THE CONFEDERATION REMONSTRANCE.

A SECOND LETTER BY M.P.P.

To the Right Hon. Lord Carnarvon, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c.:

My Lord,—A remonstrance against the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, signed by twenty members of our Colonial Legislature, addressed personally to you, has been published here. This remonstrance has been replied to by M.P.P. But although this reply is thus far anonymous M.P.P. can be easily identified; and, therefore, as the subject is important, I again propose under the same signature to add a few observations to that reply in the nature of a gloss or interpretation. To this course I am attracted, principally by my knowledge of my own capabilities and personal character—which last, from my arrival on this continent in 1848 to the present time has been more or less prominently before the public of this new world.

I will, therefore, write with my last letter before me, and resume its arguments paragraph by paragraph.

The value, then, of my previous letter must depend upon my "principles, experience, and impartiality." To these primarily I, therefore, propose to refer.

First then, as to principles: a judge, and in this question I arrogate the judicial position, must be possessed of a wide and extended knowledge of diverse and even of conflicting principles, applicable to every position and capable of adjustment to every variety of human affairs. In this there must be no positivism, no egoistic assurance of the right; but, to use a classic simile, as I pride myself upon my classic knowledge, studied, however, in no University College or School: "The wind that blows warmly upon Chloe at night, must sweetly kiss the cheek of her rival Lydia in the morning." A Judge, therefore, should have no fixed principles—and I, as a political Judge, have none. I have supported the wildest schemes of M. Fourrier's democracy; I have thrown myself forward as a combatant for Liberty, Fraternity and Equality, in the sense in which these words were understood by the thinkers of 1792; I have wrestled for theories of almost autocratic power; I was a leveller; I am a Monarchist. I shouted for the tri-colour; I shouted for the white flag and lilies, as emblems of the past and the old regime—I have lauded the 'Stars and Stripes,' and did not always bless the "flag of England;" and yet again and again I have paid my vows and offered up my devotions at the shrine of St. George. Lastly, whenever opportunity offered, I have accepted a seat in Canadian cabinets without reference to such a changing and fleeting mirage as political consistency or party faith.

Therefore, my Lord, as far as principles are concerned, I soar above the weakness of petty men, and in serene vacuum look down upon the strife and prejudice of ordinary mortals. I am, being thus dispassionate, eminently qualified to decide upon so important a measure as the one in question. From what I have said of my principles, your lordship may easily gather that my experience is vast, and as to my impartiality, I beg leave to assure your lordship that, although at present on pay with the rest of the Confederate administration, I am quite ready, upon the first proof that they do not enjoy the confidence of Parliament, to take office and pay with the present Opposition.

Now, to advert to the second paragraph of my previous letter. Fifteen rural members have signed the remonstrance, and in their own proper names. When I say "names are not" well or generally known" your Lordship will at once perceive my meaning—the representative of a borough, or county, especially in a country where party feeling runs high is seldom or never known beyond his own family. We have no such things as the hustings here; we have no canvassing; and such trifles as elections are rarely if ever noticed in our public press, while the topics of the day are, as a rule, never touched upon by our candidates, who, in fact have consented to adopt the University system and refrain not only from the polling places, but from any association whatever with their constituents and the public. Of course no one in Canada ever heard of these fifteen, they have no share in our Government and even to prove their identity they are compelled to sign their own names, and to trust to an anonymous M.P.P., to inform the public of their position. The other five have signed as 'late' possessors of temporary titles—"These even have their zest,"—but what is their 'late' to a career like mine? I am a 'late' republican, a 'late' opponent in Ireland and the United States 'of the domination of the perjured Saxon,' I am like Messrs. Holton and Dorion and some other remonstrants a "late" assailant of Cartier and Macdonald. I have denounced 'the corruptionists' and have been denounced by them, and I am a 'late' member of the Macdonald-Sicotte administration. When I regard their 'late' career and my own, I proudly rear my versatile crest and declare that even in their 'late' excellence they do not approach my own. As to 'their double majority principle,' I denounce it *toto* that 'late' administration which professed it. This 'double majority' was their "primary basis"—but although it was so, and although of that administration I was a member, I was ever in secret hostile to its adoption, although my real sentiments have not been until lately expressed. But it was thus that I was enabled consciously to enter a Cabinet based upon the contradictory doctrine, and to laugh at the folly of my less far sighted colleagues.

In my third paragraph I have alluded to the pretended moderation of the signers of the Remonstrance, which moderation I have denied. And the truth of my position is sufficiently proved by the fact which I have mentioned, that these men, my late colleagues and political friends, have invariably opposed me, *the* M. P. P., in my advocacy of my present pet scheme. I am and have been open to conviction I do not require like others to "struggle for office," for with reverential modesty I am ever willing, as my great career has abundantly demonstrated, to yield up my opinions or convictions to those who from time to time became wiser than myself, and who—knowledge being power—have the purse strings of office. In England, as I have observed, "our obscure intrigues and temporary combinations" are little known, and I therefore rejoice that I am enabled to hold a glass before your Lordship's eyes, and to expose at a glance this intrigue of Confederation—to exhibit in their true light the temporary combinations of Messrs. Dorion and Holton, and the permanent alliances of Sandfield Macdonald, Sicotte and McGee, John A. McDonald, Cartier and McGee. The hollow hypocrisy of the friendship between the two first named gentlemen is as well known and appreciated here as the consistent political consistency which has ever ranked under the same banners,—Sandfield Macdonald, Sicotte and McGee, John A. Macdonald, Cartier and McGee. I call this remonstrance my Lord "an impostition" because the signers have presented themselves before your notice under pretences: 1st. As to the personality and 2nd. as to the facts. As to their personality, because they pretend that being members of our Parliament they possess some influence over the destinies of our people; because being in a minority they have nevertheless the assurance to suppose that reasons given by them can be entitled to consideration; and, because in this last assumption they advocate the exploded theories of such antiquated writers upon political economy as John Locke, John Stuart Mill and Mr. Hare. As to the facts, because a change in the constitution of a people spreading over an enormous territory, the amalgamation of the conflicting interests of different races; the harmonising of conflicting theories of commerce, religion, language and laws can in these days of science be easily effected in a few months, and do not require years as these sciolists affect to believe. These men, myself and the supporters of the scheme, were returned as representatives of the people with well known constitutional powers and instructions, and yet these great remonstrants pretend that being such they are not fully empowered radically to alter the forms and the spirit of this constitution, to withhold from our constituents their mandates and apply our present powers to the advantage of ourselves instead of our principals. They actually ask for time; such a prayer based upon such sentiments is evidently monstrous; such a plea is not for time but only for procrastination, and every mind capable of dealing with political distinctions can easily appreciate the difference. "A reasonable time" cannot be interpreted as a time to appeal to their constituents, for such an appeal "under all the circumstances" is as I have shown unconstitutional and therefore unreasonable. An old acquaintance of your Lordship, one Fabius Maximus, whom I have already informed your Lordship, knowing your long absence from school, "was a great general of antiquity" and was called *the* Cunctator, which I have again reminded you is the Latin for "*Delayer*," has been taken as a model by these Remonstrants. "Fabius Maximus practised delay to save his country: they resort to it to betray and ruin theirs;" and the method by which they pretend to save their country with a real view of destroying it, is to meet their constituents at the hole and corner hustings to which I have alluded, and there to ask the opinion of these men whom they assume to represent. But your lordship *Fuere magni ante Agamemnona*, to get again back to our latin, for there were other great men as well as Fabius Maximus, and one of the chief of these was Proteus, of all the ancients he is my favourite; and an examples of the political expediency of prompt tergiversation I would beg leave to prefer the policy of Proteus myself, and that statesmanlike animal the Rat to all the Fabii Maximi that ever existed. To proceed, however, with the thread of my discourse: the Remonstrants trust that "some new condition of things will drive us into the meshes of the American Democracy, Hitherto Canada has been and is loyal to the Queen, British connection and Constitutional Government. We are now, it is true, endeavouring to establish a novelty, alike in local self-government, British principles and the ordinary relations between representatives and constituents. This novelty cannot, however, affect the relations between the Colony and the Mother country; for the age is one of progress, and we can of course afford to disregard the experience of the past, in order that we may at once emerge from the state of chrysalis into the butterfly. I have quoted Mr. Holton, and the assertions of that singularly accurate individual the anonymous correspondent of the New York *Herald*, that Mr. Holton himself confessed that the "tactics against Confederation were delay, in the hope that something might occur here or in England to defeat the measure, such as a change of Ministry, &c., &c." This, your Lordship will see, is eminently disloyal. It is preposterous, though we are going to England to legislate, for Mr. Holton to look there and hope that divided sentiment there will ultimately re-echo the wishes of the twenty signers of the Remonstrance. From this reference to England alone it is manifest that Mr. Holton is a believer in the "universal democracy of the new world," and I have extracted this hypothesis as the natural corollary of his words, since to every honest man and close reasoner they bear the impress of this signification.

To conclude, my Lord, I beg you to believe that I

"Have never been a base self-seeker,
"Have never made a brother weaker;"

as I have already once before expressed myself in my published lyrics. I have written this letter in all humility. The style of my previous letter and of this sufficiently proves, I think, the virulence of my opponents and my own moderation. But as modesty is the leading feature of my character, I will not affix my own signature to either letter, "for sufficient reasons," by which your Lordship will at once perceive that I conscientiously reserve to myself an opportunity for disavowing these sentiments should their enunciation ever appear inexpedient for the best interests of my country or of one who has the honour to be, &c.,

Your Lordship's
Most obedient servant,
M.P.P.

Montreal, 13th Nov., 1866.

THE DISTRESS ON TURK'S ISLAND.—The *Royal Gazette* of Fredericton, N. B., contains an appeal from inhabitants of Turk's Island to the government and people of the British North American Provinces on behalf of the sufferers by the dreadful hurricane of 30th Sept. The storm was of such fury that it swept away about twelve hundred thousand bushels of salt—the staple of the islands; damaged materially the salt pans, destroyed the machinery and other implements used in the manufacture of salt; demolished about eight hundred houses with their contents, whereby hundreds of persons are left homeless and destitute, compelling them to seek refuge in the places of worship and cellars of such houses as are left standing, their chief sustenance and clothing being provided by the Government, which" at the date of the appeal, October 6—" has only at its command about fifteen days' provisions,—the only supply in the Islands." The great wants are, food of all kinds, Lumber and shingles, Ready-made and cast-off clothing for the poor and needy. The Chairman of the Local Relief Committee is the Hon. A. J. Dunscombe, member of Council and Judge of the Supreme Court. Turk's Islands, belonging to Great Britian, lie in the South East extremity of the Bahama archipelago. Salt is the only article exported from the group and the population varies very much at different times, people coming over from the Bermudas to work at salt making.

GOT HIS REWARD.—Mr. Dickson, M. P. P., for Huron and Bruce has at length got his reward. He is gazetted Registrar for the County of Huron.

"MIKE," MURPHY'S LETTER.—"Mike', Murphy publishes a letter in the Buffalo papers denying that the communication over his name, received last week by one of the Crown officers engaged in the Fenian trials, and published in Toronto was written by him. Mike says:—"I am no politician and therefore have been; therefore the letter in question has not been written by me because it ventures to give political advice. And further the sentiments expressed in that letter regarding Ireland and Irishmen are not my sentiments. I am faithful to my country and my beloved country and await with hope the intelligence that she will be once again, great, glorious and free."

ANOTHER HONEST BUTTER-MAN.—A man named Hiram Lowe, of St. Lazal, sold a tinnet of butter, weighing between 30 and 40 lbs. to a woman on the market. While turning out the contents of the tinnet, the mass broke in the middle, discovering a quantity of salt and rubbish, neatly covered by a layer of butter on the outside. The woman set off to complain to the Clerk of the Market, when Lavoie took to his heels.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

MONUMENT TO THE VICTIMS OF 1837-'38.

L'Ordre announces the completion of the monument in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery to the memory of the victims of 1837-8. It required many efforts and great energy to bring to a completion a work which had unhappily encountered many difficulties. For some months, furnished with sums collected either by special or general subscription, or the proceeds of concerts and pleasure excursions, the Committee applied themselves to the work, and on Sunday last they went to take possession from Mr. T. Fahrland, architect, and Mr. L. Hughes, the constructor of the monument. The inauguration will take place next summer.

Situated on the highest elevation of the Cemetery this monuments commands the quiet resting place of the dead. It is of octagonal shape, 55 feet in height, the pyramid reposing on a base of 80 by 90 feet. The architecture, stern and grand, strikes the beholder at a distance, and his admiration will not cease as he approaches. On the four sides of the base white marble tablets are set, having neatly engraved on them these inscriptions (in French):

On the first stone, facing the road, we read:

To the
Political Victims
of
1837-1838.

Religious Souvenir.

The 92 Resolutions adopted by the Assemby of Lower Canada, March 1st, 1834.

Subsidies refused by the Assembly of Lower Canada, Feb. 23rd, 1836.

Lord Gosford
Disposes of the Public Money notwithstanding the refusal to grant it.

This religious and historical monument has been erected under the auspices of the Institut Canadien
in 1858.

L. Hughes,	T. Fahrland,
Contractor.	Architect.

On the second stone:

BATTLES OF ST. DENIS AND ST. CHARLES,
23rd and 25th Nov., 1837.

Charles Ovide Perrault, Advocate, M.P.P.	
Charles St Germain	Amable Hebert
François Jalbert	J. Bte. Hebert
Andre Mandeville	Toussaint Loiselle
Eusebe Phaneuf	François Dumaine
Pierre Minet	Olivier L'Escault
Joseph Dudevoir	Joseph Comeau
Antoine Amiot	Henri Chaume
J. Bte. Patenaude	Louis Dauphinais
Cleophas Bourgeois	Gabriel Lusignan
Benjamin Bouthillier	Toussaint Paquet
Romain dit Mandeville	Marc Jeannotte
Moise Pariseau	Francois Dubuc
Pascal Dufilsi	Hypolite Senecal La-moureux
Marie Anne Martel	Pierre Emery-Coderre,

And Eleven other victims not identified.

On the third stone, facing the city:

EXECUTED AT MONTREAL,
By order of the Court-Martial.
The 21st December, 1838.

Joseph Narcise Cardinal,	Joseph Duquet,
Notary, M.P.P.	Student at Law.

The 18th January, 1839:

Pierre Theophile De Coigne, Notary.

Joseph Robert	Charles Sanguinet
Amable Sanguinet	F. X. Hamelin
	Farmers.

The 15th February, 1839:

Francois Marie Thomas Chevalier de Lorimier, Notary.

Francois Nicolas,	Amable Daunais,
Teacher,	Farmer,
Pierre Remi Laronbonne,	Charles Hindelang,
Painter.	Soldier.

And on the fourth face we read:

BATTLE OF ST. EUSTACHE,
14th December, 1837:
Jean Olivier Cherrier, M.D.
(His ashes repose here)

Joseph Paquette	Joseph Guitard
J B L. Lanoe	Pierre Dabeau
Nazaire Filion	Joseph Bouviette
Seraphin Dore	J B Toupin
Francois Dube	Alexis Lachance
J Gauthier dit Laroche	Joseph Leduc
J B Campeau	Eustache Lafleur
Amable Lauzon	Augustin Dore
Jean Morin	Pierre Gatien
Jean Dore	J B LeBrun
	Louis Robert dit Fache

Their remains, as well as those of several other persons not identified, rest in the cemeteries of St. Eustache and Ste. Scholastique,
Engagement at Odelltown,
November 1838.

To the Number of Victims found	
BOYER.	LANCTOT.

Of St. Philippe.

It is a holy and salutary thought, to pray for the dead: M. Lib. Ch. 12, v. 46.

This fine monument has cost from $3,000 to $4,000, and many efforts were required to realize this sum. The execution does great credit to Messrs. Farhland and Hughes. The names of the committee who contributed to produce this result, are as follows: Dr. Coderre, chairman; Mr. R. Trudeau, treasurer; Mr. C. O. Perrault, secretary; Messrs. L. A. Dessaulles, Henry Lacroix, A. H. Morin, Joseph Doutre, N. Bourbonnlere and Gonzalve Doutre,

QUEBEC FIRE RELIEF FUND.

Amount already published $13,357.30

City Bank, $200; I Buchannan & Co, $100; John Redpath & Son, $100; Morland, Watson & Co, $100; Alex Buntin & Co, $50; Lymans, Clare & Co, $50; Prentice, Mott & Co, $25; Citizens in Visitation Street, $24.25; Kemp & Co, $20; Ov. Dufresne & Co, $20; Lafreniere & St Onge, $20; Denis Gaherty, $20; W Minchin & Co, $20; Munderloch & Steencken, $20; McCulloch, Jack & Co, $15; Ringland & Ewart, $15; Friend, per T R Marshall, $10; Cash, $19.50; C E Belle, $10; Nichols & Co, $10; R Trudeau, $10; G Ouimet, $10; J Parkins, $10; G R Fabre, $10; Savage & Lyman, $10; R Holland, $10; M Laing, $10; Belanger & Desnoyers, $8; Leon Hurteau, $5; J N Beaudry, $5; Ls Carle, $5; D E & C F Papineau, $5; E Perrault, $5; H Duclos, $5; H M Perrault, $5; Aime Senecal, $4; W H Reilly, $2.50; A A Meilleur, $2; L J A Surveyer, $2; G W Warner, $2; J C Dagenais, $2; Rev Dr Wilkes, $2; M McReady, $1. Parishes of—Longueuil, $284.70; Ste Genevieve, 220.00; Laprairie, 190.50; Ste Therese, 169.57; St Jacques le Mineur, 150.00; Joliette, 142.30; Cote des Neiges, 134.00; St Martin, two boxes articles, and 108.00; Epiphanie; 101.00; St Laurent, 81.00; St Isidore, 60.; Notre Dame de toutes Graces, 92.00; St Jacques l'Achegan, $4.50; Sault St Louis, 8.02; St Colomban, 25.00; St Anicet, 20.00; St Sulpice, 30.00; Vaudreuil, (balance) 1.00; Dame de la Congregation St Anne, Laprairie, 60.00.—Total, 16,307.14.

UNPROFITABLE FISHING.—Seventy-one of the Glouster, Mass, fishing vessels arrived home from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on Monday. The catch of mackerel in the second trip has been very small, and many of the vessels will not pay their expenses. The Gloucester fishing fleet for this summer numbered 137 sail.

CITY ITEMS.

MCGILL COLLEGE GAMES.—The Annual Athletic Games of the students of McGill College took place on the grounds of the College on Wednesday afternoon. The grounds was rather soft, but the contestants entered each game with great spirit. The following is a list of the games with names of winners:

One Mile Race.—1st, J. G. Major, 4 m. 55 sec.; 2nd, M. Lewis, 5 m. 05 sec.

Long Leap.—1st, G. H. Price, 14 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, F. O. Wood, 14 ft. 3 in.

Three Legged Race.—1st, G. W. Torrance and G. W. Major; 2nd, J. Stevenson and W. Clarke.

100 Yards Dash.—1st heat—1st, G. W. Torrance, 11 sec.; 2nd, F. O. Wood;—2nd heat—1st, G. W. Torrance 11 sec.; 2nd, F. O. Wood.

Half-mile Race.—1st, G. W. Major, 2 m. 12 sec.; 2nd, W. Torrance.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—1st, F. O. Wood, 83 yds.; 2nd, W. Torrance, 80 yds.

Quarter Mile Race.—1st, G. W. Major, 55 sec.; 2nd, S. C. Stevenson, 60 sec.

Hurdle Race.—Over four hurdles 3ft. 4in. high—1st heat, G. W. Torrance. 2nd heat, M. Jones. 3rd heat, G. W. Torrance.

Steeple Chase.—1st, W. Torrance. 2nd, C. Porteous. 3rd, T. Hart.

Hop, Step and Jump.—1st, M. Jones, 33ft. 3in. 2nd, F. O. Wood.

Consolation Race.—1st, Frank Kahler, 50 sec. 2nd, W. Clarke, 71 sec. 3rd, W Walkem, 62 sec.

The Band of the R. W. Fusiliers, under the direction of Mr. E. Ehrman, played a choice selection of music during the games.

ACCIDENT AT THE WHARF.—Thomas Hilton and John Kelly, two men employed by the Grand Trunk, were yesterday morning engaged loading a waggon at the Queen's Basin when the horses backed and pushed them both into the water. A life buoy was at once thrown to them which kept them up until they were fished out, little the worse of their ducking.

THEATRE ROYAL.—We understand that the Dramatic Association will, owing to the great success that attended their first appearance, give a second performance on Thursday next, the 22nd instant, under the distinguished patronage of Major General the Hon. James Lindsay. The pieces selected are George Almar's celebrated romantic drama "The Rover's Bride, or The Bittern Swamp," and Buckstone's laughable farce, "The Dead Shot." Seats should be secured at Prince's music store early, as from the character of the pieces and the careful manner in which they are being rehearsed a good night's entertainment and a crowded house may be expected.

POLICE COURT.—Bernard McCloskey summoned Calixte Guimond for assaulting him on the 23rd October, in the steamer between Longueil and Hochelaga, and Guimond summoned McCloskey for the same offence. Mr. Clarke appeared for McCloskey and Mr. E. Roy for Guimond. Judgment will be given to-day. James Laughron for selling liquor at St. Zotique without a license and Patrick Garland for the same offence at the same place were each fined $50 and costs.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were 16 cases of the usual description.

UPPER CANADA BANK.

The following report of the Directors of the Bank to the Shareholders, was read to the meeting by the Cashier:—

REPORT.

"Your Directors regret that it has been necessary to call a special general meeting of the Shereholders, to consider the position of the Bank, in consequence of its having been compelled to suspend specie payments, after the 18th September last. The pressure which led to this unfortunate event, arose from various causes. The business of the country, during the early part of the summer, was greatly depressed and disturbed, and at a later period the new financial measures of the Government caused much anxiety to the Banking establishments of the Province—added to which, the harvest was unusally late. These circumstances combined, produced a stringency in the money market of a more serious character than has occurred for many years, reducing the circulation and deposits of the Banks, and being peculiarly embarrassing to this Bank, in consequence of the large amount locked up in inconvertible assets. Assistance to a moderate extent was obtained from the Government, and on the 18th September, the Commercial Bank, the Bank of Toronto, Ontario Bank, and Royal Canadian Bank, were prepared to advance an amount which most probably would have been sufficient to meet the emergency, but on that day, the Bank of Montreal refused to receive Bank of Upper Canada notes, thus rendering a suspension of specie payments unavoidable

"Your Directors have earnestly endeavoured to meet the difficulties in which they have been placed, and have done everything in their power to protect the Shareholders from loss. Earlyin October a deputation was sent to England by the Board for the purpose of settling with the English creditors of the Bank, and these gentlemen have recently returned, after having made satisfactory arrangements. The liabilities of the Bank, on 9th November instant, the latest period to which a statements could be prepared, were as follows:—

Circulation	$722,088 00
Due to Depositors	369,601 59
" Banks in Canada	22,562 61
" Agents in England, £61,500 stg, at 9⅌ per cent	299,300 00
" Provincial Government	1,149,430 75
Dividends unclaimed	9,026 56
	$2,572,007 51

To meet this the Assets are:—

Gold and Silver coin	$ 39,808 42
Notes of other Banks	2,134 82
Due by other Banks	5,450 61
Government Debentures	17,519 99
Municipal and other Debentures	35,282 52
Real Estate	1,657,573 37
Bank Furniture	16,050 00
Notes and Bills Discounted	2,224,438 80
Current Accounts overdrawn	980 50
Mortgages	62,580 85
	$4,061,869 88

"This shows a surplus of $1,488,862,37, which must, however, be greatly diminished when allowance is made for bad and doubtful debts, and probable loss on realizing Real Estate. Your Directors are of opinion that under careful and judicious management, a considerable surplus will ultimately remain for division amongst the Shareholders, after the whole liabilities of the Bank have been paid.

"Under the peculiar circumstances in which the Bank is placed, your Directors think it due to the Cashier to contrast the present position of the Bank with that in which it stood on 13th April, 1861, when he undertook the management, viz.:—

Circulation	$2,047,749
Due to Depositors	1,336,674
Due to Government, including G. T. Ry. $100,000 Stg. Bill subsequently assumed by the Bank	2,360,730
Due to other Banks and Bankers	2,674,074
Dividends unclaimed	12,371
	$8,421,598

"You will observe from these statements, that during the past five years, the liabilities of the Bank have been reduced from $8,431,598 to $2,572,007, showing the enormous reduction of $5,859,591. There cannot be a doubt that had the Bank stopped payment in 1861, which it was in imminent danger of doing, it would not only have been a great public calamity, but would have entailed far more serious loss on the Shareholders.

"After mature consideration, and acting by the advice and with the consent of the Government, your Directors have executed under seal of the Bank, a deed of assignment; appointing the following gentlemen to wind up the affairs of the Bank, viz.:—Thomas G. Street, Peter Paterson, Robert Cassels, Hugh C. Barwick, and Peleg Howland, Esquires. The details of this deed have received the fullest and most careful consideration of the Directors, have been prepared under the supervision of the Bank Solicitor, and the Standing Counsel, and have received the entire sanction of the Government. The Directors believe that its provisions are such, that under them, the assignees will be able to wind up the affairs of the Bank in the most advantageous manner, both for the Creditors and the Shareholders. The Directors would therefore now respectfully submit the Deed for the approval and concurrence of the Shareholders.

Approved by the Board,
ROBERT CASSELS,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
Toronto, 13th November, 1866.

Sales by Mr. Shaw for the week, commencing on Monday, the 12th November:—

FRIDAY MORNING AND EVENING, at 10 and 7 o'clock, the sale of silverware will be continued.

SATURDAY MORNING and EVENING, the proprietors intend closing out by auction the whole of their stock of silverware.

Other sales of household furniture, &c., to take place outside his own stores, will be duly announced.

MR. SHAW, furniture and general auctioneer. Principal sale rooms, 97 Great St. James street.

It will be seen by reference to another column that the valuable property belonging to the Heirs Smith, in Upper St. Urbain Street, will be sold at Mr. Leemine's office on Monday next, 19th inst.

NEVER-FAILING SAFETY AND SUCCESS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children ar afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.
[50] r DSW 270

COUGHS.—As a soothing Pectoral, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are advantageously employed to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Bronchial affections. Those exposed to sudden changes of weather should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough. [99] r DSW 270

Everybody should have a case of Dr. HUMPH. REYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES. They are simple, easily applied, harmless, and yet, in a thousand instances, they arrest disease, allay pain and suffering, save calling the doctor, and prove a friend indeed. The valuable service rendered immensely overbalances the small sum they cost. See advertisement.

Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, N.Y. r DSW 270

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Some horse dealers have discovered that by the use of "barley" Arabian Horse Remedy and Condition Medicine" their horses are so much improved in appearance that they will readily sell for from $25 to $80 each more than they would otherwise, and at a cost of not more than $1 each. We consider this a secret worth knowing, and one which all who own horses should not fail to profit by. It is unquestionably the best horse medicine ever sold.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., propriétors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers. m mwf DSW 270

AVOID MEDICINES: they always aggravate Jhronic complaints; but Du Barry's delicious Health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, which yields three times the nourishment of the best meat, saves 50 times its cost in other remedies, and invariably restores perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, pure blood, refreshing sleep, functional regularity, and energy to the most disordered or enfeebled. We extract a few out of the 60,000 cures:—Cure No. 58,216, of the Marchioness de Brehan, of seven years' liver complaint, wasting away, debility, nervousness, with a nevous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation." Cure No. 1,771: Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Lieutenant of Waterford, of many years' dyspepsia. No. 49,832: "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomiting. Maria Joly." Cure No. 46,270: Mr. James Roberts, of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, and partial deafness. Cure No. 47,121: Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,810: The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of "indigestion and torpidity of the liver, which had resisted all medical treatment." In tins at 1½, 2s 9d; 2 lbs. 48 6d; lbs 11s; 12 lbs 22s; 24 lbs 40s; terling. BARRY DU BARRY & Co. No. 77 Regent Street, London; and all Grocers and Chemists. Sold by Lamplough & Campbell, Montreal. r DSW 270

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 15th.—Cloudy and cold; appearance of snow. Light air from south.

HERALD OFFICE,
THURSDAY, Nov. 15th, 1866.

The week past has been characterized by much activity in several departments of trade; but not more than is usually anticipated at this season, as the close of navigation draws near. Our wharves are becoming very bare of all classes of craft, and had it not been for the exceedingly fine open season, there would doubtless have been very few vessels in port. We have compiled the tonnage at the port of Montreal up to this date, and find that it exceeds that of 1865 by 54,624 tons. The average tonnage of each vessel is, however, less than last year; the number of small craft from the Lower ports being considerably larger, viz.: 170 in 1866, against 110 in 1865. There has, of course, been a decidedly improved trade done this year with the lower ports, which has caused the employment of more schooners than in previous years.

Tonnage at the port of Montreal up to 14th November, 1866, as compared with the same period of 1865:

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1866	424	185,914
1865	265	131,290
Increase	159	53,624

There is a fair demand for money, and ample to meet the requirements of trade, for which the usual rate of interest is charged, viz.: 7 per cent; but while we note the current rate, and know that there is sufficient accommodation to be had at the Banks for all legitimate trading purposes, some would be a little surprised to read our review of the market, if we did not notice the fact that much larger rates of interest are charged by several of the Banks, while there is really no stringency in the money market. Banks which do very little in Exchange, and operate as sparingly in other transactions, out of which large sums of money are made, and who confine themselves pretty much to a discounting business, must, of necessity, charge more than 7 per cent. if they have any notion of paying 8 per cent. dividends, and there are few Banks in the country which would calculate upon paying less. But that the high rate of 12 per cent. should have to be submitted to is, we think, more than legitimate trading can stand. Such rates are, no doubt, charged for second and third-rate names, but the custom hitherto has been more to restrict the extent of accommodation given to that class of men requiring discounts, than to levy a higher rate of interest. There are large numbers of merchants and traders whose business at the Banks is very limited on account of there being so much silver current, and who have to accept a larger proportion than others of that depreciated coin, and upon whom the loss heavily falls, and just because their account is so small and consequently less worth having, they are invariably charged an increased discount rate. While in most cases an advance on 7 per cent. would be cheerfully borne, we think it is very seriously against the interest of Banking institution to extend the rate to 12 per cent. There may come a time when money is so scarce, and only a short time ago it was difficult enough to get it, that such rates would be in reason, but we can see no just cause why any such rates should be charged now, in the face of an easy market.

Sterling Exchange has been quiet, but more steady throughout the week, at 9⅛ to 9¼ for Bank 60 day Drafts on the street; and at the Banks, 9¼ to 9⅜, according to the amount taken. Private and Documentary are less enquired for, and in fact there have been few offering this week. The discount rate at the Banks is 10¼ to 10½.

In the Grocery market there is a slightly better feeling, but the business done has been on a limited scale. Fruit of all kinds is higher and holders evince more firmness. Sugars, Teas and Molasses are rather more active, but the transactions reported are not numerous. Of the latter considerable shipments have been made to the United States, thus relieving the market, which it needed very much, as the stocks held were heavy.

This week has been the dullest in Grain and Produce experienced for a considerable length of time. Last Thursday the market for Flour opened with much buoyancy and prices advanced, closing firm at $7.32½ to $7.40 for ordinary to good Supers and as high as $7.50 for strong Flour. These rates were held until Saturday, when the market became weak, and has since steadily declined about 5 cents each day throughout the rest of the week. The receipts are liberal, and the demand being slow for the Lower Ports, it was difficult to maintain the rates current last week. Stocks held in the principal ports below are large, so that only a moderate enquiry will be made from that quarter until the close of navigation.

At the Corn Exchange to-day the sales made were up to about 5000 barrels, at prices ranging from $7.10 to $7.15. A 500 barrel lot of extra strong Flour brought fully 10 cents more (exceptional). The market closes rather steadier.

Butter and Pork have ruled exceedingly dull. The shipments of the former are moderate, and stocks held very heavy. The sales include lots at 13c to 14½c for fair store packed, and 14½c to 16½c for ordinary to choice lots, the outside figure not easily procured. Pork has sold in round parcels at $23 to $23.50 for Mess.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

As the season of open navigation is drawing to a close, there is more anxiety on the part of buyers to get their orders filled, and most of our wholesale houses are, therefore, still fully occupied. Our market is now well stocked, and orders can be executed with despatch. The Fall shipments may now be presumed to have all arrived, although some general cargoes are yet unheard from.

PIG IRON.—The demand is nearly over, small lots only being wanted. No. 1 Gartsherrie has sold at $31 per ton, and No. 1 Summerlee at $30, six months. Stocks are very light and insufficient for the next six months' demand.

SCOTCH BAR IRON—Is in good consumptive demand, and stocks are being reduced rapidly. Best brands, Govan and Glasgow, sell readily at $2.70 per cwt., and inferiors about 10 cents less. In other metals we have no changes to advise in prices. There is a steady demand and a firm market.

TIN PLATES—Are rather scarce, and best brands of I C Charcoal cannot be bought under $9.50 per box.

CUT NAILS—Are yet quoted at $4.50; but they are tending downwards, and not so firm as they were—although light in stock.

SHELF HARDWARE—Is in good demand, at steady prices. The Hardware trade is devoid of speculation this fall, yet there has been a sound, consumptive demand for all kinds of goods, and stocks unsold at close of navigation will not be excessive; in fact barely sufficient for the wants of the trade during the winter.

67 brls pickled cod fish, in one lot, $4.87½; 30 quintals large dry cod fish, $ 5.00; 11 do do 5.12½; 100 do do, in one lot, 5.00; 80 do do, in trade lots, 5.12½.

WEEKLY STOCK REPORT.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1866.

STOCKS.	P. CT.	Shares.	Capital.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Mos.	Dividend last Year.	Price Bid.	Price Asked.
Bank of Montreal	8	20,000	$2,000,000	$1,600,000	4	8	160	165
Bank of B. N. America	5	10,000	1,000,000	200,000	2½	5	100	105
Bank of Toronto	8	6,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	4	8	160	165
Commercial Bank	8	10,000	1,000,000	200,000	4	8	100	105
Eastern Townships Bank	8	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4	8	160	165
Gore Bank	8	2,000	200,000	100,000	4	8	100	105
Gore District Bank	8	2,000	200,000	100,000	4	8	100	105
Halifax Banking Co.	8	10,000	1,000,000	200,000	4	8	100	105
Ontario Bank	8	10,000	1,000,000	200,000	4	8	100	105
Quebec Bank	8	10,000	1,000,000	200,000	4	8	100	105
Royal Canadian Bank	8	10,000	1,000,000	200,000	4	8	100	105
Molsons Bank	8	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4	8	160	165
Bank of Upper Canada	8	10,000	1,000,000	200,000	4	8	100	105
Bank of Western Canada	8	10,000	1,000,000	200,000	4	8	100	105
Bank of Canada	8	10,000	1,000,000	200,000	4	8	100	105
Bank of Toronto	8	6,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	4	8	160	165
Bank of Montreal	8	20,000	$2,000,000	$1,600,000	4	8	160	165
Bank of B