Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVIII. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1866. NUMBER 84.

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 str	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 / 9.15 a m	6.45 a m / 6.45 a m
Lachine	6.15 p m	2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	8.20 a m / 2.15 p m
Longueuil	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
Contrecoeur, Varennes and Vercheres	.....	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, 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		
Sault Ste. Marie, &c., via Toronto, every Tuesday	.....	7.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.40 A.M.
[2] do do 7.40 P.M.
[3] do do 1.40 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 P.M.

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

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA
NEW YORK.
Calling at Queenstown, Cork Harbor, Ireland.
THROUGH TICKETS FROM MONTREAL VIA NEW YORK.
The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Steamships (the undernoted or others) to sail as follows:—

From New York to Liverpool.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, April 7
CITY OF CORK.... ...Wednesday, April 11
CITY OF PARIS (new)..Saturday, April 14
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Wednesday, April 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL.

CABIN	
First Cabin to Queenstown or Liverpool..	$ 95
do to London	100
do to Paris, with privilege of stopping in Liverpool or London	110
Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen	105
Children between 1 and 12 years....half fare.	
Infants under 1 year.....free.	
Thursday Steamers Cabin rate $70.	
STEERAGE	
Steerage to Liverpool or Queenstown..	$35.00
do to London, through by Rail...	40.00
do to Paris	44.00
do to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c...	44.00
Children between 1 and 12 years.....half fare.	
Infants under 1 year	$5.00.

Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
☞For passage or further information, apply in Liverpool, to Wm. Inman, at the Head Office of the Company, 62 and 63 Tower Buildings, South, 22 Water Street; and in New York, at the Company's Offices, John G. Dale, Agent, 15 Broadway

WALTER PHILLIPS
AGENT,
Corner St. John and Hospital Streets, Montreal.
April 5. 81

Only Direct Line to France.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK & HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new Vessels on this favourite route for the Continent, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
WASHINGTON, Surmont, Saturday, April 7
FERIERE, Duchesne.....Saturday, April 21
NAPOLEON III, Bocande, .Saturday, May 5.
LAFAYETTE, Lemaire, ...Saturday, May 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MacKENZIE, Agent,
(Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.)
At Paris—12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
March 21. 68

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships,
BETWEEN NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL, calling at Cork Harbor, and between BOSTON and LIVERPOOL, calling at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
CHINA leaves Boston.....Wednesday, April 11
CUBA " New York, Wednesday, April 18
ASIA, " Boston ...Wednesday, April 25
PERSIA, " New York..Wednesday, May 2
AFRICA " Boston, ...Wednesday, May 9
SCOTIA " New York..Wednesday, May 16

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....$ 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....$ 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green, New York,
Or to E. C. & I. G. BATES
103 State Street, Boston.
April 4. 80

FOR SALE.

COFFEE. COFFEE.
Mocha, 45 cents per lb.
Java, 33 do do
Mocha and Java, 37½ cents per lb
Italian Mixture, unrivalled for strength and flavour, 30 cents per lb
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse,
69 Great St. James Street.
March 24. 71

SELLING OFF

THE Subscriber having to REMOVE from his premises will SELL at 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

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

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. 296

OIL BORING AND PUMPING
OIL PUMPS, TUBES.
ARTESIAN PIPING,
Drilling Tools, Portable Engines
And all necessary Supplies and information.
E. L. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS.
August 7 186

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,
149 Great St. James Street.
December 27. 308

TO BE LET.
The STONE STORE, with large Yard, Nos. 22and 17 William Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Follingsby & Williamson. Rent low.
Apply to
STARKE, SMITH & CO.,
King Street.
March 17. 66

TO LET
A first-rate 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. 139 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. P. Roe, 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 £25 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

TO LET
Those commodious Premises in King Street, known as the "NORTH-WEST STORE," at present and for several past occupied by Messrs Boyer & Hawley. Its facilities for Storage of Flour and Pork are unsurpassed.
Apply to
COURT & MACINTOSH.
February 2. tfs 28

TO LET.
A first-class OFFICE, fronting on St. Francois Xavier Street.
Address Post Office Box 238.
May 13. 113

House For Sale.
The undersigned offers for sale a three-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 21 Dubord Street, facing the Cattle Market. This property will be sold on very easy terms. It will now yield a rental o upwards of $40 per month.
For the conditions address
JOS. SIMARD, Esq., N.P.,
No. 235 Lagauchetiere Street.
June 24. 149

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. 207, now occupied by R. Riley, Esq., fitted up with all modern improvements. Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to C. TUGGEY.
February 6. 31

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. R. 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.
One STONE HOUSE, No. 4 Montrose Torrace, Drummond Street, presently occupied by Captain Johnston.
Two BRICK HOUSES in Dorchester Street, near St. Denis 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. 59 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

FOR SALE, OR TO LET
For a term of years, with privilege of altering it into 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 conveniences, 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 Cellars, 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,
8 Young's Buildings,
Or C. D. PROCTOR,
McGill Street.
February 3. 29

TO LET,
ONE first-class Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, No. 243, 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, off 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 o
JAMES MUIR,
Merchant Tailor,
February 31

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

TO LET.
That three-story HOUSE adjoining the subscriber in St. Joseph Street, now occupied by the Hon. Judge Drummond.
WALTER BENNY,
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 41

TO LET.
With immediate possession, a first-class HOUSE, No. 289 St. Catherine Street, containing nine rooms, (besides Garret and Cellar), with gas, speaking tubes, &c. Rent low.
Apply on the premises, or at the Jacques Cartier Normal School, to
D. BOUDRIAS.
February 21. mwf 41

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, Hoisting 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 41

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 MOLSON, Esquire, Vice-President and Managing Director, under the direction of the Board.
By order of the Board.
W. SHANLY,
President.
Montreal, 16th March, 1866.

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

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. FARRE, who is fully authorised to grant receipts.
Montreal, March 21, 1866. du mwf 68

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 o 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, 461 St. Paul Street, on or before the first January next, 1866, otherwise the same will be placed in the hands of his Attorney for collection.
H. DAVIS,
Of the firm of Julius Lander & Co.
December 15. 298

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will, at the next meeting of the City Council, apply for leave to ERECT A STEAM ENGINE on the premises occupied by them, corner St. Maurice Street and Longueuil Lane.
FRANKEL & MULLIN.
Montreal, Jan. 18, 1866. 18

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE
THE Subscribers CONTINUE to MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends in all the leading Ports of Great Britain and Ireland.
RIMMER GUNN & CO.
May 14

MONEY TO LEND
ON MORTGAGE, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS COMMERCIAL PAPER, &c.
WM. A. CURRY,
Accountant & General Agent,
35 *St. Peter Street.*
July 20 1y 171

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 53rd 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 present ed within the *first three weeks* of the Session.
J. E. DOUCET, A. TODD,
Clk. of Private Bills, Chr. Clk. Private Bill L. Council. Office, L. Assembly
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1866. 49

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

FOR SALE,
100 Tons Pig Iron.
M. H. SEYMOUR.
November 3. 226

HAVANA SEGARS.
10 M Superior Havana Segars,
JUST RECIEVED AND FOR SALE BY
E. LYMAN MILLS,
☞33 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
January 5

FOR SALE.
1866.
THE NEW SKIRT,
J. W. BRADLEY'S

OTTAWA VALLEY SPRING SKIRTS.
They will not Bend or Break like the single springs, but will Preserve their Graceful and Perfect shape, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. Each Hoop is composed of two finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, forming the Strongest, most Flexible, and still the Lightest Hoop made. In fact, for the Promenade, or the House, the Church, Theatre, Railroad Cars, Carriages, Crowded Assemblies, &c., &c., they are superior to all others. Combining Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that Elegance of shape which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC the
STANDARD SKIRT
of the FASHIONABLE WORLD. For Young Ladies, Misses and Children they are superior to all others.
Inquire for the
Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.
Manufactured exclusively by
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
The Sole Owners of the Patent,
97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Street,
NEW YORK CITY.
☞For sale in all first-class Stores throughout the United States, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, West Indies, and other Countries.

SPRING FASHIONS.
IN J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
The New Empress Trail,
And All Other Styles, in Great Variety of Size.
FOR SALE BY
HENRY MORGAN & CO.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
NEW SPRING STYLES,
The Empress Trail,
The Pride of The World,
AND OTHER STYLES, IN ALL NOS. AND SIZES. FOR SALE BY
H. & H. MERRILL.

FASHION NOTICE.
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, **THE EMPIRE TRAIL,** AND ALL OTHER STYLES IN
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
ALL SIZES. FOR SALE BY
MURPHY BROS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.
Most Popular, Stylish, Elegant and Economical Skirt Worn. FOR SALE BY
GAGNON, WATSON & CO.

ALL THE RAGE.
Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,
Far Superior to all others for Beauty, Grace, Comfort, Elegance, and Durability.
FOR SALE BY MRS. GUNN.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt
The Greatest Improvement in LADIES' SKIRTS we have ever seen—All Elegance and Comfort. FOR SALE BY
JAS. MORISON & CO.

BUY THE BEST!
TH LATEST FASHION
The New Empress Trail.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.
All Styles and Sizes. FOR SALE BY
DUPRESNE, GRAY & CO.
March 14. 6m 62

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

IVES & ALLEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hardware, Iron Furniture, Railing, &c.
CASTINGS,
Of every description, and of superior quality, to order.
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

HARDWARE.
WILLIAM R. TABB,
462 Notre Dame Street,
HARDWARE
In all its Branches.
RODGER'S POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY
—ALSO,—
A very fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE.
February 9. 43

FOR SALE,
SHEET COPPER, 14 oz. to 3lb.
INGOT and BAR TIN
HORSE NAILS, 7, 8 and 9 lb.
WINN & HOLLAND.
February 26, 48

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., Fitzpatrick & Moore, John Elliott.
Prepared only by
DAVIDSON & CO.,
49 Central Drug Hall.

VERY FINE FRESH COD LIVER OIL for sale at th
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

CHLORATE TROCHES
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Agents for Canada,
March 19. 66

CLOVER SEED.
100 BUSHELS PRIME WESTERN
2000 do LONG RAWDON
3000 do LONG VERMONT
For sale by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.
March 19. 66

Tennant's Disinfecting Chloride of Lime.
For sale by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.
March 19. 66

Dr. Bird's Deodorising and Disinfecting Powder, Condy's Fluid.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Agents for Canada.
March 19. 66

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 btls
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.,
Medical Hall.
January 30. 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,
Near McGill Street
ebruary 23. 46

BAKING POWDER.
Gardner's German Baking Powder,
In 1 lb. packages, 1s 3d each; also, wholesale, in 3 4, and 5 oz. packets, *unrivalled for purity and cheapness.*
J. GARDNER,
DRUGGIST,
455 Notre Dame Street, near McGill Street
February 23. 46

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne
GOLD SEAL,
CHAMPAGNE DES SOUVERAINS
DRY VERZENAY
NEE PLUS ULTRA CABINET
Geo. Sayer & Co.'s Cognac:
1814, 1817, 1840, 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 26. 3m 22

COAL OIL
FOR SALE.
THE subscribers offer the following brands of A COAL OIL for Sale by the barrel or car oad, viz.:—
CEDAR CREEK,
WYOMING ROCK,
LIVERPOOL,
DUFFIELD,
STONE,
AND OTHER BRANDS
HOUSE COALS,
VIZ.:
LEHIGH WELSH ANTHRACITE,
GRATE,
—ALSO,—
BLACKSMITH NUT, and
STEAM COAL.
Liverpool Coarse and Stoved Salt.
WM. MIDDLETON & CO..
Canal Basin and Wellington Street.
November 14 271

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,
HERNIAIST.
January 19. 3m 16

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.

Enfield Rifles! Enfield Rifles!!
1,000 English Enfield Rifles, in clean state, price $4.25.
10,000 English Enfield Rifles, made new, price $5.25.
These Rifles are of the best English manufacture, imported by the American Government, and have been in use in the late war. All are prime serviceable Guns, and those made new exactly the same in *every* respect to new Guns.
—ALSO—
10,000 American Muskets and Rifles,
Price 1.50 to $5.00.
—ALSO—
Colt's and Smith & Wesson's Revolving Pistols and Rifles,
At manufacturers prices.
Prices of the above in American currency.
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM READ & SON,
13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston.
March 28. mwf 74

FRESH FRUIT,
Per Finland via New York;
LAYER RAISINS, boxes, halves and qrs
BUNCH do, do, do do
VALENTIA do, do, do do
SEEDLESS do, kegs and half-kegs
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
January 30. mwf 25

BRANDY.
HHDS, QR-CASKS, OCTAVES, CASES — "HENNESSY & CO" COGNAC, Vintage 1863 and 1864.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
January 30. mwf 25

SUGAR.
100 hhds Bright Porto Rico
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
January 30 mwf 25

TEAS.
YOUNG HYSON,
GUNPOWDER,
IMPERIAL,
TWANKAY,
JAPANS,
—AND—
CATTY BOXES VERY SUPERIOR SOUCHONG.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
January 30. mwf 25

HENNESSY' BRANDY,
IN CASES.
200 Cases to arrive ex Steamer.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
Montreal, Oct. 17 247

FRESH RAISINS.
BOXES and half boxes VALENTIA RAISINS, now landing, and for Sale.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
July 5. 158

PLATE GLASS.
THE Subscribers, AGENTS for the LONDON AND MANCHESTER PLATE GLASS COMPANY are now prepared to import to order every description of their Manufactures, and delivered ex Ship free of breakage.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
February 9. mwl 34

BATH BRICKS.
For Sale: Five hundred Dozen,
NOW LANDING.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
November 13.

GLENFIELD STARCH
FIFTY CASES,
FOR SALE BY
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
September 23. 72

PATENT FLY WHEEL
COPYING PRESSES,
A superior article for expediency in Copying and warranted not to break. At
ROBERT WEIR & CO'S.
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
39 and 41 Great St. James Street.
AGENT FOR
RITCHIE'S (Scotch make,) and MUIR'S (English make) Copying Presses.
UNDERWOOD'S Manifold Copying Ink and Copying Paper.
December 27.

JUST RECEIVED,
EX STEAMER.
MIDDLEMASS,
GINGER BREAD, AND
ROYAL ALBERT BISCUITS
For Sale
A. WALSH,
West End Grocery.
December 27 308

Universal Clothes Wringer,
With Cog Wheels, strong and durable, adjusted to any tub. Work easy, and a great saving both in labour a clothes. All sizes.
Sold by
G. HAGAR & CO.,
520 St. ul Street.
January 17 15

Shirley's Patent Skate.
These Skates are fastened to the Boot with out Straps, easily adjusted and strong. An improvement has been made in the heel fastening, which renders them firm and secure.
G. HAGAR & CO., Skate Depot,
520 St. Paul Street.
January 15

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.
DAWSON BROS. HAVE JUST RECEIVED:
D'Aguilar on Courts-Martial; Club Life in London, by John Timbs, F.S.A.; Lancashire Lyrics; Modern Songs and Ballads of the County Palatine, edited by John Harland, F.S.A.; The Treasury of Botany, by John Lindley, F.R.S., and Thomas Moore, F.L.S.; Emblematic Illumination or Ferns, Colours and emblems suitable for illuminating texts of Holy Scripture in large style, by F. M. L.; Hand and Glove, by Amelia B. Edwards; Les Chansons des Rues et des Bois par Victor Hugo; Follies of the Year, by John Leach; Bannatyne's Guide to Examination.
—ALSO,—
The ENGLISH MAGAZINES for February.
For Sale at
Nos. 55 to 59 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
February 24. 47

Old No. 211, 213. New No. 347, 349, 351.
JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE CASE LADIES' POSTILLION JACKETS, the newest production of the Season.
—ALSO,—
NEW CLOUDS,
NEW SONTAGS,
NEW BREAKFAST SHAWLS
Ladies' and Baby's Department
COMPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY.
Splendid assortment of BOYS KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, to suit all ages
A supply of our own make of HOOP SKIRTS always on hand.
JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
03 347, 349 & 351 Notre Dame Street

RECEIVED ex "City of Hamilton"—A complete assortment of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, &c., at
S. ENGLISH'S,
392 & 394 Notre Dame Street
May 18 128

Funeral Furnishing Ware-Rooms
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
NEXT TO OTTAWA HOTEL.
D. & J. TEES.
January 18 1

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
JAMES BAILLIE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by THOMAS MAY & CO.,
480 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
February 14. tf Mv1-38

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Montreal.
In the Superior Court, 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, being the price and compensation for the property hereinafter described

ANIMOS JOUTATE TEBEO. OR.
THE MONTREAL HERALD.
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1866.

TEMPERATURE

In the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed at C. Hearn's, Optician, 242 Notre Dame Street.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
38.50	44.°	38.°

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
46.5°	34.°	40.2°

Montreal, April 7, 1866.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Performance in the Theatre Royal this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY L. DEVANY.

Furniture, at 89 St. Constant Street, at Ten o'clock.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

Pianofortes, at his stores, at Two o'clock.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.

Furniture, at 11 Vitre Street, at ten 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 Telegrams to the "Montreal Herald."

OTTAWA, April 7.

The Canada Gazette to-day contains the following appointments and Militia General Orders:—Alfred Jackson, M. D., Quebec, to be visiting physician of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, in the room and place of J. Elgarnay, M D., Esq., resigned; Charles E. Lemieux, M.D., Esq., Quebec, to be one of the inspecting physicians of the Marine and Navigation Hospital at Quebec, in the room and place of Alfred Jackson, M. D., Esq., appointed as announced above.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS,
OFFICE OF MINISTER OF MILITIA, OTTAWA, April, 4th, 1866.

The undersigned desires to inform the Officers of Volunteers and Service Militia that all communications on the subject of commission or promotion in either service, must be directed to the department of the Adjutant General of Militia, and that no application of this nature to the undersigned can be received by him.

(Signed,) JOHN A. McDONALD.
HEAD QUARTERS OTTAWA, April 7th, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER, COMMANDERS VOLUNTEER MILITIA, No 1—It is Excellency the Commander-in-Chief calls the attention of all officers of the Volunteer Militia to the foregoing memorandom by the Hon. the Minister of Militia, and desires that the course therein prescribed may be invariably observed.

No. 2—In view of the approaching consolidation of the Volunteer force as to battalions, the General Orders of May 17th and August 1st, 1861, together with any other regulations now in force with respect to brevet promotion, either during service or on retirement are hereby cancelled. A list is published containing the names of seven gentlemen who have obtained first class and those who have obtained second class certificates from the Military School of Quebec and Montreal.

A proclamation is issued offering a reward of $200 for the discovery of the parties who are believed here to have set fire to the barns of Benjamin Smith, in the township of Barnston, county of Stanstead. Another proclamation offers a reward of $400 for the discovery of the persons who on the 21st of February last, made an attack on the Eastern Townships Bank at Stanstead.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenses of the Province of Canada, for the month ending 31st March, 1866:—Annual revenue of customs $1,039,433.96; excise $152,985.49; Bill Stamp duty $18,511.73; Post Office $39,277.42; Crown Land Department $92,575.45; Miscellaneous $76,964.62; total $1,411,708.72; expenditure $451,39[illegible].

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

The following ar the names of the new insolvents:—Robert T. Barring, Cookstown; T. Sutherland, Oil Springs; Duncan Fletcher, Durham County; G. David Dean, Township of Brayham; Adolphe Disracher, Montreal; Hugh Smith, Township of Essex; G. Fern & Skellon, Quebec; W. A. Thompson, Township of Toronto; Alex. Johnston, Township of Stanbridge; Wm. H. Havens, Township of Grantham; J. Serror, Township of Grantham.

Three new Petroleum Companies are applying for charters, one under the name of the Petrolea and Eurka Company, with a capital of $100,000, operations to be carried on in the Township of Enniskillen.

TORONTO, April 7.

BERLIN.—Seddons was tried for complicity in the Gore Bank robbery. The evidence was so slight that the jury were directed to return a verdict of "not Proven"; but when they retired they came back with a verdict of guilty. The judge allowed a new trial. Seddons was admitted to bail. Bristol Bill was sentenced five years to the Penitentiary. Rule granted to shorten his sentence.

HAMILTON. A collision between a freight and passenger train, near Grimsby, took place last night, the conductor McKay was killed while passing from one car to another.

The volunteers to-day were received by two thousand citizens at lunch, provided for them at the depot. There was great enthusiasm.

TORONTO,—Mrs. Jeff. Davis, who was expected from the West to-night has not arrived.

The Health Committee are making preparations to clean the city.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, 7th.—Last night a fire broke out in Columbia College in 50th street, near 4th avenue. The damage to the building and furniture is $2,000.

The Tribune states that after the injunction, obtained by Mr. Drew against Scoot, Capron, &Co., was served yesterday, and the stock purchased for them by Groskebeck & Co., the latter were enjoined from paying Scott, Capron, & Co. the difference due them on the stock, about $20,000. The injunction was disobeyed, and the money paid by Groesbeck & Co., and there the matter for the moment rests. The whole affair will be the subject of litigation, in which a good deal of the secret history of the street will be developed.

NEW YORK, 7th,—Judge McCann granted an injunction against Geo. Scott and others, on the petition of Daniel Drew, restraining them from buying in two thousand shares of M. S. and Northern Indiana stock, valued at $200,000. Mr. Drew complained that he had borrowed 2,000 shares of the stock, and that the defendant and others had conspired to make a corner in the market, causing an unnatural rise in the price, and greatly damaging parties in his position. Case not decided yet.

NEW YORK, 7th.—The steamship "Talisman" arrived at this port yesterday, and brought advices from Jamaica, dated at Kinnston, to March 21st The Special Commission for the trial of the prisoners charged with offences during the revolt was still sitting, but hoped to close its labors in a few days.

NEW YORK, 7th.—Two distilleries in this city were seized yesterday by the United States authorities, on the charge of distilling whiskey without the proper Government license.

The ship-yards of Greenport are still deserted, the men refusing to work ten hours.

The World says, on Wednesday evening 320 men left the city under the direction of the powers that were at Hunion Square for the purpose of making an attack on the British North American possessions in the direction of New Brunswick. Guns, stores, and ammunition have been accumulated in this city for the last three weeks for the purpase of attacking Canada or New Brunswick, and, in the event of a failure of both the former localities, it was intended to make a diversion on Halifax, N. S.

The reported movement on Bermuda was simply intended for a blind to bewilder the Colonial authorities as to the objective point.

It is understood that 15 field-pieces were put on board of two merchant vessels, ostensibly bound to the port of New Orleans, but in reality consigned to some port in the Bay of Fundy, from whence the attack is to be made on St. John or Halifax.

President Roberts and Gen. Sweeny, are also straining every nerve to put an army in the field.

BOSTON, April 7.—The Massachusetts Republican State Committee have arranged for a salute of 100 guns to be fired on Boston Common at noon, to commemorate the passing of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto of President Johnson.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer Britannia frow Glasgow arrived here to-day, also the iron clad Miantomah for Fortress Monroe.

A despatch states that the Upper House of the Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick yesterday adopted the resolution urging Confederation according to the Quebec scheme, which, together with an address asking that it be submitted to the action of the Imperial Parliament, was forwarded to the Queen of England.

A Washington special says the Ways and Means Committee have decided to report in favor of the repeal of the Revenue Tax on printing materials, such as paper, ink and type, together with the materials which enter into their composition.

PORTSMOUTH, April 7.—The Republicans of this city are now firing 100 guns in honor of the passing by the Senate of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto of the President.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—A salute of 100 guns was fired in this city this afternoon by the Union League, over the passage in the Senate of the Civil Rights Bill, over the veto of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The National Intelligencer says that Capt Raphael Semmes was released on his original parole under the Johnson-Sherman convention, under an order issued by the President yesterday.

BANGOR, Me., April 7.—At noon to-day a national salute was fired. Bells rung and national flags were displayed from all government places and from many dwellings, in honor of the passing of the Civil Rights Bill over President Johnson's veto.

PORTLAND, April 7.—One hundred guns were fired this P.M. for the Civil Rights Bill.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steam frigate C. H. Haynor exploded her boiler in the river at this place at 2 this P.M. Five lives were lost including the Captain, C. H. Haynor, of West Troy.

ROCHESTER, April 7.—The Bank panic is over, the run upon Mr. Powers has ceased. He paid out $80,000 and taken from depositors $40,000, he received $10,000 in currency from New York this morning.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Commercial says the stock market continues strong on the Railroad list. Speculation for the moment apparently being to cover the shorts in that stock. Among whom the principal one is supposed to be the leading director, who has recently suffered at the hands of the much Southern clique. Gold exhibits a desired weakness.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 7th.—Buildings Nos. 101, 103 and 105 32nd Street were destroyed by fire. It was used as a pianoforte manufactory. Loss about $30,000.

TROY, N. Y., April 7th.—The steam tug, Chas. H. Haynes, exploded her boiler opposite the city this afternoon, shattering the boat to fragments and killing all on board. The iron and fragments of the woodwork were thrown into the streets, shattering roofs and windows. A moment after the explosion the boat sunk, and entirely disappeared.

THE VETO OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN CONGRESS.—This bill, notwithstanding the veto of the President, has been passed a second time by a vote of two thirds in the Senate, and will, we suppose, be sure to receive the same support in the House of Representatives. It will then be law in spite of the *veto*.

We have little room to-day for any comment. But we may remark that the law appears to have none of the objectionable features which appeared to us to justify the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It merely declares that the freedmen shall have all the civil—not the political rights—of freemen, to the same but to no greater extent than the whites. In his *veto on the* Freedmen's Bureau bill, Mr. Johnson's main reason, we thought a sound one, was, that the blacks having now the same civil *status* as the whites, were bound to provide for and protect themselves as white people do. But he *vetoes* the present bill on the ground that the several States ought each of them to have the power of placing the blacks in an inferior position to the whites by creating restraints and punishments, peculiar to the former, by prohibiting them from making contracts on the same terms as their white neighbours, or even as the white who is the other party to a contract with a black man, and by debarring them from access to the courts as suitors and witnesses. When he has permitted these inequalities of condition to be established—has deprived the black man, or permitted him to be deprived of all the attributes of freedom, and reduced his liberty to a name, how can he pretend that he is in the same position as any other man to provide for and protect himself?

A THIRD FENIAN PARTY.—We have still another illustration of the dignity and stability of the Fenian Republic. Two factions there already were to growl over the spoils, but a third made its appearance on Wednesday last. It professes to be composed of Irish delegates fresh from the sod—pure and unadulterated Finnigans. They pretend to represent Stephens, and look upon themselves as belonging to a superior organization to that of America. At a meeting in New York it was resolved that none but those who had left Ireland within the last six months should be allowed to participate, and all those present who were "in the pay of O'Mahoney, Roberts "or Sweeney," were invited to leave the room. This polite hint was not very gracious ly received, and a good deal of confusion ensued on the representatives of the different factions attempting to speak. One of the assembled "of the third party" said they had assembled "for the purpose of demanding of the Fenian leaders in this country an account of their stewardship." He said the Fenians in the United States had been boasting what they would do, and as yet they had not sent to Ireland a ship, nor a rifle, nor a dollar to purchase a rifle. There were very few rifles in Ireland, and they had been bought by the I. R.'s with their own money. Another delivered himself in these terms:—

"Men are making promises and telling such lies to the people in this country as I never heard in my life. I am sick of them, and I am sorry to say that my country has too much reason to be sick of them, and that they deserve the abommation of our people. The world is sick of them, and if they escape justice they may hide their faces evermore and thank their lucky stars if they succeed in doing so. They talk of our country, and they have not rifles enough there for one regiment. There were some revolvers bought, which were afterwards retailed to our poor people at a profit. This was a nice way to arm a people. All this sham is now pretty well exploded, except among some fools, on whose backs you can ride till the day of judgment."

A Committee of the I. R. B. was appointed to wait on O'Mahoney and Roberts for the account of their stewardship. O'Mahoney would not receive the delegation; he did not relish any curious inspection of his pickings, and therefore told the I. F.'s that they were "impertinent," and "to leave the hall and not "come back until sent for." Roberts was more polite; he said they were welcome to examine his accounts whenever they saw proper. He probably has not been so successful as his rival in pocketing the maid servants' contributions.

THE PATTERSON CASE AT HAMILTON.—At the Wentworth Assizes on Wednesday last the Grand Jury brought in No Bill against ex Alderman Patterson in the case of larceny upon which he was held to bail. It was on this case that Mr. Patterson made his celebrated run across the Suspension Bridge some months ago, and in connection with it that he attempted to bribe a witness against him to leave the country. He pleaded guilty of this latter offence, and was sentenced to two months imprisonment at hard labor, and $400 fine. The *Spectator* says the ex-Alderman owes all his troubles to his great moral cowardice.

ANOTHER OF THE APPOINTMENTS.—*Le Pays* notices the appointment, in the last *Canada Gazette* of "Didace Tasse, of Iberville, Esq., "to be Justice of the Peace in and for the dis-"trict of Iberville." Our contemporary says this is the same M. Tasse who was dismissed in 1862 from the post of Inspector of Revenue for malversation. "The Government recoil from nothing." The appointment is only a fitting continuation of the list already made.

FOR SERVICE AT HALIFAX.—The *Times* of the 23rd ult. says:—The *Charger*, gunboat, 60 horse power, is ordered to be completed at Portsmouth Dockyard with all possible rapidity, for service at Halifax.

EPISCOPALIAN.—Mr. A Workman and Mr. R. Aldridge have given land valued at $200, as the site of a church and burial ground, for the use of the English congregation at Hereford, C. E. The amount of $500 has also been subscribed for this purpose.——It is probable that the members of the Anglican Synod will, at their next session, be called upon to nominate a coadjutor to the Bishop of Toronto. A correspondent of the Toronto *Leader* suggest that the Right Rev. Dr. Anderson, late Bishop of Rupert's Land, now Incumbent of Clifton, England, should be appointed to the office.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN.—From "The Presbyterian" we select the following items:—The Rev. Donald Ross—formerly of Fingal—has been duly inducted by the Presbytery of Montreal into the pastoral charge of the church at Dundee.——The congregation of St. Gabriel street church, Montreal, have resolved to give a call to the Rev. T. G. Smith of Melbourne, to become their pastor.——At the Sabbath-school anniversary at Brampton Gore, the Rev. T. G. Smith was presented with a purse of money by his congregation at that place. Mr. Smith received a similar testimonial from his congregation at Windsor. These two stations form part of the charge of Melbourne, and are both of them increasing in numbers and influence.

FRENCH CANADIAN VIEW OF THE PRESENT PHASE OF CONFEDERATION.

(*Translated from Le Canadian, Independent Ministerial*)

We put together several passages from Ministerial journals, which appear to throw some light on the projects of the government on the subject of Confederation:

We have every reason to hope that public opinion will declare itself in favour of an union, whose precise bases will be fixed in a new Conference with the Imperial authorities at London.—*Montreal Gazette.*

It is not improbable that each of the Legislatures will pass resolutions declaring that union is desirable, and demanding a new Convention to elaborate the details. If that should happen we believe that the new Convention will be held at London; the English government acting as arbiter, and that an Imperial Act will be passed immediately after. * * * If this line of conduct is followed we may hope to see the union established within the twelvemonth.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Mr. Smith, Premier of the New Brunswick government, has expressed himself as follows:

I shall never be in favour of a project which includes representation based on population, such as is proposed in the Quebec scheme. * * * * I would rather go down with the ship; but I should have no objection provided there was in the construction of the Upper House or otherwise some check to protect the interests of New Brunswick.

And thereupon a paper favorable to Confederation expresses itself thus:

The plan is evidently if the government is sustained, to name a Committee of the Assembly, who will agree on a plan of union without perilling the position of the Cabinet.—*St. Johns Telegraph.*

The answer of Mr. Smith on the subject of representation indicates that he has been informed by superior authority that he must accept willingly or unwillingly this representation based on population, and his check is but the grape skin, in which he proposes to wrap up the pill which he is to swallow, in order that it should taste less bitter. We shall, therefore, have Confederation, and we should not be surprised if the Committee which is spoken of should content itself with some general and vague declaration, like the speech of Mr. Smith. *England will do the rest.*—*Journal de Quebec.*

"From these indications it seems to result that the project of the Government, if it can obtain a general declaration of the Maritime Provinces in favour of union, is to carry the affair to England, assemble a new Convention in London, and then solicit the intervention of the Imperial Government to cut the knot of the questions agitated within the Conference, without any previous submission of them to the People of the Colonies. The new Conference would, therefore, be but a comedy to prepare the *coup de Theatre*, which is to put an end to the liberty which it has been hitherto pretended to accord to us of choosing for the Canadian Confederation that form of constitution which they may judge most suitable. This would be an odious ambuscade for all the Provinces, but especially for the Maritime Provinces. England invited to intervene by a certain number of the members of the new Conference, perhaps by a seduced or a brow beaten majority of them, would constitute herself the judge of the questions which divide us and the arbiter of our destinies. An Imperial decree would impose on us a Constitution—perhaps that of the Quebec Convention—in an aggravated form, for it may be remembered that the Colonial Secretary did not think it sufficiently centralized—perhaps even a legislative union which would be still more in accord with English notions. Thus our free choice would be taken away as the most decisive moment of our history—the right of every people which enjoys constitutional institutions to decide its own lot, and to determine on the laws which are to govern it. In a stroke of the pen we may say that the results of all our struggles for freedom, of the conquests which we have made against arbitrary power would be blotted out and lost. Our Ministers—unworthy heirs of those who at the cost of so many efforts obtained for us the inestimable privileges of responsible government, would replace our destinies in the hands of England, at the risk of seeing our nationality overwhelmed in a legislative union of all the Provinces. We have no prejudices against England. On the contrary, we feel ourselves full of equity and impartiality for her; but we cannot disguise from ourselves that without any hostility towards the French Canadian population, she cannot take any special account of their peculiar position, and that it would be impudent to look to her for guarantees which she has no interest in according to us. Her policy has been in all time to fuse all races here into one—her own, and thus create a single nation in Canada. If she be called on to judge our differences she will naturally be inspired by her own opinions, and follow their invariable tendency; and she will impose on us a constitution that will appear to her to assure in a short time the extinction of all diversities and the creation of a single nationality."

THE MAYOR AND THE CIVIC ELECTORS.—We find that we fell into an error as to form in describing the interview, which took place on Friday between His Worship the Mayor and some of his electors. We stated that these latter gentlemen handed to His Worship a sum of money, understood to be the amount of his expenses. They in fact proceeded in a still better and more delicate manner, for they handed to him a fyle of receipted bills covering all the expenses in question. The principle of course was the same—that of establishing that they and not the Mayor was the party obliged by his accepting office; that he was placed there to serve the city not to serve himself, and that he ought not to be allowed to suffer loss as a consequence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

MARCH TERM.

PRESENT:—Mr. Justice Mondelet.

Saturday, April 7, 1866.

MURDER.

J. B. Rochon was again placed at the bar.

Herminie Daoust, lives in the village of St. Clet. On the 2nd October last, I slept at Mad. Leroux's. I do not usually live there. That evening I went shortly after the *Angelus*. Mr. Madden arrived while I was there. He sat down and began to speak to Mad. Leroux He was sober when he came. I did not see him take fish or anything else to eat. He came in to have his horse fed. He fastened it to the gallery. A short time after his arrival he went out to look after his horse but returned immediately. Shortly after Jean Baptiste Rochon arrived. He had a few glasses in his head. Mad. Leroux gave him a glass of whiskey. He asked for some more but Mad. Leroux would not gixe it to him. He got cross about it. Madden was then leaning on the bar. Rochon pushed him and he fell over on the stair which touches the end of the bar. Mad. Leroux then offered him her hand to raise him and he went and sat on the bench near the door. He stayed there some time and Mad. Leroux told him to sleep there, but Madden said the house had too bad a reputation. He then left after having been about two hours in the house and as his horse had got off its bridle, he asked Mad. Leroux to come and bridle it. I helped Madame Leroux to put the bridle on the horse which was still in the yard. During this time Rochon was sitting on the bench in the house. Mr. Madden came in again, and as the horse was not fastened it went to eat outside of the yard gate. Mr. Madden went to get it and put it in the cart. He came in then and asked for his whip, which Madame Leroux gave him. He then left; took his horse by the bridle; went over the bridge, and got into the road. Madame Leroux told me to go out of the hall door and look if he took the right road to his own house. I went and saw the cart opposite Mr. Degnire's, but I did not see Mr. Madden. The cart had stopped. Rochon was still in Madame Leroux's, and did not leave for a quarter of an hour after Mr. Madden. I do not know of any one coming to seek him. Rochon left in his waggon. I did not look into the street after he left. After Rochon left, Madame Leroux said to me, "Let us close the shutters and go to bed." We then went to bed. I slept with Madame Leroux's little girl. Mad. Leroux slept with an infant. We all slept in the same room, in rear of the house. The room is near the bar. Before going to bed we pushed the door of the room to. The beds were not far separate. Mad. Leroux only took off her boots before going to bed, saying she did not wish to undress as she was afraid of shivering We went to bed immediately. Mad. Leroux had on a black cotton gown like the one now showed me. It was Mad. Leroux who awoke me in the morning. It was grey dawn. When she awoke me she had her petticoat in her hand but had not her gown. I did not see her gown in the morning. It was the first time I slept at Madame Leroux's. I was not yet up when Brabant came to know if Mr. Madden had been there. Madame Leroux told him that he had come, but had not been there long, and that he had taken the road leading home. When it was daylight Mad. Leroux said, "Take the broom and sweep the court, as Madden's horse, in pawing, has scraped up the ashes." I swept it, and the little girl kept following me on the ashes. I made remarks to Mad. Leroux about the blood on the stairs, and that it was about the place left. The first who came after breakfast was Mad. Lalonde, who said that a great misfortune had happened in the village. Mad. Leroux answered "I knew before you. It is Mr. Madden who is dead." In the morning I saw blood on the bench which stands in the bar. I had not seen it the evening before. My mother came for me about eight o'clock that morning. I had no conversation with Mad. Leroux before leaving as to what had passed. She never spoke to me about it. I remember now something about a muslin gown. Mad. Leroux said to me, "You will say like me that Rochon came." I said "Yes, Madame, I can do nothing else than speak the truth." She said "You will also say that Mr. Madden left sober and without having received a scratch, and I will give you a gown if you say that." I told her again that I would do nothing but speak the truth. She promised me this gown long after Mad. Lalonde had left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chapeleau.—I know Mr. Lalonde the bailiff. He came to Mad. Leroux before the latter offered me her gown. After Mr. Brabant left I did not go to bed. Brabant appeared uneasy. I tidied up the house and saw nothing unusual except the blood I first saw. From the time Brabant left until Lalonde arrived I swear that Rochon had not come to the house. I was still at Mad. Leroux's when Captain Thisdaile and his men came. In the course of the morning I went to Mad. de Repentigny to get a towel for Mad. Leroux. Jean Baptiste Lalonde found that towel on the end of the bench. To the best of my belief it was the towel I went for to Mad. de Repentigny. Mad. Leroux showed it to the latter and to my mother saying. "You will be able to prove that is the towel that your daughter went for to Mad. de Repentigny." Mad. Leroux had put this towel on the bench. She then put it in the drawer of the bar, saying, "I will show it to Dr. Fortier when he comes." It was after the bench stained with blood had been found by Mr. Thisdaile's man, Mad. Leroux showed me the towel which she had put in the drawer to Mr. Lalonde, saying that he would see it was the towel which Herminie Davoust had brought from Mad. de Repentigny and which had been used for wrapping the beef. It was the towel which I got from Mad. de Repentigny. I have not seen the towel since. It was one of Mad. de Repentigny's two girls who got it in the cupboard. She took something which was wrapped up in the towel and put it in the bread trough. She gave me the towel and there was great stain of blood in the middle of it. I brought it to Mad. Leroux. (The towel was here produced). The towel showed me is very like the towel which I went for to Mad. de Repentigny. It was stained with blood like it. I have already said that Mr. Madden had come in on all fours, because he had one leg shorter than the other. I cannot swear he did not drink at Madame Leroux's. I was not all the time in the bar while Mr. Madden and Mr. Rochon were in the house. I cannot swear that no one entered the house after Mr. Madden left. Mr. Madden's horse was very troublesome while at Madame Leroux's door. It got off its bridle. He told Madame Leroux that he had left its foal behind. Mad. Leroux's court is covered with ashes. In pawing the horse had scattered the ashes over the clap board and steps. I did not see any blood while sweeping. It was quite light then When she was told that the body was found on the gallery Mad. Leroux said "I am annoyed at this so will Mr. Degnise." I did not hear Brasant knock at the door through the night. It was Mad. Leroux who called me. After going to bed I did not hear any noise in the bar. I fell asleep almost as soon as I lay down. The glass in which Rochon got his drink had a thick bottom. The mirror was above the bench and those who came there were accustomed to comb their hair in that place.

Re-examined by Mr. Ramsay—I noticed the blood on the towel when Mad. Leroux showed it to me. Mad. Laplante, Mad. de Repentigny my mother and myself were there; when I went for the towel to Mad. de Repentigny's she was at Mad Leroux.

At one o'clock the Court adjourned for a short time.

AFTER RECESS.

Angele Clement, wife of Michel Proulx, said on the third of October last Mad. Leroux came to our house, and asked us to send for M. Rochon. While the messenger was gone she told me she was accused of the murder of Madden. I said "but you are not guilty of killing a man, and she answered, "I could not kill Mr. Madden, whom I regard as a father who brought me up. "But," I said, "might he not have been killed falling from his waggon." "No," she said, "he has been killed and carried to Degnise's gallery, for he could not have dragged himself there." When you arrived with Rochon, she told me she had something to say to Rochon. I told her to speak aloud to him, or otherwise she would be wrong. She said she could not do so. When Rochon arrived she said something to him near the door in a low voice. Then she came in front of me and said to me "M. Rochon says that he bridled his horse, that he got him over the bridge, and that he set out on his way home." Rochon repeated the same thing, adding that Madden was pretty drunk. Rochon said that he had left first. Rochon left our house first to go home

Cross-examined.—It was between five and six when Mad. Leroux came to our house.

Doctor G. Girdwood called.—Have been in practice since 1834. I have made the use of the microscope a special study. On the 2nd of April current Mr. Bissonnette brought me the hair now shown me, or one like it. Dr. Fortier was then with me in my house, Little St. James Street. I examined the hair with a microscope which I can no doubt whatever that it is a human hair. He described the difference between human hair and other hair. I also examined with a microscope a piece of towel and of a pillow now shown me. There was blood on both. The appearance of the towel was as if it had been used to wipe wounds already washed with water to try to staunch the blood which was still flowing, and in which the towel was mixed with water while going on the towel.

Cross-examination—If the blood had flowed directly on the towel without the water it would have coagulated. The rest of the examination was purely of a scientific nature, the cross-examination being entirely to prove that the stain could not be positively said to arise from true or from menstrual blood. The witness said as long as blood could be distinguished at all the difference could be positively sworn to, and that the stain on the towel and pillow was the blood of a mammalian animal. On the hair that was brought to me there was no blood visible.

Re-examined by Mr. Ramsay—On the waistcoat shown me there are two spots of coagulated blood.

J. B. Poirier lived at St. Clet in October last. I live at the corner of St. Jacques and St. Anne roads. On the morning of 20th Oct. went to Marcelin's tavern, and remained there till about half-past ten. Before I left I saw Mr. Rochon going home with his vehicle. It was then about half-past ten. He was coming from the direction of Mad. Leroux's. I did not see Madden's waggon pass nor did I hear it. I live opposite the prisoner's house on the St. Jacques road, which is between the lines. Most cross the St. Anne road to go home. From where I was I saw no vehicle between Marcelin's and Mad. Leroux's, but paid no particular attention. From the large sidewalk to Marcelin's is about half an acre and there was no horse to be seen. Eleven struck after I reached home. I hear Rochon speak and saw that he was at home then. He was quarrelling with his son about his mare. Heard him say "give me my purse; I'm going away." After that I heard him ask where his mare was. Somebody answered that the mare was at the barn. I saw him come out and go towards the barn. He came back to the house immediately.

Cross-examined.—He went into the house and I heard him speak again. The dispute was about the son going to the village for the mare. I was in company with George Marleau. I was almost a quarter or half an hour distant at Rochon's door. I had no watch. When I left they were all quiet. I have known Rochon for seven or eight years. He has always been a peaceable man.

To Mr. Ramsay—Rochon had the name of going often to Mad. Leroux's. It was a common report. He did not know of it himself.

George Marleau lives at St. Clet, on the St. Jacques road. The evidence agreed with that of last witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chapeleau—I know St. Denis one of the witnesses in this case. He does not enjoy a good character. I saw him with Rochon's son. I saw him alone also after young Rochon left. He told me that if he said he saw old Rochon pass it was only for a joke for he had not been him pass. St. Denis has the reputation of being a thief. He has a bad reputation. Would not like to trust to his oath.

By Mr. Ramsay—Have never known St. Denis take a false oath.

Simon Carter living in St. Clet—Spent the evening of the 2nd October at Rochon's house. Went there about eight and left about nine. I went away for they told me they were going to bed. They said they had been up all the night before, and did not want to do the same that night. In the morning after the dead body of Madden was found. The prisoner was not at home when I left.

Marguerite Gravel, wife of Joachim St. Denis. Lived at St. Clet when Mr. Madden's body was found. That morning it was between four and five when we rose. My husband went out and came in again, and as he was coming in he said there's old Rochon passing. The same day I heard of the death of Madden, but I did not know of it at this time. Quite sure it was that day.

Cross-examined—I have spoken to my husband about this case, out have no intention to speak false for all that. My husband was illtreated here, and I have no wish to be the same. I was not sworn before and was not obliged to tell anybody what I knew till now. I may have said it was impossible to see Rochon that morning for it was too dark, but I don't remember doing so. I remember now I did say so, when Marleau and two others were present in our house. I did not want to tell. It was an idea of my own. It was to avoid annoying Mr. Rochon's son.

Chorillas Foret—I saw the prisoner at home after he got out of gaol on bail. It was after the death of Madden. He had been about some money. We had some conversation about what took place on the 2d of Oct. He told me that after supper when he was lying on a bench on his return from selling his mare that he had heard steps and voices near him. His wife and his daughter awoke him to go to bed and that he did go to bed.

This closed the case forthe Crown.

The Court then adjourned.

THE STREETS.—We are glad to see that the contractor is keeping the streets well scraped. What is taking off should be promptly carried away.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGMENTS.

MARCH 31st, 1866.

BADGLEY, J.,—

TOURVILLE, *et al* vs. BELL *et al.*—This was an action brought for goods sold and delivered, under the following circumstances. The goods were purchased by the firm of Bell and Higgins. Mr. Bell was married to a sister of Higgins, and some years ago she obtained a *separation de biens*. It was said that she carried on business with Higgins under the firm of Bell & Higgins; but the partnership was never registered until after the present action was brought. In the meantime her husband continued to buy and sell. No one knew till the plea was fyled, that there was a Mrs. Bell, and that she was the partner in the business. No intimation whatever was given to the parties from whom Bell purchased, that Mrs. Bell was the real partner, nor was credit given to her. The plaintiff having brought his action the case proceeded *ex parte* against Bell; but Higgins said he never was the partner of Mr. Bell, but of Mrs. Bell, and he attempted to prove it by producing the certificate of registration of partnership, the registration being posterior to the institution of the action. This was not enough. Credit was obtained in the name of the two men. Judgment would, therefore, go in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

RUSSELL vs. GUERTIN *et al.*—This was an action to recover the value of some timber which had been cut down. On the 21st July, 1865, Baxter, the party then in possession, sold to Cosgrove the white pine timber upon the land in question, by a written agreement. The timber was to be cut in November following, and to be paid for at the rate of $8 per thousand feet. The area of the land was 256 acres. On the 1st November following the Cosgroves assigned their rights to the plaintiffs under a written engagement, for consideration stated to have been received. We had, therefore, the chain of title clearly and strongly deduced. It appeared, however, that Baxter afterwards, in October, sold to the defendant, Guertin, who entered upon the land and cut down 210 trees This timber, it was proved, was of the most valuable description, being the first cut upon the land; and the average length was between seventy and eighty feet. The Cosgroves were paid $8 per 1000 feet, 210 trees at 70 feet would make 14,700 feet, equal to about $120. On the other hand, taking 210 trees at $3, the proved value, it would amount to $630. The question of right in the timber was mixed up with possession. There was no doubt of the sale by Baxter to the defendant Guertin, and also to the Cosgroves. Both sales were made by the same person the latter in July and the former in October. It appeared that Guertin only overcame Baxter's repugnance to sell to him also, by telling him Cosgrove's purchase was not valid, because the latter had not paid any earnest. The sale to Cosgrove, however, was a perfect bargain between Cosgrove and Baxter, and nothing further was required to be done. Baxter himself had no right to depart from it. When Guertin went upon the land to cut timber, the plaintiff forbade him to proceed, but Guertin went on cutting trees, which the plaintiff marked with his own mark. So not only was Guertin aware that the timber was cut, but he was also aware that the 210 trees were all marked with the plaintiff's mark. The timber was then floated down to the mouth of the Gatineau, and while it was floating about there, the plaintiff attempted to raft it, but Guertin would not permit him to do so. The plaintiff then took out a *saisie revendication*, and the timber was placed under the care of two guardians. Guertin, however, apparently thinking that he was out of the reach of the law in those parts, floated away the two rafts, with the two guardians on them, to the opposite side of the river. When they reached St. Genevieve, another attachment was taken out, and by this time the timber was seized and brought under the jurisdiction of the Court. Under the circumstances the Court was of opinion that the original title to Cosgrove was a good title, and could not be interfered with by Guertin. It preceded the contract of the latter, and must be preferred to his. Guertin alleged that he entered on the land first; but when Baxter went over the land with Cosgrove, he gave Cosgrove possession of the timber as far as it was possible to do so. Both having had poisession, the question was, whose possession was the best. In order to settle this point, it was necessary to go back to the titles. Now Cosgrove had both the first title and possession. Guertin's subsequent possession could not prevail over this. Judgment would, therefore, go, maintaining the *saisie-revendication* for the value of the timer, at $3 per tree.

LIGHTHALL vs. WALKER.—This was an action to recover damages for verbal slander, brought by Mr. Lighthall, a Notary of highly respectable standing in the city. The upper floor of defendant's house was occupied by a clergyman of the name of Donaldson. On this upper floor, was a sink by which the dirty water was sent down. Unfortunately, the defendant was a married man, and as it happened, the ladies of the two families were not quite harmonious in their intercourse; and long before the present action was brought, considerable differences existed. On one occasion these dissensions grew to such a height, that the Rev. Mr. Donaldson instructed the plaintiff, Mr. Lighthall, with whom as an elder of the Church he had some acquaintance, to serve a protest upon the defendant on account of the defective state of the premises. On the day this protest was served, there was more than usual excitement about the dirty water from the upper story, which, owing to the condition of the sink, fell down upon the cradle in which the defendant's child was sleeping. The lady on the lower story was not pleased to see her child bathed in this dirty water, and when Mr. Lighthall came to serve the protest, she was in a particularly bad humour, and at once assaulted him, for which Mr. Lighthall afterwards summoned her before the Recorder. When the defendant, her husband, a good mechanic, and a quiet man, came home, the events of the day were of course communicated to him. He was told not only of the protest, but of the dirty water, and of the injury to the child. The defendant, with some reason in his proceedings, called in a neighbour, a respectable woman, as a witness, and went up to Donaldson's premises, to speak to him about the overflowing of the sink. They accordingly ascended the stairs, and not wishing to open the door improperly, knocked on the partition. This brought out Mr. Donaldson, Mrs. Donaldson remaining inside, and hearing what was going on. Mr. Walker began at once by saying that it was very wrong to allow the sink to overflow in this way, and one word led to another, till Walker said, "Why did you allow a loafer like that Lighthall to come and bring me a paper,' and added some further imputations on that gentleman's character. Then the clergyman told him he would kick him down stairs if he didn't go at once, and used most abusive language with reference to Walker. He afterwards went to Walker's place to pay his rent. Walker not being in, Donaldson amused himself by abusing Walker to strangers in the place, and, in fact, brought in a man expressly to hear how he abused Walker. Nor was he content with mere abuse, but accused him of keeping company with improper women, and so forth. He also declared, "I will ruin him and see him on the street within six months; he has a house to pay for and I have none." He further spoke of his being a Minister of Christ, and likened his treatment of the defendant to the chastening which God inflicts on his erring children for their good. A man who could conduct himself in this way was not one upon whose testimony much reliance could be placed. Having told Mr. Lighthall the story of how Mr. Walker had abused him, and said, according to his version, "Why did you send that miserable loafer, Lighthall, who had to fly from his country, to serve me with a paper?" he succeeded in inducing Mr. Lighthall to bring the present action. It was proper to state that there was not a little of evidence in the record that could injure the character of Mr. Lighthall. No credit was to be attached to the evidence of Donaldson and his wife. The Court would take, in preference to the statements of these people, the evidence of the woman who accompanied Walker up the stairs. She stated that the words mentioned above were never spoken, though she admitted that Walker did make use of the word loafer in reference to Mr. Lighthall. If he used this word he employed a most offensive term, which was