THE DAILY WITNESS.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1867.

PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY.

To Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE two comfortable

Board, Rooms, &c.

Wanted.

WANTED, a good Plain Cook.

WANTED, a good Compositor.

WANTED, a Situation as Clerk.

TEACHER WANTED for the

WANTED, a Quebec Cariole.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 to

Fruit, &c.

APPLES! APPLES!—600 bar-

JUST RECEIVED, several bar-

Notices.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

Provisions, &c.

WILTON'S BAKING POWDER.

FRESH FISH FROM BOSTON.

Before purchasing watches call and inspect largest stock in this city, guaranteed by ufacturers, and imported at William Lear's, 325 Notre Dame street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

FLOWER VASES, Toilet Bottles, &c. Glass Work Boxes. FANCY GOODS, [illegible] DRAWING BOARDS, [illegible] SCENT [illegible] New Year's Stationery, [illegible] CHILDREN'S TOYS, Books, [illegible]

GRIFFITH & BALLARD

MISCELLANEOUS Books, Church Services, Prayer Books, Bibles, &c. ENGRAVINGS, framed or unframed. LADIES' TORTOISE SHELL and Pearl Card Cases, Purses, and Portmonnaies, &c., &c., all of which will be found suitable, both in price and for the Holidays. An early call respectfully solicited. N. B. Prompt attention paid to orders for Picture Framing.

GRIFFITH & BALLARD,
Victoria square.

X'mas comes but once a year;
And when it comes it brings good cheer;
The greatest cheer I've got for you,
Is call on me, and
To St. James street, where I now dwell,
And [illegible] I'll take your picture well.
J. S. LAY.

MACKINNON'S CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CAKES AND SCOTCH CURRANT BUNS.

Sold by all the Principal Grocers, comprising:—Seed Cakes, Plum Cakes, Sultana Cakes, Rice Cakes, Madeira Cakes, Strathavon Gingerbread, Family Buns, Fancy Mixed Biscuits.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S REQUISITES.—The Subscriber has for sale all kinds of Syrups and Flavoring Extracts. The trade supplied on reasonable terms. DRIED FLOWERS—Prussian Dried Flowers for [illegible] baskets, &c.
J. A. HARTE, CHEMIST,
[illegible] Notre Dame street.

J. CARLISLE'S GENUINE FURNITURE POLISH, which he recommends to the public. Every House-keeper should give it a trial. We have also on hand a large Stock of Children's Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Pillows, &c., suitable for the holidays, with a general assortment of Household Furniture, [illegible] at J. CARLISLE'S WAREROOMS, [illegible] Notre Dame street, Montreal.

$9 SEWING-MACHINES. $9.

During the Holidays Messrs. C. W. WILLIAMS & Co., [illegible] Great St. James Street, will supply the [illegible] FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE that is offered [illegible] at $14 each, for $9. Call and see them.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Breakfast Capes, Clouds,

AND OTHER

FANCY GOODS,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

W. B. BOWIE & CO.

GROCERIES FOR THE MILLION AT THE Chinese an Italian Warehouse, 392 & 394 NOTRE DAME STREET.

ALMERIA GRAPES,
WEST-END RAISINS (Double Crown),
BLACK CROWN RAISINS,
LONDON LAYER RAISINS,
LAYER RAISINS,
VALENCIA RAISINS,
SULTANA RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
FRESH CURRANTS,
PRUNES IN JARS,
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS,
FRESH FIGS in small boxes,
PRUNES in Barrels,
ORANGE, LEMON, and CITRON PEELS.

ARCHIBALD & RICHARDSON,
392 & 394 NOTRE DAME STREET.

JORDAN ALMONDS,
Valencia Almonds,
Paper-Shelled Almonds,
Soft Shelled Almonds,
English Filberts,
Grenoble Walnuts,
Brazil-Nuts,
Spanish Nuts.

HUNTLY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.—Lemon Dessert, Orange Dessert, Presburgh, Lemon, Tunbridge, Almond Drops, Mixed Nonsuch, &c.

For Sale by
ARCHIBALD & RICHARDSON.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, Flavoring Extracts; Potted Meats, Bloater Paste, Shrimp Paste; Anchovies, Dutch Anchovies, Jams, and Jellies; Jellies in Bottles, Fruits in Syrups; Tart Fruits, Tarragon Vinegar, Chili Vinegar; Dried Herbs, Horse Radish, Salad Cream; Candle Ornaments, &c. All from the celebrated House of CROSSE & BLACKWELL, at
ARCHIBALD & RICHARDSON'S,
392 & 394 Notre Dame street.

COFFEE! COFFEE!
Finest MOCHA,
" JAVA,
" MARICAIBO,
" JAMAICA,
" CEYLON.

Special Roastings for X'mas and New Year's weeks. ARCHIBALD & RICHARDSON.

CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS.

Orange,	Lemon,	Ginger,
Raspberry,	Strawberry,	Pine Apple,
Pear,	Cherry,	Sarsaparilla,
	Vanilla.	

For sale by
ARCHIBALD & RICHARDSON.

CHEESE! CHEESE!
Queen's Arms Cheese,
Chedder do,
North Wilts,
Parmasan,
Canadian.
ARCHIBALD & RICHARDSON,
392 and 394 Notre Dame street.

TOMATOES, GREEN PEAS,

Mushrooms,	Tomato Soup,
Mock Turtle,	Oxtail,
Cressy Hare,	Beef Tea,
Salmon in tins,	Sardines.

ARCHIBALD & RICHARDSON,
392 & 394 Notre Dame street.

☞ The whole of the above sold at reduced prices during holiday season.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

WATCHES.
Very superior ENGLISH WATCHES for sale by
WOOD & ALLAN,
375 Notre Dame street.

WATCHES.
Very superior SWISS WATCHES, for sale by
WOOD & ALLAN,
375 Notre Dame street.

JEWELLERY.
Very superior JEWELLERY, for sale by
WOOD & ALLAN,
375 Notre Dame street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLLY!
HOLLY!!!
HOLLY!!!
SPRIGS OF HOLLY
FOR
CHRISTMAS.
Call early and secure one
BAIRD & CRAWFORD,
123 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

ELECTRO PLATED MUGS
For Children, at half-price.
G. HAGAR & CO.

CHILDREN'S PRESENTS.
A Pair of SKATES,
A Good KNIFE,
A Small TOOL-CHEST, &c., &c.
SOLD AT GEO. HAGAR & CO'S,
520 St. Paul street.

GAME FOR CHRISTMAS.—All sorts of Canadian and English Game and Poultry, for sale by G. BEAUCHAMP, No. 5 Bonsecours Market.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING.
RAISINS AND CURRANTS.
11 lbs. of CHOICE NEW CROP FRUIT FOR ONE DOLLAR.
OTHER REQUISITES EQUALLY LOW.
GEORGE GRAHAM.

ILLUMINATED TEXTS and MOTTOES.—Decorating for Churches and Private Dwellings, by an English Artist, at 53 Great St. James street.
GEO. BISHOP & CO.,
Fashionable Engravers and Printers.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!—NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!—The Cheap Sale still continues at G. RINGLAND'S, 393 Notre Dame street, next door to C. Alexander's. Seven Hundred Print Dresses, from 5s. to 6s. 3d.; Plain and Fancy Winceys, from 6½d. up; a splendid lot of Striped and Check Challies for 1s 1d; a beautiful lot of French Merinoes at 3s. 9d., worth 5s.; a magnificent lot of Empress Cloth, from 2s. 9d. up; French Reps, in all shades, 1s. 6d. up; Black and Colored Silks in great variety; Fancy and Striped Silks in great variety; Black and Colored Moire Antiques; Shawls, Mantles, Jackets; Ladies' Underclothing; Children's Underclothing; Gloves, Hosiery, and Haberdashery; Table-Cloths, Table-Linens; Lace and Muslin Curtains; Printed Cloth, Piano Covers; Embossed Piano-Covers. The whole to be sold at the reduced prices.
GEO. RINGLAND,
393 Notre-Dame street.

IF you purpose making a Christmas Present of your Portrait to your friends, call and see specimens at E. R. TURNER'S, 149 Great St. James street, opposite the Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.

X'MAS PUDDINGS.—A choice assortment of NEW FRUIT, comprising RAISINS, CURRANTS, PLUMS, CANDIED PEELS, and SPICES, for the coming holidays, to be had at the Store of the undersigned, at prices to compete with any other Store in the city.
HENRY J. BENNALLACK,
Family Grocer, Bonaventure Building.

X'MAS! X'MAS!!
X'MAS TREE CANDLES for sale by
HENRY J. BENNALLACK,
Family Grocer.

X'MAS IS COMING.
CHEAP FRUIT
AT THE
DOMINION WAREHOUSE,
10 lb. CURRANTS and 6 lb. RAISINS, CHOICE NEW FRUIT, FOR ONE DOLLAR.
ARMSTRONG & ROBERTSON,
191 McGill street.

CHRISTMAS TREES.—Floral and Fancy Bazaar on MONDAY and TUESDAY next. Open from 3 to 10 o'clock, at MRS. BELL'S, 256 Bleury street.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S COMPLIMENTARY STATIONERY.—Beautifully embossed and richly illuminated designs in ENVELOPES, CARDS, and NOTE PAPERS, from the unrivalled manufactory of Messrs. GOODALL & SON, London, who have been awarded several prize medals for beauty of design and delicacy of workmanship.
ROBERT MILLER,
[illegible] Notre Dame street.

SOMETHING NEW!
X'MAS NOVELTIES.
PARISIAN BONBON CRACKERS, containing articles of utility, ornament and vertu, in addition to the usual mottoes. For sale by
J. GARDNER,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
[illegible] Notre Dame street.

NOTMAN'S ARTIFICIAL RINK
IS NOW READY,
And all arrangements completed for the various styles of
WINTER PHOTOGRAPHY,
SKATING,
CURLING,
SNOW-SHOEING,
&c., &c., &c.
INVENTOR AND PATENTEE FOR THIS CLASS OF PORTRAITS.
W. NOTMAN,
15, 17, and 19 BLEURY STREET,
MONTREAL.
Medals Awarded at Paris and London.

X'MAS PRESENTS.

Nothing is more appropriate than one of NOTMAN'S HIGHLY FINISHED MINIATURES, suitable for Brooch, Locket, or Frame.

399 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(TIFFIN'S BLOCK.)
MRS. and MISS MUIR would invite attention to their fine assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, and Head-dresses, nice for Holiday Presents. Also, Children's Misses', and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, French White Dress Boots.

DON'T FORGET TO ORDER YOUR VISITING CARDS for NEW YEAR'S at 53 Great St. James street.
GEO. BISHOP & CO.,
Fashionable Engravers and Printers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR!
GIBB & CO.,
Have just received
EIGHT CASES OF NOVELTIES
IN
BEAVERS, KERSEYS,
ELYSIAN AND NAPPED BEAVERS,
MELTONS AND COATINGS,
WAISTCOATING AND TROUSERINGS.
A full assorted stock of
GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S
CLEARING SALE
OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE.

JAMES WALKER & CO. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have procured, under the most advantageous circumstances, a large assortment of SILVER-PLATED GOODS, consisting of Tea Sets, Butter Coolers, Cruets, Salvers, Egg Stands, Mugs, Pickle Forks, Butter-Knives, &c., &c., which they will dispose of under the usual selling prices. A call respectfully solicited.
106 GREAT ST. JAMES ST. AND 88 ST. PETER ST.

HOLIDAY MUSIC.

The JANUARY NUMBER of the "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY," ready about the 15th inst., will contain a
"NEW YEAR SONG," with Pianoforte accompaniment (selected).
"HURRAH FOR CANADA," Quartette, written for the "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

POULTRY.
SIXTEEN CASES EXTRA DRESSED FOR BOSTON MARKET.

1,278	Pairs	DRESSED TURKEYS,
1,374	"	" GEESE,
143	"	" CHICKENS,
92	"	" DUCKS,

For Sale by
KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.
CONFECTIONERY AND TOYS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
CHAS. D. MILLER & CO.
Corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame streets (up stairs).

BLACK NUBIAS.
ALSO,
Expected in a few days, a large supply of
BONNET SHAPES.
PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK, & CO.

SHEET MUSIC
NOW READY:
"The House Upon a Rock," 50 cents per 100.
"Shall we Gather at the River," 50 cents per 100
"Your Mission," 50 cents per 100.
"Something in Heaven for Children to do," 50 cents per 100.
"Climbing up Zion Hill," 50 cents per 100.
"Waiting by the River," 50 cents per 100.
"Gentle Words," 50 cents per 100.
Apply at WITNESS office.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
AT
33 BLEURY STREET.
TOYS and FANCY GOODS,—selling off under cost.
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS,—selling from 5c. to 50c.
JUVENILE BOOKS, in great variety,—selling from 12½c. to $1.50.
BIBLES, PRAYERS, CHURCH SERVICES,—selling from 25c. to $3.00.
WESLEY'S HYMNS, various styles,—from 35c. to $4.00.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, selling from 25c. to $4.00.
CHILDREN'S PARLOR GAMES, selling from 25c. to 40c.
Parcels delivered to all parts of the city.
ADAM MILLER, Jun.,
33 Bleury street.

SCOTCH FANCY GOODS.
CLAN TARTAN NIC-NACS in great variety.
ABBOTSFORD, MELROSE, and the LAND of BURNS.
WHITE WOOD GOODS in great variety.
JUST RECEIVED,
Another consignment of the above elegant goods, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MURRAY & CO.,
STATIONERS' HALL,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. John streets.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING.
RAISINS AND CURRANTS.
11 lbs. of CHOICE NEW CROP FRUIT, FOR ONE DOLLAR.
OTHER REQUISITES EQUALLY LOW.
GEORGE GRAHAM.

CHOICE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A large stock of fine
ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS, in elegant frames.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR MANTEL MIRRORS,
At reduced rates during the present month.
W. SCOTT,
363 Notre Dame street.

X'MAS IS COMING.
CHEAP FRUIT
AT THE
DOMINION WAREHOUSE,
10 lb. CURRANTS and 6 lb. RAISINS, CHOICE NEW FRUIT, FOR ONE DOLLAR.
ARMSTRONG & ROBERTSON,
191 McGill street.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
Just opened, a case of small
MUSICAL BOXES
specially ordered for the holidays. These little Instruments may be played by a spring or by hand, as preferred; and, costing but a few shillings, are a most desirable Gift for SANTA-CLAUS.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
GOULD & HILL.
A large assortment of PIANOS and CABINET ORGANS always to be found at the Ware-rooms.
TERMS LIBERAL.

SAVAGE & LYMAN
Have now received and arranged for inspection their entire importation of
HOLIDAY GOODS
For this year, which will be found the most extensive assortment they have ever before exhibited, and would respectfully suggest to their patrons the advantage of an early visit, which will enable them to examine the stock before the choicest articles are selected.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
271 NOTRE DAME STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
SAVAGE & LYMAN
Take pleasure in announcing that they
HAVE NOW OPENED
THEIR ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY SALES,
Comprising all the novelties of the season, personally selected in the different markets of Europe. Among them will be found:
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, of all styles.
GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, in all styles and varieties.
ENGLISH and FRENCH JET JEWELLERY.
GARNET and OXYDIZED JEWELLERY.
SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE of all descriptions of manufacture.
REAL and IMITATION BRONZES.
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES.
FINE PARIS MARBLE MANTLE CLOCKS.
PEARL and IVORY FANS, LEATHER BAGS.
DRESSING BAGS and CASES, fitted for both ladies and gentlemen.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF
FANCY GOODS,
Especially adapted for
Holiday and Wedding Presents.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
271 NOTRE DAME STREET.

TOYS! TOYS!—CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS' PRESENTS.—The largest assortment, and the cheapest in the city, to be had at BRUCE'S EUROPEAN BAZAAR, 56 St. Lawrence street, 56.

Cotemporary Press and News.

DECADENCE OF HUDSON'S-BAY POWER.

(From the Nor'-Wester.)

The once supreme sway of the Hudson's-Bay Company is being fast narrowed down to arbitrary command, say for the first six months of service, over the half-paid laborers which they import from Europe. Notwithstanding the "bold face" which the Fenchurch-street office puts upon it, the facts stands out boldly to us who have a chance to see behind the curtain, that the Hudson's-Bay power is like its profits, a thing of the past. * * * The lion which we long ago knew to be toothless, now turns out to be, like that of the showman's "real live one," only stuffed with straw. Any one may tread on his tail, or his dignity, without eliciting anything save the natural indignation of the Church-street showman at the exposure of his humbug.

Twenty years ago, Hudson's Bay stock commanded fancy prices "on 'Change." Twenty years ago Company posts were small castles where the officer in charge lorded it with the sway of a Bashaw, and then could have been seen the *Honorable* Company imprisoning some unfortunate half-breed, and burning down his house, for having dared to barter for a few furs. Now, however, how great the change! False statements and lying promises fail to work off the declining stock. Bashaws of the interior find their forts besieged, their trains plundered, and themselves shot at, by the native tribes which they have "under complete control"; and for an example of the extent of the change in political matters, we need only cite the fact, that at the late general court there appeared before them those who had openly set their authority at defiance, and who were unrebuked, simply because the court knew that it had no real power to back it, and dared not move in opposition to the will of the people.

The conclusion which must inevitably be drawn from the candid consideration of facts which daily present themselves here is, that this last of the "Grand old Governmental Corporations" has become inert, powerless, a nuisance. It has outlived its time, and the sooner it ceases to impede human progress, and is sent to join the rubbish of the past, the better it will be for this fair land, and for the millions who will yet inherit its productiveness.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

— Lincoln's autograph sells for ten dollars in Germany—ten times as much as in the United States.

— Dickens very seldom writes. He dictates, walking around the room. The volumes which enchant the world are all phonographically taken down by his secretary.

— Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge has withdrawn from the Reform League, on account of the recent manifestation at a council meeting favorable to Fenianism.

— A gold ring of Saxon workmanship, and believed to be twelve hundred years old, has been turned up by a ploughshare in England. It weighs an ounce and a quarter, and contains gold equal to five sovereigns.

— The Prince Imperial of France is by no means robust, and is often in the hands of the doctors. It now appears that a winter in Paris is too much for him, and it is probable that he will accompany his mother, the Empress Eugenie, to Nice.

— Prince Alfred has been guilty of a breach of naval etiquette, by flying the standard of England on the occasion of his entering Simmon's Bay, in the presence of the senior officer, thus expecting from the latter a salute which in fact was due to the former. The matter has been brought before the notice of the Admiralty.

— Sir C. O'Loughlen has given a welcome surprise to the bankers' clerks in London by a bill he has just introduced on the subject of bank holidays. A letter, signed "Four Thousand Bankers' Clerks," appears in the metropolitan papers, urging that the banks should be opened at ten o'clock instead of nine.

— Unfavorable news as to the state of the Pope's health is confirmed by letters from Rome. It is said that during the last few days the condition of his Holiness has excited considerable anxiety, the energy and firmness which he displayed during the recent political events having been succeded by a reaction which has occasioned great debility.

— Some years ago, a man was tried before a Dutch Justice for stealing sheep. Six witnesses were brought, who swore they saw the man steal the sheep; but twelve men of high standing were brought, who testified they did *not* see the man steal the sheep. Whereupon he was fully acquitted, as the evidence in his favor was two to one.

—The French Blue Book informs us that the convents of France supply a very large portion of the hair sold in market,—the tresses cut off when the novice takes the veil being saved for sale.

— The Cairo (Egypt) supply of water comes from "Joseph's Well," it is fifteen feet in diameter and three hundred feet deep. Mules are at work hauling up water day and night.

— A shocking colliery accident is reported from Fifeshire. A pit was inundated by an irruption of water from old workings, and four men lost their lives, many others owing their preservation to the fact that the pit has more than one shaft.

— Two failures in the Lancashire cotton trade for somewhat large amounts are reported. Mr. John Baynes, of Blackburn, has suspended payment, with liabilities of between £50,000 and £60,000; and Mr. S. Andrew, also a cotton-spinner, of Ashton-under-Lyne, has failed with liabilities stated at £10,000.

— Last week William Radcliffe, a butcher, of Cowcliffe, was summoned before the Huddersfield bench for cruelty to a gander. It appeared that he had made a bet of a sovereign with a farmer named Simeon as to the weight of their respective ganders. Radcliffe's gander proving the heaviest, Simeon not only paid the sovereign, but purchased the bird, which died the next day. On opening it, it was discovered that Radcliffe had won his wager by administering to the wretched gander 2 lbs. of small shot.

— Mr. John Bright, M. P., still clings to his project for settling the Irish land question by a national purchase of landlords' rights and the sale of estates to the class who under the existing system cannot obtain anything better than a precarious tenure of their farms. The honorable gentleman, in a letter addressed to a correspondent in Dublin, reiterates his views on the subject, and contends that his scheme would within a few years entirely change the aspect of affairs in Ireland.

— Clerkenwell Prison, London, was erected in 1616, it was mostly rebuilt in 1820, but being ill planned, was taken down in 1846, and an enlarged gaol erected upon its site. In the old prison was confined Jack Sheppard, whose fetters, of double the usual weight, are shown. This prison is used for the detention of prisoners before trial, and was the first built upon that plan in England. There are 286 cells.

SNOW-STORMS.—The greatest snow-storm recorded in Russia occurred on the steppes of Kirghees, in Siberia, in 1627, destroying 285,000 horses, 30,400 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, and 10,000 camels. The greatest recorded in England is that of 1814, in which, for forty-eight hours, the snow fell so furiously that drifts of sixteen, twenty, and even twenty-four feet were recorded in various places. In the south of Scotland, in 1820, there were thirteen drifty days, which killed nine-tenths of all the sheep. On Eskdale Moor, out of 20,000 only 45 were left alive, and the shepherds everywhere built up huge semi circular walls of the dead creatures, to afford shelter to the living till the gale should end. An inch an hour is thought to be the average rate of deposit, though four inches are said to have fallen during the severe storm in New York, January 3, 1859.

A GLIMPSE OF VIENNA.—Carleton, in one of his Austrian letters to the Boston *Journal*, says: "There are no Sabbath-Schools in Vienna, no prayer-meetings, no gatherings for the study of the Bible. That is a sealed book to the multitude,—a dangerous book. There are numerous churches, priests by the thousand. There is much of religious observance, of high ritualism, the burning of candles, incense, processions, display of banners and crucifixes, excellent singing,—the very best music; there are numerous hospitals, and the people of Vienna and the church are not behind other cities in their charities; and yet this city has the reputation of being the most dissolute of any in Europe. Purity of public morals is not possible where Government compounds with crime and sets at naught the law of God. But there is no need of remark. Your readers will draw their own conclusions from this statement of facts."

REMEDY FOR IRISH GRIEVANCES.—The *Telegraph* maintains that a royal visit to Ireland just now is a matter not of pleasure, but of duty. This is what it says:—The monarch of the realm is sovereign of Ireland as well as of Great Britain; and at this moment the place for our future king is in the Isle of Erin. There are many and obvious reasons why the presence of the Queen herself in Ireland might be attended with grave difficulties; but, so far as we can perceive, there is absolutely no reason why the Prince of Wales should not fulfil the duties of the Queen's representative. We ask no great sacrifice from his Royal Highness. We require only that he should make his home for some portion of the year amongst our Irish fellow-countrymen; that he should learn to know a brave, gallant, and generous people, whose country has been not inaptly called the brightest jewel in the Royal crown. We do not mean that such a step can be a panacea for the wrongs of Ireland. To remedy those wrongs must be the work of many long years of wise and patient statesmanship, of well considered reforms, and earnest national endeavors. But we do say that one step towards commencing the Herculean enterprise is to show the Celtic nation, by the presence of the heir to the crown amongst them, that our sovereign is their sovereign also. No considerations of personal comfort to convenience should be allowed to stand in her way.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—The working-men of France are deriving great educational benefits from a system of night-schools in successful operation in that country. Over thirty thousand of these schools have been opened, and some forty thousand teachers furnish gratuitous instruction to 823,000 adult scholars. Fully one-third of these scholars had been entirely without educational advantages prior to the opening of these schools, and they would undoubtedly have lived and died in ignorance but for this means of getting knowledge of the rudiments of education. The interest which the people have taken in attending these schools bears witness to the strong desire for knowledge which characterizes humanity in all stations, and the impovement that has been made by attending upon these schools shows that it is "never too late to learn." At a late competitive examination in writing compositions, 5,168 adult laborers and mechanics entered the lists, and 1,408 of them prepared compositions that were perfectly correct in orthography, syntax, and general arrangement. Aside from the literary advantages of these schools, their moral effect is excellent, and the President of the French Corps Législatif lately bore witness to the great falling-off in drunkenness and quarrelling among foundry and other workmen in consequence of the school influences.

No government can afford to have its subjects or citizens kept in ignorance. Men's minds have been given them for use and improvement; and a government does not answer one of the first purposes of a government until it provides for popular education. A good educational system is a better source of national strength, and a surer means of national defence, than a large standing army.—*United Presbyterian.*

AMERICAN NEWS.

— The street-cars in Cleveland are warmed by a convenient little stove.

— It is rumored that Harriet Beecher Stowe is thinking of editing a weekly journal in Boston, devoted to female suffrage.

— H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, during 1866, sold $73,000,000 worth of dry-goods, which beats any house in the world.

— The Chinese beggars of San Francisco are to be re-shipped to their native country by the See-Yup Co.

— The first load of "provisions" landed at Virginia City, Nevada, was 18 barrels of whiskey.

— There are fifteen tunnels, thus far, on the California Pacific Railroad. The summit tunnel is called "No. 6."

— In Louisiana, 3,000 whites and 4,000 blacks are reported at the point of starvation, and Congressional aid is asked.

— The Yale students propose a grand walking-match, between the different colleges next summer.

— Small boys are doing a good business at the wharves in Houston by deciphering the marks on boxes, etc; for ignorant draymen.

— A deaf-and-dumb man, named James Webb, has started shoemaking in Danbury, Conn., with five deaf-mute workmen.

— A practical joker at New London, Conn., has been selling the inhabitants lately by exhibiting a pair of old shoes as Weston's.

— Vermont prides herself upon the fact that she and Maine alone pay no internal tax on distilled spirits.

— Charles Dickens will deliver a lecture before the New York Press Club on the "Life of a Reporter."

— Fall River, Mass., manufactures 85,200 miles of print calico in a year,—enough to give three breadths of a skirt to old mother Earth.

— C. J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac, has the largest sash, door, and blind manufactory in the United States. It covers fifteen acres.

— An advertisement for a copyist, in a Boston paper, was responded to by four hundred and sixty applicants, three-fourths of whom were women.

— Milwaukee has officially decided the value of a man's beard. In a fight a villain pulled out a man's beard, and the court awarded the latter $15 damages.

— Sacred drama has appeared at Noank, Connecticut, in the shape of a Sunday evening theatrical performance at a church. Joseph and his brethren gave the plot.

— Vanderbilt carries the New York Central Railroad in his trowsers pocket. The election, Tuesday, made him President, and not a single director lives on the line of the road.

— Recent statistics show that there are 3,800 Romanist churches in the United States, and 54,000 Protestant. Florida, once entirely Romanist, has now but one church of that denomination to every eighteen Protestant.

— It is believed that the farmers of Poweshick county, Iowa, have over one hundred thousand bushels of surplus wheat stored away, under the impression that higher prices will rule during the winter and spring.

— A Stamford paper records the death of an old lady, named Leng, who resided in Pipe-office lane, Boston. She was the mother of 22 children (14 of whom lived to be married), the grandmother of 46, and the great-grandmother of 72.

— Arrangements have been made for the construction of the railroad from St. Paul, Minn., to the western end of Lake Superior, 150 miles. The road and equipment will cost $5,000,000, and will be finished by 1870.

— A small house inside the west end of the Hoosac tunnel, was burned one day last week, and the flames were carried two hundred feet into the tunnel, nearly suffocating two or three workmen who were attempting to rush out.

— Mrs. Cunningham, notorious for her connection with the Dr. Burdell murder, married a man named W. C. Hyde, in San Francisco, where she has lived for some years, and is now trying to get a divorce from him.

— Charles Beysonette, pilot of the "Vanderbilt," has been, after investigation, declared responsible for the collision of the steamers "Vanderbilt" and "Dean Richmond," and his license has accordingly been suspended.

— In preparing a street in Detroit recently, for the Nicolson pavement, a large number of Indian skeletons and utensils were excavated. Some twenty-five or thirty complete skeletons had been unearthed, all of which were buried with their heads to the east.

— Mrs. E. Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony propose starting a newspaper devoted to the cause of woman, especially those who earn a living by doing a man's work for half a man's pay. The new journal is to be called *The Revolution.*

— The Winthrop *Bulletin* states that on Monday a farmer went into his woods and left an axe for a hired man expected to work felling trees. The axe had been used to cut some meat, and when found a mouse lay near with its tongue drawn out by the roots, still sticking to the axe.

— Greeley lectured at Brooklyn on Sunday evening to a crowded audience, and, in the course of his remarks, made an eloquent appeal to his lady hearers to avoid tempting young men with liquor when making New-Year's calls. The appeal was received with manifestations of assent.

— At Burning Springs, West Virginia, they use gas for cooking, heating dwelling and business houses, lighting the streets, running engines, &c. For several years, this gas was allowed to escape from the wells, no one thinking it worth while to attempt turning it to any use.

— It is stated that there is a movement on foot among prominent Democrats in New York to induce the National Committee to call the Democratic Convention to meet in advance of the Republican Convention, with the hope of getting Gen. Grant to accept a nomination from that side.

— Washington specials state that the ratification of the treaty with the Queen of Madagascar has been reported. This treaty will secure for American vessels a safe and hospitable reception in the various ports of the island, and in course of time it is expected, will open up the country to commerce.

— Pedestrianism is approaching its last stages. Mr. O. N. Wood proposes, through the columns of the Chicago *Tribune*, to crawl on his hands and knees from Chicago to Portland in two hundred days for $30,000,000. Another man proposes to walk the same route on his hands alone for half the money, and the editor of the *Tribune* says he is in daily expectation of a proposition to roll to Portland.

— As a train was approaching Peoria, Illinois, the other night, the prairie was discovered to be on fire for miles around. The flames leaped up to the height of 30ft., and spread for seven or eight miles apparently. The train ran directly through the belt of the flame, which extended across the track. The heat was intense, but the current of air caused by the motion of the train prevented the cars from being in the least blistered. The passengers on the train say it was a splendid sight.

A CHILD CHARMED BY A SNAKE.—A woman named Somers residing in Worcester, Pa., went into the orchard to gather some fruit, and left her little babe, less than a year old, sitting upon the ground. She soon moved out of sight of the child, but hearing his voice cooing and laughing, she gave herself no uneasiness. Suddenly the sounds ceased, and she stepped around to him, supposing him asleep. But to her horror, she saw him perfectly motionless, his lips parted, and his eyes fixed upon an enormous rattlesnake that was approaching him by almost imperceptible motions. She looked in vain for some stick or stone to kill the monstrous reptile, then quick as thought sprang toward it, overturned the pan which she had in her hand, so as to effectually cover its body, got upon it, and screamed for help. The covering of the snake broke the spell upon the child, its little body swayed to and fro, and it quickly crept toward the heroic mother. In a few minutes friends came to her relief, and the cause of her terror was despatched.

RAILWAY TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—Arrangements have been made which promise an early construction of the projected railroad from St. Paul to the western extremity of Lake Superior, distant 150 miles in a nearly direct line. According to present calculations, 75 miles will be completed next year, and the whole by the end of 1869. The people of Minnesota reasonably attach much importance to this enterprise, as tending to complete the railway system of the State, by connecting the great channels of trade which follow the direction of the St. Lawrence River and the Mississippi. The entire cost of constructing and equipping the line is estimated at $5,000,000, or a sum less than the anticipated saving of a single year in the transportation of wheat, should the yield of Minnesota increase in the future as rapidly as the past. Compared with existing routes, the distance travelled in reaching lake navigation will be shortened about 300 miles. The Lake Superior region competes with Pennsylvania in the production of iron ore. The supply from the mines back of Marquette, as we learn from The Marquette *Journal*, amounted in the last year to 450,000 tuns, exceeding by 50 per cent the yield of any former year. Of this total little remains on hand for export, the demand having continued good up to the close of navigation. In regard to the extent of the ore deposits, there is apparently no limit. The *Journal* says the introduction of machinery, and the system of deep mining in the older mines, will enable the various companies to maintain without exhaustion a large production from year to year, although the costs are somewhat increased, compared with mere surface operations of former years. Generally speaking, the deposits of ore in these mines enlarge as they are worked downward, giving promise of an unfailing supply.—*New York Tribune.*

CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

— The Presbytery of London have rejected a motion to introduce instrumental music into their places of worship by a vote of 19 to 10.

— The assemblage in the reporters' gallery at Ottawa, by general assent, is hereafter to be dignified as the 3rd House. By mental capacity it would rank higher.

— The licensed victuallers at Guelph have advanced the price of drinks to ten cents, in consequence of which rise in "victuals" much suffering must be experienced in that locality.

— The Ottawa *News* says that the Dunkin Act, which is now in force in Cumberland, has been repealed by the Council. The question will come before the people for decision.

— The Lenox farmers have lost fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes by not digging them before they were frozen up. The editor of the Taunton *Gazette* knows of a farmer in that vicinity who harvested a portion of his crop by the aid of crowbars.

— The son of the late Antoine L'Esperance, who, in company with his father and mother, was run into by the night-mail on Saturday night, a week ago, has since died of his injuries. This makes the third person killed by that unfortunate occurrence.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—A meeting of delegates from nine of the different Temperance Lodges of this city was held last night, in the basement of the Temperance Hall, to divide the city into sections for the purpose of canvassing the signatures of the friends of temperance to a petition to the Legislature intended to counteract the recent action of the saloon-keepers and licensed victuallers. The printed forms of the petition will be sent throughout the country, and it is their expectation that Temperance Lodges everywhere will imitate the example of their Toronto brethren in this matter.—*Globe, 20th.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, in North Elmsley, as some parties were dressing a beef, the fastening of the windlass by some means slipped, and ran down with fearful rapidity. A handspike happened to be sticking in the windlass at the time, and, sad to relate, it struck Mr. Henry Cullin on the head, inflicting injuries which caused his death two or three hours afterwards.—*Smith's Falls Review.*

DEATH OF A LUNATIC IN GAOL.—A poor, insane woman, named Ann Walker, having died in the Goderich gaol yesterday (Monday) morning, Coroner McDougall summoned a jury, and held an inquest,—the verdict of which was that deceased came to her death through natural causes. It seems that the poor creature, who was about 65 years of age, was sent to gaol on the representations of unnatural relations (who live in a back township), in October, 1866, and that they have never made the least inquiry about her since. They will now have the satisfaction of learning that she is no more, and that the close of her blighted existence was softened by the kind-hearted attentions of Mr. and Mrs. Campaine, in the absence of those who should have felt towards her the yearnings of natural affection.—*Huron Signal.*

MISTAKEN ECONOMY.—Speaking of a too common desire to obtain cheap teachers without sufficient regard for their qualifications, the Carleton Place *Herald* says:—Trustees will learn that a low salary paid to a teacher is not economy, but extravagance. It is a wonder that they will not perceive this. There is scarcely any one who would buy a piece of rotten cloth to make a coat, merely because he would get it for half the cost of cloth which would wear three times as long, and yet in the vital matter of the education of their own children, people will sometimes haggle about a paltry $20, which, when spread over a whole section is a mere trifle, because, forsooth, some fellow who cannot spell, in order to make an easy living, will persuade them that he can give their children as sound training as a man who has honestly earned a decent certificate from a respectable board of examiners, who, from their experience in educational matters, are competent to judge of the qualifications of teachers.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OTTAWA YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting, called for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association in this city, was held on the 19th in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. It was very well attended, and the proceedings were interesting and attentively listened to. Ministers of the various denominations occupied the platform, and, during the course of the evening, delivered some eloquent addresses. After singing and praying, the preliminary report of the committee was read by Rev. Mr. Gavin; after which the Rev. Mr. Wardrope moved the first resolution, "that a Young Men's Christian Association be formed in Ottawa." He was followed by Mr. Johnston, late Auditor-General, for the Province of New Brunswick, who referred to some results and efforts of the Montreal Y. M. C. A., of which he chanced to be an eye-witness on his way to the capital. The Revds. Messrs. Harper, Gordon, Stone, Elliott, McPhail, and Gourlay supported the resolution. The constitution and by-laws which had been formed were then read and moved and seconded by Messrs. Wilson and Lamb, and adopted. At the close, some sixty members were enrolled.

LOWER PROVINCES.

— A man named Thomas Collins, who was on his way home to Brookfield, Nova Scotia, took his passage for Halifax at Portland on Saturday, and afterward got drunk and fell into the harbor and was drowned.

— Free night schools are doing well in Halifax. Men and boys who are much engaged during the day are gladly availing themselves of the means of study thus provided.

— S. Watts, Esq., editor of the Carleton *Sentinel*, has been appointed Secretary to the Emigration and Colonization Committee at Ottawa.

— A new school-house which was in the course of construction and nearly completed at Richmond, N. S., was destroyed by fire on the morning of Tuesday last.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the WITNESS.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR THE DOMINION.—A SUGGESTION.

Would it not be well that something were done on a large scale to have put on record, as *pabula* for future historiographers, as many as possible of the facts connected with the origin and progress of the several Provinces which now constitute the Dominion of Canada? Official Governmental documents are of vast value as far as they go. But they are not enough: they are too limited in their scope, leaving much untold that is very essential to the composition of satisfactory history. It is a fact that not a little that would be of interest and importance to those who shall live in the future, is being lost by the death of our aged fellow-colonists. It is exceedingly desirable that whatever is worthy of remembrance, whether of local or general character, should be transferred to *perpetuating paper* from the crumbling tablet of memory, and from the custody of treacherous tradition; and tradition with us is neither very hoary nor senile as yet, but will ere long become both.

History combines interest and instruction as no other merely human composition does; and yet there is, perhaps, no department of knowledge in such an unsatisfactory state. How many kingdoms and countries have no history of a legible and trustworthy character, beyond a few centuries last past. There has been, at best, a sad commingling of fiction and fact in the early history of almost every nation and country; and all efforts, even by the strongest minds, to sever the true from the false have proved utterly futile. Lack of contemporaneous records renders it impossible to get at the actual state of maters in the earlier periods of not a few influential communities. Now, this tantalizing incertitude that cleaves to so many histories may be altogether prevented as regards the early history of these Provinces. It will unquestionably be our fault, if the fuure historians of "the Dominion of Canada" have not an ample supply of recorded and attested facts, so that their story shall be truthful and full, whatever else of attraction it may possess or lack.

Would it not be wise to originate an association, say at Montreal (which is somewt central), under some such designation as "The Historical Society of the Dominion of Canada?" And let this society issue circulars inviting the formation of an auxiliary society in every township, town, and incorporated village in the Dominion. These auxiliaries would collect and put on record whatever was of interest, whether past or passing, relative to persons, property, places, and events in their respective localities. A copy of these records, or a synopsis of them (and more important papers in full) might be annually forwarded to the society at Montreal. Such an historical net spread over the land as is here suggested, could not fail to collect (along with much rubbish no doubt) very many facts of importance and interest, which otherwise would be lost to the future.

The foregoing bare suggestion is thrown out to the literary and leading gentlemen in the Dominion, and primarily to those residing in and around Montreal, who might take the initiative and act as a motive power on all beyond.

AIDER EDY.

Ontario, Dec., 1867.

METHODIST AND PAPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.—AN ERROR CORRECTED.

(To the Editor Montreal Witness.)

SIR,—In your issue of last Saturday is an extract from a report read by an American clergyman at the Evangelical Alliance General Conference, recently held at Amsterdam, in which is the following:—"It will surprise some persons to know that the Roman Catholics are now the most numerous sect in the United States, numbering not less than four million souls, or just twice as many as the next strongest; namely, the Methodist, who number two millions." This is an error which will surprise some persons to know could have been committed on so grave an occasion. A slight attention to facts clearly detailed and widely circulated should have been given by any person preparing a report for such an occasion as the one alluded to. Is it not well known that the Papal church credits itself with every one calling himself by its name, whatever may be his attendance on its ordinances, while the Methodist Church gives those only who are enrolled on its books as communicants? The clergyman whose report we correct should have known this; and, further, that there are many who attend the Methodist ministry as regularly as do most of those who are counted for the Church of Rome; and yet are not counted in the two million Methodists reported. Reference to Dr. Stevens' interesting and widely circulated centenary volume of American Methodism, supplies the following:—"Adding the travelling preachers to the membership, there are now in the United States, about 1,901,164 Methodist communicants. Adding three non-communicant members of its congregations for each communicant, it has, under its influence, 7,604,656 souls,—between one-fifth and one-fourth of the whole national population." Hence, instead of the Methodists being second, and but one-half in number of the members of the Papal Church, they are actually the first and largest section of the Christian Church in the United States; and nearly double, if not fully so, in number, to the Roman Catholics.

J. B.

Montreal, December 17th, 1867.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(To the Editor Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—Having observed some remarks on the doings and deservings of the Grand Trunk Railway, I hope you will allow me, a private individual, and with no mercantile animus, but with a clerical or (to coin after the fashion of Mr. Carlyle) parsonic mind, to say a few words in praise of this institution as a grand national promoter of the best interests of the Dominion.

Government, in the abstract notion, is supposed to be a nursing father or mother, and so to afford aliment and protection to her struggling children in this bleak climate. The army is here, with its marching columns and exhilarating bands, ready to defend the country; and no doubt *in terrorem* does its turn of good. The navy is, just now, like the gardeners, frozen out. But I question, without going into other departments of the public service, whether any agency is doing half the good that Mr. G. T. R. is doing us.

Without the Grand Trunk, what a wilderness we should have in some of our best settled and most flourishing localities! It seems to me that the steam-horse is *le cheval de bataille* after all. Who feeds us half so well? Who enables us to go and see our friends? Who holds the country together, and makes it a country, and promotes the welfare of commercial interests, agricultural and moral and evangelical,—if it is not the great moral and material power of the locomotive? Why, sir, the Company—that in [illegible] most gracious manner extends its favor to a [illegible] and sends him forth to offer free salvation to the working thousands—is a benefactor [illegible] mistake about it. I question whether the Government, the church (in any aspect), the army or the navy, would give me twopence towards the carrying out of our great message to go and preach the gospel; and yet many times, and all over, this G. T. R. is sending men free by her lines to do work which few are inclined to pay for. I view these men as great and more efficient than hierarchs, or commanders-in-chief, or governor-generals, or [illegible] mighty potentates; and I [illegible] the G. T. R. both one of the best benefactors of our race, and the most liberal helper of men who have a work to do which, I repeat, very few seem inclined to pay for; and, I [illegible] hope, in your accustomed liberality, you will allow me to see made public these [illegible] remarks in praise of railway enterprise generally, and the G. T. R. in particular.

I am, dear sir, yours truly, PASTOR.

Montreal, Dec 28.

GYMNASTICS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—As one who witnessed the gymnastic exercises at the Mechanics' Hall on Friday evening, I felt, as indeed I felt at their close, that more ought to have been said in their commendation. That Mr. Cordner yielded to the request of Mr. Barnjum to testify in favor of physical training was not enough. Whether Mr. Barnjum asked other gentlemen, or intimated in any way that there was freedom to speak, I am not aware, for I had not the advantage of hearing what he said. But there were time and opportunity enough, and it was just the occasion for spontaneity of speech, and that it did not come forth from some of the medical men and clergymen present disappointed me. But their silence did not excuse the silence of laymen; and, as one of these, I take full share of the blame, and while I express my regret, I desire, at the same time, to repair so far as now may be my omission. Surely, there was need of further acknowledgment of Mr. Barnjum's personal exertions, at some risk of pecuniary loss to himself, and with much courage and skill, to introduce here the more delicate gymnastics, by which girls as well as boys may have the benefits of muscular development with all its attendant advantages [illegible] and manners,—girls alone with girls (his sister helping them) in playful and pleasant companionship and exercise, and thus displacing to some good extent, forms of dancing, and even of skating, to which many persons, with good reason, may object. That he has thus struck out for himself a path of usefulness, and has done good service in his own enthusiastic way in this community, the exhibition of Friday evening fully manifested. Nor would it have been otherwise than kind to have commissioned Mr. Barnjum to say to the young people how pleased their friends were to have witnessed their pretty and effective and very cheerful and happy performance of their evening's work. Neither would it have been less kind to have assured him of the assembly's due appreciation of the young lady's part, who so devotedly and generously aided her brother by her use of the piano, thereby giving character and elevation to the exercises; when, we may be sure, had she consulted her own feelings merely, she would rather have held back from the presence of so large an audience of even invited ladies and gentlemen. There can be no doubt that any one who could have made himself heard in the utterance of a few words upon these points would have spoken to the satisfaction of those present, and would have met a want which was much felt. Others, I dare say, held back, like myself, who now blame themselves; and it must be confessed, we men of Montreal are most unready to say the right word on public occasions, and at the right time.

The impulse of the moment, if only duly subjected to one's judgment, may safely, at such times, be obeyed; and it is usually found that a score of sentences, sensibly spoken, warm and fresh from the heart, are worth half an hour's prepared talk. Gratification with the exercises, regret to have failed to say so at the time, and desire to help forward a good educational movement, moderately conducted, and in safe hands, may, perhaps, be held to excuse my troubling you with this communication. One practical suggestion may be offered, that Mr. Barnjum propose to form a class for men who, like myself, are past the time for the violent gymnastics of youth, but who, feeling their shoulders doubling over, and getting too soon the stoop of older men, would like to have their chests expanded and their backs straightened by exercise in the elementary gymnastics.

Yours respectfully, THOS. M. TAYLOR.

Dec. 21, 1867.

M. LE REDACTEUR.—Pouvez-vous me dire, s'il est plus permis à des Canadiens-catholiques d'enrôler des sujets de Sa Majesté pour le service du Pape, qu'il ne l'a été aux Américains du Nord d'en enrôler pour la défense de l'Union? Ces années dernières, plusieurs raccoleurs américains ont été condamnés à la prison et à de fortes amendes. Et il y a aujourd'hui, au No. 38 St. Vincent, un bureau public d'enrôlement pour le Pape, annoncé et préconisé par les journaux catholiques, comme la *Minerve*, le *Nouveau Monde*, etc. N'est il pas du devoir des autorités d'intervenir? LEX.

REPLY.

We cannot understand, any more than "Lex," why enlistment for the Papal army should be quite lawful in Canada, seeing that enlistment for the American army was so great a crime. We suppose it is the old difference between "my ox and your cow."—ED. WIT.

METEROLOGIAL OBSERVATIONS.

Taken at the Montreal Observatory (latitude 45, 31 N., longitude 4h. 54m., 11s. west of Greenwich; height above mean sea level, 182 feet) at 2 p.m. yesterday, and 7 this a.m. by CHAS SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

DEC. 23, 1867.

	2 P.M.	7 A.M.
Barometer, corrected	29.247	29.675
Thermometer	31·6	20.87
" greatest cold	....	20.87
Wind	S.	N.N.W.
" Miles in 24 hours	....	327.14
Snow, depth in inches	....	4.86
Rain, depth in inches	....	0.147

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1867.

AYR, ONTARIO.—We have received a remittance from the above office, without signature. Will the sender please communicate with us again?

TO ADVERTISERS.—The average circulation of the *Daily Witness* for the week ending Saturday, December 21, as will be seen by our table below, amounted to 6,766. These figures, without any precedent in Montreal newspaper-circulation, are a proof of the publicity offered by the *Witness* for advertisements in the present holiday-season. All who desire prominent insertion in the enlarged paper should send as early in the day as possible.

CIRCULATION FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 21, 1867.

Monday, 16	6700
Tuesday, 17	6,800
Wednesday, 18	6,600
Thursday, 19	6,300
Friday, 20	7,000
Saturday, 21	7,200
Daily average	6,766

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER.—The proposed amendments to the Acts of Incorporation of the City have been printed, and will afford ample subject for study and comment. They travel over almost the whole field of our municipal economy; including new loans, revenue, collection of taxes, registration of city-property, tavern licenses, election of mayor, recorder's court, and the mighty mass of what are classed under the head of "miscellaneous." These last include subjects the most varied,—from a prohibition against the keeping of pigs within the city limits, and the carrying of firearms therein, to the abstruse questions connected with the city property, and the creating of an entirely new class of securities thereon. For us to furnish *in extenso* the synopsis of these amendments, would probably be a work of supererogation, as few would peruse them in their entirety; but we shall give a careful digest of the most important, and state what we deem will be their bearing on the welfare of the city, and how far their incidence will be fair upon the different classes of rate-payers.

VICIOUS CIRCULARS.—The remarkable diligence of the emissaries of Satan ought to stir up to activity our Young Men's Associations and others, whose aim is to counteract such machinations. Every few days, we have brought to our notice, advertisements addressed chiefly to young people, and very frequently to those whose names are not in the directory, of counterfeit money to be put into circulation, and of abominations of the most infamous kind. Who knows how many thousands are being fatally poisoned by those secret weapons?

BAD MEAT.—Complaints have lately been made of unsound meat having been exposed for sale in this city. Now, nominally, the market-clerks are inspectors of the meat brought for sale to their respective markets; but even the most watchful and experienced cannot always detect unwholesome meat at this season, when it is constantly in a frozen state. Indeed, the only time to guard against the possibility of diseased meat finding its way to the shambles is whilst the animal is still alive. To prevent this, public slaughter-houses should be provided, and an inspector of cattle appointed, who would see that no diseased or over-driven beast was slaughtered, nor any killed out of season. There is no surety whatever that meat, killed at a distance, and brought to Montreal, has not been slaughtered for reasons which it would not be pleasant for the consumer to learn.

The whole subject of public slaughter-houses, and of an inspectorship that should make obligatory a *permission* to kill any beast for food, must soon be dealt with. Along with it will naturally come up the subject of the mode of bringing creatures to market, and putting an end to the cruelties at present practised, by keeping them without water and food, tying their legs, throwing them one upon another, and sometimes the owners throwing themselves down upon them.

WOODEN PAVEMENT.—Montreal has already had a tolerably liberal experience in the matter of drain construction, and also in sidewalks; but in wooden pavements for carriages, it has much to learn, either by its own experiment for that of other cities. We feel persuaded that these pavements, for certain localities, where silence is a desideratum, such as in the neighborhood of churches and public buildings,—will yet largely supersede stone. There is an idea that wooden paving must necessarily be unsubstantial, and wanting in durability. Not so, however. Wood standing upon the grain is almost incapable of being worn away. Any butcher's block shows this. It may be hacked at for years, without much perceptible damage. All that seems to be required for wooden pavement is to maintain the pieces permanently in their position, and by some, perhaps yet undiscovered, process, render the wood impervious to water. One great objection to wooden paving, hitherto, has been the serious damage it sustains when portions of the street have to be taken up. More than one plan has been conceived to obviate this. Their leading idea seems to be the laying of the roadway down, not in small independent blocks, but in geometrically-fitting sections, the component parts of which are keyed, or tongued and grooved, together; and when it is necessary to take up a part, the entire section is lifted, vertically, and without injury to the surface, by means of a hydraulic jack, attached to a couple of screws that have been inserted into the section.

Several styles of wooden pavement are now competing for public favor in the western cities of the States. The chief of these are the Nicholson, the Fayette, and the Stafford. The last two are the most easily removable; but each of them probably possesses good points not found in its rivals. There can be little doubt that the soil of the locality and the climate are important considerations in the adopting of any plan; and, whilst we may learn much from the costly experiments of our more southern neighbors, it is not unlikely that the rigor of our winters may show us that some modification would be required so as to adapt any one of them to our requirements and situation. At the present season, all kinds of pavements are alike to us; each being equally covered with snow, which makes a roadway more smooth, more noiseless, and far more cheap, than any that man, with all his science, has yet been able to produce.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

The following circular has been addressed by the Secretary to the Fellows of the Botanical Society, for the purpose of getting it again into a working condition.

This society was instituted in 1860, with a view to promote the study of botany and elaborate for practical purposes the botanical collections and researches of its various members. Botanists throughout Canada and the neighboring States entered zealously into the scheme; the society had a successful career, and for three years published its scientific papers under the title of "Annals." These publications having been discontinued and the operations of the society suspended, the widely scattered botanists of Canada and the adjoining Provinces have, during the past four years, felt the want of a convenient medium of intercommunication or mode of diffusing botanical information. By these "Annals" a stimulus was given to scientific investigation, and much valuable information was published which would otherwise have been lost. It is for these reasons that it is proposed to reorganize the Botanical Society of the Dominion of Canada. Local field-clubs will be formed in connection with the parent society. To promote the study of botany and collecting of specimens, a certain number of Fellows will undertake to supply, to correspondents in their districts, the names of such plants as may be sent to them. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, are admissible as members of the society. It is proposed that periodical meetings of the members shall take place in the principal cities, during the holding of the great annual agricultural exhibitions in the several Provinces. At these meetings the ordinary business of the society will be transacted, officers elected, and scientific papers read.

HALIFAX, N. S., 9th Dec., 1867.

SIR,—At a meeting held in the Council Chamber, Kingston, Ont., on 27th September, 1867, the Very Rev. Principal Snodgrass in the chair,—it was resolved to re-organize the Botanical Society on an extended basis, with branch societies in each Province of the Dominion. With the view of giving effect to this resolution, I have been requested to address a circular to the Fellows of the old society, for the purpose of ascertaining how far those who had not an opportunity of being present at the meeting are desirous of co-operating in the scheme. Should you wish to continue your membership, you will please intimate your desire, either to me or to one of the Provincial Secretaries of the society, not later than the 1st January, 1868, at which time the list will be closed, and all Fellows who have given no response to this application will be regarded as not desirous of joining in the new organization.

The terms of membership remain the same as formerly,—the annual subscription being two dollars, entitling each member to the Society's publications and other privileges. There is no entrance fee, but persons not previously connected with the Society require to be recommended by two Fellows, in the ordinary manner.

A Publication Committee has been nominated, to whom all scientific papers sent in will be immediately referred.

The Society's Provincial Secretaries are:—

For Ontario—John Macoun, Lecturer on Botany, the College, Belleville, Ont.

For Quebec—John Bell, M.D., General Hospital, Montreal.

For Nova Scotia—Professor Lawson, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S.

For New Brunswick—Professor Jardine, Sc. Dr., Provincial University, Fredericton, N. B.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE LAWSON, LL.D.,
General Secretary and Treasurer Bot. Soc., Ca., formerly of Kingston.

UNITED STATES STOCKS AND THE PREMIUM ON GOLD.

American bonds are rising, as a necessary consequence of the fall in gold, and this rise is occasioned by foreign rather than home demand for them. The reason is obvious. Let us suppose American 6 per cent bonds to be worth 100 in greenbacks in New York, and they will, as a matter of course, be only worth the equivalent of that amount in gold in London or Frankfort. With gold at 50 per cent premium, that equivalent would be 66⅔; and, with gold at 33⅓ premium, that equivalent would be 75. If gold were to fall to 25, the equivalent would be 80, and at par it would be 100. Thus, whilst the price remains unaltered nominally in New York, it would fluctuate in all foreign countries with the fluctuations in gold. It was by this fluctuation that Mr. Peabody made a large portion of his immense fortune in the last years of the war. The premium on gold was from 150 to 180, or, in popular phrase, gold was at 250 to 280; *i. e.*, a dollar in gold was equal to $2.50 to $2.80 in greenbacks. This made the stock that was worth $100 in the States only worth from $36 to $50 in Europe. Mr. Peabody, from his position as an experienced London and American banker, saw that the Germans, owing to their papers publishing American correspondence which stated facts correctly, were profiting by this extraordinary opportunity, whilst the English papers, and especially the *Times*, by publishing letters which took a strongly Southern view of matters in the States, were leading the people of Britain to neglect the golden opportunity. He was rather Southern in his own views, but not sufficiently so to blind him to the strong probability that the North would prevail and the Union be preserved, and he invested heavily in American securities, which rose in a short time, say from 36 to 72. This was an easy and speedy way of doubling his already great fortune. Now, a similar process is likely to take place in what remains between the present value of American stocks in Europe and New York, whenever specie payments are resumed; but, as that process may be the result of a gradual fall of gold, the rise in those securities abroad is likely to be gradual also.

Of course we would not be understood as having given the precise figures of the market at any of the times to which we have referred, but only a sufficient approximation to show clearly the principle that is at work, which may be briefly recapitulated thus:—If bonds be relatively higher or lower in Europe than in America, they will at once rush to the highest market till the rates are equalized. The rate in New York, less the premium on gold, will, therefore, be about the rate in Europe; and the rate in Europe, with the premium in gold added, will be about the rate in the United States. If capitalists in Europe believe that the United States will shortly resume specie payments, they will invest freely. If they fear a prolongation or expansion of a depreciated paper currency, they will be cautious.

FIRE IN DION'S BILLIARD-ROOM, IN NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

Shortly after two o'clock on Sunday morning, an alarm of fire was sounded, calling out the three sections, thus showing that the danger was of a serious nature. The fire was in Nordheimer's Hall, and the brigade quickly arrived. The Chief and Sub-Chief entered Dion's billiard-room, which was full of smoke, but showed no fire. Ladders were, however, placed against the rear of the building, in Fortification lane, in order to ascertain where the fire was burning. Whilst this was being done, the flames burst through the roof of the billiard-hall, and, in spite of copious streams of water that were poured on it from the Bank of Toronto, the roof at length fell in, setting the room itself on fire. The flames seem to have worked their way upwards between the walls and plaster, and at length to have burst out as above stated, at length consuming the billiard-hall below. The Bank of Toronto seemed to be in considerable danger at one time; but the plentiful supply of water, which was thrown from its roof, soon put an end to any further hazard. In the meantime, the light from the fire was very brilliant, and spectators had gathered in Great St. James and Craig streets, and also in Fortification lane. A number of pianos were got out from the rooms of Messrs. Gould & Hill, and a quantity of furniture from Mr. Dion's rooms, and placed upon the street. The flames in spite of every exertion, gradually made their way towards the front on St. James street, more particularly towards the corner next to Baird & Crawford's. It was not till after nearly three hours' hard work that the fire was fairly got under, and the water continued to be played on the building until eleven o'clock. The billiard hall is a complete wreck, with billiard-tables covered with half-burned beams, and mirrors hanging broken on the walls. A very large portion of the flooring had given way, and seven or eight pianos belonging to Messrs. Gould & Hill, were destroyed, the others being saved. An enormous quantity of water found its way into the lower stories of the building, and both Mrs. Davis' Berlin Wool store and the tobacconist's shop received much damage from this cause. Messrs. Gould & Hill are stated to be insured in the "Liverpool & London," for $10,000, and Mr. Jos. Dion for $7,500 in the "Citizen." Both Mrs. Davis and the tobacconist are insured. The *Gazette* says:—Mr. Dion lost 16 billiard tables at 500 dollars each, making 8,000 dollars, the gas fixtures 1000 dollars, carpeting, furniture, mirror 3,500 dollars, making 12,500 dollars; also the Champion Billiard Cue of Canada, the Champion of Champions being saved. At the time of the fire, there were two of the billiard *employés*, named Leon and Charboneau, asleep over the bar.

We have not heard of any serious accident at the fire, though there came very nigh being a perhaps fatal one, like that of poor Sharpe's. A cornice at the back of the building, in Fortification lane, fell, and, in doing so, broke one of the ladders, on which a fireman, named Hynes, was standing. Seeing that the cornice was about to fall, he leaped into one of the windows, being struck on the back by some of the falling pieces of timber. For a while he was in great danger, but another ladder was at last brought, and he was rescued from his perilous position. We should add that the Orange hall, in the attic, was utterly destroyed, with most of its contents, including a splendid picture of Her Majesty, &c.

The building was insured by the proprietor, Mr. Nordheimer.

MONTREAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A quarterly meeting of this Association was held last Thursday night, in the basement of Zion church. The attendance was small. Rev. J. M. Gibson, President of the Association, took the chair, and conducted the services; after which he announced that the subject for consideration was, "Methods of securing the attention of Scholars."

Rev. Mr. GREGG commenced the discussion, by saying that there were two conditions of an external kind which must be met in order to secure the end in view,—the one having reference to the place where the school met, and the other to the time of meeting. The room should be thoroughly ventilated. It was a mistaken custom to meet in the basements of churches, as was generally done; because they were usually cold, dark, and damp; whereas they ought to be made as light and airy as possible. In short, he believed the idea of basements in churches should be done away with entirely. The time of meeting was usually at the very worst hour of the day to secure the attention of any person, old or young. Especially was this so in summer, when they met near the middle of the day. In regard to method, it was desirable that all the members of a class should be as nearly as possible alike in attainments; for, while they were teaching the grown, the attention of the others would be lost. In teaching infant-classes, the subjects should be mainly of a narrative or historical nature; many of the narratives in the Bible being peculiarly interesting to the childish mind. Singing should be frequently introduced and taught, which would require a knowledge of music on the part of teachers. In regard to grown-up or Bible classes, the teacher should always be prepared to have something to say of interest, and to this end should himself study well the lesson beforehand. Finally, if the teacher were to come with a thoroughly prepared lesson, and with a prayerful spirit, he could not fail to gain the attention of his scholars.

Mr. CUSHING said the teacher should bear in mind the importance of the work, and the short time he had to do it in, and should therefore press as much as possible into the half-hour usually allotted to the lesson. He should also be well acquainted with the general literature of the Bible, and with the history of its events found in other books.

Prof. WILLIAMSON thought Sunday-school teachers knew but little of the art of teaching. They should study carefully the principles of the art, as was done by teachers of secular education.

Dr. DAWSON heartily concurred with Mr Gregg's views upon the unfavorable plan of holding the meetings in basements, and that in the middle of the day. The teacher should be of a kindly disposition and familiar and friendly with his scholars, avoiding, as far as possible the disposition of a taskmaster. Let him awaken the attention of children by asking them something they do not understand, and, together with them, search out the answer. Their curiosity would then be excited and the end gained.

The PRESIDENT reviewed the suggestions that had been made, and recommended them to avoid all abstractions, and the use of long, hard words beyond the comprehension of children.

The Secretary, Mr. BROWNE, read a letter from Mr. Pardie, the great Sunday-school teacher of Chicago, which was written in answer to an invitation of the Association, and in which he promised to hold a Teachers' Institute in Montreal on the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of January next, for the special benefit of Sabbath-school teachers.

The meeting then adjourned.

QUEBEC SUBURBS FREE-SCHOOL.

The annual examination of the scholars of this school took place last Friday forenoon, in the school-room, basement of the Methodist church, Lagauchetiere street. This school has been established for the purpose of giving a plain education to poor children, whose parents are unable to pay for their education. It has been in existence seven years, during which time 670 boys and girls, between the ages of six and twelve, have been, to some extent, taught the rudiments of education. During the last year, 84 boys and 95 girls have been admitted, making a total of 179. Of these 62 have learned to read, 25 to read and write, and 50 are instructed in ciphering,—only fifteen of those now present having remained during the year. The average attendance has been 68. Although this attendance has been so fluctuating, a large majority have learned to read and write. Several children, at the recommendation of the teacher, have got good situations, and give satisfaction. At the examination yesterday about 10 of these were present. Considering the time they have been studying many of them showed marked proficiency in their several studies, and especially in their knowledge of the Scriptures; thus reflecting great credit on the faithfulness and assiduity of their teacher, Miss Campbell. She asked them many questions upon the attributes and character of God, and upon other Scriptural doctrines, to which they answered in concert by correctly repeating passages of Scripture, several verses in length. Classes in reading, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, gave illustrations of their standing. In arithmetic, several had so far progressed as to be able to do examples in practice and interest.

The proceedings were varied by the singing of hymns, in which nearly all joined. The Rev. Mr. Borland was present, and addressed a few words to the children, who, at the close of the examination, were provided with a dinner, intended as a Christmas one. The school will be closed for a few weeks, for vacation; and, in conclusion, it may be observed that it is supported entirely by subscriptions, and the committee ask for increased aid to enable them to extend its usefulness.

CITY ITEMS.

— T. M. Taylor and George Moffatt, Esqs., are the Visiting Governors at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge for the present week.

— We call the attention of our readers interested in the "Alexandra Snow-shoe Club" to the advertisement regarding practices which appears in another column.

— The Secretary of the United Board of Outdoor Relief begs to acknowledge a donation of twenty-five dollars from C. A.; five barrels of flour from Messrs. Grant, Hall, & Co.; and seven dollars from Mr. L. Paton, builder.

— The Superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of ten dollars from "Anonymous;" a lot of bacon, &c., from Mr. E. Idler; and a lot of thread from Mr. W. J. Stewart, St. Paul street.

CITY COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the City Council will be held on Thursday next, to receive and consider a report from the Special Committee of Chairmen on the proposed amendments to the acts of incorporation of the city.

ST. JOSEPH STREET CHURCH.—The annual *soirée* of the congregation of St. Joseph street, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, was held on the evening of Thursday, the 19th inst. Refreshments were provided by the ladies of the congregation, and served in the basement of the church, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. These having been amply discussed, the audience then assembled in the church for the further proceedings of the evening. The Rev. Mr. Young, pastor of the congregation, presided. Interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Irvine, Rev. Mr. Gregg, of Toronto, and the Rev. Messrs. McDonald and Gales, of this city. An efficient choir enlivened the exercises by singing several pieces of sacred music. The attendance was large, and the whole passed off in a pleasant and successful manner.

On the evening of Friday, the 20th inst., there was held another meeting of an exceedingly interesting nature. This was a gathering of the children who attend the day-school and the Sabbath-school connected with said church. There were upwards of 250 children present, besides their teachers and friends. Tea was served in the basement. The children then sang several pieces under the leadership of Mr. Robinson, who gives an hour each week in the day-school to instruction in vocal music. Short addresses were given by the Rev. Messrs. McDonald and Young. But the chief feature in the evening's entertainment, in the estimation of the children, and perhaps of the older guests, were exhibitions given by Mr. Bailie with a magic-lantern. The little ones were in raptures of delight, and manifested their pleasure by incessant rounds of applause. These schools seem to be in an efficient state, and must be a great boon to parties living in that part of the city. We trust they are duly appreciated, and congratulate our friends in St. Joseph street on the success which have attended their efforts on the present occasion.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE IS EXTRACTED FROM THE STATISTICS OF CANADA FOR 1866:

GENERAL AND CITY HOSPITALS IN CANADA.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

	Montreal.	Quebec.	Kingston.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	Ottawa.	London.
Assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenditure	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number of Indoor Patients	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number of Outdoor Patients	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Government Grant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average Cost of each Patient	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average number of days each patient in Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The facts presented by the above table are well worthy the attention of the public. It would appear that, while the Montreal General Hospital actually relieves a much larger number of sick than any similar institution in Canada, the Government Grant in aid of this charity is, proportionally, much smaller. The fact that the average cost of maintaining each patient is, with a single exception, very much less than in other Hospitals, is a satisfactory proof of economy and good management in its affairs.

It should be remembered that the Montreal General Hospital depends to a large extent on public subscriptions for its support.

New Advertisements this Forenoon

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!! BRUSHES!!!

A very large Stock of BRUSHES of every description for sale cheap, comprising the following varieties:—

HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES,
SHAVING BRUSHES, TOILET SOAPS.

Also, DRESSING COMBS, and PERFUMERY of every description.

SOZODONT, PHILODONTE, TOOTH PASTE, and POWDERS.

All kinds of hair preparations, as Tibbets', Clocks', Allen's, Woods', Bogle's, Batchwer's, Lyons', &c., &c.

DRIED FLOWERS, and a number of FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

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Near the Market, 177 St. Lawrence street.

BUY YOUR FLOUR
FOR
CHRISTMAS
AT THE
FLOUR DEPOT,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

ESTABLISHED 1842.
LAND O' CAKES.
"An Farls baked wi' butter fu' crump that day."
SCOTCH BUNS, SHORT BREAD,
ICED AND ORNAMENTED CAKES
OF ALL KINDS.
FANCY BOXES,
A very fine assortment.
CORNUCOPIAS IN GREAT VARIETY.
French Cream Bon-Bons,
And a large Stock of all kinds of
CONFECTIONERY.
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MORISON'S 3s. CLOUDS.
MORISON'S 3s. 6d. CLOUDS.
MORISON'S 4s. CLOUDS.
MORISON'S 4s. 6d. CLOUDS.
MORISON'S 5s. CLOUDS.
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MORISON'S 7s. 6d. CLOUDS.

THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE IN THE CITY IS HUSTON'S,
68 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Huston's Tweed Pants at	$1.50
Huston's Strong Working Pants, at	$2.00
Huston's Black Cloth Pants, at	$2.50
Huston's All-wool Pants, at	$2.50
Huston's Tweed Vests, at	$1.00
Huston's Black Cloth Vests, at	$1.75
Huston's Pilot Pea-Jackets, at	$4.50
Huston's Beaver Pea-Jackets	$5.50
Huston's Witney Over-coats	$6.00
Huston's Pilot Over-coats	$7.00
Huston's Beaver Over-coats	$8.00
Huston's Shetland Wool Shirts	80
Huston's Shetland Wool Drawers	80
Huston's Crimea Shirts	$1.25

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS,
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68 St. Lawrence Main street.

PARKYN & BRODIE'S
PREPARED WHEATEN GRITS,
FOR
PORRIDGE AND PUDDINGS.
The best preparation of Wheat in the market. Directions for Cooking printed on each package.

WILL BE READY
ABOUT THE 21ST INSTANT,
THE
JANUARY NUMBER
OF THE
"NEW DOMINION MONTHLY,"
A MAGAZINE OF ORIGINAL AND SELECTED LITERATURE.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1868:

Father Mathew and His Work. By Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, M.P. (Concluded.) Original.
The Faithful Lamp. By John Oxenford.
The Study of Languages. By John Stuart Mill.
Under the Boughs. Second Paper. By William Wye Smith. Original.
Connor.
The Difference. From the "Round Table."
The Capture of Louisburg. By James Woodrow, St. John, N. B. Original.
Garibaldi. By J. M. W. Original.
Christmas Eve in Brazil. By Mrs. A. Campbell. Original.
Jezebel. By the Author of "Saul." Original.
How I Dreamed the Old Year Out and the New Year In. By E. O. L. O. Original.
The Holidays Forty Years Ago. Original.
YOUNG FOLKS.
Alice's New-Year's Present. By E. O. L. O. Original.
Old Cerb. By Mrs. A. Campbell. Original.
Little Ravageot. (Concluded.)
The Wreath of Mallow. From the "People's Magazine."
A New Dog Story. From "Le Petit Journal."
MUSIC.
Hurrah for Canada. By G. W. Johnson. Original.
New-Year Song. By J. R. Thomas, in "Our Young Folks."
New-Year's-Day Morning. By E. O. L. O. Original.
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EDITORIAL.
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Morison's Clouds, all scarlet,
Morison's Clouds, all purple,
Morison's Clouds, all green,
Morison's Clouds, all blue,
Morison's Clouds, all maize,
Morison's Clouds, all chinchilla,
Morison's Clouds, black and white,
Morison's Clouds, black and scarlet,
Morison's Clouds, black and purple,
Morison's Clouds, black and green,
Morison's Clouds, black and blue,
Morison's Clouds, black and maize,
Morison's Clouds, black and chinchilla.
ALL PRICES.
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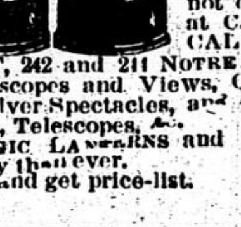

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—When you give a present, give one that will afford both pleasure and instruction; and you cannot do better than call at C. HEARN'S OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT, 242 and 211 NOTRE DAME STREET, for Stereoscopes and Views, Opera-Glasses, Gold and Silver Spectacles, and Eye-Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, &c. MAGIC LANTERNS and SLIDES in greater variety than ever. Call and get price-list.

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TEN CASES
CLOUDS,
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JUST RECEIVED.
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MORISON'S 2s. 6d. CLOUDS.

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BROKER, CUSTOM-HOUSE FORWARDING AGENT, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
OFFICE: No. 133 CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS,
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Personal and prompt attention given to entering Goods at Customs, Bonding, Warehousing, and Forwarding to all parts of the British Provinces and United States.
To prevent detention, send invoice, and have all packages marked "care of J. F. MARSTERS." Also, be particular to have a certificate, made before the nearest Collector of Customs, accompany the Goods, shewing them to be the manufacture of Canada and Excise duty paid, or free,—if of foreign manufacture, and sent *via* Portland, that the Import duty, if any, has been paid. J. F. M.

New Advertisements this Forenoon

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—Wanted immediately, two Cabinet-makers, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Apply, if by letter, to ALEX. MCGREGOR, Box 53 P.O., River Raisin, P. of O.

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE.—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A large stock of Boys' Overcoats and Suits to select from. A discount of TEN PER CENT. on all cash purchases. GEO. RICHARDSON'S, 5 Bonaventure Building, late with Arthur.

WANTED, by an active, middle-aged lady (a widow), of considerable experience, and a native of England, a Situation as Nurse or Housekeeper,—if the latter, a single gentleman or widower preferred; unexceptionable references given. Please address (prepaid) W. W., Iberville, P. Q.

MORISONS NEW CLOUDS.

WANTED, a neat and respectable Servant Girl, in a small family; must have character or city reference. Apply at 190 George street.

MACKEREL.—Kits Mess and No. 1 Bay MACKEREL, put up expressly for family use. For sale by JOHN RHYNAS, No. 11 St. Helen street.

WANTED, a Nurse for two children; must be a Protestant, and a good Seamstress; references required. Apply at WITNESS office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a large Bedroom or Sitting-room, near Victoria Square; rent must be very moderate. Address, stating terms, J. L., WITNESS office.

TO LET, from 1st February, 1868, to 1st May, 1868, a comfortable Dwelling-house, No. 7 St. Charles Barromée street, at present occupied by an officer under orders for England. Part of the Furniture, including Carpets, &c., can be had at valuation. Apply to DUFRESNE & McGARITY, 228 Notre Dame street.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The Committee of Management of the ST. ANDREW'S HOME desire to make known to the friends of the Institution that they are prepared to render relief and assistance to all who may have claims on their funds.
Judging from information now in their possession, the Committee anticipate that the demands on their funds this winter will be largely in excess of last season.
The Committee would therefore call on the Scotchmen of Montreal to send donations to the "Home" in money, cast-off clothing, provisions, vegetables, &c., &c., so that they may be enabled to extend relief to their needy and suffering countrymen. The Committee can with confidence say that, through their instrumentality, a large amount of good can be effected, as, with the assistance of the Ladies' Committee, all the Scottish poor can be reached at their homes, and relief granted according to the circumstances of each individual case. Donations in money may be sent to Walter McFarlane, President, McGill street; A. McGibbon, Treasurer, Great St. James street; Wm. Burnet, Chairman Committee, 62 St. Urbain street. In clothing, provisions, &c., &c., to the "Home," 487 Dorchester street.
E. McLENNAN,
Secy. Com. of Management.

NOTICE.—Lost or stolen, a small, short Skye Terrier dog; color, light brown. A reward will be paid for his return to 23 Brunswick street, or any information respecting his whereabouts will be received at this office.

LOST, a Lady's Gold-enamelled Watch, made by Henry Capt, Geneva, between St. Ann's market and the Bonsecours. Any one leaving it at JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS., McGill street, will be suitably rewarded.

MORISON'S NEW CLOUDS.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEWING-MACHINES FOR ALL PURPOSES.
We would respectfully inform the public that we have added several new and popular machines to the list of those heretofore made by us, and can now supply the following:—
Our Double Thread Family, in a variety of styles. Price $25 and upwards.
Singer Family, "new style," with improvements.
Singer, No. 2 Pattern, for manufacturing purposes.
Howe, three sizes, viz.: B., C., and Cylinder.
New Elliptic,—Wheeler & Wilson's style.
Wax Thread Machines on an entire new principle, which will do twice as much work in the same time as the *old style*, and do it better.
All the above Machines we build, and *warrant* them to be superior to any offered in this market. Our prices are from 20 to 30 per cent. less than imported machines of the same patterns. Liberal terms to Agents. Office and Sales-rooms: 65 Great St. James street.

ALL kinds of Sewing-machines and Boot and Shoe Machinery repaired in the best of manner, at short notice, at our Factory, No. 68 Prince street.
Machine-Sewing of every description done at our Sales-room, No. 65 Great St. James street.
C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

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MERCHANT TAILOR AND HABERDASHER,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite Ottawa Hotel.)
Has decided on giving up the credit system, and selling for cash only.
Gentlemen will find a first-class Stock, which will be made up in the best manner, and sold for cash, at 25 per cent. less than the usual credit prices.
Before buying call and judge for yourselves.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP FRUIT!
We now offer for sale, a very large and fresh Stock of RAISINS and CURRANTS, at the following low figures:—
6 lb. SEEDLESS RAISINS for 50c.
6 lb. VALENCIA do. for 50c.
10 lb. COOKING do. for 50c.
7 lb. CURRANTS, for 50c.
To be had at
FRASER BROS'.,
GROCERS,
152 Bleury street.

FRESH BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
In quantities to suit purchasers, at
PARKYN & BRODIE'S,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

GRATE COAL,—Sidney and Newcastle; large and free from dust.
LEHIGH COAL,—all sizes; best quality.
SMITH COAL,—*best quality, direct from Newcastle*.
FIRE BRICK and FIRE CLAY,—"Ramsay's."
For sale, cheap, from the wharf
J. O. MILLER, COPLAND, & CO.,
Corner Queen and Wellington streets.

FOR SALE, 65 Packages Choice DAIRY BUTTER.
ROBERT MITCHELL,
33 St. Sacrament.

MORISON'S Half-dollar Clouds.

NUBIAS OR CLOUDS.
350 Dozen just received and marked off.
JAMES MORISON & CO.

MORISON'S
CHEAP SALE
OF
BLACK & COLOUR'D SILKS.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED PAIRS
OF
DOUBLE BLANKETS.
Large, heavy, and perfect in every way for 12s. 6d. the pair, at J. A. RAFTER'S, 31 St. Lawrence Main street. Two Pairs to each customer. Sold by the Bale of 50 or 100 to the trade, and to Public Institutions to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

MORISON'S NEW CLOUDS.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK OF 1867!
LAST WEEK OF 1867!

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Importer
OF
CHOICE GROCERIES,
FRUITS, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED
IN
1856.

The Undersigned offers superior inducements to Families and others in selecting their HOLIDAY SUPPLIES. He can only enumerate a few of the leading articles he has in Stock, viz.:—

FRUITS.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
ALMERIA GRAPES,
ENGLISH COBNUTS,
FIGS,
IMPERIAL PLUMS in Jars,
Do. do. in Cartoons,
WEST-END RAISINS,
ORANGES,
PRESERVED GINGER,
DRIED do.,
CURRANTS, PEELS,
JORDAN ALMONDS,
ENGLISH WALNUTS,
CUMQUOITS,
CHOW-CHOW,
WHAMPERS,
TAMARINDS,
STRAWBERRIES.

VEGETABLES.
GREEN PEAS,
MUSHROOMS,
TRUFFLES,
TOMATOES,
GREEN CORN,
GREEN BEANS,
OLIVES, CAPERS,
PICKLES, SAUCES,
SARDINES,
ANCHOVIES,
LOBSTERS,
SALMON.

PROVISIONS.
WESTPHALIA HAMS,
CINCINNATI HAMS,
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
BEEF HAMS,
PARSONS' HAMS,
PARSONS' BACON,
OX TONGUES,
FINNAN HADDIES,
BLOATERS,
DIGBY HERRINGS
TABLE CODFISH
MACKEREL IN KITS,
SALMON IN KITS,

SYRUPS.
RASPBERRY SYRUP,
STRAWBERRY do.
LEMON do.
GINGER do.
VANILLA do.
CHERRY do.
PEACH do.

CHEESE.
QUEEN'S ARMS,
CHEDDAR,
STILTON,
AND
150 BOXES from DER. McDONALD's celebrated Dairy, Grey's Creek—the finest Cheese in the Dominion.

500 Dozen Tart Fruits.

GAME.
WILD TURKEYS,
QUAILS,
PRAIRIE HENS.

BISCUITS OF ALL KINDS.

NIC-NACS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS,
PATES TRUFFLED,
PATES PLAIN,
SOUPS, assorted,
POTTED MEATS,
ITALIAN MACCARONI,
ITALIAN VERMICELLI,
ITALIAN PASTE,

And other articles, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

BARTON & GUESTIER'S
FINE TABLE OIL,
IN
FLAGONS AND HALF FLAGONS.
20 BARRELS,
300 BAGS, 14 lb. each,
XXX PASTRY FLOUR.
SELTZER WATER, quarts and pints.
THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
OF
Mocha, Java, and Jamaica
COFFEES,
Ground by Steam-power on the premises every day.

THE ITALIAN WAREHOUSE
WILL BE
Decorated
WITH
EVERGREENS
AND
CHRISTMAS ORNAMENTS
During the Holidays.

Customers will oblige by sending their orders early. To prevent disappointment, however, three extra Sleighs have been added to the delivery staff for the balance of the year.

As usual every article sold in this Establishment is warranted to be as represented.

TERMS LIBERAL.

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse.

FAMILY BIBLES.
POCKET BIBLES,
CHURCH SERVICES.
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
The best gift of all, and suitable at all times, especially at CHRISTMAS, is a good
FAMILY BIBLE,
POCKET BIBLE,
CHURCH SERVICE,
MURRAY & CO'S. STOCK
Is complete, and prices very moderate.
STATIONERS' HALL,
CORNER NOTRE DAME AND ST. JOHN STREETS.

SANTA-CLAUS
Will find everything requisite for his
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
IN
SLEIGHS,
GAMES,
TOYS,
DOLLS, &c., &c.,
AT
F. B. WRIGHT'S,
(Successor to Mrs. Robson)
No. 386 NOTRE DAME STREET,
OPPOSITE ALEXANDER'S.

1867. 1868.
USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS.
McCLURE & CASSILS,
400 Notre Dame street,
(NEARLY OPPOSITE ALEXANDER'S),
Are prepared to show a selection of Goods in their line, eminently suitable for PRESENTATION at this season, being principally in HOSIERY and GLOVES,
L. W. UNDERCLOTHING,
HABERDASHERY
CLOUDS AND HOODS,
SONTAGS AND GARIBALDIS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SILK AND WOOL SCARFS,
FLANNEL AND WOOL SHIRTS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS AND MUFFLERS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SKIRTS,
SKIRTINGS, AND
BLANKETS.
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT THE
OLD STAND,
CANADA SHIRT STORE,
400 Notre Dame street.

PARKYN & BRODIE
COTE ST PAUL FLOUR MILLS

HAVE ON HAND, VERY SUPERIOR FLOUR,
FOR CHRISTMAS USE, IN
BARRELS,
HALF-BARRELS,
QUARTER-BARRELS,
AND
ONE-EIGHTH BARRELS.
Deliveries made to any part of the city.
Office and Saleroom: CORNER OF CRAIG AND BLEURY STREETS.

MORISON'S 50 CENT CLOUDS.

FOR X'MAS.
GENTLEMEN'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS,
WOOL DRAWERS,
WOOL HALF-HOSE,
KID MITTS,
WOOL GLOVES,
WOOL MUFFLERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS, &c.

SHIRTS &c.

FOR X'MAS.
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS,
FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
NEW SCARFS,
SILK AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW SHIRT COLLARS,
STUDS, LINKS, PINS, &c.

AT
HENDERSON'S SHIRT STORE,
CORNER NOTRE DAME AND ST. PETER STREET.

FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT, buy a Lady's Willow Sewing-Chair. S. R. PARSONS, 603 and 605 Craig street.

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS of Willow, in great variety of styles. S. R. PARSONS, Furniture Warehouse, 603 and 605 Craig street.

BRACKETS, BOOK-SHELVES, CLOCK-SHELVES, &c. S. R. PARSONS, Furniture Warehouse, 603 and 605 Craig street.

A LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE. S. R. PARSONS, 603 and 605 Craig street.

FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT, Work Stands and Baskets. S. R. PARSONS, Furniture Warehouse, 603 and 605 Craig street.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
FOULDS & HODGSON.
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.—Large Assortment from Germany, France, Great Britain, and United States. FOULDS & HODGSON, Corner St. Paul street and St. Sulpice street.

Meetings, &c.

POINT ST. CHARLES CHRISTIAN [illegible] SOCIETY. [illegible] FRIDAY [illegible]

POINT ST. CHARLES BRANCH OF THE MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. [illegible]

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY. [illegible] Americans [illegible] BROWN, President.

[illegible] SKATING RINK. [illegible] JOHN BROTHERS.

THE SOIREE of the Pointe [illegible] [illegible]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF [illegible] Rec.-Sec.

[illegible] Notices.

Auctions

[illegible]

[illegible] Sales this Day.

[illegible]

Meetings To-day.

[illegible]

Meetings To-morrow.

[illegible]

The following are the New Advertisements for this day:—

[illegible] —Parkyn & Brodie. [illegible] Latest Novelty in Photographs—Inglis. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—A large importation of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Empire Hair Gloss [illegible]

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why [illegible] Because they are a [illegible] Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers? [illegible] coughs, colds, tickling [illegible] hoarseness, &c. [illegible] singers and public speakers say they are the very [illegible] Sold by all Medicine dealers, at 25c. per box.

—[illegible] in Canada at old price, 25 cents [illegible] can accomplish [illegible] strengthening, thickening, and perpetuating the human hair, [illegible] use of Burnett's Cocoaine. Wholesale agents, Henry Simpson & Co.

News by Telegraph.

BY CABLE.

Fenians—The Government.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Government is still taking precautionary measures to guard against the expected movements of the Fenians. The troops which were yesterday despatched for Portsmouth were to-day sent to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Arrival of Ship "Paragon."

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Information has been received here that the ship "Paragon," from Quebec, and reported lost, has put into Milford in distress. The "Paragon" had experienced a heavy gale and suffered considerable damage; she also lost her deck load.

It is reported that about half a million were brought by the "Africa" to Boston yesterday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21st.—The steamer "Caledonia," from Glasgow, has arrived.

12 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 10 a.m.—Gold, 133¼; Exchange, 10.

—Greenbacks bought at 25¼ discount, and sold at 25 to 25¼ dis. Silver bought at 4¼ to 4½ dis., and sold at 4¼ discount. 5-20's sold at 105¼ to 109, and 7-30's sold at 105¼.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker and Broker,
16 Great St. James Street.

—Upper Canada Bank bills are worth 60c. to 65c. on the $ here; Commercial Bank bills are bought by brokers at 95c. to 98c.

BY CABLE.

Fenians and the Government.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The London *Observer* says:—The British Government, in all the extraordinary precautions which it is now taking against the Fenians, is acting with a full knowledge of their secret plans. The alarm caused by the Fenians in the city is subsiding.

Treaty with Japan.

Advices from Japan announce that, in accordance with the treaty concluded with the Commissioners of the foreign powers, the ports of Yeddo and Osaka will be thrown open to foreigners for settlement and commerce on the 29th of January next.

Austria—New Constitution.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The new Constitution of Austria, which recently passed the Reichsrath, has been officially promulgated throughout the Empire by Imperial decree.

French Army Reorganization Bill.

PARIS, 22nd.—The bill for the reorganization of the army, which has been under discussion for the past week in the Senate, was introduced in the Corps Legislatif by M. Gressier, and was debated during the sitting of yesterday. M. Gressier, on reporting the bill, made a speech, explaining the features and defending the character of the measure. He denied that it was a preparation for early war, because in reality it would operate to reduce the present effective force of the army. He insisted that the measure was intended only as a wise provision for the necessities of the future. M. Rouher, the Minister of State, also spoke in support of the bill. He strongly protested against the opinion which had been expressed that the introduction of the bill looked to war with a foreign power; and declared that the bill was not proposed by the government as a temporary expedient to meet an immediate contingency, but as a permanent measure to improve the organization and promote the general efficiency of the military forces of the empire. M. Jules Favre made a powerful speech in opposition to the bill. Toward the close of the sitting, a vote was taken, and the ministry was sustained by the majority.

Italian Ministry Defeated.

FLORENCE, Dec. 22.—The long and stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the policy of the Government on the Roman question, terminated yesterday. A final vote was taken, and the Ministry was defeated by a majority of two. The result was received by the opposition with loud [illegible]

U. S. TELEGRAM.

Destructive Fire.

OGDENSBURGH, 21st.—A destructive fire at Chateaugay, N. Y., last night, involved a loss of $25,000.

Matters in San Domingo and Jamaica.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Cuba specials contain news from San Domingo and Jamaica. An envoy has been sent to the U. S. Government by the Dominican authorities, probably in relation to the cession of lease of Samana.

[illegible] at Port-au-Prince, the capital [illegible] are offered to Cabral.

The planters of Jamaica were much depressed. A loan of £50,000 was to be made up by additional duties.

Plot to Rob an Express Co.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A long-conceived plan to rob the [illegible] Union Express Co. of three hundred thousand dollars was brought to light in Providence on Friday night, and the would-be robbers, J. [illegible], nominal agent of the Co. at Providence, and C. A. Dean, were arrested.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Captain-General Lersundi arrived from Spain.

Another R. R. Accident.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The express train from New York for Boston ran into a freight train this morning near Natick. The brakesman, Jas. McCurdy, was killed, and four passengers injured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—By steamer "Hermann," from Southampton, Dec. 10th, details of news 2 or 3 days later have been received.

The *Moniteur du Soir* says, in reference to the speech of M. Moustier.—The Senate recognized, with M. Moustier, that the position of the Government on the Roman question is one of moderation at once vigilant and firm. The order of the day was adopted, in testimony of the confidence in the policy of the Emperor, and approbation of the acts and language of the Minister to whom is intrusted the honor of carrying it into execution.

80,000 bu. Grain Destroyed.

TOLEDO, Dec. 22.—The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co.'s grain elevator in this city, was destroyed by fire last night, with about 80,000 bushels of grain. Loss, $[illegible]

Summary per S.S. "Hermann."

FRANCE.—The *Etendard* says, it is reported, in consequence of the amnesty promulgated at Florence, that Garibaldi has already left Caprera. The same journal says:—Our correspondent at Rome continues to believe that there is danger of a new attack against the Holy See.

La France says that there is dissension in the Ministry in consequence of the declarations made by M. Rouher.

The speeches of Moustier and M. Rouher, in the French Senate, on the Roman question, have [illegible] the susceptibilities of Italian [illegible], and accordingly, both in Senate and Deputies, General Menebrea has been asked what attitude Government would assume on the Roman question, at the same time being informed that Parliament was ready to support Government in claiming Rome for Italy. General Menebrea explained to the Senate the policy of Government, and agreed to the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:—"The Senate, considering the declaration of the Ministry and of Government, that they will manfully maintain the rights and the dignity of the nation, and hasten it to its legitimate completion, passes to the order of the day."

FLORENCE, Dec. 8.—The rumor that Garibaldi has left Caprera is wholly unfounded.

Sales of ecclesiastical property from fifteenth August to sixth December have realized the sum of thirty million eight hundred and two thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight francs; or 8,425,220 in excess of official valuation.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Dec. 7.—Intelligence published here announces that hostilities again broke out in Candia, on Nov. 22. Turkish reinforcements have been sent thither armed with breech-loaders. In consequence of representations made to the Russian Consul, Russian vessels had resumed taking away fugitive families from the Island.

It is also stated that the Viceroy of Egypt refused to pay the tribute due to the Porte, requiring that the latter should take into account the costs incurred by Egypt in sending troops to Crete.

DRESDEN, 7th, evening.—The semi-official Dresden *Journal* publishes intelligence from Vienna that, according to reports received there, the Porte has forbidden offensive operations against the insurgents. On the other hand, it is stated the insurgents resolved not to lay down their arms, and refuse to enter into negotiations with the Porte.

BIRTHS.

DUCLOS.—On the 22nd inst., at Montreal, the wife of E. A. Duclos, Chemist, of a daughter.

NIMMO.—In this city, on the 20th inst: Mrs. Chas. L. Nimmo, of a son.

REES.—On the 22nd inst., at No. 2 Burnside Terrace, University street, the wife of D. J. Rees, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

DRAKE—TAYLOR.—On the 21st inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. George Slack, M.A., Rural Dean, assisted by the Rev. Canon Loosemore, M.A., J. Morley Drake, Esq., M.D., to Mary A. Taylor, widow of the late Alex. Auld, Esq.

DIED.

MULDOON.—In this city, on the 22nd instant, after a protracted illness, Elizabeth Muldoon, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place from her brother's residence, 148 Stanley street, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24th instant, at half-past seven o'clock a.m., to St. Patrick's Church, and thence to the Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE,
Monday, Dec. 23.

Snow continued to fall throughout Saturday and yesterday, followed by rain last night and frost this morning. The morning is mild and clear. The roads are now in good order, and communications good all over the country by ice-bridges. Thermometer at 7 a.m., 20° above zero.

—Owing to the glut of dressed fowl in the American markets, there have been few transactions by American buyers in this market, and as a consequence many of the Commission-houses here have large quantities on hand. This, together with the usual supply by farmers on the markets, must tend to a large reduction this week in the price of dressed fowl.

—The pianoforte firm of John C. Fox & Co., of Kingston has failed for $66,000. A large number of mechanics are consequently thrown out of employment.

—The farmers of the Township of Godmanchester and Elgin, in the County of Huntingdon, recently held a meeting for the purpose of establishing a cheese manufactory.

—A western paper says that it is reported that the Marmora Iron works, including 22,000 acres of land and the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, have been sold to a Philadelphia company.

FINANCIAL.—The money market is without any notable feature. Stocks are in good demand at full prices, but there is less disposition to sell, which has, in bank shares especially, caused an upward tendency. Sterling Exchange is nominally without change.—*Herald.*

LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this institution was held at its office, on the 19th inst., Hon. J. L. Beaudry, President of the Bank, in the chair.

The profits of the year ending 30th Nov. last, after deducting expenses of management and providing for losses, amounted to— $101,006 21

From which deducting a dividend of 4 p. c.
1st June.......... $37,269 81
Do. 1st Dec.......... 38,430 15— 75,699 96
Leaves a balance of profit for the year of.................. 25,306 25
Adding balance at credit of Profit and Loss account on 30th Nov., 1866.................. 64,607 69
Gives a total of.................. $89,914 24
From this amount the Directors have taken, to form a Reserve Fund (equal to 8½ p.c. on subscribed capital).................. 85,000 00
Leaving at the credit of the Profit and Loss account.................. $4,914 24

The sum of $1,000 was voted to the President, in acknowledgment of his services during the year; and Messrs. J. L. Beaudry, R. Trudeau, and P. M. Galarneau were re-elected Directors of the Bank.

LUMBER TRADE OF THE ST. MAURICE, SEASON OF 1866-'67.

LOGS MANUFACTURED.

	Pine.	Spruce.
Geo. Baptist	87,636 std.	[illegible] pcs.
J. K. Ward	57,549 pcs.	
G. B. Hall	41,231 "	
Geo. A. Gouin	36,536 std.	
Ed. Quinn	30,628 pcs.	
Hunterstown Lumber Company	18,212 "	4,736 "
John Broster	13,566 std.	
Quiggin & Graves	1,590 pcs.	8,856 "
H. Atkinson	942 "	19,000 "
P. H. Grandbois	700 "	2,401 "
J. O. Methot	560 "	5,030 "
Price, Brothers, & Co.	173 "	3,983 "
	289,329 pcs	62,383 pcs

SAWED LUMBER SHIPPED FROM THE PORT OF THREE RIVERS, 1867.

Geo. Baptist	(no return)
J. K. Ward, 116 cargoes	11,500,000 feet.
" local deliveries	750,000 "
	12,250,000 feet.

STOCK OF SAWED LUMBER ON HAND.

Geo. Baptist	(estimated 9,500,000 feet.)
J. K. Ward	2,750,000 "

Geo. Baptist and J. K. Ward are the only parties who saw lumber at Three Rivers; most of the logs made by the other above-mentioned persons, are sawed at Quebec. Of the 116 cargoes shipped by J. K. Ward, eleven were by sea-going vessels, bound, principally, for South America, and the remainder went to the United States, and to Quebec. As was anticipated, there has been an overproduction of common lumber; and the stocks wintering at the mills throughout Canada generally, are larger than last year. Stocks at the lumber-yards in the United States are, however, light, while prices rule firm; and, should the manufacturers in that country, and in Canada, curtail their operations this winter to the extent of 20 or 25 per cent., a healthy trade may be looked for next summer.

In connection with the lumber-trade of the St. Maurice, may be mentioned the sale of Mr. Gouine's "limits" to an American company from Williamsport, and the sale of the St. Maurice steam-mills and limits to another company from Philadelphia. The Williamsport company do not operate this winter; but the parties who have purchased the St. Maurice steam-mills intend getting out stock to manufacture twenty million feet, so that the quantity of logs to be made this winter on the St. Maurice will fully equal the quantity made last winter.

The lumber-trade of the St. Maurice is capable of vast increase, but the policy of the Crown Lands Department tends rather to cripple than to develop it. There has not been a sale of limits for the last three years, and the Government is opposed to granting limits to applicants, except such applicants are mill-owners. This policy is producing monopolies, so much so that one individual now holds two thousand two hundred square miles of timber limits under license. The area of timber-lands under license the present year is six thousand two hundred square miles, and there are still vacant one thousand limits, or over four thousand square miles of territory. The revenue of the Crown Timber Office, at Three Rivers, amounts this year to over forty thousand dollars.

Winter has set in early, and everything promises fair for successful logging operations.—*Three Rivers, Dec. 13, 1867.*

—A meeting of gentlemen interested in the Champlain Canal was recently held at Fort Edward, N. Y., in the course of which the Hon. Mr. Barnett, of Troy, thus alluded to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the consequent loss to American trade:—"I do not forget, Mr. Chairman, that the Government has, within the last two years, taken away from us many advantages enjoyed for twelve years previously, by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. This treaty not only admitted the reciprocal exchange of the growth and products of the two countries, but it admitted manufactured lumber. Since that treaty has been abolished, in one article of lumber, the price has gone up from $30 to $60 per thousand feet, or more than double. The whole operation of the repeal of that treaty has been ruinous to the transportation interests connected with the Champlain Canal, as well as damaging to the best interests of the people. I hope, therefore, Mr. Chairman, without dwelling farther on this point, that this treaty may be restored at an early day."

BUTTER IN BOSTON.—The butter market continues to rule very firm for choice grades, which are wanted by the mass of consumers, and sold close up. The proportion of good butter arriving is very small, and the early fall crop is supposed to be nearly exhausted. The receipts of all grades are now quite light, but the supply of ordinary butter is fully equal to the demand, and prices for all inferior lots are relatively depressed. Good Vermont and New York butter is very firm and quick of sale in straight lots at 41c. to 43c.; grocery lots are in good demand at 44c. to 45c. and extra family tubs are selling at 46c. to 48c. per lb. The common grades are quiet, and selling at 36c. to 38c. for ordinary to fair lots. Canada butter is in moderate supply, with sales at a range of 30c. to 33c. as to quality.—*Boston Journal.*

SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The movers in the construction of this railway are zealously engaged in the project. The Managing Director of the Railway, Samuel W. Foster, Esq., is canvassing the country and enlisting capital in its favor. The townships of Brome and Potton have come forward nobly and subscribed to the road. If the other townships along the proposed road do as well, the road will surely go on. We wish them success.—*Waterloo Advertiser.*

PORK-PACKING IN THE U. S.—We have been favored with some valuable information with regard to the business of the packing-points of the West. The returns show that about 1,200,000 have already been packed, which, it is computed, will be increased to 2,100,000. The points not heard from packed last year 300,000, and it is believed that the market this season is about the same. The probable conclusion arrived at, through the returns, is that the grand aggregate will be about the same as last year in number, with an estimated shortage in weight thus far of 12 to 15 per cent.; although there will be no increase in number in the aggregate, Chicago will gain largely. This year that city will pack fully 800,000 against 635,000 last year, and 501,009 the year before.—*Detroit Post.*

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE.—Dec. 20.

Flour—Receipts, 200 brls.; market quiet and firm; holders asking $6.75 for No. 1 superfine, with buyers at $6.65; no sales; nothing doing in higher grades. Wheat—Receipts, 470 bu.; market quiet; no sales; spring wheat nominally $1.44; fall offering freely at $1.65; the sale of fall wheat reported yesterday at $1.70 fell through,—the sample shown being a fine one, and the wheat not being up to it; no receipts on the street-market. Oats—Nothing doing. Barley—Receipts, 450 bu.; scarce and in very good demand; a lot offered was eagerly bought at 88 cents. Pease—No receipts; nothing doing. Dressed Hogs—Selling at from $5 to $6. On 'Change to-day, although there were no transactions reported, holders were firm for every description of grain. There is no new feature in the flour market beyond what has already been noted. The stocks of desirable lots are light, and there is a continued upward tendency in prices. The wheat market was firm, and some holders have advanced their views; no sales, however, have been made at advanced prices. Spring wheat is nominally worth $1.44, and Fall $1.65. The sale of Fall Wheat at $1.70 reported yesterday, was afterwards cancelled; the wheat offered being thought by the buyer not to be equal to sample. The seller of the wheat blames for this the system adopted by the railways of indiscriminately mixing good and bad wheat in the same bin. He complains that in this case, although his wheat was a very choice sample, it was put into a bin with very inferior wheat, and becoming mixed with it, the value of his property was considerably lowered. The only feasible way of preventing such annoyances is to establish a system of grain inspection. We understand the Corn Exchange Association has already had the matter under consideration, and has recommended the Board of Trade to appoint a Grain Inspector. The grain once properly classified by qualified inspectors, there would be no difficulty in keeping each quality separate, and losses such as that we have mentioned would be impossible. In oats and pease there was nothing doing. Barley was in good demand, the market being excited and higher. The rise was caused by the very considerable advance in New York yesterday. Stocks are very light here. A car offered on 'Change to-day was eagerly bought at 88c., and would have brought a higher price had it been put up to competition. Dressed Hogs are unchanged.—*Globe.*

—J. G. Parks continues as ever to make pretty faces at his old place, No. 1 Bleury street, Montreal.

LITERARY HONOR CONFERRED ON MR. CHAUVEAU.—The Laval University has conferred on Mr. Chauveau the literary degree of Doctor. We believe that this is a very well deserved compliment to a gentleman who has been long known as one of our most agreeable writers.—*Herald.*

1 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 11 a.m.—Gold, 133¼; Exchange, 10.

Quebec—Storm, Police, &c.

(*Special to Witness.*)

QUEBEC, Dec. 23.—Heavy snow-storm set in on Saturday night, and continued until this morning. Travelling will be somewhat hindered for a few days.

The water police, who were disbanded, as usual, for the winter, have been sworn in again for duty, in anticipation of trouble from the strikers this winter.

A two-story wooden house on Fleurie street was burned down on Saturday. Loss about $3,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Flour firmer at $8.37½ to to $9 for extras. Wheat firmer and advanced 1c. to 1½c.; sales at $1.90 to $1.92 for No. 1, and $1.82½ to $1.84 for No. 2. Corn quiet at a decline of ½c. to 1c.; sales at 83½c. for No. 2, and 81½c. to 82c. for New. Oats quiet at 54½c. Rye firmer at $1.57 to $1.58½ for No. 1, and $1.57 for No. 2. Barley dull at $1.68 to $1.70 for No. 2. Mess Pork firmer and advanced 50c.; sales at $20.50 cash, and $21 seller the last half of January. Lard dull, 12c for prime steam. Green Hams, 11c.; shoulders, 6½c. to 7c. English meats inactive and nominal; sweet pickled hams quiet, at 12c. Dressed hogs firm, at $7 to $8 dividing on 200 lbs. Live hogs active, at an advance of 10c. to 15c.; sales at $6.85 to $7 for good to choice, $6.65 to $6.75 for fair to good, and $6 to $6.35 for medium to fair. Beef cattle dull and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 brls. flour, 7,000 bushels wheat, 46,000 corn, 14,000 oats, 1,600 hogs. Shipments—3,000 brls. flour, 16,000 bush. wheat, 48,000 bushels corn.

—Merry Christmas to all who get their pictures at J. G. Parks', No. 1 Bleury street, either on Christmas or any other day.

New Advertisements this Afternoon

ST. MICHAEL ORANGES.

ST. MICHAEL'S ORANGES
(SWEET),
PER S.S. "AUSTRIAN,"
JUST RECEIVED.
BAIRD & CRAWFORD,
123 *Great St. James street.*

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.—The
CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF THE
CANADIAN MESSENGER
Contains a very fine piece of Music, suitable for the season, and also an appropriate illustration.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
Or in quantities at $1 per 100.

WANTED, a thorough good housemaid. Apply daily between 10 and 1 at 92 Union Avenue.

WANTED, a smart, respectable girl as general servant for a very small family; a Protestant preferred. Apply at Witness Office.

LET NO ONE
BE WITHOUT A
SPRIG OF HOLLY
FOR THEIR
Christmas Plum-Pudding.
CALL AND GET A SPRIG.
BAIRD & CRAWFORD,
123 Great St. James street.

ALEXANDRA SNOW-SHOE CLUB.—Members of this Club will meet for Practice, at the McGill College Gate, Sherbrooke street, every Monday and Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon at 3.
J. W. MACKEDIE, Sec.-Treas.

AURORA SNOW-SHOE CLUB. A meeting of the above Club will be held THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at their Rooms, No. 26 Notre Dame street, at eight o'clock precisely.
(By order),
H. MACARTNEY, Secretary.

2:30 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, noon.—Gold, 133¼ to 133⅜; Exchange, 10¼ to 10½.

—X'mas presents can be had at J. G. Parks' photographic rooms, No. 1 Bleury street, every day except Sunday, by the way of beautifully finished photographs. Don't come too late.

—The loss to the Orange Society by the fire at Nordheimer's Hall will not be less than $3,000 or $4,000.

Corn Exchange Daily Reports.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 23.

FLOUR, per barrel of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, $8, nominal; Extra, $7.60 to $7.80; Fancy, $7.35 to $7.45; Superfine, from Canada Wheat, $7.05 to $7.15; Strong Superfine from Canada Wheat, $7.15 to $7.25; Superfine from Western Wheat, $7 to $7.10; City-brands of Superfine nominal; Super. No. 2, $6.70 to $6.80; Fine, $6.00 to $6.25; Middlings, $5.25 to $5.75; Pollards, $4.50; Bag-Flour, $3.45 to $3.55 per 100 lbs. Market quiet, but prices very firm; very few sales transpiring, and little offering; quotations nominally unchanged.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—The range is $5.90 to $6.

WHEAT, per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring may be quoted at $1.60,—Milwaukee and Chicago Spring, nominal.

PEASE, per 60 lbs.—Dull and nominal, at 82c. to 83c.

OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—Firm, and may be quoted at 40c. to 42c. in store.

CORN, per bu. of 56 lbs.—Any quotation would at present be purely nominal.

BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Very firm; may be quoted at 75c. for ordinary L. C. samples.

MALT, per bush. of 36 lbs.—Latest sale at $1.10.

BUTTER per lb.—Some sales of medium to choice dairy at 15c. to 20c,—in some instances 20c. and 21c. are paid at points in the country for strictly choice.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—Dull; First Pots, $5.45 to $5.50; Seconds, $4.85; Thirds, $4.55 to $4.65. Pearls steady; Firsts at $6.00; Seconds, none.

DRESSED HOGS, per 100 lbs.—Receipts liberal; sales at $5.75 to $6.12½, the latter rate for selected.

PORK, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, $18.50 to $18.75; Thin Mess, $17.50; Prime Mess and Prime, nominal, at $12.50 and $11.50 respectively.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange quiet; Bankers' 60-day drafts on London, 10¼ to 10½ prem.; counter or discount-rate, 11 to 11½ prem.; Best Private nominal at 9½ prem. Documentary and Produce bills, 8½ to 9 prem. (The rate for 60-day Sterling Exchange in New York city to-day, as reported by telegraph, was 10¼ to 10½ prem.) Demand-drafts on New York, about 25 dis.,—the quotation for gold in that city at noon today being 133¼ to 133⅜.

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

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—Wheat, No. 1, $1.88; No. 2, $1.79 in store; receipts, 11,000 bush. Flour, $9.25. Mess Pork, $19.75.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—No. 1 Wheat, dull, $1.89; No. 2 Wheat, dull, $1.83½ in store; receipts, 7,000 bushels; shipments, 15,000 bush. Corn, dull, 82c. in store; receipts, 46,000 bushels; shipments, 5,000 bushels. Mess Pork, dull, at $20.00.

ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE BY G. T. RAILWAY, Dec. 23.—Flour, 1,600 brls.; Ashes, 91 brls.; Butter, 797 kgs.; Dressed Hogs, 776; Leather, 112 rolls; Cheese, 89 bxs.; Whiskey and H. Wines, 105 csks.; Wheat, 3,850 bush.; Petroleum, 116 brls.; Pork, 4 brls.; Lard, 8 brls.; Tallow, 52 brls.; Tobacco, 35 hhds.; Hides, 70.

FINANCIAL.—NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—10 a.m.—Gold, 133¼; Exchange, 10. 11 a. m.—Gold, 133¼; Exchange, 10.

—Wonders! Wonders! and wonders shall never cease, as long as Parks takes such good pictures for $1.50 per doz., at 1 Bleury St. Go and get a picture on Christmas or any other time.

New Advertisements This Evening.

SEWING-MACHINES.—$8—Gentlemen—$25. If you wish to make a present of a Sewing-Machine, you can purchase one during the Holiday sat the following prices,—$8, $10, $12, $15, $20, and $25. Entire satisfaction guaranteed at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street.

IF you ask your friends where you can purchase the best Sewing-Machine in America, they will tell you at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

IF you don't want to send your Sewing-Machine every week to be repaired, buy it at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street.

IF you want a perfect Sewing-Machine, direct from the inventor, you can have it at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, and 22 John Street, Quebec.

X'MAS TREES! X'MAS TREES.
A large assortment of X'MAS TREES for sale.
FRUITS.
A choice selection of Foreign and Domestic FRUITS and CONFECTIONERY, GAME, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS always on hand, and for sale at W. J. CRAVEN'S,
26 Radegonde street, Beaver Hall Hill.

WANTED, a situation as Governess in an English family, to teach the French language; or as saleswoman in a retail store,—would prefer the latter. Best of references. Address "Saleswoman," this office.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—C. M. PUTNEY, 783 Craig street, manufactures a nice variety of Corn Candies, suitable for both old and young. His Victoria Corn is particularly desirable for the Christmas Tree, as it is a delicious confection, and is also attractive to the eye. Sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR of the Juvenile Missionary Sewing-Class of St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles, will be held this evening, Monday, Dec. 23rd.

WANTED, a young man desirous of being taught a thorough knowledge of book-keeping by a practical book-keeper, would like to hear from one having a few hours at leisure. Address, stating terms, "Clerk," WITNESS office.

WANTED, for the St. James' Club, a first-class Waiter. Apply at the Club House before 9 a.m.

WANTED, two strong lads, one to attend a yard and the other to drive a horse.
STIRRAT & CO.,
Fuel Bazaar 681 Craig St.

$20,000 TO LEND, in sums to suit Borrowers, on favorable terms by the Montreal P. B. Society.
M. H. GAULT, Sec.-Treas.

LOST, on Sunday evening, between the New Club-house, Dorchester street, and Zion Church, a Mink Cape. The finder will oblige by leaving it at WITNESS office.

HANDSOME X'MAS PRESENT FOR SALE CHEAP.—12 numbers of "Notman's Photographic Selections,"—unbound. Original cost, $30. Address "Mathew," WITNESS Office.

MAGIC LANTERNS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! Just received, a large assortment of
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES,
OPERA GLASSES, THERMOMETERS,
MICROSCOPES, BAROMETERS,
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
ALSO,
THE CELEBRATED BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
Far superior to any others, being a Mineral which retains its frigid and transparent qualities, and imparts a refreshing coolness to the eye.
MAGIC LANTERNS and SLIDES. Price list on application. BOYS' LANTERNS, and 36 PICTURES, for $2.25.
H. SANDERS', OPTICIAN,
111 Great St. James street, Montreal.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BIBLE HOUSE, CORNER OF CRAIG AND ALEXANDER STREETS.
The regular weekly devotional meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at Eight o'clock. A full attendance is requested. Strangers are cordially invited.
ALF. SANDHAM, Secretary.

MR. JOHN WOOD, Corporation Contractor of Main Sewers and Water Closets. Apply at No. 565 St. Lawrence Main street, or at the Central Station, Jacques Cartier square, at nine o'clock every morning; terms moderate.

PERSONS CANVASSING for the "DOMINION MONTHLY," should either be known to those who subscribe, or should show our authority in writing. This may be obtained, on application, by any canvasser forwarding to us a satisfactory letter of introduction from the Minister or Postmaster of his locality.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers.

GOOD CHEER FOR CHRISTMAS, AND ALL THE YEAR ROUND,
AT THE
GLASGOW HAM WAREHOUSE,
30 VICTORIA SQUARE.
Prime Spiced Beef Hams or Rounds.
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues.
Smoked Hams and Bacon (Sugar-cured).
Small Beef and Pork Sausages.
Smoked Tongues, Bologna Sausages.
Sausage Meat, Leaf Lard in 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
Each article warranted best quality.
JAMES BUCHANAN.

4 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 3 p.m.—Gold, 133¼; Exchange 10½.

N. Y. MARKETS. (*By Telegraph*)—Dec. 23. Flour firm; receipts, 5,700 brls. Wheat quiet and steady; receipts, 1,000 bu. Rye scarce and firm. Corn quiet. Barley firm. Oats a shade firmer.

Brockville Mayoralty.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

BROCKVILLE, Dec. 23.—The nomination of mayor for Brockville for the year 1868 was held to-day. E. J. Senklar jr., was proposed by A. B. Dana, seconded by C. F. Fraser, and elected by acclamation.

—All who wish to give Christmas and New-Year's presents will doubtless peruse, with peculiar interest, the splendid array of Christmas advertisements which they will find in this day's *Witness*, which has been printed on a larger sheet than usual, in order to contain them.

—The troops so suddenly removed to Portsmouth on Friday have been sent on to Osborne, in the Isle of Wight.

—The Hon. Edward Whelan, Queen's printer in Prince-Edward Island, and proprietor of the Charlottetown *Examiner*, died on the 18th inst. He was one of the delegates to Quebec, and one of the few advocates of Confederation in Prince-Edward Island.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.—The beautiful old English custom of dressing out the shops and dwellings at Christmas time with holly, mistletoe, and other evergreens, has not yet been widely followed here. If we are not mistaken, the Messrs. Baird & Crawford, grocers, Great St. James street, were the first to set the example about four years ago. This year they are not behind their former selves in this respect. Their window on Saturday evening was amongst the "sights," being brightly illuminated, and set out in a rich and artistic style. Christmas and New Year were therein represented, respectively and symbolically, by pictures; the former by that of a hale old man, and the latter by a youthful female, typical of the young and virgin year. Garlands of evergreen were in abundance, and festoons of feathered game, with drop pieces of the same, and including the superb proportions of the wild turkey, completed the picture. We are afraid to speak of the good things to which these were the mere "setting." The interior of the store was almost enwreathed in evergreen; and beneath a rustic crown therein, hung the sacred mistletoe,—a plant, by hoary tradition, and, as it is said, by modern practice, perilous to pouting lips.

With equal richness was the window of Mr. McGibbon's store decked out. Great numbers were attracted to see it during the evening, and it well deserved a visit, looking, as it did, with but a slight stretch of imagination, like the entrance of some fairy forest. Mr. Boyce, of the adjoining toy-store, was not forgetful of the evergreen, which, being planted on the edge of the side-walk, pointed to the window and store, filled with treasures for the little people. Even medicine and drugs seemed to have lost their ordinary nauseousness; being, in the window of Rogers & Co's. central drug hall, embowered in evergreen and sweet-scented pine. The toy-stores generally, and also the confectioners, are beginning to make their usual display at this season. The fur-stores, too, are especially inviting, as are also those of the jewellers and silversmiths. We need not particularize from amongst these last; but it would be almost a lack of duty not to call attention to the window of Messrs. Savage & Lyman, Notre Dame street wherein are to be seen, one of the most magnificent collections in bronze that we have ever beheld in this city.

CITY ITEMS.

—Mr. Bertram, Chief of the Fire Department, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of $25 from Messrs. Baird & Crawford, as a donation to the firemen's benevolent fund, in acknowledgment of the exertions of the firemen in saving their premises during the fire at Nordheimer's, on Sunday morning.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.—The band of the 16th Regiment is expected to play at the Rink to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—Yesterday evening, in St. George's church, an elegant sermon was preached to young men, by the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, warning them against the allurements of the times, such as the theatre, billiard-playing, saloons, &c. The church was crowded, and the preacher announced his intention to resume the subject at an early day. We understand the Rev. gentleman will be asked to allow the sermon to be printed.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—The musical *soirée*, given by Messrs. Gould & Hill, at their rooms, on Friday evening, was a very pleasant affair. The hall was decorated with evergreen, and the portraits of musical celebrities. The selections composing the programme were of the choicest amongst the pieces by the great masters, and the execution was worthy of them; the voice, piano, cabinet organ, and violin combining to give a full and harmonious effect.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about half-past 12 to-day, in the grocery store of Mr. Brown, McGill street. It originated with the fire-board, which ignited from some burning soot which fell. This is a common way of building the chimney in dwelling-houses, where, in summer, a fire is often made on the hearth; but in stores it would be well if an iron door were provided through the hole for which the soot might be removed. In this instance a couple of buckets of water sufficed to put out the fire. The hose, however, arrived before this had been done.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.—On Saturday at noon a meeting of this Association was held at its rooms in the building of the Mercantile Library Association. The chair was occupied by Peter Redpath, Esq., and the following office-bearers were elected:—President: His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan. Vice-President: Peter Redpath, Esq., (re-elected). Treasurer: T. B. Mathews. The members of Council now are: Messrs. Thomas Rimmer, George Frothingham, James Ferrier, jr., Dr. Hingston, P. R. Lafrenaye, John Hope, J. W. Hopkins, G. A. Drummond, Dr. Sterry Hunt, Andrew Wilson, W. T. Kay, and John Popham. Delegates to the Board of Arts were also elected.

POLICE COURT.—Three men, named Leon Lauzon, Jean Baptiste Laporte, and Pierre Rudon, carters, pleaded guilty to stealing a load of rope, and were sentenced each to 3 months hard labor.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The unusually large number of 61 cases were on the list this morning. Two young men named McElroy and Duff, were arrested yesterday for furiously driving, and disturbing the peace by shouting in the street. They were fined $1.50 or 10 days.

A lad named Thompson was arrested yesterday for sliding down St. Geneviève street. The policeman that arrested him said that there were about a dozen boys together indulging in the sport. They had scouts stationed at the corner, and when they saw a policeman approaching, they gave the alarm to their companions, who would run away. The policeman returned to his station, put on a civilian's dress, and returning, succeeded in arresting Thompson, who was fined $2 or 15 days.

Augustus Dufresne, tavern keeper St. Mary street, for keeping his tavern open, last night, after ten o'clock, was fined $7 or 1 month.

Four women, known to none but the police, and a few of the roughs of the city, were brought up for vagrancy and fined $10 and two months each.

Patrick Ryan was charged by Mrs. Ann Murray with assaulting her yesterday with an axe, and cutting her hand. It appeared from the testimony of several witnesses that the complainant and defendant are neighbors, and have joint occupation of a wood shed, in which each keep her wood. Mrs. Murray seeing a boy of Ryan's cutting up wood, and thinking it was her own, cuffed him on the head and pushed him out of the shed. Ryan came to the assistance of his son, and, seizing an axe, made a stroke at Mrs. Murray, who raised her hand to ward off the axe from her head, and received the blow upon her hand, making, however, but a slight wound. Ryan was fined $4 or 20 days.

STOCK REPORT.

(*By Messrs. Taylor Brothers, Brokers, for the "Daily Witness."*)

DEC. 23, 1867.

STOCKS.	Established.	Capital.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid up.	Amount of Rest.	Dividend or Interest Days.	Rate per annum of last dividend	Sellers at	Buyers at	Late Sales.
Bank of Montreal	1818	$6,000,000	$200	Whole.	$1,250,000	June 1 & Dec. 1	10 per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Bank	1857	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of B. N. A.	1836	[illegible]	£50 stg.	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	1833	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banque du Peuple	1835	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molsons' Bank	1855	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Toronto	1856	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banque Jacq. Cartier	1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gore Bank	1836	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Town. Bank	1859	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quebec Bank	1818	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banque Nationale	1860	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank of L. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Canadian Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. Bk of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mont. Telegraph Co.	1847	$500,000	$40	do.	[illegible]	July & January	10 per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richelieu Nav. Co.	1845	$1,000,000	$100	do.	[illegible]	February	7 per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Passenger R.R.	1861	$210,000	$50	do.	[illegible]	October	5 per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Gas Company	1847	$350,000	$40	do.	[illegible]	Irregular	8 per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECURITIES.	Interest Days.	Sellers at	Buyers at
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. Stg., due 1872	Irregular.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. Cy.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. stg., due 1885	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. cy., due 1885	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mont. Har. 8 p.c. cy. Bonds, due 1869	January & July.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mont. Harbor 7 p.c. Bonds, due 1870	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mont. Harbor 6½ p.c. Bonds, due 1874	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mont. Harbor 6½ p.c. Bonds, due [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quebec Har. Bonds, 8 per cent.	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto 7 per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mont'l Corporation Bonds	May & November	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mont. Water Works Bonds	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]

N. B. Accrued interest on Bonds and Debentures is payable by purchaser.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Bills	110½ @ 110½	prem
Merchants' Bills	109 @ 109½	prem
Bank on New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Gold Drafts	par @ ½	prem

TAYLOR BROS., Brokers,
Merchants' Exchange.

5:30 O'CLOCK EDITION.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 11.15 a.m.—Consols, 92 9-16; Bonds, 72¼; Erie, 49¼; Ill. Cen., flat, 88¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23, 11.15 a.m.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Dec. 23

Cotton quiet at 15¼c. for Middling Uplands.

Flour firm; receipts, 5,767 barrels; sales, 4,200 barrels; $8.40 to $9.00 for Superfine State and Western; $9.80 to $10.65 for Common to Choice Extra State; $9.40 to $12 for Common to Choice Extra Western; $9.80 to $13.00 for Common to Choice R. H. O. Rye Flour, sales at $7.50 to $9.50.

Grain—Wheat quiet and steady; receipts, 1,000 bus.; sales, 7,500 bus. No. 2 Spring, at $2.28½; 10,000 bus. White California, at $3.10; 750 bus. No. 3 Spring, at $2.22. Rye scarce and market firm; receipts, 30 bus.; sales, 800 bus. State at $1.78. Corn closed quiet; receipts, 18,442 bus.; sales, 49,000 bus., at $1.37½ to $1.39 for old Mxd. Wsn. in store; $1.42½ for old Mixed Western afloat, and $1.38 to $1.39 for New Mixed Western afloat. Barley firmer; receipts 350 bu.; sales, 3,500 bu State, at depot, at $1.85 to $1.90. Oats a shade firmer; receipts 4,200 bush.; sales, 70,000 bu., at 84c. to 85c. for Western in store.

Provisions—Pork dull and steady; $20.80 to $20.85. Lard dull at 12¼c. to 13c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—DEC. 23RD.

The following are the quotations of Adams, Kimball, & Co:—

	Opened.	4 p.m		Opened.	4 p.m
Gold	133¼	133¼	Rock	99¼	99
N. Y. C.	117¾	117¾	Tel.	35¼	35¼
Erie	74¼	72¾	Hudson	121¼	121¼
N. W.	58	58¼	Ill. C.	129¼	..
Pfd.	70¼	70¼	C. & Tol.	99	99¼
M. S.	85¼	85	Pac. M.	110	111¼
Reading	96¾	96¼	Canton	49¼	..
C. & P.	87¼	87	5-20's	8	..
Wayne	99	99¼	Sterling Ex.	10¼-½	

BIRTHS.

SMARDON.—In this city, on the 20th instant, Mrs. John Smardon, of a daughter.

—The following appeared in our afternoon editions of Saturday:—

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Parliamentary—Assent to Bills.

(*Special to Witness.*)

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—This day at 11 o'clock, a.m., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament Building. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons; and that House being present, the following bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor-General, viz.:—

An act relating to the indemnity of members and the salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament. An act respecting the office of Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. An act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiracy against Her Majesty's person and government. An act to amend the act of incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada. To authorize its amalgamation with any other bank or banks, or for its winding up. An act to amend the Grand Trunk Arrangement Act of 1862, and for other purposes. An act to amend and consolidate the several acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and to change its corporate name to that of the Canadian Navigation Company, and for other purposes. An act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Co. An act for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada. An act respecting the Customs. An act respecting the Inland Revenue. An act respecting the public works of Canada. An act respecting the collection and management of the revenue, the auditing of public accounts, the liability of public accountants. An act to protect the inhabitants of Canada against lawless agressions from subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty. An act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms and the practice of military evolutions, and to authorize justices of the peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace. An act to impose duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange. An act for granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the public service not otherwise provided for, for the period therein mentioned, for certain purposes respecting the public debt, and for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. An act respecting the constructing of "the Intercolonial Railway." An act imposing duties of customs, with the tariff of duties payable under it. An act for the regulation of the postal service.

The attendance of members was small; there being only eight of the Senate and 33 of the Commons. Most of these left by the 1.30 p.m. train.

The House was adjourned until the 12th March, 1868.

Discount on American invoices for next week, 25 per cent.

Province of Quebec, Secretary's office, 20th Dec. 1867.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Thos. McCord, Esq., Barrister, to be Law Clerk of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint Thomas Etienne Roy, Esq., to be Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec; Saml. Staunton Hatt, Esq., to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint Geo. Manly Muir, Esq., to be Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec; Charles Gorman, Esq., to be Sergeant-at-Arms of the said Legislative Assembly.

Weather very mild. Appearances of a thaw.

Ottawa—Extension of Bank Charter, &c.

(*Special to Witness.*)

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—The Bank of British North America and the Mechanics' Bank apply for the extension of their charters, and for other purposes.

Application was also made for an act to incorporate Jno. J. Bush, Wm. Fargo, D. Smith, Delos DeWolfe, and Thurlow Weed, under the name of the "Clifton Suspension Bridge Co."

The Father-Point post-office was kept open only in summer. It is now established as a regular post-office, and will be kept open throughout the year.

The Fairfax post-office, Co. Leeds, S. R., Province of Ontario, has been closed.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

—Santa Claus was arrested the other evening, at the corner of Notre Dame and St. John streets, by the beautiful display of Christmas presents exhibited by Murray & Co. for his young friends. The toy-books are magnificent, the Clan Tartan and Scotch wood goods are superb, and he thought it was no use going farther, and so recommends all his little friends just to drop in at Murray's.

—If you wish to have a merry Christmas and a happy new year, make your wife a present of one of J. D. Lawlor's $15 Sewing-Machines, 365 Notre Dame street.

—Thomas Russell & Son, London and Liverpool, chronometer makers to the Queen, manufacturers of independent dead centre seconds keyless, alarm, and repeating watches.

—What do you think? I think J. G. Parks Photograph Rooms, 1 Bleury St., is decidedly the best and cheapest place in this city to have a Photograph taken.

"FOREFATHERS' DAY."—The anniversary of that memorable day, falling this year on Sunday, it will be observed by the New England Society of Montreal on the following Monday (this evening), by a social entertainment at the St. Lawrence Hall.—See advertisement.

—A splendid assortment of ladies' fine English gold watches, manufactured by Thomas Russell & Son, London and Liverpool, at William Learmont's, 325 Notre Dame street.

—Ladies! now is the time to give some gentle hint to your husbands or friends of what you would be pleased to receive for Christmas and Holiday presents. Such as would like a nice sewing-machine, one that will last a life-time and accomplish all that can be required of any machine, and only cost $25, would do well to fold this paper in such a manner that the advertisement of C. W. Williams & Co. shall appear uppermost; lay it in a conspicuous place. Should this fail to produce the desired effect, other expedients may be tried till their attention is attracted to the object. Messrs. C. W. Williams & Co's. show-rooms are at 65 Great St. James street, and, they have an assortment of all kinds of sewing machines.

Auction Sales.

BY H. J. SHAW.

PRINCIPAL AUCTIONEER FOR THE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, LIBRARIES, &c., &c. VALUATION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LIBRARIES, &c., ATTENDED TO.

OFFICERS of the Garrison, and gentlemen whose residence in the city may be uncertain, can rent first-class PIANOS from Mr. SHAW, Auctioneer, by the month or quarter, at reasonable prices.

THIS DAY.

IMPORTANT CATALOGUE SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising the whole of the collection of choice and elegantly bound Books, Book-cases, Letters and Autographs of eminent Poets, Artists, and Literary men, and other choice articles, comprising the Library of the late James L. Mathewson, Esq., of Montreal. Among the books will be found many rare and choice works, nearly all the best Editions of the authors, and bound in magnificent Calf or Morocco Bindings. Among the Letters and Autographs may be mentioned such names as Macaulay, Tom Hood, Sir R. Peel, Lord Palmerston, Grattan, Duke of Wellington, Tom Moore, Miss Landon, &c., &c. Also, the Library of the late W. A. Townsend, Esq., comprising a choice collection of beautiful Books, in handsome bindings. The whole to be sold by Auction, at my stores, in Great St. James street, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, and continuing in the order of the Catalogue. The sale will be held in the Library Room up stairs. The Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, the 14th, and the Books will be on view the day before the sale. Sale each day at Two and SEVEN P.M.
HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY.

EXTENSIVE CHRISTMAS SALE OF FINE SILVER PLATED-WARE, Sets of Table Cutlery, Magnificent Sets of Silver-plated Dish Covers, Corner Dishes, Cruets, Fruit Dishes, Fruit Knives in mahogany cases, elegant Mahogany Plate Chests, furnished with all requisites of Cutlery and Silverware; beautiful Tea and Coffee Services, Salvers, Epergnes, Sugar and Butter Dishes, &c., &c., &c. Messrs. GRIFFITHS, of the Park Works, Sheffield, the quality of whose goods are well-known, has instructed Mr. SHAW, of Montreal, to close out the ENTIRE STOCK of their Goods during the Christmas Holidays. The collection comprises most of the finer classes of goods to be found in the Silversmith's department, and, as the stock is a large one, country dealers and residents of the city will have a fine opportunity of supplying themselves. The sale will commence on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 17th, and be continued each day and evening, at TWO and SEVEN P.M., until all are sold. The goods will be on view during the day, and those who cannot attend the Auction will be supplied at the manufacturer's cost.
HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneer.

THIS AFTERNOON.

SALE OF STEREOSCOPES, AND COLORED SLIDES with other articles, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 23rd instant, at TWO p. m. sharp.
HENRY J. SHAW Auctioneer.

BY L. DEVANY.

THIS DAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—L. DEVANY'S GREAT CHRISTMAS AUCTION SALES will commence on MONDAY EVENING next, the 23rd instant, at his Rooms, 139 Great St. James street, when he will offer several extensive consignments of valuable and *recherché* GOODS, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, comprising in part:—Gold Chronometer and Patent Lever Watches, by the best makers; Ladies' Diamond-back and Enamelled Gold Watches; Hunting Silver Patent Levers; English fine Gold Chains; London Jewellery, Superb Dressing Cases, Work-boxes, Cabinets, Desks and Jewel Cases, in Pearl, Rosewood, Coramandel and Ebony; French and Austrian Trinket Cases; Enammelled and Ivory Opera Glasses; elegant Ormula and Alabaster Clocks; Bronze Figures, Vases, Morocco bound Albums, Concertinas, Papier Mache Trays, Electro-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. &c.—Sale at SEVEN o'clock each evening.
L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.
N. B.—Goods on view during the day, when Ladies will have an opportunity of purchasing at private sale.

BY G. McGERGOR.

THIS DAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS.
On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., the Subscriber will sell, without reserve, at his Stores, No. 90 St. Francois Xavier street, a superior assortment of DRY GOODS, from Quebec, to close a Bankrupt Stock, comprising:—
Bleached and Brown Table Linen,
Curtain Damask and Buff Holland
Colored Linings and Brown Holland,
Superior Scotch and Ontario Tweeds,
French Merinoes and Empress Cloths,
Super. Black A. W. Cloths and Does,
Broche and Long Wool Shawls,
Plain and Fancy A. W. Flannels,
Black and Colored Cobourgs and Al acas
Marseilles and Colored Quilts,
All-Wool and Checked Plaids
Striped Poplins and Lustres,
Black and Colored Whitneys,
Cloakings, Coatings, and Pilots,
Gray Cottons and Cotton Ticks,
White and Colored Blankets,
Carpeting and Table Baize,
Mitts, Gloves, Fur Caps, &c.
AND,
6 cases German Toys.
Sale at TWO o'clock.
G. McGREGOR, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN J ARNTON.

CLOSING SALE OF ROBES.—On SATURDAY MORNING next, Dec. 28, the subscriber will sell at his rooms, 364 Notre Dame street, a number of Black Bear, Wolf, lined Buffalo, and other robes all handsomely trimmed and perfectly new. As this is the closing sale, a very good opportunity is offered of purchasing a very nice present for the holidays. Sale at Eleven o'clock.
JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

THE SALE of those extensive Stone Stores on Wellington street, and the large lot and premises further bounded by Colborne and Catherine streets, belonging to the Estate of H. & S. Jones; withdrawn at Auction on the 17th inst., is now offered by private contract at a very low figure.
JOHN J. ARNTON,
Agent for sale of Real Estate.

SALE OF PROPERTY NEAR THE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The three houses, Nos. 13, 15, and 17 St. Germain street, with one house in rear, belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. Thomas Williams, will be sold at my rooms on MONDAY next, 30th Dec, Perfect Title. Commuted. Terms Cash. Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

Post-Office Time-Table.

DECEMBER 4, 1867.

MAILS.	DUE	CLOSE.
Quebec by Railroad	7.45 a m	7.00 p.m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	1.30 p.m
Canada West Day Train [1]	10.45 p m	8.15 a.m
Canada West Night Train [2]	12.00 m	7.00 p.m
Laprairie	9.45 a m	2.30 p.m
St. Johns, C. E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.45 a m	8.00 a.m 2.30 p.m
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	9.45 a m	2.30 p.m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	6.45 a m 7.45 p m	6.00 a.m 1.15 p.m 7.00 p.m
Portland	8.00 p m	7.00 p.m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	11.00 a m 5.00 p m	6.00 a.m
Lachine	11.00 a m 6.00 p m	7.00 a.m 2.00 p.m
St. Remi, Hem'gford, and Plattsburg	11.00 a m	2.00 p.m
Chambly	11.00 a m	2.30 p.m 6.00 a.m
Longueuil	10.30 a m	2.00 p.m
Contrecoeur, Varennes and Verch'rs	....	2.00 p.m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c.	6.30 a m	7.00 a.m
Ste Rose, Ste Therese, St. Jerome	2.00 p m	7.00 a.m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville & Way Offices to Ottawa	10.45 p m	6.00 a.m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a.m
St. John, N.B., and P.E. Island, daily		7.00 p.m
Halifax every Friday and Saturday		7.00 p.m
Halifax, via Boston, per Cunard Mail, fortnightly (12½c.)		
Great Britain, by Canadian steamer, every Friday		
Great Britain, by Cunard steamer, every Monday		

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 9.15 A.M.
[2] do do 9.15 P.M.
[3] do do 1.40 P.M.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.

All the above Mails are daily except Sunday. Street Letter Boxes visited at 10.30 a.m., 1.15, .45, & 9 p.m. on Sunday at 9 p.m.

TO SERVANTS AND OTHERS OUT OF PLACE.—Advertisements for situations, not exceeding three lines, will be inserted two days in the "Daily Witness" for 25 cents. Advertisements of employers wanting servants, not exceeding four lines, will be inserted thrice for 50 cents.

—The December *New Dominion Monthly* is now ready. Price, ten cents.

—Music, original and selected, in the *New Dominion Monthly* for December; just out; price, 10 cents.

—William Learmont, sole agent for Montreal for Thomas Russell & Son's fine gold and silver English lever watches.

—J. G. Parks will keep his holidays in his photograph rooms, taking pictures for the accommodation of those who are occupied every day except holidays. So come to Parks', 1 Bleury, and get your picture taken.

Apothecaries, &c.

ST. JAMES' DRUG HALL, 133 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
GLYCERINE LOTION is a preparation of great efficacy, celebrated for its healing virtues, [illegible] for chapped hands and lips, roughness [illegible] soreness of the skin, &c.
GLYCERINE CREAM is thoroughly recommended and highly spoken of for its healing and [illegible] properties as a preservative to the skin, making it delicately soft and clear.
CAMPHOR BALL AND CAMPHOR ICE, [illegible] be without at this season.
CHILBLAIN LINIMENT frequently cures [illegible] in a night, by those afflicted we ask [illegible]
JOHN ROGERS & CO.,
Nearly opposite Ottawa Hotel.

MEDICAL HALL
APOTHECARIES TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
"PASTILES DE VICHY," containing the concentrated Salts of the celebrated VICHY SPRINGS, of France, famous for their [illegible] properties in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, and Indigestion. Put up in boxes, and [illegible] flavored, at 25c., 50c., and $1 each.

VICHY SALT FOR THE BATH, by which a Vichy Bath may be [illegible] at any time, at a moderate cost. [illegible] preparations have just been received by MEDICAL HALL.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.—[illegible] Fresh Cod Liver (very nearly tasteless), by the [illegible]; Withers's Cod Liver Oil and [illegible] Lime; Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown [illegible]. J. GOULDEN, Druggist, Near the market, 177 St. Lawrence street.

GOULDEN'S PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping-Cough, and unfailing relief in consumption. Prepared only by J. GOULDEN, Druggist, Near the market, 177 St. Lawrence street.

HOUSEKEEPERS. SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.—By using HARTE'S celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quantity of Hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 25c. per tin.
CAUTION.—The genuine article has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on each tin.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS.
[illegible] soluble in hot water, will dye [illegible]
VICTORIA, ROSE MAGENTA, and VIOLET, 1s. 6d. [illegible] Bottle.
[illegible] PURPLE, BLUE, CRIMSON, RED, MAGENTA, VIOLET, GREEN, CANARY, ORANGE, [illegible], MAUVE, BROWN, SCARLET, PHOSPHINE.
The wondrous beauty of these Chemical Dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the fine art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. at 1s. 6d., each with full directions for use.
May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a Coleman street, London.
N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete set of 100 new dyes on application.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!
NO MORE VERMIFUGES,
NO MORE POISONOUS OILS,
NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS,
The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.

DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES
Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.
THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.
THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE.
THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT.
THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.
CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine.
DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists,
Next the Court House Montreal.

ACID SULPHURIC.—For sale. Acid of Sulphuric, made at the Ontario Chemical Works, superior to any imported. S. J. LYMAN & CO., 44 St. John street.

JACOB'S RHEUMATIC LIQUID.
For the immediate relief and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost-Bites, Lame Back, Side, Limbs, or Stomach, Cramp, Numbness of Limbs, Swelling of Joints, Sudden Colds, Diptheria, Sore Throat.
JACOB'S RHEUMATIC LIQUID
Has been before the public for upwards of twenty years, and such are its merits that it is now justly considered as an indispensible article in every family where it is known.
It has never been forced on public attention by flaming advertisements of remarkable cures that never had any existence, but by its own peculiar value as an unfailing remedy, it has worked its way into public favor.
Having a wonderful effect when taken internally, in quickening the circulation of the blood, it is invaluable to persons predisposed to Paralysis, or subject to attacks of Heart Disease. In cases of Dyspepsia, where food distresses, it affords prompt relief, and continued for a short time, sets everything right.
The name of the medicine is blown in each bottle of the genuine, and the purposes for which it is intended, as well as the mode of using, attached.
Henry, Simpson & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. S. J. Foss, & Co., Sherbrooke, P. Q., Sole proprietors.

HUNT'S EMPIRE HAIR GLOSS.
This pleasant, agreeable, and scientific preparation is an indispensible article for the toilet. It cleanses the scalp, renders the hair of a darker appearance, is easily applied, and will not stain the finest linen. Those using the Empire Hair Gloss will find that it renders the harshest and coarsest hair, soft, glossy, fine, and beautiful, disposing it to stay in any position in which it is placed. It prevents the hair from falling out, invigorates and strengthens it, and often produces a new growth of hair where it has already disappeared, by invigorating and restoring the skin, nerves, muscles, blood vessels, and roots of the hair. Price 25 cents. S. J. Foss & Co., proprietors and sole manufacturers, Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec. Henry, Simpson & Co., Montreal; Lymans, Elliot & Co., Toronto, Wholesale Agents.

DR. COLBY'S ANTI-COSTIVE AND TONIC PILLS,
Are a safe and reliable remedy in all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. They are no Quack Medicine, puffed up by high sounding testimonials from imaginary people, but are the result of forty years experience of a first-class physician, and their extraordinary success is due to the fact that they answer exactly their name. The formula from which they are prepared, is based on sound, scientific principles, and has received the unqualified approbation of the medical profession. They do not profess to be a cure for all, but for all diseases arising from any derangements of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, they furnish an effectual remedy. We have in our possession over one hundred testimonials from physicians who have used them in their practice and highly approve of them, among which are the following:
The undersigned physicians cheerfully certify to the high professional standing of Dr. Colby, of Stanstead, one of the oldest and best physicians, and to the excellent qualities of his "ANTI-COSTIVE AND TONIC PILLS," which we have used in our practice, and highly approve.
J. H. Gibson, M. D., Dunham C. E.
C. E. Cotton, M. D., Cowansville.
Charles Brown, M. D., Cowansville.
S. S. Foster, M. D., Brome.
J. C. Butler, M. D., Waterloo.
John Erskine, M. D., Waterloo.
Norman Cleveland, M. D., Barnston.
N. Jenks, M. D., Barnston.
C. W. Cowles, M. D., Stanstead.
John Meigs, M. D., Stanstead.
Joseph Breadon, M. D., Surgeon, R. N.
Benjamin Damon, M. D., Coaticook.
Lemuel Richmond, M. D., Derby Line.
S. J. Foss, & Co., Sherbrooke, P. Q., sole proprietors. HENRY, SIMPSON, & CO., Montreal. Wholesale Agents.

COAL OIL.
Orders for COAL OIL left at J. GARDNER'S, Chemist and Druggist, 375 Notre Dame street, will be delivered the following morning.
PRICE, 1s. 3D. PER GALLON.

DRUG STORE, 182 McGILL STREET—SELLING OFF.—Dr. BOWMAN, intending to give up business on the 1st May next, will hereafter sell the Medicines, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., at reduced prices. The entire Stock is of a superior description, and comprises everything usually kept in a first-class establishment of this kind.

HEADACHES! HEADACHES!—Dr. JAMES HANLEY'S HEADACHE PILLS for the cure of sick, nervous, or periodical headaches; they will also be found invaluable in all cases of Dyspepsia. Try them,—1s 3d a box. Also, LATHAM'S CEDAR LINIMENT for the speedy cure of all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Nervous Pains. The above prepared only by R. S. LATHAM, Chemist and Druggist, Corner Bleury and Craig streets.

FINE FLAVORED SYRUPS, by the bottle or gallon, Wholesale and Retail. T. D. REED, 40 St. Antoine street.

PERFUMERY in fancy styles, as Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. [illegible] Dandriff. T. D. REED, 40 St. Antoine street.

GARDNER'S COUGH REMEDY.—Try it. In bottles, 1s 3d and 2s 6d each. 375 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Miscellany.

[For the MONTREAL WITNESS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CHECKERED LIFE.

CHAPTER III.

DOWNHILL.

I must here request the reader to banish from his mind the idea that vanity, or any equally unworthy motive, has led me into mentioning the transactions narrated in the last chapter, or those to which I am about to refer in the present. As I said before, those references are made solely for the purpose of showing by contrast the position which a person may occupy when temperate or moderately so, and that to which intemperance will bring him. As we progress, scenes of the most degrading character will be described; but, before descending into what may be called those subterranean horrors, let me once for all describe in plain language the position which I held about this time. It will be seen from what has already been said that it was no pettifogging business in which I was engaged. I had a large correspondence with different parts of the world, and have had at one time as many as thirteen vessels loading or discharging in New York harbor, whole or part of their cargoes on my account. I conducted all the correspondence, did the buying and selling, and managed the finance of this large business myself. I had a reputation for honor and integrity which I believe was deserved. I was at my business early and late; and, though constantly tippling, could not be said ever to have been put *hors de combat* by drink. But a crisis was coming both in my affairs and in my habits. After having allowed large sums to get "locked up," as it is called; and, having made heavy bad debts, I was obliged to stop payment; or, in plain language, to fail. I thought I had enough to pay every one; and, making an assignment for the benefit of my creditors, commenced business as a broker, without a penny of capital, or before I was discharged from my old debts. I had a large acquaintance, and, being well liked, my friends (among others, my former creditors) stuck to me and patronized me in my new business, in spite of my drinking habits, which were now beginning to attract attention. In less than a year, I was well up hill in business again, but far down hill in a moral sense. The mortification of having failed led me to drink deeper, and it was no uncommon thing for me to tipple all day while at business; and, after heavy libations during the evening, to go to bed in an almost insensible state. I became known as one ever willing to treat the crowd,—in fact to treat anybody who seemed willing to drink.

A rather curious, and what might have proved a serious, adventure grew out of this peculiarity. I was in the habit of patronizing a hair-dresser, a very decent man, who had his pole displayed in the business part of the town. One evening, having been late at business, I happened to pass his shop, just as he was locking up, and I requested him to cross the street and take a "drink," which is the invariable appellation bestowed upon any choice you may make of the contents of a bar in the United States. Before we left the bar, we imbibed several times; and I found myself too late to catch the boat which should take me to —— Island. There was then no hurry, so I set myself to the laudable occupation of making Mr. Irons, as Punch would call the hair-dresser, drunk. I succeeded tolerably well, but had little sobriety to boast of myself. Finally, I accompanied him to his house, where I was introduced to more than I bargained for. In the first place, I was made acquainted with the dining-room, which was well furnished, and upon the table of which was a handsomely set dinner for four people. It had the appearance of having been hot when set, perhaps three hours before, and had not been touched. In the second place, I was introduced to Mrs. Irons, who soon made her appearance and convinced me in a brief space that my poor friend had a second edition of Xantippe for a spouse. Her figure was of the bean-stalk pattern, being tall and slender. Her nose somewhat resembled a three-day-old moon, her eyes of a wicked gray, her color was of the livid persuasion, and her hair was of a most energetic red. After giving Mr. Irons a round of her artillery with considerable effect, she faced about and gave me a discharge of grape and cannister in the most approved style. Before her husband or I could say anything, she had exhausted all the opprobrious epithets imaginable, accusing me of keeping her husband from home and family every night; and, to crown all, of having had the audacity to show myself before her injured innocence, in her own house. I stammered out an apology for the intrusion, and ventured to hint that there must be some mistake, as this was the first occasion on which I had had the honor of being social with her lord and master. Mr. Irons also came to the rescue, by assuring her that I was not the young man that she took me for. She, in turn, apologized, and left the room; I fear only for the purpose of "nursing her wrath to keep it warm," until she should get poor Irons by himself. In the meantime, he fortified himself by producing a bottle of excellent sherry, which we discussed between us, and I took my leave. I remember getting on the street, and then a blank occurs. When I came to myself, I was lying on the floor of what seemed to be a large room, with a stool for a pillow. Daylight was peeping through the shutters, and, on my getting up, a figure which the uncertain light and surprise magnified into a colossus, approached me from a corner of the room. Before I had time to build many theories as to my position, the shutters were opened, and the bright sunshine reduced my colossus to a man of usual dimensions, dressed in shabby black clothes, with bleared eyes and a decidedly rubicund nose. Evidently he was a toper, but he proved to be a good-hearted and an honest man. I inquired where I was, and, before he had time to answer, asked for something to drink; for my throat felt as if I had swallowed all the Egyptian mummies from the original Pharaoh downwards. He informed me that I was in his house in Brooklyn (a suburb of New York), and that, if I would furnish the needful cash, he would endeavor to procure something to drink. This led me to feel my usual depositories, and all was safe. A bottle of rum having been produced, and almost half of it drunk between us in silence, I at last learned that he was porter in a respectable hatter's in New York; that this was his house, which was situated in a lane off —— street; and that, on coming home late the night before, he found me, lying in the lane in a motionless condition, with three or four young fellows round me "admiring" my watch. He carried me into his house and laid me on the floor, where I had remained motionless till a short time before. He had evidently found me in time to save me from being robbed, perhaps murdered, for it was not a very respectable locality. How I had come there, or how I had become insensible, I never learned; but on getting a shower-bath, after returning home, I was as well as ever. Of course I did not forget my friend who had sheltered me so opportunely. But, poor fellow, I soon found that if he had a great heart, he had, like myself, a weak head; or had got a strong one weakened by the infallible recipe for such a transaction,—that of strong drink; for I soon had a call from his wife in great distress, her husband having been dismissed from his employment after repeated warnings.

About this time, this fearful vice came near bringing my career to a tragic conclusion. Many of my readers are aware that New York city is built on an island, Manhattan by name. This island, and consequently the city, is almost surrounded by piers for shipping. Those piers are of a very simple construction, being formed by piles driven into the mud and planked over by heavy timber. Of course the tide ebbs and flows underneath. One evening, in the beginning of winter, I started off for a pier up town, where I expected a friend to land by a steamer from Europe. On the way up, I had met several friends, and had imbibed freely. The gas was lit along the streets before I got to my destination; so that going out of the light on to the pier which was not lighted, and not being very luminous myself, I walked clean over into the Hudson River. I am a poor swimmer, the tide was low, and there was no vessel in the neighborhood. Such a plunge soon sobered me, and I had need of all my senses. The tide carried me under the pier, but the piles on which it was built were wet and slippery, so that I could neither climb up nor hold on. [illegible]

Fortunately I was heard, and before long two men came in a small boat and rescued me. One of them, who was captain of a small vessel at the nearest pier, proved indeed to be a good Samaritan. He took me on board his vessel, gave some brandy, and put me to bed. When I awoke in the morning, my clothes were dried and cleaned, my silk hat had been fished out, taken to the hatter's, and blocked; my watch was wound up and set to the correct time, and the paper money which I had in my pocket was dried and fit for using. I had about £4 or £5 of money, yet would not this excellent man take a fraction of it or hear of any reward whatever. He had a little son with him, however, to whom I managed to convey a small token of my gratitude. Shortly after, he left with his vessel, and I never saw him again.

Let those who are in the habit of associating Yankees with meanness and inordinate love of money modify their opinions and remember that, in more senses than one, "he is not a gem that is one outwardly," for this was a Yankee and to the manner born, being a native of Massachusetts. In my intercourse with men of different nations, I have observed that, though certain characteristics may predominate in a race, yet the several virtues and vices are to be found in individuals irrespective of clime or nationality.

(*To be Continued.*)

DESCRIPTION OF HOLLAND.—FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Nov. 20, 1867.

I am sure that every boy and girl would take great pleasure in visiting Holland, it is such a queer, strange, funny place, and the people so odd and curious. There are such scenes as cannot be found any where else in the world. Most of the boys in New England carry knives in their pockets; and I dare say that there is not a lad among all of them who may read this letter who has not whittled out a windmill, or at least a whirligig; but there are more windmills here than they ever dreamed of,—windmills in the towns and cities, out in the country, and all along the shore of the sea,—all in motion wherever there is wind enough to turn them. Yesterday I could see nearly a hundred at a time. It was a gusty, breezy day, and the storm clouds were flying in from the German Ocean, and there was a tremendous commotion among the windmills. Each one seemed to be trying to whirl faster than the other.

Undoubtedly you have read of the exploits of that crazy knight, Don Quixote, who saw a windmill, and thought it was a giant, and went at it full tilt, and got tumbled into the dirt by the great fans, which went round and round just as if nothing had happened; but if he were alive in these days and were to visit Holland he might think with good reason that the land was full of giants.

WHAT THEY ARE FOR.

You wonder, perhaps, what the people of this country can want of so many windmills; but let me tell you that if it had not been for these mills in the past there would be very few people in Holland now. The windmills, in one sense, have made the country what it is. Looking upon your map of Holland you will see that the river Rhine, which has its source away south in the centre of Europe among the mountains of Switzerland, here reaches the sea. When it gets within about one hundred miles of the sea, it splits itself into a dozen or more channels,—all of which, after winding and running through a great marsh, pour their waters into the ocean. Holland, therefore, was once a great marsh or bog. There are very few stones in the country; there are no mountains or hills, but one dead level of marsh land.

Hundreds of years ago the people who lived near the mouth of the Rhine saw that the marsh-land was very fertile, for the silt in the river brought down every year from the mountains made the land very rich: they saw also that if they could only get rid of the water on the marshes they might lay out cabbage gardens and little farms. They commenced by building dams here and there,—one on the branch of the Rhine called the Rotter, and the place in time was known as Rotterdam; another on the Amstel, which was the origin of the name of this city—Amsterdam. So all the dams in Holland came, not because the people were in the habit of using wicked words, but because they built dams on the streams. But the water soaked through the embankments, and every rain made their gardens wet; they dug ditches, into which the water settled, and then conceived the idea of building windmills for pumping the water into the river.

They set one of the forces of nature—the wind—to work against another force—the rain; and as a gust of wind will turn several thousand of mills just as easily as it does one, they have conquered the rain,—have forced the great river Rhine to quit the marshes, and have begun to pump the ocean dry!

That is the meaning of all those giants swinging their arms from one end of the year to the other—day and night—whenever there is a breath of air.

THE COUNTRY.

To see the country as it is, imagine a great embankment along the shore of the sea, against which the waves are always dashing. Walking along the embankment you notice that the land is ten, fifteen, twenty, even thirty feet lower than the sea. You can hardly realize that these gardens, green with cabbages, turnips, cauliflowers, and other vegetables, were once the bed of the ocean; that the waves rolled miles and miles inland; that vessels once sailed where farm houses now stand; that fishermen let down their hooks and nets above those meadows. But so it has been, and the story of the rise and growth and pumping out of Holland is one of the most interesting in all history. It shows us what enterprise, intelligence, perseverance, and hard work will accomplish.

It would give you a strange sensation to sail up the river from the ocean in a steamboat, or in a ship, and find yourself so high above the houses that you can almost look down the chimneys; also to see the cattle and sheep feeding down below, and men catching fish above!

Were it not for the wind-mills, the river, the ocean, and the rain would soon flood the fields and meadows and set all the houses afloat; but, because the mills are almost always going, the boys and girls of Dutchland sleep securely at night, go to school, eat three meals a day, play in the streets, go to church on Sunday, without ever dreaming of any danger.

Once there was a terrible disaster; a dam gave way and the water came pouring in, covering the meadows, drowning cattle and sheep, sweeping away farm-houses, villages, and towns, destroying many lives and, making sad havoc. But the people filled up the breach, set the wind-mills a-going, pumped the whole country dry again, and ever since have taken good care to keep all the embankments strong and in repair. There is a saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," but here in Holland it is the price of life. Men are on the watch all the time to see that there are no weak places in the embankments. They are paid by government, and have control of all the mills. They wage constant warfare with the ocean, at a cost of nearly three million dollars every year; but, with the wind for an ally, they are enabled to keep the marshes drained, and have transformed the bogs into beautiful meadows, pastures, orchards, and gardens, and built villages and towns below the level of the sea.

SCENES ON THE CANALS.

The country is cut up by canals,—some deep enough to float the largest of ships, others small and narrow. You see hundreds of boats. Stand with me on the bank of the great canal which leads from the city of Amsterdam to the ocean and see the crafts. A boy riding a horse trots past us,—the horse towing a *Trekschuiten*, a packet boat, a canal omnibus or stage which plies between Amsterdam and the adjoining villages. A [illegible] stands at the helm, and his good wife is in the cabin dealing out bread, cheese, and beer to the passengers, who are eating, chatting, laughing, and smoking. The boat skims lightly over the water, and is far down in the bend of the canal, almost before you have had time to see what the people are up to on board.

Here comes a lazy lumbering craft, almost as broad as it is long, with a man and boy tugging at the tow-line. It is loaded with mud scooped up from the bottom of the canal. They are taking it out into the country to spread it on the land. Here is a family boat,—a boat which is at the same time a home,—the owner, with his wife and children, [illegible]. The father is tugging at the tow-line. The air is still to-day, and he is obliged to pull the boat along the stream; if it were breezy, you would see him hoist the sail and go scudding away. His wife has a long pole in her hands, and is pushing with all her might to help her husband; and their two children, a boy and girl, are steering the craft. They live on board,—eat and sleep there in a little close cabin. H[illegible] they are to-day, to-morrow they will be at Haarlem, and the day after at Leyden perhaps, and next week will be here in Amsterdam again with a cargo of potatoes, or of something else. Now a schooner, then a barge, and then a ship,—her masts tall as church steeples,—the sailors in the shrouds getting ready to shake out the sails. On the bay beyond the green meadows are hundreds of boats and barges with sails set to catch the little breath of wind which puffs in our faces. Here comes a boat filled with cabbages,—another loaded to the water's edge with turnips,—another filled with sheep. Here is a marketman with chickens and geese, which are cackling and gobbling.

The canals, to a great extent, are the streets of Holland. In the summer they are thronged with boats of every description; and a month hence, men, women, and children will be skimming up and down these streets on skates, having many merry times through the winter.—"*Carleton*" *in Boston Journal.*

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PRUNING.

In former efforts to explain the principles which should guide the operator in the practice of pruning, we have endeavored to show that the result which is to follow amputation depends more upon the time at which the pruning knife or chisel is applied than upon the number of branches removed; that if the operation be performed after the inception of the period of rest in autumn, and before the commencement of rapid growth in spring, the more buds we remove the greater vigor we shall impart to the growth of the remaining ones, because these latter luxuriate upon the whole supply of gums or sugar stored for the family of buds, including the amputated ones as well as themselves.

Whilst if the operation be performed in midsummer or later, while the system of leaves is in vigor, and the leaves themselves are actively at work in the digestion and assimilation of that plant-food which is to be converted into gum and sugar, supplies for the buds of a succeeding year, then the buds of that succeeding year will be enfeebled, because, by lessening the system of leaves, we lessen the power of assimilation, and consequently the stores of bud food laid up.

If these principles be true, which we believe, then pruning in September is not allowable in the apple and pear orchard, unless with a view to weaken the force of the wood system of buds for next year and encourage the development of the fruit bearing force; but in our experience there are some apples and quite a number of pears which, under good tillage, seem too little inclined to fruitfulness. Among pears of acknowledged merit we may mention: Tyson, Beurre Bosc, Doyenne, Boussock, Columbia, Beurre Easter, and perhaps a few others. Among apples, there are fewer varieties which persistently refuse to bear, but Rome Beauty and Northern Spy are examples of that class. Even as late as September, something may be done to check this too great tendency to wood growth. Any removal of branches with their leaves, thereby affording free ventilation, will be serviceable; but the operator should abstain from the removal of branches which would let in the rays of the hot sun to the main upright branches. During the age of puberty, the apple and pear have their branches covered with an epidermis, which is elastic and in texture very like India-rubber. In spring, this material softens and expands with the growing branches, and in stretching sometimes forms openings which are filled and made whole by exudations from the medullary matter in the green substance or parenchyma under this elastic covering. It is bad policy to let in the rays of the sun to such branches, because, when exposed too directly the epidermis may harden and become incapable of expansion under pressure of the animal growth, ending in a disease known to orchardists as "*bark-bound.*" But when a tree presents to the eye the appearance of a solid globe or cone of leaves and branches, all the branches with their leaves that can now be removed will have a tendency to encourage the development of fruit-buds. In cases where such restricted pruning seems inadequate, the operator may resort to root pruning which should be done by laying bare the horizontal stratum of top roots, digging for this purpose a circular ditch around the body of the tree, the circumference of the ditch removed from the body a distance conforming somewhat with the horizontal length of the branches. In this ditch, some ten inches wide, as the spade or shovel operated with shall be larger or smaller, the surface roots may be cut with a suitable instrument, shortening to the inner or outer margin of the ditch at the discretion of the operator.

In pear-culture it is practicable, by bending the branches to a horizontal position (it being the general habit of the pear to throw up its branches in a perpendicular position and conical shape), or even bending over the points where the branches start out in a whirl, to aid very considerably in superinducing a state of fruitfulness.

AGAINST SHOEING HORSES.

I drive and work a span of 1000 lb. horses, which have not had shoes on their feet for five years, and never on their hind feet, and I always regretted the mistake of putting shoes on their fore feet, even in one winter. I avoid all heavy hauling while ice prevails, but drive them even up and down hills, and as fast as the best shod horses. They were made lame by shoeing, but never since, and their hoofs are almost as hard as iron itself. So, I say, keep shoes off colts as long as possible. If their feet become tender, let nature have a little time to increase her power of resistance, then [illegible] on again. It is amazing to all inveterate horse-shoers to see what substantial work nature will do for the feet of our horses, if we only give permission. Against the practice of early, constant, and indiscriminate shoeing, I urge the following considerations; viz.,—the time, trouble and cost; the breaking of a hoof—by shoeing and becoming tender—if a shoe comes off unawares or at a distance from a blacksmith; the liability to distressing limpings and constant lameness from interfering corks; the habitual corking of themselves, causing lameness, and often split-hoof for life; the serious consequences that attend the kicking of sharp-shod horses; the putting of iron weights upon those extremities that God intended to be as light as possible. My young span, Lightfoot and Fleeting, that easily go three and a-half miles to the post-office and return in from forty to sixty minutes, are not likely very soon to exchange the elastic step of the light-shod Yankee for the dead tramp of the English peasant, whose double soled, iron-spiked, or planted clogs are well nigh inhuman. I have known very heavy horses, unshod when young, attain an elastic, light step that lasted all their lives, even though shod at a later period.

"But do your horses never fall upon the ice?"

I answer yes, about as often as the shod ones, and with this difference: they have thereby damaged themselves with their ever-dangerous corks, while mine are unharmed, and soon learn better than to fall if ever so icy. I speak not of heavy draft horses on macadamized streets and levees, or of roadsters in a rock-bound country, but of prairie farm-horses, and thousands of others, too, which are so very needlessly shod. I say begin right with the next colt, and keep the horse-shoeing shop off the farm.—*Letter in Farmer.*

LABOR.—Britain is a great beehive of human labor. Taking space and population into account, I wonder if there be any other country in the world possessing so large a proportion of laborers, where harder work is done [illegible] ward of labor is more liberal than in the United Kingdom. There are no means of calculating the value of production in this or any other country. But the amount of exports gives the value of the produce and manufactures of the country in excess of what is required for the wants of the nation, and I find that, in 1864, whilst the United Kingdom exported at the rate of £5 6s per head of the population, France exported at the rate of [illegible]; the United States, at the rate of [illegible]; Italy, [illegible]; and Russia, [illegible]. In proportion to area, the United Kingdom exported at the [illegible] or three cwts. of meat or cheese. But the same area at the bottom of the sea, on the best fishing grounds, yields a greater weight of food to the persevering every week of the year.—*Levi's Wages and Earnings of the Working Classes.*

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JAMES P. CLARK, 162 McGill street.
Montreal, 16th Nov., 1867. d-w

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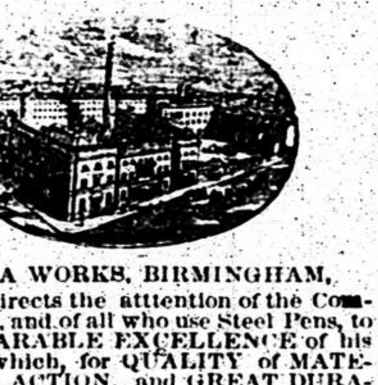

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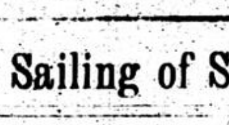
[illegible]

Sailing of Steamships, &c.



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Will be entitled at the next division of Profits to one years' additional Bonus over those of later date.
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Under Act of Parliament POLICIES of ASSURANCE can now be issued solely for the BENEFIT OF WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF ASSURED.
Entirely free from the Claims of Creditors or others.

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Insolvent Notices.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.—In the matter of ZEPHYRIN PILON, formerly of St. Levi, Merchant, now of Montreal.—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.
T. S. BROWN, Official Assignee.
Montreal, 18th Dec., 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. DUNNING, of Montreal, Grocer, 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.
T. S. BROWN, Official Assignee.
Montreal, 11th Dec., 1867.

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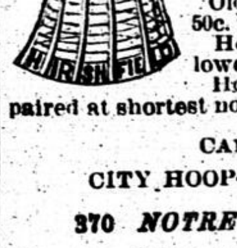

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