Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXVIII. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876. NO. 28.

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 New York,Saturday, Feb.19, 1 p.m.
City of Richmond,Saturday, Feb.26, 3 p.m.
City of Antwerp...Saturday, Mar. 4, Noon.
Citz 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, $60, $80 & $100; to London, $65, $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, and Glasgow, or *vice versa*, $26.50; 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*, $30.88; to Gottenberg, 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 EAGLE 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 dates of sailing, 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.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, $60, $80 and $100 gold. Return Tickets good till 31st March, 1876—$120, $140 and $175 gold. Tickets to London, $8, and to Paris $20, gold, additional. Children between one and twelve years, and servants, half price. Infants free.

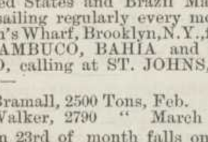
STEERAGE PASSAGE.

Outward and pre-paid from Montreal to Liverpool, $26.50 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, 26 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

October 13 244



STAR BALL LINE.

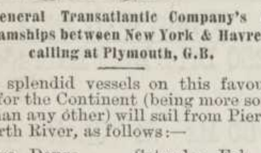
United States and Brazil Mail Steamships, sailing regularly every month from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N.Y., for PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO, calling at ST. JOHNS, PORTO, RICO:—

John Bramall, 2500 Tons, Feb. —
J. B. Walker, 2790 " March —

When 23rd of month falls on Sunday, Steamers 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 southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:—

*Pereire, Danre ....Saturday, Feb. 5th
Amérique, Pouzolz.......Saturday, Feb. 19th

Price of Passage in gold (including wine) First Cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation; Second, $72; Third, $40.

Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry Steerage Passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, 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.
China, Wed., Feb. 2	*Russia, Wed., March 1
Parthia, Wed., Feb. 9	China, Wed., March 8
Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 16	Parthia, Wed., March 15
Java, Wed., Feb. 23	Abyssinia, Wed., Mar. 22

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	4100	Capt. Brown
Sarmatian	3600	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	2650	Capt. Graham
Peruvian	2600	Capt. R. S. Watts
Manitoban	3150	Capt. H. Wylie
Nova Scotian	3200	Capt. Richardson
Canadian	2600	Capt. Miller
Corinthian	2400	Capt. Jas. Scott
Acadian	1350	Capt. Cabel
Waldensian	2800	Capt. J. G. Stephens
Phœnician	2800	Capt. Menzies
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Mylins

From Portland.

Caspian..............5th February.
Circassian...........12th "
Scandinavian.........19th "
Peruvian.............26th "
Prussian.............4th March
Sarmatian............11th "

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

Cabin.....................$87, $77, and $57
According to accommodation.
Intermediate.....................$40 00
Steerage............................26 50

The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail between GLASGOW and PORTLAND at intervals during Season Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND.

Cabin..............................$60
Intermediate.........................40
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.

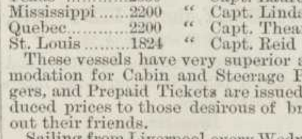
For Freight or other particulars, apply in Portland to H. & A. ALLAN, or J. L. FARMER; in Quebec to ALLANS, RAE & Co.; in Havre to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & SON, or RUYS & Co.; in Hamburg to W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERCRUYCE, or E. DEPAS & Co.; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; in Chicago to ALLAN & CO., 72 La Salle Street.

H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common 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 LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC and MONTREAL in Summer, and LIVERPOOL and BOSTON in Winter:—



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

These vessels have very 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:—

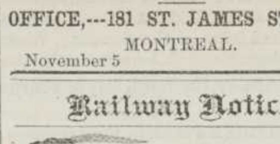
FROM BOSTON.

Dominion .... 5th February
Rates of Passage:—Cabin..........$60
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 & Dolzous, or C. Brown; in Paris to H. Genestal & Dolzous, 55 Rue d'Hautville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordeaux to Messrs. Faure Frères; in Copenhagen to P. M. Kolle, 18 Sanctannæplads; in Bergen to Michael Kronn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langbourne Chambers, 17 Frenchchurch Street; in Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, Harvey Buildings, 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



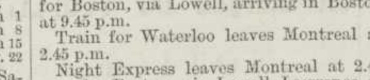
THE MITCHELL LINE STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED.)

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 Fitchburg; also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 7.15 a.m., and New York, via Troy, 7.00 a.m., and via Springfield at 12.30 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

Professional Cards.

MACMAHON, GIBBONS & McNAB,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., LONDON, ONT.

HUGH MACMAHON, GEO. C. GIBBONS, GEO. M'NAB.

London, August 23, 1875 ly 201

MACLENNAN & MACDONALD,

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., CORNWALL, ONT.

D. B. MACLENNAN, H. SANFIELD MACDONALD, JAMES W. LIDDELL.

April 2 ly 78

WM. BROOKE,

Advocate, Richmond, P.Q., Official Assignee for Counties of Richmond and Wolfe, *Secretary-Treasurer of Richmond County.*

November 6 3m 265

Business Cards.

THOMAS DARLING,

Public Accountant, No. 182 ST. JAMES STREET.

Special attention given to the management of Estates in trust.

January 3 1m 2

BELL & WITHERS,

(*Members of the Open Stock Exchange*)

Stock and Exchange Brokers and General Financial Agents,

82 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

Business Paper negotiated.

January 1 3m 1

PERCEVAL TIBBS,

Accountant and Assignee 32 ST. SULPICE STREET.

January 7 ly 6

L. A. P. BARTHE,

(*Member of the Montreal Open Stock Exchange*)

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

Bank, Insurance and other Stocks and Bonds and Debentures bought and sold strictly on commission for cash or on margin.

60 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

January 11 3m trs 9

JOSEPH SMITH,

(*Late Deputy City Surveyor*)

Civil Engineer, Surveyor, House and Land Agent

MECHANICS' BANK CHAMBERS,

No. 194 ST. JAMES STREET.

July 5 ly 158

JOHN TYRE, Official Assignee, JAMES FULTON, Accountant,

UNION BUILDINGS,

43 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

January 30 25

CRAIG & MOFFAT,

Accountants and Assignees,

NORTH BRITISH CHAMBERS,

11 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

DAVID J. CRAIG, Official Assignee, Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
ALEX. MOFFAT, Assignee, Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

January 29 ly 24

Mineral Land Office.

A. CARRETT, Agent and Dealer in Mines and Minerals, Ores of Iron, Copper, Phosphate, Plumbago, Silver, Gold, Coal, Mica, &c., &c.

OFFICE, 6 BELL'S BLOCK, ELGIN ST., OTTAWA (OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.)

☞ Correspondence attended to.

May 8 109

TO INVENTORS.

GIBBS & COURSOLLE, Solicitors of Patents of Invention, HAVE REMOVED TO VICTORIA CHAMBERS, (OPPOSITE WESTERN BLOCK) OTTAWA.

Patent business of every kind attended to; Trade and Timber Marks, &c., registered.

September 8 ly 213

EVANS & RIDDELL,

Public Accountants, EDWARD EVANS, Official Assignee. WESTERN CHAMBERS, No. 22 ST. JOHN STREET.

September 2 ly 213

WILLIAM RHIND,

Official Assignee, 58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

September 7 ly 213

JOHN McDONALD,

ACCOUNTANT, No. 230 St. James Street, Montreal.

November 1 6m 260

J. RIELLE,

Land Surveyor, No. 146 ST. JAMES STREET.

July ly 169

Dry-Goods.

GIBB & CO.

Have received several Cases of Novelties in Coatings, Waistcoatings, Trouserings and Gentlemen's Haberdashery, suitable for the approaching Christmas and New Year's Season, all selected with the greatest care by their London House, to which they beg to draw the particular attention of their Customers and the public generally.

December 7 ly 291

LADIES, JOHN AITKEN & CO.

Have on hand a LARGE and BEUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of GENTS' DRESSING GOWNS, the most desirable, comfortable and economical Present for the Season.

377 Notre Dame Street.

December 20 ly 302

New Publications.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE,

Published semi-monthly, containing the Time Tables of all Canadian and the Principal American Railway and Steam Navigation Lines.

For sale by Newsdealers and Booksellers and by our News Agents on Trains and Steamers.

Price, 20 Cents.

C. R. CHISHOLM & BROS., Publishers and Proprietors, 162 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

July 23 ly 174

SAXON STUDIES

BY WILLIAM HAWTHORNE.

These studies of Saxon Life and Character embody a good deal that is foreign to the subject in the way of thought and fancies that are particularly the author's own. His reflections and observations all betray a deep insight into human nature, and are marked by a dry humour that is very taking. The aspect the "Studies" offer of the Saxon character is quite different from the stereotyped one, and is by no means flattering; we can well understand the indignation they created in Dresden on their first appearance. They are well known here through one of the prominent magazines, and have been largely quoted for their graphic descriptions, and for their brightness and originality.

FOR SALE BY DAWSON BROS.

January 15 ly 13

TRADE AND COMMERCE

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN S. S.

China	New York,	2nd Feb.
City of Brooklyn	"	3rd Feb.
Germanic	"	5th Feb.
Pereire	"	5th Feb.
Dominion	Boston,	5th Feb.
Caspian	Portland,	5th Feb.
Montana	New York,	8th Feb.
Parthia	New York,	9th Feb.
City of Montreal	"	12th Feb.
Celtic	"	12th Feb.
Circassian	Portland,	12th Feb.
Abyssinia	New York,	16th Feb.

MAIL STEAMERS SAILED.

Circassian, 20th Jan., for Portland, 13 ds. out
Parthia, 22nd Jan., for New York, 11 "
Scandinavian, 27th Jan., for Portland, 6 "

Montreal, Tuesday Evening.

—The receipts at the Custom House to-day were $16,311.27.

—The S. S. "Dominion" arrived at Boston to-day.

—The Peoples Bank of Halifax has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the current half year.

—The S. S. "Lake Champlain," of the Beaver Line, arrived at Liverpool from Baltimore on Sunday last.

—The Royal Canadian Insurance Company will apply to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, for certain amendments to its act of incorporation.

—The Canada Atlantic Cable Company will apply at the next session of Parliament for an act to extend the times for commencement and completion of the company's works.

—A New Haven despatch announces the failure yesterday of Judson, Bros., pork packers. Liabilities are estimated at $300,000. Assets unknown. The failure seems to be a bad one.

—Application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company to construct a railway tunnel under the Detroit River, near Amherstburg.

—The Canada Shipping Company will apply to the Dominion Parliament at its next sitting, for an act to amend its charter of incorporation, giving power to increase the capital, and for other purposes,

—The Montreal Permanent Building Society hold a special general meeting of the shareholders to-day at one o'clock to accept the new name and additional powers granted by the Quebec Legislature at its last session.

—The Spring Hill and Parrsborough Coal and Railway Company, (limited) incorporated by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, will apply to the Dominion Parliament at the ensuing session, for an act, declaring the works of the Company for the general advantage of Canada, and legalizing and confirming certain acts of the organization.

—Unlike the joint stock banks the leading English railway companies are paying higher dividends than in previous years, their statements showing a great increase in net profit. The London and Brighton paid 6½ in 1874, it paid 7¼ for 1875; the South Eastern paid 6½ in 1874, and 7¼ in 1875; the Manchester and Sheffield 3 in 1874, and 4 in 1875.

—The New York *Bulletin* of Monday says: "Bankers here inform us, in regard to the movement of securities between London and New York, that more difficulty is experienced in getting United States bonds in the former place, all the large lots having passed from the bankers there into the hands of the English investors, who seem content to hold at present figures. Thus far this year the home demand for U. S. bonds from banks, trust and insurance companies, has proved too great for the supply through importations, and there is no abatement in the home demand. Enough bonds have, however, been brought over, to materially strengthen gold, and the immediate future of the gold premium, depends largely on whether importations are continued."

—There was an improved demand for flour on 'Change this morning, the sales amounting to 650 barrels. Superior Extra sold at $5.22½; Extra Superfine at $4.95; Strong Bakers at $4.70; Medium do. at $4.55; Spring Extra at $4.50; Fine at $3.70 @ $3.75; and Middlings at $3.05. In wheat, coarse grains, and provisions, there was nothing done. Dressed Hogs were a shade firmer. The American wheat markets were rather stronger. Our latest advices from Liverpool report floating cargoes of wheat and corn very dull. Cargoes on passage and for shipment; Wheat quiet; corn steady. Corn for prompt shipment 26s. 6d. Arrivals off coast: Wheat moderate; corn small. Liverpool spot wheat firmer; corn rather easier at 27s. 9d.: peas 39s. 6d.

AMERICAN CURRENCY.—Greenbacks were bought to-day at 11¾ @ 12 per cent. discount, and sold at 11½ @ 11¼. American silver 8 @ 10.

TELEGRAPHIC AFFAIRS.—The New York *Herald* of last Monday contained the following: "Apart from the efforts of the bull clique in Western Union its sudden and unexpected rise was due to the dissemination of fresh reports pointing to a consolidation with, or possibly lease of, the rival Atlantic and Pacific Company. Although it was not ascertained that the matter had as yet taken any definite form, there are circumstances which point strongly in this direction, and it is not improbable that some sort of an understanding will be had which will work to the advantage of both companies."

FINANCIAL.—The money market continues quiet, with no material change either in rates of interest or discount. Sterling Exchange was nominal at 9½, for round amounts between banks, the counter rates for cash being 9⅝ @ 9⅞. Gold drafts on New York were drawn in small amounts at ⅛ @ 3-16 premium. The Stock market was without animation, the sales being for the most part in small amounts, and confined to a limited range of securities. A comparison of yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

ADVANCED.

Bank of Montreal	½	Molsons	½
Merchants'	¼	Commerce	2
Royal Canadian	¼		

DECLINED.

Jacques Cartier	½	Mont. Telegraph	½

Bank of Montreal was quiet in the early part of the day; at the afternoon Board a few small lots were placed at 184½, the market closing with sellers at that rate, and buyers at 184¼. Ontario was in demand at 108; holders asked 109. Peoples was held at 96¾; and Toronto at 183½. Two lots of Molsons were disposed of at 108½. A sale of Jacques Cartier was made at 29½. Merchants' was stronger, with sales at 94¾ and 94½. Union was dull at 91. A round lot of Commerce was taken in the early part of the day at 120; a few shares changed hands in the afternoon at 121, the market closing at 120¾ @ 121½ for buyers and sellers respectively. Royal Canadian brought 94½. Metropolitan was offered at 62½, and Hamilton at 98 without finding buyers. For Exchange, 94 was bid, without inducing holders to sell. For 100 shares Montreal Telegraph 157¾ was accepted, the market closing with buyers at 157½, but no sellers under 158½. Dominion Telegraph was dull at 97½, and Richelieu and Ontario Navigation at 99. City Passenger was dealt in at 172½, at which there were buyers at the close. Gas was enquired for at 137, but there were no sellers under 139. The sales of the day were as follows:

MORNING BOARD.

Molsons	4 @ 108½
Merchants	50 @ 94¼
Commerce	100 @ 120
Montreal Telegraph	100 @ 157¾
City Passenger	35 @ 172½

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Bank of Montreal	25, 5, 10, 2, 11 @ 184½
Molsons	26 @ 29½
Merchants	1, 4, 2 @ 94½
Royal Canadian	25, 17, 50, 25 @ 94½
Commerce	2 @ 121

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Commerce	14 @ 120½
Montreal Telegraph	10 @ 157¾
Eastern Townships	25 @ 103
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	10 @ 97

At New York gold was steady throughout the day at 113⅞; Sterling Exchange opened at $4.86, and closed at $4.86½. The stock market was less active, the total sales only amounting to 127,500 shares, of which 20,200 were in W. U. Telegraph; 12,400 in Lake Shore; 12,700 in Pacific Mail; 34,000 in Ohio and Miss.; 2,500 in St. Paul; 11,100 in Union Pacific; 6,200 in Erie; and 6,000 in Michigan Central. Most lines were easier. Comparing yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations we notice the following changes:—

DECLINED.

W. U. Telegraph	⅜	Lake Shore	⅛
Pacific Mail	¼	St. Paul	¼
St. Paul, prefd.	¼	C. C. & I. C.	¼
Union Pacific	⅜	North West	¼
N. W. ... pfd.	⅜	Tol. & Wab.	¼
Erie	⅜	St. Joe	¼
Rock Island	¼	Michigan Central	1
Miss. Pacific	⅛		

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	79⅜	78⅞	79¼	78⅞
Lake Shore	67⅛	67	67⅛	67⅛
Pacific Mail	38¼	37⅞	38¼	37⅞
Ohio and Miss	24½	24½	24⅞	24½
St. Paul	41½	41½	41½	41½
Do. Preferred	76	75½	76	75½
N. Y. Central	112	111½	112	111½
C. C. & I. C.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Union Pacific	71	69½	71	69½
North-West	41½	40⅞	41⅞	40⅞
Do. Preferred	62½	62	62½	62½
Tol. and Wab.	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅞
Erie	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
St. Joe	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞
Rock Island	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
A. & P. Tele.				21
Mich. Central	61⅞	61½	61⅞	61½
Miss. Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½

Montreal, Feb. 1, 1876.

STOCKS.	Value of Shares.	Last Hf-y'rly Dividend	Sellers.	Buyers.
Bank of Montreal	$200	7 p.c	184½	184¼
Ontario Bank	40	4 p.c	109	108
Bank of B. N. America				
City Bank	100	4 p.c		
Banque du Peuple	50	3 p.c	96¾	96½
Molsons' Bank	50	4 p.c	108½	108¼
Bank of Toronto	100	6 p.c	183½	181
Banque Jac. Cartier			29½	28
Merchants' Bank	100	4 p.c	94¾	94
East'n Townships Bank	100	4 p.c		101
Quebec Bank	100	4 p.c		
Banque Nationale	50	3½ p.c		
Union Bank	50	3½ p.c	91	89½
Mechanics' Bank	40	3½ p.c	23	
Royal Canadian Bank	40	4 p.c	94½	94¼
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	4 p.c	122	120¾
Metropolitan Bank	100		62½	60
Dominion Bank				
Bank of Hamilton	100	4 p.c	98	94
Maritime Bank	100	3 p.c		70
Exchange Bank	100	3 p.c	98	94
Ville Marie	100	3 p.c	B	C
St. Lawrence Bank				
Federal Bank				94
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100		50	49
Huron Copper Bay Co	5			
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	5 p.c	158½	157½
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	3½ p.c	97½	
Ont. & Q. Nav. Co.	100		99	96½
Union Nav. Co.	50			
City Passenger R.R.	50	6 p.c	173	172½
City Gas Co.	40	4 p.c	139	137
Merchants' Exchange	400	4 p.c		
Credit Foncier				100
Canada Engine Co.	100			
Quebec Fire Assurance				
Montreal Invest. Ins.				
Cotton Manufactur'g Co.	100			
Cornwall Manufact'g Co.				
Montr'l Warehousing Co			50	39
Graphic Printing Co.	100			
North Am. Car Co.	100			
Montreal Per. Build. So.	50	5 p.c	118½	115
Montreal Build'g Ass'n.			*100	90
Sealing and Fishing				
Academy of Music				
BONDS.				
Dominion Stock				101
Dominion Bonds				
Gov. Dec. 6 p.c stg				
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. cy				
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. stg.				
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. cy.				
Mtl. Harbor 6½ p.c. Bds.			105½	104
G. T. R. 7 per ct. stg Bps.				
C.&St. L. R. 6 p.c. Bonds.				
8 p.c. cy. do.				
Montreal 6 p.c. Stocks			101	99½
Montreal W. W. Bonds			101	99½
Montreal 7 p.c. Stock			117½	116
Montreal 6 p.c. Stock			101½	100½
EXCHANGE.				
Bank, 60 days			9⅝ @ 9½	
N. Y. Gold Drafts			⅛ @ ⅛ prm	
Gold at noon			113⅞	
Sterling Ex. in N. Y.				
*xd				

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, Brokers.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN THE STATES.

The discouragement pervading business circles during the last few weeks may have been warranted by the actual condition of trade, but not by the prospects for the future. It is almost needless to recapitulate the reasons that exist for believing that within a very short time we shall see a general revival in all kinds of trade. It is known that the West has not only had good crops for the last three years, but that the effect of those crops has appeared in the trade of the entire section. Business is active there, and the people do not now experience any of the evils of hard times. They were never in better condition, if we may trust to the reports which the gatherers of news obtain from merchants themselves. The South is also said, on equally good authority, to be in a condition of greater prosperity than has been known there before since the war. The inflated prices of the past ten years which have been, ever since the panic, so serious an obstacle to the revival of trade, have mostly disappeared, and we have come down very near to "hard pan," if we have not already reached that undefined point where a recovery becomes possible. Moreover, the vast indebtedness that has also stood in the way has been greatly reduced by the unpleasant method of bankruptcy, into which large numbers of weak houses, and not a few that have seemed strong, have been forced. Finally, the demand for our productions abroad is increasing at a rate little appreciated by those who do not follow closely the statistics of foreign trade.

Is there anything to be mentioned as an offset to these favorable conditions for a recovery of business? We know of none, except the single circumstance that in this part of the country there has been no marked revival since the turn of the tide, but that, on the contrary, there has been an increasing amount of depression during the weeks of the present year. How much does this fact prove? Little or nothing. A patient who has been left exhausted by a fever does not regain his strength at once, nor can he digest the most hearty food, or even much food of any kind. He is apt to have relapses and set-backs. This is not a bad representation of our business condition. There is the experience of numberless recoveries from business depression in this and other countries to prove the accuracy of the rule that a state of affairs similar to that in which we find ourselves to-day is invariably followed by a period of active and profitable trade. We may be impatient for the era of prosperity to arrive, but because it is not so prompt as is desired is no reason for believing this will be an exception to a hitherto invariable rule.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is that the people seem really to have learned the lesson of economy. Producing as much as ever, they consume less, and consequently they have a large surplus to dispose of to others. The foreign commerce statistics for December, just published, show what a change has been wrought in our habits. While our importations from abroad showed a decline of nearly seven millions in value as compared with the corresponding month in 1874, our exports were nearly three millions larger. The specie value of of merchandise exports in December exceeded the imports by more than twenty-five million dollars. One effect of this movement of trade is, no doubt, to be observed in the new home demand for our own foreign bonds. While other stocks have improved in price, there has been a steadily increasing market for government securities. A considerable advance has taken place abroad, but a larger one at home. To give but a single example, five-twenty bonds of 1868 sold on the first business day of the year at 120. There has been but one-half of one per cent interest accrued during the month, but the same bonds sold on Saturday at 123. The only explanation of the demand that has caused this advance is, that there has been on the whole an increase of capital to be invested, because we have not at the same time been sending abroad even the usual amount of the precious metals.

Nothing is ever to be permanently gained by representing the condition of business to be better than it is. It has not seemed good policy to us to magnify the reports of recovery that have been so frequently spread by persons who thought the era of prosperity might be hastened by persuading the business community to think it was near at hand. But now, the conditions are favourable for a real revival, and nothing can be lost by taking courage and preparing for an active trade. This does not mean a repetition of the very flush times that preceded the panic, or anything that resembles the prices and profits that were then enjoyed by merchants. Perhaps we shall never see such times again. Business is to be transacted on narrower margins, at lower prices, and with greater economy in all departments. But it will still be profitable to those who are wise enough to catch the spirit of the times and to act with enterprise, which is not always the same thing as reckless speculation.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL TRADE FOR THE PAST YEAR.

During the past few months the depressed state of our coal industry has been brought prominently before the general public. The newspapers have been publishing letters from various correspondents, all of whom agree that the coal trade is in a bad way, but no two agree as to the best means of restoring prosperity to this important branch of industry. The distress among the miners in Great Britain has doubtless caused otherwise uninterested persons to inquire into the condition of affairs, and to inform themselves of the facts of the case. They are, after all, simple enough. Our coal trade has diminished in a marked manner, and consequently coal mining companies have had to reduce the production from their works. Reduced production means diminished employment for the hands engaged, and even, at times, complete stoppage of employment. Such a state of things is serious indeed in a Province where, as here, the coal industry ought to be one of the most flourishing and best paying. Our coal fields are extensive and rich, so rich that they could supply the whole Dominion easily, were other circumstances—such as freight, for instance—favourable, and a large amount of capital has been sunk—in certain cases most unadvisedly—in coal enterprises. The belief has been too readily accepted that, because we have abundance of coal which can be raised cheaply, therefore, coal mining ought to be a very successful and remunerative business, and every country, State and Province using the fuel should be glad to get it, and does actually get it, from us. We certainly have a number of markets—first, there is the home market, then other Provinces of the Dominion, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec; there is Newfoundland, also, and the United States, the West Indies and South America. To all these we sell coal, but we do not sell nearly enough to make the trade really prosperous, and during the course of last year, we sold less than during a series of previous years.

Taking the returns, we find the production of coal in this Province, for the year 1875, to have been 706,795 tons, coming from the following counties:—

	Tons.
Cumberland	60,944
Pictou	337,102
Cape Breton	304,702
Other Counties	4,047
Total	706,795

To this amount, however, must be added about 13 per cent. to represent the consumption at the collieries, the seven hundred thousand and odd tons representing the quantity of coal thrown on the market. The amount was disposed among the markets enumerated above, as follows—

	Tons.
Nova Scotia	212,630
New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec	319,363
Newfoundland	62,348
United States	89,746
West Indies	16,429
South America	4,779
Great Britain and East Indies	1,500

Our largest market, therefore, was in the neighbouring Province of the Dominion and at home. The United States took but little more than Newfoundland, and the East Indies and Great Britain, for reasons which we shall presently give, may be left out of the question. Comparing the production and sales of 1875 with those of the previous four years for production, and three years for sales, we obtain the following table:—

Production in

	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Cumberland	60,944	49,599	26,345	14,153
Pictou	337,102	327,926	333,984	388,414
Cape Breton	304,702	337,016	520,189	380,277
Other Counties	4,074	4,586	588	3,070
Total tons	706,795	749,127	881,106	785,914

Not at all encouraging, we confess. The decrease is manifest. Of the three great coal counties, Cumberland alone has increased its output, while Pictou and Cape Breton have been steadily going back. The sales do not compare a bit more favourably, as may be seen from the subjoined figures:—

Markets.	Tons. 1875.	Tons. 1874.	Tons. 1873.
Nova Scotia	212,630	214,965	215,295
Quebec	180,754	162,269	187,059
New Brunswick	85,968	78,811	68,217
Newfoundland	62,348	55,696	55,867
P. E. Island	43,641	41,948	26,840
United States	89,746	138,835	264,760
West Indies	16,429	47,844	54,213
South America	4,779	5,077	1,885
East Indies	1,003		
Great Britain	497	4,152	6,976
Total	706,795	749,127	881,106

The home trade has remained about the same, there being a decrease, but not a very large one. The case is the same with Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island all show a decided increase in the consumption of our coal, but when we come to the United States the tables are turned with a vengeance. The sales which in 1873 amounted to 264,760 tons fell to 138,335 tons in 1874—a decrease of 126,425 tons, and were last year 48,599 tons less than in 1874, and 175,014 tons less than in 1874. That is, we sold to the States last year two-thirds less coal than a couple of years ago. The case is the same with our West Indian market, and this great decrease certainly affords food for reflection. The export of coal to England is insignificant; probably the greater part is used by vessels calling here for supplies, and the East Indian market can scarcely be considered an outlet, seeing that the 1,003 tons exported thither constituted the cargo of a single ship, and that the venture to the best of our knowledge, has not been followed up.

Our home consumption is small—we have few or no manufactures to increase it. But the more it can be developed the better for the trade, England exports but a small proportion of her coal output—we export most of ours. We should aim at increasing our home trade fully as much as at developing our exports. One important establishment in this Province will probably consume a large amount of coal, if the projected works are carried out, requiring an average of 2,500 tons of coal a week, most of it, however, in the shape of coke. At present there are some forty coke ovens on the property of the Albion Mines, capable of turning out, when in full blast, about 240 tons of coke a week—not nearly enough for the requirements of the establishment we refer to—the Steel Company of Canada.—*St. John Telegraph.*

CORN EXCHANGE REPORT.

Tuesday, February 1.

Wheat in Chicago was quoted 1½c. @ 1⅝c. higher.

English advices this morning are as follows:—Floating cargoes of Wheat and Corn, very dull. Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat, quiet; Corn, steady. Corn for prompt shipment, 26s. 6d. Arrivals off Coast—Wheat, moderate; Corn, small; Liverpool Spot Wheat, firmer; Corn rather easier at 27s. 9d.; Peas, 39s. 6d.

There was rather more enquiry this forenoon, resulting in a slight increase of business, chiefly in Bakers' and coarser grades of Flour, within previous quotations, but not of sufficient importance to influence the market in its present depressed condition. A round lot of a city brand changed hands for future delivery; terms were not allowed to transpire. Table of stocks in store this morning shows 57,683 brls., an increase of 2,202 brls. since the 15th ult., but are only 68 per cent. of the average of the past five years. In Provisions, choice Butter is steady, with a good demand. Dressed Hogs have advanced, and may be quoted firm at $7.50. Sales in Flour were as follows:—Superior Extra—50 brls. at $5.22½; Extra Superfine—50 do. at $4.95; Strong Bakers'—300 do. at $4.70, 50 do. medium at $4.55; Spring Extra—100 do. choice at $4.50; Fine—50 do. at $3.70, 200 do. at $3.75; Middlings—50 do. at $3.05.

FLOUR per brl 196 lbs.

		$ c.		$ c.
Superior Extra,	nominal	5 15	@	5 22½
Extra Superfine,	"	4 90	@	4 95
Fancy,	"	4 70	@	4 75
Spring Extra,	"	4 50	@	0 00
Superfine,	"	4 10	@	4 15
Strong Bakers,	"	4 55	@	4 85
Fine,	"	3 70	@	3 75
Middlings,	"	3 00	@	3 10
Pollards,	"	2 50	@	2 60
U. C. Bag (100 lbs.)	"	2 20	@	2 25
City Bags (delivered)	"	2 35	@	0 00

The stocks in store and in hands of millers were as follows:—

	1876. Feb. 1.	1876. Jan. 15.	1875. Feb. 1.
Wheat, bushels	247,267	276,379	166,296
Corn, "	26,616	26,716	25,517
Peas, "	26,939	22,470	25,998
Oats, "	15,950	16,051	2,507
Barley, "	6,541	6,541	991
Flour, barrels	57,683	55,485	70,433
Oatmeal, "	1,335	889	763

WHEAT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—At $4.65 @ $4.70.

CORN—Nominal at 65c.

OATS—Nominal at 30.c @ 32c.

BARLEY—Nominal; Quebec at 55c. @ 60c.

PEAS—Nominal at 85c. per 66 lbs.

BUTTER—Quiet at 16½c. @ 23c., according to quality.

CHEESE—Quiet; held at 10½c. @ 11½c.

PORK—Dull at $21.50 for inspected New Mess; $21.00 @ $21.25 for Thin Mess.

LARD—Per lb—Quiet; tierces, 13c.; pails, 14c.

ASHES, per 100 lbs—Pots, Quiet and steady at $4.67½ @ $4.75. Pearls—Buyers at $4.95.

DRESSED HOGS.—Firm at $7.50, according to weight and condition.

NEW YORK, February 1st, 12.00 noon.—Wheat, nominal at $1.17 @ $1.19; Milwaukee, $1.19 @ $1.21; Winter, $1.20 @ $1.40. Corn, quiet at 68c. @ 74c.; New, 56c. @ 63c. Oats, 45c. @ 52c.; No. 2, 48c. @ 49c. Receipts — Flour, 10,789 barrels; Wheat, 22,000 bush.; Corn, 49,000 bush.; Oats, 9,000 bush.

CHICAGO, February 1st, 9.30 a. m.—Weather—Snowing and not very cold. Wheat opened at 96½c. for March. Corn quiet and firm at 40½c. for February; nominally 40⅞c. for March. Receipts—Flour, 10,668 brls.; Wheat, 46,000 bush.; Corn, 88,000 bush.; Oats, 15,000 bush.; Rye, 1,000 bush.; Barley, 58,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 3,462 brls.; Wheat, 1,000 bush.; Corn, 56,000 bush.; Oats, 12,000 bush.; Rye, none; Barley, 3,000 bush.

MILWAUKEE, February 1st, 9.50 a. m.—Wheat firm at $1.07½; 98½c. for No. 2; 99½c. for March; $1.01 for April; No. 3, 81½c.; Hard, $1.16.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—FEB. 1st.

	G. T. R.
Flour, brls	1,000
Ashes, brls	24
Butter, kegs	18
Leather, rolls	174
Peas, bush	1,600
Wheat, bush	800
High Wines, casks	352
Tobacco, hhds	16
Dressed Hogs	366
Oats, bush	700
Barley, bush	600

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Ashes Inspection Office, Montreal, Feb. 1st, 1874.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
REMAINING OVER.			
January 1, 1876	2,081	1,005	3,086
do. 1875	391	993	1,384
RECEIPTS.			
From 1st. Jan. to 1st. Feb., 1876	1,080	148	1,228
do. 1875	850	138	988
Increase in receipts			240
DELIVERIES.			
From 1st. Jan. to 1st. Feb. 1876	262	15	277
do 1875	502	74	576
Decrease in Deliveries			299
IN STORE.			
1st Feb. 1876	2,899	1,138	4,037
do 1875	739	1,057	1,796

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 12.30 p.m.—MONETARY—U. S. 65's old at 105⅝; 67's, 109⅝; New Fives, 105⅝; Erie, 15¾.

3:30 p.m.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £86,000.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 10¼d. @ 10½d. per gallon.

TALLOW—47s. 6d. per cwt.

4:30 p.m.—Consols, 93 15-16 for both money and account; United States Bonds, 1865's, Old, 105⅝; 1867's, 109⅝; Ten-forties, 107⅞; New Fives, 105⅝; Erie, 15⅞; do pfd. 32.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31, 1.30 p.m.—GRAIN—Oats, 3s. @ 3s 6d; Corn, 27s. 3d. @ 27s. 9d. per qr. for New Mixed Western; 29s. @ 29s. 6d. for Old do. Flour, 22s. @ 24s. per brl. Peas, 39s. @ 39s 6d per qr. for Canadian. Wheat, 8s. 3d. @ 9s. 6d per cental for Red Western Spring, and 10s. 5d. @ 10s. 10d. for California Club.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 9s. 6d per tierce. Bacon, 51s. 6d. per cwt for long clear middles, and 52s 6d for short clear middles.

COTTON—Dull and depressed; Uplands, 6⅞d.; Orleans, 6 13-16d.

Receipts of Wheat for past three days, 57,000 qrs., including 39,000 qrs. American.

5 p.m.—PROVISIONS—Bacon, 52s. for long clear middles; 52s. for short do.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 1st.—FLOUR.—dull.

GRAIN.—Wheat — Strong and higher, especially for options. No. 2 Spring, 98½c. for spot; 98c. for Feb.; 98½c. for March; $1 03 for May; No. 3 do., 76½c. @ 77½c.; Rejected, 63c. @ 63½c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 38c. for spot; 41c. for March. Oats firmer and held higher; No. 2, 30½c. for spot; 31½c. for March; rejected 27c. Barley strong and higher at the opening; closed weak and lower at 75c. for spot; 73c. for Feb. Rye, nominally unchanged.

At the p.m. call of the Board, wheat was easier and ⅛c. lower. Corn ⅛c. lower. Other articles unchanged.

Receipts.—Flour, 13,000 brls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 88,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 29,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 3,000 brls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, none.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, in fair demand and higher at $19.50 for spot. Lard quiet and steady at $12.05 for spot. Bulkmeats quiet and steady; shoulders, 7¼c.; clear rib and clear sides, 10½c. @ 10⅝c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Steady and firm at $8.50.

HOGS. — Receipts, 12,984; shipments, 1,394.

WHISKEY, at $1.06.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—MONETARY.—P. Mail, 37⅞; W.U.Tel., 79⅛; American, 59; N. W., 41⅞; do pfd., 62⅛; R. I., 108⅞; St. Paul, 41⅞; Erie, 17⅛; St. Joe, 22⅛; do pfd., 32½; Harl, 136½; Shore, 67⅛; N. Y.C., 111⅝; O. & M., 24⅞; Pan., 134½; Wab., 5⅞; U. Pacific, 70; Gold, 13⅞.

3.30 p.m.—Money, 5 @ 7; Sterling steady at $4.86½ @ $4.90. Gold opened at 13; closed at 13⅞. Governments firm. State bonds quiet and steady. R.R.'s firm. Stocks opened and closed weak, at the lowest quotations of the day.

COTTON—Dull; 13c. for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR — Dull; prices without decided change; receipts, 11,000 barrels; sales, 12,000 do. Quotations unchanged. Rye Flour dull; sales 400 brls. at 43c. @ 53c.

WHEAT.—Quiet and steady; receipts, 22,000 bushels; sales, 41,000 do. at $1.04 @ $1.07 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.07 @ $1.08 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $1.20 @ $1.22 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.20 @ $1.22 for for No. 1 Spring; $1.18 @ $1.37 for Winter Red Western; $1.20 @ $1.47 for Amber do; $1.37 @ $1.50 for White Western. Rye quiet. Corn without decided change; receipts, 49,000 bushels; sales, 38,000 do at 57c. @ 62c. for New Western Mixed; 68c. @ 70c. for Old do. Barley, steady; receipts, 35,000 bushels; sales, 25,000 bushels, No. 3 Canada at $1.07½. Oats, dull; receipts, 9,000 bushels; sales, 240 do. at 46c. @ 46½c. for Mixed Western and State; 48c. @ 52c. for White do.

PROVISIONS. — Pork firm; sales, 100 bbls. at $21 @ $21.25 for New Mess, Lard, heavy; sales, 100 tierces at 11 11-16c. for steam. Butter, 20c. @ 31c. for State and Pennsylvania.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8½c.; Refined, 14½c. @ 14⅞c.

BOSTON, 31st January. — FLOUR — Supers $4.00 @ $4.50; low Western extras at $5.00 @ $5.50; good Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats at $5.50 @ $6.25; Michigan at $6.25 @ $7.00.

OATS.—Dull; 43½c. @ 52½c. for rejected mixed; 43c. @ 54c. for the various grades.

BUTTER.—Fine, 30c. @ 33c; long dairies, 24c. @ 28c.; common and bakers', 18c. @ 22c; fine Western, 28c. @ 30c; fair to good, 22c. @ 25c.

CHEESE.—Fine factory, 12½c. @ 13c.; good do, 11½c. @ 12c., and common and medium, 10c. @ 11c.

EGGS.—Western, 22c. @ 23c.; Eastern, 25c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Coarse, $20.00; medium, $17.00 @ $18.00, and fine, $16.00 @ $17.00. Swale, $11, Straw, $24.00 @ $24.50.—*Boston Advertiser.*

IMPORTS.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Heath & F 800 bush wheat; D Butters & co 1600 bush peas; E & Bonneville 700 bush oats; W Dow & co 600 bush barley; R Mitchell & Son 260 brls flour; Ontario Bank 100 do do; J E Hunsicker 400 do do; T W Raphael 100 do do; Oliver Gibb & co 100 do do; Crane & B 100 do do; H Porier 4 brls ashes; Merchants Bank 6 do do; F W Henshaw 2 do do; H Dobell 12 do do; J H Temple 18 kegs butter; Black & L 8 rolls leather; A & E Amos 18 do do 2 cs do; Shaw Bros & co 123 rolls do; M H Seymour 23 do do; Adams Tobo co 16 hhds tobo; J O Villeneive 44 cks h wines; J E Mullin 50 do do; H Chapman 50 do do; Morin & co 52 do do; J O Villeneuve 6 cks whiskey; H Chapman & co 150 do do; Bank of Hamilton 82 dressed hogs; A A Ayer & co 20 do do; M Foley 100 do do; A G McBean 23 do do; Molsons Bank 111 do do; Crane & B 100 brls flour; W C McDonald 2 hhds 1 tobo; Pagles & F 1 hhd and 1 bx 1 tobo; T Parker 4 bxs; Hood & Son 50 tcs grease; Ogilvie & co — wheat; Hudson Cotton Coy 44 bxs; Ogilvie & co — wheat.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

E Drew 2 trunks; D McEnnis 2 cs; S H & J Moss 1 cs; A F Ogilvie 14 bdls; D Frazer 8 brls smelts; J Lovell 1 pkg; James Linton 1 cs shoes.

MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN.

Mckay Bros 8 cs 10 balet mdse; Thibaudeau Bros & co 1 do do; Hon Thos Ryan 1 bx chairs; Montreal Card & P Co 1 cs paper; J W Patterson 206 rolls paper; Mackay Bros 70 bales wadding; B McPherson 4 bxs bolts; J Walker & co 3 bxs h ware; Murphy & B 5 cs h ware 3 cs nuts and bolts; Rev H A Sizer 1 chest; Wm Darling & co 1 cs whips; J G & McKenzie 4 cs mdse; Amable P & co 2 bxs mdse; T Lennault 3 cates mchy; T J Claxton & co 16 cs 4 bales mdse; McLaughlin Bros & co 4 cs; Mackay Bros 25 bales; L H Packard & co 1 cs; Mullarkey & co 1 case shoes; W F Mewhart 30 bxs; Robertson L & co 6 cases mdse; Mackay Bros 13 do do; S Greenshield Son & co 1 do do; L & Johnson 3 cs shoes; W J McMaster & co 1 cs do; Jas Ray & co 1 cs mdse; J O Bailer & co 3 bales duck; McLaughlin Bros 2 bales and 1 case mdse; Hodgson M&S 1 cs mdse; T & J Claxton 2 do do; Montreal Card Co 1 case paper; R Forsythe 7 slabs marble; B Williams 1 car machy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH—Feb. 1.

The SS. Lake Champlain, from Baltimore, arrived at Liverpool, Sunday, the 30th inst.

The SS. Dominion arrived at Boston on the 1st inst.

LONDON—Arrived out: SS. Hecla, from Boston, and City of New York and Gellert, from New York.

MOVILLE—Arrived out: SS. Alexandria, from New York.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The St. John ship, Prince Umberto, 1,400 tons, left San Francisco on December 15th for Portland, Oregon, and has not been heard of since. She is owned by J. H. Moran, Dunlop, and others.

The bark Live Oak, 423 tons, arrived at St. John yesterday, after a voyage of 71 days from Liverpool.

HALIFAX—The steamer George Shattuck arrived last night from St. Pierre.

The Bermuda, for Portland, left at 4 p. m.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE WATER COMMITTEE.

The following is the evidence of Mr. John Rollo Middlemiss, banker and financier, given before the Committee on Monday last:—

Q—By Mr. ROUER ROY, Q.C.—Do you remember having a conversation with Mr. Alexander Mitchell?

A—I have had several conversations with Mr. Mitchell.

Q—Do you know Mr. Mitchell personally?

A—I have known him for several years.

Q—Did you meet him and speak to him lately concerning this investigation?

A—I think I saw him twice before this investigation commenced; I saw him once since in this room.

Q—Will you state please what you told him about this investigation?

Q—Oh, it is impossible to recall conversations of that nature, but if you have any particular questions to ask I shall be happy to answer them.

Q—Did you speak to him of the nature of this enquiry?

A—I think, if I recollect rightly, the first interview was of a nature to show him the folly of his course. I might as well tell you that I understood that this affair was an attempt at persecuting a citizen here—Mr. John McDougall—for whom I had always entertained a high feeling of respect as an honourable trustworthy man. I also understood that the matter was concocted between Mr. Mark Molson and some others for the purpose of injuring the character of Mr. McDougall. Having been engaged as an arbitrator, some years ago, in a matter in which this man Mitchell was deeply interested, and having then saved him from difficulty, perhaps serious trouble, I endeavoured in this case, to prevent his being a party to blackmailing, or villifying, or anything of the kind, towards a man for whom I entertained deep respect. I remember at that first meeting having spoken out very plainly to Mr. Mitchell, both as regards the consequences to himself and family, and also with reference to the absurdity of trumping up an old story that it might be very difficult to prove, and I accused him then of being engaged in a conspiracy with Mr. Molson. I understood that Mr. Mark Molson had obtained between twenty-eight thousand and thirty thousand dollars of money from Mr. John McDougall on warehouse receipts subsequently pledged to other institutions, where he obtained additional money on same receipts, and that he was unable to meet these obligations, and on that account an effort was made to blackmail the character of Mr. McDougall at the instigation of Mr. Molson. I may have been misinformed on that particular, but that is the way I understand it. It was on that account I wished Mr. Mitchell to cease to be a party to anything of the sort.

Q. Did you write to Mr. Mitchell about this matter?

A. I wrote him a note asking him to call down at my office, and endeavored to dissuade him from being a party to the apparent conspiracy against McDougall, as much in the interests of his wife and family as in those of Mr. MacDougall

Q—Had you any motive besides those above mentioned for your conversation with Mr. Mitchell?

A—Yes; I had a different motive.

Q—Will you state that?

A—I did not like to see Mr. McDougall, whom I had known for a number of years, and against whom I had never heard anything either with regard to personal character or commercial honesty, or anything else. I did not like to see him the subject of blackmailing or anything of that sort, and I did this as much in his interest as in Mr. Mitchell's.

Q—Did you offer any inducements to Mr. Mitchell not to give his evidence?

A—Not the slightest, and I may further say that at the last interview with Mr. Mitchell at his house, where I called upon him to warn him of the consequences of his course, he said he was determined to press this matter as a set off against years of persecution that he said he had endured at the hands of Mr. McDougall. I told him then that I had nothing more to say, that he was the best judge of his own actions, and that he could do as he pleased. He also tacitly admitted to me at that interview that he had had a conversation with Mr. Molson respecting the investigation.

Q—Do you remember telling him that when the thing was over, you would not forget him.

A—I never used such language to him in my life, and if he stated that he simply perjured himself.

Q—Did you go to his house on last Monday?

A—I do not recollect the date; it may have been last Monday. When was this investigation held?

A—Last Friday.

Oh! then it was the Thursday before the investigation.

Q—Did you speak about being arrested if he came as a witness?

A—I do not recollect, but it is very possible. I told him very plainly, that, in the event of his presenting a charge like this, that could be proved to be utterly false, that he would get himself into very great difficulty, and I hold that opinion now.

Q—Had you any conversation with Mr. McDougall about the investigation?

A—I think it was from Mr. McDougall that I heard the whole plot, as they intended to carry it out. I do not know whether he told me there was any gunpowder in the plot, but he can tell you that himself.

Q—Did he ask you to use your influence to induce Mitchell not to give evidence in this matter?

A—I have had many conversations with Mr. McDougall on this matter; we are very friendly and discuss matters very freely. He might have done so.

Q—Have you reason to suppose that the accusation was not well-founded, that is that he did not use a false steam guage?

A—In forming an opinion of matters of this kind, I have frequently judged from what I know of the characters of the respective men. I was, unfortunately, placed in a position, where I ascertained pretty accurately, what the character of Mr. Mitchell was, and I knew very well what Mr. McDougall's character was, and knowing these facts, I have no hesitation in saying that I would not believe Mr. Mitchell almost under any circumstances. When I acted for Mr. Mitchell in the position of arbitrator, in his difficulty between himself and Mr. Gilbert, I was induced to do so owing to peculiar pressure that was brought to bear on me, and for reasons I do not think it right or proper to mention before this Committee, being entirely aside from this investigation. The arbitration was held, Mr. Mitchell had given me his version of the affair, making out that he was a highly persecuted man, of course. I sympathised with him, and tried to see justice done him; but when I came to investigate the matter, I ascertained, among other facts, that he had appropriated—to use a mild term—a large quantity of copper, taken from the stock of the firm, which he hid in his cellar—the cellar of his house. I would then have preferred not to have acted as his arbitrator, but having taken what I then saw to be an unenviable post, I closed the matter as speedily as possible. That has given me an index to his character, and from these facts I would not believe him under any circumstances.

Q—Are you acquainted with Mr. Markland Molson?

A—No; I know him when I see him, and have spoken to him once or twice. That is the extent of the acquaintance.

Q—Have you ever had any difficulty with Mr. Molson?

A—I have never had the slightest difficulty with him; never with Mitchell, nor McDougall.

By Ald. McCORD: Q—Are you and Mr. McDougall connected together in business relations?

A—I have no business connection with him of any kind. The only connection I have with him is that we are both Scotchmen.

Q—Have you been, or are you, connected with Mr. McDougall, in a lot of land Mr. McDougall wishes to sell the Corporation?

A—That is the first time I have had any intimation of anything of that kind.

Q—Then you state that you have no pecuniary consideration under these circumstances?

A—I have already stated that; I will repeat it if you wish.

By Ald. THOMAS: Q—I suppose it was merely from your friendship you felt towards Mr. McDougall that led you to seek this interview?

A—Yes; towards Mr. McDougall and Mr. Mitchell's family.

Q—Had you previously communicated to Mr. McDougall your intention of endeavouring to prevail with Mitchell not to come forward to give evidence?

A—It is possible I might tell Mr. McDougall I would try and prevent anything of the kind being done.

Q—Did he communicate with you?

A—I have given you the meaning of what passed as far as I possibly can. I cannot give you the language.

By Ald. STEPHENS—Q—How did you become acquainted with the intentions of this committee towards making any investigation at all?

A—It is impossible for me to say whether I learned it from Mr. McDougall or Mr. Mitchell, or whether I learned it outside.

Q—Who asked you to see Mr. Mitchell?

A—I think I volunteered to see him.

Q—To whom did you volunteer?

A—To Mr. McDougall I think.

Q—Where was it; at your office?

A—At my office? Yes.

Q—Mr. McDougall came to your office then?

A—Yes.

Q—You say there was a conspiracy between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Molson; of whom did you learn of that conspiracy?

A—I fancy it must have been Mr. McDougall.

Q—Was that at your office?

A—It is possible it was—very likely it was.

Q—Who did he say was concerned in it?

A—I do not know that he mentioned any others but those already named. I am not aware that there were others.

Q—Then you think it was confined to Molson and Mitchell?

A—Yes; if there are no others.

Q—What was the nature of this conspiracy?

A—I have already given my ideas of this conspiracy and the objects it would subserve. From impressions I had formed and from conversations I had had with Mr. McDougall I had no doubt in my own mind that there was an intimate connection between the unpaid obligations of Mr. Mark Molson and the present investigation.

Q—What advantage could either Mr. Mark Molson or Mr. Mitchell derive from any supposed conspiracy of the kind you mention?

A—The advantage to my mind is self-evident. If Mr. McDougall could have been frightened or intimidated by any threatened investigation of a trumped up story or charge that would villify him in the public prints, if there had been any cause or ground for that charge he might have been induced to part with his securities to Mr. Mark Molson.

Q—Does this not mean that Mr. McDougall would have given twenty-eight thousand dollars to Mr. Mark Molson to have closed this investigation?

A—Not at all.

Q—What does it mean?

A—It means just what it reads.

Q—How did you ascertain that there was any intention on the part of Mr. Mitchell to blackmail others?

A—There is no difficulty in answering that question. The character of the man to my mind renders the thing very simple.

Q—How long have you known Mitchell?

A—Several years.

Q—When did you first become acquainted with him?

A—It is impossible to say when and under what circumstances he was first introduced to me, I do not consider it an honour to have his acquaintance.

Q—Did you tell Mr. Mitchell of the consequences to himself and family if he pressed his charges?

A—I have already stated that I did.

Q—How did you know the nature of the charges he was going to make?

A—I am under the impression that he told me himself. The whole plan of this affair is very hazy to me, I do not know the difference between a steam guage and a fire guage, the subjects are quite foreign to me.

Q—You say you would not believe Mitchell on oath. Why would you not believe him?

A—Because a man that would lie would steal and a man that would steal would lie, and because he has lied to me distinctly in stating that he would not attend this investigation, and particularly in reference to it. He first said he did not see Mr. Molson and afterwards said he did. He then told me he would not come down to this investigation as it was an old affair and then afterwards he did come down for the reasons I have already referred to. He deceived me also when he sought to have me act as arbitrator for him in the Gilbert difficulty. He led me to believe that he was a very honest man, and that he was very much imposed upon; in fact, that he needed a sort of public tribune to stand up for him. I found out afterwards that honesty, measured by his guage, was a peculiar affair.

By Mr. J. L. MORRIS—Q—Well, Mr. Middlemiss, you have spoken of a conspiracy between Mr. Molson and Mr. Mitchell. Have you any knowledge of a conspiracy between them?

A—My knowledge is entirely gleaned from the statements of Mr. Mitchell.

Q—Will you state what you gleaned from Mr. Mitchell?

A—It was his action as much as his conversation.

Q—Can you judge by a man's action when he is conspiring with an individual?

A—Yes, when he prevaricates.

Q—Will you state any words that he used with reference to his conspiring with Molson—with reference to his charge against Mr. McDougall?

A—It is impossible; I am not here prepared to swear to his exact language in the matter.

Q—Will you mention any of the prevarications which you say Mr. Mitchell resorted to when you were conversing with him?

A—I have already stated that Mr. Mitchell lied concerning his intimacy with Mr. Molson in this matter, by telling me at first that he had never spoken to him about it, and subsequently admitting that he was influenced by Mr. Molson.

Q—Was there an interval between two interviews, or were these statements made at the same meeting?

A—There were two interviews.

Q—How long a time elapsed between the two meetings?

A—From twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Q—Might it not have been more than twenty-four or forty-eight hours?

A—It might have been more or less. I did not think it of sufficient importance to note the time at all.

Q—How can you undertake to swear that at the first interview which you said you had with Mr. Mitchell he stated that he had not spoken to Mr. Molson, and at the second interview that he had.

A—I am not prepared to undertake to swear with reference to any information I received from Mr. Mitchell, but I was satisfied from the impressions made upon my mind by subsequent conversations that he admitted to me that he had been conspiring, although he did not use that word, with Mr. Molson all along in this matter.

Q—Will you tell me what he said that induced you to believe that?

A—I could not give his language. It is an impression I have formed from the conversation. The impression is permanent although the conversation has passed away.

Q—Did not Mr. Mitchell tell you he had never seen Mr. Molson until after he had given his evidence; on that former conversation?

A—I do not recollect having such conversation. He might have done so, and he might not. I do not think he did.

Q—Did you ever know Mr. Mitchell to take a false oath?

A—I do not know that I ever saw him swear at all.

Q—I do not ask you if you saw him swear. I ask you, did you ever know Mr. Mitchell to take a false oath?

A—I do not know that I ever heard him swear. I am not sufficiently acquainted with his swearing experience to state definitely that he has taken a false oath.

Q—You are not asked as to his experience. I am asking as to your experience or knowledge. Did you ever know him to take a false oath?

A—I have already stated that I have neither seen or heard Mitchell swear, but from my experience of the man, and knowledge of his character, that I would not object to state under oath, that I would not believe him under oath.

Q—Do not you know that persons very often lie and cheat and steal, and yet would be afraid to perjure themselves or swear to a false oath?

A—I have yet to find those persons.

Q—When you went to see Mr. Mitchell, did you tell him this Committee had no jurisdiction?

A—I have no recollection of having given Mr. Mitchell any legal opinion.

Q—Did not you tell him that they could not compel him to come?

A—I have said I have no recollection of having given him any legal opinion in the matter.

Q—Did not you tell him that you or Mr. McDougall had some paper of Mr. Molson's which you wanted to get money on, or that you had business transactions with him?

A—Be kind enough to state what kind of paper and I will answer you.

Q—Did not you tell him that you or Mr. McDougall had some kind of paper of Mr. Mark Molson's which you wanted to get the money on, or that you had business transactions with him?

A—I do not understand the question. If the Chairman will put the question into some proper shape I will answer him.

Q—Did you see any other witnesses connected with this case besides Mr. Mitchell?

A—I have seen several in connection with this case besides Mr. Mitchell; in my own subpœna there is a Pat Murphy; something or other myself; something or other and somebody else. They are all in the passage.

Q—Did you go and see anybody else in this case besides Mr. Mitchell?

A—I did not go to see anybody else besides Mr. Mitchell, or kiss any dirty children, not even in Mr. Mitchell's house, and I cannot say there were any there as I did not see any dirty children there.

Q—Will you state whether this arbitration was about that you spoke of; that you stated you acted in between Mitchell and Gilbert. Who is Mr. Gilbert?

A—The Mr. Gilbert I refer to is young Mr. Gilbert, son of old Mr. Gilbert, who was a partner with Mr. Mitchell. As I understand it, this affair occurred several years ago, and arose out of some difficulty between them over some connections that were made, and it was during the progress of that arbitration that I learned that Mr. Mitchell, as I have already stated, appropriated a lot of copper and hid it in the cellar of his house.

Q—Was this an arbitration that had arisen out of the settlement of partnership affairs?

A—I think it was; but besides that the copper business alone was a fit subject for arbitration and dispute.

Q—You say Mr. Mitchell appropriated some copper and hid it in his cellar,—was that part of the partnership property?

A—I do not recollect now; I am under the impression that it was part of the stock of the concern, but it is long since. I know a lasting impression was made on my mind as to this peculiar mode of procuring copper.

And further deponent saith not for this present.

THREE MURDERERS HANGED AT MIDNIGHT.

From the Charleston (W. Va.) Journal, Jan. 26.

At about 5.30 P. M. yesterday Thomas Hines, a journeyman tailor, started down Kanawha street from the corner of Summers, exclaiming as he went that he was going down to kill Bill Dooley. He was drunk and no one paid any attention to his threat. He went directly to Dooley's shoe shop on Alderson street, and walked in. Dooley asked him what he wanted. He replied that he wanted him (Dooley) to sew up a ripped place in his boot, at the same time reaching his foot out. Dooley on attempting to arise from his bench was stabbed with a knife in the hands of Hines, under the right ear, the wound extending around to the collar bone on the other side of his body, making a gash about eight inches long. The blood gushed out in a stream, and Dooley exclaimed to Richard Parker, who was sitting by: "Dick, my throat is cut," and at the same time grabbed a boot tree and struck Hines over the head with it. Hines fell, and Dooley kept repeating the blows while the blood from his own wound was pouring out upon the body of Hines. Several persons rushed in and saved the life of Hines by taking the boot tree from Dooley's hands. Drs. Mayer, Comstock, and Hamilton were called in and pronounced the wound fatal, and declined to apply any remedies, but remained with Dooley until he died, which was within twenty minutes. John William Dooley was an inoffensive coloured citizen, and he lived in Charleston a number of years. Hines had been too intimate with Dooley's wife, and the latter had on several occasion ordered him away from the house, but the two had never come to blows. After the killing of Dooley it became evident from the intense excitement especially among the coloured people, that something would be done with Hines immediately. The enraged populace were addressed at various time and begged to desist from taking the law into their own hands, and they finally said they did not intend to do anything; but that the Malden mob would be down. About half past nine o'clock the steamer Judge Baker came down, bringing 150 armed men, who went ashore at Mrs. Fry's landing, and took a direct course for the gaol. They were orderly and determined. The crowd entered the gate in front of the gaol, calling for Morgan and Perry. Mr. Perry went out, but took no keys. He could do nothing with the exasperated mob. The keys were taken by one man, who said he would take the responsibility upon himself to go in and bring the prisoners out. He entered, and the two young men, Rufus Estep and John Hudson Dawson, the murderers of Thomas Lee, were brought out by him, and in a loud and excited manner he exclaimed, "I have taken the responsibility, and now turn the prisoners over to you!" A number of shots were fired in the air from pistols, and the air was filled with yells and shouts. The fact was now made known that Hines, the murderer of Dooley, had not been taken out of prison and loud yells went up of "Bring the Irishman! the Irishman! bring the Irishman! we want the Irishman, too!" After a few minutes delay, caused by the Sheriffs, Hines was turned over to them, and they started. The party that had Dawson and Estep in their possession halted, apparently waiting for the other party to overtake them. When they came up all three of the prisoners were tied together. They then proceeded up Kanawha street, on their road to Campbell's creek bridge, where Thomas Lee was murdered exactly one month previous, and where they intended these men should be hanged. The prisoners, and especially young Dawson, on the road to the place of execution, seemed perfectly cool and unconcerned, the latter very frequently breaking out in expression of profane hilarity. He called for whiskey, but only a small quantity was given him. As the immense crowd passed

along, the women and children at every dwelling appeared at the windows, doors and gates, to witness the solemn midnight spectacle, and many such utterances as, "This is awful!" "This is terrible!" "It's a shame!" fell from their lips. When they arrived at the bridge, Hines was taken to a tree a short distance beyond, and, having nothing to say further than that he was sorry for what he had done, he was quickly hanged. Dawson and Estep were taken to the centre of the bridge, and the ropes adjusted, they were given half an hour to say what they had to say and make their peace with God. Young Estep said he wanted time enough to see his folks and bid them good-by. They were present and he took leave of them. Some one made an appropriate prayer to God in their behalf for mercy. Dawson, on being pressed to make some confession, swore with an oath that he "would not go on his knees before any d—d man on Campbell creek," and told Estep not to say a d—d word. The cry then arose from all sides, "Hang them! hang them!" and they were immediately drawn up, the watch showing about half-past one o'clock. The mob then dispersed, leaving the three bodies hanging in mid-air.

Montreal Herald.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 2.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Association Hall—The Temple Quartette of Boston, this p.m.

See First and Fourth Pages for
COMMERCIAL NEWS,
THE ALLEGED FRAUDS,
LOCAL NEWS,
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE,
EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

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.
24°	31°	32°
MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
32°	22°	27°

BY STANDARD BAROMETER.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
29.90	29.90	29.70

February 1st, 1876.

SUMMARY.

—The steamer "City of Bristol," from Philadelphia, arrived yesterday at Liverpool.

—The steamer "Vanderland," from Philadelphia, arrived at Antwerp yesterday.

—The Royalist army under General Moriones has obtained decided successes against the Carlists. It is believed that if his future operations be equally successful Carlism cannot last much longer.

—The excitement in France over the approaching elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies is everywhere intense. The Radicals are determined to oppose the candidature of Gambetta in the 20th Arrondissement of Paris.

—The Carlists deny that they were defeated at Santa Barbara; they claim that their Gen. Perula repulsed the Royalists and pursued them to Puente La Reina; that the Royalist division advancing on Lorca was defeated and retreated precipitately and that General Moriones received a severe check on the 29th January.

—Advices received at San Sebastian announce that Gen. Martinez Campos is advancing into the heart of the Batzean Valley and driving the Calists towards the mountains of the frontier. A great panic is said to prevail among the Carlists at Vera and at other points on the Bidossin River. Gen. Moriones continues the movement he commenced yesterday.

—A Bombay despatch says, Sadah Ramo, nephew of the deposed Guicowar and claimant the throne, has been banished from Baroda for inciting rebellion. Serious and bloody feuds are announced as having occurred among the tribes on the Scinde frontier. The Times *of India* fears a general rising throughout Beloochistan. It is reported that the Indian Government contemplates occupying Khelat and deposing the Khan.

REV. MR. GAETZ.—Ever since we read the able sermon of Mr. Gaetz spreading abroad the gospel according to Carey of Philadelphia, we have been turning over in our minds a scheme for utilizing that gentleman's eloquence and learning. It is quite evident that he finds the conversion of souls in the ordinary sense of the word very slow work, and he, therefore, has undertaken the task of turning from the error of their ways, carnal minded owners of steam boilers, who have hitherto used them only when it pays to do so. Hereafter under the inspiration of the prophet of St. James Street Methodist Church, it is to be hoped they will keep on burning coals and paying wages, even if they should have no money to do it with, but what belongs to their creditors. What considerations of a secular character—what depraved fear of Official Assignees, or entries in McKillop's confidential circular, can resist such fervour as that which pervades this part of his address!

"On behalf of the suffering mothers and children, widows and orphans, said he, I ask every manufacturer and employer of labour in this great city not to stop the engines or dismiss the men; if you can barely pay expenses keep moving—if only for half time, keep the engine going. If to save yourself from financial ruin, you are compelled to reduce the wages, you are justified in doing that. If a man would rather starve than work for low wages, he has a right to his preference, though I hope, for the sake of those who suffer with him, he will be more reasonable and manly. Something must be done. The destitution of this city at this moment is terrible. Men and brethren, help! Capitalists, manufacturers, trust in God and get steam up to-morrow morning, and if the Government in power won't protect your industries, the Lord send us one that will, and that right early. I suppose there is a secret muttering in some quarters, that is a strange Gospel. No my brethren, it is the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, who would not let the multitude depart unfed, but commanded his disciples, 'Give ye them to eat,' &c."

Sankey and Moody in their own line could hardly be more impressive; and here we come to the scheme which has suggested itself to us. Preachers of righteousness from the time of the Apostles downwards seeking the more ordinary subjects of pulpit exhortation, have naturally gone where the most sinners were to be found, as men fish where there are most cod. Now Montreal has many factories, and unfortunately many which are closed, but the caitiffs, who have shut their doors, either because they have exhausted their capital, or do not mean to exhaust it, are far more plentiful in other places than in this city. In any of the great cities of the United States, our Boiler Evangelist will find ten men, who have need of his spiritual advice on the blowing out iniquity, for one whom he can find in Montreal. Now, suppose this great economical theologian, should engage a suitable minstrel, to accompany him as Sankey does Moody, and give the audiences some appropriate melodies—what a vast amount of good he might accomplish! We could even suggest that his missionary zeal need not stop with manufacturers. There are the merchants, who, in their line, are answerable for the distress of a great many people, who are employed when trade is brisk. Why should not Mr. Gaetz give those sinners an occasional Sunday morning discourse, or week day evening lectures? Why should it not be shown to them that on apostolic principles, they ought to go on importing, whether anyone wants their goods or not—whether their shelves are full or empty? If he will take in these merchants, he may find a considerable crowd of people here who are languishing in moral bondage for want of proper appeal to their conscience; and then, he might also give the lumbermen a turn of his pious counsels. The warmth of his address about steam engines might be pleasantly diversified, by urging these men once more to fill their empty shanties, in the venerable woods, by the pleasant streams, among the pines, in whose lofty tops the winds sing "Sonorous. But we need not indicate to so accomplished an orator the way to the hearts of his hearers. All that we suggest to him, is that he shall not stop with the steam boiler owners. It is true that some of these unregenerate people may begin to argue against his doctrine, as the infidels, whom, we dare say, he has hitherto often confuted, also argued, till the Divine had silenced them. These sons of Belial might say that, in general, it had been held that by whatever process, the market was glutted with almost all descriptions of goods, and that, according to their simple worldly wisdom it appeared that the most direct way to get going again, so as to keep going, was to stop production and importation alike, until the population which had, perhaps, rather overrun its pecuniary means, should, by economy, have recuperated its purse; while at the same time it wore out its clothes. As the other infidels quote Darwin and Huxley, these despisers of pulpit truth might cite articles from commercial journals, trade circulars of private firms, the resolutions of the lumbermen's association, all proving upon what seemed to the unassisted human reason the soundest principles that the cure for present evils was retrenchment. Mr. Gaetz would, no doubt, reply that the Gospel is not to be received by the intellect, but embraced by the heart, and that a man in a gown and a pulpit has to combat common sense, not to yield to it—that it is to the fools and babes of grace, not to men who conduct their business according to arithmetical calculations, that it is given to imbibe the Heavenly directions about machinery which fall from inspired lips. We say nothing about what some may think Mr. Gaetz' political remarks; for, of course, so holy a man has no political leanings, and we are sure that if he had he would not air them in the pulpit. We are only concerned that:

"From Greenland's icy mountains
To India's coral strands"

he should carry his triumphs over Satan, as represented by that merely unsanctified intelligence which either theoretically or practically trusts itself, in opposition to the sacred utterances of an ambassador from Heaven to believe that when you have more of things than you can get rid of, the best remedy is not to augment the stock.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.—Following the evil custom of converting all matters to political purposes, a great deal of censure was, some time ago, pronounced against the Canadian Ministry because it had not remonstrated against the English bill of last session, which regulated the stowage of wheat on vessels. As it turned out, that Act would be fully complied with by all who complied with the requirements of our own Act. It is a pity that a subject of that kind and importance should be made a question of politics at all, since every Canadian Ministry would undoubtedly do its best to protect our shipping against undue burdens, and it may be hereafter found very necessary to protect against improper legislation. We are opposed to all avoidable Government interference with the management of private business, and in general we prefer to punish wrong-doers rather than to endeavour to keep them right by previous and vexatious meddling. But it is a poor remedy for the loss of a crew of seamen, even if you hang the party whose greed or neglect has led to their destruction. Besides, seamen are as a class very much like children in this—that you cannot rely upon them to protect themselves. To say nothing of other causes for this want of helpful capacity, the system of advance notes and crimping often sends them on board ship at the commencement of their voyages, so stupified with drink that they can form no just idea of the seaworthiness of their embarkation. Hence, if any occasion can be supposed to present itself for the interference of the State in the management of private business, it is that which concerns the business of sailing ships. We have no sympathy, therefore, with the outcry against Mr. Plimsoll and his proposed legislation, and though we should like to see that legislation duly restricted, we know so well what prejudice and habit will lead honourable and prudent men to tolerate, that we are by no means convinced of the shipowner's accuracy, when he declares that he will be ruined by laws intended to avoid accidents at sea. We have often seen this kind of opposition before to measures applicable to others than shipowners, which when they were at last adopted, were found to be most beneficial to those who had most decried them. In respect to the business of shipowning we have a remarkable historical proof that this sometimes happens. It is well known that laws against deck loads have always been violently opposed by shipowners; and when such a law had been sometime on the statute book, it was suddenly repealed in a manner which we may almost describe as furtive. It lasted, however, for ten years, and it has been abrogated long enough to compare two decennial periods. Well, from 1850 to 1859 inclusive, 3,774 ships sailed from Quebec, with timber cargoes, after the first of September. At that time deck loads were illegal, and the losses out of these 3,774 ships were 135. In the latter period deck loads were allowed, and out of only 3,068 ships which sailed from Quebec timber loaded after the first September, 445 were lost. It must be remembered, too, that during the latter period many firms refused to load on deck. These facts have been communicated to a Committee of Lloyds by two members of that body, and they show conclusively, not only the necessity of legal provisions for the protection of ships and seamen, but also the advantage which shipowners may really derive from the enforcement of a law made by the intervention of disinterested, but, as it is represented, impractical men, in opposition to the wishes of those who ought to be better skilled in the matter in hand, but who cannot divest themselves of the prejudice with which interest blinds them, often unconsciously to themselves.

CONSTITUTIONAL AXIOMS.—The Ottawa organ of the Conservatives, in an article headed "Ministers and Party Exigencies," in which it contends that neither Mr. Mackenzie nor Mr. Blake have redeemed the pledges which they made to the electorate, inclines to the belief that the "good old constitutional" axiom will prevail, that Ministers must "be held responsible for their own actions in so far as the formation of a "Government is concerned; in so far as "carrying out pledges is concerned; in "so far as keeping faith with the electorate is concerned." We are not aware that the Government are anxious to recede from the position in which the axiom it question places them, despite what some may say as to party exigency. They are, undoubtedly, responsible to the people, through their representatives in Parliament, and, of course, if their conduct is not satisfactory, it remains with the members, by their votes, to force them to resign office. In the article to which reference has been made, not only the Dominion, but the Ontario, Government has been attacked. The latter have been judged by their works, and upon two want of confidence motions received not only the votes of their ordinary supporters, but those of members usually opposed to them, who felt bound when exception was taken to particular acts of policy—whether the alleged sins were of omission or of commission—to give their support to the Government. There can be little doubt that Dr. Tupper will, during the ensuing session, follow the example of Mr. Macdougall, and make an onslaught upon the Dominion Government, and he ought, therefore, to consider the advisability of first taking up that question of increased taxation, of which he said there was no need, but which has been found to be essential, by those who regard only the state of the Treasury, and has been made a matter of policy upon economic and political reasons, by Dr. Tupper's special friends. The steel rails question might also, on account of the absence from the House of its recognized, anthor and chief expounder—form an excellent subject for the Doctor's lucubrations. It is true, perhaps, that the text of his discourse will not matter much, for there is a remarkable similarity between all his discourses, whether the subjects under review relate to finance, railway extension, or the judiciary. The same ideas are dovetailed in with remarkable ingenuity, and are made to do equal service with respect to the attacks on all branches of the Ministerial policy. Charges of chicanery, double dealing, and political dishonesty, have always been the burden of his cry, whether he was stumping Nova Scotia in opposition to Hon. Joseph Howe, afterwards his illustrious and honoured colleague, jousting with Mr. Mackenzie in Ontario, or delivering himself, of what he is pleased to call his sentiments, on the floor of the House at Ottawa. We think it possible that with the aid of some discussions of this kind, the Doctor may do for Mr. Mackenzie, what the Doctor's friend, Macdougall, has so ably succeeded in doing for Mr. Mowatt—increase the Ministerial majority.

THE VICE REGAL PARTY.—Yesterday the vice regal party spent the day about town. In the afternoon his Excellency, Col. Hamilton, Captain-Ward, A. D. C., and Mr. Hamilton, A. D. C., visited the Montreal Curling Rink, where they played from half-past two o'clock until five with Messrs. Hon. John Young, Sir A. T. Galt, Col. Dyde, and James Tyre, (skip.) The score of the Governor's Rink was five against twenty-two for Mr. Tyre's Rink.

THE LATE MR. DAVID TORRANCE.—In another column will be found resolutions, adopted by a special meeting of the Board of Trade, in regard to the decease of Mr. David Torrance. The East and West India merchants of Montreal also held a meeting yesterday, at which they resolved to close their respective places of business for two hours to-day, out of respect to his memory, and at the time of the funeral.

JUDICIAL.—Judge Dunkin, having been granted leave of absence till 1st September next, on account of ill health, it is understood that his duties till that time will be performed by Judge Chagnon of St. Johns, by arrangements made through the Chief Justice of the Court, according to the provisions of the law.

RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO AND UNION NAVIGATION COMPANIES.—We understand that the Directors of the Union Navigation Company have completed negotiations with the Richelieu Company for the steamboats "Athenian," and "Abyssinian."

WHAT NO ONE ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY.—In an article headed "No reaction yet," the London organ of the Hon. John Carling admits that the fall of Sir John Macdonald was the effect of "an act which no one attempts to justify." Yet he have had some of our Conservative friends coming out with articles on such subjects as "Sir John justified," and "the Pacific Scandal buried." Many of them, too, are predicting the speedy return to power of the men whom the House of Commons, had it been called to vote, would have declared to be unworthy of their confidence, and whom at the polls the electors themselves condemned. It is certainly singular that in presence of all the facts the papers of the party are so soon ready to welcome back the men who were so unanimously condemned as guilty of a high political crime and misdemeanour. Sir John Macdonald has the fashion of appealing to England for precedents, would the British nation, under the circumstances, be ready, at any rate so soon, to rehabilitate the offenders of 1872 and 1873? The question in reality to be solved is, whether a reaction has taken place of the kind so much spoken of, and then it will be time to ask the Conservatives, in whom they do really put their trust.

THE U.S. CENTENNIAL.—A Committee of the Boston Common Council have recommended that the seventeenth of March, being the anniversal of the day when the British troops left Boston, be celebrated by a public oration, the firing of salutes, and ringing of bells at sunrise, noon and sunset, salutes from the Navy Yard and the Harbour Forts, the decoration of the buildings along the route by which Washington entered the evacuated city, the designation and decoration of the location at which were erected the fortifications on Boston Neck, the marking of all other places of historic interest in a similar manner, the illumination of Bunker Hill Monument, Dorchester Heights and the principal public buildings of the city, and as general illumination of their dwellings by the citizens as they may be disposed to co-operate in making.

THE PULPIT AND POLITICS.—The *Morning Post's* Berlin special says the Penal Code Amendment, relative to pamphlets and pastorals, which was proposed by Government in order to prevent an evasion of the law prohibiting an abuse of the pulpit, has been rejected by a manœuvre of the Ultramontane members, who pressed the division when many of their opponents were absent. The amendment will be discussed again this week. Government insists upon its passing.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.—The Austrian, Russian and German Ambassadors have communicated Count Andrassy's note verbally to the Porte. The ambassadors of other powers at the same time declared that their Governments saw nothing in the Count's proposals contrary to the Treaty of Paris. The Porte promised to examine the scheme, and acquaint the Powers with its decision.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:—

As there seems to be considerable diversity of opinion, even among those who ought to be the best informed, as to how far the present condition of the Trade and Industry of the country is attributable to importations of American goods; perhaps, you will give me space to say that there is one branch of Canadian Industry, of which I have some personal knowledge, where there is, unfortunately, no room for two opinions; I refer to our cotton manufacture.

In the year of 1875, we manufactured in the Dominion, cotton goods, to an amount which may be safely stated as not exceeding $1,250,000; our imports from the United States for the same period cannot be ascertained until the Customs returns are made up, but, assuming them to have been no greater in amount than in the year previous, say $900,000, surely no one, reflecting on these figures, will seriously contend that an import of even that amount of goods, and almost identical in character with our own production, could possibly take place without the market price of our whole domestic product being reduced to the same level.

It is a fact, that may be verified by any one, that unbleached cotton goods have been bought, and can to-day be bought, in the United States, at a price which enables them to be laid down in Montreal, duty, freight, and other charges, paid, at an average cost of about 27½c., gold, per pound of cloth.

The Canadian manufacturer, who is at no disadvantage, as regards the raw material, and surely ought not to be at any, as regards the cost of labour, cannot produce the same goods under a *cost* to him, of about 30c. per pound of cloth, without counting any profit, or interest on capital.

The effect, then, of the imports of cotton goods from the United States is, that the Canadian manufacturer is compelled to sell his goods for less price than they can be produced, and the result of that, if continued much longer, must be the ruin and extermination of the industry; how far that is a matter to be regretted, seems oddly enough to be, in some quarters, a moot question, and one which I shall not presume to determine, though I must say that I think this Canada of ours, of which we are all so proud, denuded of her industries in iron, wool, cotton and leather, would occupy but a very humble position among the nations.

I do not wish to occupy your space with any remarks on any of the other branches of manufacture, and will only add regarding them, that while I do not pretend to say that the stagnation from which they are suffering is *caused* by the competition of American imports, I am convinced such importations either directly or indirectly aggravate the depressed condition of every trade and industry in the country.

Here I must admit that it is much easier to describe our condition, than it is to point out a remedy.

No legislation can restore prosperity to our paralyzed sawn lumber business, the long-continued depression in which must, I suspect, be credited with the origin of most of our troubles.

The wisestand best legislation cannot do much beyond adopting such measures as may, to some extent, ameliorate our conditions, and prevent our being swamped and swept out of existence by an abnormal and unfair competition. My own opinion is that our prosperity as a nation will never be what it ought to be, until we have free commercial intercourse with our neighbours, and this, though not directly within the power of our legislation to bring about, may be helped by the adoption of a fiscal system that will practically exclude the manufacturers of the United States from the privilege of supplying this country with the class of goods we are striving to make for ourselves, until they extend to us the like advantage as regards their own market.

In no other way that I can see will they ever be induced to consider the question of Free Trade with us.

Yours, &c.
GEO. STEPHEN.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S SPEECH.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—I beg to request a place in the HERALD for a few observations regarding the speech of the Hon. Mr. Huntington, delivered on the 20th ult. at the Argenteuil election, and the evening which it has taken me to have carefully read over that address, and I have failed to discover in it, in presence of the facts involved, anything calculated to give umbrage to any well informed gentleman of Catholic faith, much less of the clergy, and the vicious manipulation of extraneous matter in politics, by those who echo them,—then, I can understand that the Honourable Mr. Huntington was not only rightly but also deservedly of the grateful thanks of every clear-sighted and clear-headed Catholic in the country, for the unequivocal stand which he took, and which the time and the occasion properly called forth.

There is no use in trying to disguise the facts of the case—facts which every intelligent and candid Catholic admits in private, whenever the subject is on the *tapis*, for we, the laity, are not always priced when we see the sacred character of our priesthood lowered to the *arena* of political strife. Besides, we have claims on them which they have no right to disregard. We have a right to claim their *loyalty* in matters *political* and *temporal*, and to their missionary labours—as priests—but *only as priests* in the exercise of their spiritual functions. They are consecrated to the Altar for our good, and since we regard them with, to some extent, jealous care, and, therefore, when they descend to the level of temporal affairs, which *legitimately* pertain to us, and to us only, our feelings as Catholics are offended and our sense of justice shocked.

But, I may be asked for proof of clerical unfairness in elections. To this I can reply by the production of abundant and irrefragable evidence. Suffice it now to give two instances or two. At an election held at St. Julien, not very long since, the parish priest not only preached *ex parte* politics from the pulpit of his church, but also mixed in with the crowd on the day of election, and proved himself one of the most active partizans of his party in *hustling* his opponents "to the wall." On the eve, too, of the recent election in the County of Chambly, Rev. Mr. Lussier, Vicaire of Boucherville, spoke against the Reform candidate from the pulpit, and then said:—"If members of the congregation were dying they came to the priest, and not to political agitators, in order to save their souls,"—how logical!—"and as to good legislation, they would not get it by voting contrary to *the directions of their spiritual advisers!*"—"if the electors would come to him in the morning, *he would tell them who to vote for.*"

Now, Sir, I challenge any intelligent fair-minded Catholic—lay or clerical—in the Dominion to justify such conduct as I have exhibited above. No, they could not, for, apart from the mercenary tutilage, and the insult which it implies, it exposes of the peoples' ignorance, right-minded Catholics could never tolerate such a brazen outrage on the undeniable rights and freedom of the people, without ignoring the purity of Catholic dogma. Well, it is just for combating those culpable innovations—which no true Catholic dare admit—that the Hon. Mr. Huntington is censured by our *so dicant* Catholics *par excellence*.

The Catholics of this Province, and the Dominion at large, have nothing to fear from the man who has ever proved their friend—the friend of even-handed justice, and consequently the friend of good government for all, irrespective of creed or origin. Mr. Huntington can well afford to despise, as he has been enabled to do before, the impotent rage of mercenary *fish-wives* of the press.

Now, a word about the critics. The *Nouveau Monde*, whose political sophistry is interlarded with mendacious clap-trap, is not contemptible with the speech of Mr. Huntington, but, running aside on a tangent, accuses *three-fourths* of the Liberals with being favourable to *the rupture of the colonial tie*. How apposite to the matter at issue! And adds: "As French Canadians are in accord with the English population, with the exception of Messrs. Holton, Huntington, and their little group." Yes. "Their little group," who elected the three city members to represent the Metropolis of the Dominion in the Federal Parliament! But, in reference to the *Freeman*, of St. John, N.B., whose status is far above, and very different to that of the journal just referred to, I cannot do better than cite from that excellent journal, the *National*; it says of the *Freeman*: "Like a number of the journalists of the Province, the *Freeman*, of St. Anglin probably ignores the position which the politico-religious strife, commenced several years ago by ambitious people and timorous souls, who have taken in the two last Federal elections in the Province of Quebec. In New Brunswick the ideas of the *Freeman* would be just; but in Quebec they are far from being so."

"Our distinguished *confrere* surveys the position of the Reform Party in the Province of Québec from the point of view simply of the other Provinces of the Confederation. This attitude would cost him here the censure and excommunication of the clergy, which, under the cloak of Ultramontanism, hides the cupidity and perverse designs of a little organization." The *National* might have reminded Mr. Anglin, too, of how he himself was howled down in the House of Commons, by the savage and brutal bellowing of the majority, that was made up by the undue influence of the Lower Canadian Clergy, and of the *understrappers* in the pilfered habiliments of religion, who co-operated with, and afterwards betrayed them.

Now, of the *Irish Canadian*, which has "put in its oar," I think very needlessly, the same may be said which was said of the Frenchman by the *National*, his stand-point and inexperience of the *minutiæ* of politics here being such as to disqualify him for a due appreciation of our exact position. But what I find particularly unfair on the part of the *Canadian* is the clumsy attempt to identify the Honourable Mr. Mackenzie with the speech of Hon. Mr. Huntington. This is "hitting under the belt." The Premier can speak for himself—was never afraid to speak openly and boldly when the subject justified the utterance.

If Mr. Huntington is responsible for any indiscretion he is not the man to shrink the onus, or shift it on to the shoulders of another. He who braved, almost single-handed and alone, the blatant insanity of the vilest majority that ever disgraced the House of Commons is still the man he was then, as brave, unhaunted and fearless as ever. He has scarred a "nigger" and stronger crowd than the motley group that now assail him, and can most assuredly afford to treat the latter with becoming indifference.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your most obt. servt.,
AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

St. Vincent de Paul, Jan. 1876.

OKA AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—You published in some of your late numbers extracts from a pamphlet in part written by myself, concerning the difficulties at Oka, between the Seminary and the Indians there. Having signed the pamphlet, I assumed, and assume, all the responsibility of it, especially that part which relates *to the proceedings before the Court*. Seeing that Mr. McLaren has published an *affidavit* in your columns, as well as in the columns of other papers, contradicting certain statements as to the duties members of the Bar owe one another reciprocally, I hope that, with your ordinary urbanity, you will also publish *the affidavit* of M. Mathieu, Esquire, one of the advocates of the Seminary, which deals fully with Mr. McLaren's statements. Mr. Mathieu's statement is made in conformity with the statute especially relating to such affirmations, making him subject to perjury for false statements, which should, in consequence of that fact alone, bear more weight than Mr. McLaren's affidavit, made *illegally*, (unless in a proceeding before the Court.)

By Mr. Mathieu's affirmation, my report contained in the pamphlet referred to, is entirely confirmed, with the exception of a clerical error of date—the eleventh in place of the fifth of July—which latter date appears from the date of the receipt given by Mr. McLaren for his costs, to have been the day Mr. McLaren was in St. Scholastique, in place of the eleventh.

The fact of attaching so much importance to a clerical error, shows the weak grounds of Mr. McLaren's defence, when he has to contradict so strongly his being there on *the eleventh*, when he was actually there on the fifth. That Mr. Berthelot not remembering the name of the messenger who carried his letters to the post office for Mr. McLaren, containing copies of *demand of plea and inscription*, should be of such importance as Mr. McLaren pretends, I cannot understand, especially as Mr. Berthelot certifies the fact that he did so.

Again, when Mr. McLaren asserts that Mr. Berthelot's letter, containing demand of plea, must have gone to the dead letter office, because it was not stamped, he apparently forgets that letter was sent in September, when it was not necessary to prepay letters—that regulation only coming into force from October 1st, which Mr. Berthelot besides being an act of *mere courtesy* not a legal requisite. Had, under any possibility, these letters gone to the dead letter office, they would have been returned to Mr. Berthelot, and not to me. The letters sent by Mr. Mathieu, were, however, prepaid as is the invariable practice in our office, yet both these were before the first of October last.

It has astonished me to receive such treatment at the hands of Mr. McLaren, after having extended to him such courtesies as I did even in the first case, wherein I allowed him to plead after he was duly foreclosed and the case was actually inscribed for proof and hearing, and this *gratis* although had the Court allowed it upon a special application, I would have been entitled to $ sufficiently remunatory fee. Even in the last case I waited until the very last moment to lay my clients rights before the Tribunal, anxious as they were to have a question that had dragged for some years, terminated. Mr. McLaren knew the Court held its session in October, yet he did not appear. With these few remarks, I hope the public will easily see where the professional fault, if any, lies. As to illiberality on my part, the Mathieu's and Mr. Berthelot's statements, clear me out in saying that I pushed it to the verge for Mr. McLaren.

W. DEVOST.

I, F. X. Mathieu solemnly declare that about the 21st June last, J. McLaren transmitted through the Post to Messrs. Prevost & Mathieu, plaintiffs' attorneys in case No. 374, MM. the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, praying against Louis Kanenhiate and others, an appearance for the defendants, asking them to file the same in the Prothonotary's office for him, stating in a letter accompanying said appearance that he intended to and would plead some time in the coming month (July)—(this letter I cannot put my hand upon)—when he (McLaren) would be up about the contestation of the election of the county of Argenteuil. This appearance was filed for him.

That about the fifth July last I met Mr. McLaren at St. Scholastique, where the case was pending, and informed him that in a previous case the Summary had had the effect of delaying and elongating proceedings, and that I would not consent to any such course in the present case. He then said:—"If members of the congregation were dying they came to the priest, and not to political agitators, in order to save their souls,"—how logical!—"and as to good legislation, they would not get it by voting contrary to *the directions of their spiritual advisers!*"—"if the electors would come to him in the morning, *he would tell them who to vote for.*"

That when I wrote to Mr. McLaren I paid the postage of my letters. That it is the custom of the Prothonotary, J. B. Berthelot, to send to the attorneys not living in St. Scholastique copies of the papers served upon him at his office in cases when they are interested. That no *dead letters* containing any papers in this cause were ever returned to our office, either to Prevost and Mathieu, or to any one of us individually.

I make this declaration solemnly, conscientiously believing it, and in virtue of the Act passed the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled Act for the Suppression of Voluntary Oaths outside of Judicial proceedings.

F. X. MATHIEU.

St. Scholastique, 29th Jan., 1876

INSPECTION OF FISH AND FISH OILS.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—On looking over the HERALD of 26th inst., I observe a letter signed "Fish Inspector," commenting on a resolution of mine at a meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade in Ottawa, in which he says I *smuggled* through that Board now, Mr. Editor, I deny this imputation in toto, but perhaps "Fish Inspector" has such a practical knowledge of the word that he employs it in a sense in which he is not borne out by facts. Why, sir, he might with as much truth say I am a silent partner in a whiskey agency, and an adept in the art of smuggling.

I am not in the habit of writing for the press, but "Fish Inspector's" letter is such a tissue of misrepresentations that I feel called upon to contradict them, as I once had to do a former occasion. Allow me here to give the resolution in full, as proposed by me to the Board:—"That in the opinion of this Board the same extension should be accorded to all fish and fish oils imported from Newfoundland to the Dominion, under the existing inspection laws, as is extended to herrings coming from the same place, and that the Executive Council of this Board are instructed to communicate with the Government to this end." Now, "Fish Inspector" will see that the substitution of the word *extension* for *inspection* will make a vast difference in the reading and meaning of the resolution, and more—that it does not ask to set aside the existing inspection law, but simply to extend the clause to other fish and fish oils, as is now extended to herring coming from the same place; but the truth is, Mr. Editor, "Fish Inspector's" interest is so much involved in the matter that he cares little for the general good of the trade so long as his own fees are secured. I must give "Fish Inspector" great credit for the pains he seems to have taken to ascertain from Newfoundland Captains if such a thing as inspection existed at Labrador, and the way he interpreted the *looks* of those to whom he put the question; but I can assure you those very men whom he interrogated are discerning men, and often gave me both *looks* and replies which *I* might interpret as meaning nothing less than "Fish Inspector" is very *green* in expecting any other reply than that which they gave him. Fish Inspector says that "among 75,000 barrels herrings, which came to this market from Labrador last fall, he never saw a barrel marked No. 2 or 3." Now, Sir, if he or any person will call at my office, I will show them Bills Lading, on which he can see that his assertion is not true. It must also be borne in mind that Fish Inspector gets two cents a package for merely marking the word "Newfoundland" on the head of each, and this is done by a boy, who for aught *I* know, could not tell No. 1 from No. 2 or 3.

For the information of the public, I would say that the Newfoundland Inspection Act was framed to comply with ours, and the Inspectors appointed and sworn before Magistrates, giving heavy bonds for the due performance of their duty—indeed, so strict is the law on this, that they are liable to a heavy fine for neglect of duty; and I am glad to say that since the passage of this Act there has been a great improvement in the cure, so much so, as to give almost general satisfaction, not only here, but in all other foreign markets; and moreover, the merchants and Government of Newfoundland are doing all in their power to improve the cure still more. Fish Inspector refers to one cargo of herrings sold by auction here last fall, and tries to make capital of the bad result, but I would ask him whether the whole, or only a part of the cargo was sold—and those were deteriorated by loss of pickle on the passage, owing to bad storage, and this, Sir, was the reason they were sold at auction, and then on *their merits*, and was the only lot sold by auction during the season.

Fish Inspector also quotes the number of 1,267 packages of salmon, sent to this market last year and all marked No. 1, Newfoundland inspection. Now, sir, this is simply an untruth, which I can easily refute by referring to Bills Lading in our possession for the greater part of this number, whereon several were shipped as No. 1, 2, 3 and small, as to rusty salmon, the best ever cured or shipped are liable to become so in a very short time from loss of pickle, as Fish Inspector well knows.

It appears to me Fish Inspector takes a very narrow view of a wide subject when he asks why I did not consider others before submitting my resolution to the Board; but, Mr. Editor, it appears to me that a country importing about 400,000 brls. flour annually, besides pork and butter, a large portion of which is exported from here, and when Confederation takes place will take her supplies from us more freely, as is now the case in the other Maritime Provinces since *their* annexation—I maintain, sir, a customer like Newfoundland deserves to be met in a liberal spirit and not to be crippled by petty impositions when no other purpose would be served beyond that of Fish Inspector.

Fish Inspector keeps wisely silent on the subject of oil inspection, and does not inform the public that *his* inspection is so defective that the trade will not buy on it, while they are quite willing to buy on the Newfoundland inspection. I have been told that Fish Inspector is making capital of the misrepresentation contained in his letter, and is getting up a petition against the extension clause to the Newfoundland Act, and this, sir, if carried out according to his expectations, will be a death blow to our trade with Newfoundland, as I have not a doubt that Newfoundland merchants will, in case of such an event, sent their produce to the United States and other markets where they will be more liberally treated. But, sir, I am persuaded that our Government will do all in its power to extend our trade by acts of farseeing liberality and reciprocity and not by acts of subserviency to private or personal interests. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, allow me to say that my whole motive in presenting my resolutions to the Board was to effect, as far as I could, the greatest good for the great number, and craving pardon for trespassing so much on your valuable space.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
JAMES LORD.

Montreal, January 28, 1876.

Electoral.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

TO ALDERMAN TAYLOR, MONTREAL:

SIR,—The undersigned, Electors of St. Lawrence Ward, having observed the faithful and impartial manner in which you have discharged the duties of Alderman for this Ward, respectfully request that you will permit yourself to be again placed in nomination as our representative in the Council, and in the event of your consenting thereto, we hereby pledge you our votes and influence to secure your return.

Geo. B. Burland,	Wm. Kennedy,
John Molson,	John Houghton,
Hon. John Young,	John Orton,
C. D. Proctor,	W. S. Walker,
Wm. Notman,	Alderman McLaren,
Alderman Mullin,	P. Wolferstan Thomas
Hon. Henry Starnes,	John Purslow,
Robert Miller,	J. H. Mooney,
Joseph Barsalou,	E. Chanteloup,
J. Valentine,	W. D. Lighthall,
B. McNally,	Robert Wood,
Robert Warren,	B. Devlin,
M. P. Egan,	F. Filiatrault,
P. Beauchamp,	J. Crevier,
C. Filiatrault,	W. A. Hall,
J. B. Gilipeau,	G. Chapleau,
J. Corsitine,	Thos. W. Ritchie,
Edmond Barnard,	Thos. Mussen,
R. S. Latham,	Andrew Young,
Alex. Ross,	James Leslie,
Stewart Munn,	James Mattison, jr.,
James Mattison, sen.,	James H. Pollock,
J. Hamdon Fields,	Daniel Kearns,
T. A. Fysehl,	F. Huston,
G. Ward,	E. R. Benjamin,
Robert Nicholson,	Chas. G. Hill,
M. Babcock,	Owen Smith,
Thos. Buchanan,	Martin Feron,
John Brown,	O. G. Orville,
John Drugan,	Geo. Weldon,
Charles Dobbin,	Timothy Scanlan,
John Smith,	John Grove,
Mathew Feley,	Patrick Jones,
John Burns,	George Latham,
P. McCabe,	B. Holman,
J. W. Wooding,	F. Gerlon,
Alex. McGibbon,	C. J. Brydges,
O. J. Devlin,	E. Mercier,
E. P. Whalen,	S. Phillips,
John Whalen,	C. O'Brien,
John O. Brown,	J. Pigeon,
Peter Wand,	John Slade,
Amos Gowan,	H. B. Gray,
Thos. Forde,	P. Desjardins,
John Moran,	A. P. Dunlop,
E. H. Kolbmeyer, M.D.	A. R. Fraser,
James Mauny,	John Maloney,
James Martin,	D. Fraser,
M. Maloney,	H. Belfoun,
H. B. Lefebvre,	J. G. Sadlier,
John McNeice,	George Chapman,
Wm. Skinner,	H. E. Tucker,
E. Stewart,	Wm. Patterson,
Joseph Fleet,	Thos. Graham,
Charles Bruce,	Geo. R. Lockey,
T. Conniey,	H. Blumenthal,
J. D. L. Ambrosse,	M. Blumenthal,

CANADIAN.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC.

LEVIS AND KENNEBEC RAILWAY—FASHIONABLE WEDDING—THE BANQUE NATIONALE DEFRAUDER—STADACONA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Rumour has it here that at Baie St. Paul a pig was killed and roasted in honour of Mr. Langevin's election, and that the Cure of the parish officiated, and made a speech over the celebration.

Two old offenders, named Thibault and Gray, have been arrested for highway robbery. They had been on a spree with a tavern keeper of Point Levi, and robbed him of several dollars, while accompanying him to St. Roch at an early hour in the morning.

Judge Dorion to-day gave judgment in the case of Benson, Bennett & Co., declaring Knight & Co., to all interests and purposes, general partners of the former firm; the decision has been appealed from.

The Levis and Kennebec Railway Co. held their annual general meeting at Levis to-day; the old Board of Directors were all re-elected; Dr. Blanchard tendered his resignation as President.

Fashionable circles are on the *qui vive* for a wedding in high life, which takes place at the Basilica to-morrow morning. The contracting parties are Dr. De St. Georges, M. P. for Port Neuf, and Miss Thibaudeau, daughter of Hon. J. Thibaudeau. Rev. Mr. Saxe will perform the ceremony.

The Quebec Skating Rink have to-day issued their invitations for a fancy dress ball, which takes place at the rink on the 29th inst.

Mathieu, one of the young men recently convicted of robbing the Banque Nationale, has been detained here on another charge of changing a promissory note from one hundred to nine hundred dollars.

At the annual meeting of the Stadacona Insurance Company held to-day, the following gentlemen were re-elected directors for the ensuing year: J. B. Renaud, President; Hon. J. Sharples, Vice-President; and Hon. E. Chinic, John Ross, J. G. Ross, A. Lemoine, C. Tetu, J. Lane, and P. B. Casgrain, M. P.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO.

THE LICENSE QUESTION—EN ROUTE FOR OTTAWA—CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

A communication, signed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Licensed Victuallers, has been addressed to Hon. Adam Crooks in reference to his license bill. It urges, among other objections to the present legislation being carried into effect, that the time chosen is inopportune, and will tend still further to the disarrangement of trade; that from the curtailment of licenses a loss of eighteen hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate will be caused to proprietors of taverns and their creditors, to Governments and municipalities and to landlords; that statistics published in England show that the fewer the licenses the more drunkards and the more illicit traffic; that provision is not made for the punishment of buyer as well as seller of liquor during prohibited hours, and that if the bill now in force be rigidly carried out, it will be found sufficient for all practical purposes.

The new Worthington engine for the water works has arrived and will be in working order in six weeks. It has a pumping capacity of ten million gallons per twenty-four hours.

Dr. Schultz, M.P., of Manitoba, arrived in town to-day, *en route* for Ottawa.

Belford Bros. have secured the Canadian copyright of the late Lord Lytton's unpublished novel "Pausanias, the Spartan," edited by his son, the new Viceroy of India, and will publish it shortly.

HAMILTON.

MATCH-MAKING COMPANY—McCONNELL, THE MURDERER, SENTENCED—CANADA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

A joint stock company for the manufacture of matches has been formed, with a large capital; the works are to be situated at Waterdown station, G. W.R., and two hundred hands will be employed.

This morning Mr. Killey, of the Mona Iron Works, while putting up a hydraulic hoist at Messrs. McInnes & Co's warehouse, was caught between the rope and driving pulley and sustained severe, though not serious injuries.

The trial of McConnell was resumed at ten o'clock this morning. The Court House was besieged by scores of people claiming admittance; the Sheriff's orders, however, were strictly carried out and the rabble refused admittance. In defence Mr. Crerar called on a large number of witnesses, and among them was Dr. Workman, late resident physician of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum. The evidence closed about four o'clock, when Mr. Crerar, in a speech of over an hour's duration, addressed the jury in behalf of prisoner. He was followed by Mr. Sinclair, Crown Counsel, in a masterly but not vindictive reply. The Judge, in a feeling manner, reviewed the evidence very impartially, and leaned on the side of mercy. The jury retired at half-past six and returned into Court a few minutes before eight with a verdict of guilty of murder. His Lordship then passed sentence in the usual form. Prisoner is to be executed on the fourteenth of March.

This afternoon the annual meeting of the Hamilton Horticultural Society took place at the Robson House; Mr. Roach, Mayor, was elected President, ex-Ald. Lee First Vice-President, and Abraham Taylor Second Vice-President, Robert Evans, Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Weston, Secretary.

This morning the annual meeting of the Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held in their building. It was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in this city, over 360 being present, one half of whom could not enter the building. The following officers were elected; Messrs. John Curry, President, B. E. Charlton, Vice-President, and Messrs. Wm. Hoover, J. Jardine, J. Nottle, J. Stevenson, E. S. Whipple, K. Fitzpatrick, and J. Marden, Directors.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

HALIFAX.

HARD TIMES IN TRURO—NEW FISHERY COMPANY.

Truro seems to be feeling the hard times now, and several leading merchants are in financial difficulties.

The election in Ward one, to-day, for alderman, resulted in the return of Mr. Samuel M. Brookfield, by a majority of a hundred and thirty.

Three associations have been formed here to agitate for extension of the franchise.

The prospectus of a Joint Stock Company, to be called the Nova Scotia Fishing Company, has been issued, the object of it being to carry on an extensive fishing business from Halifax, similar to that engaged in at Gloucester. The capital will be half a million dollars, and the project is favourably looked upon by the mercantile community, Halifax, from its position, being considered well adapted for the fitting out of vessels to prosecute the fisheries.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ELECTION TO THE ASSEMBLY—SHIPMENTS OF DEALS.

W. J. Ryan is elected to the Assembly from Gloucester. The vote was, Ryan, 950; Turgeon, 885; Paulin, 157.

The town of Portland will ask Legislative amendments of the Act of Incorporation, among others to have a Mayor instead of Chairman of Council.

Shipments of deals from St. John, in Jany, 1,900,000 feet, against 5,900,000 in Jany, 1875.

PATENTS.

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE TO CITIZENS OF CANADA FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29TH, 1876. FURNISHED THE HERALD BY J. McC. PERKINS & CO., COUNCILLORS-AT-LAW IN PATENT CASES AND SOLICITORS FOR PATENTS, 513 SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

172,044.—Machines for casting metals. Joseph B. McCune, Hamilton. Half his right to R. M. Wanzer, same place.

171,952.—Labelling-machines. Chas. I. Pittman, Annapolis, Nova Scotia, assignor to Jonathan Bigelow, Boston, Mass., and W. L. Lowell, Halifax, Nova Scotia. [Filed Dec. 3, 1875.]

17,193.—Potato-Diggers. P. M. Bawtinhimer, Woodstock. [Filed November 8, 1873.]

EUROPEAN.

LONDON.

FRENCH MISSION TO EGYPT—THE RUSSIANS IN THE EAST—ROYALIST SUCCESSES IN SPAIN—CARLISM DOOMED—M. BUFFET AND THE FRENCH CABINET.

The weekly *World* says that Professor John Tyndall will shortly marry the daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton.

The *Times'* Berlin special contains the following: The St. Petersburg *Mir* (newspaper) says that the Russian authorities in Turkistan, finding their forty thousand men insufficient to suppress the rebellion, have asked for an immediate despatch of five thousand reinforcements to Tashkend. According to latest advices from Khokand, the insurgents have been joined at Kashgar by soldiers calling themselves deserters from Yakoob Beg's army, while the Ameer of Bokhara has gone to Sharisbhk, where he is collecting troops. His presence there has excited an armed rebellion in the neighbouring Russian territory of Zarofshan.

The *Times* this morning publishes a letter from San Sebastian, from which are gleaned the following details and results of some of the engagements between the Royalists and Carlists in Northern Spain. The movement by the Royalists towards Vera on the 25th January was only a feint to cover a real attack on Guetaria. Guetaria is the only point the Carlists have held on the Cantabrian coast west of San Sebastian since the commencement of the war. Gen. Moriones returning to San Sebastian embarked two battalions of troops, which landed at Guetaria before daylight on the 26th; these immediately attacked and captured the height of Gartemendi, which commands the town of Guetaria; the Carlists fled almost without firing a shot. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of this movement; it completely altars the condition of the Guipuzcoan campaign and renders necessary the abandonment of the Carlist positions from which they bombarded San Sebastian, and opens an easy route, whereby General Moriones may advance into Biscay, threatening Durango and other Carlist centres, to a junction with Gen. Lemas forces, now advancing from the direction of Bilboa. Thus, Genl. Morione's movements have commenced most favourably and should subsequent operations be crowned with equal success, Carlism will soon have received its death wound in the Western Provinces.

The mission of M. Outray to Egypt for the purpose of fostering French influence is regarded as a failure. The *Times'* Cairo letter says that M. Outray interfered between the Khehive and the English and French capitalists who are competing in negotiating for further advances to Egypt. The Khedive inclines to the English, but wishes to conduct the operations on a purely commercial basis, and select the party offering the best terms. This displeased Outray, and there has been a consequent disagreement.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: Beyond doubt, Minister Buffet will retire from the Cabinet notwithstanding the assertions of a semi-official journal to the contrary. I am almost certain he will resign before the new Chamber meets. He will, however, retain office during the elections, because his resignation would imperil his own election to the Chamber of Deputies from Mirecourt, and also because he is reluctant to leave a successor the responsibility of the elections.

BRIGHTON.

CARGO OF PETROLEUM SAVED.

The vessel "Doctor Falk," from New York for Bremen, with petroleum, which recently went ashore at Rottingdean, near this place, is being broken. The cargo of 5,000 casks of petroleum has been safely landed and conveyed to New Haven for reshipment to Bremen.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON.

PROBABILITIES

For the South Atlantic States rapidly rising barometer, brisk and high north-westerly winds, decidedly colder and clear or clearing weather.

FIRES.

HAMILTON, FEB. 1st.—A fire broke out here this morning about two o'clock in the grain warehouse, known as Myles' warehouse. The entire building was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insured for $5,000; cause, incendiary.

NEWMARKET, FEB. 1st.—The nut and bolt manufactory of Lafayette Hall, was totally burned this morning. It was running to its utmost capacity to fill a recent contract. Loss, $35,000.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Toronto, Feb. 1st.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 11 a.m.

After routine several private bills passed their third reading.

The resolutions respecting payment of witnesses for the Crown passed through committee and were referred to the committee on the bill respecting the same matter.

The following bills passed through committee; respecting certain administrative matters therein referred to; relating to the municipality of Shuniah and the tax imposed on lands in the district of Algoma.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

SECOND SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 7.30. The following bills passed through committee: Respecting the municipality of Shuniah in the District of Algoma; to provide for the payment of witnesses for the Crown.

The House then went into committee on supply, and the following items passed: Lieut.-Governor's office, $1,544.43; Registrar-General's department, $500; Court of Queen's Bench, $7,300; criminal justice, $23,000; education, $8,970; public institution maintenance, $60,714.23; Agricultural and Arts Associations, $12,000; Ontario Society of Arts, $1,000.

The House then adjourned at 12:10.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S LETTER.

HOW TO APPLY IT.

From La Minerve.

His Highness (the Archbishop) informs the first Minister that priests have been forbidden to transform the pulpit into a platform upon which to make political harangues for or against any one during the elections. The Liberal papers are making considerable fuss about this letter. *Le Bien Public* commenced yesterday before publishing the document. It seems to us that these cries of triumph are badly founded, and that they change the significance of the letter, so far as we are concerned. The position of the Catholics of Ontario is not the same as ours; placed between two Protestant parties, they ought to be on their guard and watch themselves. They ought to try and steer clear of all cause of hostility and irritation. In our Province the clergy find themselves face to face with the Liberalism represented by Messrs. Laflamme, Doutre, and Geoffrion. These men attack the Church, and profess doctrines condemned by Rome, and it is averred that if they became strong enough, they would continue what they have so well begun in the Guibord affair, in order to arrive at the enslavement of the Church. Is it not the duty of Catholics to combat such men and those who sustain them? Mgr. Lynch, moreover, made Mr. Mackenzie understand that if the Liberal party renewed its hostilities against the Church it would force the clergy to interfere in the contest. "I should observe," said His Highness, "that when in a free country there are dragged into politics sacred and religious rights, then the Catholics are forced to follow it to the polls and fight for their rights, as in the matter of education. * * When the Catholics of Lower Canada accorded the right of having separate schools to the Protestant minority, the Catholic minority of Upper Canada claimed the same rights and were obliged to contend for these rights at the elections; it is in this way that religious questions are pushed beyond their domain." Addressed to Mr. Mackenzie, these phrases have their signification, for it cannot be forgotten that Mr. Mackenzie was one of the most determined adversaries of the rights which the Catholics of Ontario have had to demand at the polls and which they have only obtained, thanks to the alliance of the Conservatives of Ontario and Quebec. After having made these observations, we can censure the unworthy conduct of *Le Bien Public,* which without publishing, as it should have done, the sense of this letter, in order to put Mgr. Lynch in antagonism to the Bishops of this Province, loudly cries, "Here is the voice of truth," as if the letters of our Bishops were not—but let us leave to it the responsibility of its impertinences, which make delicacies out of its preachers, and its friends the eaters of well known priests.

TWO RELIGIONS.

From Le Bien Public.

La Minerve and *Le Nouveau Monde* agree in saying that the principles announced by Mgr. Lynch in his letter, only apply to the clergy of the Province of Ontario. It appears that there are two religions, one for Upper and another for Lower Canada—two religions, whose principles and teachings are different. Thus, when Mgr Lynch says that the priest ruins the influence of which he has so much need in order to do good when he converts the pulpit and the altar into a platform for political harangues, and menaces with spiritual penalties those who vote for one party or for the other, when he says above all that a Catholic ought to be free to vote for a Liberal or for a Conservative, it is true in the Province of Toronto, but not in that of Quebec. The religion of Mr. Desjardins, of Mr. Tarte, and of Mr. Dansereau, is more strict, more holy than that of Mgr. Lynch, since it is more Catholic even than that of the Pope. Here as the Reform party is necessarily composed of bad Catholics since it wishes to prevent the Tories from again attaining power to pillage the country, it must be crushed, and the priests have not the need to restrain themselves. It is even their absolute duty to convert the pulpit into a political platform, to ruin the influence of which they have so much need in order to fulfil their mission, to trouble consciences and destroy electoral liberty. To punish Mr. Doutre who is not in political life, and to destroy two or three men to whom are attributed designs which they could not carry out, even if they wished, they proscribe an entire party, and wish to upset, in the name of religion, a government which the priests and bishops accept in other provinces, because they doubtless consider that it is absurd to condemn a government and a party for the individual opinions of some of its members. It would, perhaps, be opportune to at once show that Mr. Doutre, not being in political life, and no longer in any way occupying himself with it, a man must be a liar or a fool to attribute to a party the responsibility of his opinions; that Mr. Geoffrion has never said or done anything against the Church, and that if Mr. Laflamme sinned when in a celebrated case he sustained the doctrines of the Gallicans, he has done no worse than the Lafontaines, the Morins and the Cartiers, whom the Conservative party almost venerate as saints. It may be that Mr. Laflamme expressed opinions which, personally, we should not be ready to approve, but if one must censure all advocates, judges, and public men, dead or living, who have expressed Gallican opinions there would be scarcely one man of mark who would escape such censure. But, let us admit, for the sake of discussion, that the Reform party includes three, four, ten, men if you wish, who hold religious opinions which may be open to condemnation, must one immediately leave such a party under pain of damnation? If *Le Nouveau Monde* and the scrupulous *Minerve* reply that one must, then we tell them that they share the Free Masonry and Orange opinions of their chiefs, the Whites, the Macdonalds the Bowells, the Beattys, &c., that they are of the opinion like Mr. Masson, of Terrebonne, that the influence of the clergy in elections is undue and that the *Mail* and the *Leader* the two principal organs of the Tory party express their sentiments when they declare war to the Catholics; since they continue to belong to the same party and to work for its triumph. Then reply to this. Do you set forth as a principle that it is not permissible to belong to a party which contains men of whose individuals they do not approve? We await what *Le Nouveau Monde* and *La Minerve* have to reply to this question before continuing the discussion.

WORM'S EXTRADITION CASE.

MR. KERR WANTS THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT.

MR. CARTER REFERS HIM TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

During the noon adjournment of the Court of Appeals, Judge Ramsay sat in Chambers on the Extradition case.

The prisoner Worms was present, and seemed greatly excited, as well as Newman, the complainant, who appears greatly chopfallen.

Mr. Kerr again represented the United States Government, and Messrs. Carter, Q.C., and F. X. Archambault the prisoner.

Q—I see the letter is signed "Captain." How do you recognize this with Worms? A—He titled himself Captain Worms, and is so known. I also recognize the handwriting.

Q—Where did you see Worms the next after posting and registering the letter; you say you registered the letter? A—Yes, sir.

Q—When you registered that letter, did you receive anything—a registration? A—I received a receipt for it; the letter was addressed U. S. Grant, Washington, D.C. Across the end of the envelope was endorsed "Return register of receipt to Jno. Keller, 132 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill."

Q—You say you received from the Post Office that receipt? A—Yes, Sir. Being shown the paper, partly written and marked "D." and signed Thomas Dolan, I declare it is the receipt returned from Washington to John Keller.

Q—Where did you first see it? A—In the hands of John Keller, who was to be my partner [laughter]. This paper acknowledges the receipt of the letter I posted in Philadelphia, directed to U. S. Grant.

Consul-General DART entered Court at this stage and as he is about to leave town, the further examination of Newman was delayed, and General Dart took the witness stand to prove the law of Pennsylvania. General Wm. A. Dart, Consul for the British North American Provinces, said: I am a Counsellor-at-law in the State of New York, and also in the Courts of the United States. In my capacity as Consul-General, I have general knowledge of all the laws of all the States of the Union. I am not acquainted with the law of the State of Pennsylvania on forgery further than is incorporated in Wharten's American Criminal Law. I have not the statutes of Penn with me, but I find them quoted in the American criminal law by Wharton, an authority which is credited in the courts of the different States of the Union, and also the courts of the United States. Section 1,399, book five, page 29, is as follows:—

"If any person shall fraudulently make, sign, alter, utter, or publish, or be concerned in the fraudulent making, signing, altering, uttering, or publishing, any written instrument, other than notes, bills, checks, or drafts, already mentioned, to the prejudice of another's right, with intent to defraud any person or body corporate, or shall fraudulently cause, or procure the same to be done, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, and to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labour not exceeding ten years."

WITNESS—That section is taken from the revised code of Penn. The common law of the State of Penn. is founded on the old common law of England. New York adopted those in existence prior to 1778, and Penn. about that time. The common law of England as modified by statute was adopted by the State of Penn. as the law of that commonwealth about 1777 or 1778. I have had occasion more or less to look out the law of the several states. The quoting of this Wharton on the law of Penn. would be accepted in New York as authority unless the contrary should appear.

Cross-examined by Mr. Archambault.

Q—Have you any personal knowledge of the laws of the state of Penn. beyond the book you have referred to in your examination in chief, which book was published 1861? A—Yes, sir.

Q—State, to avoid another question, what you know? A—I am familiar with the reports of Penn. I have seen the statutes of Penn. In the course of my practice I had to make myself familiar with the laws of Penn with reference to usury, water courses, public highways and the like, but I could not have quoted the Penn statute with reference to forgery if I had not read it from Wharton's criminal law. The edition from which I read appears to have been published in 1861.

Q—By Mr. CARTER, Q. C.—In the same book you refer to do you find that counterfeiting bank notes, cheques and passing the same, is a crime declared to be a felony, article 1,394? A—Oh yes, by sec. 1,394, page 28 and 29.

Mr. Kerr, Q.C., discovered at this stage, that the Consul-General had not been sworn, and that proceeding was gone through.

Q—And that section begins as follows:—

"If any person shall falsely and fraudulently make, forge or counterfeit, etc., any bill or note, etc., or shall utter or deliver, etc., any forged or counterfeit note, etc., knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeit, he shall be guilty of felony."

A—Yes; and perhaps the degree of punishment had better be put. What does it say?

Mr. CARTER—"And on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, and undergo an imprisonment by separation or solitary confinement at labour, not exceeding five years."

Mr. ARCHAMBAULT—They are more lenient then for a felony than for a misdemeanor.

General DART—One works in the disabilities of civil rights and the other does not.

It being two o'clock, the Court adjourned.

An amusing incident transpired during the hearing of Newman's evidence; the prisoner was served with a notice to produce the original contract.

Mr. ZEN LINN TIDBALL, a special agent of the post office department of the city of Washington, U.S., sworn and examined by Mr. Kerr, Q.C.

Mr. TIDBALL—I believe you have some copies of papers in your possession? A—I have sir, which I am here to produce.

Mr. CARTER, Q.C.—Let me see them before you file them.

Mr. CARTER objected to the introduction of the papers and asked has Mr. Dart's deposition been completed.

Mr. DE BEAUMONT—It is not, the headings are not on; the changes are so long that it will take some time to complete.

Mr. KERR, Q.C—My objection will be besed upon this deposition.

Mr. CARTER—You must go further, that I can get in my objection.

Witness continued—The papers produced are the copies of the original warrant, granted at Philadelphia for the arrest of the said Charles Worms, the copies of the depositions upon which the said original warrant was granted and certified under the hand and seal of the Justice of the Peace, issuing the said warrant and a copy of the contract referred to.

Mr. CARTER, Q.C., objected to the production of these documents, and argued at some length, taking the ground that the warrant which they showed to have been issued in America differed from the information laid before His Honour, when the warrant of arrest proper was issued; and further, that the offence of forgery, according to the law in the United States, was a misdemeanor and felony.

At the suggestion of His Honour, the case proceeded, all objections to be brought forward in one general argument.

Mr. CARTER, Q.C., desired to see his objections noted on the deposition, but this was denied.

WITNESS continued:—I know the copy of the warrant among the papers marked Z is a true copy of original warrant issued by W. W. Dougherty, one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia and *ex-officio* Justice of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia. I compared the said copy with the said original. I also know that B is the said roll, the paper marked Z is a true copy of the information and complaint of Wm. G. Newman therein mentioned, taken before the said W. W. Dougherty and I further certify that the signature of W. W. Dougherty fixed to the copy of the said deposition is in the handwriting of W. W. Dougherty, and I further swear to my personal knowledge that the said copy is a true copy of the original information and complaint of the said W. G. Newman, that the copy of the deposition of Zachariah Chandler marked C in the said roll is a true copy of the original, having compared the same and that the signature W. W. Dougherty attached to the certificate is his certificate. That the copy of the deposition of Benj. R. Cowen marked D is a true copy having compared the same, and the signature W. W. Dougherty, and the &c.; that the copy of the deposition of Thomas Dolan marked E is a true copy and that the signature W. W. Dougherty etc; that the copy of the deposition of Orville E. Babcock marked F in the said roll is a true copy and that the signature W. W. Dougherty &c.; that the signature W. W. Dougherty attached to the certificate marked "G" in the said roll of papers is the signature of the said W. W. D., and that the signature W. W. D. attached to the final certificates certifying the said herein before referred to depositions and warrant is the signature of the said W. W. D. I compared every one of them with the originals. On Saturday evening last I was present when the prisoner, the complainant and Mr. Shallcross of the P. O. Department, of the U. S. met in the High Constables office in this building. Upon entering the office Mr. Shallcross spoke to Mr. Morris. Mr. Shallcross asked him when he got back to the city or something to that effect. He replied "a short time before" Mr. S. asked him how he found the sleighing. He replied, "very bad and sloppy, that he returned home on the ice on the river." After a few further words Mr. S. remarked to him, "Captain, I have called for the purpose of requesting you to go back with us to the United States. I have papers from the government requiring your return there." Mr. Worms replied in words I cannot exactly remember, but to the effect "I cannot go back with you. When the proper time comes to show papers, I have letters and papers in my possession to show that others are as much interested in this business as I am." Allusion had been made previous to that of the charge preferred against him by Mr. Newman. Mr. Shallcross felt much grieved at the manner in which he had swindled him out of $5,000. Mr. Shallcross asked Mr. Worms if he recognized Mr. Newman, and he said he did.

Mr. KERR, Q.C., served a notice on Mr. Carter, Q.C., to supply him with the original contract.

Mr. CARTER—Oh! this is a notice to produce a contract. The answer is to apply to the President of the United States.

Witness continued: The prisoner said that he had taken out his naturalization papers here a year ago, and that if he had to be tried he would be tried here. I have acquaintance with Mr. Charles Worm's handwriting. During the preliminary investigation of this case, I had access to records of the war department of the U. S., in order that I might become acquainted with the character of the prisoner's handwriting. He had served in the Federal army in various capacities. I think I have sufficient knowledge to enable me to identify it, but I never saw him write and sign his name, and never knew him personally until I saw him with the High Constable when under arrest. Mr. Kerr, Q. C., handed in the notice for service of the contract, requesting the clerk to endorse it "produced."

Mr. KERR.—And declares he never had it.

Mr. CARTER, Q. C.—No, no. And has not got it in his possession.

Mr. KERR.—You did not say so before.

Mr. CARTER, Q. C.—No. I referred you to the President of the United States.

Witness continued.—To the best of my opinion, the letter marked "A," and envelope marked "B," is in the prisoner's handwriting. I see a striking resemblance between the capital letter "C," in the word compliment and captain, and in the word Chicago, to the capital letter C which forms a part of the signature of Charles Worms upon file in the records of the War Department; a similar resemblance in the formation of the small letter "a," as appearing on the envelope, and in the handwriting of the letter that appears on record.

It being six o'clock the Court adjourned.

The following is the letter referred to above:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

FRIEND NEWMAN

in short Everything will be all wright dont cadder your selfs tell Keller that everything will be settlet in short compliment to Gus.

Yours truly
Captain
W.

I leave for W tonight and from there God nows were I think Chicago.

GRAND HISTORICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Last night, a grand historical entertainment, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin, in aid of the C.W.B.M., which translated signifies the Canada Women's Board of Missions, came off in the Mechanics' Hall, afternoon and evening, a circumstance owing mainly to the indefatigable exertions of the Board of Management, who left nothing whatever undone to ensure its success, both in a pecuniary and a historical point of view.

In the evening, it was generally expected that the Governor-General and the Countess would be in attendance, and that probably accounted for the "jam" which occurred. At eight o'clock there was hardly elbow room, and the inconvenience did not subside until within a few moments of the advertised hour of the closing dirge from the band, up to which hour His Excellency did not arrive—a circumstance which is unaccountable. His non-arrival was extensively commented upon, especially by the ladies, who longed for an audience of the popular Countess. From a conversation with the Revs. Gavin Lang and J. F. Stevenson, L.L.B., our reporter learned that His Excellency promised to be in attendance at 9 o'clock, but from Mrs. Browne he learned that the Governor-General had promised his patronage, and the ladies took it for granted that he would be in attendance. This latter is undoubtedly true, for we are inclined to think that had His Excellency promised directly to be in attendance nothing short of sickness or official business would have prevented him keeping his word.

Of the entertainment much might be said if it were necessary to eulogize the beauty of our Montreal ladies, but since that is conceded the world over, it would simply be a waste of valuable space to go into glowing eulogy of the mothers present and prospective of "this Canada of ours." Entering the spacious hall the first attraction that met the eye was a representation of Queen Elizabeth's Court, and if we are permitted to judge it took the shine out of all present, the Queen being a lovely impersonation and the ladies none the less charming, whilst the costumes they wore were in strict keeping with the traditions of the times they were supposed to represent. This department was assumed by ladies connected with Emmanuel Church. The next was Mary Queen of Scots, who was seated beneath a canopy of red velvet, surmounted by a crown. Over the head of the Queen was the motto *nemo me impune lacessit.* The Queen was surrounded by a court of young misses, dressed in Scotch costume; this was by the ladies of St. Andrews Church. St. George's Church assumed the representation of England, Scotland Ireland, and India of a century ago. The representation was strikingly real, and the impersonators charmingly attired. The French Court of Marie Antoinette's time was under the control of the American Presbyterian Church, and a pleasing representation they made. The Spanish Court was much admired, not only for the beauty of the ladies who portrayed it, but the magnificence of the costumes they wore, the laces in some cases being of a very choice kind. A pretty little Swiss *chalet* was occupied by pretty little girls, who vended pretty little knick knacks as the share of St. Paul's Church. The American Presbyterian occupied the American booth, which was canopied with the Star Spangled banner, perched over which was a very sick looking specimen of a bald eagle. Immediately in front of Mary Queen of Scot's throne, "Ireland" was represented by an octagon-shaped arbour in green, the cornices of which were decorated with shamrock leaves and harps in gold, placed alternately. Everything for sale beneath was green, and the ladies who tended wore green ribbons in their hair. The erection and finishing of the arbour were undertaken by Mrs. Peter Redpath in honour of His Excellency the Governor-General and Countess Dufferin, whose likenesses were hung up on all sides. A curiosity was exhibited, whether for sale or not we did not ascertain; it bore the following inscription:—"Imported from the Old Sod. Taken from the rock which held the boom burst by the 'Mountjoy' during the raising of the siege of Londonderry." Pocahontas had a wigwam and a centennial tea party was conducted by young ladies dressed in the ordinary attire of a century ago. There is no doubt the festival was a grand success, and we would very much like to give the names of the ladies who contributed to it, but they don't like it, don't want it, in fact wouldn't hear of it for a moment, because they did not want everyone to know they exhibited themselves, though what harm it would do we cannot conceive; for the majority of them were known to most of those who attended. During the evening Ald. Nelson, on behalf of the several Courts and Queens, announced the non-arrival from Boston of the flowers it was intended to dispose of. It had been arranged, however, to continue the entertainment to-day, from 3 to 6 o'clock, when the Governor General and his Countess would be invited to be present, then the beautiful flowers will be disposed of. The price of admission to this extra performance would be reduced to ten cents. It is to be hoped that the success which the entertainment has thus far met with, will be continued to-day. It is to aid a noble work and deserves, nay demands, from our church going people a noble patronage. Though we have omitted the names of the characters, we will presume to mention the figure heads of the entertainment, the officers of the society, who are as follows: Mrs. Lay, President; Mrs. Gavin Lang, Mrs. Stevenson and Miss Lay, vice presidents, and Mrs. P. D. Browne, Secretary.

WESTERN HOSPITAL.

Yesterday afternoon, the quarterly meeting of the Western Hospital, was held in the Long Room of the Mechanics' Hall, Major Mills in the chair.

Mr. JACK, Treasurer, reported that $19,000 had been expended in the purchase of the land, leaving $13,000 yet to be paid. Of the subscriptions, all that had been collected had been expended, and the corporation was indebted to the Treasurer, in the sum of $133. Twelve thousand dollars of promised subscriptions had not been collected. About $9,000 of this were considered to be good. The balance had been given in the way of salaries, or the parties had become insolvent.

Mr. CORRISTINE, (Secretary,) reported that Mr. Hamilton of Quebec, from whom the property had been purchased, had agreed to an arrangement, by which more than half of the money had been cleared off, giving a clear title. Mr. Davidson had the deeds.

Major MILLS said he would at once make arrangements to commence the building of the Hospital, and hoped to carry it on rapidly to completion.

Mr. WILLIAM WORKMAN said that when the citizens saw the walls of the Institution rising they would nobly come forward with their subscriptions.

On motion of Dr. TRENHOLME, a vote of thanks was passed to Major Mills for his noble generosity, and to Mr. William Workman for the exertions which he had put forward on behalf of this institution.

Both gentlemen suitably acknowledged the vote.

Dr. F. W. CAMPBELL spoke of the hard feelings which had manifested themselves between supporters of this and the General Hospital. He hoped that as in Old World cities these institutions would not interfere with each other; but like two hospitals in Glasgow which had at first been rivals would in the end work harmoniously together.

The question of plans for the Hospital having been raised,

Major MILLS said he did not wish to adopt any plan which would not meet with the approval of the governors. He would consult with the gentlemen associated with him before coming to any conclusion. It was understood that Messrs. Hutchinson and Steel would be consulted.

During the meeting Mr. M. C. MULLARKY spoke of the interest which he felt in the institution and doubled his subscription.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last evening a very large audience greeted the first appearance of The Shaughran at the Academy of Music and certainly the play fulfilled the highest expectations of those who were fortunate enough to witness it, and fully bears out all that has been said of it, and it must be seen to fully appreciate the charming melange of interest, incident, dramatic situation, wit, humor and pathos with which it bristles at every stage. The interest of the onlooker is captivated at the very first and is carried through the whole piece without flagging for a moment. The play opens in an Irish cottage in Suilabeg in which "Claire Ffolliott," Miss Fanny Reeves, appears handling an old fashioned churn "Capt. Molineaux," Mr. Neil Warner, a young English officer, stumbles upon the scene and straightway falls in love with Claire, who reciprocates his passion. Robert Ffolliott, the brother of Claire, has it seems, just returned from penal servitude in Australia, where he had been sent for complicity in the Fenian rising in '67, and having returned without permission, is in hiding with the connivance of his vassal, the Shaughraun (vagabond), who was personated to perfection by Mr. E. A. McDowell in a manner that did full justice to the character and repeatedly "brought down the house;" indeed, he played his part with a vigour and life-like personification of the rollicking dare devil that took the favour of the audience entirely. "Claire" and "Arte O'Neil," (Miss Affie Weaver), the affianced bride of "Claire's" brother, are living in penury; The Shaughraun watching over their bodily comforts; "Corry Kinchella" is a pretended friend, but he turns out a villain of the worst kind, and conspires with "Harvey Duff," (Mr. Felix Morris), a disguised police agent, who is anxious to betray young "Ffolliott," in order to secure his bride and estate. "Conn," the Shaughraun, has his own bit of love-making, too, with "Moya," charmingly played by Miss Fisher, who was several times encored in her beautiful Irish gems. "Robert" is recaptured, but not before the vagabond receives the pistol shot intended for the young master, and is supposed to be dead. While being waked he grotesquely assists at his own mourning, and overhears the plots of the conspirators, who, thinking him dead, talk freely before the corpse.

While Robert is in prison, Conn plans his escape, and one of the most effective and novel situations upon the stage is procured by both working together, one outside to get in, and the other to get out, a situation aided by ingenious machinery.

The fugitive has been pardoned, and returns in time to aid Conn in arresting and thwarting Corry the villain. The curtain falls upon three pairs of happy lovers, while the Parish Priest, Mr. Loveday, blesses their virtue, amid the plaudits of the audience.

As we have said, the part of the Shaughran was superbly rendered by Mr. McDowell.

Mr. Morris, as Harvey Duff, played the part most excellently, as usual, but it is difficult, to make special mention, where all are so well deserving. The mechanical effects and scenery were admirable, and were much admired, while the wake scene fairly brought down the house, who were kept in roars of laughter throughout. The play will be repeated till further notice, and none should fail to witness it at the earliest opportunity.

—The case of the Missouri State lottery has been decided by the Court of Appeals, the majority of the Judges affirming the decision that the lottery was illegal.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

—F. A. Peckham, artist, has died at Newport.

—The U. S. Debt Statement for January, shows a reduction of $1,599,155.

—Gov. Tilden has nominated Hezekiah Sturges of Cooperstown, Canal appraiser, Vice Davis resigned.

—Constantinople advices report that Count Andrassy's reform project will be read to the Grand Vizier, on Saturday.

—The Aldermen of Hartford, Conn., have voted to expend $10,000 on streets immediately to give employment to destitute labourers.

—A New Haven despatch announces the failure of Judson Bros., pork packers. The liabilities are estimated at $300,000; assets unknown.

—Jno. Forster, formerly one of the editors of the *Daily News*, and latterly celebrated for his life of Charles Dickens, is dead. He was born in 1812.

—The publication of Boston *Daily News*, an evening paper formerly owned by E. D. Winslow, has been suspended. It is reported that $200,000 have been sunk in the attempt to establish it.

—Arthur P. Devlin, the anti-Catholic lecturer, who has been mobbed once or twice in New England, attempted to deliver a lecture at Biddeford, Me., last night and was driven off the platform by a mob, which took possession of the hall.

—Albany despatches announce the discovery that Harvey M. Redway, Treasurer of the St. Lawrence Company, is a defaulter to an amount variously reported from forty to one hundred thousand dollars.

—There is a deficiency of about $35,000 in the accounts of Mr. Redway, who has been treasurer of the St. Lawrence Co., during the past 18 years. It is believed that a considerable deficiency can be explained and the remainder made good.

—Thos. Brines, Philadelphia, entered the liquor saloon of James Falby and began shooting at the latter who was behind the counter; Falby being cornered returned the fire, instantly killing Brines. Falby surrendered himself.

DIED.

On the 29th January, David Torrance, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence, Drummond street, on Wednesday, 2nd February, at two o'clock, to the Methodist Church, St. James street, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to accept this notice.

Dividend Notices.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDEND No. 81.

The Stockholders of "La Banque du Peuple" are hereby notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

for the current six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank on and after MONDAY, the 6th MARCH next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 29th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. A. TROTTIER, Cashier.

Montreal, 29th January, 1876 mwf 15M 26

NOTICE.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Co.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT.

up to 31st December last, on the Stock of this Company, upon which the full instalments called have been paid up, has been this day declared, and will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, on and after the 4th February next, and at the Branch Offices, on and after the 15th February.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this day until the 3rd prox., inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary.

Montreal, 15th January, 1876. 14

Montreal Building Association.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.

on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Association for the Half-year ending the 31st December, 1875, has been declared, and will be payable at the Office of the Association on and after the EIGHTH day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the Fifth of February.

W. A. MERRY, Secretary.

Montreal, January 18, 1876. 10F wfm 16

Notices.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

Special Notice to Shareholders and Subscribers.

On the occasion of the Fancy Dress Entertainment on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of FEBRUARY, and of the Tournament on the 4th FEBRUARY,

Special Tickets of Admission for these occasions

will be required, which may be procured on presentation of their ordinary ticket at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, 22 St. John Street, at any hour of the day, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

No other Tickets will be recognized.

ARTHUR H. PLIMSOLL, Sec.-Treas.

January 26 22

Montreal Open Stock Exchange

NOTICE is hereby given that on after MONDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1876, the Board will MEET TWICE DAILY at the Public Board Room (at the Offices of Messrs. Bell & Withers), 82 St. François Xavier Street, viz., at 11.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., excepting on Saturday, when there will be one meeting only at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Regulations, List of Brokers qualified to transact business at the Board, and any other information may be had on application to

J. PHILIP WITHERS, Secretary.

January 17 14

NOTICE.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Co.

will apply during next Session of the Dominion Parliament, for certain amendments to its Act of Incorporation.

By order of the Board.

ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary.

Montreal, 6th January, 1876. 5

NOTICE.

The Citizens' Insurance & Investment Company

will apply to the Dominion Parliament at its next Session for power to alter the name of said Company, to keep the Life Funds separate from the other funds of the Company, and for other purposes.

ARCHD. McGOUN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 11th December, 1875. 2m 295

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MECHANICS' BANK will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session for amendments to its Charter, and in particular for power to reduce its present Capital, and to issue Preferential Stock.

EDMUND BARNARD, Solicitor for the Bank.

Montreal, 19th December, 1875. 2m 309

NOTICE.

The CITY BANK and ROYAL CANADIAN BANK will make a joint application to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session, for an Act to confirm the Agreement of Amalgamation entered into between them, and to make all necessary provision for carrying out such amalgamation, and for other purposes.

ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPON & ABBOTT, Solicitors.

December 4 2m 289

Tenders Wanted.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until

Thursday, the 10th February next,

at NOON, for sundry Artificers' Works, required in the erection of a joint FIRE and POLICE STATION on the corner of Ontario and Beaudry Streets, St. James Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of H. M. Perrault, Esquire, Architect, No. 99 St. François Xavier Street.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(By order.)

CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 28th January, 1876. r 25

Road Department.

TO ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Excavating Machinery," will be received in the office of the City Clerk, until

NOON, on THURSDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY next,

for the construction and delivery of machinery to be used in the construction of sewers, according to a plan and description on view in the office of the undersigned.

The lowest, or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(By Order,)

GEO. D. ANSLEY, Deputy City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 27th January, 1876. r 24

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

In the Matter of MICHAEL P. RYAN, Produce and Commission Merchant, Montreal, Insolvent.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his Office, No. 58 St. François Xavier Street, up to the Third day of February, at Noon, for the purchase of the following Assets of the Estate:

STOCK-IN-TRADE as per Inventory; also a Mortgage on a Lot of Land on Dorchester Street. *En bloc* or separately.

Tenders to state terms of payment.

Full particulars and any information can be had on application.

By order of the Inspectors.

WILLIAM RHIND, Assignee.

Montreal, January 27th, 1876. 24

Rooms to Let.

TO LET.

Academy of Music, Victoria Street.

Those TWO LARGE ROOMS on the ground floor, Victoria Street, neatly decorated, and suitable for Refreshment Rooms, Fruit Shop, Cigar Store, &c., to be let singly or together. Also, by the day or evening, the large Room over these, approached by special stair, 75 x 24 feet, suitable for Bazaars, Meetings, Dinners, Dances, &c.

Apply to the undersigned by letter, or on the premises, between 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.

ROSWELL FISHER, Secretary.

November 24 280

Offices to Let.

TO LET,

The Offices at present occupied by Dunlop & Lyman. Rent moderate.

Apply to DUNLOP & LYMAN, Advocates, 3 Place d'Armes Hill.

January 29 r 25

TO LET,

OFFICES, No. 97 St. James Street, heretofore occupied by Perkins, Lajoie & Beausoleil.

Apply at 60 St. James Street.

November 30 285

Houses to Let.

TO LET,

The three-storey Brick House, No. — Peel Street, owned by Hugh Taylor, Esq., and until recently occupied by Hon. Thos. Ryan, Senator.

—ALSO—

Mr. Taylor's Furnished Residence, 'Park' House, No. 11 Panet Street, overlooking the River, with large Garden, Vinery, &c.

Apply to COURT & MACINTOSH, 22 St. John Street.

January 28 24

TO LET,

First-class Semi-detached Residence, 108 Mansfield Street, including Lot with Trees and Vines. Drainage perfect, and ventilation unsurpassed. Rent easonable to a good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM RHIND, 58 St. François Xavier Street.

January 24 20

HOUSE TO LET.

No. 23 Richmond Street, near Square; Eight Rooms, including Bath, &c. Gas throughout.

Apply to THOMAS H. COX, 181 Bonaventure Street.

December 18 301

HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET, until the first of May next, the House, No. 40 City Councillors Street, part of the Gas Fixtures, and a Hot Air Furnace. In good order; low rent. Apply to JAMES STEWART, HERALD Office.

November 15 272

Stores to Let.

TO LET,

The Brick Stores and Yard, corner of Wellington and Colborne Streets, opposite the Montreal Warehousing Company's Premises, at present occupied by Anthony Force, Esq.

Apply to COURT & MACINTOSH, 22 St. John Street.

January 28 24

TO LET,

Two first-class Stores, situate in the Centre Ward; one bounded in front by No. 6 on DeBresoles Street, and in rear by No. 5 Le Royer Street: the other bounded by same Streets—No. 14 said DeBresoles Street and No. 13 said Le Royer Street.

Also, Eight first-class Stores, situate on said DeBresoles and on St. Dizier Streets. Four of said Stores have Wine sub-cellars. The last eight Stores are strong enough to be used for Storage.

The Cellars and Sub-Cellars are waterproof in case of flood.

Rent very moderate. Apply to J. G. GIUMOND, Agent, Hotel Dieu.

January 19 1m 16

TO LET,

That first-class Store in "Caverhill's Block," St. Peter Street, now occupied by Messrs. T. Jas. Claxton & Co. Owing to the dullness of the times, a low rental will be accepted.

THOMAS CAVERHILL, Exchange Bank Buildings.

January 4 3

TO LET,

The Premises at present occupied by William Clendinneng, Esq., and the *Montreal Daily Witness.* The property has a frontage on St. James Street of about fifty-six feet. Possession 1st May next. Alterations made to suit a desirable Tenant. Apply to BARRY & CAMPBELL, 208 and 210 McGill Street.

January 1 1

Cash Advances.

Advances on Produce.

The Subscribers continue to make advances on Produce consigned to their Friends:

Messrs. PETER RINTOUL, SON & CO., GLASGOW.
" JOHN BINGHAM & CO., LIVERPOOL.
" BORROWMAN, PHILLIPS & Co., LONDON.

Or for sale in this market.

WM. GUNN & CO.

February 9 ly 33

Tenders Wanted.

Department of Militia and Defence.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON of the 29th day of FEBRUARY next, for the manufacture of the following articles, viz.:—

1,000 Tent Poles
100 Mallets, Marquee, large
1,200 do Tent, small
500 Tent Pins, Marquee, large
1,500 do do medium
75,000 do Tent, small
200 Handspikes, 6 feet
100 do 7 do

The Tent Poles are to be of the best Red Pine. Mallets of Hickory or Oak. Tent Pins of Hickory, Oak or Hard Maple. Handspikes of Hickory.

Samples of any of the above articles may be seen on application to the Militia Storekeepers at Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, or Quebec, at either of which places delivery must be made after inspection on or before the 1st June next.

"Tenders for Camp Equipment," to be written on the upper left hand corner of the envelope containing the tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOS. WILY, Lt.-Col., Director of Stores, &c.

Store Branch, Ottawa, January, 29th, 1876 r 26

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875

FURNITURE FACTORY

In the matter of GAGE, COOPER & CO., Insolvents.

The undersigned is instructed by Creditors to invite TENDERS for the entire Estate of above Insolvents, *en bloc*, stating terms, securities, &c., to be opened from the 19th till the 21st of FEBRUARY.

The Estate consists of Household Furniture, finished and in process; Mouldings, Lumber, &c., Machinery, Shafting, Belting, amounting to

$16,500.00.

The lease of Factory may be arranged.

For permits to view and full particulars, apply to

EDWARD EVANS, Official Assignee, No. 22 ST. JOHN STREET.

Montreal, 29th January, 1876 mwf 15F 26

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE

In the matter of F. CORBEILLE & FRERE, Insolvents.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, No. 16 St. Vincent Street, Montreal,

Until the 8th of February Next,

for the entire Stock of the Insolvents, consisting in a general and complete assortment of Hardware, Paints, Oil, &c., to the amount of $300.00, at so much in the $.

For further information, call or address at

O. LECOURS, Official Assignee, No. 16 ST. VINCENT STREET.

January 31 8F 26

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Tenders for Express Business.

TENDERS are invited for the carrying on of the ordinary Express Business, upon the Line of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

The service will commence on the 1st June, 1876.

The terms and conditions of the proposed contract, with forms of tenders, may be obtained on application to the undersigned, or at the Railway ONce, Charlottetown.

No Tender will be received except upon the proper printed form.

Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Express Business P.E.I. Railway," will be received up to five o'clock on SATURDAY, the 8th APRIL, 1876.

C. J. BRYDGES, General Sup't of Gov't Railways.

Montreal, 20th January, 1876. 17

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Tenders for Sale of Newspapers, &c.

The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the privilege of selling Newspapers, Books, &c., on the Trains and at the Stations of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and for exhibiting Advertisements at the Stations, from and after the 1st June next.

Conditions of the contract can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and at the Railway Office, Charlottetown, and Tenders marked outside "Tenders for Newspapers and Advertising P. E. I. Railway," will be received by the undersigned, up to SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1876.

C. J. BRYDGES, General Sup't of Gov't Railways.

Montreal, 20th January, 1876. 17

IMPORTANT SALE.

Wholesale Dry-Goods Business.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at his Office, No. 22 St. John Street, Montreal, until MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of FEBRUARY next, at TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purchase in ONE LOT of the entire Estate and Effects of the Insolvent Firm of

HUDON & PLAMONDON,

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,

CONSISTING OF

1. GOODS, at cost, about $72,100
2. OUTSTANDING DEBTS and
3. BILLS RECEIVABLE, about 48,000
4. REAL ESTATE, in the City of Ottawa, consisting of,
   1. A Lot of Land, Corner of Sussex and St. Patrick Streets, with Four Stone and Brick Stores on Sussex Street, and Dwelling on St. Patrick Street.
   2. A Lot of Land, corner of Sussex and St. Andrew Streets, with a two and a half Storey Wooden Store and Dwelling.
   3. A Lot of Land on Rideau Street, with a two and a half Storey Wooden Store and Dwelling.
   4. A Lot of Land on Park Street, with a two and a half Storey Rough-cast House thereon.

Attention is specially called to the Real Estate, being most desirably situated, and capable of yielding a large rental.

The Stock consists of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, in good order.

Tenders will also be received separately for the purchase of the Goods.

Tenders to state proposed terms of payment and security.

Acceptance of the highest or of any Tender not to be binding.

The Goods and Schedule of Debts can be examined, and all information with reference to the Real Estate, obtained on application to the undersigned.

JAMES COURT, Assignee.

January 26 22

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

BANKRUPT STOCK,

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

In the Matter of WILSON & ORR, Insolvents.

The ENTIRE STOCK of the above Insolvents consists of Pictures, Picture Frames, Pier Glasses, Chromos, Engravings, &c., together with the Fixtures of the Shop, Paper Hangings, Tools and Utensils, used in carrying on the business of Carvers and Gilders, in Spark Street, Ottawa. Tenders will be received at so much in the Dollar, up to Tuesday, the Eighth day of February next. The Stock amounts to $3,868.67, and the Fixtures, &c., &c., to $801—in all say $4,667.67.

Tenders to state the amounts offered on the Dollar and the terms upon which payment is to be made.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Official Assignee.

Ottawa, 17th January, 1876. r 1w 18

New Music.

Prettiest Valse of the Season,

'SPARKLING GEMS'

By Gruenwald.

Introduces "BRAGA'S Charming Serenata," and other popular Airs, and is now the rage of the Ballroom.

Just published and for sale at

H. PRINCE'S
305 NOTRE DAME STREET

January 18 ly 15

Auction Sales.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Bedding, Iron Bedsteads, Oil Cloths, Pictures, &c.

On Thursday, 3rd Instant,

I will sell at my Stores, 728 Craig Street, a large quantity of the above and other goods, comprising Bedroom and Parlor Suites, Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Couches, Book Cases, &c.; Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Pillows, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Platedware, Pictures, Ornaments, second-hand Pianos, &c. Sale at TEN o'clock.

27 HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneer.

SEND ALL GOODS FOR SALE TO SHAW'S AUCTION ROOMS 728 CRAIG STREET.

Auction Sale of Furniture, Pianos, Melodeons, Mirrors, Carpets, Gasaliers, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Kitchen Utensils and General Household Goods, including Curtains, Pictures, Silverware, Glassware and China, at SHAW'S great Auction Saleroom

EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

From the extensive advertisement and large attendance of town and country buyers at these sales, they are the best means of disposing of any class of goods in the house furnishing line. Parties intending sending in goods will please give notice at the Office, when careful expressmen will be employed in removing the articles without trouble to the owners. All sales cashed immediately after sale.

SHAW'S AUCTION ROOMS, 728 Craig Street, Montreal.

15

1876—FURNITURE.—1876

About $80,000 worth on Sale.

In consequence of the general depression in trade, a large quantity of excellent Furniture is being sent to H. J. Shaw's Salerooms, Craig Street, for positive sale, and several parties are supplying themselves there. Mr. Shaw has now the largest stock of Furniture in the Dominion, and is disposing of large quantities of it. Parties who are able to purchase are, as usual, taking advantage of the necessities of those who must sell. A fine Walnut Parlor Suite, in Rep or Hair Cloth, can now be had at Mr. Shaw's for $60, and a solid Walnut Bedroom Suite, with Spring Mattress, for $50; cheaper Suites as low as $20. All who require Furniture should give Shaw's great Furniture House a call.

SHAW'S FURNITURE STORES, 724, 726 and 728 Craig Street.

15

1876—CHEAP PIANOS AT SHAW'S.—1876

HENRY J. SHAW, Wholesale Piano Agent, Shaw's Buildings, Craig Street, Montreal, begs to call special attention to the Pianos which he has now sold for a number of years, and which have given the most complete satisfaction. The Pianos are all made of the best seasoned material and workmanship by the largest and wealthiest Wholesale Manufacturers in the trade, and are sold by me at a small commission on the cost of manufacture. I also guarantee every new Piano of which I am the Agent for TEN YEARS, and at the termination of one year's trial, should the Piano not prove satisfactory, will exchange it for another or refund the purchase money, less the usual charge for the time the instrument is used. I beg to say here that I have made this offer for two years past, and in no case has an instrument been returned to me as defective. Parties wishing to purchase a good, durable, fine-toned instrument can save from $150 to $250 on the price by having them at the Wholesale Agency, Shaw's Building, Craig Street, Montreal.

HENRY J. SHAW, Wholesale Piano Agent.

15

Insurance Notices.

Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co

ALBANY, N.Y.

RINGLAND & EVANS, GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 229 ST. JAMES STREET.

December 8 6m 290

MARINE INSURANCE.

Insurance Co'y of North America

PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000
ASSETS, ... 5,167,547

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgage on City Property	$1,001,490
Real Estate, 232 Walnut st., Philadelphia	56,000
Real Estate, 44 Second st., Baltimore	34,000
United States Government Loans	590,825
Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey and other State Loans	354,505
Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg and other City Loans	1,013,225
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, and other Railroad Companies' Bonds and Stocks	807,431
	$3,857,476
Cash in Banks and Bankers' hands	578,895
Call Loans with Collateral	82,168
Premiums in course of transmission	125,299
Notes Receivable and unsettled Premiums	507,106
Accrued Interest and Book Accounts due to the Company	16,603
Total Assets January 1, 1876	**$5,167,547**

This Company insures Cargoes and Freights to and from all parts of the world by Open or Special Policies, and issues Certificates payable either in Montreal, or by Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., London, Eng.

ROBERT HAMPSON, AGENT, No. 18 Corn Exchange.

January 13 11

Hotels.

BELMONT HOTEL,

621, 623 AND 625 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

(OPPOSITE GLOBE THEATRE.)

Located in the centre of the city, and easily reached by street cars and stages. Elevator, steam and all modern improvements. Rooms (European plan) $1 per day upward. A first-class Restaurant and Private Dining Rooms, if preferred, at moderate rates. The most convenient location, a quiet and comfortable home, and first-class accommodations at prices adapted to the stringency of the times, are the special advantages afforded at the "Belmont."

HARDY & CO., Proprietors.

January 17 D 14 W 3

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

WINDSOR, ONT.,

Beautifully situated on the Detroit River

IS NOW OPEN.

D. McDONALD, Manager.

January 7 3m 6

Westminster Hotel,

On the European Plan, corner Irving Place and 16th Street, New York, one Block from Union Square and Broadway. The most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to all parts of the city by street cars and stages.

C. B. FERRIN, Proprietor.

October 1 ly 234

Financial.

Safe and Profitable Investment

STOCK PRIVILEGES.

One per Cent. from the market, at low rates will pay large profits the next Thirty days in large or small investments.

GOLD, STOCKS, COTTON AND TOBACCO BOUGHT AND SOLD

on the most favourable terms. Liberal advances on Consignments.

PRICE LISTS AND CIRCULARS FREE.

P. O. BOX 3774.

CHARLES SMEDLEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 40 BROAD STREET, Near Gold and Stock Exchange, NEW YORK.

January 20 3m DW 17

Storage.

ANTHONY FORCE,

WAREHOUSEMAN & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Storage for Bonded & Free Goods

AT

Wellington Stores, Wellington Street, 69.

Brick Stores, Wellington Street, Bond 118.

Coal Oil Stores, Tanneries des Rollands, Bond 84.

July 22 ly trs 172

Barges for Sale.

BARGES FOR SALE.

TWELVE OR MORE BARGES

Well adapted to carry Dressed Stones for the Canal works. Can be bought Cheap for Cash. Apply "The Sincennes-McNaughton Line."

D. SINCENNES, Secretary.

December 28 30

Auction Sales.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Insolvent Acts of 1869 & 1875

In the Matter of JOHN SMITH, An Insolvent.

The Subscribers have received instructions from James Court, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction at their Rooms, Nos. 126 and 128 St. Peter Street, Montreal, on

THURSDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1876,

the undermentioned valuable lots, viz.:—

Six Lots of Land forming part of the "Brewster Property," situated on Vinet Street, Village Delisle, being Cadastre Lots Nos. 2470 to 2475, Parish of Montreal, containing 19,800 feet, with the buildings thereon erected. These lots are suitable either for building purposes, or for a Lumber Yard.

Sale at Half-past ELEVEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

28

New Music.

The Best School Music Books

HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR, an admirably arranged book for Academies, Seminaries and High Schools. Songs in 2, 3 and 4 parts, $1.

CHOICE TRIOS, for 3 Female voices. Full of the best of fine music for Seminaries, $1.

AMERICAN SCHOOL MUSIC READERS, in 3 books, 35c, 50c and 50c. Fine graded course for Primary and Grammar Schools. All the preceding works are compilations of those thorough teachers and composers, L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.

CHEERFUL VOICES, a very popular collection of School Songs, 50c.

NATIONAL HYMN and TUNE BOOK (40c.) Contains the best collection of Sacred Music extant for opening and closing Schools.

We also call attention to those excellent collections of School Songs:—"Merry Chimes," "Golden Wreath," "Nightingale," and "Golden Robin," each 50c.; to "Deems' Solfeggios," "Papseron's A B C," "Perkin's "Orphans," "Hour of Singing," all for the higher Schools, Mason's great Music Charts, $8, and Dr. Streeter's treatise on "Primary Elements," 60c.

All books sent by mail, post-free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N.Y.

J. E. DITSON & CO., Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

ws 23

Stationery.

SUTHERLAND'S

ENVELOPES,

STATIONERY,
RULING,
PRINTING,
LITHOGRAPHING
AND
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURING.

CHEAPEST IN THE DOMINION.

JAMES SUTHERLAND,
256 & 258 St. James St.

January 12 ly 12

Knitting Machines.

LAMB'S

FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE

It knits Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens of all sizes, without a seam, shaping and completing them in the machine; knits

Shawls,	Girls' and Boys' Suits
Breakfast Capes,	Undershirts,
Hoods and Muffs,	Cardigan Jackets,
Nubias,	Drawers,
Sacks,	Cradle Blankets,
Undersleeves,	Carriage Afghans,
Scarfs,	Shawls,
Wristlets,	Petticoats,
Leggings,	Infants' Shirts,
Smoking and Skating Caps,	Counterpanes,
Snow Shoes	Tidies,
Suspenders,	Watch and Curtain Cords,
Purses,	Mats, &c.

It also knits the most elegant Trimmings for all its own articles, such as the

Plain Ruffle, Double Ruffle, Collars' Borders, Fringe, &c.

FOR SALE AT

J. D. LAWLOR'S,

266 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

January 21 fw 1m 18

Patents, &c.

PATENTS

obtained in the United States, Canada and Europe; terms as low as those of any other reliable house. Correspondence invited in the English and foreign languages, with Inventors, Attorneys-at-Law, and other Solicitors, especially with those who have had their cases *rejected* in the hands of other Attorneys. In rejected cases our fees are reasonable, and no charge is made unless we are successful.

Inventors

if you want a Patent, send us a model or sketch, and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case.

Advice

Oral or Written in all matters relating to Patents, Patent Law and Inventions.

Free.

References:—Hon. M. D. LEGGETT, Ex-Commissioner of Patents, Cleveland, Ohio; O. H. KELLY, Esq., Secretary National Grange, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. JOS. CASEY, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D.C.

Send for our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS," a book of 50 pages.

Address LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents, WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 22 D W 19

Miscellaneous.

FOR 1876.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL,

A Household Weekly Magazine, DEVOTED TO

Popular Literature and all Matters of Taste and Culture!

APPLETONS' JOURNAL appears in new type and with other mechanical improvements, making it the handsomest weekly literary journal in the country. APPLETONS' JOURNAL aims to be comprehensive, including in its plan all branches of literature, and treating all subjects of interest to intelligent readers; it designs to be elevated in taste and pure in tone; it gives in quantity fully twenty-five per cent. more than the largest of the Monthly Magazines, while in quality its literature itself is of the highest class.

PRICE, $4 PER ANNUM; 10 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned have procured, exclusively for subscribers to APPLETONS' JOURNAL, a splendid Steel Engraving of "Charles Dickens in his Study," which is offered, under special terms, to every subscriber—in advance—to JOURNAL for 1876.

This Steel Engraving is in line and stipple. It is not a fancy picture, but an actual representation of Charles Dickens' study at Gadshill, while the portrait of the distinguished author is strikingly faithful.

The size of the plate is 20 x 14, printed on heavy plate paper 24 x 30, making a large and handsome engraving for the parlor or library wall. The execution of the plate is of a superior order.

The ordinary price of a Steel Engraving of this character in the print-shops would not be less than *five, and perhaps six dollars.* It is offered *exclusively to subscribers, in addition to the* JOURNAL for one year, for $5.00—that is, for $1.00 additional, each yearly advance subscriber to the JOURNAL for 1876 may receive a superb engraving worth fully five times the amount.

The engraving is entirely new. It has never been for sale in the print-shops, and *cannot be obtained except in connection with* APPLETONS' JOURNAL upon the terms and conditions given above. It will be mailed to subscribers postage prepaid.

D. APPLETON & CO., 549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

NASSAU, N.P.,

A FAMOUS WINTER RESORT,

for those desirous of escaping the severity of a Northern climate. Temperature never falls below 64° Fahrenheit, nor rises above 82°, and the variation does not exceed 5° in 24 hours.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

beautifully situated and well kept. United States and British Mail Steamers EVERY TEN DAYS,

FROM SAVANNAH, GA.,

Trip only 48 Hours and in Sight of Land nearly the Entire Distance. Illustrated Nassau Guide sent free on application. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South Street, New York; or, G. LEVE, Gen'l Passenger Agent, 202 St. James Street, Montreal.

$25 A DAY commission, or $30 A WEEK salary and expenses. We offer it, and will pay it. Apply *now*. EUREKA M'F'G CO., Hartford, Conn.

January 28 24

LOCAL NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The Dominion Telegraph Company has opened an office at Ancaster, Ont.

GYMNASIUM.—The annual meeting of this institution was appointed for last night in the Gymnasium building, but no business was transacted for want of a quorum.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR.—The occupant of No. 34 Bonaventure street desires us to say that it was not at his house that the shooting took place on Saturday night.

FANCY DRESS ENTERTAINMENT.—This evening a fancy dress entertainment under the patronage of the Governor General takes place in the Victoria Skating Rink.

WEST END WESLEYAN CHURCH—Last night the annual tea-meeting of the Sunday School of this Church was held. The proceedings after tea were of a somewhat novel and interesting character.

WINSTANLY LODGE, I.O.G.T.—Last night a capital vocal and instrumental concert was given in the school-room of St. Jude's Church, under the auspices of Winstanly Lodge of Good Templars. The entertainment was presided over by Mr. Charles W. Woodford, W.C.T.

THE GUARD OF HONOR TO HIS EXCELLENCY.—We are officially informed that a guard of honour was in readiness to receive His Excellency the Governor-General on Monday night but was counter-ordered on a telegram received stating that His Excellency did not desire it.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.—The Metropolitan will induct the Rev. J. H. Dixon in his new charge, the Rectory of St. Jude, on Thursday evening, February 3rd, at 8 P.M., in St. Jude's Church, corner of Vinet and Workman Streets. Sermon by the Rev. James Carmichael. Seats free.

SOME FACTS OF CANADIAN HISTORY AND EVENTS OF 1837.—Last night the usual parlour meeting in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the Reading Room of the Institution, when Mr. T. S. Brown gave an interesting address on the above subject.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The United Board of Out Door Relief acknowledge with thanks a donation of two barrels pot barley from Sir A. T. Galt, and a parcel of clothing from a Friend. The Treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks a donation of $10 from Mrs. C. R.

"GOOD RIDDANCE TO BAD RUBBISH."—The notorious blonde, May Somers, who has figured before the Courts so frequently of late, has packed up her traps and fled to fields and pastures new, for other conquests. She promises the police to return again in Spring. Her room is worth more than her company.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. Ann Smith Connell, wife of Richard Connell, labourer, 54 Jurors street, who died in her sleep between the hours of 4 and 7 a.m. Her husband deposed that at 4 o'clock, when he last spoke to her, she turned over on her side and was soon asleep. Dr. Trenholme deposed to being called to attend the deceased at 7 a.m., but life was found to be extinct. A verdict of "Died from cardiac syncope," was returned.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The remains of Corporal G. R. Ducat, of the Sixth Fusiliers, were followed to their last resting place yesterday, by a large number of officers and men of the regiment, and a full muster of the Caledonia Snow Shoe Club, of which the deceased was a member. The regimental fife and drum band was also in attendance. The firing party discharged the customary "volleys" over the grave. Mr. Ducat has been connected with the "Sixth Fusiliers" for some years back, and always took a deep interest in the affairs of the regiment.

THE CORPORATION STONEBREAKING.—We have been requested to state, in explanation of a paragraph which appeared in our issue of yesterday, that the only claim for machinery and buildings made by Mr. Robert Forsyth amounted to about $17,000, on which the arbitrators awarded $12,829. This covers what the contractor for stonebreaking is supposed to pay. Mr. Forsyth had another claim for stone already quarried, steam and smiths' coals on the ground, roads and dams, for the improvement of the Corporation property, amounting to about $13,000 more, making Mr. Forsyth's total claim about $30,000.

RAILWAY AND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING CO. (LIMITED).—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in the company's offices No. 199 St. James street, yesterday afternoon; the President, Ald. T. E. Foster, took the chair. The report of directors was read and adopted after which the old directors, Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie, M. H. Gault, Henry Shackell, F. E. Gilman, and Ald. T. E. Foster, were unanimously re-elected, and Mr. H. Wright was elected Secretary Treasurer for the ensuing year. A meeting of the directors was held afterwards at which Ald. Foster was elected President, and Mr. Henry Shackell Vice-President.

POLICE COURT—Jean Bedard Cazis, boarding-house keeper, was remanded on the charge of shooting Guillaume Bedard. The latter lies in a critical condition, and his physician, Dr. Roy, is in constant attendance. Margaret Furlong was bound over to keep the peace towards Eliza French for six months. John McKeown and Thomas Conway were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each for stealing a bottle of brandy from Joseph Mayor, grocer, corner of Lacroix and Rousseau streets. The preliminary *enquetes* in the following cases were continued: Z. Auerbach, merchant, dfrauding his creditors; Celina Legris, boarding-house keeper, larceny, and Charles Beaudry, forcible entry.

THE TEMPLE QUARTETTE.—The first concert of this celebrated club, which came off at the Association Hall last evening, was in every sense of the word a success, the audience particularly select, the house well filled, and every piece on the programme done to perfection. We hate to write in the hackneyed phrases of unmeasured praise, but we should do an injustice to ourselves, to the club, and to the audience who called them out repeatedly, if we said less. Their voices blended beautifully, their light and shade is exquisite, their taste and feeling so truthfully portrayed, that one finds it difficult to believe he is listening to four human voices instead of an instrument touched by a master hand. But whether in the smooth-flowing, solemn dirge, by Rhodes, "Remember Now Thy Creator," (which they gave as an encore), or in Dudley Bucks inspiring war song "Hark the Trumpets,"; whether in Knocken's charming serenade, "Rest Dearest Rest," or Schuman's side-splitting quartette of "The Hoarse Singers," they showed the thorough training and cultivation of their voices. Miss O. C. Johnson, who accompanies the quartette, is an elocutionist of no ordinary ability, and proved a most agreeable disappointment to many who went with the idea that they were doomed to listen to something second-rate. Her readings embrace a wide range, while she seemed equally at home in the impassioned poetry of Browning, or the wife or Caudel in the curtain lecture. We remind our readers that the second and last concert takes place to-night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF APPEALS.

PRESENT:—DORION, C. J., MONK, RAMSAY, SANBORN AND TESSIER, J. J.

Tuesday, February 1st, 1876.

DAME ANN TURNER, *et al.*, (defendants in the Court below) Appellants, and DAME JANE TURNER *et al.*, (plaintiffs in the Court below) respondents—The facts of the case are as follows:—The late Charles Turner, of the Township of Magog had five children, two sons and three daughters. The sons were never married, and died intestate, prior to any litigation in this case. Their father, under the impression that he was sole heir, took possession of the property. Two of the three daughters are defendants, the other is the principal plaintiff. The action was instituted to set aside the last will of Nancy A. Smith, the wife of the late Charles Turner, on the ground of insanity and undue influence. The respondents, at the trial, abandoned the prayer for the annulling the will, and the judgment appealed from set aside the codicil only. In giving the judgment the learned Judge based it upon what he considered to be proof of undue influence. After the death of the two sons, Jane, one of the daughters, married Mr. Lindsay, the other respondent, greatly against her parent's will, and in consequence there was very little intimacy between the two families. The daughter Mary remained with her parents, being unmarried, and the third, Mrs. Rodgers, lived with her husband in Stanstead. During this time the son's property remained in the hands of the father, who made his will on the 7th February, 1871, leaving $600 to his daughter, the respondent; a small piece of land to her minor son, and the remainder to his other daughters, the greater portion to the younger Mary. On the following day Nancy Smith made her will, with about the same provisions as those of her husband, and leaving $600 to her daughter, the respondent. The action was brought to annul this. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Doherty, who decided that the said will of Nancy Ann Smith was illegal, null and void.

EDOUARD P. HUS (plaintiff in the Court below) appellant, and MILLETTE (defendant in the Court below) appellant. A. Germain for appellant and Mathieu & Gagnon for respondent.—The action was a possessory one brought by the appellant in the district of Richelieu, accusing the defendant of having disturbed him in his possession of his certain lands. He alleged that the defendant entered his barn on the 31st December, 1874, and disturbed his agricultural products and hay. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff never was proprietor of the land, and that he had not disturbed the plaintiff as alleged and that he was proprietor of the half of the piece of land claimed by the plaintiff. That the trouble had ceased long ago and the only course open to the plaintiff was by petitory action. The parties went to trial and an interlocutory judgment was rendered in the Superior Court at Richelieu on the 16th March, 1875 against the plaintiff, which is the judgment appealed from.

COURT OF REVIEW.

Present—MONDELET, BERTHELOT, MACKAY, JOHNSON, AND TORRANCE, J. J.

Monday, Jan. 31st.

BALBEC *vs.* LAPIERRE.—Confirmed.

JOHNSON, J.—I concur, but I hesitated a good deal before doing so. The defendant's case is that of a man who reduced his debt from $180 to $48, which looks like good faith, as far as those payments are concerned; but this cannot alter the legal character of his last act, which was the foundation of the capias.

BENNY *vs.* THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.—In August, 1873, Mr. James Benny was served with an account, charging him with $1,969.56, as being his proportion of a special assessment made on his Sherbrooke street property to cover the expense incurred for opening Shuter street. In November following he was notified that if he did not pay promptly a distress warrant would issue against him from the Recorder's Court. It was issued in December, and his goods were seized. The Court held that the Commissioners appointed to make this assessment, Messrs. E. Atwater, A. W. Ogilvie, and A. McGibbon, had not included any land on Sherbrooke street, they had no power to make such an assessment as that levied on Mr. Benny, that the assessment is irregular, and the Court declares the assessment roll to be null in that respect. The city is also condemned to pay Mr. Benny $20, for the damages caused by reason of the trouble, &c. Messrs. Cross, Lunn & Davidson, for plaintiff.

HAMILTON *vs* FAIRBAIRN—JOHNSON J.—The defendant who brings up this case has not seen fit to fyle any factum. He was indulgently heard without the rule of practice being complied with in that respect; and as the hearing took place on the 23rd of November, he has had plenty of time to produce a factum, and his counsel promised to do so. We might, therefore, with propriety, insist on his obedience to the rule, of which the spirit is, no doubt, that the party cannot avail himself of his right until the factum is filed; but the words of the rule are that no hearing shall be had without the factum being filed, and we took the word of the counsel instead of the factum, and the hearing took place; therefore the case is with our permission in a manner before us, and we think we had better dispose of it instead of dismissing the inscription. The Plaintiff brought his action in the Circuit Court, for the district of Ottawa, to recover $115 interest and costs, due by defendant under his acknowledgment in writing of the 20th of April 1865, to this effect: "Good to Messrs. Hamilton Bros., on demand, for the use of their dams, chains and improvements for floating, at the rate of $5 per thousand logs passing through them." These logs were the property of another, or others; but that is immaterial; and the plaintiffs set out in their declaration what was the nature of the consideration given, that is to say, that they were, and for some time previously have been proprietors in possession of a lot of land through which a non-navigable water course flowed, and had erected there at their own cost, and for their own use, dams and other improvements furnished with chains and other appliances for raising the water in this water course, without in any manner obstructing its natural state and condition; but only offering advantages to those who wanted to use them, and were willing to pay for their use. They then aver that the defendant, who was in charge of logs belonging to a Mr. Hall, or a Mr. Burstall, or to both of them, applied for the use of these improvements of the Plaintiff, and got the use of them, and undertook to pay at the rate already mentioned, and gave the acknowledgment which they now produce. The defendant pleaded, first, that these alleged improvements constituted an illegal obstruction of the stream, and that the acknowledgment was extorted under colour of their right to charge for the use of them, and by fraud and without consideration; secondly, the want of consideration merely; and thirdly, a pretension which ought not to have been allowed at all, and which was made on the pretext of making his plea agree with his evidence; but before he had adduced any evidence at all; and, therefore, these pretensions, which appear to have led to the adduction of a great deal of irrelevant testimony, need not now be noticed. It may be a question whether the stretches of water which are available to lumbering for a very short season in the spring in these regions, and which appear to have been improved for the purposes of the trade by several persons, are, or are not, *flottables;* but the Court is of opinion that this question cannot be reached in the present case. If the public, or the defendant, as one of the public, have anything to urge on the score of the plaintiff's appliances at the spot in question being a nuisance, he should have availed himself of that right; but instead of doing so, he voluntarily, and without protest of any sort, enters into an agreement with the plaintiffs. It is clearly a case for the application of the maxium: "*Volenti non fit injuriæ;*" and the judgment for the plaintiff is confirmed in all respects, except as regards the admission of the defendants third plea, as already explained. In that respect it will be reformed, but that of course does not diminish the plaintiff's right to recover.

Re MCFARLANE & BAIN, Insolvents, and CRAIG, Interim Assignee, and OXLEY *et al.*, Petitioners, and WAVELL, Assignee, contesting.—JOHNSON, J.—The petitioners are a firm in New York, and Craig was the interim assignee of the insolvents, and Wavell assignee elected by the creditors. The petitioners being unpaid, vendor presented a petition to a Judge in Insolvency to have certain goods set apart from the rest of the estate by privilege. A part of these goods were ordered to be given up. This part of the judgment is acquiesced in; there is no inscription by the assignee, but only by the petitioners themselves, who did not get all they wanted. Now we are of opinion that if the ground of this judgment, even as far as it goes, had been questioned, a very serious point, indeed, and one upon which we need not now give any opinion, would have been presented. The ground is that by Art. 1998 of the Civil Code, subsection 2, the privilege asked here must be claimed within fifteen days; but the assignee not having brought up this point, and the other party not having any interest to do so, it is not before us. We, therefore, merely say that the petitioners must be satisfied with what they have got, and that we see no reason to go any farther than the learned Judge below has done. Judgment confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

BY MR. JUSTICE MACKAY.

ROSS, *et al. vs.* DUFRESNE, *et al.* The cause of action was the purchase by the defendant, from Ross, in September, 1874, of 100 cases *Cassia.* The sale was effected through Mr. Noad, a broker. The action was brought for about $800, about the price of the goods. The defendant spleaded that the goods should have been delivered in good order, when, in place of that, they were in very bad condition. Shortly after, the receipt of the broker's note, they sent down their carters for the goods, who found them in very bad condition, and finally the goods were repudiated. The defendants offering to give them back, and asking that the contract be set aside. By their pleas, they say they refused to take the goods at the time, and requested the plaintiff to put them in good order and that they would take them when they were put into order. At another time they say they repudiated the contract, and they ask that the contract be declared null, and there was further brought by them, an action for $300 damages, on account of the rise in price of the cassia, after they had purchased from the plaintiff. There was a new contract entered into by the fact of their offering to take the cassia when it was put into proper condition. Some time after they objected to take the goods, the plaintiff notified them that it was in good condition, and that if they did not take it away they would be liable for the loss of it. The defendants wrote to him saying that the contract was annulled in the first instance. The proof goes to show that the plaintiff did not put it into a proper condition. The judgment is that the plaintiff did all that he was bound to do, and that the defendants alone are to blame. They allowed the plaintiff time to put it into good order, agreeing that they would take the same when so put in good order. Yet they never asked for the goods and never refused to take them until the 31st of March. The defendants are condemned to pay the sum of $800 to the plaintiff. If the plaintiff had become insolvent, on the 31st of March, the defendants were in a position to claim the cassia, and they put their refusal to take it solely on account of a previous refusal to take it, which is not true.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JOHNSON.

FAUTEUX *vs.* RIVARD.—The plaintiff sues for a balance of the price of some oats that he sold at the end of July 1874 to the defendant, against whom he alleges fraud and knowledge of his insolvency, and asks for imprisonment as provided by the 92 sec. of the Insolvent Act of 1869. Between July 1874 and the middle of September, the defendant paid the greater part of the debt; but on that day being pressed for a settlement he gave his note at four days date, and on the 15th September made an assignment to an official assignee. The defendant's trade was to sell hay and grain, and when he assigned, his estate fetched five hundred dollars, and his assignee examined as a witness proves that he was, and must have known himself to be hopelessly insolvent ever since June, before he bought the oats at all. He denies any fraud, and it was contended for him at the hearing, that as the plaintiff at the time of the purchase was the defendant's debtor for hay to an amount of about $150, the judgment could only be for the balance of the debt claimed, and no imprisonment could be awarded, because there could be no intent to defraud as alleged. That appears to be fair enough as far as the sum due by the plaintiff is concerned; but there might be the intention to defraud as to the balance, which is shown by the evidence to have been the precise consideration of the note. The declaration alleges fraud both at the time of the purchase in July, and at the time of giving the note in September; and the language of the statute is that he is guilty if he obtains "a "term of credit for the price, or any part "of the price of the goods, with intent to "defraud."

The Court is, therefore, of opinion to give judgment not only for the debt and costs, but to award imprisonment for three months, in the terms of the statute—that is to say, "*unless the debt or costs* be sooner paid." What effect that condemnation may have the Court need not now determine.

BROWNE, *et al.*, *vs.* PINSONAULT, *et al.*, and said PHILO D. BROWNE, *et al.*, *vs.* CHARLES A. PINSONAULT, *et al.*—This was a long and complicated case, arising out of the dealings of the late Alfred Pinsonault with Mr. Geriken and others, respecting a building known as the St. James' Hotel in this city, and I gave judgment on the 23rd of November, reserving the plaintiff's right to recover the money that the defendants were entitled to get from Geriken under the agreements, because it did not appear that they had as yet received any; but only that a suit was pending about it; but as regards the monies that the plaintiffs were proved to have got from one of the other tenants, I condemned them to give an account of that, within a specific delay, or to pay it. The delay has now expired, and the condemnation, therefore, goes for the money absolutely.

METTEYER *dit* ST. ONGE, *vs.* LARICHETIERE.—The insufficiency of service is contended for in this case; by an exception a la forme that has been heard on the merits. The writ issued on the 23rd of December, it was returnable on the 27th. It was served on the 24th at 11 a.m. One clear day is required by law (cons. stat. L. C. 40 sec. 10). Therefore the service is bad, for the 25th was Christmas Day, the 26th Sunday, and fractions of days do not count. It was said there was a case in point against this view; I have not seen it; but unless the words 'one clear day' can be held to include a *dies non*, which is not reasonable, I should decline to regard a single case as decisive. Execution maintained with costs.

BOUDREAU *vs.* DEMERS.—The plaintiff brings his action for damages which lays at $800 for having been falsely arrested on a charge of stealing a mare. The pre-requisites of this action are malice and want of probable cause. The plaintiff was a hotel keeper, and got the mare from the guardian who had been appointed under a process of revindication issued by the defendant's son, and the plaintiff wanting to get paid for the animal's keep, gave notice that he would sell it by auction, and took it out of the defendant's hands. I do not think this was a larceny—it was done under a supposed color of right, whether legally or not is immaterial. The grand jury threw out the bill of indictment that was submitted charging the plaintiff with the offence. The charge was unfounded; but there is a long way between that and the proof of malice and want of probable cause, and I do not find that proof. The action is dismissed, but without costs.

BERNARD, *et al.*, plaintiffs, *vs.* DESORMEAU, defendant.—The plaintiffs, who are partners and bricklayers, sue the defendant for $324.15, being the price and value of bricklaying done by them at his request, the number of bricks used being alleged to be 22,310, at the rate of $14½ the thousand. The defendant admits by his plea that some bricklaying was done; but he says it was not done for him, but for another, for whom he became surety; that at the time of bringing the action, the work had not been finished nor accepted, and what was done was defective—particularly in the instance of a chimney which settled, and cracked, and Leloup, the person for whom the work had been done, protested, and required these defects to be removed, which was done; that the account furnished by the plaintiffs, on the 17th of May, amounted to $290.75, subject to repairing the defective chimney, and that the defendant offered this sum in full payment of the plaintiff's claim, on condition of his paying the costs incurred up to that time on both sides, and he now brings the money into Court. There is an answer of a general nature, but particularly alleging, however, that the account rendered in May was erroneous, and that a new measurement was made by a sort of compromise between the parties, after the return of the action, and established the correctness of the amount now claimed by the plaintiff. The plaintiff has proved his case. There was no right in the defendant to make the plaintiffs pay all the costs, unless the action had been premature, which was not the case. Judgment for plaintiffs.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE TORRANCE.

BOISSEAU *vs.* BEAUDOIN, and BEAUDOIN, Opposant.—This came up on the merits of an opposition *afin d'annuller* to set aside a seizure. His Honour did not find any proof of the allegations of this opposition, and therefore it must be dismissed with costs.

SHEARER *vs.* OSBORNE *et al.*—This case had been tried at *enquete* and hearing in the course of last month. The demand was for the amount of a draft, between two and three hundred dollars, endorsed by one Luckwell, given for the construction of certain houses belonging to Mrs. Milne. The circumstances of the case were these. A man of the name of Luckwell was constructing these houses, and not having money in his hands to pay Shearer, who had supplied a certain amount of wood work for the house, he gave Shearer a letter to the female defendant, requesting her to pay a sum of about $280. The verbal evidence of record established the facts of the case sufficiently to make out the demand of the plaintiff; but the question came up whether this evidence was admissible. The draft addressed to Mrs. Milne was never accepted in writing, and the liability on her part arose simply from the promise of her husband, her attorney, to pay this amount. The defendant had objected that there was no legal evidence of the liability of Mrs. Milne; that the draught ought to have been accepted by her; that it amounted to an undertaking on her part or her attorney, that she should be liable for the debt of another. The question was whether this could be proved by verbal evidence. The Court was of opinion that the verbal evidence would not avail to justify a condemnation in favour of the plaintiff, and the action must be dismissed.

REYNOLDS *vs.* WELLS, *et al.*—This case came up on a demand for arrears of salary. The defendants had pleaded that the plaintiff did not fulfil his part of the contract as clerk, and had misconducted himself at the last, and the engagement was terminated. One of the circumstances was that the plaintiff was taken ill of typhoid fever. He contended that the employer was bound to pay him his salary, notwithstanding his absence through the *force majeure* of an attack of typhoid fever. His Honour said he did not know of any rule that would charge the employer with the salary of the clerk, if the clerk did not fulfil his engagement, whether his absence was caused by sickness or otherwise. The plea was made out, and the action should be dismissed.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE

PARISIAN GOSSIP—CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—AMUSEMENTS—DRESS—THE LATE EMPEROR—ROYAL SHOPPING—"UNEASY IS THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN"—THE FUR TRADE—CORONATIONS—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—THE KHEDIVE—STORIES ABOUT HIM.

Paris, January 14, 1876.

The coming elections are naturally the absorbing topic of the moment, and each fraction of the French nation is, as naturally, doing its utmost to glorify itself and to blacken its neighbours, in view of the approaching conflict. The tide of social gaiety is, however, setting in as usual at this season. The Duke de Nemours, Princess Mathilde, Princess Troubitskoi, and other leading grandees, have given splendid entertainments; and the lesser lights of the fashionable world are doing likewise. In the course of another fortnight, we shall be in the full rush of the "Paris season." The weather has again become very cold, just enough snow has fallen to render the thoroughfares slippery;

ACCIDENTS TO MEN AND BEASTS

have been rife for a couple of days past. Just as "two carts, a horse, and a carriage" suffice to produce a dangerous "crowding" in the streets of this capital, so, a few pailfuls of snow, or the slightest possible film of ice, suffice to produce a long list of broken bones, the poor horses getting the worst of it, as the French seem to have no idea of roughing the shoes of "man's noblest conquest," which accordingly suffers severely from every week of exceptionally cold weather. The snow is so deep in many parts of the country that the mails are impeded; and wolves are coming in troops to the farms in the plains. Here, those troublesome creatures, "boys," are emulating the doings of their elders on the ponds in the Bois by making "slides" on every available gutter. The gay world has turned its attention, for the time being, to

THE BUSINESS OF SKATING.

The "lakes" in the Bois de Boulogne are not yet hard enough to render skating on them a safe occupation; and the policemen on duty on their banks are busily employed in keeping people from venturing upon them. But the narrower and shallower arms of the principal ponds, and the small rivulets that wind in and out among the trees, are crowded with skaters of every class, the fashionable elements, however, being the most numerous. The American, Russian, and Swedish residents are the most skillful; the ladies being fully as bold and successful as the skaters of the other sex. All the shoe shops display the new patent skate, of fine steel, richly gilded, now worn by the fashionable practitioners of the art by which the Dutch peasants habitually propel themselves to market, with pots, baskets, and hampers on their heads. The toilettes worn by

THE "SUMMITS" OF ELEGANCE,

when skating, are extremely rich and "stylish," furs, velvet, and thick, soft cloth, being the materials employed, and the utmost skill of the *modiste* and the *couturière* being expended on the production of costumes and accessories at once striking, neat, handsome, and specially suitable for wearing on the ice. Such heavy masses of snow have been passing over this region, that great hopes of sleighing are entertained by the owners of the vehicles which, for so many years past, have been useless in this latitude. The skating club, however having just set to work to get up its famous "Night fete on the ice," which it has vainly tried to give for twenty years past, we shall no doubt have a speedy thaw. The anniversary of the death of the late Emperor was celebrated as previously by a Mass in the Church of St. Augustine, at which all the leaders of

THE IMPERIAL PARTY

were present, the crowd filling not only every corner of the building, but being stationed outside. Every one wore or carried a bouquet of violets, and the peaceful celebration passed off in the most orderly style. It seems that the studies of the Prince Imperial are conducted most methodically with the aid of Professors from Paris who go quietly to Chiselhurst in stated order. Every day of the week, and every hour of the day is occupied with its stated study; and the young candidate for imperiality bids fair to become, at all events, one of the most thoroughly educated and accomplished men of the day. A curious fact lately reported in connection with the late Emperor, is his having formed a collection of

ALL THE CARICATURES THAT APPEARED

of himself, after his downfall, and which he had put together in a sort of album that he kept on his writing-table, and which he often passed an hour in looking over, shading his eyes with his hand, and seeming to study the lessons to be deduced from the insults heaped on him, both as a man and as a Sovereign; his face, at such times, wearing an expression at once pensive and resigned. This album is still on the table as the Emperor left it; but it has never been opened by his son. The Queen of Holland and the Crown Prince, her son, are staying at the Hotel Bristol, but in the strictest *incognito*. They are expected to remain for a week; but what may be their object in coming, gossip sayeth not. It is certain, however, that Royal visitors to this capital seem to take as much satisfaction as non-royal ones in shopping,

SIGHT-SEEING,

going to the theatres, and driving in the Bois. It is reported of the Prince of Wales that, when the Germans had hemmed in this pleasant city with their spiked helmets and cannon, and people were wondering what would be its fate, he exclaimed: "The Germans cannot possibly have any idea of destroying Paris, for where else can the Kings go when they want a little amusement?" Kings and Queens, however, sharing as they do the common lot of humanity, often come to Paris for other purposes than amusement. The Queen of Holland is on her way to that genial wintering place, Cannes; the Czar is about to bring his wife to winter in the sheltered and sunny nook of San Remo; and Queen Isabella, who seems to be rather seriously ill from her attack of measles, will probably be sent off to winter somewhere on the shores of the Mediterranean. Her husband, who is separated from her, and lives very moderately in another part of Paris, is

ILL OF THE SAME MALADY.

Her daughters are recovering; but the severe cold is unfavourable to all invalids. Muffs, which, at one time, were banished from a lady's costume, are now in universal use; but are worn so small that they do no more than shelter the hands of their wearers, instead of covering nearly all of the upper part of the person, as they did a generation ago. They are made of every sort of fur, and even of cock's feathers, dyed black, and sewn strongly upon a foundation of black silk. Others are made of silk, velvet, or cloth, to match the dress they are worn with; the little round rolls being hung on a stout cord, passed round the wearer's neck. The demand for furs, just now, is as active as that for birds and feathers; and threatens to clear the planet, ere long, of certain species of animals, just as certain birds are beginning to disappear. The Russians have always the finest furs; paying any price for the best and rarest skins. A hundred pounds sterling, paid for a pair of cuffs, implies a tolerably large outlay for a complete outfit of furs; but the wealthy Russians always possess

MAGNIFICENT SABLES,

notwithstanding the enormous price fetched by the latter. One of the last orders given in this city, by the Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia, (now so ill that her life is despaired of,) was an opera cloak of white otter (very rare, and consequently costly), the fur being inside, and the skin itself so closely covered with a rich raised embroidery of flowers and arabesques, in all shades of brown floss silk and worsted (from palest Havannah to deep chesnut-brown) that not a particle of the skin remains visible. According to the "rage" of the moment, this splendid embroidery is mixed with threads of silver, and round silver braid. Ermine is in as high esteem as ever, but has long been growing exceedingly scarce, the animal being very small, and rarely found. Even a century ago, Ermine was so scarce that imitations were beginning to be employed. The lining of a ducal cloak, dotted over with the black tails of the snowy animal, cost about £500, and would now cost fully five times that sum. The great lords of that day were obliged to write to the French Ambassador at Constantinople, some years beforehand, in order that he might transmit the orders to Armenia, and that each peer might be supplied with

THE SNOWY APPENDAGE,

which as worn at the coronation of the kings of France, was regarded as the symbol and sign of their nobility. The coronation of Louis XV. was deferred nearly a year and a half, because several of the great nobles were unprovided with ermine for attending the ceremony. At the coronation of Louis XVI. ermine had grown so scarce that the skins of white cats were brought into use as a substitute. The old Hotel de Lesdiguieres, celebrated for the regal magnificence of its appointments, possessed, in the centre of its grand drawing-room, a great carpet of real ermine, valued, even at that time, at £3,600; this carpet spread out before the chair of state, under the ducal dais, was laid upon an under carpet of rich grey Genoa velvet, bordered with a heavy gold fringe. The passion for splendid and costly furniture seems to be particularly strong in the mind of the Khedive of Egypt, whose new palaces have put a good deal of money into the pockets of Parisian "furnishers." M. Bravay, the rich financier of Cairo, who had the honour of entertaining the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to Egypt, on which occasion their Royal Highnesses occupied bedsteads of solid silver—owes a good part of his fortune to the

LAVISH OUTLAY

of the Khedive in furnishing and adorning his palaces. The astute Frenchman had obtained from the Viceroy the gift of a piece of land to build what he called "a place for rinsing bottles;" but he took care, as soon as he had obtained the gift, to enlarge his plans, which naturally led to the enlargement of the piece of land given him by the Khedive. When his house was built, M. Bravay invited the Khedive to the "house-warming." The latter was struck with admiration on seeing the skill, science and taste displayed in the building, and in all its arrangements for show and for comfort, and enquired of M. Bravay what it had cost him. "Fourteen hundred thousand francs," replied M. Bravay. "Sell it to me," said the Khedive, "I will pay you fifteen hundred thousand francs for it!" M. Bravay, who was believed to have anticipated the incident, accordingly turned over his property to the Khedive, who proceeded at once to furnish and fit up his new acquisition with the utmost splendour, the two famous silver bedsteads being among the

ARTISTIC MARVELS

with which the building was filled by order of the Egyptian Sovereign, who spent no less a sum than £120,000 in finishing and ornamenting his new toy. The Viceroy had passed only a single night in his new acquisition when M. Bravay, accompanied by his little son, called to pay their respects to His Highness, who was about to kiss the child, when the latter drew his head away, exclaiming, "No; Your Highness is a very unkind man!" "What have I done that is so very unkind?" demanded the Khedive, surprised and amused at the boy's behaviour. "Because you have taken our country-house, and mamma is always crying about it." M. Bravay scolded his son, and begged the Viceroy to excuse him. But as he was preparing to take leave of His Highness, the latter signed to him to remain, and wrote a few lines on the leaf of his pocket-book, which he handed to the child, saying, "There, take that, my little friend, and give it to your mamma; she will not cry any more. And now

YOU CAN GIVE ME A KISS.

I am not unkind now!" As will have been readily surmised, the few lines were a gift of the famous villa. M. Bravay, in accepting the splendid gift, remarked to the Viceroy that the villa was furnished, and offered to give up the furniture, with the silver bedsteads and other marvels of costliness and luxury; but the Viceregal donor would not hear of his doing so. And thus, through the indiscreet complaint of a spoiled child, the adroit financier became the fortunate recipient of a present of £180,000 sterling, in addition to the sum of £60,000 previously paid to him by the Khedive, as the purchase money of the property.

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May 14 114

JOSEPH GOULD,

No. 211 St. James Street,

Importer of the Celebrated Chickering, Steinway, Decker Gabler, Emerson, and other well-known

PIANOS! PIANOS!

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE "EMERSON UPRIGHT" PIANO

which is rapidly becoming the most popular Instrument of its kind. It is beautifully finished, handsome in appearance, thoroughly well-made in every way, and, from its shape and size, well adapted to small or medium-sized rooms. Price only $400.

A large assortment of Square Grand and Upright Pianos of all the above different makers, constantly on hand at prices from

$280 TO $1,400 EACH.

Also, a great variety of the famous MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. Terms liberal, and prices such as to afford *better value for the money* than can be found elsewhere in the Dominion.

JOSEPH GOULD.

January 22 19

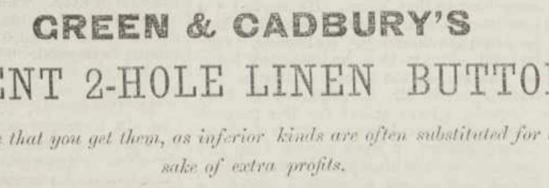
Particular Attention given to Dinner Parties.

COMPAIN & SON, Proprietors.

January 15 trs 3m 13

ASK FOR "THE VERY BUTTON."—*Shakespeare.*

SOLD AT ALL Dry-Goods STORES.



SOLD AT ALL Dry-Goods STORES.

GREEN & CADBURY'S

PATENT 2-HOLE LINEN BUTTONS,

And see that you get them, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profits.

The Very Button, "is the very Button for you"—*The Young Englishwoman*

May 18 ly w 117

Perfumery.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

EXTRA TRIPLE

EXTRACT OF

WHITE ROSE

AND

F. S. CLEAVER'S

HONEY SOAP

CHOICE TOILET SOAPS

PERFUMERY.

Manufactory—32 and 33 RED LION STREET HOLBORN, London, England.

Wholesale Representative—JOHN E. C. CARR, 8 and 10 JOHN STREET SOUTH, HAMILTON, Ontario.

January 22 s 6m 19

Jellies, Sauces, &c.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF
GOODALL'S WORLD-RENOWNED
HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
YORKSHIRE RELISH
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

THE MOST DELICIOUS SAUCE IN THE WORLD.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST & MOST AGREEABLE TONIC YET INTRODUCED.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

The cheapest because the best, and indispensable to every household and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS ENGLAND.

August 22 ly s 199

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of Lea & Perrins' Sauce, which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted A New Label, bearing their Signature, thus—

Lea & Perrins

which will be placed on every bottle of Worcestershire Sauce, after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.*

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

To be obtained of
Messrs. URQUHART & CO.,
" J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,

August 14 ly s 193

Pens.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

January 19 ly w 16

Medical.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

The PERUVIAN SYRUP vitalizes and enriches the Blood, tones up the System, builds up the Broken-down, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, Dropsy, Chills and Fevers, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Affections, Boils, Humors, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, &c.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

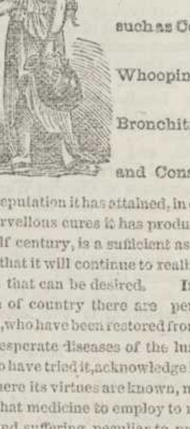
CAUTION.—Be sure you get the "PERUVIAN SYRUP" (not Peruvian Bark.) Sold by dealers generally.

A 32-page Pamphlet, containing a treatise on Iron as a Medical Agent and other valuable papers, testimonials from distinguished Physicians, Clergymen and others, will be sent FREE to any address. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

August 3 ly trs 183D W 32

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Wholesale Agents.

July 30 trs D W 171

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS

SUPPLYING THE

Highest amount of Nourishment in the most Digestible and Convenient Form.

SAVORY & MOORE,

143 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Retail of all Chemists, and Wholesale of LYMAN, CLARE & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

July 3 (3) ly s 157

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L.S."

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

July 5 ly tuy s 181

$50 TO $500

invested in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. A 72-page Book explaining everything, and copy of Wall Street Review SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, New York City.

November 11 ly trs 26

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

POST OFFICE, Montreal, 22nd November, 1875.

Delivery A.M.	Delivery P.M.	Mail	Close A.M.	Close P.M.
		Ontario.		
8 00	......	a) Ottawa by Railway..	7 45	3 00
8 00	......	a) Province of Ontario..	7 45	8 00
......	......	Ottawa River Route....	......	......
		Quebec.		
......	......	Quebec by Steamer.....	......	......
		b) Quebec by Railway..	......	8 00
......		Eastern Townships, Three Rivers, Arthabaska and Riviere du Loup R.R.	......	8 00
11 50 & 8 00		St. Remi and Hemmingford R.R.	......	2 00
	2 30	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, &c.	6 15	8 00
00	......	St. Johns (b) and Vermont Junction R.R.	......	1 15
10 00	......	Shefford and the S. E. C. Railways	......	1 15
		Local Mails.		
00	......	Beauharnois Route......	6 00	......
10 00	......	Chambly and St. Cesaire	8 00	3 00
11 00	......	Contrecœur, Varennes and Vercheres	......	1 30
		Cote St. Paul...........	7 00	......
11 00	......	Tannery West..........	7 00	2 00
10 30	5 45	Huntingdon............	6 00	2 00
10 30	2 00	Lachine................	6 00	2 00
9 30	......	Longueuil..............	6 00	2 00
10 00	2 15	St. Lambert............	......	1 15
......	......	Laprairie..............	......	1 15
11 00	......	New Glasgow, Sault-aux-Recollets	7 00	......
......	5 15	Terrebonne and St. Vincent	7 00	2 30
8 30	5 00	Point St. Charles........	3 30	2 00
		St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique and Belle Riviere	7 00	......
......	1 30	St. Jerome, St. Rose and		
......	2 30	St. Therese...........	7 00	......
10 00	......	St. Johns & St. Armand Station	6 00	1 15
5 00	......	Three Rivers, by North Shore Land Route	......	1 00
		Maritime Provinces.		
8 00	......	New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. I.	..	3 00 / 8 00
......		Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax, whence despatch is on alternate Tuesdays, counting from 30th November	......	8 00
		United States.		
8&10	......	Boston and New England States, except		
8 00	......	Maine,	7 00	1 15
8&11	......	New York and Southern States,	......	1 15
8 01		Island Pond, Portland and Maine,	......	3 & 8
8&11		a) Western and Pacific States and Manitoba..	7 45	8 00
		West Indies. Letters, &c., prepaid *via* New York are forwarded daily on New York whence Mails are despatched; For Havana and West Indies *via* Havana every Thursday P.M.; For St. Thomas, the West Indies and Brazil, on the 23rd of every month.	......	1 15
		Great Britain.		
		By Canadian Line (Friday)........	......	7 00
		By New York on Mondays and Tuesdays		1 15

a) Postal Car Bags open till 8.30 a.m. and 9 p.m.
b) Postal Car Bags open till 3.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.
Street Boxes are visited at 10 a.m., 12.30, 5.30 and 8 p.m.

Insurance Notices.

NORTH BRITISH

AND

MERCANTILE

Fire and Life

Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - £2,000,000.00 Stg.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - - 250,000.00 "
REVENUE FOR 1869, - - - 901,561.01 "
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, - - 3,944,317.00 "

Insurances against Fire accepted at the ordinary rates of premium.

In the Life Department moderate rates of premium, and large addition to sums insured by way of Bonus.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,

GENERAL AGENTS.

WM. EWING,

INSPECTOR,

No. 72 St. François Xavier Street.

Montreal.

July 19 ly 170

ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y

OF LIVERPOOL.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, - - - $10,000,000
Funds Invested, - 12,000,000
Annual Income, - 5,000,000

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All classes of Risks insured at favourable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders.

Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department.

W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. J. KENNEDY, Inspector.

H. L. ROUTH,
W. TATLEY,
CHIEF AGENTS.

For the convenience of the Mercantile Community, recent London and Liverpool Directories can be seen at this Office.

Montreal, 12th February, 1874 ly 38

British America

FIRE & MARINE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1833.

ASSETS, - - - - $875,000

Insures all Descriptions of Property against Fire and the Perils of Navigation on the most Favorable Terms.

M. H. GAULT, Agent,

164 ST. JAMES STREET.

January 1 ly 1

THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

Insurance Company.

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THOS. CRAMP, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
ALEX. HINCKS, Esq.
Sir A. T. GALT, K. C. M. G.
THEODORE HART, Esq.

CAPITAL, - - - $10,000,000

Deposited in Canada under control of Montreal Board, $650,000.

ANNUAL REVENUE, - - $7,646,208

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.

Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at lowest terms.

G. F. C. SMITH,

CHIEF AGENT FOR THE DOMINION.

April 17 61

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company Capital, $10,000,000 Mercantile, Dwelling & Farm Risks taken at lowest current rates. Thomas Craig, Res. Secy. 181 St. James Street

January 30 25

INSURE IN THE

STADACONA

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A FIRST CLASS HOME INSTITUTION WITH AMPLE CAPITAL

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Hon. J. SHARPLES, Vice-Pres.
G. J. PYKE, Gen. Manager
CRAWFORD LINDSAY, Sec.

OFFICE: 13 PLACE D'ARMES

December 6 ly M 290

Groceries, Wines, &c.

ROBERT DALGLISH,

No. 23 John Street,

MONTREAL,

Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada for

RENAULT & Co., Cognac, BRANDIES,
MCKENZIE & Co., Xerez, SHERRIES,
MCKENZIE, DRISCOLL & Co., Oporto, PORTS
MORGAN & Co., Hamburg, Cheap SHERRIES
PEDRO, CASSELLES & Co., Reus, CHEAP PORTS,
DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co., Reims, CHAMPAGNES,
MOREAU & DENEUVILLE, Saumur, CHAMPAGNES,
DIEHL BROS. & Co., Mayence, MOSELLES and HOCKS,
P. DUMONT & Co., Bordeaux, CLARETS,
SAML. ALLSOPP & SONS, Burton-on-Trent, PALE ALE,
WHITEHEAD & Co., London, PORTER and STOUT,
R. B. BYASS & Co., London, Export Bottlers, GUINNESS, BASS, &c.,
VAN HOYTEMA & Co., Rotterdam, HOLLANDS GIN,
THOM & CAMERON, Glasgow, SCOTCH WHISKIES, OLD TOM, GINGER WINE,
JOS. C. GAMBLE & SONS, St. Helens, CHEMICALS,
ROBT. LOCKHART, Jr., & Co., Glasgow, OILS and PAINTS,
HUNTINGTON COPPER AND S. Co., Glasgow.

☞ Orders for direct importation solicited from Wholesale Trade only.

June 16 ly 142

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents in Canada for

Messrs.
GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO., XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, *Sherries,*
" T. G. SANDEMAN & SONS, OPORTO, *Ports,*
" BUTLER, NEPHEW & CO., OPORTO, *Ports,*
" J. BOULE, TARRAGONA, *Red Wines*
" THEO. ROEDERER & CO., RHEIMS, *Champagnes,*
" LOUIS RENOUF, EPERNAY, *Champagnes,*
" CUZOL & FILS & CO., BORDEAUX, *Fruits, &c.,*
" PINET, CASTILLON & CO., COGNAC, *Brandies,*
" A. HOUTMAN & CO., SCHIEDAM, *Gins,*
" R. THORNE & SONS, GREENOCK, *Whiskies,*
" WM. HAY, FAIRMAN & CO., GLASGOW, *Whiskies,*
" MACHEN & CO., LIVERPOOL, Export Bottlers of Guinness & Son's *Dublin Stout,*
" ROBT. PORTER & CO., LONDON, Export Bottlers of Bass & Co's *Ale*
" D. J. THOMSON & CO., LEITH, *Ginger Wine, Old Tom, &c.*
MR. WILLIAM MCEWAN, EDINBURGH, *Scotch Ales,*
" LAWRENCE JOYCE, LIVERPOOL, *Pickles, Sauces, &c.*
THE NORTH BRITISH COLOR CO'Y, LEITH, *Paints, Colors, &c.*

Orders for Direct Importation solicited from the Wholesale Trade only.

August 17 ly 204

JOHN HOPE & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents in Canada for

Messrs. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, Rotterdam.
" MOET & CHANDON, Epernay.
" BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux
" JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac.
" MULLER, DARTHEZ & CO., Tarragona.
MR. M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.
Messrs. COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto.
MR. FREDERICK VALLETTE, Marseilles
Messrs. BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow.
" DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz.
" E. & G. HIBBERT, London, Export Bottlers of Messrs. Bass & Co's Pale Ale.
" E. & J. BURKE, Dublin, Export Bottlers of Messrs. A. Guinness Son & Co's Extra Foreign Stout, &c., &c.

N.B.—Orders received from the Wholesale Trade only.

September 3 ly 109

Hats and Furs.

DEVLIN'S

Fur Depot

Winter 1875.

A full Assortment of the following Articles now ready:

LADIES' SEAL JACKETS,
PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS,
ERMINE JACKETS,
BEAVER JACKETS,
ASTRACAN JACKETS.

Men's Coats

In Seal, Persian Lamb, Otter, Beaver, Racoons.

COLLARS, CAPS, GAUNTLETS AND MITTS; LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOODS.

AND GREAT VARIETY

Bear, Wolf, Coon, Fox & Buffalo

ROBES.

416 NOTRE DAME STREET.

November 13 ly 271

Coal, &c.

Coal! Coal!!

AMERICAN,

LEHIGH, PITTSTON, LACKAWANNA } All Sizes

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH,

House & Steam,

&c., &c., &c.

VERY LOW PRICES

QUALITY FIRST-CLASS.

S. W. BEARD & CO.

Foot of McGill Street.

January 15 ly 13

COAL!

OLD SYDNEY MINE,

AND

LINGAN MINE.

HENRY DOBELL & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

October 26 255

Cement, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT, "Knight's"

ROMAN CEMENT, Best Brands.

WATER LIME CEMENT, Best Brands.

CALCINED PLASTER, Lymans.

LAND PLASTER, Lymans.

On hand and for sale by

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

September 9 ly 215

TO THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

Messrs. HOROWITZ BROS. respectfully invite all Tobacconists, Hotel Keepers and others in the Trade, to their place of business,

241 McGill Street,

to examine their celebrated F. F. Cigars, also other best Brands and Fancy Goods.

HOROWITZ BROS.

May 23 ly 126

Groceries, Wines, &c.

FOR SALE,

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 1,200 brls. Dry Crushed & Granulated SUGARS, and 200 Packages Choice Barbadoes MOLASSES,

Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels.

TIFFIN BROTHERS,

August 7 187

New Season Teas,

JAPANS, GREENS & BLACKS,

Very Choice, Full Assortment—Caddies and Half-chests.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

April 26 ly 98

FOR SALE,

2,000 SACKS

"VERDIN'S" FACTORY-FILLED SALT

Fine order. In lots to suit purchasers.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

September 30 ly 233

DUC DE MONTEBELLO

CHAMPAGNE

(Chateau de Marcuil sur Ay, France)

"Carte Blanche,"

DRY.

In Cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

FOR SALE BY

J. G. SIDEY,

Commissioners Street, Montreal,

Agent for Canada.

October 28 ly 257

CHAMPAGNE.

F. BUMILLER.

Medaille d'Or, Exposition de Vienne, 1873.

BOSSANGE & GARDINER,

Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Principal House, Paris.

Branches, Havre and Bordeaux.

January 20 ly 17

LECKIE, MATTHEWS & CO.

Offer for Sale from Warehouse:

BRANDY.

JAS. HENNESSY'S—Hhds., Qr-casks, Octaves and Cases; Vintages 1874, '72, '70, '67 and '65.

GENEVA.

DEKUYPER & SON'S—Hhds., Qr-casks, Octaves and Cases.

BOLL & DUNLOP'S—Do do do

PORT WINE.

W. & J. GRAHAM & CO'S—Hhds. and Qr-casks—Fine to extra superior qualities.

SHERRY WINES.

P. DOMECQ'S—Hhds. and Qr-casks—Fine to extra superior qualities.

GORDON & CO'S—Hhds. and Qr-casks—Fine to Extra, superior qualities.

CLARET AND SAUTERNES.

BARTON & GUESTIER'S—Full assortment.

And LARRONDE FRERES'—Fine to Extra Fine qualities—Quarts and Pints.

CHAMPAGNE.

AYALA & CO'S—Extra Dry, Extra; and No. 1, Quarts and Pints.

WHISKEY.

DUNVILLE'S, KINNAHAN'S and RAMSAY'S—In Wood and Cases.

ALE.

BASS & CO'S—Hhds., Brls., Kilderkins and Barrels, Quarts and Pints.

—ALSO,—

PORTER—Quarts and Pints

VINEGAR, NUTMEGS, GLENFIELD STARCH, SALAD OIL, CORKS, &c., &c., &c.

—AND—

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS,

Consisting of

JAPANS, Fine to Extra Fine,
YOUNG HYSONS,
GUNPOWDER & CONGOUS, &c.

June, 10 ly 137

JUST ARRIVED

FRESH GOODS.

VALENTIA RAISINS, Layers
SELECTED RAISINS, London Layers
LOOSE MUSCATEL
One, two & three Crown DEHESA,
SEEDLESS SULTANA,
CLUSTER and CARTOON,
Fine Extra FIGS, in Boxes and Matts,
PRUNES, LEMONS,
ALMERIA GRAPES, and

General Groceries.

Dry Crushed, Granulated, A Crushed and Scotch Refined SUGAR;
MOLASSES, Porto Rico and Sugar House In small Hhds. and Barrels.
BRANDY, GIN,
Paul Emile Thomas' SHERRY,
PORT WINE,
CHAMPAGNE,
Sparkling Saint Peray, Hermitage, Chateaubourg and Rhone WINES,
ALMONDS, Fresh Tarragona, Hard Shell Iviza and Shelled.
WALNUTS and FILBERTS.

FOR SALE BY

V. HUDON.

October 22 251

LEITCH, MACLEAN & CO.

MONTREAL,

Offer from Stock in Store and to Arrive:

PIG IRON.

Eglinton..........No. 1 | Glengarnock...No. 1
Carnbroe..........No. 1 | Gartsherrie....No. 1
Langloan..........No. 1 | Coltness.........No. 1
S.B.Yorkshire..No. 1 a first-class English Brand.

TIN PLATES—Charcoal, Coke & Wasters, Good Brands

PIG LEAD—Soft English

STAFFORDSHIRE BAR IRON.

TEAS—Greens and Blacks—Various qualities.

SUGARS—Scotch Refined—Various grades.

INDIA PALE ALE—"J. & R. Tennents."

BRANDY—In Wood & Cases—"Marett & Co."

BRANDY—In Wood and Cases—"Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors."

IRISH WHISKEY—In Wood—"Arch Walker," Limerick.

SALTPETRE CRYSTALS,
BICARB SODA,
SAL SODA,
BLEACHING POWDER,
ROLL SULPHUR,
CAUSTIC SODA,
LUMP ALUM,
ALUMINOUS CAKE,
SULPHATE OF COPPER,
RED LED,
LITHARGE, Ground,
LINSEED OIL,
BOTTLES.

Orders for direct importation solicited from the Wholesale Trade only.

May 4 ly 105

THE

MONTREAL HERALD

Printing and Publishing Company,

Nos. 155 & 157 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

DAILY HERALD—Delivered in all parts of the City and by Mail (Pre-paid by Publishers) $6 per Annum.

WEEKLY (8 Pages) per Annum..............$1.25.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Rates for Advertising.

1st Insertion.................... 10 Cents per line
Subsequent, if inserted every day.................. 5 "
If inserted every other day..... 6 "
If inserted twice a week........ 7 "
If inserted once a week......... 8 "
1 year (every day)..............$5 00 "
6 months do .... 3 00 "
Three times a week......... quarter of above rate
Twice a week............... third .. do do
Once a week................ half ... do do
Reading Matter in City Item Column................ 20 cents per line
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths.................. 50c per insertion

In the Weekly.

10 Cents per line.................Per insertion

JAMES STEWART,

Managing Director.

July 1 155

THE MONTREAL HERALD

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, Printed and Published by the MONTREAL HERALD PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY. Communications to be addressed to JAMES STEWART, Managing Director, Nos. 155 and 157 St. James Street, Montreal.