

The estimates for the British Civil Service and Revenue Departments for the year ending 31st March, 1881, just published, show a total of £15,432,442 as against £15,155,522 voted in the corresponding period of 1879-80. Thus there is an increase of £296,920. In class 1, which comprises the cost of maintaining Royal palaces, parks, Houses of Parliament, courts of justice, science and art buildings and public buildings of various kinds connected with the Government, a net increase of £13,594 occurs. The second class of expenditure, which includes the expense of maintaining the great departmental offices of state, discloses a net advance of £3,110. The Local Government Board needs, it is reckoned, £23,494 more in 1880-81 than it required in 1879-80. On the other hand, the sum deemed requisite for the Mint, including coinage, is £30,400 less. The estimated requirement for the administration of the law, the maintenance of prisons, police, reformatories, and industrial schools, and criminal lunatic asylums, show a net increase of £104,016. Class 4, which embraces the cost of public education, science, art, &c., is also augmented by £114,303. Again, there is a net increase of £22,370 in the next class, confined to the estimated necessities of the diplomatic and consular services, grants in aid of the colonies, &c. Another net increase of £26,049 appears in the sixth class, which comprises superannuation and retired allowances, merchant seamen's funds, pension, &c., and pauper lunatics. Finally, in class 7, which is constituted of the heads "Temporary Commissions" and "Miscellaneous Expenses," there is a net increase of £13,478. The statement of the estimates for 1880-81, compared with grants for 1879-80 in the revenue departments, and the packet and telegraph services, shows as follows:— Customs, £970,677—1879-80, £967,258; Inland Revenue, £1,846,032; Post-office Packet Service, £710,468, £766,725; Post-office Telegraph, £1,210,736, £1,115,195. In these departments there is, therefore, a net increase of £72,230.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1880.				1879.	Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period.	Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
	Week	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
*Grand Trunk.....	June 5	59,163	120,561	179,729	135,574	44,155	.....	23 wks	614,000	.....
Great Western.....	May 28	41,623	55,121	96,744	74,031	22,713	.....	22 "	261,447	.....
Northern & H. & N.W.	" 31	12,636	21,125	33,761	28,432	5,329	.....	22 "	91,728	.....
Toronto & Nipissing..	" 31	2,058	2,395	4,453	4,080	373	.....	22 "	3,601	.....
Midland.....	" 31	2,431	8,470	10,901	7,462	3,439	.....	22 "	35,739	.....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 29	1,291	1,133	2,424	2,081	343	.....	22 Jan. 1	1,141	.....
Whitby, Pt Perry & Lindsay.....	" 31	665	1,380	2,045	1,433	612	.....	"	9,114	.....
Canada Central.....	" 21	2,255	6,190	8,445	4,876	3,569	.....	21 wks	17,582	.....
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	" 22	2,093	5,087	7,180	6,470	710	.....	21 "	18,259	.....
†Q., M., O. & O.....	" 23	7,301	3,685	10,986	4,223	6,763	.....	20 "	62,030	.....
	Month				[Month]		Month			
Intercolonial.....	April.	52,278	116,844	169,122	102,137	59,985	.....	4 m'ths	152,943	.....

\*NOTE TO GRAND TRUNK.—The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; omitting them the week's increase is \$48,355, aggregate increase \$710,436 for 23 weeks.

†NOTE TO Q., M., O. & O. Ry.—Eastern Division receipts not included in returns for 1879.

## BANKS.

BANK.	Shares per value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Rest.	Price per \$100 June 2, 1880.	Price per \$100 June 2, 1879.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Per cent. per annum on present price.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$12,000,000	\$11,999,200	\$5,000,000	\$136¼	\$133¼	4	5.81
Ontario.....	40	3,000,000	2,996,756	100,000	77½	60	3	7.74
Molson's.....	50	2,000,000	1,999,095	100,000	83½	79	3	7.19
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	..	..	3½	..
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	55,000	72	3½	2½	6.94
Merchants.....	100	5,798,267	5,518,933	475,000	93¼	75½	3	6.43
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,469,600	1,382,937	200,000	..	..	3½	..
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	425,000	..	..	..	..
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	122¼	105¼	4	6.52
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	171,432	95½	102¼	4	8.38
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	..	39	41	..	..
City Passenger Railway.....	50	..	600,000	†63,000	95	78	45	5.26
New City Gas Co.....	40	2,000,000	1,880,000	..	122	115	5	8.20

\*Contingent Fund. †Reconstruction Reserve Fund. ‡Per annum.

\*Clearances of Flour and Grain from Montreal for Europe for the week ended June 1st, 1880:—

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Peas, bush.
Steamer Texas, Liverpool, (12,392 bush. oats).....	393	6,559	56,539	..
Steamer Circassian, Liverpool, (8,257 bush. oats).....	..	26,644	6,641	15,061
Steamer Waldensian, Glasgow.....	..	..	44,925	9,727
Steamer Ontario, Liverpool, (15,741 bush. oats).....	..	..	69,121	5,067
Steamer Orchis, Glasgow, (7,475 bush. oats).....	..	..	41,346	12,137
Steamer Thames, London, (9,656 bush. oats).....	..	..	25,993	8,857
Steamer Toronto, Liverpool.....	..	32,267	49,196	25,313
Steamer Effective, Glasgow.....	1,845	56,002	3,392	9,856
Steamer Dalton, Havre.....	..	46,302	..	401
Steamer Lake Erie, Glasgow, (17,453 bush. oats).....	..	..	29,891	9,996
Steamer Nestorian, Liverpool, (10,061 bush. oats).....	..	26,069	20,843	9,980
Total June 1, 1880.....	2,249	173,841	347,861	106,395
Total May 25, 1880.....	1,214	133,969	201,415	77,669
Total June 3, 1879.....	1,670	179,148	415,750	110,515

\*From New York Produce Exchange.

## THE FRENCH PROTESTANT PEOPLE IN MONTREAL.

The efforts of Protestants to evangelize the Roman Catholics in this country who are of French origin have now been carried on during a spiritual winter of nearly fifty years, and during this long time the ice of error, of prejudice and of sin has bound many a mind and soul, but now the Spirit of God is apparently, like the warmer sun of spring, influencing our fellow-countrymen towards the higher and holier Christian doctrine and life of the Gospel. The old worn-out system is being slowly given up, and many, both in sentiment and by personal adhesion to Protestantism, are manifesting their conviction of the vast superiority of the latter system as an exponent of the only infallible guide for fallible men—the Bible.

I propose to present to the readers of the SPECTATOR a few facts which I have ascertained relating to the condition spiritual, moral and material of the French Protestantism of this city. For order's sake I will speak first of our fellow-countrymen of the Evangelical faith in their different denominational attachments.

We have in the first place the Church of the Redeemer (Anglican) of which Rev. J. J. Roy is pastor. The church edifice is situated in the western part of the city on Chatham street, about midway between St. Bonaventure and St. Joseph streets. It is a very neat, though unpretending building, capable of seating about 400 persons. There is a day-school connected with it, taught by the pastor's brother. The Sunday-school and Bible-class are taught for the present in the forenoon. There is no library in connection with this Sunday-school, but the pastor allows his Sunday scholars, his church members and adherents to make use of a library in his own house. On Wednesday evening there is a religious service with preaching, and on Saturday evening a prayer-meeting, in which latter service several members of the church take part, by presenting oral petitions to God. There is also a temperance society meeting once or twice a year, the members of which are total abstainers. We were much pleased with a Sunday evening service which we attended in this church. The pastor to begin with gave out a hymn chosen from a selection, entitled "Cantiques pour Reunions de Priere dont Plusieurs Traduits du Recueil de I. D. Sankey." (Hymns for Prayer-meeting, several of which are translated from the collection of I. D. Sankey.) The ordinary Anglican evening service was then read, followed by a very practical sermon and finished by an oral prayer of two or three minutes in duration. The Anglican Prayer-book, translated into French, was to be seen in several pews, with its evangelical articles of religion and its unevangelical expressions of "prêtre" (priest), its "cet enfant est nouveau-né, régénéré," &c., (this child is born again, is regenerate), in the baptismal service and other unfortunate expressions, all of which must be serious stumbling-blocks to Roman Catholics evangelized, for instance, by the thoroughly Scriptural Scripture-readers of the Bible and French-Canadian Missionary Societies, and who might prefer the useful Episcopal Church government and liturgy, the practical preaching of its ministers and the intense and joyous church life of its members. The congregation is regularly organized, with two church-wardens and other officials. The mission is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society's Committee, of which Committee and Sub-Committee Bishop Bond is President and Rev. Canon Evans is Secretary and Superintendent. We need not refer to the life and labours of the Right Reverend President of the Committee, as your columns have already contained biographical sketches and references to this gentleman, whose "praise is in all the churches." Of the past history of Canon Evans we have not been able to obtain any facts. We notice in connection with this Committee that no French Protestant's name is to be found upon it. Is this not a serious omission? Is it not possible, for instance, to find one or two of the French Episcopal clergy with sufficient wisdom and knowledge to enable them to be useful thereon and with the necessary humility to prevent them from being spoiled by the dignity thus conferred upon them.

Turning now to Russell Hall (Presbyterian), of which Rev. Charles A. Doudiet is Pastor, we find from a report published in the *Presbyterian Record* of August last that there were then 124 families, more or less, connected with this Society. This church is a regularly organized congregation of the Presbyterian body, being represented in Presbytery in the usual way. It has eight elders and four managers or members of a temporal committee. The day-school, at present containing twenty-two pupils, was formerly much larger. There is a Thursday evening prayer meeting, with a small attendance.

The next church which we will consider is L'Eglise du Sauveur (the Church of the Saviour), also Presbyterian. This congregation is now served by Rev. A. B. Cruchet, who has quite recently been appointed to its pastorate. Mr. Cruchet was born in the village of Ramsay, in the county of Joliette, where his father was then a farmer. He studied first at the Evangelical School of Pointe-aux-Trembles and later at the Montreal Presbyterian College, from which latter he graduated a year or two ago. He was soon after appointed Minister of the English and French-speaking Presbyterian congregations of New Glasgow, from which place at the end of last year he removed to Montreal. There are about forty-five families now in connection with this