

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Rate, and Remarks. Includes routes to Montreal, Quebec, and other cities.

FOR SALE. Coal! Coal! In Lots to Suit Purchasers. Best double-screened Newcastle.

Lehigh, all sizes. Lakawanna, do. Seranton, do. Steam, English and Scotch. Welsh Anthracite. New Pelton Gas.

J. G. BEARD & CO. September 26 (18) 230. Newcastle Grate Coals. 200 Tons WALKER'S COALS now on board the ship LAUREL.

ARRIVAL OF Prussian and French Natural Dried Flowers, Moss and Grasses. FANCY BASKETS & FLOWER STANDS.

FOR SALE. COAL OIL. The following brands are for sale by the barrel or by the cord, viz.: CEDAR, CHEEK, WYOMING ROCK, LIVERPOOL, DUFFIELD, ST. LOUIS, AND OTHER BRANDS.

HOUSE COALS. LEHIGH, WYOMING, LIVERPOOL, DUFFIELD, ST. LOUIS, AND OTHER BRANDS. WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND COUNTRY TRADE.

FOR SALE. LEWIS S. BLACK & CO. (Late with W. & R. Muir). LOCHEM HERRINGS, in various sizes. LINING FISH. MISSOURI LIME TOBACCO. BOTTLES in mass.

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Montreal and Daily Commercial Gazette.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

NOTICES. FOR SALE. "Guinness" Extra Stout. Case, once and pints. Now landing ex "Ocean Phantom,"

FOR SALE. Box Liverpool Soap (Steel & Atkinson's) Box Castle Soap. GEO. CHILDS & CO.

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INSURANCE. Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London. CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

INSURANCE. The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INSURANCE. The European Assurance Society. CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

INSURANCE. The Scottish Provincial Assurance Co. CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the Matter of WILSON, WILLIS & CO. Montreal, Insolvency.

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NOTICES. La Banque Jacques-Carrier. NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARRIER will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 15th DECEMBER next, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M. precisely.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GERMANIA."
New York, Nov. 25.—The "Germania" from Southampton, Nov. 14th, arrived today. There had been 34 cases of yellow fever on board, one of which was fatal. Cholera is diminishing in London. There is no cholera in Paris.

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TEMPERATURE.

In the shade at St. Hubert's, Montreal, observed at 8 A.M. 55°; at 1 P.M. 60°; at 6 P.M. 55°.

Recorded by Patent Register, Montreal, Nov. 26, 1886.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(Reported specially for the Montreal Herald.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

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and 500 native troops, but Diaz intended the relief party and captured it. A second force, from Tehuacan met him. This time about the 25th instant, there came some 100 Austrians from Tehuacan, following the way through the mountains, and they reinforced the garrison and kept up the fight for several weeks, repelling nearly every day. Diaz fought his way through the city and obtained possession of Plaza, but for some days was unable to make any effect upon the forts of San Cristobal and El Estero, until the 31st ult., when he forced the enemy to surrender. The number of prisoners taken between 2,500 and 3,000, and the Convention is signed on the part of the Imperialists, among others by Baron Furlberg and General Alberto Dikman. A large supply of military stores, arms and ammunition and quantities of artillery were captured. The Austrians fought well but finally surrendered to superior numbers. This victory increases the peace of the whole south of Puebla, and gives the Liberals a large well organized and equipped force. The Austrians are now being sent to the whole south of Puebla, and gives the Liberals a large well organized and equipped force. The Austrians are now being sent to the whole south of Puebla, and gives the Liberals a large well organized and equipped force.

The London Daily News and the Globe. The London Daily News has an article upon the Intercolonial Railway and the *Globe*, which here, it must be confessed, shows what hardly upon the latter journal, in its present position of advocates of the use of the railway. The *Globe* is a paper of this Province with Halifax. We supposed that it would provide some kind of a reply from our contemporary, and that the answer would be in that bold, selfasserting, knock down manner, by which, much more than by the use of statistics, it is able to confound its opponents. We are disappointed in our part of our forecast, and perhaps it is not very wonderful that we are; for however a man may have been successful in his own all opposition by broad and vehement assertions, it is not very easy, even after a course of practice, to make assertions which flatly contradict the truth and himself at the same time, than to employ the facts of the case. The *Globe* is a paper of this Province with Halifax. We supposed that it would provide some kind of a reply from our contemporary, and that the answer would be in that bold, selfasserting, knock down manner, by which, much more than by the use of statistics, it is able to confound its opponents. We are disappointed in our part of our forecast, and perhaps it is not very wonderful that we are; for however a man may have been successful in his own all opposition by broad and vehement assertions, it is not very easy, even after a course of practice, to make assertions which flatly contradict the truth and himself at the same time, than to employ the facts of the case.

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Paris Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."
Paris, Nov. 25, 1886.
The people of Paris, and of the rest of the world, are all kinds of amusements, are equally zealous in the rendering of honour to their dead. The *Revue* of Montpelier, which took place yesterday, was the privilege of the greater portion of the population of Paris, and the 2nd Regiment, which carried off the 2nd Regiment, was a performance by the band on the 17th instant 40.

It is understood that the Government, mindful of the numerous effects of burying corpses in the streets, has decided to erect a large tract of ground for the acquisition of the 2nd Regiment. This tract, which would be reached by a railway, lying at a very low rate, would be large enough to hold the bodies of the 2nd Regiment, and the 2nd Regiment, which would be reached by a railway, lying at a very low rate, would be large enough to hold the bodies of the 2nd Regiment, and the 2nd Regiment, which would be reached by a railway, lying at a very low rate, would be large enough to hold the bodies of the 2nd Regiment.

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GENERAL

RITUALISM IN THE KINGSTON SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The next order of the day being unfinished business, the question of Ritualism was proceeded with.

Rev. Mr. Mulock said that on rising to seconded the resolution it would be advisable to read it, ran as follows:

Resolved, that this Synod desires emphatically to disclaim any sympathy with the ritualistic movement which is now so unhappily agitating the Church in the mother country.

When the question of the heresies of the Bishop of Natal, Dr. Colenso was brought before the Church in Kingston, the Synod raised its voice against them. The same thing was done in the case of the essays and reviews. All that was asked or required now was, that the same thing be done in the present instance. This Ritualistic movement if allowed to good too far at home may most seriously affect the church in Canada. The Church never sanctioned anything that had not been in use for three hundred years. When we knew that these things were being done, that this ecclesiastical millinery was being sported in defiance of the Bishops of the Church, the voice of the world should be raised in every part of the world where the book of common prayer was used. The Bishops should be sustained. The advocates of the system they were now met to condemn had a strong leaning towards Romanism; nearly all who have gone over to Rome have been from the ranks of this party; a few, of the low church had party also gone over, but they were very few. The reason why they are not now going over is that the leakage is stopped because they can now have in the Church of England all that they would obtain by going over to the Church of Rome, and this enables them to snap their fingers in the faces of the Bishops. He did not think that a single voice would have been raised against the motion. There was an extreme party at the head of the movement at home that would, if they could, carry the church over bodily to Rome. He drew a contrast between the church in England and in Ireland. In England, churchmen were very confident and very much disposed to take things as they were; while in Ireland they see the cloven foot. In England they seem to forget that out forefathers were burned at Smithfield. When we saw that the church was about to be revolutionized, it was the duty of every churchman to raise his voice in defence and aid of the bishops, particularly the Archbishop of Canterbury, and against the pernicious practices which were bringing about the revolution. When we saw so many eminent men making advances to the Pope through Cardinal Antonelli, it was high time for us to bring forth a resolution of this kind, approving of the bishops at home. He would again say that he had no idea that a single dissentient voice would have been raised against the motion in that Synod. He differed from many gentlemen on one point—we did belong to the Church in England.

The Bishop denied the assertion.

Rev. Mr. Mulock—Was it not the Queen that gave you your authority, my lord?

The Bishop—All that has since been annulled.

Rev. Mr. Mulock continuing said that the motion had been misunderstood. The Church of England was to a certain extent a ritualistic church. What we complained of was that what we had not been practising for three hundred years past should be intruded upon us now. He found fault only with the novelties. How much better would it be for those innovating churchmen to go over at once to the Church of Rome. "O! it were well for England if her Church were rid of those. Half Papist and half Protestant who are less her friends than foes. Give me the open enemy, and not the hollow friend; With God and the Bible we need not fear the end."

Rev. Mr. Windsor, Chaplain to the Forces, rose to say a few words. He had hoped that after his lordship's address had been approved of by the Synod the honourable mover would have withdrawn his motion. That, however, had not been done. It had been asserted that it was only young men who had any sympathy with the ritualistic movement. He denied it. He was old enough to remember the excitement made by the Tracts for the Times; as well as the surplice and band excitement. There is no talk of the latter topic now, and they could scarcely lay hands on a copy of the "Tracts." He counselled the lay members to pause before they gave their vote. It was not the duty of any person to add fuel to flame, and therefore his advice would be to quash the whole thing. He gave the honourable mover full credit for every word he said, and had faith in his sincerity; but he must object to that expression, "young men panting after notoriety." He referred him to the sermon of the Rector of Peterborough on Ritualism; to Archdeacon Fallen, both old men, and many others. He also objected to Mr. Patton reading in a comic vein from newspapers accounts of church ceremonials. He had witnessed the worship of the Chinese and the Mohammedans, yes, and that of the Dancing Dervishes. With none of these could he agree; and yet he could not make light of even their religious observances, worshipping as they did according to their own consciences, believing themselves to be in the right. He referred to the calm and earnest denunciations of ritualistic tendencies which had been enunciated by the Bishop of Gloucester, in which he represented the leaders as men of pure and blameless lives, men of deep earnestness, with a strong desire for church union, which was the chief characteristic of the whole movement which had originated in loving hearts. But the movement involved and carried with it many important and dangerous consequences. For his part he had not the slightest sympathy with extreme ritualism. But if we said that everything that Roman Catholics practice is necessarily Romish, we would have to give up the Trinity and the Incarnation. The business of the clergy was to educate the laity; and the laity needed education. Whether the people can be educated to ritualistic practices is a question that must be tried. The honourable mover should remember that many appeals are made to our senses. The great point he insisted on was this, that what was done should be done in charity; they had nothing to do with what individual members of the church of England did or did not in the matter of ritualism. In this diocese, however, they had nothing to fear. They should trust the Bishop. He frankly confessed that he wanted to shelve the whole thing. If the question were of men, it would come to naught; if it came from God, then let it alone. He did not think that five per cent of the members of the Synod knew what was distinctly Romish, and what was Anglican. In connection with this assertion he repeated an anecdote of a meeting of clergymen at Bath, England, who had met to give their verdict on the Tracts for the Times; as they were about affixing their signatures to a protest against the "Tracts" an old gentleman rose from a corner and asked "Had they read them?" No, not one of them? He knew how much he himself would have to learn before he could settle this question in his own mind. The first lawyers in England had given diametrically opposite opinions upon the subject. He hoped that each member before saying "aye" to the motion would ask himself "What do I know about it?" In speaking of ignorant and popular prejudices he stated that he had actually been accused, while in Tasmania, of wearing Puseyite boots! In conclusion he would first beg that those who did not thoroughly understand the question should refrain from voting; and he would add that the consideration of the question was no part of the Synod. It was the duty of the Synod to regulate the affairs of the diocese, and not to interfere with any other. He was sure that if the vote were one of sympathy it would not be unanimous, witness the applause during the delivery of the Bishop's address. If the Synod passed the resolution, it would make itself ridiculous; and he advised the Synod to mind its own business, and moved the previous question.

Mr. W. B. Simpson said that, as the intended seconder of Rev. Mr. Windsor's motion, he agreed with all that gentleman had said, and he hoped that the Synod would do the same. It was unconstitutional when they took up the Colenso affair. They had travelled out of their way. The speech of Mr. Patton had a tendency to a great extent to array the church against the people, and the people against the church. He objected as strongly as any man to the extreme Ritualism in use in England. It was grievous. But he would be sorry to say that he had no sympathy with the Ritualistic movement. If the gentleman had said that he objected to extreme Ritualism, he would have gone with him. A great deal had been said about the Ritualistic movement, and condemnation of gorgeous ceremonials. He referred to the directions given by God to the Jews as to how they should conduct their gorgeous ceremonials. Everything typical had been done away with at the coming of Christ, but it could not be proved that St. Paul did not wear the same vestments. He read from Dr. Adam Clarke, who should please low Churchmen, his opinion that church garments were given for glory and for beauty, and that it was essential for those who wished to serve God in the beauty of holiness here below to do so in garments of holiness and purity, as emblematical of what has to come. Dr. Adam Clarke also condemned black vestments, and he considered this good authority for the low church party. While he condemned the course pursued by the extreme Ritualists of England, he would lament to say that he had no sympathy with the ritualistic movement. There was certain general ignorance in church matters—certain clergyman have had choral services; certain boys have chanted psalms; these had been established rules of the church a thousand years or more.

Rev. Dr. Jones stated his experience in Ireland, where popery was in fullest bloom, and where Protestants were in the proportion of one to ten. He utterly repudiated the doctrines of Popery; but he wanted what was allowed by law to the church of England; at the same time he also repudiated all that was illegal. He shared the opinions of the most celebrated men of the present day, exponents of the views of the church of England, but he had no sym-

pathy with extreme ritualism. The bishop of London, while disagreeing with the ritualists, has said that the hardest workers in his diocese were those very men, and he would not stifle their zeal. He desired the laity to remember that what they wished to do was to bring the atonements of Christ down to the meanest comprehension. God forbid that they should bring before the people's eye anything that would stand between them and their salvation. Until the law decided what was right and what was wrong in extreme ritualism they must rest content. The law had not yet decided.

Rev. Dr. Boswell said that the movement it is asserted has a tendency to bring back to the church some of the errors of Popery. That he said was the case; and he referred to the raising of the Sacrament above their heads by the clergy, that it might be seen by the people. He made reference to a sermon preached by a celebrated divine in the days of Queen Elizabeth, in which the author promised the Roman Catholics that he would go over to them if they would adduce proof that this practice of elevating the host had been practiced for six hundred years. It was a mere popish ceremony; the challenge still remained. They were then, as they are now, unable to prove it otherwise. He approved of the choral service; it was part of the authorized service of the Church; and he quoted from the Prayer Book to show that the service could be either "said or sung," at the option of the officiating minister. He thought it inexpedient, however, to introduce it against the wishes of the people. He replied to Mr. Patton's remarks about the Brockville proceedings. The published statements were false. There was no intoning; no ornaments; had there been he would not have permitted the services to go on. Some difference had arisen in regard to the sermon. It was not such a sermon as one minister should preach from the pulpit of another without first having made him aware of its tendency. Still there was not a single syllable tending to fix on the person who wrote it a charge of false doctrine, heresy or schism. He disapproved, however, of the doctrines contained in it. There were no genuflections—no crosses or crossings. In his remarks on the dress of clergy he quoted several authorities to prove that a bishop might wear a gown, but that a priest should confine himself to his surplice. The statute of Edward VI ordering this had never been repealed. The wearing of the black gown was an innovation, and was illegal. If a clergyman of the Church of England intoned, that did not make him a papist; if he wore a dress not in accordance with the law, he could not say so much about it. They break the law of the church who wear a black gown in the pulpit.

Rev. R. V. Rogers denied that he broke the law by preaching in a black gown.

Rev. Dr. Boswell wished to be understood. The surplice was the pure badge of loyalty to the Church of England. All clergymen wear the surplice as a protest against popery.

The Bishop said that a great deal of time was being wasted, still he wished to give every opportunity of debating the matter fully. In regard to the action taken by them on Dr. Colenso, they had exceeded their powers, and both that and this discussion were in violation of the constitution. The debate must be finished, however, but he hoped that for the future they would avoid such questions in that Synod. There was a substantial unity amongst them on the subject of ritualism. They would get along better if people understood one another. If the words "unauthorised" or "illegal" were inserted, he would go for Mr. Patton's motion with his whole heart. Why dwell on occurrences and practices in England? They never will be introduced into this diocese.

Rev. Mr. Mulock said he had been singled out for rebuke, and he would like to explain. He had never worn the gown until after he came to Kingston, but he did it because preaching in the surplice had been objected to by his congregation, who were unused to it; and he had therefore obtained the full consent for that reason, and to prevent any disunion, from the Bishop of Toronto to wear his gown. If he had departed from the rubric, he had done so with the authority of the Church.

Honourable James Patton said that before he could consent to make any change in his motion the offensive motion of the previous question must be withdrawn.

The question was still under debate when the Synod adjourned, but when it met again in the afternoon the change was made, and the motion of the previous question was withdrawn. The words "extreme and unauthorised" were added before the word "Ritualism" in Mr. Patton's motion, in which shape the motion passed unanimously.

We have pleasure in drawing attention to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Munro, Stock and Exchange Broker. From his energy, enterprise and financial experience, we have no doubt that orders entrusted to him will be satisfactorily executed.

The sale of New and Second-hand Furniture this morning, at Mr. Devany's Rooms, presents an excellent opportunity to parties furnishing to obtain almost everything necessary for house-keeping, and at much lower prices than at any other season of the year. There are a large lots of Stoves to be sold. Sale at Ten o'clock.

On Thursday, the 29th inst., a full descriptive catalogue of the splendid private library of the late James Hopkirk, Esq., will be ready for distribution. Parties wanting catalogues will apply in Montreal to Mr. Shaw, 97 Great St., James Street. Parties at a distance will require to send 20 cents in postage stamps. The sale will take place in Montreal on the 10th of December and following days.

DSW
The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Waters in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Waters are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Waters. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cts per box.

POSTON, June 10, 1896.
DR HUMPHREY, — Dear Sir:—Your Specific Remedies have cured me of two different diseases, one of which was of three years standing, Excessive Scrophula. I have taken different remedies for them, but they did not seem to perform any cure, so I took five boxes of your medicine, and feel quite well, and stronger by seven degrees. I have recommended your remedies to a friend of mine and they have worked well, as he himself says. Your medicine have wrought a great change in me, and I shall be forever thankful to you.
Yours gratefully, and with respect,
r DSW 282 THOMAS H. TOOLEY.

The poor little sufferer will be immediately relieved by using Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays the pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. [32] r DSW 282

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy." [32] r DSW 281

DYSPEPSIA (Indigestion) Constipation, Debility, Consumption, and nervous, bilious, stomach, and liver complaints in every stage, are only aggravated and accelerated by drugs of every description, but perfectly curable by Du Barry's health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, as proved by thousands of cases which had been considered hopeless, such as:—cough, asthma, also diarrhoea, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, fevers, sore throats, diphtheria, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, even in pregnancy or at sea, sinking fits, bronchitis, scrofula tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c. We quote a few.—Cure No. 46,720. Mr. James Robert a timber merchant, of Freeman, Surrey, of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, livery derangement, and partial deafness.—Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Lieut. of Waterford, of many years' dyspepsia.—No. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomiting.—Maria Joly"—Cure No. 54,816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, "of indigestion and torpidity of the liver, which had resisted all medical treatment."—In tin 2 1s. 1jd.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 14lb., 22s.; 24lb., 40s. BARRY DU BARRY and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London; and all Grocers and Chemists. Sold by Lamplough & Campbell, Montreal. r DSW 282

Statement of Flour Inspected for the week ending November 24, 1896:—

	Barrels.
Superior Extra.....	411
Extra Superfine.....	188
Fancy Superfine.....	188
Superfine.....	8,840
Superfine No. 2.....	124
Flour.....	170
Middlings.....	2
Pollards.....	2
Refused.....	2
Total.....	10,018

JOHN YOUNG, Inspector.

IMPORTS.
Por Grand Trunk East.—Lyman, C&Co 1 tre 1 brl; J Davis 1 brl; W Darling 4 cks; A McGibbon 1 bx; G Childs&Co 16 brls 371 bxs; Lyman, C&Co 10 brls; N Davis 2 cs; R McKenzie 1 csk; A Brown 2 cs; J Doorn 1 do; W J Spicer 3 do; J L Cassidy 8 brls 1 csk; Canada R Co 1 cse; P Taroon 10 bxs; J McArthur 25 brls J & W Hilton 50 machinery plates 10 pks do 1 bxs; J S Walken 5 bdlns.

TRADING

The wee clouding of which, however, come.

Business, usual at this time, the leading of complete List by the Dry Goods themselves, troubles. A so that arr which calc future oper necessity.

Inactivity of the Dry Goods Woollens and manufacturers are it is evident are unreasonable immediate believed, will take sent deprea Several m Woollen G no probab of all the days is adv little respect hour system 25 per cent been discu New York largest mill have been, in the end the eight h Congress is be put thro relieve the Congress we the cause of and again a legislation af fact is the p largely incre and the agita bility of a manufacturer consequence low and unsa goods are selli question, ever gress or the a tem. Manufa turn out good not continue to gin against the thing to relieve of the present to turn their a of trade, for th in which there the present tim ness men is som tariff and financ agitated at every changes made, the time unsettled.

At the Corn made to a mo Saturday's rate ing higher at t City brand bro for Canada Sup About 1,000 b \$3.90. Rye Flo

Flour, p.r brl. purely nominal, \$7.75; Fancy, from Canada W Superfine from C Superfine from V to 7.15; City Bran to 7.15; Superf Fine, \$6.25; Mid lards, 3.50 to \$4; 112 lbs., according OATMEAL, per bu \$5.10. WHEAT, per bu \$1.55. PEAS, per 60 lb worth 90 to 92 c pe OATS, per bushel of 34c. BARLEY, per 48 lbs.— 62c. No business done RYE, per 56 lbs.—Nom ness done. CORN, per 56 lbs.—No 82c asked for Mixed, du ASHES, per 100 lbs.—First nal. Pearls, Firsts, \$7.52. PORK, per brl. of 200 lbs.— of Mess reported at \$22.00 BUTTER, per lb.—Market CHEESE, per lb.—U. S. F to 11; Canada Factory quality; Dairy 10c to MILWAUKEE, Nov. firm and active, \$2.07 to \$1.85 f.o.b.; receipt firm, \$9.00 to \$9.20 \$19.75 to \$20.00. CHICAGO, Nov. 24. f.o.b. No. 2 Whe 000 bus. Corn du 34,000 bush.

NEW YORK

Stocks steady. Money on call change 1094; C Alton & T 402; C do pfld 724 C & Reading 1133; H Pac Mail 1784; V at 138 and closed Cotton quiet an Flour dull; 15 at \$8.00 to \$9.7 to \$10.60 for so \$10.70 to \$11.50 to \$9.75 for Su 11.00 for Comm \$11.15 to \$12.25 common to good hoop Ohio. Rye floor dull \$7.50.

Wheat—Dull a Rye heavy; sa Barley without bush at \$1.05 fo Canada West in State; \$1.20 for Corn heavy; shipping mixed Oats dull and 63 to 64c for Ch State.

LAT

Flour closed d Wheat closed lower. Corn closed h mixed Western a Pork closed d \$21.87 cash. Lard closed fir

PORT

Schr Mary, L Bor & Co, coal, 114 AR. Bat St George, 4 Lind 40 chaldrons firewood; barge Os do; scow Point du ance 75 do; scow R 57 do; scow St Fre 90 do; scow Alma scow Aurora 50

Per Montreal O'Doherty 1 cse; 2 do; W Darlin A M L Gianelli Childs 25 csbs bxs; R Simms M Cuddy 12 d Frazer 11 bale C Jamieson 10 C Workman 200 Per Lachl Swales 51 br barley; J&P do. Per Br wheat; R A 100 do; Baw sicker 200 wood, L&Co R Mitchell do; J E H do; Per A Converse, M Laing butter 2 bushels Per Spart Butters 100 O&co 300 d 130 do; C&J 21 kgs butt Per Grand oats; R Mit do oats; J S Den Clarke Denholm James, O& A Stark & W Stewart of Toron & K 11 c kgs butt T Hobbs do; M F dries 27 dressed Straw wine do

MEDICAL

Rev. N. H. Downs'

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC
ELIXIR.

THE most reliable, tried,
true and infallible cough
medicine extant. It has
been the standard medi-
cine of the people for
over thirty two years.
It is the

FAMILY PHYSICIAN

of many thou-
sand house-
holds.
Keep it on
hand as it is sea-
sonable use
may save
you many a
pain & many
a dol-
lar.

CURES
COUGHS,
COLDs,
WHOOPING-
COUGH,
AND ALL
DISEASES
OF THE
THROAT,
CHEST,
AND
LUNGS.

Downs' Balsamic Elixir,

and I assure you its use has
been attended with the hap-
piest results. She is now able
to go about the house and
attend to household duties as
she has not before for years. I
can sincerely recommend it as
the best cough medicine without excep-
tion that was ever put before the public.

JONATHAN SPRAGUE.

March 21, 1859.

HENRY'S
VERMONT
LINIMENT.

WE wish to disabuse the
public of the popular, but er-
roneous idea that the LINI-
MENT is only a Lotion. It
is for internal as well as
external use, and the
hundreds of cases of
colic, cholera morbus,
diarrhoea and other
stomachic disorders
that have been cured
by its use, attest its
great value in all
such cases. It is
prepared with
great care and
is without
doubt com-
pounded of
more ex-
pensive in-
gredients
than any other
similar medi-
cine.

FOR
THE
CURE OF
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
HEADACHE,
TOOTHACHE,
COLIC,
CHOLERA-
MORBUS,
DIARRHŒA,
AND ALL
EXTERNAL
AND
INTERNAL
PAINS.

T. QUESNAIL.

"The pain was most in-
tense, but by using the
LINIMENT it was gone in a
few minutes."

W. GIBSON.

"I have frequently used it
for bowel complaints and have
never known it to fail in effecting
a cure."

W. BALDWIN.

ODOUS KALLUNTERIOS

OR
TOOTH EMBELLISHER.

This delightful prepara-
tion for the teeth contains
no acid, or other deleter-
ious ingredient. Don't
let the name frighten
you. Ask for the TOOTH
EMBEELLISHER if the
Greek title is unpro-
nounceable. You will
find the

ODOUS (O'dowse)

the most pleas-
ant wash for
the teeth you
have ever
used.

FOR
THE
TEETH
AND
GUMS.
CLEANSSES
THE
TEETH,
WHITENS
THE
TEETH,
HARDENS
THE
GUMS,
AND
GIVES A
FRAGRANCE
TO THE
BREATH.

J. A. BAZIN,
Dentist.

"I have carefully
tested and analysed
the ODOUS KALLUN-
TERIOS and find that
it contains nothing de-
leterious to the teeth. I
take pleasure in recom-
mending it to the public as
an excellent and safe prepa-
ration."

C. W. WEBB,
Dentist.

"Having examined the in-
gredients in the ODOUS KALLUN-
TERIOS, I consider it a really good
article for the preservation of the
teeth and gums."

C. BREWSTER,
Surgeon Dentist.

The above valuable preparations are for sale at
every drug and country store throughout the Provin-
ces of Upper and Lower Canada; and if any dealer
wishes to renew his supply, he has only to order
of the proprietors.

BARNES, HENRY & CO.,

513 and 515, St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.

October 20. ly DSW 251

FOR SALE

100 crates Bottles
1000 bags Curtiss & Harvey's Gunpowder
Loose and in Canisters
TUCKER DAVID,
12 WILLIAM STREET,
June 20. 146

COALS--English and American
GUNPOWDER--Curtiss & Harvey's
Loose and in Canisters.
BOTTLES--Wines and Cider
TUCKER DAVID,
12 WILLIAM STREET,
September 8. 215

LEHIGH COALS
American Anthracite Coals,
NOW LANDING.
FOR SALE BY
TUCKER DAVID,
12 WILLIAM STREET,
August 23.

RAILROADS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

1868. Summer Arrangements. 1868.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE
STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.
Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa,
Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, To-
ronto, Guelph, London, Brantford,
Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago
and all points West, at..... 9.30 A.M.
Night do do do..... 9.30 P.M.
Accommodation Train for Kingston
and Intermediate Stations at..... 7.00 A.M.
Trains for Lachine at 7.00 A.M., 9.00 A.M., 12.00
Noon, 3.30 P.M. and 5.00 P.M.
The 3.00 P.M. Train runs through to Platts-
burgh.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.
Accommodation Train for Quebec,
Island Pond and Intermediate Sta-
tions..... 7.00 A.M.
Express for Boston and Intermediate
points, connecting at St. Johns with
the Vermont Central Railroad, at..... 8.30 A.M.
Express for Island Pond and Interme-
diate Stations..... 2.00 P.M.
Express by Railway throughout for
New York, Boston, and all interme-
diate points, connecting at St. Johns
with Vermont Central Railroad, at
Burlington with the Rutland and
Burlington Railroad, also at Rouse's
Point with Lake Champlain Steam-
ers for Lake George, Saratoga, New
York, &c., at..... 3.30 P.M.
Night Express for Three Rivers, Que-
bec, Riviere du Loup, and Portland,
at..... 10.10 P.M.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Bag-
gage checked through.
For further information, and time of arrival
and departure of all trains at terminal and way
stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure
Station.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

November 28,

MEDICAL.

No More Pills nor any other
Medicine.

DU BARRY'S delicious health-restoring Inva-
lids' and Infants' Food, THE REVALEN-
TA ARABICA, yields three times as much as-
similating and strengthening nourishment as
the best meat, and restores perfect digestion,
strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, re-
freshing sleep, functional regularity, and ener-
gy, to the most disordered or enfeebled, -remov-
ing speedily and effectually indigestion (dyspep-
sia), cough, asthma, consumption, habitual con-
stipation, diarrhoea, all gastric derangements,
haemorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, na-
vousness, biliousness, fevers, sore throats, dip-
theria, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the
head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impuritie,
eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability,
sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn,
headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms,
nausea and sickness even in pregnancy or as
sea, sinking fits, bronchitis, scrofula, tightness
of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and
between the shoulders. It is the most digesti-
ble of all foods, and suitable for invalids and in-
fants in all complaints.

The Food is sold in Canisters, at 1s. 14d.; 1 lb.,
2s. 8d.; 2 lb., 4s. 6d.; 12 lb., 22s.; 24 lb., 40s.

BARRY DU BARRY and Co., 77 Regent Street
London. Sold by all respectable Grocers and
Chemists, and by LAMPOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
January 15. ly DSW 11

CHEAP AND EASY WASHING!

Use HARPER TWELVETREES' Preparation of
GLYCERINE AND SOAP POWDER,
Which makes a profuse Lather, and saves con-
siderably in time and rubbing. No Washing
Crystals nor any other Washing Powder or
Soap Powder will do this.

Sold in Packets by all Storekeepers, and
Wholesale, by HARPER TWELVETREES' (Limited),
Bramley-by-Bow, London; and by
WALTER MARRIAGE,
30 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL,
Wholesale Agent for Canada.

December 16. sm ly 99

USEFUL ARTICLES.

A good CLOTHES WRINGER; a good
PORTABLE MANGLE; a good WASHING
MACHINE; Soap Stone CAKE GRIDDLES
(used without grease), APPLE PEELERS,
New and Safe COAL OIL LANTERNS, Patent
KNIFE CLEANERS, MEAT CUTTERS,
POLISHING IRONS, &c., for Sale by
G. HAGAR & CO.,
House Furnishing Hardware Store,
520 St. Paul Street.

September 22. 227

THE ORIENTAL.

This new and popular COAL STOVE, for
Halls, &c., is now ready for inspection. This
Stove combines many advantages, viz., a good
heater, a durable fire, easily managed, and a
very neat and ornamental pattern.

—ALSO—
The NORTHERN LIGHT, ALBANIAN, and
other Coal Stoves, OPEN FRANKLIN
pattern, and made heavy. The best descrip-
tion of COAL and WOOD COOKING STOVES.

GEO. HAGAR & CO.,
House Furnishing Hardware and Stoves,
520 St. Paul Street.

September 29. 233

In Warehouse and for Sale:

300 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar
4000 hf-chests Green Teas
250 bags Native Ceylon Coffee
100 bags Rio Coffee
500 bags Cleaned Rice
100 barrels Fresh Currants
200 boxes { Valencia Raisins
100 hf-boxes {
150 boxes Sultana do
10 chests Madras Indigo
1000 boxes Liverpool Soap
75 barrels Pale Seal Oil
20 hhds { Pale Sherry, ex "Adventure,"
100 qr-casks { from Cadiz.
100 qr-casks Madeira { ex "Canny Scot"
150 do Burgundy Port 4 from Marsolles
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
July 30. 190

LETT'S DIARIES.

DAWSON BROS. have just received:—
LETT'S DIARIES for 1867 in every variety
LETT'S ROUGH DIARIES and SCRIB-
BLING JOURNALS for 1867
AMERICAN and CANADIAN DIARIES for
1867
For Sale at
Nos. 55 to 59 Great St. James Street.
November 8. 247

SPORTING IN CANADA.

JUST RECEIVED, THE SPORTSMAN AND
NATURALIST IN CANADA, or Notes on the
Natural History of Game, Game Birds and Fish
of that Country, by Major W. Ross King,
F.R.G.S., F.S.A.S. Illustrated with beautiful
Coloured Plates and Wood Cuts.
For Sale by
DAWSON BROS
55 to 59 Great St. James Street.
August 10. 190

RECEIVED ex "City of Hamilton" - A com-
plete assortment of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, &c., at
S. ENGLISH'S,
392 & 394 Notre Dame Street
May 13. 128

TO ADVERTISERS.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS which are only in-
serted ONCE PER WEEK in the HERALD
are charged each insertion as a New Adver-
tise-ment.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

And Daily Commercial Gazette,
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DAILY HERALD, \$3.00, payable half-yearly
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to Let, Dissolution of Partnerships, Legal Noti-
ces, Ships, Removals, &c., &c., will be charged
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promote individual interest, can only be inserted
with the understanding that it is to be paid
for.

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a Book being kept in the Office, for parties call-
ing personally in which to enter their Orders
VERBAL ORDERS CANNOT BE RECOGNIZED.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD

And Daily Commercial Gazette,
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EDWARD GOFF PERRY and ANDREW
WILSON.

All Communications to be directed to PERRY
WILSON & CO., No. 51 Great St. James
Street, Montreal.