistant and Mr. Thomas Wilson Second Assistant.

During the night some person broke a pane of glass in the window of Mr. Ing, gold and silver plater, in the Florence Block, and stole a valuable watch that was in a glass case. Strange to say, there were other watches and valuables in the case, which were not touched. It is supposed the robber must have been disturbed.

On Friday duties to the amount of $19,663 was paid into the Custom House, and on Saturday $11,221. The amount paid to the Collector of Inland Revenue was $14,500 ; on Saturday $5.

The special committee appointed to investigate the deficiency in the Chamberlain's books met Saturday evening to receive the Auditor's report. After reading and discussing it the committee adjourned for two weeks.

While the fire was in progress on George street last night, an attempt was made by some parties to set fire to an empty house near the Crystal Palace. The combustibles placed in the house failed to accomplish the ends of the villains.

KINGSTON.

TEMPERANCE—BUILDING PROSPECTS—SUMMER HOTEL AT SHARBOT LAKE.

Mr. Flynn, the Temperance lecturer, has completed a series of meetings in the township of Kingston, where a hot onslaught is being made on the Dunkin Bill, lately passed.

For such dull times the building prospects of this year are bright. The architects are busy.

The prospect of a summer hotel at Sharbok Lake, 50 miles north, hitherto in the wilderness, but the present picturesque terminus of the Kingston and Pembroke railroad, is being pushed on fast.

The local sensations are the return of Tom Collins, and ghostly appearances at secluded spots.

LANARK.

ESCAPED.

Early on Saturday morning Charles Brown broke out of the lock-up here, after having been examined and committed for trial at the next session, for stealing a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel and other articles from Dobbie's hotel. No trace of him.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ARNOLD THE MARKSMAN SICK—GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES "CLEARED OUT"—RUSH TO PAY DUTIES—CORNEY THE MURDERER SURRENDERS—FROZEN TO DEATH—THE CLAIMANT TO THE BRED ALBANE TITLE AND ESTATE.

Capt. Arnold, the well known marksman of Sussex, is confined to his house from severe personal injuries received from a man named William Spear, who has been sent to gaol.

Two Government employes at Moncton implicated in the theft of large quantities of old brass and copper have cleared out.

The Customs warehouses are nearly empty, the rush to pay duties continued all day Saturday.

Robert Corney, whose extradition to the United States authorities on the charge of murder was refused by Judge Watters, has returned to Boston and surrendered to the ruthorities. He had killed a man in a prize fight.

William Martin, house-joiner, of Kingston, Kent County, was recently frozen to death, near that village. He was intoxicated, and is supposed to have fallen over the bank of the Richibucto River and stunned, and being unable to help himself, perished.

Active efforts are being made to establish the claim of Peter Campbell, farmer, of St. George, N.B., to the Brendalbane title and estate. Important affidavits have been secured, and Mr. Campbell will shortly appear before the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

HALIFAX.

IN SEARCH OF THE PROGRESS—DEATHS—APPLICATION FOR AN ACT OF INCORPORATION—BUSINESS.

The steamer "George Shattuck" sailed on Sunday evening to search for the abandoned ship "Progress," the crew of which was brought here last night.

Canon Hensley, Vice-President of the King's College, Windsor, for many years, died this afternoon of inflammation of the lungs.

George C. Mitchell, senior partner in the firm of George P. Mitchell & Sons, West India merchants, died on Friday night.

The ratepayers of Windsor have resolved to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation for that town.

The business of the week has been very light. The buying and selling funds of the merchants have been applied to paying duties on goods in bonded warehouses.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON.

TRIUMPH OF THE WAR PARTY IN SERVIA—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

A special to the *Standard*, from Vienna, says:—Letters from Belgrade announce the triumph of the war party in Servia. The appointment of Ristich to the Premiership is almost certain. It is reported that shortly before the close of the session the Skupschina, sitting with closed doors, resolved upon a war in the spring. They appointed a committee to watch over the Government, raise taxes in advance, and issue paper money on the outbreak of war.

BERLIN.

GERMANY AND CHINA — THE LEADING POWERS TO SUPPORT THE FORMER IN PROCURING SATISFACTION FOR THE ANNA OUTRAGE.

The *Reichsanzeiger* states that the Governments of the United States, England and Russia have promised to support any steps that the German Envoy at China may be authorized to take in connection with the case of the German schooner "Anna," which was plundered and Foo Chow last September by Chinese inhabitants. It is hoped that from this action satisfaction may be obtained for the outrage, and that the Chinese Government will be convinced of the necessity of taking, in its own interest, some effective measures to prevent similar occurrences in future.

MARSEILLES.

SENATORIAL ELECTION LIKELY TO BE DECLARED INVALID.

It is believed possible that Senatorial elections held in this city will be declared invalid, owing to serious irregularities.

PARIS.

BUFFET TO OPPOSE THIERS. — PRINCE NAPOLEON ISSUES AN ADDRESS—HE DECLARES HIMSELF A DEMOCRAT—A PARTIZAN OF PROGRESS.

Le Temps says it is the intention of the Conservative Committee to run M. Buffet in opposition to ex-President Thiers, as candidate for Deputy in the 9th arrondissement of Paris. M. Thiers is suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

Prince Napoleon has issued an address to the electors of Ajaccio. He says : "The form of government is not in question; it exists. I accepted frankly." He denies that his acceptance of the Republic is dictated by ambition or personal interest, but declares it comes from "profound convictions." He concludes as follows:—"I respect the form of Government without any bitterness, provided it ensures order, justice, and liberty. If elected, I shall be always Democratic and a partizan of progress." MM. Renault and DeCazes have issued strongly Republican addresses.

RAGUSA.

HERZEGOVINAN REFUGEES REFUSE TO RETURN HOME—INSURGENTS DISSATISFIED WITH ANDRASSY'S REFORMS.

Advices from Sclavonic sources represent that Herzegovinan refugees on Austrian soil have declined the invitation of Mouktar Pasha to return to their homes. The insurgents refuse to be satisfied with Count Andrassy's reforms, and are resolved not to submit to Turkish rule.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK.

INDICTMENT OF PROMINENT OFFICIALS FOR COMPLICITY IN THE REVENUE FRAUDS—ANOTHER MONSTER WHISKEY RING DISCOVERED — FURTHER STARTLING DETAILS PROMISED—THE PLYMOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL — FATAL MINE EXPLOSION—FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND SEVEN DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

A Washington despatch says it is reported from New Orleans that the U.S. Grand Jury has indicted ex-Congressman J. Hall, Sypher, and customs collector Jas. F. Casey, for complicity in the whiskey frauds.

A despatch from Springfield, Ill., says a new whiskey ring has been discovered in that State, entirely distinct from the one heretofore brought to judgment, and of greater magnitude. The seizure of the papers of the defunct Pekin Alcohol Manufacturing Company, at Pekin, Ill., to search for evidence in the Babcock case, brought about the new discovery. The new ring is not composed of distillers proper, but chiefly of distillers seem to have formed a nucleus for organization. About Pekin, and Peoria, and Lebanonis, a district where great quantities of whiskey are manufactured, was the ring's stronghold. The testimony secured against Babcock cannot probably be made available on his present trial, but there is reason to believe that a new indictment will be found against him by the grand jury, in session in this city. Already, it is said, no less than 50 indictments have been found here. Further startling details are about to be made public.

Mr. Beecher stated in yesterday's sermon, that 125 churches out of 172 invited to the Plymouth Advisory Council, have accepted, and will be represented.

A Pittston, Pa., despatch says that on Saturday, in Exeter Mine, West Pittston, belonging to the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., a fire-damp explosion killed four men and supposed fatally wounded seven others. The works were badly damaged. The accident was caused by foul air coming in contact with the naked lamp carried by a miner. There were 40 men in the mine at the time of the shock, which is described as being fearful in its effect. The shaft is about 400 feet deep. The men who survived the shock were taken up, together with their dead and wounded comrades, in three trips. The mine is the same in which the fatal fire of 1871 occurred, by which several miners lost their lives.

WASHINGTON.

ENQUIRY INTO ABUSES OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT OF COLUMBIA—THE WHISKEY FRAUDS—PRESIDENT GRANT IN THE WITNESS BOX—HE DECLARES THAT BABCOCK DID NOT INFLUENCE THE EXECUTIVE IN THE SELECTION OF OFFICIALS —HAS IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE IN HIS INTEGRITY—THE EVIDENCE REGARDED AS STRONGLY IN BABCOCK'S FAVOUR — PINCHBACK REPELS THE ATTACK OF SENATOR MERRIMAN.

Many of the House Committees were in active operation on Saturday. That on the District of Columbia opened an investigation into the abuses of the District Government.

President Grant's examination in the case of Gen. Babcock began at 11 and lasted till 2 o'clock. The President declared that Babcock had not influenced or attempted to influence the Executive in the selection of any official involved in the so called whiskey ring ; that he had not interfered in any manner to cause the suspension of the celebrated order for the transfer of the supervisor, but that its revocation was directed by the President himself in order that, suspicion being removed from the minds of those engaged in the frauds, they might the more readily be detected in their efforts to cheat the Government ; that the President still has implicit confidence in the integrity of Babcock, and is satisfied with his explanation. The President stated that during 12 years Gen. Babcock had been intimately associated with him he had not learned anything calculated to impair his confidence in his integrity. The testimony as a whole is declared to be strongly in favour of Gen. Babcock's honesty.

Mr. Pinchback has replied in a published letter to the attacks recently made upon his personal character by Senator Merriman, and says that coloured voters do not favour a colour line in politics or political organizations on a basis of race. They entertain kindly feelings for their white fellow citizens, and are anxious to vote on all questions before the country on their merits.

In the South Atlantic and middle states falling barometer, increasing south-west to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, followed in the afternoon and night by rising barometer, north-westerly winds, decidedly colder and clearing weather ; in the lower lake region and New England low barometer, increasing north-east to southern winds, warmer cloudy and rainy weather, partly turning into snow in the northern portion, and followed in the former by rising barometer, north-west winds, decidedly colder and clearing weather during Monday night or Tuesday morning.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Bishop Bernard J. McQuid, of Rochester, lectured here, before a coloured audience, this afternoon, on the Public School Question as understood by a Catholic American citizen, A large number of clergymen, school superintendents, and others interested in educational matters, were present.

NEW ORLEANS.

Lt.-Gov. Antoine, State Superintendend of Education, states that Deslonde, and all coloured members of the General Assembly, have signed a despatch to Pinchback, stating that while they desire him seated, they regard Senator Brace's speech as impolitic, and against the true interests of the coloured race.

BALTIMORE.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

The funeral of the late Hon. Reverdy Johnson took place on Sunday afternoon at the family residence on Park street. Before the hour, 3 p. m., every street in the vicinity was crowded, rendering the approach to the dwelling almost impassable. It is estimated that 10,000 persons were assembled. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, of St. Paul's church ; A. M Randolph, of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal church ; and many friends of the deceased statesman were present from Washington. The state was represented by John Lee Carroll and other state officers, the entire state delegation in Congress ; many members of both Houses of the General Assembly ; the city by Mayor and Common Council, in a body. The judiciary by all judges of the city courts and the Bar by all the leading and prominent members.

PITTSBURG.

RAILWAY SMASH.

The fast train west over the Pennsylvania Railway, last night, struck the land slide just east of Johnstown station, throwing the train from the track and badly wrecking engine, baggage cars and passenger coaches. The wrecked cars caught fire and baggage cars and two coaches were destroyed ; a portion of mails were also burned ; one lady passenger and the baggage master were slightly bruised ; there were no other casualties.

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General Gid. J. Pillow has filed a petition in bankruptcy, assigning among other causes in the petition, the fact that he is held responsible personally for his acts as Major General in the late war.

An Avalanche, Jackson, Miss., special says the investigation committee on the alleged outrages in Pike and Amite Counties report that they find no obstruction in the performance of the Collector's duties. No resistance was offered to the authority of the Federal officials. United States Collector Redmond was advised on eve of election to leave the County, but hostility to him was personal and not by reason of his office, and there was no pursuit. That the Mayor of Summit was drunk when he signed the despatch for troops ; conclude that the charge was false and no occasion for troops.

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THE TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED MURDERERS—GREAT EXCITEMENT—PRISON STRONGLY GUARDED.

The hearing in *habeas corpus* cases of men recently arrested for the murder of policeman Yost began to-day. Much excitement prevails, for it has been considered necessary to place additional watchmen about the prison to-night.

MIDDLETOWN.

THE WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

James A. Jones, the present superintendent, has been appointed Receiver of the Wallkill Valley Railway on the petition of the trustees of the first mortgage bondholders. Recently the second mortgage bondholders foreclosed, bought, and have been running the road.

—A grand daughter of Robert Burns, through his eldest son, Robert, is living in Guelph, Canada, the wife of Thomas Brown.

—They are telling pitiful stories of suffering from poverty in London, this winter. A barrister in good standing, who was an Oxford "honor man," was recently arrested for begging.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Andreas Fuchs was arraigned at New York, on Saturday, for the murder of Simmons. He pleaded not guilty.

—Mathew McQuade, glove manufacturer, Gloversville, N. Y., was burned to death on Saturday.

—The *Post's* Berlin special says that Turkey has refused permission to Doctor Schliemann to pursue any further excavations in the Troad.

—The jury in the Rubenstein case returned a verdict of guilty. Rubenstein protested his innocence with much sorrow. Judge Moore sentenced him to be hung on March 24th.

—The state of Mount Versuvius is unchanged. It and the neighboring mountains have been covered with snow for several days past. The American residents of the city and neighborhood are organizing to celebrate Washington's birth day.

—Late Havana advices report that Captain-General Jovellar had failed to conciliate the refractory. The Cubans favor the promulgation of an autocratic form of government, a free colony like Canada, and the Casino Espanola opposes any Government concessions.

—The Convention of railroad ticket agents at Louisville, Ky., adjourned to meet one year hence at the call of the President. The only important business transacted was the adoption of a schedule of regular rates, which are about the same as last year.

—The *Pall Mall Gazettes* Berlin specia says, Von Arnim has petitioned the Emperor William for permission to come to Berlin without being liable to arrest, in order to be with his son during his serious illness.

—The SS. "City of Galveston," Capt. Evans, Cape Haytien, for New York, went ashore on the night of the 5th inst., on Mayaguna Island, West Indies, and is supposed to be bilged. She was coffee laden and carried 30 passengers, and will probably prove a total loss.

—Geo. C. Smith, formerly President of the National Loan and Trust Company, and Treasurer of defunct State Insurance Company, both of Chicago, was arrested on Saturday at New York, on a charge of having unlawfully converted some $150,000 of the assets of the State Insurance Company without the consent of the directors.

—A special from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Garlshrue *Zeitung* learns that the Sultan has agreed to amnesty the insurgents submitting immediately. Austria will thereupon withdraw the subvention granted to the Turkish refugees, and order them to leave Austria and return home.

—Bishop Machebœuf, of the Catholic church, Denver, Col., has publicly threatened opposition of his constituency to ratification of the constitution, if it contains an article prohibiting the division of the school fund. There is, however, considerable dissent from the bishop's views among Catholics. It is not believed that he can make good the threat, which will have little or no influence with the convention.

—On Saturday Mayor Cobb, of Boston, received a despatch from the Chief Police, London, England, asking for the specific charges against Winslow in response to the nature of the indictment recently found against him was communicated, and in case of his arrest there, Winslow can be held till the arrival of officers from Boston. A despatch says that Winslow is in London.

—The failure of the Trinacria Steamship Company at Palermo has created much excitement. Several lesser failures are announced at Palermo and other points on Sicily in consequence. The government of Italy holds the first mortgage of a million dollars on the steamers for subsidy recently granted, and will probably press its claim. The Flocio steamship Company has make a preliminary offer of $40,000 for the Trinacria company's business.

—During the month of January, the demand for postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes, at Washington, reached the unprecedented amount of three and a half million dollars worth. The Department has sold 90 millions of postal cards since the 30th June, 1875. The sales during the fiscal year, which ended on that date, were only one hundred and one millions. These figures are indicative of the rapid revival of business prospects throughout the country.

Alice, granddaughter of Brigham Young, and daughter of Brigham Young, junior, married Chas. H. Hopkins, a Gentile, contrary to the wishes of her parents. On Friday last she visited her mother, and during the evening her husband called for her, but she could not be found. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and on Saturday the lady and her parents appeared in Court to answer, their attorney claiming there was no forcible detention. The husband withdrew further proceedings, and the lady went home with her parents.

—The following is a synopsis of the "Adriatic-Harvest Queen" inquiry. In giving judgment the Court said there was no doubt that the vessel in question was the "Harvest Queen" and that she foundered, but after anxious deliberation the Court was of opinion that the master of the "Adriatic" was not to blame for the collision, and that he did all that could be expected of him by good judges of the city and the Bar by all the leading and prominent members.

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INLAND REVENUE REPORT.

The Inland Revenue report shows the revenue to have been $5,110,353 from excise ; $558,699 revenue from public works ; $89,597 from culling lumber ; $244,692 from bill stamps, being a nett decrease in the previous year of $586,607.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACKAY.

Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876.

MILLER vs. THE CANADA TANNING EXTRACT COMPANY. Doutre, Doutre, Robidoux & Hutchinson for plaintiffs, and Laflamme, Huntington, Monk and Laflamme for defendants. The action in this case was brought by James Miller and others whose co-partners had been carrying on the business of making an extract of tan bark. The plaintiffs, it appears, had bought the exclusive business from the inventor some time ago, who got out a patent of the invention in 1864 and a second patent for an improvement of the same in 1865. Since the purchase of the right of making and vending of the said extract the plaintiffs had carried on the business very profitably at Upton and elsewhere in Lower Canada. The declaration alleges that the defendants well-knowing the premises commenced the manufacture and vending of the same article to the great hurt of the plaintiffs, who brought this action for $40,000 damages. The case was brought up this morning on *enquete* and merits and a number of witnesses were sworn, among which were Peter Scharples, who deposed that he had been in the business for a number of years, and that he had been previously in the employ of the plaintiffs, and was at present in the employ of the defendants. That on going into the employ of the defendants, he had improvements made under his supervision in their machinery.

Mr. Doutre—Is there no difference between the mode of extracting tan at defendant's establishment and at that of the plaintiffs. Answer—The bark is ground as in ordinary tanneries, and the liquor extracted by leeching. The liquor is reduced in a vacuum pan at both plaintiff's and defendant's establishments in the same manner generally, but not precisely. The form of the plan is not just the same as the plaintiff's, there being a little differe nce in size.

WATER COMMITTEE INQUIRY.

This investigation was resumed on Saturday, Ald. McGauvran presiding.

Mr. Marland Molson, re-called, interrogated by Ald. Stephens, deposed : Was told that on the 3rd March, 1866, a note of Mr. John McDougall's, to Mr. Louis Lesage, Superintendent of the Montreal Water Works, and due 30th May following, was discounted for Mr. Lesage at the Molson's Bank. He enquired at the bank, was refused any information, and then wrote them a letter stating that he would take other means to get it. On that day (12th inst.) he received a reply from Mr. Molson, the bank's accountant, which contained the above facts.

The letter was fyled.

Ald. Stephens said he had a number of questions he would like to ask Mr. McDougall, and hoped that that gentleman also be subpœnaed as a witness.

As Noah Holland, a mechanic of Grenville, who had been summoned to attend and depose, had not arrived in town, and there being no other witnesses to examine that nine noon, the Committee adjourned till Wednesday next, at 3 p.m., when Mr. John McDougall and Noah Holland will be examined.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship "Circassian," from Portland to Liverpool :—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Graham, daughter and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Younger, P. Glover, Capt. and Mrs. Bell and servant, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Robinson, John Mathers, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Viets, J. Hogan, T. A. Newman, Capt. Merriman, Jas. Moir, John Simmons, Mr. Willor, Capt. Humphrey, R. J. Brown.

Per steamship "Scandinavian," Captain Brown, from Liverpool to Portland, 27th January, 1876 :—Messrs. F. Plumb, L. E. Sprance, Morris, L. Hondret, H. Hodgson, Edgar McMullan, C. F. Gidder, George Macdonald, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Small, John Staples, F Glasscock, Goddard, Kennedy, Miss Gale, Countess Von Rittberg, Miss S. Hall, Mrs. Perry and infant.

—The crown princess of Germany is a regular free-thinker. When Strauss, the author of the "Life of Jesus," died, his portrait was hung over her bed, like the image of a patron saint. Strauss' book and the "Life of Voltaire" occupy the most prominent place on her centre-table.

—The amount of the forgeries perpetrated by Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, the Iowa bee culturist, so far as yet discovered, is nearly $10,000, and the conundrum is, what has she done with the money, as her property is all mortgaged, and the family have not been living extravagantly. After "irregularities," such as getting excessive insurance on bees, and selling empty bee hives at live collections, are also coming to light. She has been arrested, and lies in jail quite ill with heart disease.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled :—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly ; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity, Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favorite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable Beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the above homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Bros., the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD. — Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and, at the same time, retains the pungency and purity of flavor to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

April 29 10m mwf 188

Provisions.

PORK, LARD, HAMS, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER for SALE

Barrels Mess Pork
" Thin Mess do
" Prime Mess do
" Extra Prime do
Tubs, Lard
Sugar-cured Hams & Bacon

Cured and Packed by WILLIAM MCRGAN & Co.

LORD, MAGOR & MUNN.

January 13 3m 11

THE

Canadian Meat and Produce Co.,

Head Factory--Sherbrooke, Quebec.
Branch Factory--Edinburgh, Scotland.

Hon. M. H. COCHRANE.....President.
JOHN L. JOHNSTON..Managing Director.

McGIBBON & BAIRD

MONTREAL,

AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION

To whom all orders must be addressed.

The Subscribers are now prepared to take orders for the preparations of this Company, consisting of—
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, in Tins
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COGNAC,

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CHOICE NEW SEASON'S TEAS

Japans, Greens & Blacks,

A carefully selected and full assortment.
Also, the Cargoes of the "Zephyrine" and "Eliza M. Cook," consisting of
600 Hhds. Choice Sugars, also 1,000 brls. Dry Crushed & Granulated SUGARS, and
200 Packages Choice Barbadoes MOLASSES.
Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels.

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VALENTIA RAISINS, Layers
SELECTED RAISINS, London Layers
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One, two & three Crown DEHESA, SEEDLESS SULTANA.
CURRANTS, New CARTOON,
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PRUNES, LEMONS,
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General Groceries.

Dry Crushed, Granulated, A Crushed and Scotch Refined SUGAR ;
MOLASSES, Porto Rico and Sugar House
In small Hhds. and Barrels.
B

LOCAL NEWS.

IN TOWN.—Sir Robert Abercrombie, is staying at St. Lawrence Hall, also J. Sandfield Macdonald.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—On Monday evening, Mr. C. McLaughlin will, deliver a lecture on "The Signs of the Times" in the Town Hall, Lachine.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The United Board of Out Door Relief acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—Messrs. Alfred Savage & Son, $100; Rev. James Roy, A. M., $5; Mrs. Dresser, cast-off clothing.

ACCIDENT.—James McShane, an employe in the Molson Sugar Refinery, lies in the General Hospital suffering from a cut accidentally inflicted across the sight of his right eye, while at work on Saturday afternoon. It is doubtful that he will recover the use of the member.

CHAIN TUG COMPANY.—We are informed on good authority that a number of gentlemen have formed a company for the purpose of placing a chain tug on all the navigable rapids on the St. Lawrence. Mr. G. E. Gilbert of this city is engaged building a tug which will be placed at the Gallop rapids near Edwardsburgh in the spring of the year.

CORRECTION.—In our police items in Saturday's issues, the types have played a very mean trick with one of the most respectable families in our city. On Friday a young scoundrel named "Boyer" was charged with larceny but the types made it Boxer, and the latter family are naturally indignant, particularly as it is a well known fact that their's is the only family of that name in the Dominion.

SHOP LIFTING.—Cleophas Beauvais, carter, Alexandre Manette, labourer, and Philomene Hague, an unfortunate, were arrested at 10 p. m. on Saturday, on the charge of breaking the window of a grocery on Craig street, and stealing several bottles of liquor therefrom. Jeremiah Barrett, 17, described as a loafer, was arrested the same afternoon on the charge of stealing dry goods from the window of Mr. A. Valiquette, St. Joseph street.

RECORDER'S COURT.—SATURDAY.—Three persons were fined for drunkness and one for loitering. The following penalties were imposed for aggravated offences. John Godel, 18 carter, $5, or one month, and Joseph Gillin 18, carter, $7,50 or six weeks, for driving furiously in St. James street. Pierre Perreault, a C. P. R. Car driver was fined $10 and costs for a like offence. Charles Vezon 24, schoemaker, drunk and assaulting Mary Murphy, $15 or three months. Olivier Hillaire, carter, assaulting Alphose Lamarche, trader, $5, and costs. J. O. Bellefleur, fruit dealer, 296 St. Lawrence street, was fined $85 and costs for selling liquor without a license.

DRUNKARDS SEEKING PROTECTION.—49 persons sought the protection of the police cells on Saturday, viz.:—Three females (of "no occupation," aged respectively 26, 49, and 50; and 46 males, ranging between the ages of 23 and 70, comprising 25 of "no occupation," 14 labourers, 3 polishers, 3 machinists, 1 musician. Nationalities:—English, 3; Scotch, 2; Irish, 19; French, 3; Germans, 2; Americans, 3; English speaking Canadians, 4; French speaking do., 12. We are informed that with very few exceptions these applicants for refuge tell most distressing tales of the "sadness of the times," and smell very strongly of bad whiskey.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.—The regular weekly meeting of the society was held on Saturday, in the usual place in the Academy of Music Building. There was a very good attendance, the President, M. D. Macmaster, in the chair. As part of the evening's programme, Mr. Hall gave a reading, when the subject of debate "Should the Legislative Council of Quebec be abolished," was taken up, and supported—on the affirmative by Messrs. Lonergran, McGibbon and Trenholme, and the negative by Messrs. De Salaberry and Corrigan. There was some other speakers, but, the hour being late, it was adjourned to next meeting for further discussion. There was some important discussion of the advisability of changing the present working of the society. The next meeting of the society will be on Friday evening next.

A DOG IN CHURCH.—We have read of the bull in the china shop; groaned at the wailings of an obstreperous "babe in arms" at the theatre; watched with delight the exhibition of a bat around the organ of a certain church on the other side the "herring pond," but in all our church experience before yesterday, we never heard a canine in church. The Rev. Mr. Stevenson preached in St. James St. Church a very suggestive sermon from 12th chap., St. John, 32 verse, and at a certain stage was speaking of Christ having been sent into the world to elevate man, using the words "with him up" very frequently. Immediately after using the expression on one occasion, a dog sent up on high a most diabolical howl, as though afraid he was the subject to be "lifted up." The congregation looked round, and the occupants of the pew from whence the wail came, looked as disconsolate as a boy with a live lobster hanging to his fingers.

COMMUNION WINE AND THE CITY COUNCIL CONDEMNED BY TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.—At the Sabbath afternoon temperance meeting held in Perry's Hall, yesterday, there was a very good attendance and some little excitement occasioned by certain remarks of two of the speakers. The Rev. Mr. Sicer, of Syracuse, stated that he had that morning been obliged to drink intoxicating wine whilst partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at a certain Church in the city. It was a shame, nay, a disgrace, that such a state of things should exist in this pre-eminently religious (?) community, for it might be the means of reviving old time inclination for the Satanic beverage. In New York, he said, they used unfermented wines. Dr. Gardner had a complaint also. He said that since the Government had passed a law authorizing them to collect 25 cents for every prisoner sent to the gaol, the common council had issued orders to the police not to arrest drunken men unless they were acting in a boisterous manner or incommoding pedestrians. He believed in times past great injustice had been done and many poor men were "walked in" for the sake of the fines, instead of being taken home to their poor starving wives and families.

CITY COUNCIL.—The following are the principal orders of the day set down for the meeting of Council to be held this afternoon at three o'clock. The widening of St. Paul street; to let the market stalls for a term of; years; Park expropriation; St. Antoine Ward plan homologation; vote of $5,000 for repairs to markets, and $5,000 for footpaths; petition of residents of Point St. Charles about over assessment; irregularities of the Hay Market Clerk; sale of hay by Mr. Vaughan, Clerk of St. Gabriel's market; manufacturers at St. Gabriel Locks, requiring better protection against fire; soap factory nuisance. Motions —On sundry matters of minor importance; to investigate the administration of the office of Police Magistrate of this city; drill accommodation for the militia. Reports—C. P. R. privileges. Motions—To widen Bonaventure street, and to increase the number of street lamps in St. James and Bonaventure streets. Reports—For an appropriation to purchase sites for abattoirs, and to give to the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery the use of horses for drill; to introduce a by-law to prevent nuisances of various kinds within the limits of the city; Gas Inspector's report; to amend By-Law No. 31, concerning the erection of buildings; and to provide a more effective mode for keeping the streets and sidewalks in proper condition, and for the removal of garbage, &c. Reports—For an appropriation of $59,473 for pipe-laying during the season of 1876; for an appropriation of $22,400 for steam boilers at the engine house; for a gratuity to the widow of Sub-Constable O'Brien; on the investigation into the charges brought against Mr. Moore, Meat Inspector; on the Volunteer Militia's claim; on Mr. Filteau's application for an increase of salary; to appoint Corporation notaries.

POLICE COURT.—Saturday.—Oliver Dostaler, a middle aged man, was condemned to pay a fine of $60 or serve two months in the common gaol, for committing an indecent assault upon a little girl named Martel. He was remanded to the 15th inst., when he will take his trial on four additional charges of like character. The child is about seven years old. Charles Phillips, 20, labourer, John Grant, 22, and Alex. Grant, 26, tobacconists, were brought up by Detective Riche on the charge of stealing two barrels and three dozen of bottles of beer from the sleigh of one Michael Coleman the previous evening on St. Catherine street. A gentleman from the office of Messrs. McLaren & McNaughton, Jacques Cartier street, testified that the prisoners drove up to their place the same evening and offered the beer for sale. Seeing their own private mark on the barrels, Detective Riche was sent for, and arrested the prisoners. They were fully committed for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench. Wm. Ryan, 15, accused of stealing a cap from J. W. Dodd, was discharged. Felix Dube and Louis and Felix Denis were fined $40 and costs, in default, to serve three months at hard labour respectively, for brutally assaulting two farmers of St. Francois du Lac, on the Queen's highway, on the 24th inst. The assault case of Leonore Parent was continued to the 17th inst. James Jackson, a man on board the barque "N. Churchill," lodged a complaint against the captain, whom he alleged threatened to pay him off for old scores as soon as they reached the high seas in the spring. Fenelon Francoi Brunean deposed that while acting in the capacity of agent for the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Co., he receive $55 on account of his employers from Mrs. H. M. Hall, widow of the late Benjamin Hall, which money he appropriated to his own uses.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, Feb. 11th.

CONTINUATION OF FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. HOLTON desired before the question was taken, to call the attention of the First Minister to a matter of very grave importance, which had stirred the public mind of the Province of Quebec to its very depths during the last few weeks. Before the first step in the business of legislation was taken in response to the Speech from the Throne, he thought it but fair to the First Minister and those who supported him on the floor of that House, especially representatives from the Province of Quebec, to give him an opportunity of making explanations which he would be enabled to make, and which would be received by the country and by his friends with the utmost satisfaction. He alluded to the Speech, which he could not but characterize as an unfortunate speech, made by the Postmaster General, in a neighbouring county not many weeks ago. The Postmaster General was detailed by the First Minister to explain the policy of the Government and to promote the interests of the Government in an important election then pending in the County of Argenteuil. Nothing could be more proper than that a prominent public man should go into a county upon an occasion of that kind and explain the Government's policy. It was perfectly consistent with the whole course of politics in this country and in other countries enjoying constitutional government. If the Postmaster General did defend or explain the general policy of the Government, those who had not the good fortune to hear him had never been made aware of it; but in a passage of his speech, which was carefully reported and sent to the press of the country by telegraph, he was reported to have made an appeal to the Protestants of Lower Canada —not as politicians, not on political grounds because they approved of the policy of the Government—but as Protestants, to ally themselves with a political party of French Canadians, to effect objects which he could not describe. The Postmaster General wound up that speech by a declaration that those were his opinions, that he was satisfied they were the opinions of his party, and that if he were not sustained by the approval of those opinions he would resign his position in the Government. The whole importance of that speech arose from the circumstance that the gentleman was a member of the Administration. If that speech had been made by any private member of either political party, he (Mr. Holton) would certainly never have challenged the attention of the House to it. He had two questions to submit to the First Minister, which he would endeavour to ask with the utmost briefness. First—Whether when the Postmaster-General left for Argenteuil, the First Minister had any intimation from or gave any instructions to the Postmaster-General to take the line of remarks to which the attention of the House had been called. Second, whether not having given, (as he, Mr. Holton was satisfied was the fact) any such instructions, and not having received any such intimation, the First Minister approved of the substance of those remarks, or of the good judgment or statesmanship of the Postmaster-General in making those utterances. He would merely add an expression of his conviction that the Government of this country was utterly impossible upon the lines laid down by the Postmaster-General in his speech at Argenteuil.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said his hon. friend from Chateauguay had only mentioned a minute or two before that he intended to put a question to him, he did not know precisely what, except that it was in regard to this matter, he had not put it specifically whether the Postmaster-General had any conversation with him (Mr. Mackenzie) before leaving to take part in the election at Argenteuil, regarding that particular passage of his speech. If they had had any conversation upon any subject affecting the Administration's policy in anyway, he should say at once he would not under any circumstances mention any thing about that conversation. It so happened however, that they had no conversation whatever about that or any other subject affecting the policy of the Administration, and that he was not aware of what subjects his hon. friend intended to speak upon. He did not know indeed that he would go to Argenteuil at all. He went to Montreal on other business, and proceeded to Argenteuil as a political friend of the present member for the county. As to the second question, whether he approved of that speech, he had simply to say he did not approve of anything that had a tendency to bring religious matters in public discussion in the politics of this country. (Hear, hear.) His had a very strong opinion himself as an old Liberal that as far as it was possible to do so the interests of the Church and the interests of the State should be entirely separated from public discussion in any questions which might arise in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He was a believer in the entire independence of each Church, no matter by what name it might be called, and he was a believer in having the State in this country entirely freed from the discussion of any subject which might prove a delusive discussion with any of the churches in our land. (Hear, hear.) He believed this was the right course for them to pursue, and as he had remarked in a published letter, the constitution of the country was eminently favorable to that proceeding being carried out. He could only therefore express his own regret that the remarks of his honorable friend were as he believed they were, misapprehended in regard to the tone and interpretation given to them by many, perhaps most of the public men in Lower Canada. He had nothing to do with it. He had no sympathy with it and had not taken any part in public affairs which would at all involve him in any discussion upon these subjects. He hoped he had sufficiently expressed his own views on this so far as a member of the Administration was concerned; he believed every member of the House had a perfect right to discuss politically in his own Province, local questions which might come up when he considered it his duty to do so, and for his share in any such discussion other members of this House were not to be held at all responsible. He had no doubt, however, in regard to this particular discussion that the views given to them in Lower Canada by Mr. Post Master General in his published letter were those which actuated him at the time, because he had too much faith in his (Mr. Huntington's) own generous disposition and his accurate appreciation of the public affairs of this country, to believe that he could be a party, as he had been believed to be, to the want, on assailing of any religious denomination in the country. (Hear, hear). He hoped his hon. friend from Chateauguay was entirely satisfied with the explanation he had given him. (Cheers.)

Mr. HOLTON said he was entirely satisfied as to the good faith of his hon. friend's exposition of his own views. (Hear, hear.) They were his (Mr. Holton's) own views. He ventured to remind his hon. friend that there was a solidarity of responsibility among Ministers, that the utterances of a private member of the House, or a private citizen, came within a very different category from the utterances upon public questions of a Minister of the Crown, especially when they were clinched by the strong declaration, that his opinions were shared by his party, and that if they were not, he would have no further connection with his party. That was the point, and the only point. He was sure neither he nor the House, nor the country, required any explanations from his hon. friend of his own personal views on matters of this kind, his distinguished career for many years, and the ground he had invariably taken in public life would have forbidden him (Mr. Holton) to suppose for one moment that he could have been in sympathy with the unfortunate attempt made by one of his colleagues to stir up religious strife in the province of Quebec. (Opposition cheers.) All he had felt interested to know was, not whether his hon. friend shared those opinions, but whether he approved of the hon. gentleman having stated that if his utterances were not approved by his party, his connection with his party must cease. Everyone would infer from what the head of the Administration had said that he did not approve of that speech and the line of tactics proposed to be inaugurated by that speech, but he had stopped just a little short. What he (Mr. Holton) thought, he should say, was whether he approved or disapproved of the substance of that speech, or of the time, the occasion, and the circumstances under which it was made. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MASSON said the speech of the Postmaster-General should be repudiated by every thinking Protestant in the community. He was sorry the Hon. the Premier had not avoided the necessity of coming to this Parliament to discuss this question by telling the Minister who has committed the error, that he should not be an adviser of His Excellency in a country where we wanted men of the highest moderation. This question had stirred the whole Province of Quebec. The Conservatives of that Province had been accused of being a priest-ridden population. The Postmaster-General had sent forth a letter saying that this was not a religious but a political attack upon the Ultramontanes of Quebec; but in his speech he said the time had come when not the English Liberals, but the English Protestants were allying themselves with the Liberals of Lower Canada. It was a slander on the Conservative party to say that free thought was a carnal sin with them. He, as a Conservative, as an Ultramontane, and as an hon. gentleman on the other side had called him the leader of the Ultramontanes of the Province of Quebec, said the Conservatives were ready to give to the clergy of Quebec that submission and obedience which they were obliged by their creed to give them, and that in material and political questions they were ready to give to the opinion of those gentlemen that respect which their high intelligence, their high virtue and their disinterestedness entitle them to, but no more. The allies of the hon. gentlemen, the Liberals of Quebec, had said the clergy had nothing to do but remain in their vestries. They said boldly they did not believe in that at all, and he appealed to the House and the country, to Liberals and Conservatives alike to say whether if that principle had been right under certain difficult circumstances, they would be to-day a part of the noble empire of England. (Hear, hear.) They had not been antagonistic to the priests coming out of their vestries to tell the people their duty towards their Queen and their country, but whether they were priest ridden or not he told the Postmaster-General it was none of his business, and none of the business of any man who did not profess their creed, any more than it was the business of Catholics to interfere with the opinions of those who professed a different creed from theirs. In the course of his political life he had had occasion to speak of religion on the hustings but once, and that was in appealing to his Catholic fellow countrymen in favour of a Protestant who was accused of being a Free Mason. (Hear, hear.) He told them that Catholics must take Protestants and the Protestants Catholics in this country, as they were, with their qualities, their failings, their principles, and their prejudices. It was understood that a Protestant must be elected, and he had told his friends that, as it was not forbidden by a Protestant's creed to be a Free Mason, they should not allow that to influence them. He was opposed by the whole Liberal press of Lower Canada, and by