Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVIII. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1866. NUMBER 78.

POST OFFICE.

MONTREAL, March 26, 1866.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Steamboat	.....	.....
Quebec by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	1.30 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, &c, by	7.00 a m	4.30 p m
Canada West Day Train	[1] 10.45 p m	7.00 a m
Canada West Night Train	[2] 11.40 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.45 a m	2.15 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.45 a m	7.45 a m 2.15 p m
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	9.45 a m	2.15 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Richmond and Island Pond	[3] 7.00 a m 1.45 p m	6.00 a m 1.15 p m
Portland	[4] 1.45 p m	7.00 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.45 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.45 a m 2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m 8.30 a m
Chambly	11.00 a m	2.15 p m
Longueuil	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
Contrecœur, Varennes and Vercheres	.....	2.00 p m
St. Lazrent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c.	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & Ste. Jerome	3.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa	10.45 p m	6.45 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, P.E. Island, via Portland, every Saturday	.....	7.00 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	.....	7.00 p m
Sault Ste. Marie, &c., via Toronto, every Tuesday	.....	

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.40 A.M.
[2] do do 7.40 P.M.
[3] do do 10.45 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 P.M.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.
All the above Mails are daily, except Sunday.

FOR SALE.

M'MILLAN & CARSON,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS,
&c., &c., &c.
148 and 150 McGILL STREET,

Beg to inform their Customers that they have just received a very carefully selected Stock of Fancy Does, Tweeds and Cassimeres; also, a large stock of Overcoatings, Beavers, Pilot, Melton, Irish Frieze, &c. As these Goods are new in style and pattern, and all from the most celebrated makers in England and Scotland, they can be recommended with confidence. The best makes of Canadian Tweeds constantly in stock. They also beg to say that they still continue to give strict personal attention to the make and style of all orders executed by them.
TERMS CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY.
Scott's and *Clay's* Fashions, Tailors' Chalk &c., on hand.
September 20 mwf 224

THOS. RUSSELL & SON.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL,
BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT
Chronometer Makers in Ordinary
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

HAVING introduced into the Provinces first class Watches of their own manufacture to which parties desirous of obtaining timepieces of
Reliable Workmanship and Materials,
may place implicit confidence. A warranty accompanies each watch, identified by numbers to correspond with those engraved on the case. The first quality engraved
THOS. RUSSELL & SON.
The second qualities,
Henry Shearer, Liverpool, J. R. Blythe, Liverpool, and Stevenson, London.

We have appointed WM. LEARMONT, 335 NOTRE DAME STREET, SOLE AGENT for the above Watches in Montreal, C.E.
March 30. (Up DSW&TriW) 76

FOR SALE:
JUST RECEIVED,
FROM
MOET & CHANDON,
Two Hundred and Fifty Cases
OF THEIR
DRY SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE
No. 1 ENGLAND.
LAW, YOUNG & CO.
December 13. 29f

CHAMPAGNE.
JACQUESSON & FILS
Chalons s-Marne
Imperial
Cabinet
Verzenay
SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA,
FRED KINGSTON
WINE MERCHANT
28 HOSPITAL STREET.
December 301

SUGAR, MOLASSES AND SYRUP
35 hhds Choice PORTO RICO SUGAR
56 do Bright CUBA do
42 do do BARBADOES do
96 puns Sweet MUSCOVADO MOLASSES
40 do CENTRIFUGAL do
60 barrels PORTLAND SYRUP
48 do PHILADELPHIA do
FOR SALE BY
E. LYMAN MILLS,
33 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
October 31. 259

FOR SALE
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne
GOLD SEAL,
CHAMPAGNE DES SOUVERAINS
DRY VERZENAY
NEE PLUS ULTRA CABINET
Geo. Sayer & Co.'s Cognac:
1844, 1847, 1849, 1851
1852, 1854, 1856, 1858
1860, 1862, 1864
In cases, hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Chs. Coran & Co.'s Cognac,
In cases
H. More's Champagne:
RED SEAL, GREEN SEAL, WHITE SEAL
JULES FOURNIER,
SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA,
420 St. Paul Street.
January 28. 3m 22

FOR SALE,
In Stock and to Arrive.
TEAS
HYSON, TWANKAY, JAPANS, &c.
CHEMICALS
ANT'S SODA ASH SAL SODA, ALUM
BI-CARB SODA, VITRIOL, &c.
PIG IRON
COLTNESS GARTSHERRIE, GLENGARNOCK, CLYDE AND BLAIR.
WINES, &c.
SANDEMAN & CO'S PORTS
PEMARTIN & CO'S SHERRIES
AND COMMON PORTS AND SHERRIES.
MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES
MARTELL & CO'S BRANDIES
THE CENTRAL VINEYARD PROPRIETORS BRANDIES
DE KUYPER & SONS' GIN
ISLAY WHISKEY, "Ardbeg" Distillery
JAMAICA and DEMERARA ISLAND RUM, &c
GUNPOWDER
The KAMES COY'S BLASTING F and FF
PAINTS
JAMES & CO'S DRY WHITE and RED LEAD
GENUINE No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 WHITE PAINTS
CORDAGE
CONVERSE'S MANUFACTURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—AND,—
COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME
—ALSO—
LINSEED OIL, PUTTY, RICE, MUSTARD
TOBACCO PIPES, WINE and BEER CORKS
&c., &c., &c.
122 LAW, YOUNG & CO.
GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO., London
SANDEMAN & CO., Oporto
PEMARTIN & CO., Cadiz
MARTELL & CO., Cognac
CHARLES TENANT & CO., Glasgow
Represented in Canada by
LAW, YOUNG & CO
May 23. 129

Mabel Dear, a very Pretty Song
AT
GOULD & HILL'S,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
February 7. 32

FOR SALE,
100 Tons Pig Iron.
M. H. SEYMOUR.
November 3. 622

MEDICAL.
DAVIDSON'S
EXCELSIOR YEAST POWDER
IS UNEQUALLED.
For sale by Alex. McGibbon, Baird & Crawford, Leggatt & Reay, Brown & Dunning, C. D. Proctor, J. Burke, H. Benalleck, Fraser Bros., Warren, J. Shannon.
Wholesale by George Childs & Co., Fitz patrick & Moore, John Elliott.
Prepared only by
DAVIDSON & CO.,
49 Central Drug Hall.

VERY FINE FRESH COD LIVER OIL for sale at the
49 CENTRAL DRUG HALL.

DAVIDSON & CO.,
(LATE A. G. DAVIDSON,)
Importers of Pure Selected Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Articles, &c.,
133 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Opposite Ottawa Hotel.
Country orders promptly attended to.
February 26. 49

Apothecaries to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
MEDICAL HALL.
The subscribers offer for sale:—
FINEST TURKEY OPIUM
CRYSTALIZED SULPHATE OF MORPHIA
MORSON'S do do do, in 1 dram bts
PURE OIL OF LEMON
PURE OIL OF BERGAMOT
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL,
January 30. 25

Important Testimony!

The Editors of the "Canada Medical Journal" speak in the following terms of "HAZARD & CASWELL'S" COD LIVER OIL:
"Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co. forwarded to us some three months ago a bottle of pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Hazard & Caswell, of New York, at Cape Cod and Rock Island. Since its introduction into this city by Messrs. Campbell & Co., we have employed it in several cases, and can therefore speak of its merits from experience. Persons whose stomach will not bear the ordinary oil, will, we believe, from the results of two cases, be able to take and retain this Oil. And to children, usually such bad patients for the administration of Cod Liver Oil, we believe that of Hazard & Caswell's manufacture will be found to be the most easily taken."
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
January 30. Medical Hall. 25

COD LIVER OIL.
Fresh Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil
FOR SALE BY
J. GARDNER,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
455 West End Notre Dame Street.
February 23. 46

COAL OIL,
PORTLAND KEROSENE,
BURNING FLUID,
OLIVE OIL,
FOR SALE BY THE BARREL OR GALLON
J. GARDNER,
DRUGGIST,
455 Notre Dame treet,
ebruary 23. Near McGill Street 46

BAKING POWDER.
Gardner's German Baking Powder,
in 1 lb. packages, is 3d each; also, wholesale, in 3, 4, and 8 oz. packets, *unrivalled for purity and cheapness.*
J. GARDNER,
DRUGGIST,
455 Notre Dame Street, near McGill Street
February 23. 46

FOR SALE.
For Sale by the Subscribers:
MUSCOVADO SUGARS
MOLASSES, New York and Standard Syrups
TEAS—Young Hyson, Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, Congou, Orange and Flowery Pekoe, Mandarin Mixture
WINES—Port, Hunt's in variety; Sherry, Vergara's in variety; Tarragona Port, Champagne, Claret in cases and hhds
BRANDY—Sarcaac, Old in wood; Benassit & Co, in cases
GIN—DeKuyper's, in hhds and cases
JAMAICA RUM, Islay Whisky
W. W. VINEGAR, Cod Oil
SALAD OIL, Paraffine and Belmont Sperm Candles
INDIGO, Liquorice Sticks
CURRANTS and Layer Raisins
KINGFORD'S Washing Crystals
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.
February 16. 40

TO BE SOLD,
THAT
VALUABLE LOT OF LAND,
SITUATE IN
SHERBROOKE STREET,
With FRONTAGES on SIMPSON and REDPATH STREETS.
Also, FRONT LOTS on Sherbrooke and St. Catherine Streets,
(WEST END),
—all well adapted for Villa Residences; being the property of the Heirs Mackay.
For further particulars, apply to
THOS. S. SCOTT, ARCHITECT,
44 Little St. James Street.
February 12, M 36

FOR SALE,
Hhds BRIGHT PORTO RICO SUGAR
Hhds SWEET MUSCOVADO MOLASSES
Hhds and 1rls DEMERARA do
Barrels GOLDEN, STANDARD and CUBA SYRUPS
GEO. CHILDS & CO.
February 19. 42

JUST RECEIVED.
Ex. "JENNY,"
Direct from Malaga, via Boston:
RAISINS—Layer, M. R., London Layer, in whole, half and quarter boxes
Seedless, in half-kegs
PRUNES in kegs
FILBERTS in bags.
All Choice New Fruit.
GEO. CHILDS & CO.
March 14. 62

FOR SALE,
Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR
Hhds Barbadoes SUGAR
Hhds Barbadoes SYRUP
Hhds Sweet Clayed MOLASSES.
GEO. CHILDS & CO.
March 14. 62

FISH & OIL.
Brls North Shore SALMON
Brls and half-brls MACKEREL
Kits MACKEREL
Brls and half-brls prime No. 1 SPLIT HERRINGS
Gaspe CODFISH, SMOKED HERRINGS
Brls SEAL OIL.
For Sale by
GEO. CHILDS & CO.
March 14.

JOHN O. BROWN'S
PATENT IMPROVED TRUSSES
THE ONLY CURE OF RUPTURE. An assortment constantly kept on hand at No. 527 Lagauchetiere Street or
JOHN O. BROWN,
HERNIAST.
January 19 3m 16

HOUSES, &c.,
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET.
POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST OF MAY,
A large OFFICE in the second flat of the "Herald" Buildings, No. 53 Great St. James Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Lawford & Nelson, with two small Offices in rear of the front building. Also TWO OFFICES, in rear of the third story, and an ATTIC, well lighted with three large windows and a skylight, if necessary. An excellent CELLAR, one story under Great St. James Street, with a large Room, 45 x 30 feet. This Building will be entirely renovated by the introduction of new stair cases, floors, partitions, new front, &c., and will be made one story higher than at present. For particulars, Apply to
PENNY, WILSON & CO.
March 7. 56

TO LET,
OFFICES TO LET, fronting on GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, opposite the Ottawa Hotel.
Apply to
JOHN C. McLAREN,
140 Great St. James Street.
Decembe 27. 308

TO LET
That splendid BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, for a family desiring a comfortable residence, being the last house on Sherbrooke Street, East, called St. Louis Place. It has a large Garden, and ornamented with fine trees, making the house extremely healthy and agreeable. The house has been all newly painted, repaired and papered, and supplied with all conveniences, it is besides but a quarter of an hour's walk from the central business part of the city.
Apply to the proprietor,
L. G. FAUTEUX,
20 Port Street corner of Foundling Street
January 26. 22

TO BE LET,
THE STONE STORE, with large Yard, Nos. 23 and 17 William Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Follingsby & Williamson. Rent low.
Apply to
STARKE, SMITH & CO.,
King Street.
March 17. 68

TO LET
A first-class two-story CUT STONE DOUBLE HOUSE, No. 91 St. Hubert Street, with Hot Air Furnace, and good Out-buildings. Rent moderate.
Apply to
A. LUSIGNAN,
No. 31 Berry Street, or No. 136 Notre Dame Street.
February 16. 40

TO LET.
A three-story first-class BRICK HOUSE on De Bleury, near Sherbrooke Street, No. 273, now occupied by T. H. Rose, Esq., fitted up with all modern improvements. Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to
C. TUGGEY.
February 6. 31

TO LET.
A comfortable Six-roomed HOUSE, with good Out-houses, Garret and Cellar, in the best part of Amherst Street, north of Dorchester Street.—Rent £28 per annum. This House has a Water Closet.
—ALSO,—
A Seven-roomed HOUSE, with Water Closet, like the above. Rent £28 per annum.
Apply to
EDW. GOFF PENNY,
Herald Office.
February 28. 50

House For Sale.
The undersigned offers for sale a three-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 24 Dubord Street, facing the Cattle Market. This property will be sold on very easy terms. It will now yield a rental of upwards of $40 per month.
For the conditions address
JOS. SIMARD, Esq., N.P.,
No. 235 Lagauchetiere Street.
June 24. 149

TO LET.
That three-story HOUSE adjoining the subscriber's, in St. Joseph Street, now occupied by the Hon. Judge Drummond. WALTER McKAY.
Fourth door West St. George's Church
March 9. mwf 58

TO LET,
THREE Commodious OFFICES in St. Sacrament Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room immediate possession if required.
—ALSO,—
A large WINE VAULT, capable of containing 700 barrels, in the same convenient locality. It is at all seasons perfectly dry. Rent moderate.
Apply to C. DORWIN & CO.,
St. Francois Xavier Street.
February 21. mwf 44

TO LET,
With immediate possession, a first-class HOUSE, No. 389 St. Catherine Street, containing nine rooms, (besides Garret and Cellar), with gas, speaking tubes, &c. Rent low. £36 per annum. Apply on the premises, or at the Jacques Cartier Normal School, to
D. BOUDRIAS.
February 21. mwf 44

TO LET,
A DOUBLE HOUSE, No. 261 St. Antoine Street, containing Dining, Drawing and Breakfast Rooms, Parlor and Basement Dining Room, Nine Bedrooms, Kitchen, with Range, Roasting Cupboard, and complete apparatus for Washing, heated by Hot-air, latest patent, Baths, &c. Good Cellar and Yard, and good Stabling for three horses, Coach-house and other Outbuildings.
The House has been completely papered and painted this year. Apply to
AMABLE PREVOST,
Nos. 266 and 268 St. Paul Street.
February 21. mwf 44

TO LET.
One STONE HOUSE, No. 4 Montrose Terrace, Drummond Street, presently occupied by Captain Johnson.
Two BRICK HOUSES in Dorchester Street, near St. Lewis Street.
Two STONE HOUSES in St. Lewis Street, and one WOODEN HOUSE, No. 75, corner Mignonne and Amherst Streets.
Apply to
LOUIS BOYER & FILS,
359 Commissioner Street.
February 7. 2m

TO LET,
These very commodious OFFICES, situate No. 60 Little St. James Street, with Brick Safes. Also, the top story for Sleeping Rooms. For all information, apply to R. BEAUFIELD, on the premises, or to the undersigned.
H. MUNRO, No. 4 Beaver Hall Square.
February 14. 38

TO LET.
A first-class two-story CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 5 Portland Place, fitted up with all modern improvements. Possession first May next. Apply to
C. TUGGEY.
February 7. 32

TO LET.
THREE first-class HOUSES, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 St. Jean Terrace, St. Constant Street, between Dorchester and St. Catherine Streets, with Gas, Baths, and Water Closets. Parterre in front, and brick Out-houses. Rent moderate.
Apply to
A. CUSSON,
No. 186 St. Paul Street,
Opposite Bonsecours Market.
March 3. 1m 53

FOR SALE, OR TO LET
For a term of years, with privilege of altering it to a place of business, which it is peculiarly adapted for, or for a professional man, the HOUSE and PREMISES, No. 2 Beaver Hall Square, all in perfect order. Large Yard, fine Stables, Carriage House, &c. All modern conviences, and a most prominent corner, with side entrance.
Apply to Mr. JOHNSTON, Messrs. Empey, Johnston & Co.
February 27. 49

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
FOR SALE,—A COMFORTable first-class HOUSE, most pleasantly and healthily situated on the Bank of the River at Laprairie, containing eight large Rooms and Garret, detached Kitchen, good Dry Cellar, Ice House, Garden, Stabling and Out-buildings. Enquire at the Herald Office.
February 20. 43

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
That beautiful HOUSE and GROUNDS known as "Upper Rosemount," the property of the late T. C. Panton, at present occupied by Commissary General Archer. Apply to
ARCHD. MACFARLANE,
Or C. D. PROCTOR, McGill Street.
February 3. 29

TO LET,
THREE first-class Two-Story BRICK HOUSES, corner of Dorchester and St. Andrew Streets, with all modern conveniences.
Apply to
JOSEPH DUHAMEL,
Advocate,
28 St. Vincent Street.
Or 241 Sherbrooke Street, East.
February 5. 30

TO LET,
A first-class HOUSE, No. 343 Lagauchetiere Street, corner of St. Denis Street.
Possession 1st May next. Apply to the undersigned, No. 345, next door.
J. O. BRUNEAU.
February 6. 31

TO LET,
The OFFICES lately occupied by the American Consulate, 145 Great St. James Street. Apply to
JAMES MUIR,
Merchant Tailor.
February 6. 31

HOUSES, &c.,
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET.
A two-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 39 Monique Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, fitted up with Bath Room and Water Closet, and hot and cold water. Rent moderate. Apply to
WM. MUIR,
185 McGill Street.
March 20. du 67

TO LET,
A first-class WAREHOUSE, No. 19 and 20 Common Street.
Possession given at once.
—ALSO,—
A first-class three-story CUT STONE DWELLING, No. 249 St. Antoine Street, with all the modern conveniences, having small Garden in front with large Yard and Out-buildings in rear. Rent low. Apply to
WM. MUIR,
185 McGill Street.
March 20. du 67

TO LET,
TWO two-story Cut Stone HOUSES, No. 42 and 44 St. Antoine Street. Shops could be made if required.
Apply to
A. RAMBAU,
No. 245 Commissioners Street,
Or on the premises.
February 5. 30

TO LET.
A first-class BUSINESS STAND, corner of Bonaventure and Aqueduct Streets, consisting of a two-story Brick Dwelling and Shop, with fixtures complete, now occupied by Mr. S. McKewn. Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to
C. TUGGEY.
February 6. 31

HOUSES TO LET.
Those comfortable and pleasantly situated Houses, Nos. 3 & 4 Richmond Place, with Gardens attached.
Apply to OWEN McGARVEY,
7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street.
February 14, 38

Office and Sample Rooms to Let.
TWO DOUBLE OFFICES on first flat, and OFFICE, with two large light SAMPLE ROOMS on second flat.
Apply to G. M. MILLAR, or C. A. STARKE & CO.,
10 St. Nicholas Street.
February 16. 40

TO LET.
A two-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 4 Poplar Place in Mountain Street.—Possession on first May next.
Apply to
C. TUGGEY.
February 10. 35

TO LET.
A three-story BRICK HOUSE on St. Antoine Street, No. 267, now occupied by R. Kirby, Esq., fitted up with all modern improvements. Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to
C. TUGGEY.
February 6. 31

TO LET.
A first-class OFFICE, fronting on St. Francois Xavier Street.
Address Post Office Box 238.
May 17. 113

FOR SALE.
BITTER ORANGES.
TWENTY-FIVE BOXES just RECEIVED "ex North American."
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse.
March 8. 75

WATCHES.
SAVAGE & LYMAN
HAVE received per "Damascus," direct from the Factory in Switzerland, a
A Case of Gold & Silver Watches
Of every style and variety of movement and case, warranted correct time-pieces, at low prices.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
NOTRE DAME STREET CENTRE.
February 27. 9

SELLING OFF
THE Subscriber having to REMOVE from his present premises will SELL at and UNDER COST PRICE, between this and the first of May next, in order to CLEAR OFF the LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS, ALBUMS AND STATIONERY.
R. WORTHINGTON,
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE,
Great St. James Street.
Selling Off at and below Cost Price Books, Albums & Stationery.
March 1. 51

IVES & ALLEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hardware, Iron Furniture, Railing, &c.
CASTINGS,
Of every description, and of superior quality, to
ALL WORK EXECUTED PROMPTLY.
CITY FOUNDRY, 60 QUEEN STREET
March 16. (197) 64

FOR SALE:
TOGETHER, OR IN LOTS,
THAT MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY, adjoining the residence of the late HON. GEO. MOFFATT, fronting on one side on Dorchester Street, West, and the proposed extension of St. Antoine Street on the other, and containing about eleven arpents. The upper, or Dorchester Street portion, situated as it is outside, but in close proximity to, the City Limits, on one of the best roads on the Island, from its position and double frontage, commands extended views of the River and opposite shore, as well as of the Mountain, and offers one of the finest situations or the erection of one or two Mansions, or, if divided into Lots, for several first-class Villa Residences.
The lower portion of the Property, fronting on the extension of St. Antoine Street, presents the advantages of being readily sub-divided into Town Lots of great value.
Terms of payment liberal.
For Plans and further particulars, apply to
MR. J. W. HOPKINS,
ARCHITECT,
59 Great St. James Street.
January 17. 14

PRIVATE BILLS.
PARTIES in Canada East intending to make application to the Legislature for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 63rd and following Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*,) to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, in English and French, and also in a newspaper published in each language in the District affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office of each House.
All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.
J. E. DOUCET, Clk. of Private Bills, L. Council.
A. TODD, Chf. Clk. Private Bill Office, L. Assembly
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1866. 49

OUR CIVIL SERVICE
"FIRST SLEIGH, SIR."
FROM NATURE.
BY W. NOTMAN.
Price $1.50.
March 3. 1m 53

LEGAL NOTICES.
MECHANICS' BANK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this BANK has been organized, and its operations commenced this day. The business will be conducted for the present by ALEXANDER MORSON, Esquire, Vice-President and Managing Director, under the direction of the Board.
By order of the Board.
W. SHANLY,
President.
Montreal, 16th March, 1866. 65

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.
THE BOOKS of the Bank will be open for the Transfer of Shares on and after the FIRST day of MARCH next.
W. DUNN,
Cashier.
Quebec, Dec. 29, 1865. 1

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.
THE Board of Directors hereby give notice that the undernoted instalments of the Subscribed Shares of the Bank will become payable at the Offices of the Bank in Quebec or at the Merchants' Bank in Montreal:—
Ten per Cent. on 1st March next.
Ten per Cent. on 1st May next.
Ten per Cent. on 1st July next.
Ten per Cent. on 1st November next.
By order.
W. DUNN,
Cashier.
Quebec, Dec. 29, 1865. 1

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the Matter of VICTOR THEREAULT,
An Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and Effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.
W. R. TABB,
Montreal, March 29th, 1866. du 76

NOTICE.
ALL parties indebted to CLEMENT PATENAUDE, Merchant Tailor, of this City, are notified to pay the amount of their account to the undersigned, who is the only one having the right to receive and grant acquittances for the same.
LOUIS LARIVE.
Montreal, March 24, 1866. 74

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } r P.S.C.
District of Montreal.
Prothonotary's Office, } r mf 72
Montreal, March 21st, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE DAOUST, fils de Guillaume, an Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth day of June next, at TEN of the Clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
MOREAU, OUIMET & CHAPLEAU.
Attorneys *ad litem* of the said Insolvent.
Montreal, 28th March, 1866. 75

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the Matter of JAMES CHARLTON
AN INSOLVENT.
A FINAL DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared, subject to objection until the Sixteenth day of April, 1866.
T. S. BROWN,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 23rd March, 1866. du 71

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of Montreal, C.E., Saloon-Keeper, an Insolvent.
A DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared, subject to objection until the 11th day of April, 1866.
JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.
Montreal, March 19, 1866. du 68

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In re A. A. BARBER, Montreal, an Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the above Insolvent are notified to meet at my Office, 17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1866, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of his estate generally.
Also, that a Dividend Sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the 12th day of April.
JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.
Montreal, 19th March, 1866. du 68

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the Matter of HENRY WHITE, of Portage du Ford, an Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at my Office, No. 17 St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the TENTH day of April, 1866, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent and the ordering of the affairs of his estate generally.
JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.
Montreal, 19th March, 1866. du 68

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet, at St. Hyacinthe, in the Office of HONORE MERCIER, Esq., Advocate, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of April next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.
LEOPOLD MUIR.
By his Attorney, *ad litem*,
HONORE MERCIER.
St. Hyacinthe, 21st March, 1866. r mwf 72

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864
PROVINCE OF CANADA, } r
District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
In the Matter of JOHN COWAN, an Insolvent.
THE undersigned has fyled a consent of his Creditors to his discharge, personally as well as in his capacity of member of the firm of J. & J. COWAN, and on TUESDAY, the Seventeenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.
Montreal, 6th February, 1866.
JOHN COWAN.
By his Attornies, *ad litem*,
2m-mwf 32 PERKINS & STEPHENS.

NOTICE.
THE Firm of WILSON & COUILLARD have retired from Business. All parties indebted to the Firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, at the Office 287 & 289 St. Paul Street, in the building occupied by their successor, Mr. G. R. FABRE, who is fully authorised to grant receipts.
Montreal, March 21, 1866. du mwf 68

NOTICE! NOTICE!
IN consequence of the increasing practice of PROFESSOR SPINNEY, he has taken a lease of the elegant suit of offices, 131 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, to which he will remove on the 19th of MARCH, 1866. And in consequence of his immense practice, and at the earnest request of a large number of his friends, it is his intention to make a permanent stay in Montreal.
N.B.—To prevent parties troubling to apply, Prof. S. begs to say that he does not go out to practice.
122 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
March 2. 1m 58

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
FIRE AND LIFE.
OFFICE:—31 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
GEO. ROSS ROBERTSON,
SUB-AGENT.
February 14 3m 38

MONEY TO LEND
ON MORTGAGE, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS COMMERCIAL PAPER, &c.
WM. A. CURRY,
Accountant & General Agent,
35 St. Peter Street.
July 29 1y 171

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
MESSRS. DORION & DORION, ADVOCATES, have REMOVED THEIR OFFICES to No. 43 ST. VINCENT STREET, second floor.
A. A. DORION,
V. P. W. DORION.
March 20. de 67

REMOVAL.
JAMES BAILLIE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by THOMAS MAY & CO.,
480 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
February 14. tl My1-88

NOTICES.
PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the Superior Court, Montreal.
District of Montreal.
No. 289.
IN THE MATTER OF
THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL,
Petitioners for Expropriation
IN SHERBROOKE STREET,
AND
JOHN LANE, of the City and District of Montreal, Deputy Commissary General in Her Majesty's Service, Proprietor.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitioners have deposited in the Office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, the sum of Five Hundred and Forty-five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, the principle and compensation for the property hereinafter described, acquired by them by forced expropriation, under the Statute 27th and 28th Victoria, chap. 60, to wit:—
A piece of ground, without buildings, bounded in front by Sherbrooke Street, on the north east side by the property of Joseph N. Hall, on the south-west side by a piece of land reserved for a street, and in rear by the remainder of the property of James Shuter.
And it was ordered that by a notice to be inserted twice a week during three consecutive weeks, in two newspapers of this City of Montreal, the one in English and the other in French; all persons having any claim to or being entitled to the said money, or any part thereof, be notified and required and they are hereby notified and required to signify in writing their claim or opposition, and fyle the same in the Office of the said Prothonotary within the six days which shall follow the last insertion of this notice, to be thereafter proceeded with according to law.
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
Prothonotary's Office, } P.S.C.
Montreal, March 21st, 1866. r mf 72

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE DAOUST, fils de Guillaume, an Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth day of June next, at TEN of the Clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
MOREAU, OUIMET & CHAPLEAU.
Attorneys *ad litem* of the said Insolvent.
Montreal, 28th March, 1866. 75

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, City Hall, until FOUR o'clock P.M. on MONDAY, the SECOND day of APRIL next, for
ARTIFICERS' WORK
required in the alterations of the Rooms in the City Treasurer's Department, and the removal of the present Telegraphic Establishment to the upper flat of the City Hall, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at my Office.
(By order,)
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, } 72
City Hall,
Montreal, 30th March, 1866

VOLUNTARY LICITATION.
THERE WILL BE SOLD, on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH APRIL, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the door of St. Hubert's Church, the following Immovables belonging to the *communauté de biens* between JAMES LYNCH, Esq., and Mrs. MARY VINCENT, his late wife, to wit:—
1st. A lot of land, in the Parish of St. Hubert, close to the Church, of three acres in front by thirty in depth, more or less, as well in fronts as in depth, between the land belonging to the heirs of Emmanuel Ste. Marie, and the road leading to the Grand Ligne, with the buildings thereon erected.
2nd. Another lot of land, situated in the said Parish of St. Hubert, twenty acres from the Church of Four Horses and what it may front, by twenty-three in depth, also more or less, between the lands of Moise Vincent, with the buildings thereon erected.
3rd. Another lot of land, situated on the flats of the said Parish of St. Hubert, of three acres in front by forty acres in depth, also more or less, between the land of Alfred Williams and that of J. B. Lalumiere, with the buildings thereon erected.
4th. A portion of land, situated in the Parish of St. Bruno, of a triangular form, containing twenty-seven acres in superficies, more or less, between the land of J. Bte Ste. Marie and that of François Charon, with a barn thereon erected.
5th. A portion of land, with stumps and standing wood, situated in the said Parish of St. Bruno, of half an acre in front by twenty-five in depth, also more or less, between the lands of Albert Daigneau.
The conditions of sale will be given at the time of adjudication.
For further information, apply to
LAURENT BENOIT.
March 19th, 1866. dm 67

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of THOS. HOBSON & CO., was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 1st of DECEMBER ultimo.
All debts due to said Firm will be collected by and all debts due by said Firm, will be paid by THOMAS HOBSON.
(Signed,) THOMAS HOBSON, WILLIAM RILEY.
Montreal, Dec. 1st, 1865. 2

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned have this day formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP, and will continue to carry on the business as formerly, under the name, style, and firm of THOMAS HOBSON & Co.
THOMAS HOBSON,
JOHN BELL.
Montreal, Dec. 1st 1865.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate A. C. AMARY, Manufacturer of Feathers, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned Assignee, at his Office, 464 St. Paul Street, on or before the first January next, 1866, otherwise the same will be placed

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular line. The steamers for or from Liverpool, call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

STEAMER.	FROM	FOR	SAILS
TO ARRIVE.			
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar 20
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar 21
Scotland	Liverpool	New York	Mar 21
Bavaria	Southampt'n	New York	Mar 21
City Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Mar 23
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Mar 24
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Mar 24
Edinburg	Liverpool	New York	Mar 28
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar 28
Bremen	Southampt'n	New York	Mar 28
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Mar 31
City of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Mar 31
TO DEPART.			
NAME.	FROM	FOR	DATE.
Bellona	New York	London	April 4
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 4
City of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	April 4
Vicksburg	New York	St Thomas	April 5
Washington	New York	Havre	April 7
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	April 7
Bremen	New York	Bremen	April 7
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	April 7
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 12
Falton	New York	Havre	April 14



MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1866.

TEMPERATURE

In the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed at C. Hearn's, Optician, 202 Notre Dame Street.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
37°	38°	36.5°

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
39.5°	26.5°	32.2°

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Meeting of the Board of Trade at Three P.M.
Lecture by Hon. Mr. McGee, in the City Concert Hall, at Eight o'clock.
Concert at the Crystal Palace at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Oil Press at Ten, and Real Estate at Two o'clock, at his office.
BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Stationery at his store at Two o'clock.

NOTICE.—We are daily receiving orders for the *Herald* to be sent during the space of one month. These orders are frequently unaccompanied with the subscription money, and are, therefore, not attended to. All orders for the papers to be sent to the country must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.

OTTAWA, March 31.

The Canada Gazette to-day contains the following appointments:—Thomas Barenan of Lachute, to be Registrar of the County of Argenteuil, in the room and place of Daniel DeHertel, Esq., deceased.

Militia Order No. 1, under date 26th March, declares, that certain specified Volunteer corps are removed from duty, as being in excess of the strength required for permanent service.

Orders 1 and 2, under date March 28th are as follows:—

No. 1.—The whole of the Volunteer force now on service, with the exceptions below mentioned, will be relieved from permanent duty on Saturday, the 31st instant, and will be paid up to that date, inclusive, at the present rates of pay. Exceptions:—The Volunteer companies now actually serving at Sandwich, Windsor, Sarnia, Chatham, Dunville, Port Colborne, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Ottawa, St. Annes, Niagara, the two Companies under Captain Cinq Mars, Phillipsburgh, Frelisgburgh, Stanstead, Hemmingford, Elgin, Huntingdon, Lacolle, Franklin, St. Johns, Bedford, St. Armands, Richmond, Melbourne, Durham, Bonaventure, Spotsville, and the two companies of Hochelaga Light Infantry now at Isle-aux-Noix.

No. 2.—These companies and corps are relieved from permanent duty in pursuance of the foregoing order, but will be required, after Saturday, the 31st instant, to assemble at the respective Head-Quarters on two separate days in each week until further orders, for a full drill field day, and will receive pay for such duty at the rate of fifty cents per diem for each non-commissioned officer and man actually present on parade at such drills. No. 1, under date 29th March, contains some new regulations with regard to the clothing of volunteers and the application to be made therefor. No. 2, of the same date, is as follows:—The attention of officers in command of corps and battalions is called to the responsibility which lies on the commanding officer for the time being, to make good all deficiencies of public property, the loss of which cannot be satisfactorily explained, by fair wear or otherwise, notwithstanding the commanding officer may have found those deficiencies existing when he took the command of his corps or battalion. An officer taking command of a corps or battalion assumes the responsibility which belonged to his immediate predecessor in respect to all the public property issued to that corps. This rule will in future be rigidly enforced.

The following orders are published under date 30th March:—

No. 1, the General order of the 1st December, 1864, is hereby cancelled and the following substituted:—All drill instructors not being already commissioned officers, who are or may be appointed to any corps of Volunteer Militia, are to be regularly enrolled, and to take the the oath of allegiance.

No. 3, the undermentioned officers of the Volunteer Cavalry, and candidates for appointments therein, having appeared before a board of officers at Montreal, to have their qualifications tested, have received first and second class certificates as follows:—

First Class.—Captain John Smith, 1st Troop, Montreal; James Muir, gentleman, Montreal.

Second Class,—Captain John Burwash, St. Andrew's Troop; Lieut. Martin, Waunless do; Cornet Nelson, Albright do.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is fixed at 21 per cent.

Among the notices of applications to Parliament is one, signed George Brown, for an act to incorporate the *Globe* Printing Company in the city of Toronto

The following new insolvents are gazetted:—Edward Spelman, Parish of Lapraire, De Lamadelaine; Leopold Muir, St. Hyeinthe; Lefebvre and Lotrie, Quebec; G. P. Richert, St Catherines; Ephrim Dell, Willoughby, County of Welland; Jonathan Griffin, Township of Douro; W. C. Errington, Township of Ting; William Workman, Bradford; G. W. Sauve, Chinguacosy; Joseph Pitman, Montreal; Wm. Plaxton, Township of Flos. A. H. James' writ of attachment has been issued by the Sheriff of Prescott and Russell.

TORONTO, March 31st.

HAMILTON.—A report is current that the Volunteers will not be disbanded, but retained in active service.

A soldier of the 55th regiment, who deserted from Portsmouth in 1855, has surrendered to the military authorities here.

The Toronto Volunteers were relieved from active service here to-day. They expect to be called on again shortly.

There will be a field day inspection by Gen. Napier on Monday.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, March 31st.—Special to Tribune—Washington, 30th.—Orders have been issued mustering out, by the 1st of May, every colored soldier in the service.

In view of the possibility of difficulties between the British and American fishermen off the Newfoundland coast, in consequence of the termination of the Reciprocity, the monitor "Minnetonah" has been despatched to the fishing banks to protect the interests of American citizens.

The Tribune correspondent writes from New Brunswick,—"We learn the Government of that Province does not intend to submit to Parliament any scheme of confederation with Canada and the other Provinces."

In the case of the recent distillery frauds on the Internal Revenue Department in this city some very heavy assessments, one or two as high as hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have been made; but the defaulting parties profess an inability to meet the demands of the government.

The Galveston Bulletin says, a large part of three companies of the 45th Ohio Regiment stacked their arms the other day and refused to do duty, on the ground that orders from Washington for their muster out had been disregarded. The coloured troops were arrested, and the insurgents are now guarded.

An English paper says that Sir. M. Peto is unable to attend to his parliamentary duties, or to any business in London by an attack of illness of some severity, which detains him in the country.

The Herald's Washington telegram says, a proposition has been made by agents of Maximilian to prominent politicians to give them a contract to collect the revenue in Mexico for the term of five years upon condition that they would prevent our Government from doing anything in behalf of Juarez or the Republic during that period. The percentage which they offer to give on the amount collected furnishes a wide margin for a lobby fund to use upon Congress to prevent action.

The Tribune this morning publishes two further despatches from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams. In the first, the Secretary of Stats refers to the anticipation on the part of European Government of retaliatory measures. He again reviews the grievances of the United States against Great Britain as well calculated to produce an expectation of retaliatory measures; but deprecates any intention on the part of the United States to go to war on account of these grievances.

More important is another despatch of March 1st, communicating to Mr. Adams a copy of a despatch in cipher from a rebel emissary in Canada to Jefferson Davis. It gives an account of the endeavors of the rebel agents in London and Paris to find out on what terms assistance or recognition could be obtained. It seems that these agents were instructed to intimate that an armistice might be concluded between the two belligerent parties in North America, for the purpose of undertaking conjointly a foreign war, for instance, the expulsion of the French from Mexico. The hint was treated in England in the usual unsatisfactory non-committal manner, but in France it was at once met with the declaration that no such alliance could be permitted, that the Emperor would punish any attempt to enforce the Monroe doctrine out, and if it could be made sure that the Federal Government was pursuing such a course, France would promptly recognize the Southern independence.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The report of the Revenue Commissioner, on the subject of excessive importations is published. It gives statistics showing five times as many packages of goods were imported into New York in the first six weeks of 1866, as in the same period of 1865. The imports of January and February were over thirty-two and a half millions. To prevent panic the Commission recommends the passage by Congress, of a resolution for increasing the duties on imports, 50 per cent for 90 days, with the single exception of printing paper unsized, and used for books and newspapers exclusively.

BOSTON, March 31.—A posse of State constables under Major Jones made a descent last night on the gambling house, No. 15 Bratole street, and arrested 35 men and seized the implements of the concern.

The Commercial says, Wall street is unsettled and feverish. Speculation is befagged and limited, and though not panicky yet decidely weak. The bulls in the stock market are carrying a very heavy load, and appear to despair of forcing up prices any further, while they fear attempting to realize lest the bears should seize the Michigan Southern clique is the only prop sustaining the market, and a break in that quarter would inevitably be succeeded by a sharp decline. At present that combination exhibits great strength, and the stock is maintained at 84 to 84¾. Gold continues excited and firm.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Henry Chauncey arrived from Valparaiso on the 23rd, brings $832,000 in treasure.

A rumour at Panama says another revolution, in favour of the Mosquera party, was likely soon to take place.

Reports from the Barracos Mines were favourably.

HALIFAX, March 31st.—A heavy southerly gale yesterday prostrated several buildings and the telegraph line in all directions.

OUR FELLOW COLONISTS AT THE ANTIPODES.

—The Colonial office has done what it was bound to do. It has recalled Governor Darling from Australia for using his authority to set the law at defiance. Our readers will, perhaps, remember in what manner, but as it is desirable that they should keep it in mind, the short history of the affair will bear repetition. The present Ministry of Victoria, sustained by a large majority in the House of Assembly, and as we judge of the People outside; but unpopular with a certain class of landholders, passed in the Lower House a high tariff law for the so called purpose of protecting native industry. In the Legislative Council, which is elective like our own, however, they are not popular, perhaps on account of their land policy, though that is not very clear to this Editor. At any rate whether as a party movement, on the general question, of confidence, or because its members were sufficiently intelligent to dislike the principle of protection, the Legislative Council rejected the tariff bill, with all the more good will and good reason, because by a dodge which savours strongly of the worst parts of Colonial statesmanship, it had been tacked to another measure, in order to force the hand of the Upper House. Now, having no sympathy whatever, with protectionist doctrines, we think nevertheless that above all such questions, is that one of the right of the People to govern themselves; and, therefore, if the Colony of Victoria or any other Colony, is sufficiently ill-advised to impose upon itself the grievous burden which their fellow subjects in England have thrown off, there is, in our view nothing for it but to submit. But the people must declare their will, in a constitutional and orderly manner, through the regular forms of legislation, and must, if need be, suffer the delays to legislation, which the existence of a second chamber implies. When then the Legislative Council, rejected the tariff bill, the only recourse was to do without it, until the opinion or the composition of the Legislative Council had been changed. Not so thought the Ministry. They determined to set the constitution at defiance, and proceeded to collect customs duties under the rejected law. This they could not do, however, without the complicity of the Governor; and he acting perhaps, on an impression of his duty to follow the counsel of his advisers, lent his official sanction to their illegal proceedings. He was undoubtedly placed in a position of great difficulty, with a Cabinet backed by a large Parliamentary majority in the lower house, and probably also of the people on one hand, and the Legislative Council supported only by the law on the other. But nothing can be more certain than that it was his duty above all things to hold fast to the law; nor than that the Imperial government was bound to insist upon his doing so. Yet here is, notwithstanding, a very disagreeable antagonism transferred from the Colony to the Mother Country, which now takes the place the Governor should have occupied from the first, in resisting even "the well understood wishes of the People," when it was attempted to give them effect without regard to law. A very grave incident in this antagonism, is the accidental one, that the question out of which this issue has arisen, is one on which the Imperial government, and the People of the Mother Country are known to feel strongly, and in a sense opposed to that of the majority of the People of Victoria. In simply maintaining the fundamental law, therefore, there is an appearance of forcing Imperial interests against Colonial ones, which may lead to bitter controversy hereafter. Let us suppose that the dead lock shall continue, as we hope it will not, and that all the popular forces of the Province shall be arrayed on the side of the Ministry, and that on the new Governor arriving he shall find this Ministry resolutely determined, to give him no other advice than that which they gave his predecessor—how then? He dismisses them we may suppose; calls new Ministers to his Council; dissolves Parliament, and after a heated election finds his new Ministry beaten and with them himself and the Imperial government! What will the next move be? It is not easy we are sorry to say, to suppose that on a question of the kind now agitated in Victoria, the popular party will yield; but what constitutionalists might expect from them is that they would accept of the delays required by constitutional forms and recognize the authority of the Council, till its members can be changed by new elections. Nor on the other hand, is it too much to look for from the patriotism of the Council, that seeing itself at issue with the mass of the People, it shall give way rather than bring about a crisis such as appears to be impending. That is the shortest and the most probable road out of the difficulty; for if the contest is pushed to the last extremity there is no doubt that the most popular of the two bodies —that which by being most frequently elected is most imbued with the feelings of the constituency at the moment—is the one that will triumph. This brings us once more to point out the folly committed by the wise men of the Quebec Conference, who in their pedantic love for authority, conferred upon the Legislative Council of the intended Confederation, inherent powers of obstruction, far greater than those possessed by the House of Lords in England;—gave that is to say, to the House which is and must be the weakest, a constitution and authority which it requires superior strength to possess and exercise. If the trouble which we see in Victoria has grown out of a contest between two houses, both elected by the People, what is to be expected in a contest between one Chamber and the independent alike of the People and the Crown, and above the possibility of change, except by the slow process of appointments taking place on the deaths of members. Such a body would, in fear of the consequences, become a mere registry office for the decrees of the Assembly; or rashly exercising the irresponsible power committed to it, would raise a storm that after embittering all our relations, Colonial and Imperial, would sweep the Council away.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—General orders contained in the *Official Gazette* of Saturday, and which will be found in our Ottawa telegram, notify us of an alteration in the method of service and distribution of the Volunteer Militia, which is still to remain on duty, although in some cases on a different footing, under the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces. A certain quota of the Force called out is permitted to return from stations to which they had been sent, to continue, how ever, on duty, and to drill two days in each week, for which pay at the rate of 50c. each drill will be allowed, while 25c. will be paid per man for every turn of guard or picket duty he may be called on to perform. The whole of the force on the frontier remains undisturbed. The splendid manner in which the men turned out at the call of duty, has proved to the Government on the one side and to would-be marauders on the other, that there will be no lack of defenders should these last ever venture an attack. At present there seems to be very little reason to apprehend any such danger. Perhaps indeed there never was any real danger. But the Government doubtless had alarming reports, some well founded, and more probably invented for special purposes, which it was not easy thoroughly to sift at the moment. These joined to the open and unchecked demonstrations of the designs of the Fenians, imposed upon them a responsibility to take precautions to which they could not be insensible. No man who understands the effect of such incidents, can fail to see that the necessity of admitting the existence of a state of things requiring active defence, must be more or less injurious to the Province, which derives some of its most important elements of prosperity from the influx of population and capital, neither of which are likely to expose themselves freely to a condition of chronic alarm. This is a reason, if there were no other, why all premature and panic like action should be discountenanced, and why we should now show the World at the earliest possible day that we feel at liberty to relieve ourselves from the stress upon our finances, and from the inconveniences which in our state of society is caused by the diversion of labour from industrial pursuits. At the same time we must all be proud of having demonstrated, even at some cost, the willingness of our people to incur the sacrifices required from those who are menaced with attacks upon their soil. This feeling on our own part, and the conviction which the facts that give rise to it will doubtless produce elsewhere, will be worth all the charges to which we shall be subjected by the late call to arms, for while we are exposed to such designs as those which the Fenians have so boastfully paraded, we must be prepared to do our part to resist them.

NOVA SCOTIAN POLITICS.—There have been notes of non-confidence moved in both of these "sister Provinces." That in the Legislature of New Brunswick had not been decided at last advices. In Nova Scotia, however, the Ministry has been sustained. The proposed censure was predicated merely upon some alleged railway mismanagement, and in accordance with that chaotic character, which the politics of the Maritime Provinces just now have assumed, the gentleman who acted as the leader of the opposition, ready to oust the government on this trumpery question, professes to be their staunch supporter on the great question of Confederation.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—We have no space to day for the article from the *London Post*, which has furnished the paragraph that on Saturday appeared in our telegraphic account of the English news. We shall endeavour to reproduce it in our next. In the meantime we may say that the *Post's* article, if it had any authority, would look like a warning to the People of these Provinces, not to expect aid from England, in enforcing rights affirmed to be ours by the law officers of the English Crown. The *Post* used to enjoy the reputation of being the special organ of Lord Palmerston, and there have been times when such an article from it would have had some significance. What it has now we are unable to say—probably not much.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE BISHOP OF NATAL.—The formal excommunication of Dr. Colenso took place on the 5th of January, at the Cathedral of Maritzburg. The sentence was read by the Dean.

ARMS.—We understand that the time within which arms will be admitted at the Custom House, free of duty, will expire on the 8th inst.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.—To-day the store, occupying the site on which formerly stood the American Presbyterian Church, will be opened for business. It is one of the buildings that is calculated to give strangers a forcible idea of the immense amount of trade carried on in Montreal. The building stands in a very fine position, and has an extremely handsome appearance, being built of Ohio sandstone. The style is Italian, with large plate glass windows, well adapted for showing off the goods, and so attracting the eye of intending purchasers There are four stories, each for a particular branch of business. The ground floor has 400 feet of counters, tastefully laid out, and painted of a general black tint, the walls and roof being light blue, picked out with gilding and chastely ornamented. The ceiling is painted in fresco, and reflects great credit upon Mr. John McArthur, by whom it was executed. The other flats to contain the mantle, shawl, millinery, &c., and the oil clothes, damask and curtain departments, are suitably decorated. The counting house on the third floor, and the fourth is for the wholesale business, together with a work shop where forty milliners will be constantly employed. The heavy goods, including carpets are in the basement. Lifts in front carry the goods to the upper parts of the building with little exertion, a boy being able to hoist a very large load. The gasaliers for lighting up the establishment are very handsome, and a heating apparatus has been put in on the most approved plans. The firm, which has been in process of arrangement for the last two or three days, is of the most varied kind, and it would be difficult to find any where a warehouse of a more complete character. The internal arrangements have been carried on under the superintendence of the Messrs. Morgan. The building, which is the property of Mr. Harrison Stephens, was erected by Messrs. Payette and Perrault, from plans by Mr. A. B. Taft, Architect.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

MONTREAL, March 30, 1866.

Sir,—I beg to inform the public that I am not the John Macdonald whose name appears in the *Herald* of Friday, as having obtained goods with intent to defraud

JOHN MACDONALD,
Grocer.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA MOVEMENTS.

VOLUNTEERS RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Orders were issued on Saturday relieving the 2nd Brigade, or Volunteer Militia of Montreal, from permanent duty, with the exception of the detachments on frontier service. The Brigade will parade at Head-Quarters on to separate days in each week till further orders, for drill and field days, the men receiving pay for such duties at the rate of 50c per diem, for every drill actually performed.

Independent Church parades will be continued as heretofore.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICTORIAS FROM LACHINE.—The Company of the Victoria Rifles stationed at Lachine for a short time past, returned to Montreal on Saturday afternoon.

INSPECTION.—The Chasseurs Canadien, Lt.-Colonel Coursol, were inspected at the City Hall on Saturday afternoon by Major General Lindsay. The Battalion was put through a number of movements, which were done in excellent style, the drill of the battalion having greatly improved. One of the companies was called to the front afterwards and put through company drill by each of the officers in turn.

The Hochelaga Light Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Hawkes, were also inspected by the Major Gen. commanding. There was a strong muster and the manner in which the various movements were performed, showed that the late drilling has not been in vain.

GUARDS.

The guards for the various posts on Saturday night were taken from the Brigade of Garrison Artillery, and the Foot Company of Artillery, the Engineers and Royal Guides.

The Field officer was Capt. Hobbs, and the Captain of the day, Capt. Kingston, both of the Brigade Garrison Artillery.

The guards last night were furnished from the Prince of Wales' Regiment and No. 1 Company Engineers. Field officer, Capt. Middleton; Captain of the day, Capt. Clarke, both of the Prince of Wales.

BRIGADE INSPECTION TO-DAY.

The several corps will assemble at their armouries at one o'clock to-day, in order to take their places at two o'clock for inspection by Major-General Lindsay.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

MARCH TERM.

PRESENT:—Mr. Justice Mondelet.
Saturday, March 31, 1866.
COINING.

The case of George Parker, for having spurious coin in his possession, was continued this morning.

After the evidence had been concluded,

Mr. Ouimet in French, and Mr. Houghton in English, addressed the jury for the prisoner.

Mr. Ramsay, for the Crown, followed in English and French.

His Honour Mr. Justice Mondelet called attention to the malicious, at all events, ungarded statement, that appeared in one of the papers yesterday morning, in reflecting on the conduct of the Court on Thursday last. For twenty years he had been dispensing justice, and had endeavoured to do his duty faithfully all that time. He had been charged with gaining injustice in adjourning at five and keeping the jury locked up without reason, while, for the purpose of enjoying himself, he had adjourned for an hour in the middle of the day. The statement was entirely false. He had never adjourned for an hour in the middle of the day, except on one occasion, during this Term, and that at the urgent request of his friend Mr. Devlin who had urged it as a special favour to allow him to attend his military duties. The recess, besides, was not taken for his own convenience. It was for that of the public, for the jury, for the counsel attending the courts. To show how absurd the statement was that the proceedings would be over in an hour, he would point to the hour, now a quarter past twelve, the charge would occupy three-quarters of an hour, and the Court could not take the jury by the throat, and compel them to return a verdict without consideration. It would, therefore, be seen that even if they sat continuously, without allowing a moment to any one to take the most necessary refreshment, they could not have left the Court before ten o'clock, and to keep a jury all day from ten o'clock, without the slightest interval, would be greater cruelty than the course he had, very unwillingly, followed. He had done more for the comfort of the jury than any other man, having, in spite of great opposition, obtained for them the privilege of getting refreshments, and of having mattresses provided for them on which to sleep at night. He was now sixty-four years of age, but his health was good; yet he saw no reason why the rule of adjourning the Court at five o'clock, so long enforced, should be discontinued and as he never caused the loss of a moment at the opening of the Court, he felt that when the Term extended over several weeks it would be altogether wrong for him, or any other Judge, to exhaust his strength by long and protracted sittings, which could not be continued without injury to all in attendance. He did not in these remarks wish it to be understood that he attached any importance to newspaper attacks, for he had done, and intended to do, his duty to the utmost of his power, but he thought the public should know the true state of the case. The evil effects of late sittings was plainly seen in 1837, when political feeling ran high, during which time, because a jury, at a late hour of the night, could not agree, a riot took place in the Court, the jury were assailed, the Judges insulted, and, the lamps being extinguished, law and order were set at defiance. Unless, then, under some extraordinary circumstances, he would not consent that the hour of closing should be later than five o'clock.

His Honor then charged the jury in English and French.

AFTER RECESS,

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Francis Murray was charged with obtaining money from A. W. Alloway on pretence that he had an order from his father on that gentleman,

A. W. Allowey, livery stable keeper, said that the prisoner had come to his place on the morning of the 17th of March, and said his name was Francis Murray, nephew of James Murray, from whom witness rented a farm, that he was in the employment of the Hudson Bay Company, and had got a few days leave of absence to come to Montreal. He had, as he said, a letter from his father in Quebec, telling him to go and see his uncle. The uncle lived at Cote St. Catherine, where prisoner said he had been, and had telegraphed to his father, who had telegraphed back to get money, and send the uncle to Quebec. From his apparent knowledge of the parties witness lent him $4, and obtained a receipt. Prisoner also got the loan of a horse and sleigh to bring in his uncle, and the receipt included the charge for this, which was $2. This was about nine in the morning. In the afternoon a neighbor of Mr. Murray came in, and gave witness such information as induced him to send another horse and sleigh and get hold of the prisoner. Two policemen were with him. On being asked for the telegram he had shown to witness in the morning, he said he had burned it, and the $4 lent to him had been spent.

Prisoner cross-examined the witness, but the answers were to the same effect.

James Murray, uncle of the prisoner, had seen him on the 6th, when he got away witness' great-coat and a pair of boots. Was not sick, and required no money to take him to Quebec.

Another witness was examined, and the prisoner addressed the jury in defence.

His Honor having charged, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The Grand Jury returned the following bills:—

True Bills: Norbert Lessard, Etienne Lafricain, Joseph Lafricain, Michel Bouthillier, Cyrille Polland, Augustin Languedoc and Geo. Francisco, two indictments in each case for larceny and shop-breaking. The prisoners were arraigned and pled not guilty.

No bills: Theophile Sicard and Agathe Dambourge, for perjury.

Mr. Piche applied to have certain bills against Theophile Sicard, for perjury, sent back to the Grand Jury for reconsideration, as they were contrary to all evidence.

His Honour said that such an application could not be entertained.

Mr. Piche at great length contended that when law was trampled on by juries as it had been, it was time to put a stop to it.

His Honour stopped Mr. Piche from making such charges.

Mr. Lafreynaye said that he had been concerned in one of these cases before the Grand Jury, and they had acted fairly.

The application was refused.

The Court then adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

THE MONSTER CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—We remind our readers that the great monster concert by the Philharmonic and Canadian School, under Mr. Arnold, takes place this evening in the Crystal Palace. Upwards of four hundred voices will be brought together, the choruses being accompanied by the full orchestra of the 25th R. S. B., and several professional gentlemen. The military band of the regiment will also be present, so that the total number of performers will not fall far short of five hundred. The concert is under distinguished patronage, and, as the programme has been selected with excellent taste, we doubt not the largest number of persons present at any entertainment ever given in this city will assemble to-night in the Crystal Palace. It is to be hoped that all Mr. Arnold's former pupils, and others in his employ, will come forward in a mass on this occasion, and give their old teacher a bumper house. It is a duty they owe to one who had labored so hard for their welfare, which is evidenced by so many of them being raised, principally by the education they had received from him, to their honorable and respectable positions. It will be a most pleasing and interesting sight to see the large platform of the Crystal Palace crowded with four hundred singers. We would, therefore, advise all to go and witness a sight they may never have the opportunity of seeing again. It will be to the advantage of those who wish to secure comfortable places to go early.

LECTURE BY MR. MCGEE.—We remind our readers of Mr. McGee's lecture this evening in the City Hall, in aid of the Female Deaf-Mute School, Upper St. Denis Street. The charity is a most deserving one.

BEREFIT OF MRS. BUCKLAND, under the immediate patronage of His Excellency Viscount Monck.—The pieces selected for this occasion, as will be seen by the advertisement, are the capital comedy of "The Irish Ambassador," and two excellent farces, "The Royal Diamond" and "A Fish Out of Water." The officers of the Garrison have kindly volunteered, it being their last appearance this season. Seats and tickets can be procured at Prince's music store. The box book is now open.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday morning last, on the arrival at St. Albans of the train from New York, one of the passengers for Montreal, who had been ill during the way, informed the Station Superintendent of his state. A doctor was immediately sent for, who said the man was dying He survived only a very short time after this. On his person were found a discharge from the United States army, dated at Richmond, Va., on the 17th of March, and a certificate on the 26th that he had been paid in full to that date, a sum of twenty dollars and a silver watch. The description, as given in the discharge, is as follows:—Corporal John Livernock, born in Scotland, thirty-five years of age, five feet one inch high, dark complexion, brown eyes, dark hair, and by trade when enlisted a shoemaker. Deceased had been wounded. At the foot of the discharge his character is given as very good, signed by the Captain, D. M. Vance, of Company D., of the Second Battalion of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry. Mr. Joseph Sancere, a contractor at St. Albans, but a native of Canada, learning that a Canadian was lying ill at the Station, went there, and in conjunction with Mr. H. H. Locklin, Assistant Superintendent of the Line, showed him every attention. After the death, Mr. Sancere did not consider his care at an end, but having been told by the dying man that he had friends in Montreal, he at much inconvenience to himself came in with the body and handed it over to Mr. Jones, the Coroner. The conduct of Mr. Locklin and of Mr. Sancere is worthy of all praise.

MONTREAL DISPENSARY.—The number of patients at the Dispensary for the week ending March 31st, 1866, was 100. Of there 55 were males, 45 female, and 19 under the age of 7 years.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Saturday morning, about half-past two o'clock, Sub-Constable Lamarche while on his beat saw three men drive down McGill street and stop at the door of Mr. Robert Foster's grocery. They had a box sleigh, and while one remained in it, the other two got out and attempted to break open the door. On the policeman challenging them, they immediately attacked him with sticks and felled him to the ground, kicking him while down in a brutal manner. They then got into the sleigh and drove off along St. Maurice street and made their escape.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON ON FRIDAY NIGHT.—This event was no doubt witnessed by thousands of citizens. The night was beautifully clear, and nothing interfered to obstruct the most complete view of the eclipse. The whole city was gradually thrown into darkness, the effect being all the more strikking as the moon had previously been shining with great brilliancy, lighting up the hundreds of tin roofs through the city. Soon all was obscure and the streets in total darkness, a small, dull, red spot being all that was visible of the orb which had also forth with such splendour. The details of the eclipse we gave on Friday morning.

POLICE COURT.—Maxime St. Jean, on suspicion of stealing a pair of boots, was remanded.

Napoleon Boudreau and Antoine Racicot were brought up upon a charge of stealing a horse and sleigh and fowls.

Benjamin Lalonde, stealing planks from the Board of Works.

The two last cases were for investigation.

Bridget Cosgrove, was charged by Bridget Clinton with assaulting her. The parties live between St. Urbain and Dominique street.

The prosecutrix was an old woman, and the alleged assault sprung out of some very offensive remarks of a so-called religious nature, addressed by her to the defendant. It seems that the defendant thereupon ordered her to leave the house, and, on her repeatedly refusing to do so, she pushed, or perhaps, struck her. On account of the great provocation which the prosecutrix had undoubtedly given, the case was dismissed.

In a case of alleged insult judgment was reserved.

RECORDER'S COURT.—James White and John Wigan, carters, for disturbing the peace, were fined, the first $10 and the other $20. Florence Moreau, for keeping a house of ill-fame, was fined $50, and two men and four women, frequenters and inmates of the house, were fined $5 each. There were thirty-five cases in all.

The number of persons tried for offences during the week ending March 31st, 1866, was 124.

THE NEW ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Reform bill. He announced that the Government, though thoroughly sensible of the importance of a general review of the electoral system, in which he included, beside the reduction of the franchise, a redistribution of seats and some attempt to deal with corrupt practices at elections, had determined at present to deal only with the question of the franchise. He mentioned that the discussions out of which the first Reform Bill issued occupied 100 nights and contended that the complete treatment of this complex question was beyond the handling of one session. He proceeded to unfold the Government plan, beginning with the county franchise, in which it was proposed to reduce the £50 to a £14 occupation of a house, with or without land. This, he calculated, would add 171,000 persons—almost entirely of the middle classes—to the constituency.

He proposed also to put the possessors of copyholds and leaseholds within parliamentary boroughs in the same position as freeholders. He discussed next the question of "special franchises," taking generally an unfavourable view of them, but making an exception of the savings-bank franchise, and intimated that the bill would give a vote for the place where he resided to every depositor of £50 of two years standing, subject to the obligation of making an annual claim. He showed that this would reach some men who were not got at by the tenure and occupation franchises, though he anticipated that the addition to the constituency would not be large, and would be found chiefly in the country constituencies. Passing to the borough constituencies, he divided the persons to be dealt with under four heads—first, those who inhabit separate houses and pay their own rates, secondly, those who inhabit their own houses and are separately rated, but do not pay their own rates, commonly called compound-householder; thirdly, the inhabitants of portions of houses, who do not pay rates sepa rately; and fourthly lodgers proper.

He entered into the statistics of the borough constituencies, showing that while the population of the boroughs had increased to 79 per cent, the number of voters had only increased 82 per cent, since 1832, and he stated that of the 499,000 voters in the towns, 128,000 or 26 per cent, belonged to the working classes. He acknowledged that this result of the statistics had somewhat surprised him; but in reply to those who were disposed to felicitate themselves upon it, he demonstrated by statistics that the working class element was very unequally distributed. Adverting for a moment to the operation of the working-class element on the balance of parties, he drew attention, for the consolation of the Opposition, to the significant fact that the metropolitan boroughs, in which there was the smallest proportion of working men, had been most consistent in returning members opposed to Conservative views.

The extensions in the borough franchise contemplated in the Bill affected those who lived in houses above £10, and those who lived in houses below that value. With regard to the first, he stated that it was intended to abolish the rate-paying clause, which would add 25,000 persons to the register, and it was proposed to require that the name of the compound householder, whose rates were paid by the landlord, should be placed on the ratebook whence it would pass by a spontaneous process to the register, and in this manner 35,000 new voters would be created. He proposed to deal with persons occupying portions of a house and lodgers proper in the same manner, viz.: to allow them to be placed on the register if they could show by an annual claim that the premises which they occupied were of the annual value of £10. He professed himself unable to give any information as to the number by which this proposition would add to the constituant body, but conjectured that they would be almost entirely of the middle class.

He next discussed the respective advantages of rental and rating as bases of the franchise, arriving at the conclusion that the best basis was the "clear annual value." He showed that a £6 franchise would add 242,000 of the working classes to the town constituencies, which added to their present number, would give them a majority in those towns, and that he believed Parliament would neither be willing nor was called upon to do. He then announced that the Government had decided to propose a £7 rental suffrage, which, making all the deductions requisite would introduce 144,000 working men, and showed that whereas a £10 franchise could not easily be attained by a working man who had not £2 a week wages, the £7 franchise could be reached with 26s. weekly wages. He recapitulated some of the leading features of the proposals, summing up the general result as an addition of 300,000 voters to the constituent body, of whom 200,000 belonged to the working classes. He mentioned that the necessity of residence would be abolished, and that dockyard labourers would be deprived of their votes, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the House to make a timely concession to the just claims of the working classes.

CONFEDERATION VIEWS IN ENGLAND.

From a reported speech of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick—badly reported—we cut the following:—

He answered the attack about the despatches most effectually. He first denied that the great men in high places in England are essentially superior to the people in this Province, or that the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, the man who settles in the wilderness to earn an independence, is in any degree inferior to the first peer of the realm, except so far as the difference of education and of moral culture may make a difference, although there are and must be social distinctions. Mr. Cardwell, though a Minister of the Crown, was after all but a man. It was no disrespect to say that the people of this Province know what is for their own interests much better than the people of England—better than even the cabinet ministers, not one of whom was ever in this country. Mr. Cardwell asked them if they did not find the people of England in favour of the scheme. They admitted they did; but they added that, outside Downing street, they could find only two men who had read the scheme. (Hear, hear.) The public generally imagined that the union was to be legislative. Six Governments and six Parliaments was a sort of scheme that amazed all to whom they spoke of it. They told Mr. Cardwell also that they found that the principal reason why the idea of a union of the Provinces was received with such favour in England was that they believed that by the union they would be relieved from the taxation they now bear for the protection of these Provinces. *Mr. Cardwell admitted that this was one of the reasons why he approved of the scheme*, but he said this was not the only reason. Mr. Cardwell also admitted that there were many objections to the Scheme. He then read the famous Memorandum of Council, commenting on the several paragraphs, showing that there was room to doubt whether Mr. Cardwell wrote of the Quebec Scheme or of union in the abstract, and that there could be no disrespect, treason or disloyalty in a document in which the Council renewed their expressions of attachment to the throne and to the empire, and declared their readiness to place at the disposal of the empire the entire resources of this Province whenever it may be necessary. The language of the Memorandum was respectful, loyal and firm—such language as became the ministers of a free people, attached to the throne and ready to make sacrifices for the welfare of the empire, but equally determined to maintain the rights and independence of the people. He took no part in the preparation of this Memorandum, but he felt proud of his col