Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXI. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1869 NUMBER 39.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

Result of the Nomination for Mayor of the City, and Councillors in the several Wards thereof.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 23rd Vic. cap. 72, that the Nomination of Candidates for the Office of Mayor of this City, and Councillors for the several Wards thereof, was held on FRIDAY, the TWELFTH DAY of FEBRUARY instant, at the hour and places, and before the Members of the Council of this City, named in the Notices previously given of the said Nomination.

MAYOR:

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esquire, being the only Candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Mayor of this City for the ensuing term of the said office.

COUNCILLORS:

EAST WARD—J. A. PLINGUET, Esquire, being the only Candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Councillor for the East Ward.

CENTRE WARD—ALDICE BERNARD, Esquire, being the only Candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Councillor for the Centre Ward.

WEST WARD—CHARLES ALEXANDER, Esq., being the only Candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Councillor for the West Ward.

ST. ANN'S WARD—WILLIAM RODDEN, Esquire, being the only Candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Councillor for the St. Ann's Ward.

ST. ANTOINE WARD—JOHN JAMES BROWNE J. E. MULLIN and W. F. KAY, Esquires, having been duly nominated, a Poll was granted.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD—BERNARD DEVLIN, Esquire, being the only Candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Councillor for the St. Lawrence Ward.

ST. LOUIS WARD—JOEL LEDUC and GOTTLIEB REINHARDT, Esquires, having both been nominated, a Poll was granted.

ST. JAMES WARD—F. X. ST CHARLES, Esquire, being the only Candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Councillor for the St. James Ward.

ST. MARY'S WARD—PATRICK JORDAN, Esquire, being the only Candidate nominated, was proclaimed duly elected Councillor for the St. Mary's Ward.

The Election in the Wards where there is a contest will be held in the CITY HALL, from the 24th to the 27th instant inclusive, in the manner prescribed by Law.

All persons whose names are on the Voters' Lists for any of the said Wards may obtain Certificates of Qualification to vote at the said Election, by applying *personally* at the Office of the undersigned, in the City Hall, betwixt the hours of NINE o'clock A.M. and FIVE o'clock P.M., from WEDNESDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH, until SATURDAY the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of FEBRUARY instant, both days inclusive; and all persons may vote at the said Election by writing or causing to be written on the inner page of said *Certificates*, the name of the persons for whom they intend to vote as Councillor, and by depositing said Certificates, so filled up, in the Box of the Ward in which the said voter may have a vote, in the Office of the undersigned, at any time between the hours aforesaid, from the 24th to the 27th day of February instant, both days inclusive.

In all cases of parties who are unable to write, the Law requires that the blanks in the Certificates shall be filled up in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 13th Feb., 1869. rtts 37

NOTICES.

ATTENTION!

Sale by Authority of Justice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is by these presents given that the Lots of Land hereinafter mentioned, depending of the ESTATE of the late

GEORGE DESBARATS, Esq.,

in his lifetime Queen's Printer, resident in the City of Montreal, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, viz.:—

On FRIDAY, the Nineteenth February next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the door of the Parish Church, in the City of Three Rivers, in the District of Three Rivers, the following lots of land situate in Notre Dame street in the City of Three Rivers, viz:—

The lots No. 251, 252, 253, 254 and 255 on the North-West side of said Notre Dame street, and the lots Nos. 256, 257, 258 and 259 on the South-East side of said Notre Dame street, containing whatever dimensions they may have.

The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, or previous thereto, by applying to the undersigned Notaries at their office, No. 6 Little St. James street, Montreal.

J. A. LABADIE, N. P.
J. E. O. LABADIE, N. P.

4th January, 1869. t 3

SEWILL VS RUSSELL

MESSRS H. & A. SAUNDERS beg to acquaint the public with the following facts relative to the assertion recently made by Messrs. Russell & Sons, that they are "Chronometer Makers to the Queen."

There is absolutely only one test of the character of a Chronometer maker known to or recognized by the British Government. That is, the periodical competition instituted by the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at the Royal Observatory Greenwich, to which all the leading makers send specimens of their productions. The Chronometers are subjected to a most searching trial, and their performance carefully noted. The result is afterwards published as a Parliamentary paper. In the Government trial for the year just ended, Mr Sewill's Chronometer stood at the top of the list, thereby surpassing all the other makers in the Kingdom, while Messrs. Russell & Sons stood the twenty-first down the list, proving that even *after* Mr. Sewill there are NINTEEN manufacturers whose Chronometers are *superior* and more *reliable* than those of Messrs Russell, who, during the whole of the years they have been in business, have never succeeded in selling a Chronometer to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the use of Queen Victoria's Royal Navy—their Chronometers having invariably been returned to them as below the standard required in Her Majesty's Navy.

Messrs. H. & A. Saunders beg also to remind the public that the productions of Mr. Sewill, in addition to being proved to be superior to all others before the unquestionable tribunal referred to, have received the most distinguished Royal and International Honours that were ever conferred on a manufacturer; as, for instance, being the only Liverpool maker to whom was awarded the Great Prize Medal of the International Exhibition of London in 1862 and the Grand Medal of Honour at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

Messrs H. & A. Saunders refrain from comment upon these facts, being convinced that they *speak for themselves*; and further, notwithstanding the specious *evasions* of inferior manufacturers, the PRE-EMINENCE of Mr. Sewill's productions will be appreciated by the people of Canada; their superiority being conclusively demonstrated by the credentials of the highest authorities in horologic science.

June 20. tts 147

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES in the Province of Quebec intending to make application to the Parliament of Canada for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the House of Commons (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, in English and French, and also in a newspaper published in each language in the District affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

ALFRED TODD,
Chf. Clk. Committees and Private Bills,
H. of Commons.

Ottawa, 9th Feb., 1869. 36

GARDENING.

J. JENNINGS begs to inform the public that he is prepared to undertake every description of Gardening on easy terms. Rock Work, Draining, and Landscape Gardening of every description executed with taste. Parties laying out new Gardens will do well to consult me before going elsewhere.

ADDRESS—200 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

September 7. [88]

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

No. 886.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated by Law, carrying on Banking business, and having their principal Office in the City of Montreal, Plaintiff;

Vs.

JOSHUA G. BEARD and GEORGE T. BEARD, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and SAMUEL W. BEARD, of the City of Montreal, all Coal and Commission Merchants, and heretofore co-partners, carrying on business as such at the said City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, under the name and firm of J. G. BEARD & CO., Defendants.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has issued in this cause.

Montreal, thirteenth day of February, 1869.

T. BOUTHILLIER, Sheriff.

du 38

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of THEOPHILE ROLLAND, of the Parish of Montreal, Grocer, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the above Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and Effects to the undersigned, with whom they are required to file their attested claims, with vouchers, within two months from this date.

JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 8th February, 1869 du 33

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of JOHN RHYNAS, of Montreal, Commission Merchant, Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the above Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and Effects to the undersigned, with whom they are requested to file their attested claims, with vouchers, within two months from this date.

JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 6th February, 1869. du 33

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of BASILIDE ROY, of St. Stanislas de Batiscan, P. of Q., Insolvent.

A THIRD DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared, subject to objection until the twenty-fourth day of February next.

JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 28th January, 1869. du 24

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of DUNCAN CAMPBELL MORRISON, of the Village of Almonte, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Ontario, Trader, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and Effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

E. J. LINDSAY, Assignee.

Molsons Bank Chambers, Montreal, 4th Feb., 1869. db 30

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of JAMES MUIR, of the City of Montreal, Merchant Tailor, An Insolvent.

A DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared, subject to objection until Saturday, the Twenty-seventh day of February, 1869.

T. S. BROWN, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 6th Feb., 1869. du 31

Insolvent Act of 1864.

DOMINION OF CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Matter of RICHARD P. STRICKLAND, An Insolvent.

ON FRIDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

RICHARD P. STRICKLAND.
By his Attorney *ad litem*,
F. E. GILMAN.

Montreal, 14th Jan., 1868. 2m t-15

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of PIERRE DAIGLE, trader, of the City and District of Montreal, ODILE HEBERT, trader, and HECTOR DUVERT, advocate, both of the Parish of St. Charles, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, all three having heretofore done business and commerce together in partnership at the said place of Montreal and St. Charles under the firm of DAIGLE, HEBERT & DUVERT, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that on SATURDAY the Twentieth day of MARCH next, at Ten of the clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act,

DAIGLE, HEBERT & DUVERT,
By DUHAMEL & DROLET,
Their Attorneys *ad litem*.

Montreal, 4th Jan., 1869. 2m t 3

DOMINION OF CANADA, Province of Quebec. District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame JULIA A. CLUETT, wife of Jones A. Johnston, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant, duly authorised, has instituted an action *en separation de Biens* against the said Jones A. Johnston, her said husband.

Montreal, 18th January, 1869.

F. E. GILMAN, Attorney for Julia A. Cluett.

2m t 15

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of CHARLES LEGER, *alias* CHARLES LEGER dit PARISIEN, trader, of the Village of Lachine, in the District of Montreal, An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his Creditors, and that on SATURDAY, the Twentieth day of MARCH next, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act.

CHARLES LEGER,
By DUHAMEL & DROLET,
His Attornies *ad litem*.

Montreal, 4th Jan., 1869. 2m t 3

STORAGE

YOUNG'S STORES

AND

Elevator Warehouse,

CANAL BASIN, WELLINGTON Street.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE for GRAIN, FLOUR, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SALT, and General Merchandise, Bonded or Free (Bond No 87.)

After close of Navigation, the Rails of the Grand Trunk will connect with these Stores; and parties Storing will please bear in mind that Cartage and handling of property will thus be saved on Shipments to Portland, &c., during Winter.

JAMES INGLIS.

November 23. 285

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE TRADE & COMMERCE OF MONTREAL, FOR THE YEAR 1868.

ASHES—General Review of Pots, Pearls, Stock on hand, Receipts, Deliveries in 1867 and 1868.

IRON AND HARDWARE—Pig Iron, Scotch Bar, Refined Bar, Hoops, Sheet and Boiler Plates, Canada Plates, Tin Plates, Cut Nails, Heavy Hardware, and Shelf Hardware, Home Made Goods, &c., Imports, &c, &c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The Flour Market for 1868; Maize, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, Oatmeal, Cornmeal.

GROCERIES—Sugar Raw, with statement of Imports, Sales, Prices for the year Stock on hand, &c., &c., Sugar, Porto Rico, Cuba Refined—prices for 1868; Currants, Raisins, Bunch do, Prunes, Figs, Almonds, Nuts, Filberts, Walnuts, Bath Bricks, Blue, Bottles; Tea, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, &c., &c., with Stocks on hand, Imports, Exports, &c.; Molasses, Mustard, Sago, Liquorice, Fruit, Indigo, Spices, Rice

DRY GOODS—Cottons, Bag and Cotton Warp, Linen Goods, Woollens, Flannels, Imports for two years.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES—Woollens, Cottons, Linens, &c., &c.

PROVISIONS—Flour, Receipts for 1867 and 1868; range of prices Cut Meats, Mess Pork, Prime Mess, Prime, Extra Prime, Beef, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Tallow.

FISH—General Review.

COAL—General Review.

OILS—General Review.

PAINTS—General Review.

FURS—General Review of the Trade, Mink, Beaver, Foxes, Lynx, Fisher, Otter, Racoon, Badger.

BOOTS & SHOES—General Review.

DOMESTIC PAINTS—General Review.

DRUGS, &c.—Soda, Soda Ash, Sal-Soda Bi-Carbonate of Soda, Caustic, Baking Powder, Saltpetre, Alum, Madder.

SEED—General Review.

GLASS & GLASSWARE—General Review.

BANK STOCKS—Montreal, Bank B. N. A., People's, City, Ontario, Molsons, Merchants', Toronto, Jacques Cartier, Gore, Quebec, Nationale, E. T. Bank.

This Review will be published in Pamphlet Form in a few days. Orders for copies to be sent to the "HERALD" Office.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1869

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

McGill University — Lecture on Mining and Metallurgy, this evening.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY G. McGREGOR.

Dry Goods, etc., at J. Morison & Co's. new store, at ten o'clock.

TEMPERATURE

In the Shade, by Standard Thermometer, observed by CHAS. HEARN, Optician, 242 and 244 Notre Dame Street.

A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
22.0	21.0	18.0

Recorded by Patent Register:—

Max.	Min.	Mean
27.0	11.0	19.0

February 15, 1869

News by Telegraph.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

Spanish News.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—The constituent Cortes organized yesterday by electing Revero President. The Provisional Government continues its efforts to baffle the reactionists. Many arrests have been made of members of the Carlist party in this city, and a number of Carlists have been arrested while crossing the frontier from France.

Arrival.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 14.—The steamer Deutschland has arrived from New York.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

Arbitrator on Boundary Question.

The President has accepted the office of arbitrator upon the Boundary question which has arisen between Great Britain and Portugal on the coast of Africa.

Chili Accepts the Mediation of the U. S.

Late advices from Peru show that the Republics of the Pacific coast have accepted the mediation of the United States in their war with Spain, and a Congress of Plenipotentiaries from the belligerents is expected to meet in Washington during the Spring.

Yellow Fever Raging in Peru.

Lima (Peru) advices state that the yellow fever is raging fearfully in the seaport towns in the southern districts.

Savages on the War-Path.

Chili news is dated Jan. 17. The savages had crossed the river Malecco in large bands, and were attacking the defenceless villages in their way. The revolution had been completely suppressed.

Revolution in Quito.

A revolution had broken out at Quito, the capital of Ecuador; and Espinosa, the President, had been overthrown without bloodshed. Garcio Morello, an ex president, has secured the Executive chair. The revolution in Venezuela has not made much head-way.

Failure.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—Messrs. Cottrell and Dickey, an Elevator firm of this city, failed yesterday. Their liabilities reach $300,000, and their assets amount to $50,000. It is said they were arrested last night.

Shock of Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 4:10 yesterday. The shock was also felt with considerable force at San ———. The tidal gauge at Fort ——— indicated earthquake disturbances at some point at present unknown.

New York Gold Room.

The *Times* editorially says the bulls and bears of the gold room are having a tougher fight than since 1866. There is a known short interest of forty millions, and it is surmised the aggregate must be close to double that amount; while free mention is made in the gold room of four brokers who are daily consumers of twelve millions in gold. A powerful clique, on the other hand, has been buying heavily, and it is nip and tack between the bulls and bears just at present, and whichever goes under will be pretty badly submerged.

NATURE ALWAYS ADMIRABLE.—"The arrangements of nature are admirable," exclaimed a young lady, during the late high winds. "The same wind which disarranges our dress blows dust into the eyes of the wicked young men who would take advantage of our confusion."

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

Latest Prices of Gold at New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, Midnight.

Opening, 135¼. Closing, 135½.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

Maritime News.

GLASGOW, Feb. 15.—The steamers Brittania and Manhattan from New York have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—The steamer Palmyra, from New York, has arrived.

Surrender of Cretan Chiefs.

LISBON, Feb. 15.—Official information of the surrender to Turkish authority of the insurgent Chiefs of Crete is received.

No More War Preparations in Greece.

ATHENS, Feb. 15.—The new ministry has issued instructions to the military and naval officers countermanding the recent orders for war-like preparations.

Fight Between the Chinese and British.

LONDON, Feby. 15.—Late despatches from China report that a collision took place at Swanton between the Chinese inhabitants and the crew of the British gunboat Grasshopper. The fight was obstinate and bloody. The sailors fought desperately but were overwhelmed by the natives whose numbers were constantly increasing. The sailors were compelled to retire to their ship with eleven of their number wounded. Many Chinamen were killed and wounded in the affray.

Flight of Lopez.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro fully confirm the previous reports of the evacuation of Asuncion, and of the flight of President Lopez into the forest.

Foreigners in Japan.

News has been received from Japan via Shanghae, that the Mikado had received the Ministers of the foreign powers at Yeddo with great ceremony, and showed an earnest desire to maintain peaceful relations.

More Volunteers for Cuba.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Arrests of Carlists continue to be made in this city and in different parts of the country. Regiments of the regular service and large numbers of volunteers daily offer their services to the Government for the suppression of the revolt in Cuba.

Turkish Appointments.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—The Sultan has appointed Mehmademin Ali Pasha Grand Vizier, and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Ruschid Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Medhat Pasha, Governor of Bagdad, and Omar Pasha, Governor and commander-in-chief of Candia.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

United States relations with Spain.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The *Herald* publishes a number of cipher telegrams which recently passed between Capt. General Lersundi and General Mena, commanding at Puerto Principe, showing that the Captain-General was not under much apprehensions from the fillibustering expeditions in this city, as he was officially informed that the U. S. Government was all right with Spain

Improvements.

The *Herald*, Mexico city, correspondent says: Measures are being taken to introduce steam navigation on the lakes around the city. A steamer is already afloat, and a dredging machine has been in operation for some time.

Movements in favour of Santa Anna.

General Turgana and other Generals have pronounced in favour of General Santa Anna, and at last accounts the movement was progressing.

Gold Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Chase delivering the opinion decided that gold contracts must be satisfied with coin where the kind of currency is not mentioned, then legal tenders are as lawful in such connection. Messrs. Davis and Swaynee gave their qualified consent, but Mr. Miller dissented in aggreat measure from the opinions.

Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The steamers Etna and Bremen, from Europe, have arrived.

SPECIAL MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS

DOMINION TELEGRAMS.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.

Severe Snow Storm—Roads blocked up.

A severe snow storm, accompanied with high wind from the East, has prevailed here since noon yesterday. There is no sign of its abating yet. The roads are blocked up. No produce from the country in the markets.

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.

Trains Delayed.

The Grand Trunk train from Montreal, due here at noon yesterday, only arrived at eight o'clock this morning.

City Extension.

The city is rapidly extending northward. The latest evidence is the removal of the toll house on Yonge street just outside the city limits. It has been moved over a mile further north. Houses are crowding in the Yorkville Suburb which has necessitated this.

Endowment Fund of Queen's College.

The Township of Vaughan has subscribed nearly $1,000, and Scarboro over $1,200 towards the endowment of Queen's College.

Religious.

Revival meetings were held in the Northern Congregational Church every evening last week.

Oysters Falling in Price.

Oysters have fallen 10 cents per can, and it is expected there will be a further fall of 10 cents.

THE ALABAMA TREATY IN ENGLAND.—The obscurity which hung about the terms of this treaty when they were first announced has not been cleared away by the publication of the text. When we saw the text as first printed, professedly *verbatim*, in the New York *World*, we expressed a fear that it would be found to be very far indeed from producing the settlement which was desired and which was promised by the negotiators. This fact seems also to have struck some of our English contemporaries, who are still debating even the meaning of the words of the treaty. We confess that to our minds the words are not so ambiguous as the result which those who wrote them desired to bring about. There seems to us to be a most undesirable complexity in the method of arriving at the practical determinations which have been prescribed by this treaty, and especially a considerable danger of having conflicting decisions, from the constantly shifting tribunal, which is to be constituted afresh for each particular claim, by drawing lots whenever the Commissioners disagree. In England, however, they seem not yet to have arrived at a clear and general conception as to whether Mr. Seward's original demand has or has not been granted, and therefore as to whether the British Government is or is not to submit to another power the question whether she has exercised with propriety a function which was wholly within her own discretion. It is greatly to be regretted that a treaty, whose completion seems to be desired by the best men of both the nations which are interested, should have these apparent defects; for it is one, of all others, which being once accepted on all sides, should leave no after dregs of misunderstanding behind it. To slur over any real difficulty—to accommodate verbally a real difference in thought and intention, after the manner in which men have sometimes constructed theological creeds—can only result in renewed disputes in a very speedy future. It will be better to wait a little and have a frank agreement, intelligible to all the world, both in its words and the *rationale* of its results, than to see the present so-called settlement only break out afresh in a renewed wrangle.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT.—We have heard a great deal about retrenchment and economy in our own Government, for a good many years past; but we have, so far as we remember, never seen the first reduction in any of our expenditures except in the Parliamentary printing, which was made during the time when the late Mr. Benjamin was the Chairman of the Printing Committee. Perhaps something may have been done last session in the reduction of the salaries of Parliamentary *employes*; but it will require a little time before we can tell whether that was anything more than a sham. In England, also, there has been very little of reduction in expenditure for a great many years—none, we suppose, since the early Whig financial reforms immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill. A much more important method of financial amelioration even than reduction was hit upon by Sir Robert Peel. His changes in the tariff lightened the burdens of the people, while they at the same time largely increased the revenue. But this ease—felt upon both sides—by the tax-payers, who were relieved of oppressive imports, and by the Government, which found itself with plenty of ready money—tended in no respect towards a diminution of costly establishments. There were two other causes which did much to swell instead of diminish them. One of these was the Crimean war, and in general the growth of the military spirit in Europe, coincidently with, if not as a consequence of, the accession of Louis Napoleon to the Imperial throne of France. The other was the large number of middle-class men, especially of those belonging to the legal profession, who were by the first Reform Bill admitted to an influential position in political life, and who greedily seized upon every opening for placing themselves and their connexions. Be the causes what they may, the cost of governing the country has been constantly augmenting from year to year. On the other hand the developement of this middle-class influence, accompanied by a vast extension of foreign trade and of domestic employment in the various railway services, which have together done so much for the mercantile and professional ranks, have still left an immense mass of poverty below, which, in times of pressure, such as England has known for the last four or five years, is enlarged by accessions from the body of industrious and respectable artizans. Much has, no doubt, been done for the advantage of all classes who are willing to work and capable of working; but it is also certain that there is still a very dreadful pressure on large numbers of the population, only relieved during occasional years of prosperity, but felt in all its intensity in periods like the one through which the mother country has lately been passing. The perception of this fact has been forced upon British thinkers by actual circumstances, and has, no doubt, given special prominence to the demand for financial reductions, without which it seems impossible that fiscal reform should be carried much farther, since there is, of course, a point at which the reduction of duties can continue to augment the revenue derived from them. It is not, of course, expected that the mere saving of a few millions a year in the duties can do much to cure the evil of which we are speaking. It is right in itself, however, that no more money should be spent by the Government than is actually required, and, of course, all savings in that direction release some sums of money to be employed in the support of the people at large. But there are local burdens, such as we here call municipal taxes, and evil local administration, which press more hardly on portions of the population than the sums they contribute to the consolidated revenue; and if the Government can succeed in obtaining the command of a few millions a year without increase in taxation, it may make endeavours to reform these evils which it cannot otherwise attempt. The poor law system, for example, originally designed for a country in which the agricultural population was enormously greater than at present in proportion to the number of residents in the towns, now leaves the wealthier parts of London with a comparatively light poor rate, while it makes the poorer part still poorer by saddling upon them the support of their own paupers. Belgravia can well afford to pay high taxes, but in Belgravia there are few or no paupers. St George's in the East, putting aside the mercantile establishments, is inhabited by persons of whom few are much above the pauper class, and they have to maintain the large numbers who in that neighbourhood are really paupers. It is evident that the local organization must be in some manner changed, but during the transition the Government may have in some measure to aid the local funds. These causes having determined a movement towards reduction in expenditure, the Government have set about the work with earnestness and resolution. The largest reduction will probably be made by diminishing the effective strength of the army and navy; but all the great establishments will feel the change. The mastery which Mr. Childers is believed to have acquired over the subject of dockyard management is now employed in large reforms in that department of expenditure. We learn that Woolwich and Deptford are both to be closed, or, we may perhaps say, abolished, while the whole machinery is being simplified, and brought into the shape which prevails in other business establishments. For example, we see that a large staff of gentlemen who have hitherto been employed in making several copies of the same letter or other document are now to be superseded by a copying machine. Of course this one saving taken by itself would be too insignificant for notice, but it is an index of the spirit and mode in which the promise of economy is being fulfilled. We presume that the Ministry will this year ask Parliament for some millions less than any Ministry has done for several years past.

AMERICAN FINANCES.—American bonds are now two per cent higher in the London market than the highest point ever touched before last week. They were on Saturday quoted at 78. The highest quotation before the late rise was 76; but that was immediately before the payment of the interest, which is on the London market sold with the bond, so that the price was really 73 flat, and it fell to that immediately after the interest was paid. The Saturday's price, clear of interest, was a shade under 76½, the accrued interest amounting to 1½ per cent for three months, and a trifle over for the thirteen days elapsed since the 1st of February.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were 37 cases of drunks, loitering, etc., but nothing of importance.

Paris Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

PARIS, Jan'y 29, 1869.

The flood of winter gaieties is rapidly rising to its full height, and the fashionable world is expending on the usual frivolities of an urban "season," an amount of energy, perseverance and abnegation (of rest, sleep, health and freshness) that might achieve wonders, if devoted to some more useful end. It has sometimes come into your correspondent's head to think, with a feeling akin to vexation, of the extravagant way in which the mechanical forces of the planet are wasted by the *homunculi* who people it. Just think, for instance, of all the waves that are beating, at this particular moment, as I write, and as you, dear and respected reader, read these lines, on all the shores of all the continents and islands of the globe; reflect that just as many have been rising and falling, day and night, on every point of the ocean's rim, since the ocean existed, and will probably go on rising and falling in the same way, as long as it shall continue to exist, that is to say, until the coral insects that are said to be filling up the sea, shall have finished their work, some hundreds of millions of years hence; think of all the winds that are now blowing, that have been blowing, and are still to blow, all the world over, during the same space of time, and compute, if you can, how many times more than the amount of force necessary to perform all the hard work of the world is thus allowed to run waste, through our not yet having contrived any way of making use of it! So with the sun's rays; so with the central heat of the earth; so with the thousand other sources of force which Nature has placed around us, leaving us to find out for ourselves the means by which we can make them available. Something of the same feeling is naturally excited by calling to mind the prodigal waste of physical strength, time, energy and money now going on amongst the fashionable people of every capital and every considerable city of Europe; the devising and preparation of toilettes, the dyeing and dressing of hair, the doctoring of complexions, the practising of airs and graces, the rushing to and fro among dinners, balls, parties, operas, theatres, and concerts; the dancing, the small talk, the rivalries, heart-burnings, jealousies, and duelling; and imagine what might be done without all this outlay, if the world were only a little more intelligent and reasonable in the choice of its occupations!

To return, however, to the chronicling of the world as it is. Let me remark that a considerable portion of the "upper world" of Paris has formed a sort of a society, with a view to react against the growing extravagance of dress, which has been causing the most fashionable women of this region to assume so close a likeness to the queens of the *demi-monde*. The ladies in question have agreed to abandon hoops, tinsel trimmings, and false hair; and to wear their hair in the simpler styles of classic days, rather than combed up to a point on the top of the head, as at present. Instead of the present lofty edifice of false hair and various ornaments, a simple wreath, or a few bunches of flowers will be the head-gear for evening parties. Just now, the rest of the fashionable world is piling up its turret of hair higher than ever, the hair being stuck over with flowers, jewels, and bands of tortoise-shell or shining metal. Some beauties place a little fringe of false short straight hair across the forehead, held down by a flat wreath of small green leaves, or little flowers; the fringe of hair about an inch deep, and combed down flat and straight upon the forehead, being laid on just at the roots of the true hair, the join being hidden by the wreath. Others sport a large bouquet of flowers on the top of the head, and, from this bouquet, a long trail of the same flowers, twisted in among the long curls now dangling over fashionable shoulders, and down fashionable backs, the said trail being sometimes wound round the bosom and waist of the wearer, and sometimes allowed to fall to the very bottom of her training skirt, slightly attached to the same, here and there, to keep the long streamer of blossoms from flying off at a banquet, or being violently severed from its wearer. The attempt to revive the historical *panier* has failed; but a modification of the style, much less ugly than the original, has come greatly into vogue, viz: a sort of short tunic, extending across the back from hip to hip, looped up in various ways, and successfully imparting the puffiness which is now considered so indispensable for the top of the skirt. These draperies are made of satin or velvet of the same shade as the dress, if the latter be of dark silk; sometimes of superposed flounces of the same material, each flounce edged with a roll of satin, or quilling of narrow satin riband; if the dress be of muslin, white tulle, or light silk, the *panier* is of some bright contrasting colour; for instance, a dress of pink and white striped silk, with a *panier* of pink taffetas; of white and green striped silk, and a *panier* of green satin; a dress of pale French gray, *poult de soie*, with a *panier* formed of a series of puffs of Pompadour blue taffetas, finishing off with a flounce, trimmed with rich blue silk fringe.

Another favourite style of gown for evening dress is flounced up to the waist with narrow flounces, each flounce headed with a wreath of tiny flowers; if of tulle or crape entirely covered with little puffs, each puff held down with a small sprig of flowers, or a jewel (real or sham, as the case may be) or India beetles, or little puffs of swans'-down, or the feathers of some small, rare, bright-plumaged bird. One of Princess Metternich's recent toilettes was of white crape, dotted over with puffs, each puff held down by a small crimson feather and diamond; one of the Empress's was of pink crape, puffed, with a small white rose in each puff and a diamond dew drop in each rose. At the last ball at the Tuilleries the Empress wore a white tulle skirt, dotted over with carnations, a white satin bodice, three rows of diamonds mounted in black, and a splendid *aigrette* of the same over the forehead. The Emperor looked very well, shook hands cordially with young Hussein Pasha, and asked him how he liked Paris and how he got on with his studies. The young Prince replied that he was delighted with Paris and that he was getting on well with his studies; and then, bending low, he took the Empress's beautiful outstretched hand and kissed it with much respect. A good many foreigners, including many Americans, were present, but the star of the evening was Mlle. Rouher, the beautiful daughter of the Minister of State, who is about to bestow her hand, with a *dot* of £20,000, on a titled bridegroom, with an income of £40,000, a year, a fortune regarded in this country as colossal. Her beautiful sister, Countess Welles de la Valette, married to a son of the late Foreign Minister, is one of the greatest beauties of Paris.

The balls at the Hotel de Ville, of which we had the second last night, offer so magnificent a spectacle that invitations to them are sought for with the greatest eagerness. The view from the head of the broad monumental staircase of white marble, down into the magnificent Court of Honour, from which it springs, full of lights, flowers and fountains, and surrounded by the wonderful galleries, running round each story, their arches draped with crimson velvet and gold, with a flood of light streaming through from the great chandeliers behind, and groups of splendidly dressed people leaning out, and watching the brilliant and animated scene below, is as splendid as any such scene could well be. Then the staircase itself, with its double row of Municipal Guards, looking almost as resplendent, though by no means so statue like, as the Cent Gardes at the Tuileries, with its rich bordering of flowers, and its thickets of rare exotics at every landing; the superb suite of apartments, so magnificently furnished and ornamented, the blaze of the lustres, and the splendid toilets of the guests; furnish a succession of drawing-room perspectives hardly to be matched in Europe.

The decease of the poor little Prince Royal of Belgium has caused the balls that had been announced at the British Embassy, and at the Belgian, to be countermanded; several members of the Belgian aristocracy, resident here, have also gone into mourning, and will not give any *fetes* for several months. All Belgium seems to have been plunged into mourning by this sad event; and addresses of condolence are being sent to the King and Queen from every corner of the little Kingdom, whose Crown, it now seems probable, will devolve on the Count of Flanders. As for the unfortunate Empress Charlotte, she is now very calm, but lies in bed almost constantly, and is consequently growing very stout. When urged to get up, she always replies that the pictures are trying to run away, and she is therefore obliged to stay and watch them. A statue is about to be raised in Trieste, to the memory of the Emperor Maximilian. The Emperor Napoleon has just subscribed £2,000 towards the fund for this purpose.

The enthusiasm of the Petersburgians for La Patti appears to have been even greater than had been reported. The Czar sent the Imperial Railway carriage to meet her and her husband at the frontier; the seats for her first appearance fetched 300 francs apiece; the diva was recalled fifteen times between each act; twenty thousand francs worth of flowers were showered upon her, filling three carriages; she was sent for to the Imperial box, and presented to all its occupants, and so great was the crowd assembled outside to see her come out, that it was found necessary, in order to prevent accidents, to smuggle her out by the entrance reserved for the Imperial Family. The weather so mild in St. Petersburgh, has been, for a week past, so cold here that half Paris has been skating on the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne. The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial have all been on the ice, skating as merrily as their neighbours; and the Skating Club has been in a state of great glory, having converted its pond into a sheet of glass-like smoothness, by its ingenious arrangements for watering the same boiling water, divided into a fine mist, thus producing a perfectly smooth and even surface. Jack Frost, however, rarely remains long together in this region; three days ago the weather became milder, and eleven persons went in, but were happily fished out again. The frost is now rapidly disappearing. We have not as yet seen a flake of snow this winter. A colder winter was that of 1791, when a young man, a pupil of the Military School, might have been seen skating with his comrades, on the 5th of January, in the Moat, then very deep, round the Fort of Auxonne. When the neighbouring clock struck five the youth took off his skates. "Have one more round before going!" urged his comrades. "No, no. I've had enough; besides, it is five o'clock and I'm going to dinner." The others went on skating; but the ice suddenly gave way and they were all drowned. The youth who had left them to go to his dinner, and who, but for this circumstance, would have shared their fate, became subsequently known to the world as *Napoleon Bonaparte*. It may be interesting to distant readers to know that the inheritor of the youth who thus narrowly escaped drowning has just decided on introducing into the French Cavalry the English system of trotting as less fatiguing to the horses than the French system, and the same acute observer has just ordered six carriages from a leading English coach-builder.

IS PROTESTANTISM A FAILURE?

SERMON BY REVD. JOHN CORDNER.

The second lecture of this course was delivered on Sunday evening last to a large and attentive audience, in the Church of the Messiah. The Revd. gentleman gave as the text for this sermon:—

John xv., 1—"I am the true vine." Matt. xiii., 26—"When the blade was sprung up and brought forth fruit, there appeared the tares also."

Is Protestantism a failure? The assertion from a Protestant Episcopal pulpit that Protestantism is a failure suggests this question and provokes the discussion on which we have entered. You will remember that on last Sunday evening I announced several topics as suggested by the question, and involved in the line of reply which I proposed to take. The first two points were, the *Christianity of Jesus Christ, and Sacerdotalism, as a growth thereupon*. To these topics we shall confine ourselves this evening. In view of their high importance and various bearings, let me ask your patient, candid, and devout attention. And may the Spirit of truth guide us into all truth.

About ten years ago I met a Franciscan friar on board a Mediterranean steamer. He was free in informing me of his own religious position, and ready also to inquire about mine. When I told him that I was a Unitarian he said he had been a Missionary at Hong Kong when Sir John Bowring was there—that he had met Sir John, who was a Unitarian and a good man, but then, he added, a Unitarian is not a Christian. I attempted to reason with him but found him immoveable. To every thing I said, he simply repeated, a Unitarian is not a Christian. With the view of bringing him to reason I fell back on his own method and simply repeated, a Franciscan is not a Christian. This led him to explanation. Then I enquired if he accepted the Lord Jesus Christ as a competent teacher and guide in religion. He bowed reverently and replied, "most certainly." Then, I rejoined, hath he not said: "Thou shalt love Lord thy God with all thy heart and mind, and thy neighbor as thyself; on these two commands hang all the law and the prophets. Has he not said: "This do, and thou shalt live." My Franciscan friend paused and swept his eyes round sea and sky; and slowly answered, yes. Then said I, if a Unitarian follows this teaching of Jesus, and in his spirit does that to which Christ promises eternal life, is he not a Christian and an heir of eternal life? He answered that he dare not deny it. When I heard this, I felt that Jesus Christ was indeed a reconciler, not only between man and God, but also between man and man. I felt that in the simplicity and sublimity of his doctrine there was that which would bring harmony, peace, and life eternal to all intelligent existence.

Truly, my Italian friend, and I stood at opposite points on the great circle of Christian theology. But as I looked into his calm and earnest face, and heard him speak of his missionary work in foreign lands, I had no doubt of his being a Christian, accepted of our common master. And while in services rendered for Christ's cause, I felt he had the advantage of me, I felt that in my own simpler and more humane theology, I had the advantage of him. For, while he was perplexed as to my position, I had no perplexity concerning his. There, at least, I knew that I was the true Catholic, and not he. He looked at Christianity as presented by the Sacerdotal Corporation called the Church. I looked at Christianity as presented by its first and great teacher—even Christ himself. To be a Christian, according to his conception, was to believe a given dogmatic system and to bow before a priestly authority. To be a Christian, according to my conception, was to love God and man and be faithful in this twofold service after the manner, and in the spirit of Jesus Christ.

When we look abroad over the world and back through Christian history; when we hear the din of controversy concerning doctrine and ritual, degenerating as it so often does, into mere trifles and conceits, metaphysics and millinery; when we hear the tones of passion and prejudice in which Christians exclude and denounce one another, we are ready to exclaim, Oh for one week of the personal ministry of Jesus Christ among us, that we might hear with our own ears the word he taught, and see with our own eyes his life divine. How we should follow him from place to place, and gladly receive and cherish his heavenly doctrine! And yet, are we quite certain that we should do all this? What if he should not come in the way we expect? What if he should come from some Galilee, out of which we have already decided no prophet could possibly come! All this might be, for human nature controlled by its prejudices, is very much the same in all ages and all lands. But suppose he should come—come to-morrow in this great city of Canada, as he came nearly nineteen centuries ago to the great city of Judea, what should we see and hear? A prince of this world robed in legal splendour! No. A priest in sacerdotal vestments bearing mystic symbols before which human reason was [illegible]? Not at all. Prince and priest combined, blessing weapons of war to fight for temporal sovereignty? Ah no, my friends. Peer of some wealthy realm, lifting up his voice for tithes and rates to fill his own pockets? No, no, we say again. The manner of his coming would be in strong contrast to all these. We should see one dressed in the ordinary garb of the common people, one who went in and out among them, sharing their joys and their sorrows through his profound sympathy for humanity one who mingled even with publicans and sinners, and who stands ready to throw the shield of his divine benignity over weeping frailty, while hard pharisaic virtue has its stones ready to strike the woman down. He urges no priestly claims, he performs no priestly rites, but he speaks his sweet beatitudes to the gathered multitude on the hill side And when he closes that sermon on the mount, the people say one to another, he speaks with authority, yet of a different kind from that of the scribes, priests, or professed preachers of the time. His word was vital with the truth of God, and so struck home to the heart and conscience of his hearers. He propounds no metaphysics writes no creeds, makes no attempts to put men through a process of intellectual gymnastics, as a condition of fellowship with himself and favour with his Father in heaven. No, so far as we know, Jesus never wrote a line. He entrusted his divine word to the keeping of the thin air, and it has reverberated through the world for more than eighteen hundred years, bearing light, and hope, and comfort, and strength, and joy, and progress wherever it has gone. Love God and man, he says, this is the chief thing—all depends on this. If your heart is set on your possessions, then sell them all, he says, and give to the poor. For thus only will you be able to conquer avarice. Ask him how his true disciples are to be known, and you will hear him reply: By their love one toward another. Listen to his parable of the Good Samaritan, and receive here his divine rebuke to all sectarian prejudices and national animosities. Give ear to his parable of the talents, and learn that for every gift given, faculty bestowed and privilege granted, God will require honest and faithful use, and hold us all to strict account, according to the measure of talents bestowed. And notice well how he calls on us to use our reason in judging what is right, thus giving special respect to reason and conscience as distinguishing faculties in man. He tells us when we pray to say "Our Father." And if we want to know the way of reconciliation with God, let us sit at the feet of Jesus and receive with grateful heart his touching parable of the prodigal son. Repent of the sin and come back to the Father, casting yourself on his mercy, and you will find the open arms ready to welcome you. This is Christ's method of reconciliation or atonement. If Jesus were to appear in our city, it is thus he would speak and teach still. And thus speaking, how would the orthodox teachers of our day, papal and protestant—how would they regard him and treat him? I venture no opinion on this point. Certainly his teaching would be found to differ materially from their ecclesiastical and authoritative creeds. But I only state the recorded facts of the case when I say that the orthodox priests of his own day were his persistent and deadly foes. The constables whom they sent to arrest him on a certain occasion returned to them, saying "Never man spake like this man." Nevertheless they ceased not their persecution until they brought him to death. And it is specially worthy of note in these days of renewed sacerdotal claims that in the narrative of Christ's life on earth, as given in the New Testament, we do not find the word "priest" at all, except as the name of that class who were his enemies and persecutors.

If I am asked what is Christianity, I go away behind all priests and creeds, and say that Christ is Christianity. Son of God and Son of Man, as he was, he came to restore all the sons of men to a conscious filial relation with God—"His Father and their Father, His God and their God; so that the Apostle John could write: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." As he was the visible image of God to men, so is he the typical man, showing us man, the earthly child, redeemed from the power of evil, regenerated with Divine life, and lifted through love and obedience to a conscious union with the Heavenly Father. As we grow into the Christ-likeness, so do we grow into consciousness of the Divine sonship Let a man go behind all priests and authoritative creeds, closing eyes and ears alike against their assumptions and their threatenings, and betake himself to the devout study of the Lord's life and teaching, as he finds it in the Gospels—let him sit at his feet and with grateful reverence follow him from place to place until the spirit of filial obedience which pervaded Christ's life penetrates his life, and then he will find the light and joy of regeneration. That is, his life will be ruled by new motives drawn from the love of God to the desire to do God's will. And as God rises up before his mind as the perfect truth, justice, holiness and love, so will he become more and more true, holy, just and loving in all the duties and relations of life.

Thus Christ stands for Christianity, as light and guidance for man. All that I can say here must be taken in relation to the whole of the great subject, only as a suggestion, indicating the mine of truth and love which awaits and invites the search of the seeking and faithful soul.

Here, then, we see Christianity planted in this world—a living spiritual vine, the fruit whereof is for the healing of the nations. And what glorious fruit we might expect! But—and here is the point to be well noted—there were other growths in the world.

Far away in the remotest past of history, we see the existence of priesthoods—orders of men acting as mediating agents between man and God. The growth of the priestly caste is a natural growth out of human nature. Mankind, in general, desire a vicarious religion. Whatever may have been their varying conceptions of Deity, their recognized duties to their God demanded more of immediate personal service than they were willing to give. Hence their readiness to delegate to others their duties of prayer, sacrifice, and service; while they themselves went on their own errands of lust, ambition, or gain. And hence, again, the rise of a class, not necessarily of their own mere design or device, but as a natural growth out of the exigencies of human nature. And this class would, as naturally, be of the more intelligent and discerning sort,—guides and leaders of the people. Their position tempted them to deception; and the love of rule, natural to man, led them to dominate over others. In the matter of religion, it became evident that the people had no strong objection to being deceived, provided this left them more free to follow their own ways. Hence came pretensions peculiar to the priestly order—assumption of superiority, marvels, magic, incantations, and so forth. Hence the priesthoods of India, Egypt, Greece and Rome. Hence a supreme pontiff in pagan Rome, a thousand years before Christianity became the religion of the empire.

In the Mosaic dispensation of the Hebrews the necessity for a priestly class was recognized, and a tribe was set apart for the service of the temple. This dispensation was provisional in its nature, educational in its purpose, designed to pass away before something higher, wider, grander and more spiritual in the future. Look through Hebrew history and you will observe the tendency of the priests to degrade the worship into a mere formalism. They, too, fell into ignorance and sin. Then, in the divine order the prophet appeared proclaiming the word of the Lord fresh and strong, and denouncing both priests and people. "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge" saith the Lord through Hosea, "because thou has rejected knowledge I will also reject thee that thou shalt be no priest to me." "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord and bow myself before the high God?" writes Micah, "Will the Lord be pleased with thousands of rams? Shall I give the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul? He hath showed, thee, O man, "what is good, and what doth the Lord thy God require of thee but to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God?" When it became "like people, like priest," God recalls all to the essential thing—justice, mercy, humility. And Jesus, when he came recalls the people to the prophets teachings: "Go ye and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice."

By the living word of Jesus the good seed was sown. But the seed of tares was in the ground. In Christ himself we see the true vine. But plants of another order struck their roots in the field.

Plant a vine in your garden where ivy and clematis abound. It grows, and they grow too. Stake your vine and they follow it, twisting round stem and branches. In June you see a mass of foliage, but it is a mixed foliage—leaves of ivy, clematis and true vine. In fruit time you look for grapes but you find the clusters thin and small. Here and there where where sun and air get more freely to the true vine, some larger and fairer fruit is found. But on the whole the fruit is far below what it ought to be. Yet there is a luxurious growth of foliage, and the clustering flowers of the clematis make the growth, as it stands, not only beautiful but gorgeous. Years pass on, and the growth becomes larger and more imposing. Crowds are attracted by it, and many [illegible] and shelter under [illegible] such fruit as it may yield. Roots and branches, foliage, flowers, and fruit have all become mingled and intertwined. Some who taste of the fruit of the wine may think that it ought to be larger and better. And thus thinking, they may follow the branches of the growth trough its entanglement, and seeing its composite character they may wish to remove the parasites—the ivy and the clematis—so that the vine might grow more freely according to its own proper growth. But those who are content in its shadow reisist any such attempt. One root is as good as another to them, and since the roots are all under ground and out of sight, they assert and insist that there is but one root to the whole growth as it stands, and that the whole must be maintained intact and sacred.

The true vine is Christianity as planted by Jesus Christ. The parasites, ivy and clematis, stand for sacerdotalism and such foreign growths as have struck root along with it, and grown up around it in such imposing proportions. The whole growth, in its composite character, in its mixed foliage, flower and fruit, may be taken to represent the sacerdotal church of christendom. This sacerdotal church proclaims Protestantism a failure. We shall consider this matter of Protestantism more directly next Sunday evening. Meantime we may take note of sacerdotalism and see how far it has been a success or a failure.

The controversialists who have provoked this discussion by proclaiming Protestantism a failure have quoted newspaper correspondents in evidence. I admit the legitimacy of this course, but to serve any good purpose the evidence should be taken in full. When taken partially on behalf of partizan ecclesiasticism, such testimony is only calculated to mislead. I shall offer some evidence on the other side, to supply the deficiency. In a recent issue of the New York *Times* a correspondent writes from Naples: "From these statistics (which he gives) I conclude that in Italy three-fifths of the grown-up women are absolutely ignorant of the first rudiments of education. I am confirmed in these conclusions by the revelations made in the census of 1861, when it was found that of the men sixty out of a hundred could neither read nor write, and of the women seventy-eight in a similar condition. Further statistical information is contained in the military census, which proves that sixty-four out of a hundred conscripts were totally uneducated." From which it is seen that the success of sacerdotalism in Italy is seen in keeping the great mass of the people in ignorance. But the voice of the Lord God is not hushed to day, nor is his arm shortened any more than of old. Now, as of old, his cry is: "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge; and because thou hast rejected knowledge I will also reject thee, and thou shalt be no priest to me." And so, in the onward march of God's providential order, we see the power of the priestly class failing in Italy. I need not speak of the internal condition of that beautiful land, where brigandage makes its highways the terror of the paceful traveller. Next to Italy we may take Spain as a land where sacerdotalism has had full sway in civil and religious affairs. Says a correspondent of the London *Times* in a recent letter:—"The real fact is, that although Spaniards may as a general rule, believe nothing but Catholicism, one must take into account those who believe nothing, and there stop short, that scoffing, and scepticism, and rank infidelity, not grounded on genuine conviction, not arising from mature enquiry, but springing from a mere spirit of contradiction from disgust, and reaction against the unbearable tyrannical pressure, these have made fearful havoc among those whom a little knowledge has raised above the common level. All this prodigious unbelief, and the dissoluteness attendant upon it, cannot date from a day, or "even from these three months of revolutionary period. It is an evil of long standing. It is the work of the priests themselves—the work of those who availed themselves of the ascendancy which a despotic irresponsible power gave them to crush, and draft, and degrade that reason which it ought to have been their mission to guide, to enlighten and to conciliate." From this it would appear that sacerdotalism has shown itself a signal failure in these countries where it has had an unrestricted influence.

And such failure tells with tenfold force against sacerdotalism when taken in connection with its pretensions. According to its own theory, constantly proclaimed, it is the divinely commissioned caretaker of christendom. It is no part of Protestantism to make such claim. Any failure on its part, therefore, tells with less effect against it. But failure on the part of sacerdotalism is absolutely conclusive against it. For its theory is, that God has appointed the Sacerdotal Corporation and invested it with supernatural power to carry out its grand functions. The chief priest, or head of the corporation, is God's vice-gerent on earth. He has the crozier put in his hand by the living God, and thus clothed with plenary authority he is constituted chief pastor of the flock of Christendom. Such is the sacerdotal theory and claim. Now the simplest test of this theory is the actual condition of the flock. How has it been cared for? How is it now? Scattered and apart—more than half of it clean away from even the largest and most potent portion of the divided sacerdotal body. And of that which visibly remains, an immense proportion is spiritually ill-fed, quite impoverished, unruly and unprofitable. The case speaks for itself, indeed, in a language which common sense cannot fail to understand. If you place a shepherd on your sheep-farm as your agent to take care of your sheep, giving him assistants and appliances requisite for the purpose—if you find, again, in looking at your flock that the shepherd cannot show you half of them within the bounds of the farm, the others having broken away from his keeping—and, moreover, if you see that those which remain have a large proportion of unruly and unpromising sheep among them, you discard him for incompetency. If he is a man of common sense he feels himself discarded before you tell him so. In his own failure he sees his discharge. And so with Sacerdotalism. Even assuming that it had such a trust, as its own theory alleges and insists on, the actual result proves its unfitness, or its unfaithfulness. And if it could or would come to the light of clear reason and common sense, in its failure to make its own pretensions good, it would recognise and admit its mistaken position.

I have now spoken of the Christianity of Jesus Christ, and of Sacerdotalism as a growth thereupon, its pretensions and its failure.

The next topic in order is Protestantism, which I shall consider in its nature and purpose, its failure and success. This, however, must be deferred until next Sunday evening.

Meantime, may God bless what has been said to the promotion of his own glory and truth, and the furtherance among men of the Kingdom of his Son.

CITY ITEMS.

CITY MORTALITY.—In the Protestant Cemetery there were 9 interments: males, 3; females, 2; children-males, 1; females, 3. Birth-places—Canada, 6; Scotland, 3. Wards: St. Anne, 3; St. Antoine, 2; St James, 1; St. Lawrence, 1; St. Louis, 1; St. Bridget, 1. Diseases: cystitis, 1; debility, 1; consumption, 1; bronchitis, 2; diptheria, 1; still born, 1; apoplexy, 1; congestion of lungs, 1. In the Catholic Cemetery there were 51 interments: males, 7; females, 6; children-males, 23; females 15. Birth-places—Ireland, 2; Newfoundland, 1; Canada, 48. Wards: St. Anne, 5; St Antoine, 7; St. James, 4; St. Lawrence, 3; St. Louis, 6; St. Mary, 8; Centre, 2; Suburbs, 2; Sœurs Grises, 14. Diseases: Small-pox, 6; heart disease, 2; apoplexy, 1; inflammation of brain, 2; diarrhœa, 1; scarlatina, 3; infantile debility, 22; still-born, 2; puerperal fever, 1; old age, 1; inflammation of kidneys, 1; spinal complaint, 1; meningites, 1; enteritis, 1; hœmorrhage, 1; dropsy, 3; phthises, 2.

POLICE COURT.—James Jackson was sent to gaol for one month for stealing a bottle of beer from a chamber. Christopher Phiston, for stealing a quantity of pork, was sent to gaol for one month.

—T. M. Taylor and James McDougall, Esqrs., are the visiting Governors at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge for the present week.

—The Secretary-Treasurer of the United Board of Out Door Relief acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations: From Gilbert Scott, $100; G for a poor family, $10.35; Ferrier & Co, $20; T. E, $4; Robert Mills, $4; H. W. A., $5; J. L. M., $5; Jas. Roy, 10 bags of potatoes; Jas. Ferrier, junr, a parcel of clothing; "A Friend," 2 small parcels do; Angus, Logan, & Co., a ream of wrapping paper.

—Weekly report of the Saint Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday the 12th inst.: Males, 618; Females, 220; total, 838. English, 77; Irish, 649; Scotch, 36; French Canadians, 76. Total, 838.

MONTREAL DISPENSARY.—Number of patients prescribed for at this Institution, for the week ending February 13th, 164. Males, 83; Females, 81. Of the above number 38 were children under 7 years of age.

—The United Board of Out-Door Relief would earnestly request donations of boots, shoes and india rubbers, from firms who have not yet sent in any of these articles, as many of the poor are greatly in need. Please send in before Thursday.

GERMANIA QUARTETTE CLUB.—A highly successful concert was given last night, in the Mechanics' Hall, under the auspices of the Germania Quartette Club, Mr. Carl Thorbahn conducting with his usual efficiency. The programme was judiciously selected, comprising several of the best known and appreciated works of the great masters. The performance was throughout marked with so much ability and taste as to render criticism in detail superfluous. The proceeds of the concert, which must have been considerable, were to be appropriated to the German Protestant Church

BILLIARDS.—A match of some interest came off last night at the St. Lawrence Hall between Mr. Alphonse Derome and Mr. Frank Dion, the former being the winner. The game was American four ball, 500 points. Mr. Derome's highest scores were 65, 40, 36 and 27, and average 14 12-42. Mr Dion's best run was 24, which he made twice, his average being 7, and his total 293. There was a large number of lookers-on and considerable interest was manifested in the game. Mr. Ed. Lapointe acted as referee.

CITY COUNCIL.

There was an adjourned meeting of the City Council last night, Councillor SIMARD presiding.

Moved by Alderman DAVID, seconded by Councillor MASTERMAN that the Road Committee be authorized to advertize for Tenders for the cleaning of streets from 1st April to 1st December, and to accept the same under the sanction of the Finance Committee, who shall allow a certain sum, being a part of the grant to the Road Committee.

Alderman RODDEN thought it was a good plan to contract at an early date, as it gave contractors time to make their arrangements which would no doubt make them come cheaper, but he thought that such a course was hardly legal as it was against the general orders of the Council. He would request the Alderman to insert a close "under the concurrence of the City Attorneys".

Alderman DAVID said that he would allow of the insertion.

The motion then passed.

Alderman RODDEN, seconded by Alderman David, moved that the following be inserted among the amendments:

To obtain a copy of the cadastre of the city now preparing; to keep books of registration of sub-divisions of properties as indicated; to obtain annually the copies of records of alterations and additions to said cadastre; to enable the Assessing Department and Treasury of the city to collect the same against the respective properties in the city with more correctness.

Ald. Rodden, Valois, and G. W. Stephens spoke on this motion.

Alderman VALOIS moved, seconded by Councillor G. W. STEPHENS, that the Corporation do not pay for such copy of cadastre, but, if it could be obtained without expense, procure it.

Alderman RODDEN accepted the amendment, after which the motion was passed.

On motion of Alderman DAVID the Council went into committee of the whole on the amendments to the Act of Incorporation. They passed certain amendments to the amendments on Expropriation which will be published to-morrow. The Council then adjourned till to-night at half-past seven.

Children's Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon was held in the Dispensary a meeting of the Committee appointed to take steps for the establishment of a Children's Hospital, Mr. Phillips presiding. Mr. Milloy having expressed his inability to undertake the duties of secretary, Mr. T. A. Evans was appointed to that office. In Mr. Evans's absence Dr. Trenholme acted as Sec. *pro tem.*

Letters were read from several gentlemen, who were unable to attend, expressive of sympathy and co-operation with the promoters of this undertaking.

It was stated that about $2,000 had been promised towards the erection of a hospital.

A discussion arose as to an affiliation with the Montreal General Hospital, but the project was dropped as impracticable.

Mr. CARTER suggested that a committee be appointed to draft a petition to the Local Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. He said that he and his friend Mr. Ogilvie would look after it.

Mr. OGILVIE expressed himself most happy to assist in any way he could.

It was moved by Mr. PRENTICE, seconded by Mr. ALEXANDER and resolved that Messrs. E. A. Prentice, Charles Alexander, Drs. Carpenter, Campbell and Trenholme be appointed to draft said petition.

Mr. PRENTICE moved, seconded by Mr. MILLOY, that Mr. Carter be requested to undertake the putting of the bill through the House.

Mr. CARTER said he would be most happy to undertake the responsibility, and that if the petition was sent in before the end of the month, the Act of Incorporation could be obtained at the present session.

A conversation then ensued as to the name of the hospital, after which it was resolved that it be called THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The time of opening such an institution was then considered, when it was determined to obtain a house and start operations with 6 or 8 beds so soon after the first of May as possible.

Messrs. Prentice, Evans, and Dr. Campbell were appointed a committee to see after the renting of a house, furnishing it, and obtaining the necessary officials and servants, and to report at a meeting, of which notice was to be given by the Secretary. On this the meeting adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

United States Life Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

The "New York Times" of the 9th commenting on the expenses of Life Insurance Management in the United States, says:

"That it must be admitted that there is much in life insurance management as seen in this country, which demands the attention of those who would have it permanently successful. Although not as reckless or rotten as the *Tribune* represents it, the system is far removed from what it ought to be. It is often delusive in its pretences and promises, is as a rule extravagant, and in its competition for business frequently neglectful of conditions that are essential to lasting prosperity. In the haste to acquire business, the blunder which has operated so disastrously in fire insurance is committed. Agents are tempted by an *unwise rate of commission to indulge in false representations, and, with the help of medical referees, to fasten upon companies risks which in prudence should be declined.*

The last annual returns to which we have access are those for 1867. These show that of forty-four companies organized, or doing business in this State the ratio of expenses to total income averaged more than 28 per cent., while the ratio of expense to premiums averaged upward of 31 per cent. These averages are greatly too large. Compared with the expenses of Scottish companies—the most carefully managed in the world—even 28 per cent. is excessive. It is about eighteen per cent. higher than it should be.

Of the forty-four companies included in this calculation, several maintain expenses at a standard which is evidently incompatible with solvency. Thus we discover one company whose every dollar of premium income was absorbed by expenses, which actually amounted to 90 per cent. of income from all sources. Another of our City companies spent 76 per cent. of its total income, or 96 per cent of its premiums for the year. A Cleveland and a Providence company—each having agencies here—charged to expenses, respectively, 56 and 60 per cent. of their entire income. Six other of our companies averaged more than 40 per cent.; and ten considerably over 20 per cent. Only two in the entire list are below 11 per cent!

These facts are certainly sufficient to prove the necessity of reform in life-insurance management. They are conclusive as to the prevalence of an extravagance which, in the circumstances, is reckless if not criminal. They show that some of the forty-four companies are not entitled to confidence, and that the system which involves the great majority in an annual expenditure out of all proper proportion to the business transacted, is in many respects bad. When it is remembered that the aggregate annual income of the companies embraced in our analysis exceeds $57,000,000, and that the amount of insurance carried by them is $468,000,000, the importance of the subject becomes apparent. With interests so vast and delicate at stake, economy and integrity are qualities of management with which no company can afford to dispense.

Reform is needed in the interest of those who contemplate insurance as well as of those who are already insured. It is needed all the more urgently because of the trifling information which the public generally posses in regard to the matter. And this is the real danger in life insurance. The companies are in a great degree exempt from criticism. The State Superintendent does his duty, we are aware, and the value of his services is great; *but of independent and intelligent criticism there is absolutely none.* The literature of insurance in this country amounts to little more than a publication of documents prepared by the officers of companies, and as a medium of public instruction is therefore almost valueless. When the companies find that their conduct of business is scrutinized, and that the acquisition of business is in some degree contingent upon prudent management and a frank and full exhibit of their affairs, we may hope for wholesome change. In the meantime we can but emphasize the duty of watchfulness on the part of every man insured, and the importance of discrimination on the part of all who contemplate the provision for the future which insurance is designed to afford."

The above, coming from one of the leading journals in New York, certainly deserves particular attention, and the importance, as is stated, of discrimination on the part of Insurers cannot be too forcibly impressed in Canada just now, and parties must not be too easily persuaded by the supposition that the late Act of our Parliament in demanding a deposit is sufficient guarantee should a loss arise.

I am, Yours,
SECURITY.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

Accidents from Machinery.

SIR,—So many calamities and horrible deaths are occurring from day to day by accidents from machinery, that it is well worth while to consider whether the various proprietors of said machinery, cannot be compelled to adopt preventive measures, for the safety of their operatives.

Mr. C. Dickens drew the attention of the English public to this subject, some years back, and laws were made providing that all dangerous portions of machinery should be fenced round with a railing so many feet in height, as to prevent possibility of accident. The Citizens of Montreal need not, however, be referred to *any* country for precedents in this humane cause. They have shown by their freedom from old world shackles in church matters, that the only unerring rule, the divine rule of Right, is their Standard. I sincerely hope that [illegible] There will then be no doubt of its success.

Your obedient servant,
JOTA.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

City Elections St. Louis Ward.

SIR,—A sense of justice requires me to write these few lines for the benefit of our Ward. When two candidates are put up, the question naturally arrives who is the best of the two? As matters stand now I should think that Mr. Reinhardt should not have come forward to contest the election of Mr. Leduc, because he could not serve our Ward better that what Mr Leduc has done hitherto. Mr. Reinhardt cannot claim to be a man of superior education to Mr. Leduc, nor to have shown greater enterprize in the outlay of his money for the advancement of this city. Had he done so he might claim the right of being elected in preference even to an old and tried servant at the hands of his co-citizens; but we have nothing to show us that Mr. Reinhardt has done anything beyond improving his own condition by an industrous and honest life, like many hundred of his neighbours. He may claim to be a worthy, honest man, but what of that? It is no more than we all should be, and affords no reason for supplanting another man. Mr. Editor what we have got we know, and being satisfied we should not attempt to make a change without cause.

Yours always,
ANTI-HUMBUG.

RECIPE.—A lady, being asked for a recipe for whooping-cough for little twin patients, copied by mistake something referring to the pickling of onions, which said: "If not too young, skin them pretty closely, immerse in scalding water, sprinkle plentifully with salt, and leave them for a week in strong brine."

A SENSIBLE MAN.—A father was recently trying to persuade a young ward to marry his daughter (the ward was very wealthy). He said: "She has talents to her fingers' ends."—"I should prefer a thimble there."—"She will be the best of literary wives"—"I should prefer the best of housewives."—"She will go to posterity."—"I had much rather that she would go to market."

WHAT time by the clock is the best for a pun?—A joke takes best just when it *strikes one.*

THE DOMINION.

THE "STAFF OF LIFE."—Since the beginning of the year, the bakers of the city have been running the gauntlet of antagonism in the way of prices, which periodically affects quotations of the "staff of life." At that time and for some time previous, bread had been selling (retail) for a york shilling per four pound loaf, although the principal ingredient thereof, *i. e.* flour, was and is selling at an average of $4 50 per barrel. This, of course, was an imposition. The main reason adduced for it was the rise in the price of labour, which was caused by the action of the journeymen bakers' association, about a year ago. Employes have for that time and are now obtaining an average of $10 a week, besides working several hours less in every twenty-four, which improvement in the financial condition of the journeymen, the "boss" bakers contend, has raised their wages up to about double of the rates formerly paid, and hence they claim that bread cannot be profitably retailed for less than a york shilling or twelve cents. About the beginning of the year, however, several of the "bosses" who deliver bread, reduced their prices some two and some as much as four cents per loaf, and the great majority of the manufacturers therein were compelled to follow suit and come down more or less in price. Many of them, however, have gradually crept up again to the normal price, and quotations have been jumping about, in the most unsettled manner, since the New Year. For instance, in many of the "corner groceries," the large loaf can be purchased for eight cents, while at some of the bakers' establishments as much as twelve cents is demanded. Of course, in bread as in most other articles, different qualities will secure different prices, and some few old established bakeries have never reduced their prices at all. But there seems no good reason why, at the present price of flour, bakers should charge more than ten cents per loaf, unless it be the simple one, that they want to have a large profit.—*Upper Canada Paper.*

—The Galt February Cattle Fair, held on Wednesday last, was, the *Reporter* says, a success. At an early hour cattle began to come in, and by 10 o'clock the number on the ground was the largest that has been brought in to any of our fairs for some time. The cattle, generally, were in fair order, but with the exception of some 20 head, were rather light. But few cows of inferior quality were offered, and did not sell readily. The attendance of buyers was large, and sales were made readily, while prices may be said to have ranged from 3½c to 5c per lb. live weight. The following are some of the sales which took place:—Andrew Dryden, 2 head, $225; Peter Barton, 3 head, $137; Walter Armstrong, 1 cow, $49: Jas. Douglass, 1 head, $42.50; Ford and Douglass, 5 head for $202, and 2 head for 4c per lb; Jas. Shiell, 1 cow, $40; Jas. Cowan, 1 cow, 4½c. live; Thomas Oliver, 2 head, $47.

The Intercolonial Railroad.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—The following is a copy of the report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners to the Privy Council:—

INTERCOLONIAL R. R. COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, OTTAWA, Feb., 1868.

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad have now to report to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in regard to tenders which they have received for the four sections of the Intercolonial Railroad which have been advertised.

The Commissioners advertised on the 18th of December, 1868, that they would be prepared to receive tenders for four sections of the railway on the 8th of February, 1869. Plans and profiles, as prepared by the chief engineer, were exhibited at Ottawa, St. John (Halifax), Dalhousie and Riviere du Loup, and printed copies of the general specifications and terms of contract, as settled by the Commissioners, were given to all parties applying for them.

Tenders were received up to four o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 8th of February, 1869.

The Commissioners proceeded, at a quarter past four o'clock, on the 8th instant, to open the tenders, each tender as it was opened being consecutively numbered, and the initials of each Commissioner being placed on each tender. Seven tenders were rejected as being informal, for reasons which are written on each tender, and a list of which is appended hereto. Two hundred and forty-seven tenders were received, as per list, which is entered upon the minute book of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners then proceeded, on the 9th of Feb., 1869, to classify the tenders for each section and list appended hereto. As six tenders were received on the morning of the 9th of Feb., they being behind time, were not opened or considered.

The Commissioners then discussed the merits of the different tenders for each section, and determined, after full deliberation, to recommend the acceptance of such tenders as were the lowest in each case, provided they were satisfied, as required by clause 16 of the Intercolonial Railroad Act, 31 Vic., chap. 13, that the parties were "possessed of sufficient skill, experience and resources to carry on the work." The Commissioners are of opinion that any other course would render the system of public tenders useless, and in future prevent that proper competition which is calculated to get large public works constructed at the smallest possible cost.

SECTION NO. 1.

The lowest tender for section No. 1 is that of Messrs. H. H. Horsey & Co., of Ottawa, being for the sum of $175,000, or at the rate of $8,750 per mile. The Commissioners are of opinion that these parties are possessed of the necessary "skill, experience and resources," and therefore recommend that their tender for section No. 1 be accepted.

SECTION NO. 2.

The lowest tender for section No. 2 is that of Mr. George Neilson, of Belleville, it being for the sum of $255,600, or at the rate of $12,780 per mile. The Commissioners had decided to recommend the acceptance of Mr. Neilson's tender, being satisfied as to his ability to carry on the work; but they received from him on the 10th inst., the following letter:—

OTTAWA, Feb. 10th, 1869.

The Intercolonial Railway Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN,—From the hurried manner in which we had to make out our tender, we find that so serious a mistake was made in collecting the figures of detail for section No. 2, as to be under the necessity of withdrawing our tender for that section. You will therefore be kind enough to return our tender for section No. 2, and much oblige yours respectfully,

GEORGE NEILSON & CO.

The Commissioners did not feel justified in attempting, by legal proceedings, to compel Mr. Neilson to sign a contract on the terms of his tender, and were therefore compelled, in pursuance of the rule they had decided upon, to consider the next lowest tender, which is that of Messrs. George & James Worthington, of South Quebec, being for the sum of $299,000, or at the rate of $14,950 per mile. The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and the resources of Messrs. Worthington, recommend that their tender for section No. 2 be accepted.

SECTION NO. 3.

The lowest tender for section No. 3 is that of Messrs. John Elliott, R. Grant & C. Whitehead, of Brantford, for the sum of $288,000, being at the rate of $12,000 per mile. The Commissioners being satisfied as to the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. Elliott, Grant & Whitehead, recommend that their tender for section No. 3 be accepted.

SECTION NO. 4.

The lowest tender for section No. 4 is that of Messrs. George and James Worthington, of South Quebec, it being for the sum of $297,000, or at the rate of $11,000 per mile. The Commissioners being satisfied as to the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. Worthington, recommend that their tender for section No. 4 be accepted.

(Signed,) A. WALSH,
ED. P. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
[illegible]
Commissioners.

Copy of a report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council on the 12th February, 1869.

On the recommendation of the hon. the acting member of Public Works, and for the reasons given in the report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, the Committee advise that the follow tenders for the construction of sections of that railway Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively, be accepted, and that contracts in conformity therewith be given accordingly. That is to say:—

SEC. No. 1. To Messrs. H. H. Horsey & Co., of Ottawa, for the sum of $175,000 being at the rate of $8,750 per mile.

SEC. No. 2. To Messrs. George and James Worthington, of South Quebec, for the sum of $299,000, being at the rate of $14,950 per mile.

SEC. No. 3. To Messrs. John Elliott, Robert Grant and Charles Whitehead, of Brantford, for the sum of $288,000, being at the rate of $12,000 per mile.

SEC. No. 4. To Messrs. Geo. & James Worthington, of South Quebec, for the sum of $297,000, being at the rate of $11,000 per mile.

Certified, Signed,
W. H. LEE, C. C. C.

THE TENDERS.

The following is a complete list of those who tendered for the International Railway work. The first figures in each tender show the total amount for the four sections of the road, and the second column the rate per mile:—

SECTION NO. 1.

Name and Residence.	Total amount.	Rate per Mile.
Peltier, P St Epiphane	$280,000	$14,000
Cimon, C, Quebec	260,000	13 000
Macdonald, A S, Cornwall	242,000	12,100
Ryan & Co, Montreal	304,000	15 200
Jones & Co, Brockville	248 000	12 400
Lemon, H, Brantford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnston, A St Andrews	468 340	23,417
Brown, A S, Belleville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stacy, J Brockville	370 000	18 500
Friel & Co, Ottawa	700,000	35,000
Elliott & Co, Ottawa	229,488	11,474
Cameron, J, Summerstown	25,900	12 950
Guest, W, St Mary's	[illegible]	16 000
Guest, T B, St Mary's	380,000	19,00
Reekie & Co, Montreal	220,000	11,000
Hamel & Co. "	216,000	10 800
Worthington & Co, S Q	189,700	[illegible]
Peton & Co, "	291,914	14,395
G Leveque, River Oulle	300,000	15,000
Elliott & Co, Brantford	199,998	9,998
Fahey & Co, Quebec	265,000	13 250
Hamel & Co, "	318,000	15 900
McGreevy & Co, Ottawa	337,800	16 890
Vosburgh, Lennoxville	238 0 0	11 9 0
McGovern, T, Waterville	244 000	12,200
Hatch, J, Truro	375 000	18,750
Lazier, SS Belleville	370,000	18,500
Swaiger & C, Berlin	63 000	26,600
Trepannier, A, Levis	300,000	15,000
Charland, G, St Valier	295,000	19 750
Peters, Simon, Quebec	384, 41	19,217
Matthiew Co, "	340,000	17 000
Ware & Co. "	355,460	17 770
Kerr, W, Kemptville	320 240	16,012
Dumontier, Quebec	350 000	1,750
Papupalon & Co, Levis	400,000	20,000
Jobin & Co, "	425,443	21,272
Jackson, J & G, Simcoe	400 000	20,000
Stuckland & Co. Toronto	275,800	13 79
Angus & Co, Paris	254,000	14,800
Nelson & Co, Belleville	248,000	12,450
Kingsford, W, Quebec	276 0 0	13 800
Rosa, Jos, Ottawa	399 000	19,950
Brooks, A, Brockville	27,545	13 677
Whlerman, M, W'mstn	268 0 0	13,400
Payette & Co, Montreal	222,703	11 135
Laberge & Co, "	640,0 0	32,000
Cuttle, W & Co, Prescott	280 000	14 000
McBean, Alex, Sidney	230,000	11 500
Brophy, P G & Co, Ottawa	246,400	12 3 0
Elliot & Co, Galt	300,000	15,000
Hope, I & Co. Kingston	264,400	13 220
Goodwin, Jrs, Ottawa	258 400	12,920
Macdonell & Co. Hamilton	315,800	15,690
Cooke & Co, Brockville	240,000	12 000
Robertson & Co, Toronto	270,725	13 537
Ginty, J & Co, "	230 000	11,500
Manning, A & Co, "	245,000	12,250
Ferguson, J & Co, "	210,600	10,500
McDonald & Co, Glencoe	2 9,000	11,00
Haycock, E, Ottawa	193,050	9,652
Yates, H, Brantford	326,500	16 325
Campbell, W D, Quebec	3 9,760	15 988
Noble & Co, Toronto	305,733	14,658
Horsey & Co, Ottawa	175,000	8,750
Wardrobe & Co, Brockville	239,334	11,966
McLaughlin & Co, St J	236 173	11,809
Jobson, R, Ottawa	222,243	11,112
(This tender not complete, will not undertake to furnish for total tender.)		
Beaubien & Co, Ottawa	229,580	11,574
Tache, J C, "	319,900	15 9 5
Dumble, Thos, Cobourg	280,000	14,000
Bulmer & Co, Montreal	553,200	27,660

SECTION NO. 2.

Name and Residence.	Total amount.	Rate per Mile.
Peltier, St. Epiphane	420,000	21,000
Cimon Cleophe, Quebec	440,0 0	22,000
McDonald A, Cornwall	400,000	20,000
Ryan & Co, Montreal	690,000	34,500
Jones & Co, Brockville	572,000	28,6 0
Lemon Hy, Brantford	600,000	30,000
Johnston, H, St Andrew's	616,900	30 845
McGuire, T, St John's	(Only a schedule of prices; no lump sum or rate per mile.	
Brown, A S, Belleville	475 00	23,750
Stacy, John, Brockville	500 0 0	25,000
Elliott & Co, Ottawa	410,140	20 5 7
Cameron, Summertown	390,140	9 507
Guest, Wm, St Mary's	340,000	17,000
Guest, T B "	420,000	21,0 0
Reekie & Co, Montreal	480,000	2,400
Hamel & Co "	486,000	24,300
Worthington, G & J, S Quebec	299,000	14,950
Peton & Co, South Quebec	464,280	23,214
Leveque, G, Riviere Ouelle	490,000	24,500
Elliot & Co, Brantford	360,000	18,000
Fahey & Co, Quebec	4 0,000	20,500
Hamel & Co, Quebec	470,000	23,50
McGreevey & Co. Ottawa	515,00	25,750
Bosburg, Lennoxville	528,400	26 420
McGovern, T, Waterville	500,000	25,000
Hatch, J, Quebec	540,000	27,000
Schweiger & Co, Berlin	820,000	41,000
Trepannier, A, Levis	40 0,0	20,000
Charland, W, St Vallier	590,000	29,500
Peter Simon, Quebec	612, 99	3 ,609
Matthiew & Co, Quebec	540,000	26,000
Marques & Co, Quebec	506 000	25 3 0
Kerr, W, Kemptville	533,004	26,650
Demerse, J B, Levis	624,918	31,245
Berinquit & Co, Quebec	419,224	20,511
Thompson, F A, Levis	6 0,000	33,000
Pampelon & Co, Levis	525,000	26 250
Jooin & Co. Levis	550,000	27,500
Stuckland & Co. Toronto	478 0 0	23 900
Nielson, G, Belleville	255 600	12,780
Kingsford, W, Quebec	585,000	29 250
Rosa, Jos, Ottawa	531,100	25,000
Brooks, A, Brockville	55 ,000	27,500
Whennan, Williamstown	495,000	24,750
Payette & Co. Montreal	324,651	16,2 2
Laberge & Co Montreal	620, 00	31,000
Ellis & Co, Prescott	440,000	22,000
Brophy & Co, Ottawa	354,000	17 700
Elliott & Haurent, Galt	50 ,000	25 000
Hope & Co, Kingston	336 300	16 8 5
Goodwin, Jas, Ottawa	376 300	18 815
MacDonell & Co, Hamilton	565 0 0	28,250
Abbott & Co, Brockville	650,000	32 5 0
Cook & Dickson, Brockville	560,000	28,000
Robertson & Co. Toronto	504,750	25,238
Genty, J & Co, Toronto	420, 00	21 000
Manning, A & Co, Toronto	440,000	22,0 0
Ferguson, J & Co, Toronto	......	......
McDonald & Co, Glencoe	396 000	19 6 0
Haycock, E. Ottawa	338,000	16 900
Yates, H, Brantford	498,000	24,920
Campbell, W D, Quebec	620,400	31,02
Noble & Co, Toronto	3 8 493	21,924
Wardobe & Co Brockville	749,600	32,480
M'Laughlin & Co. S J	9 7,269	26,887
Jobson, R, Ottawa	438,771	21,888
(This tender not complete will not undertake to tender total work.)		
Beaubin & Co, Ottawa	405,510	20,277
Dumble, T Jr, Cobourg	45 ,000	22,500
Cloutier, L, Levis	500,0 0	25,00
Bulmer & Co, Montreal	921,000	46,050

SECTION NO. 3.

Name and Residence.	Total amount.	Rate per Mile.
Macdonald, A R, Cornwall	$504,000	$21,000
Ryan, J & Co, Montreal	626,120	25 400
J Cooke & Co, Brockville	408,000	17,0 0
L Henry, Brantford	780,000	32,500
Johnson, H J, St Andrews	792,000	33,5 0
Steeves & Co, Salisbury	354 000	14,750
Heather, W B, New Glasgow	396 000	16,500
Brown, A S, Belleville	400,0 0	16,6 6
Stacy, J, Brockville	440,000	15,500
Elliott & Co, Ottawa	503,600	16,256
Cameron, J A, Summers	418,200	17,425
Guest T B, St Marys	540,000	20,000
Worthington, G & J, S. Q	31 ,0 0	13,000
Elliott & Co, Brantford	288 000	12,000
Foley & Co, Quebec	619,000	25,80
Hamel & Co, do	683,600	26,401
McGreevy & Co, Ottawa	760 000	31,666
Marbers, A W, St John	537,600	22,400
Malford & Co, Dalhousie	339,600	14 150
Schweiger & Co, Berlin	936,000	39,000
Kerr, W, Kemptville	651,060	27,644
Macdonald, Pugwash	576 000	24,0 0
Macdonald, M do	652,050	23,000
Jackson, J & G, Simcoe	554,000	23,0 0
Nielson & Co, Belleville	358,074	13,272
(Mr. Nielson writes that he meant 458,274.)		
Brooks, A, Belleville	540 000	22,500
Burpee, R, St John	550,000	22,616
Ellis, W & Co. Prescott	450,000	18,750
Brophy & Co, Ottawa	419,544	17,481
Bell, Andrew, Almonte	339,120	14,130
Hope & Co, Kingston	267,340	15 0
Goodwin, Jas, Ottawa	354,960	14 790
McDonell & Co, Hamilton	542,000	22,6 0
Abbott & Co, Brockville	480,000	20 000
Cooke & Co do	420,000	17,500
Roberts n & Co, Toronto	517,741	21,571
Ginty & Co do	360,000	15,000
Manning & Co, do	383, 00	15 958
Ferguson & Co, do	384,000	
Macdonald & Co, Glencoe	367,5 3	15,313
Haycock E, Ottawa	392,491	16 353
Yates, H. Brantford	558,540	23,272
Noble & Co, Toronto	4 3,14	17,130
M'Laughlin & Co, St John	479,392	19,975
Ross, Jas, Brockville	605,466	25,230
Ross & Co, St John's	600,000	25,0 0
Jobson, A, Ottawa	331,751	13,80
(This tender not complete; will not undertake to finish for total tenders.)		
Beaubin & Co, Ottawa	391,360	16,307
Jell & Co, Delaware	361 900	15,0
Jones, Londonderry, N S	702,960	29,290
Davis & Co, Montreal	697,000	29,041

SECTION NO. 4.

Name and Residence.	Total amount.	Rate per Mile.
Jones & Co, Brockville	$486,000	$18,000
Lemon & Co. Brantford	729 0 0	27 00
Johnston, H J, St Andrew's	734,945	27 220
Sumner & S, Macon	479,928	17,775
Brown & S, Belleville	500,000	18,5 4
Stacy, J, Brockville	459,000	17 00
Elliott & Co, Ottawa	465,740	17,249
Cameron, J A, Summers	451,530	16,72
Guest, J B, St Mary's	540,000	2,000
Worthington, G&J, South Quebec	297,000	11 000
Elliott & Co, Brantford	324,000	12,000
Fahey, T & Co, Quebec	5 5,600	21 900
Hamel, A & C, Quebec	607,032	22,10
McGreevey, R H & Co, Ottawa	684,917	25 293
Lawson & Co, Truro	796,500	29,500
Macdonald, M, Pugwash	671,787	24,881
Fraser, Thos, Pugwash	712,8 0	26 400
Schweiger, R, Berlin	918,000	34,000
Macdonald & Co, P'vie	429 360	15,8 0
Peters, Henry, Halifax	657,585	24,355
Kerr, W, Kemptville	445,773	16,5 0
Masters, A W, St John	615 600	22 800
Macdonald, P, Pugwash	591,000	22,000
Beatty & Co, Halifax	461,700	15,000
Beatty & Co, Halifax	513,000	19,000
Blanchard & Co, Halifax	488,300	17, 00
Wilson & Co, Belleville	341 018	14,2 9
Brooks, A, Brockville	621,0 0	23, 00
Burpee, R, St John	619,000	22 600
Burpee, R, St John	631 800	23 400
(Binds himself to complete works before 1st Nov., 1876.)		
Brophy, P J, Ottawa	4 6,070	15,410
Goodwin, Jas, Ottawa	445,237	16,491
Brookfield J, Halifax	42 ,125	18 200
Macdonald & Co, Hamilton	594,000	22,000
Macdonald & Co, Cornwall	5 0 000	21 800
Cooke & Co Brockville	513 000	19,000
Robertson & Co. Toronto	599 952	18,515
Ginty & Co Toronto	413,100	15 300
Manning & Co, Toronto	396,900	14,700
Ferguson & Co, Toronto	396 700	14 70
Do, co,	473 000	17 148
Macdonald & Co, Glencoe	453,600	16,800
Haycock, E, Ottawa	341,116	12,633
McBean & Co, Sydney, C B	451,840	16 734
Yates, B, Brantford	549,990	20,389
Noble & Co, Toronto	383,196	14 18
Wardrope & Co, Brockville	594 000	22,000
M'Laughlin & Co., St S	5 3,456	18,646
Ross & Co, St John's	634 5 0	23,500
Jobson, R, Ottawa	457,774	16 952
Beaubien & Co, Ottawa	459,942	17,03
Jell & Co, Delaware	40 580	15,000
Jones, Londonderry, N S	599,346	22 198
Fraser, D, Pictou	489 654	18 135
Fraser, J, New Glasgow	3,7 576	13 626

UNITED STATES.

—There are not very many miscellaneous items of interest in yesterday's New York papers. They tell us of a Mrs. Mary Ann Smith whose health has been very poor for some weeks past, and who finally drowned herself by holding her head in a wash-tub full of water. Also, of an auction sale of diamonds, at which a very handsome brooch and a pair of ear rings which contained fifty-two brilliants, were sold for $1,100, and another diamond set of brooch and earrings, containing diamonds weighing eleven carats, less five-sixteenths, was purchased for $775; a pair of solitaire earrings weighing about two and three-quarter carats, was bought for $450, and a very fine half hoop ring, set with three old mine brilliants, white as snow, weighing three one-sixteenths carats, was knocked down for $150; one diamond cluster pin, with fifteen brilliants, set in silver, brought $470, and a diamond cross, set with twenty-three brilliants, was sold for $287. The majority of the articles offered were rings, and these sold more freely than the others offered, although the price reached was not high. A large diamond cluster ring, with a very handsome opal center, brought $155; a cluster with seven brilliants, $232; one with twenty-five brilliants $170; and one, very handsome, with thirty-seven brilliants, sold for $182. Except the mere mention of the fact that two thieves, who had been doing a good business in the way of obtaining pianos under false pretences, have finally been captured and are ready for trial, there is nothing else worthy of reproduction.

—Gen. Butler proved himself equal to his opponents in the debate on Thursday. During Mr. Bingham's remarks he preserved his usual imperturbability, and it was only when he discovered that a plan had been agreed upon to choke him off that he lost coolness for a moment. Garfield had the floor, and had nearly exhausted his hour, Butler was sitting in his chair, ready to spring up the moment Garfield should finish. The latter, however, was a party to the choking off or stifling plan, and concluded by moving to lay Mr. Butler's resolution on the table. Instantly Butler and twenty other members were on their feet. Butler gesticulated excitedly at Garfield, and was understood to inform Garfield, "that that was the meanest thing he had ever done in his life." The other members in Butler's favour crowded around Garfield and begged him to withdraw his motion. Garfield, in fact, found himself surrounded by a lot of "fell spirits," the chief of which was Butler, and seeing such a storm about to occur on the floor, was induced to back down, and Logan, of Illinois, was awarded the floor. Logan gave up half of his time to Butler, who proceeded to speak as soon as order could be restored. Various motives have been attributed to Butler's action in this matter, the most freely circulated of which is the old grudge against Grant, and a desire to embarrass the formal ceremonies of his election. Another motive is said to be the animus that Butler feels toward the Senate for failing to convict the President. Butler himself, however, disclaims having been actuated by any other motive whatever in his opposition to the counting of the vote of Georgia than a desire to assert the independence of the House on a question where its voice should have been heard without regard to any understanding at which the Senate might have previously arrived. Ben Wade laughs heartily over the entire proceedings, and says he doesn't care whether the resolution of censure passes or not.

—Some of the costumes at the recent Charity Ball in New York were very elegant. Mrs. Paran Stevens wore a peach-coloured silk robe, *en pannier*, over which was a white tarletan skirt, cut in points, and edged with narrow lace. The dress worn by Mrs. Henry J. Raymond was of black tarlatan, trimmed with yellow satin, and made with low corsage, edged with a vine of grapes and green leaves. Mrs. George Francis Train was attired in a dress of light blue satin, over which was a white lace skirt. The edge of the skirt and the corsage were trimmed with swan's down. Mrs. Gen. Viele wore a very elaborate dress, imported from Paris. It consisted of white satin, made with long train, puffed with white tulle; over skirt and pannier of magnificent white point lace. The whole dress was elaborately trimmed with pink roses and green grasses in a garland from the right shoulder down to the train. Mrs. Gen. McClellan wore white corded silk, waist high, trimmed with folds of crimson satin—the skirt being elaborately trimmed to match. Madame Le Vert's costume was a pearl-coloured silk, trimmed with lace, pearl ornaments, and a brilliant pin of diamonds in the corsage. She was attended by Baron der Vanvolkenberg, of Sweden. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts wore black satin, very stylishly trimmed, and diamond ornaments.

SECRET ASSASSINATIONS IN NEW YORK.

(From the New York Sun.)

Over a year ago, at 1 o'clock in the morning, a Brooklyn police officer was carelessly sauntering down his usual beat, when he observed a man partly hidden behind a tree on the opposite side. The officer carefully observed the man's movements. In a few moments a man was observed coming up the sidewalk opposite. The man behind the tree stepped from his concealment and walked to meet the stranger, the police officer still closely watching him. When the suspicious person was within twenty feet of the stranger, and near a gaslight burning brightly beneath the trees, the stranger suddenly slapped his forehead with his right hand, and fell to the pavement a dead man. His murderer began to rifle his pockets. The officer hastened to the spot, but the assassin fled.

The officer pursued him. The chase was hot; and the murderer was captured. On his line of flight an air-gun was found. It had done its deadly work effectually. It was of simple mechanism, hardly a marvel of mechanical skill.

The assassin turned out to be one Skidmore, a discharged policeman. In his house evidence was found which proved that he had been engaged for several years in burglary and murder. Brooklyn was thrown into nervous excitement. Every undiscovered murder was thrown on the shoulders of Skidmore. He was even responsible for the profoundly mysterious "East River mystery," where a man's head, pierced with two bullets, and wrapped in a piece of oil silk, was found floating in a Brooklyn dock, the thighs and legs, similarly wrapped, being afterwards picked up near Gowanus.

On his arrest Skidmore became as silent as a jungled tiger. Crowds of citizens swarmed to look at him, and loud whispers of Lynch law floated about. The air-gun was regarded with the greatest curiosity, and those inspecting it handled it with circumspection, fearful that a silent bullet was only awaiting a signal to add another to its roll of victims.

The Coroner's jury found Skidmore guilty, and the grand jury brought in a true bill of indictment against him.

Back to his cell went the murderer, with scarcely a ray of hope. The trial came on; the evidence was overwhelming; the people thronged the court-room. Skidmore's defiant front failed him at last, and at length in despair he cut his throat in his cell.

We do not know what became of the air-gun, but we do know that for weeks afterward many of the citizens of Brooklyn never dared go from their houses at night for fear of a silent straggling bullet.

Again we have accounts of shooting with the air-gun—this time in New York. A week or two ago, we had to announce the serious injury by a pistol shot of a young man walking at midday on the corner of Broadway and Canal street. The cause was a mystery which has never been explained. On Tuesday afternoon, in two divers localities, there occurred circumstances fortunately less injurious, but hardly less mysterious, which seems to point with equal assurance to that diabolical agent, an air-gun. Two bullets in quick succession crashed through the windows of a grocery at the intersection of the Bowery and Bond street. With as little warning a pistol-ball entered through the plate-glass of 310 Broadway, with dangerous force. A young man employed in Chittenden's dry goods store was walking down Broadway on Wednesday afternoon, and felt something hit his arm. On arriving at the store he ascertained that he had been shot through the arm by a bullet, which had remained in his side. Where the bullet came from, who fired it, or for what—all these points remain a secret. On Monday an air-gun bullet was fired through a pawnbroker's window in Centre street. On the same evening one of these silent messengers of death came through a window in the *Sun's* editorial rooms, and one evening last week two bullet holes were found in the panel in Mr. Thomas Hitchcock's residence, at 8 East Twenty-ninth street. To this list we add the following:

To the Editor of The Sun;

SIR: Seeing an account in your issue of today about "bullets flying into store windows," I wish to state that at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the same thing occurred at my place of business, breaking a large pane of glass. I found a bullet on the floor. From the fact of no report being heard except the smashing in of the window, and the great force with which it came in, I am inclined to your opinion that air-guns are being used; and if not stopped by the police the consequences will become serious.

Truly yours,
JAMES H. JONES.
215 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN MUNRO, OF THE S. S. HIBERNIA.

On Saturday evening, in the Merchants' Hall, Capt. Munro, of the S. S. Hibernia, was publicly presented with 150 sovereigns, subscribed by the citizens of Glasgow, in recognition of his heroic and seaman-like conduct in connection with the foundering of his ship.

The proceedings were opened by Sheriff Bell, who said—We are met here this evening to discharge a duty which must be most agreeable to all. We are met to testify our esteem for one who, when placed in circumstances of the severest trial, conducted himself in a manner which reflects upon him the highest honour and is a credit to our common humanity, in this our island home. We have every reason to be proud in this country of those ships which are navigating all the seas, containing as they do such noble crews—men of such undoubted courage and skill. These men are entrusted with a countless amount of merchandise, and they are entrusted with the safety of thousands and tens of thousands of their fellow creatures. When we see moving out from one of our spacious harbours a noble ship, we may well be inclined to say with the poet—

"She moves the waters like a thing of life.
And seems to dare the elements to strife."

(Applause.) But successful as the skill and enterprise of man has been, we are ever and anon reminded that they are held but slightly in the estimation of Him in the hollow of whose hand lies all the force of the material universe. Cruel shipwrecks are among the most mysterious dispensations of an all-wise Providence. I am sure when we sit by our fires and read of human agony, suffered far upon the melancholy main, we must often wonder that any man has courage to become a sailor. When we read of a great ship foundering, with every soul—it is impossible not to feel how mysteriously Providence occasionally deals with human beings. We almost hear their wailing cries—

"Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell;
Then shriek'd the timid and stood still the brave,"

And after that there is often no more than

"the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony."

In such an hour if there chance to be on board a man of calm will—of great nautical skill—a man resolved to do his duty to the last—a good man—then, even when hope had almost fled, a ray of light may spring out of the darkness, and the crew and the passengers may turn to such a man as the crew and passengers of the Hibernia turned to Captain Munro. They were seven hundred miles from shore. The wild wind was howling—implacable waves were tossing—the machinery had given way, the shaft broken, the screw propeller was striking with such force that it shook the ship from end to end. She had ceased to obey her rudder; there was ten feet of water in the hold; the boiler fires were out; it had become a certainty that the Hibernia must go down. Through all that weary time Captain Munro tried every means which human skill could suggest to avert the fate of the ship. He did so calmly with the consciousness that he was bound to do what, as gallant seaman he, could do. And when at length he saw that human skill was unavailing, he gave with the same calmness his orders for the lowering and provisioning of the boats. The boats were successfully launched, and the women and children were put into them first, then the other passengers, the crew, and last of all Captain Munro. His own boat was overloaded, and was in an unseaworthy condition. I do not know that it would have been possible to have kept her longer. But we have the account of some of those who were on board telling us how bravely he conducted himself at the helm. For eleven or twelve hours it was impossible to say that they had five minutes' life. But it pleased Providence ere another sun went down, that the ship which was to them indeed the "Star of Hope" appeared. And well did the master do his duty. I do not say that Captain Munro's conduct is unparalleled in the history of seamanship. But when a conspicuous instance—for this is one—of heroic conduct occurs, it thrills every heart; and 700 or 7,000 miles away the hearts of their countrymen beat high when they know that they have such men still living amongst them. Captain Munro is a native of Ellon, in Aberdeenshire. He went to sea at 15, and has been a seafaring man ever since. From 1847 to 1853 he commanded the Mary of Glasgow, between this port and Montreal. He then bought a small vessel, and for several years traded to and about Australia. He was then in the service of Messrs. Still Brothers, of Liverpool. After that he had command of the Shandon—a famous clipper belonging to Wm. Kidson & Sons—and in that ship made one or two of the most brilliant voyages ever made between this country and America. I have much pleasure in reading a letter which I have received from the owners of that ship, Messrs. Wm. Kidston & Sons. Upon Messrs. Kidston & Sons ceasing to be Captain Munro's employers, he joined the eminent firm of Messrs. Handyside & Henderson. He first commanded the United Kingdom, and about three years ago became commander of the Hibernia. It is enough—as testifying Messrs. Handyside & Henderson's opinion of Captain Munro—to mention that they lost not a moment after the Hibernia was lost in transferring Capt. Munro to the command of their new ship the India. And now Capt. Munro, nothing further remains for me to do except to communicate to you the sentiments, with which we are all inspired, of respect and admiration for you. There was a desire that some testimonial, indicative of those feelings, should be presented to you. It was thought better that the subscription should be limited to a small sum, but small as it was, a handsome sum has been contributed by 1,500 and upwards of the most respectable citizens of Glasgow. It is right I should inform you that the surgeon of the Hibernia, has written to me to express his regret that ill-health prevents him from being present to-night. I have also a letter from the Venerable the Principal of our University. The subscription sheets containing the signatures of the subscribers (Sheriff Bell went on to say) will be bound in a handsome volume and presented to you, and I have to ask your acceptance of this box containing 150 sovereigns. It might have been made a great deal more. No exertions were used to bring forward subscriptions, and I believe that the feeling partly was, that whilst you might be willing to accept a testimonial, you might have hesitated about taking a reward.

Capt. Munro, in reply, said:—I do not think I have done any more than any man should have done. It was my duty to do all I could for my vessel and the passengers. The passengers in such a ship as the Hibernia are under the captain's exclusive control; they come on board placing themselves in his hands and he is in honour bound to do all he can for their safety, even to the neglect of his own, if there is a necessity for it. Accidents will happen under any management. Every precaution has been used on board these ships for their safety and for the safety of the passengers.

Other speeches were made by the Sheriff, Mr. J. L. Hunter and the Rev. Norman McLeod. The latter said in allusion to Mr. Davies, late second officer of the Hibernian, who had declined to speak:—He had been thinking to himself that there was many a minister able to get up and make a speech, but he should like to know the member of Presbytery, Synod, or General Assembly who would do what Davies did in that boat. He had often heard of the eloquence of silence, but he never realised it so much before. He felt it an honour to express his sympathy with every word the Chairman had said, and a privilege to join his fellow-citizens in giving their hearty admiration of the conduct of these brave and great men.

The 150 sovereigns presented to Captain Munro were enclosed in a very handsome ebony box.

GENERAL ITEMS.

PARISIAN GRIEF.—The Duchess of B., one of the most accomplished ladies of the Court of Napoleon, returned at 3 a.m., from the recent ball at the Tuileries. Upon reaching her house she received a despatch informing her that her father had died very suddenly. For a moment the beautiful Duchess was thunderstruck; but then she said, throwing herself on the bed without undressing, "Oh, I am too tired now; I shall weep to-morrow."

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY IN ENGLAND.—Some of the governmental servants of England are beginning to think that the resolution of economy of the new ministry is no idle buncombe. It has been the custom at the Chatham dockyard to employ a large number of clerks to copy letters, at salaries of two or three pounds sterling a week. Mr. Childers, at the head of the Admiralty, has ordered the purchase of a copying press, which will dispense with the services of about a score of these clerks. Simultaneously with this change comes an order for the suspension, preparatory to the dismissal, of a clerk in the same dockyard, for having become bankrupt.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENTS.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson recently dined at Luton. "Can the Queen," said Mr. Johnson triumphantly, "do anything save exhibit the virtues which give a charm to private life?" and then catching the eye of Earl Cowper, who presided, he added, "Can the House, my lord, of which you are an honoured member, stand out long against the public voice? I do not know what it may be able to do in the future, but it has not done it in the recent past.' This was a sore rub for Earl Cowper; and the Minister, perhaps seeing it, took occasion in his after-dinner speech to revert to the subject. 'I said in effect to-day—and I do not know how your lordship liked it—that perhaps the House of Lords exists only in name.' If Mr. Johnson is strong he is also merciful, for he hastened to pour oil in the wound which, as a republican statesman, he was compelled to inflict, by adding, 'But, if so, what a name it is!' and winding up with an allusion to the glories of Chatham, and his last appearance, swathed in flannel, in the House of Lords. It is gratifying to know that this episode alone has satisfied Mr. Johnson that the House of Peers in this country has not existed altogether in vain."

THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN AND THE CANADIAN MINISTERS WHO HAVE REMITTED THEIR DEBT.—The *Railway News* of the 22nd ult., states that the President and Directors of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada had invited Sir George E. Cartier, Bart., C. B., Minister of Militia and Defence; and the Hon. Wm. McDougall, C. B., Minister of Public Works, to a banquet to be given in their honour on Thursday, the 28th of January, at St. James' Hotel, Piccadilly. It was expected that the Colonial Minister would be present on the occasion.

Colour is a good thing; but when it is confined exclusively to the nose it is neither complimentary nor ornamental.

John J. Arnton announces to the city trade country merchants, jobbers in hardware and others, that during the last ten days of March, he will sell the whole of the large and varied stock of hardware and general house-furnishing goods belonging to Geo. Hagar, Esq., who is retiring from business, particulars of which will duly appear.

"EXCEEDINGLY EFFECTIVE.—'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES' are excellent lozenges for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are certainly exceedingly effective. We have known several instances in which troublesome coughs have ceased very speedily after one or two Troches were taken."—*Christian World*, London, Eng. r DSW 38

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The symptoms of dyspepsia often closely resemble those of heart disease. Hot flushes, violent palpitation, spasms, sudden faintness, suffocating sensations, &c., are ordinary results of chronic indigestion. These somewhat alarming indications of a foul stomach incapable of converting the aliment it receives to a wholesome purpose, can only be got rid off by proper alterative and cathartic treatment, and HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the very best medicine that can be administered in such cases. Sold by all Druggists. r DSW 38

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.—The following will show the estimation in which this article is held in the South:

CHARLESTON HOTEL, CHARLESTON, S.C., March 7, 1851.

Mr. WM. BOGLE, Boston—Dear Sir: Some time ago my hair commenced falling off to such an extent I began to fear I should become prematurely bald. After using many of the popular restoratives of the day, a friend suggested your Hyperion Fluid, which I was induced to try, with, I confess, but little hopes of success. I was surprised and gratified, however, after a short trial, to find a decided improvement, and I now possess a fine crop of healthy hair, which I can only attribute to the extraordinary qualities of your justly celebrated Hyperion Fluid. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of others similarly afflicted, and I hope success may crown your deserving efforts, and that the sales of the Hyperion Fluid may be commensurate with its superior merits.

Yours very truly, THOMAS S. NICKERSON.

To preserve the complexion use BOGLE'S ENAMEL POWDER, which is also elegant for the Nursery. r DSW 38

OUR INFANT HAS BEEN BROUGHT SAFELY through the critical period of teething by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. We advise all parents to procure it.—*Mississippi Baptist.*

It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Offices, 215 Fulton Street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. r DSW 38

Arsenic has been known for many years to have the power of imparting a wax like complexion and a roundness to the features, and is said still to be used in some countries for that purpose; its employment, however, is attended with considerable danger, because of the fatal effects of its discontinuance after its use becomes a habit, and the shortening of life if continued. The plumpness and disposition to take on flesh imparted by FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP is due solely to its strengthening influence on the Nervous system. It creates a healthy action on all the organs of the body necessary to existence, assisting nature in building up and developing to the fullest extent the human frame, and enabling the body to perform its functions with vigor. It is safe and reliable, and its use may be discontinued at any time without prejudice to the health or any unpleasant effect.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle, or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N.B.
FRANCIS CUNDILL & CO., Wholesale Agents, Montreal
du-DSW 32

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA
MARAVILLA COCOA.
Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED"

See following Extract from the GLOBE of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA & SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

January 19. 1y t 15

TRADE & COMMERCE.

The S.S. Hibernian sailed from Portland for Liverpool at 12:10 a.m., yesterday, with 17 cabin and 27 steerage passengers.

HERALD OFFICE, MONDAY, 15th February, 1869.

HOW BUSINESS PASSES US.—There is probably nothing of so much importance to the trade of this port as the subject which is treated in the correspondence below. We were under the impression that the rates of freight from stations in Canada West had been put right, so far as it was possible to do so for the present. If this, however, has not been done, we might, without ceremony, ask the Corn Exchange, or the Board of Trade, "what are you about?" The matter is one to which, we are satisfied, the Grand Trunk would give some consideration. Indeed, it is possible that the Company may not be aware of the damage done to this city by discriminating in favour of others, and some of those not in the Dominion at all. There are, of course, in many instances tangible reasons for such differences, and amongst these may be the scarcity of freight; but so far as we have been able to ascertain from those who have their goods carried over the line, the reverse is the case, if we are to judge by the time which it takes to bring Flour and Grain to this market. If the trade with the Western States is cultivated because the road does not always get a sufficient quantity of goods to carry from stations on its own line, there is some excuse for fostering trade with others. But it is a fact that Flour can be carried through from Chicago to Liverpool for 6s 6d stg., and even as low as 6s we believe, while for the same service from points west of Guelph, the highest of these rates being charged, we think there is fair reason for grumbling and ample room for some improvement to increase our own trade. We must be alive to the importance of watching our own interest, and, when reform is necessary to our existence let those whose duty it is remonstrate against any grievance which affects our welfare. The Grand Trunk managers are not at all likely to turn their back upon any set of men who may take the trouble to present what they conceive to be unfair treatment. Let us try and show that it will be advantageous to them as a Company as well as to ourselves, and the concessions may be made in our favour:—

To the Com. Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—Some time ago you were good enough to call the attention of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to a variety of evils existing in the rates of freight from Western points, which operated greatly to the disadvantage of Montrealers. This, I think, has been partly remedied. The Managing Director of the Road, when the matter was fairly placed before him, I understand, made such changes as were more equitable; but it is of the greatest importance to the trade here to have this question properly brought before the Grand Trunk Railway in order that we may secure at least in every respect equal terms for the carrying of our stuff with those engaged in this trade west of Montreal. Rates within our own territory are not the only ones which damage Montreal. It is a fact that you can carry flour from Chicago through to Liverpool by the Grand Trunk and Ocean Steamship Co. at as low a rate as you can from points west of Guelph. Is it any wonder that you have frequently to write "stagnation" in the Produce trade here, when almost every possible disadvantage is thrown in our ways. I feel satisfied that if proper representations were made to the Grand Trunk Company, some change would be made to render the rates more advantageous to Montreal.

Yours, &c.,
ONE OF THE INJURED.

FINANCIAL.—The Money market is quiet. Sterling Exchange is weak and lower, 60-day bills being worth worth about 9¼ to 9⅝. Stocks are in fair demand and in most cases command full prices. Bank of Montreal are in fair demand at 139¼ with sellers at 139¾. British are in request at 104 and City are scarce and wanted at 102¾ to 103. Ontario are lower having sold to some extent at 99, closing with sellers at 99½. Peoples are offered at 110, and would readily bring 109½. Merchants are dull and offering at a shade lower prices. There are sellers at 107¾, but no buyers over 107 to 107¼. Molson's 111 to 112 and Toronto 121 to 122½. Jacques Cartier were placed at 109 and continue in demand at 108½. Union would bring 103. Quebec 99 and Nationale 106½. Gore nominal. Royal Canadian are procurable at 90, buyers offering at 89. Mechanics were placed at 95½ and 95. Telegraph are steady; sales at 133½ and still offering at 134. Richelieu nominal. City Passenger in demand at 111, no sellers, and Gas are asked for at 140. Mining Consols dull at $3.10 to $3.25. Transactions in Corporation 7 per cents at 110, and Dominion Stock is in demand at 105. Canada 5s, sterling, are offering at 95, with buyers at 92½. Sterling 6 per cents are procurable at 104, 102 being offered.

Latest Chicago Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.

Flour firm; good to choice in better demand; low medium dull and easy; Spring Extra $5.62½ @ $6. Wheat quiet; No. 1 higher; sales at $1.25; No. 2 $1.16½. Corn active and advanced ½c @ ½c; no grade 55c @ 55½c. Oats dull. Rye closed quiet at $1.19 for strictly fresh No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at $1.90 @ $1.92 for No. 2. Whiskey dull at 92. Provisions dull but firmer. Mess Pork nominally $32 @ $32.50 for cash and $33 to buyers in March. Lard advanced ⅛c. Bulk Meats nominal. Dressed Hogs quiet and business small; Soft $12 @ $12.50; Frozen $12 75 @ $14.00. Live Hogs quiet and prices unchanged. Cattle neglected.

Receipts—1,100 brls flour, 39,000 bus wheat, 40,000 do corn, 26,000 do oats, 3,000 do barley 4,000 do rye, 2,800 hogs. Shipments—13,000 barrels flour, 53,000 bushels wheat, 19,000 do corn, 6,500 do oats, 4,000 do rye, 7,500 barley, 3,200 hogs.

New York Markets by Telegraph.

February 15.

Cotton 29½c.

Flour dull; sales 5,700 brls, at $5.80 @ $6.40 for Superfine State and Western; $6.55 @ $7.15 for common to choice Extra State. Rye Flour quiet.

Wheat dull; receipts 56,000 bush; sales 16,000 bush, at $2 12½ for White Michigan.

Rye quiet.

Corn dull; receipts 36,000 bush; sales 24,000 bush, at 91c @ 92c for new mixed Western, and $1.04 @ $1.05 for old Western in store; 94c for Western Yellow.

Barley dull.

Oats lower; receipts 26,000 bush; sales 38,000 bushels, at 75c for Western in store, and 77c for do afloat.

Pork quiet and steady at $32.27 @ $32.50 for new Mess; $31.50 $32.00 for old Mess.

Lard dull at 18½c @ 19½c for steam; 20c @ 20½c for kettle rendered.

Butter quiet at 24c @ 35c for Ohio; 40c@50c for State. Cheese firm at 17c @ 22c.

Latest European Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, Feby. 15, p.m.—Consols: 93 for money and 93½ for account, Bonds quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Feby. 15, p.m.—Cotton flat; Upland 12¼ afloat and Orleans 12¾ @ 12½. Corn 38s; Oats 3s 5d; Pease 43s @ 43s 6d; Pork 97s; Lard 77s.

PARIS, Feby. 15.—The Bourse is strong; Rentes 70f 55c.

FRANKFORT, Feby. 15.—U S Bonds 81½ @ 82 for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Feb. 15, eve.—Consols 93½ for both; Bonds 78¾; Stocks quiet. Erie 25. I C 97½; A & G W 37½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—Cotton dull; Uplands 12¼d; Orleans 12½d; sales 8,000 bales. Corn 33s; old 31s 3d; New Refined Petroleum 1s 11d; Linseed Oil £28 10s stg; Tallow 45s 9d @ 46s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 15.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

Corn Exchange Daily Report.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15, 1869.

FLOUR ⅌ brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra none; Extra $5.25 @ $5.40; Fancy $5 00 @ $5 05; Supers from Canada Wheat $4 75 @ $4 80; Strong Supers from Canada Wheat $4.85 @ $4.90; Superfines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal,) nominal, $0.00 @ $0 00; City brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat) nominal, $0.00 @ $0.00; Canada Superfine No. 2 $4.35 @ $4 40; Fine, $4.15 @ $4.20; Middlings $3 75 @ $3.80; Pollards nominal; U. C. Bag Flour $2.25 @ $2.30,—City-brands nominal at $2 50 @ $0.00 per 100 lbs. Market flat,—prices nominally unchanged, but there is decidedly easier feeling, in consequence of the increasing stocks. The quantities reported in store and in hands of millers are as follows:—

	15th Feb 1869.	1st Feb. 1869.	15th Feb. 1868.
Wheat, bu	92,082	105,002	105,650
Corn, bu	37,300	39,480	69,060
Pease, bu	7,500	2 400	1,550
Oats, bu	66 285	70,792	14,754
Barley, bu	16,320	16,320	6,000
Rye, bu	....	....	....
Flour, brls	90,568	76,837	67,540
Rye Flour, brls	100	100	200
Oatmeal, brls	73	382	565
Cornmeal	300	300	....

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Nominal at $6.00 @ $6.10.

WHEAT, ⅌ bushel of 60 lbs.—No transactions; U. C. Spring $1.12 @ $1.14; U. C. Red Winter nominal at $1.13 @ $1.14; No. 2 Chicago Spring nominal.

PEASE, ⅌ 60 lbs.—Purely nominal at 90c @ 93c.

CORN, ⅌ 56 lbs.—Nominal; Mixed Western 82½c in store, and 85c in car-loads for old;—new in car-loads 75c @ 76c.

OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—Dull at 46c @ 47c in car-loads.

BARLEY, ⅌ 48 lbs—Nominal; $1.20 @ $1.25 for ordinary.

RYE, ⅌ 56 lbs—Nominal at 75c @ 80c.

SEEDS.—Timothy dull,—$2.10 @ $2 25 per 45 lbs., according to quality.

BUTTER, per lb.—Dull and nominal; choice dairy 23c @ 24c, and fair to medium 21c @ 22c

CHEESE, ⅌ lb.—Firm: Factory 13c @ 14c.

LARD, per lb—Firm; latest sales at 17c.

PORK, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Market firm; Mess $28.00 @ $28.50, and Thin Mess at $24.75 @ $25.00.

ASHES, ⅌ 100 lbs.—Market very dull; First Pots, $5.42½ @ $5.47½, according to tares; Seconds, $4.70 @ $0.00; Thirds, $4.25 @ $0.00; First Pearls $5.40 @ $5.42½; Seconds nominal.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western Advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—No. 1 Wheat quiet and steady at $1.20 in store; No. 2 Wheat $1.14¾ do; receipts 26,000 bush; shipments 3,000 bus. Flour quiet and unchanged, Mess Pork nominal at $31.50 @ $32.00.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—No. 2 Wheat quiet at $1.16½ in store; receipts 39,000 bush; shipments 52,000 bus. Corn quiet at 59½c in store; receipts 40,000 bus; shipments 19,000 bus. Mess Pork steady at $32 00.

Financial. Feb. 15.

10 o'clock—Gold	135¾	Exchange	9½
11 do	135½	do	9½

Arrivals of Produce by G. T. Railway during past 24 hours. Feb. 15

Wheat, bush	1400	Flour, barrels	4200
Pease, do	..	Ashes, do	3
Beef, brls and tcs	..	Pork, do	64
High Wines, puns	..	Leather, rolls	..
Hams, hhds	..	Butter, kegs	30
Lard, brls	27	Cheese, bxs	..
Whiskey, casks	50	Tobacco, hhds	20
Corn, bush	..	Hides	..
Petroleum, do	..	Oatmeal, brls	..
Tallow, do	8	Barley, bush	4 0
Oats, bus	..	Dressed Hogs	346
Flax Seed	..	Rye	..
Hops, bales	..		

DAILY STOCK REPORT.

MONTREAL, Monday, February 15, 1869.

Paid.	Shares	Stocks.	Prices.	Sales at	Div last 6 Mos.	Div Due.
all	$200	Bank of Montreal	139¼ @ 139¾	139¼	5 per cent.	1st June.
all	£50 stg	Bank of B. N. America	104 @	104	3 per cent.	4th July.
all	$ 80	City Bank	103 @ 103½	......	4 per cent.	1st June.
all	50	People's Bank	Books closed.	......	4 per cent.	1st March.
all	40	Ontario Bank	99 @ 99¼	99	4 per cent.	1st June.
all	50	Molsons Bank	111 @ 112	111	4 per cent.	1st April.
all	100	Merchants' Bank of Can	107½ @ 107¾	......	4 per cent.	1st July.
all	100	Bank of Toronto	121 @ 122	......	4 per cent.	1st July.
all	50	Bank Jacques-Cartier	108½ @ 109	109	4 per cent	1st June
all	40	Gore Bank	40 @ 43	......	3½ per cent.	1st July
all	100	Quebec Bank	99	......	3½ per cent.	1st June
all	50	Banque Nationale	106½	......	4 per cent.	1st May.
all	50	Eastern Townships	98½ @ 99½	......	4 per cent.	1st July.
all	100	Union Bank of L Cana.	103½	......	4 per cent.	1st July.
50 p c	50	Mechanics' Bank	95 @ 96	95½ -95	4 per cent.	1st May.
70 p c	50	Royal Canadian Bank	89 @ 90	89¾	4 per cent.	1st July
90 p c	50	Canadian Bank of Com.	102 @ 103	......	4 per cent.	1st July.
all	£20½ stg.	Great Western R.R.	......	......	pe cent. per an	......
all	$200	Champ. & St. Law. R.R.	10 @ 12	......	None	......
all	200	Do 10 per cent pref.	80 @ 85	......	5 per cent.	1st April.
all	40	Montreal Telegraph Co.	133 @ 134	133½	5 per cent.	8th July.
all	100	Richelieu Navigat'n Co.	109 @ 112	......	per ct	5th April.
all	100	Canadian Navigat'n Co.	95½ @ 98	......		
all	50	City Pass. R. R. Co'y	111	......	5 per cent.	10th April.
all	40	City Gas Company	140	......	4 per cent.	16th March.
all	400	Merchants' Exchange	93 @ 97½	95	3½ per cent.	16th May.

Stocks and Debentures.	Prices	Sales at
Huron Copper Bay Co.	25@40c ps	......
Grand Trunk R R	....	......
Montreal Mining Co.	$3 10@3.20 ps	......
Dominion Stock	105	......
Canada 6 per cent cy., due 1874	102	......
Do 6 per cent stg	102 @ 104	......
Do 5 per cent cy	92½ @ 95	......
Do 5 per cent stg	92½ @ 95	......
Montreal Corporation 6 per cent	96	......
Do Water Works do	96½	......
Do Corporation Stock 7 per cent	109 @ 110	110
Do Harbour 8 per cent	......	......
Do do 7 do	......	......
Do do 6½ do	102 @ 103	102½
Do do 5½ do	......	......
Quebec do 8 do	......	......
Do do 7 do	......	......
Do Corp. 7 do	......	......
Ch. & St. L. S'tg 1st mo. 6 p. c. due 1882	68 @ 70	......
EXCHANGE.		
Bank, or Bank endorsed 60 days sight.	......	109½ @ 109¾
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	......	108 @ 109
Bank on demand on New York	......	25½ @26 dis
Bank Gold Drafts	......	¼ dis
Gold Rate in New York at noon	......	135½
Sterling Exchange in New York	......	109¼

N. B.—Accrued interest on Debentures is invariably paid by purchaser in addition to quoted price.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, Brokers, *North British Chambers, Hospital Street.*

Opening and Closing Quotations of Stock in New York.

New York, Feb. 15—4.30 P.M.

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	135¼	135¼
Pacific Mail	114½	114¼
Telegraph	..	37½
New York Central	162½	163
Erie	..	..
Reading	94¼	93¾
M. S.	94	94¾
C. & P.	91⅝	91½
C. & Tol.	..	105½
Rock	131	13[illegible]
North Western	83¾	83
pfd	91½	91
Wayne	118½	118½
Quicksilver	22½	..
5-20s	113¾	..
Milwaukee & St. Paul	..	..
Sterling Exchange	109¼	..

MONEY REPORT

MONTREAL, 15th Feb., 1869.

Gold opened this morning in New York at 135¼, and closed at same rate.

Greenbacks have been bought at 26¾ dis. for current funds, and 76¼ cents for Silver. They have been sold 25¾ dis.

Bank Exchange on New York sold at 25½ dis; Silver has been bought at 3½ dis. for large, and 4 for small; sold at 3¾ and 3½ dis.

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO Brokers.

IMPORTS.

G. T. R. WEST.

A W Ogilvie&co 1400 bush wheat; W Dow&co 400 do barley; J E Hunsicker 400 brls flour; T Hobson&co 100 do; Ontario Bank 200 do; L, Middleton&co 100 do; R C Bank 700 do; T W Raphael 600 do; R Mitchell 300 do; Merchants Bk 200 do; Buck, R&co 100 do; D Craig 200 do; Order 100 do; C J Cusack 500 do; G Denholm 200 do; T Fuller&co 100 do; Janes, O&co 100 do; D Butters 100 do; A Bowman 100 do; B& Crawford 200 bags; J Dougall&co 3 brls ashes; D J Craig 6 kegs butter; M P Ryan 11 do; Merchants Bank 13 do 62 brls pork 27 do lard; M P Ryan 8 do tallow; W C McDonald 20 hhds tobacco; W&Ross 50 cks whiskey; Merchants Bk 285 dressed hogs; Bk of Montreal 61 do.

PER G T R EAST.

Ferrier&co 1 bx; W D McLaren 15 brls; F & Workman 2 do; Simpson, N&co 1 do; R C Jamison 10 do; Buchanan, L&co 70 bxs; McMullin, A&co 1 hhd; Buchanan, L&co 4 cs; Simpson, W &co 3 bxs; R C Jamison&co 112 brls; J Morris 11 bxs; J C Gordon 15 do; J mitchell 43 hhds; T J Claxton 2 bles; J Cooper 2 bgs; L Lariviere 2 do; Canada Rubber Co 49 bls; Wilson & B 1 csk; W Darling&co 2 do; M Scanlon 9 bls; R J Jamieson 75 brls; McMullin&A 16 hhds 1 bx; D B McDonald&co 12 cs 12 bxs; G Lomer&co 10 bxs; Ferrier&co 1 cse; Buchanan, L&co 2 cases; Kerry Bros&co 3 cks; E Sawtell&co 1 bx 8 bls; M Watson&co 1 bx.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE DYING BODY SUPPLIED WITH THE VIGOR OF LIFE THROUGH Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

A small atom of vacine matter is sufficient to charge the system of the most robust and weighty body against Small Pox;—this potent power is secured through the blood. In every drop of DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, there is concentrated, the nourishing, strengthening and purifying properties, that will secure to every human being, pure, rich, strong and healthy blood. If the blood can be charged with vacine matter in atomic proportions, that reproduces on the parts of the body inoculated a poison of such virulence that an atom will charge an ordinary body, containing 140 pounds of blood; is it not reasonable that a remedial agent like RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, made from the most healing, purifying, strengthening extracts from the vegetable kingdom of known medicinal qualities, and combined together by the highest chemical skill, and the medicinal properties of these substances obtained under a process, that secures only the active properties of the substances used, should have equally as potent power for cleansing, purifying, enriching and strengthening the blood? *Every drop* of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system *the vigor of life*, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. The SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT possesses *tissue making* and *flesh making* elements, and supplies the system with any deficiency of *Calorie* or *heat making constituents*. No matter how deeply seated or engrafted in the tissues, cartilages, glands organs, or bones, disease and corruption may be, the influence of this powerful agent on the blood and other fluids, that supply the living body with repairs, will so charge the system with such constituents, as to *resolve* and exterminate the *dead* and *decomposing matter*, and supply its place with *sound* and *living structure*, nourished by rich, pure and strong blood by the chemical action which the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT has on the substances taken into the stomach during its process of digestion into Chyme and Chyle, before it is made blood, as well as the nourishing constituents it converts into blood, and its specific action, when entering in the circulation, it exterminates every atom of virus from the blood, and *resolves away all deposits of disease*, whether caused by the action of some specific poison or virulent disease, or Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel, that may have accumulated in the bones tissues, cartilages, or joints, or from some *transmitted family complaint* that may have run through half a dozen generations.

SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, SYPHILIS, UNCURED AND BADLY TREATED VENEREAL, in its many forms, GLANDULAR DISEASE, ULCERS IN THE THROAT, MOUTH, TUMOURS, NODES IN THE GLANDS, and other parts of the System, SORE EYES, STRUMOROUS DISCHARGES from the EARS, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, ERUPTIONS, FEVER SORES, SCALD HEAD, RING WORM, SALT RHEUM, ERISIPELLAS, ACNE, BLACK SPOTS, WORMS IN THE FLESH, TUMORS, CANCERS. In the WOMB and all WEAKING and PAINFUL DISCHARGES, NIGHT SWEATS, loss of SPERM and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of MODERN CHEMISTRY and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

If the patient daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will, and does secure, a cure is certain. for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing. Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of CHRONIC, SCROFULOUS CONSTITUTIONAL SKIN and SYPHILOID DISEASES, but it is the only positive curative for KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY, and WOMB diseases, GRAVEL, DIABETES, DROPSY, STOPPAGE OF WATER, INCONTINENCE OF URINE, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, ALBUMINURIA, and in all cases where there are BRICK dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the SMALL of the BACK, along the LOINS. In all these conditions RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the SPINE and SMALL of the BACK, and the BOWELS regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure; in a few days, the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge his water naturally without pain, and the URINE will be restored to its natural clear, and amber or cherry colour.

SIR BENJ. BRODIE, DESCORTEL, HUCKNER, and many other eminent medical men used one of the ingredients of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, i. e. PAREIRA BRAVA, as a specialty in all Urinary difficulties, in its crude state, and eulogised it above all remedial agents, for Urinary discharges, and Womb difficulties, and as a lithontriptic in calculous diseases, and it is now regarded as superior to BUCHU JUNIPER, CUBEBS, COPAIBA, DIGITALIS, TURPENTINE, GIN, &c., as a Diuretic, both in England and France, and now, as it is presented to the public, under the new Chemical process of Dr. RADWAY'S late discovery of obtaining the *active properties* (in vacuo) from vegetable substances, by which the true curative principle of PAREIRA BRAVA, called CISSAMPELINE is secured and combined with SARSAPARILLIAN and other associates in the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, its power in these diseases is a fixed fact.

In purchasing this medicine, see that the letters R. R. R., RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is on the front of the label, and the word SARSAPARILLIAN in large letters on its side. Every bottle to be pure and genuine must be signed RADWAY & CO.

The price of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00 or $10.00 per dozen. Persons sending a P.O. order for ten dollars to Dr. JOHN RADWAY, 439 St Paul Street, will receive one dozen package, free of freight, to any part of this Dominion. Sold by all Druggists, and general storekeepers, and agents for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

N. B. This medicine is entirely different from any preparation of Sarsaparillas, therefore do not be persuaded to purchase any Sarsaparilla in place of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. See that R. R. R. is on every bottle.

JOHN RADWAY, M D, 87, Maiden Lane, New York & 489, ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

MYSTIKOS; OR BOGLE'S MYSTIC HAIR TINT.

THIS mysterious agent gradually and effectively changes the Hair, Beard, Whiskers, or Eyelashes, to any color, varying from the lightest, through all the intermediate shades, to the deepest black, lifelike and natural, at pleasure. It can be used as easy as oil on the hair, and the directions are so simple that a child may apply it. It is contained in one bottle. No washing of the hair required. It will not discolour the scalp. Is entirely a vegetable production, and strengthens, promotes the growth, and sustains the pristine beauty of the hair to the end of life. It is a wonder and a luxury. It is peculiarly adapted for ladies, and invaluable for officers in the military or naval service. It is the cheapest article in use, as one bottle will last from nine months to a year. Price $1.50 and $1.00 per bottle. Trial Bottles, 50 cents.

Proprietor. W. BOGLE, Boston.

And for sale by his Agents everywhere.

The following are a few among the innumerable testimonials which have been received by the proprietor, extolling its wonderful virtues:

102 Central Street, Boston, Aug. 5, 1867.

Mr. Wm. Bogle.—Dear Sir,—After a thorough trial of several mixtures for dyeing the hair, I can UNHESITATINGLY pronounce your Mystic Hair Tint the *best* that American skill produces. You can refer to me at all times; indeed, I shall be happy to explain its peculiar qualities to any one unacquainted with it. This recommendation is from one who is an entire stranger to you, yet actuated with a *desire* to encourage and reward the truly worthy. Yours truly, JOSEPH WOODWARD.

The following is from the author of the "Sayings and doings" of the celebrated Mrs. Partington:—

CHELSEA, Mass., June 24, 1864.

My Dear Mr. Bogle,—The alarming threat of premature old age, manifest in my changing hair, induced me to oppose your new Hair Tint as a defence, and the result has proved everything I could wish. It completely changed the grey, by a single application, and freed me from the mould of antiquity not yet due. I am delighted with it, and commend it to all who, like myself, would deprive Time of an early triumph Wishing it the success it deserves, I remain, Yours truly B. P. SHILLABER.

BOSTON, July 11, 1865.

Wm. Bogle, Esq.—Dear Sir,—Your "Mystic Tint" for the hair, having been recommended to me, I was induced to try it, and I have no hesitation in saying, that, to my mind, it is the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the public. Respectfully yours, U. L. PETTINGILL, (Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co

January 15. r DSW 38

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

This well known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue, or slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics, and whites, these pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N.B.—$1 and postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return of mail.

JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on the package. All others are worthless.*

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

June 10. DSW 1y 30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful *black* or *brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond Street New York.

January 1y DW 11

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

for the hair is universally acknowledged to be the best invigorator and the finest hair dressing known. For sale by all Druggists.

February 16. trsD eowW 39

DIED.

In this city, on the 15th inst., at No. 33 Bleury street, Mr. Alexander Black.

☞ The funeral will take place from his late residence, to-morrow, (Wednesday), 17th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends will please accept this invitation.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

GRAND PUBLIC NIGHT, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd.

BENEFIT of MISS KATE RANOE, under the distinguished patronage of Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WINDHAM, K.C.B., (Commanding the Forces in Canada), Major-Gen, BISSETT, C.B., (Commanding 2nd Military District), and the OFFICERS of the Garrison. By the kind permission of Lieut.-Col. FIELDEN and OFFICERS, the BAND of the 60th Royal Rifles, under the direction of Sig. RAINERI, will be in attendance.

The performance will commence with the Comedy of the

WONDER.

To be followed by Byron's Burlesque of

ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.

To conclude with Boots at the Swan.

Private Boxes, $10. Dress Circle, 75c. Family Circle, 37½c. Pit, 25c.

Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7:45 precisely.

Box plans now ready at Prince's Music Store.

February 16. 39

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee - - - J. W. BUCKLAND.

TO LET NIGHTLY.

Apply to J. W. BUCKLAND, Or H. PRINCE, AGENT, Notre Dame Street.

February 15. 38

NOTICES.

KNOX CHURCH.

[CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.]

THE ANNUAL SOCIAL MEETING of the Congregation will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., in the Lecture Room. Tea will be served from half-past 6 to half-past 7 o'clock The remainder of the evening will be spent in social intercourse and listening to short addresses, with music at intervals.

Tickets, 25 cents each; can be obtained from any of the members of Commitee.

February 16. m 39

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

ELECTORS favourable to the return of JOHN JAMES BROWNE, Esq., will meet the Committee EVERY EVENING, at half-past Seven, at 231 McGill Street, Room 4, up-stairs.

February 16 39

Anniversary Meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society.

THE Thirty-Sixth Anniversary Meeting of the above Society will [illegible] Street, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 18th instant. A Report of the Society's operations during the past year will be presented, and the Office-bearers and Committee appointed for the ensuing year.

Addresses will be delivered by Ministers and others of this city

Mr. EASTON, one of the ablest advocates of the Scottish Temperance League, will address the meeting.

The friends and supporters of all the Temperance Societies in the city, and the public generally, are cordially invited to attend

The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

Doors open at half-past 7

A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Society.

GEO. BROWN, Sec. M. T. S.

February 16. 39

ST. GEORGE'S BAZAAR,

TO be held on the TENTH and ELEVENTH MARCH, 1869, under the patronage of LADY WYNDHAM, LADY ALICE HAVELOCK and MRS. BRYDGES, for aid in the erection and furnishing of the NEW ST. GEORGE'S HOME, St. Antoine Street, (now nearly completed.)

Executive Committee:—Mrs BRYDGES, Mrs. JOHN LEEMING, Mrs. KERRY, Mrs. GEO. W. SIMPSON, Miss H. RIMMER.

The following Ladies have already consented to take Tables:—Lady Wyndham, Lady Alice Havelock, Mrs. Brydges, Mrs. John Leeming, Mrs. Garth, Mrs. Geo. W. Simpson, Mrs. Kerry, Mrs. Mussen, Mrs. Walkem, Mrs. Hollis.

Any ladies desirous of aiding this effort by donations of work or otherwise, will please communicate with any of the above ladies, or with the Secretary.

MISS H. RIMMER, Durocher Street,

Communications may also be addressed and information obtained from the following Officer of the Society:

JOHN LEEMING, President.
JOHN KERRY, ALFRED RIMMER, } Vice-Pres.
W. S. WALKER, Treasurer.

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FOR SALE

1862. MEDAL. 1867. SILVER MEDAL.

EXPOSITION.

IN pursuance of regulations of 20th June, 1866, for the distribution of prizes allowed to the BEST CHRONOMETERS and WATCHES present in the Observatory, and in accordance with the report of the Director of the Cantonal Observatory upon the time-pieces during the year 1868, the Council of State have decided to award the First Prize of 125 francs for Pocket Chronometer "A Ancre," No 3568, by

ULYSSE NARDIN, A LOCLE.

The Second Prize of 100 francs for POCKET CHRONOMETER "a Aancre", No. 3767, by

ULYSSE NARDIN, A LOCLE.

The First Prize Watch kept the most accurate time of any in the Observatory for past FIVE YEARS, and is for sale by the undersigned.

ALSO, IN STOCK, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF *Swiss, English and American Manufacture.*

Savage, Lyman & Co., 271 NOTRE DAME STREET.

February 15. r 38

HODGE'S PATENT PEAT FUEL.

THE CANADA PEAT FUEL COMPANY are prepared to Sell the above Fuel, at their Works at St. Hubert, between Longueuil and Chambly, at $3.00 per Ton Cash. Application to be made to Mr. James Charteris, on the Works, Or to D. AIKMAN, Secretary, North British Chambers, Hospital Street.

The above Fuel is hard, sound and durable, giving only a small per centage of ash, and is entirely different from the unmanufactured material.

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FOR SALE.

Hf-brls SALMON TROUT
Hf-brls WHITE FISH
DRY COD
DRY HADDOCK
FLOUR, BUTTER, &c.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

February 16. 39