Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVIII. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1866. NUMBER 276.

POST OFFICE.

MONTREAL, June 13, 1866.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

Due.	MAILS.	CLOSE.
a m	Quebec by Steamboat	5.30 p m
7.45 a m	Quebec by Railroad	7.00 p m
8.00 a m	North Shore Land Route	1.30 p m
7.00 a m	Sorel, Three Rivers, &c., by str	5.30 p m
10.45 p m	Canada West Day Train..[1]	8.00 a m
11.40 a m	Canada West Night Train..[2]	7.00 p m
9.45 a m	Laprairie	2.30 p m
9.45 a m	St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	7.45 a m
		2.30 p m
9.45 a m	New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	2.30 p m
6.45 a m	St. Hyacinthe, Richmond and Island Pond[3]	6.00 a m
1.45 p m		1.15 p m
6.45 p m	Portland[4]	7.00 p m
11.00 a m	Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.00 a m
5.00 p m		2.00 p m
9.15 a m	Lachine	6.00 a m
5.00 p m		2.00 p m
11.00 a m	St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	2.00 p m
		6.00 a m
11.00 a m	Chambly	2.30 p m
		2.00 p m
0.30 a m	Longueuil	2.00 p m
.....	Contrecoeur, Varennes and Vercheres	2.00 p m
6.30 a m	St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c	7.00 a m
2.00 p m	Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & Ste. Jerome	7.00 a m
5.00 p m	Signal, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa	6.00 a m
5.30 p m	Terrebonne, New Glasgow, St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P.E. Island, via Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday	7.00 a m
		7.00 p m
	Ditto every Friday (must be prepaid 12½ cents per ½ oz)	7.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 8.50 A.M.
[2] do do 8.50 P.M.
[3] do do 1.40 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 P.M.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.
All the above Mails are daily, except Sunday.
Street Letter Boxes visited at 10.30 a.m., 1.30, 6 and 9 p.m. On Sunday, at 9 p.m.

FOR SALE.

GASALIERS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN

HAVE RECEIVED a few samples of very fine Cut Glass GASALIERS, of 3, 5 and 6 arms, —superior to those usually imported to Canada, and will be sold at low prices. Also, a few pair of GLASS GAS BRACKETS, new style.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
NOTRE DAME STREET,
October 23. 253

NEW GOODS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per "Hibernian," another CASE of

Ulysse Nardin's Celebrated

Keyless Watches & Chronometers,

of different styles and sizes, which will enable them to meet the wishes of parties requiring a perfect Time-piece.

271 NOTRE DAME STREET.
October 23. 253

BREACH-LOADERS.

THE Subscribers have received from Messr WESTLY RICHARDS & Co., Birmingham, consignment of their celebrated

Breach-Loading Rifles & Carbines

With Whitworth barrels; good for a range. Same as issued to the Army. For sale at Manufacturers' prices.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,
271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
October 23.

NEW JEWELLERY.

R. HENDERY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
PER STEAMER "MORAVIAN,"
A FINE ASSORTMENT.
"HERALD" BUILDINGS,
53 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
June 30. 155

Just Received and for Sale:

100 BRLS.

REFINED OIL,

Finest Quality "Canada Rock Oil,"
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
October 19. 250

NEW PORK.

Inspected Mess Pork
Do Thin Mess do
Do Prime do do
Do Prime do
FOR SALE BY
W. P. NOLAN & CO.,
33 ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
October 24. 254

JUST PUBLISHED,

CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT

With Sanitary Precautions,

IN PAMPHLET FORM

In both the English and French languages, Published and for Sale by

JOHN GARDNER,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
Notre Dame Street.
PRICE THREE PENCE.

Replete with all the necessary information.

A large discount to Country purchasers for resale.

Parties will state what number of either French or English Copies are wanted

J. GARDNER,
Notre Dame Street.
June 18. 144

SELLING OFF

THE Subscriber having to REMOVE from his present premises will SELL at and UNDER COST PRICE, between this and the first of May next, in order to CLEAR OFF the LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS, ALBUMS AND STATIONERY.

R. WORTHINGTON,
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE,
Great St. James Street

Selling Off at and below Cost Price

Books, Albums & Stationery.

March 1 51

THE subscriber having retaken his Store, next door to the Post Office, he will continue the WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Book and Stationery Business,

as heretofore. He has a la Stock, which he will sell cheap.

R. WORTHINGTON,
30 Great St. James Street.
April7 83

ON SALE.

1500 gallons Olive Oil,

PRIME QUALITY AND AT MODERATE PRICE.
EVANS, MERCER & CO.
July 14. 167

FOR SALE.

100 Tons Pig Iron

M. H. SEYMOUR.
November 8

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

650 sides HEAVY WEIGHTS
350 do MEDIUM do
450 do LIGHT
FOR SALE BY
RIMMER, GUNN & CO.
May 2.

Ex Steamer Chaudiere, from London.

DIRECT FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL A choice assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES and DELICACIES, consisting of:—
Mixed Pickles, Assorted Pickles,
Capt White's Oriental Pickles,
East and West India Pickles,
Pickled Mushrooms,
Fresh Mushrooms,
Truffled Woodcock,
Green Pease,
Green Beans,
Soups—Ox Tail, Julien,
Mock Turtle, Vegetable
Essence Coffee, Assorted Essences,
Jellies—Red and Black Currant,
Orange Jelly, Pine Apple,
Ortolans in tins,
Almond Jelly,
Noyeau Jelly,
Madeira,
Jams—Gooseberry, Raspberry,
Strawberry, Green Gage,
Plum, Pine Apple,
Bologna Sausage.
Olives—Spanish and French,
Whole Pine Apples in tins for desert,
Pine Apple Marmalade,
Parmasan Cheese,
Stilton Cheese,
Queen's Arm Cheese
WILD TURKIES, and PRAIRIE CHICKENS and QUAILS daily expected at

DUFRESNE & McGARITY'S.
October 6. 239

FOR SALE.

SCOTCH WHISKY.



THE undersigned, AGENTS FOR CANADA are in regular receipt of the above choice and favourite

SCOTCH WHISKY.
IN QR-CASKS AND CASES.
—ALSO—
BERNARD'S GINGER WINE
Do OLD TOM GIN
OGILVY & CO.
Montreal, 4th Sept., 1866 1y 211

DUNVILLE & CO'S



V. R.
OLD IRISH WHISKY,
BELFAST.
SAME AS SUPPLIED TO THE
International Exhibition, London, 1862
THE
International Exhibition, Dublin, 1865
And now regularly to
THE HOUSE OF LORDS,
The quality of which is equal to the finest French Brandy, may be had from the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants in Canada.
☞ Shippers supplied in Butts, Hogsheads, or Quarter-casks; also in Bottle.
September 26. (102) 230

WINES AND SPIRITS.

THE Subscribers offer the following for Sale, in Bond or Duty paid:—

PORT WINES—Sandeman's, Forrester's, Cockburn's, Offley's, Martinez's &c } In pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
SHERRIES—Duff Gordon's, Pemartin's, Cosen's, Cramp, Suter & Co's, Martinez's, Campbell's, &c } Various qualities in butts hogsheads, and quarter-casks
BRANDIES—Martell's, Hennessy's, Otard's, Robin's, Vine Growers, Prunier's, Central Vineyard's, Champagne Vineyards, &c } In hogsheads, qr-casks, octaves and cases.
RUMS—Jamaica and Demerara
GIN—DeKuyper's, Henkes's, } In hogsheads, quarter-casks and cases
HISKEY—Scotch, in quarter-cssks, cases and glass jugs
Irish, in cases
CHAMPAGNES—Moet's 1st quality, do 2nd quality, Guestier's Cabinet, do Comet, Heidsieck 1st quality, Cartier 1st quality, do 2nd quality, Maison Berlon
CLARET—Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Langoera, And others
HOCK—Still—Liebfraumilch, Nierstein, Rodenthal, Walporzheim
Sparkling—Various Brands
MOSELLE—Sparkling & Still—various brands
ALES —Bass & Allsopps } In pints and quarts
PORTER—London and Dublin }
DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.
BITTERS—Gianelli's celebrated Italian Bitters—1000 cases.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,
DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.
October 12. 242
U. C. WHISKEY—100 Puncheons 50 O.P. 120 Barrels Rye
Davie, Clarke & Clayton,
46 ST. PETER STREET.
October 6. 229

FOR SALE.

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, IMPERIALS, TWANKAYS, UNCOLORED JAPANS, OOLONGS.
GEO. S. SCOTT.
248

New and Old Crop RAISINS
Bags COFFEE
—ALSO—
Bags LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT } Afloat & Bags do STOVED do (in store.
Barrels and hf-brls LABRADOR HERRINGS
GEO. S. SCOTT,
Corner Hospital Street and Exchange Court.
October 17. (146) 248

CROCKERY,

WHOLESALE,
BY JOHN PATTON & CO.

WHITE GRANITE
COMMON WARE
PRINTED WARE
GLASSWARE
LAMPS
CHIMNIES, WICKS, &c.
The above in lots to suit customers.
135 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
September 12. 218

FOR SALE,

In Store and Arriving:

Kegs Saltpetre
Bris Epsom Salts
Tierces Button Blue
Bris Lamplblack
Bris Whiting
Bris Soda Crystals
Kegs Bi-carbonate Soda
Cases Castor Oil
Boxes English Soap
Bris and Kegs Alum
Boxes Black Lead
Cases Guiness' Porter
Hhds and Bris Bordeaux Vinegar
Vermicelli and Maccaroni
Cases Sardines, ½ and ¼
Cases Cognac
Barrels and Cases Olive Oil
Bris Flour Sulphur
Bris Brimstone
Red and Green cases DeKuyper's Gin
Bags Laguyra Coffee
Casks Green Copperas
Boxes Belmont Candles
Boxes Castile
AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
217 Commissioners Street.

Barrels Labrador Herrings
Do Green Codfish
Do Pale Seal and Cod Oil
Do Coal Oil (best brands)
Do Clayed and Muscovado Molasses
Do Refined Sugar and Syrups (at Refinery prices)
Puncheons Highwines (Gooderham & Worts')
Barrels Mess Pork
AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
217 Commissioners Street.
October 15. 247

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

B THGATE & BRO.,
121 McGill Street, near St. Paul Street,
AGENTS FOR
The Favourite Brands of American Manufactured Tobaccos.

CHOICE LOTS of BRIGHT and DARK VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI TOBACCOS on hand. For Sale in Bond or Duty paid.
September 17. 222

WINE BOTTLES, AFLOAT.

268 crates for Sale
By WINN & HOLLAND.
October 17. 248

PRINTS.

3500 pcs. Macnaughton & Thom's Prints
GUARANTEED BEST, 72's.
FOR SALE.
LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.
September 10, 216

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 130 Buchanan St., Glasgow.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—ALEXANDER ROSADSON, Esq., Merchant.
Vice-Chairman—JAMES NICOL FLEMING, Esq., Kilkerran House, Ayrshire.
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HUGH BAIRD, Esq., Merchant.
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WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., Grain Merchant.
Consulting Physician—DR. M'CALL ANDERSON.
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Bankers—THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.
Manager—A. GORDON BROWN.
Secretary—R. MACINTOSH.

MONTREAL.
Consulting Physician—R. CRAIK, M.D.
McCULLOCH BROS.,
AGENTS FOR LIFE DEPARTMENT,
Offices, 10 and 12 Corn Exchange Building,
September 21. 226

THE ORIENT
MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 43 Wall Street, New York,
Continue to Insure Cargoes, Vessels and Freight against Marine Risks. No fire Risks taken disconnected from Marine Risks.
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1866,
$1,127,618 56,
AFTER PAYING ALL ADJUSTED LOSSES
LEAVING UNPAID AND UNADJUSTED $20,000.
This Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in LONDON and LIVERPOOL, at the Counting Rooms of Messrs. DRAKE, KLEIN WORT & COHEN.

TRUSTEES:
Joseph Gaillard, Jr. } Francis Cottenet
George Mosle } Alex'r Hamilton, Jr.
Edward P. Davison } George F. Thomas
A. LeMoyne, Jr. } C. H. Sand
E. H. R. Lyman } W. F. Cary, Jr.
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Fredk. G. Foster } Wm. S. Wilson
George Christ } F. Cousinery
Richard P. Rundle } Gustav Schwab
John A. Rabl } John J. Schepeler

EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

The undersigned is authorised to receive and forward applications for Insurance with the above Company.

HENRY McKAY,
18 St. Sacrament Street.
August 6. 186

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Co'y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNDER the "DOUBLE ASSURANCE SYSTEM" adopted by the SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, a person may insure with a GUARANTEED INCREASE ON AMOUNT INSURED OF £4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, until the sum in policy is doubled, after which it remains constant.

EXAMPLE:—A person aged 25 may assure £500, gradually increasing by £4 per cent. per annum, until the sum in policy amounts to £1000,—by a yearly premium of £15 14s. 2d.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY.
Head Office,—Place d'Armes, Montreal.
August 23. 201

THE EUROPEAN
ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH,
Empowered by British and Canadan Parliaments for
LIFE ASSURANCE,
ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS,
—AND—
FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.
Annual Income over.....£300,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:
71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
EDWARD RAWLINGS,
MANAGER FOR CANADA.
July 26. 177

ROYAL
Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL,.....£2,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME, over £700,000 Stg.

BUILDINGS and all descriptions of PROPERTY INSURED against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE on avourable terms.
POLICIES on LIVES issued on very advantageous terms, and no extra premium charged for Military Services in defence of the Provinces or for crossing the Atlantic.
☞ Claims promptly settled.
H. L. ROUTH,
AGENT
October 17. 248

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE, Bonded and Free, in St. Nicholas Street.
Apply to
PHILLIPS & CO.
June 13. 149

STORAGE.

YOUNG'S STORES,
Canal Basin, Wellington Street.

THE Subscriber having taken those capacious Stores on the Canal belonging to Messrs. KENNETH DOWIE & Co., of Liverpool, and lately occupied by Mr. JAMES HOLIDAY, is prepared to receive on STORAGE,—GRAIN, FLOUR, SUGAR, MOLASSES, HIGHWINES, PORK, SALT, and GENERAL MERCHANDIZE, free or in Bond.
These Stores are admirably ventilated, and from the free circulation of air through them they are favorably known for the Storage of Grain and Flour.
JAMES INGLIS.
Montreal, Aug. 22, 1866. (103) 1y 200

YOUNG'S STORES
AND
ELEVATOR WAREHOUSE,
CANAL BASIN,
WELLINGTON STREET.

STORAGE.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE FOR GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, SUGAR, MOLASSES, HIGHWINES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Bonded or Free, (Bond No. 87). These Stores are unsurpassed for the Storage of Grain, Flour, &c., with every facility for the handling of Property.
After close of Navigation the Rails of the Grand Trunk will connect with these Stores, and owners of property will please bear in mind that Cartage will thus be saved on shipments to Portland, &c., and on receipts by Cars.
JAMES INGLIS.
October 24. 254

FOR SALE:

A SODA-WATER MACHINE, SODA WATER FOUNTAIN, REFRIGERATOR, and two COPPER CYLINDERS.
J. GARDNER,
DRUGGIST
Notre Dame Street.
April 18.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COM'Y.

Net Income for year ending July 1st.. $1,765,534
Receipts..... 2,612,166
New Policies issued year ending Sept 1, 12,963
Do. do. do. in August alone.... 1,350

The WHOLE of the profits divided among the insured every year.
Dividend for 1865, FIFTY PER CENT of the Premium.
One-half of the Canadian receipts are invested in the Province.
All claims in British America settled in gold.
Nearly all the Policies Non-forfeiting.
Only half the annual payment required in cash, the other half being loaned until covered by profits.
No extra charge for Military Services in defence of the Provinces.
British American Branch Office, 88 St. Francois Xavier Street, over the Ætna Fire Company's Office, Montreal.
S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.
October 13. 1y 249

Phœnix Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

THIS COMPANY having invested, in conformity with the Provincial Act, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for the SPECIAL SECURITY of POLICY HOLDERS IN CANADA, is prepared to accept RISKS on DWELLING HOUSES, Household Goods and Furniture, and General Merchandise, at the lowest current Rates.
JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
AGENTS FOR CANADA.
February

The Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
1865.

Fire Premium..... £730,333
Reserved Surplus Fund..... 971,409
Life Premiums..... 250,104
Life Reserve Fund..... 1,775,659
Invested in Canada..... 250 000

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
T. B. Anderson, Esq., Chairman, (President Bank of Montreal.)
Henry Starnes, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Manager Ontario Bank)
E. H. King, Esq., (General Manager Bank of Montreal.)
Henry Chapman, Esq., (Merchant).
G. F. C. Smith, Resident Secretary.
Medical Referee: D. C. Macculium, Esq., M.D.
Inspector: F. A. Ball, C.W.; James Spier, C.E.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
During the past 16 years the Fire business of this Branch of the Company has steadily increased, until it now stands in the front rank of Insurance Companies. The Company is represented in all the cities, towns and villages throughout the land, by active business men, whose efforts have secured for it a large share of first-class custom in their several localities. In the administration of this business and in the settlement of claims, the Directors have endeavoured to act with liberality and promptitude, and to the fruitful questions (saving fraudulent ones) to give the benefit of the doubt to the assured, so that no delay might occur in arriving at the amount of a loss or in settling it when ascertained.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Directors would call attention to the moderate rates at which they are prepared to grant Life Policies and Annuities, and respectfully solicit a comparison of their terms with other first-class Life Companies.
Persons assuring under Table No. 2, with Guaranteed Bonus, (a form of assurance peculiar to this Company), should they reach a certain specified age, may leave to their heirs, in addition to the original sum assured, all Premiums paid during their lifetime, (including a certain amount of interest), the whole not exceeding an amount double the sum originally assured.
No extra charge for military service in defence of the Country.
All Claims are payable *thirty days* after admission of same.
The Company's Life Tables and Prospectus, will be gladly furnished by the Company's Agents throughout Canada, and also by
F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary, Canada Branch.
October 9. 241

The Standard Life Assurance Co'y.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
The Colonial Life Assurance Company.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £950,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premium amounting to £55,367 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
PROFITS divided every five years.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

CANADA BRANCH.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
NO. 47 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier La Banque du Peuple.
JOHN GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Merchant.
ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Advocate.
H. COTTE, Esq., Banker.
GEORGE STEPHEN, Esq., Merchant.
MANAGER FOR CANADA:
W. M. RAMSAY.
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
RICHARD BULL.

Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Head Office, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.
September. 90 231

MARINE INSURANCE.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1833.

RISKS TAKEN ON HULLS OF SAILING VESSELS and STEAMERS. Also, on Merchandize in Transitu between the Ports of the Maritime Provinces and Chicago, and *vice versa* at lowest current Rates.
MARINE INSPECTORS:
CAPTAIN ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.
CAPTAIN RODERICK COURENEN.
M. H. GAULT,
Agent.
77 Great St. James Street,
October 12. (110) 245

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE ASSURANCE.

THE Subscriber continues to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, on ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY at MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
M. H. GAULT,
AGENT,
77 Great St. James Street.
October 12. (110) 245

CITY OF GLASGOW
Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, . . . £600,000 Sterling.
SUM ASSURED, EXCLUSIVE OF BONUS, EXCEEDS
THREE MILLIONS STERLING.
ANNUAL REVENUE:
One Hundred & Twenty Thousand Pounds.
AGENTS:
RINTOUL BROTHERS,
87 *ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.*
October 15.

THE CITIZENS
Insurance & Investment Company
Office:—10 Place d'Armes,
MONTREAL.
January 2.

CRAIG STREET
STOVE DEPOT,
☞ NO. 526. ☜
MEILLEUR & CO.
October 4. 237

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THE undersigned have on hand a large assortment of DOUBLE, COOKING and FANCY PARLOR STOVES,—and also the well-known

"MORNING GLORY,"

HALL COAL STOVE, which they offer for Sale at moderate prices. They solicit an inspection at No. 438 St. PAUL STREET, Corner of ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER.
A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.
September 8.

FOR SALE.

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.

(Late with W. & R. Muir,)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 20 LEMOINE STREET,

MONTREAL,

OPPOSITE MESSRS. WM. STEPHEN & CO.
September 10. 216

HOISTING MACHINES,
Double and Single Power.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. HAGAR & CO.,
520 St. Paul Street.
October 13. 245

FOR SALE,

LOCHFINE HERRINGS, in firkins
LING FISH
MISSOURI LEAF TOBACCO
BOTTLES in matts
HELLIWELL & MACPHIE.
November 6. 226

Steam Engine For Sale.

FOR SALE,—An excellent STEAM ENGINE, 4 to 5 horse power, formerly used in the "Montreal Herald." The ENGINE and BOILER may be seen in the Press Room of the "Herald" Office.
Apply to
PENNY, WILSON & CO.
August 10 190

COAL OIL
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer the following brands of COAL OIL for Sale by the barrel or car load, 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.
November14 217

COAL! COAL!

NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE,

In Lots to Suit Purchasers,

Best double-screened Newcastle
Nut Smiths' Coals
Lehigh, all sizes
Lakawanna, do
Scranton, do
Steam, English and Scotch
Welsh Anthracite
New Pelton Gas
&c., &c., &c.

The above are all FRESH-MINED COALS and will be delivered from Vessels side free of Cartage
J. G. BEARD & CO.
September 26. (131) 230

Newcastle Grate Coals.

200 Tons WALSEND COALS now on board the Ship LAUREL,
DIRECT FROM NEWCASTLE.
For Sale by
TUCKER DAVID,
12 William Street.
October 17. 248

ARRIVAL OF
Prussian and French Natural Dried Flowers, Moss and Grasses.
FANCY BASKETS & FLOWER STANDS
(All of New Patterns), from 10 cts. upwards.
BOUQUETS, from the Conservatory, of the CHOICEST FLOWERS, for Operas, Balls, or the Table.
OPPOSITE ZION CHURCH, BEAVER HALL HILL
October 26. 1m 256

Now Landing ex "Wolfville":
200 cases "Joyce's" Mixed Pickles.
FOR SALE BY
WINN & HOLLAND.
October 29. 258

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has now ready for delivery a large assortment of good seasoned PINE BOARDS, PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS, SCANTLING &c., for Ship Lining; RED PINE and SPRUCE SPARS and DECK PLANK.
WILLIAM HENDERSON,
Offices, Long Wharf and 128 St. Constant Street
Timber Yard, north side Canal Bank, immediately above Wellington Bridge.
May 26. 125

For Sale by the Subscribers:

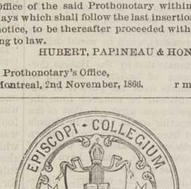
MUSCOVADO SUGARS
MOLASSES, Syrup
TEAS—Young Hyson, Twankay, Uncolored Japan, Souchong, Congou, Orange and Flowery Pekoe, Kandarin Mixture
WINES—Port, Hunt & Co's Sherry, B. Vergara's in variety; Tarragona Port, Champagne, Claret in hhds and qr-casks
BRANDY—Otard, Dupuy & Co. United Vineyard Proprietors, Sazerac, in wood and bottle; Vivier & Canand and L. Andrew, in qr-casks and octaves
GIN—DeKuyper's, in cases
JAMAICA RUM, Islay Whisky, Sheriff's in wood and bottle
W. W. VINEGAR, Cod Oil
SALAD OIL, Prunes, Paraffine Candles
INDIGO, Liquorice
CURRANTS, Corks, B. Blue, Sago
KINGSFORD'S Washing Crystal
GUNPOWDER—Blasting, F, FF, and FFF loose and in canisters
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.
June 15. 142

NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the Superior Court, Montreal.
District of Montreal. } (No. 515)

IN THE MATTER OF
THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL,
Petitioners for Expropriation
IN ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
AND
ALFRED LAROCQUE, Gentleman, and the Honorable MAURICE LAFRAMBOISE, Advocate, both of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal,
Proprietors.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitioners have deposited in the Office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, the sum of Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine Dollars and Twenty-five Cents, being the price and compensation for the property hereinafter described, acquired by them, by forced expropriation, under the Statute 27th and 28th Victoria, chap. 69, to wit:—
A piece of ground, with part of a building thereon erected, bounded on the north-west side by Hospital Street, on the north-east and south-east sides by St. Francois Xavier Street, and on the south-west side by the remainder of the property of the Estate Cete, as required for the widening of St. Francois Xavier Street.
And it was ordered that by a notice to be inserted twice a week during three consecutive weeks, in two newspapers of this City of Montreal, the one in English and the other in French, all persons having any claim to or being entitled to the said money, or any part thereof, be notified and required and they are hereby notified and required to signify in writing their claim or opposition, and file the same in the Office of the said Prothonotary within the six days which shall follow the last insertion of this notice, to be thereafter proceeded with according to law.
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
P.S.C.
Prothonotary's Office,
Montreal, 2nd November, 1866. r mf 264



Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Corporation to receive applications, until DECEMBER FIRST, for the Office of RECTOR OF THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT. The Rector will be also Professor of Mathematics and Vice-Principal of the College.
EDWARD CHAPMAN,
Registrar, B.C.
Bishop's College, Lennoxville, } mf d 252
October 18, 1866.

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

HAVING introduced into the Provinces first class Watches of their own manufacture in which parties desirous of obtaining timepieces of
Reliable workmanship and Materials,
may place implicit confidence. A warranty accompanies each watch, identified by numbers to correspond with those engraved on the case. The first quality engraved
THOS. RUSSELL & SON.
The second qualities,
Henry Shearer, Liverpool, J. R. Blythe Liverpool, and Stevenson, London.
We have appointed WM. LEARMONT, 325 NOTRE DAME STREET, SOLE AGENT for the above Watches in Montreal, C.E.
November 13. DS mwf 2(2) 270

FOR SALE,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

69 Great St. James Street.

New West End RAISINS
New Turkey FIGS
New Currants
New S S Almonds
New Brazil Filberts and Walnuts,
Just received
260 ALEX. McGIBBON.

CHEESE! CHEESE!
Queen's Arms
Cheddar
Stilton
Now landing
260 ALEX. McGIBBON.

LOCHFINE HERRINGS,
100 Firkins
100 hf Firkins
September catch
260 ALEX. McGIBBON.

BRANDY. GIN.
Cases Martell's Brandy
do Hennessy's Brandy
do Otard's do
Red and Green cases Gin
260 ALEX. McGIBBON.

PORTLAND BLOATERS.
Cured by McEwan
Per Express
260 ALEX. McGIBBON.

CANDIED PEELS.
500 boxes Lemon, Orange and Citron, Crosse and Blackwell's
260 ALEX. McGIBBON.

Guiness & Co's Extra Stout.
200 Cases quarts
200 do pints
200 do Imperial pints
260 ALEX. McGIBBON.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.
150 Boxes—6's and 12's
260 ALEX. McGIBBON

SARDINES.
50 Cases, hf-tins } Guilloux brand
50 Cases, qr tins } ALEX. McGIBBON.
October 31. 260

MONEY TO LEND

ON MORTGAGE, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS COMMERCIAL PAPER, &c.
WM. A. CURRY,
Real Estate Agen
84 Great St. James Street.
June 1. 130

CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS intended for Sale in this Market, or for shipment to our British Correspondents.
THOS. HOBSON & CO.,
486 and 488 St. Paul Street.
August 24. 202

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

UPON FIRST MORTGAGE ON CITY PROPERTY or GOOD FARMS in the Country in Sums of Six Hundred Dollars and upwards, at Eight per Cent. interest.
Privileges of *Bailleur de Fonds* and other First Mortgages purchased.
Apply to the undersigned.
T. DOUCET, N.P.,
68 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, 3rd August, 1866. 185

NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of SAUNDERSON & CO., of Montreal, Insolvents.

A DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared subject to objection until the THIRD day of DECEMBER next.
A. B. STEWART,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 9th Nov., 1866. du 269

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN, Dry Goods Merchant, of Montreal, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the above Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and Effects to the undersigned, with whom they are required to file their attested claims with vouchers, within two months from this date.
JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.
Montreal, Nov. 8, 1866. du 268

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of ROBERT KENNEDY, An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the above Insolvent are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 12 Place d'Armes, in this City, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at Ten o'clock A.M. Object of the meeting, the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.
JOHN PLIMSOLL,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 8th Nov., 1866. du 268

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.
In the Matter of ALEXANDER QUINTIN *dit* DUBOIS, an Insolvent.

ON MONDAY, the Eighteenth day of February next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
A. QUINTIN *dit* DUBOIS.
By his Attorneys *ad litem*,
LAFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX.
Montreal, Nov. 12, 1866. 2m-rs 273

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.
In the Matter of A. C. DUBOIS ET FILS, Insolvents.

ON MONDAY, the Eighteenth

THE SCHOOL QUESTION SETTLED.

[The following "Document" was found, "after the departure of the Delegate," at Bonaventure Station. The signature was nearly illegible, all that could be made out being G. Et. ....., and some letters bearing a slight resemblance to M.P.P.:—]

How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away,—
But 'tis plain to be seen I can satisfy neither,
So must change my tale day after day.
Galt will tell the *Gazette* any story I want,
While I quietly inspire the *Minerve*;
'Tis suspicious, no doubt, for a man of strict truth
To maintain this judicious reserve.

"Touch my honour," says Paddy, in story oft told,
"Touch my life; take your poker; I'll go."
Now my honour to me is much dearer than gold,
At least so I've sworn, high and low.
And I've promised, with vows, strong as Stygian Jove,
On the word of a gentleman brave,
That sooner the rock from its firm base shall move
Than I'll flinch from the promise I gave,—

On that night when in Hall of St. Lawrence I sat,
Surrounded by true-hearted friends,
Who each swears he loves *me*, not what he can get,
As his stomach with wine he distends.
How sweet then the unbought applause of the crowd,
Of the noble, the wealthy, the great,
Not to speak of the small, who would shout long and loud
After wine and the dinner they'd ate.

'Tis true that the dinner was hard to get up,
(There are people who're stingy all know)
But one had a contract, another had hope
Of a place, or *hold* one, and must go.
Besides, what's a few tickets at five dollars each,
'Tis one more to contingencies' list.
If a dinner's beyond any poor fellow's reach,
Who can cheer loud—why should he be missed?

To be sure the poor lads who'd ne'er tasted champagne,
To whom very small beer was a boon,
When they kept quaffing bumpers along with their soup,
Got excited a great deal too soon.
Some whistled like steamers, some cheered and hurraed,
Till the Mayor, over come with chagrin,
Got up from his chair, e'er the dinner was o'er,
And shouted "We'll drink to the Queen."

The first toasts had been drunk and the gallant Sir John
Of his forts and defence told the plan,
When I rose in reply to tumultuous shouts
For the great representative man.
'Tis true shaggy eyebrows, and little black eyes,
Short legs and a form small and squat,
Give me all the appearance, when at en'mies I fly,
Of a terrier shaking a rat.

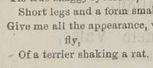
But what does that matter, I gave them a speech,
Running over my former career;
But I wisely concealed,—or I kept out of sight,
Many stories I'd reason to fear.
Like the dusky Othello, my hair-breadth escapes
I told—and the people I'd met,
Of the chances disastrous, from Rouges and Grits,
Of the Can'bals who each other ate.

Yet I added, behold me, a hale hearty man,
Not used up by my eighteen years strife,
But ready to struggle for place and for power,
And sweet patronage hold all my life.
At that rose a cheer from those unselfish friends,
Who'd no thought of a place in their heart,
For the base filthy motives that tempt many men,
In their pure minds could never have part.

So I boldly announced that, alone by myself,
I'd soon put all discontent down,—
Though McDougall might growl, and poor Howland might squeak,
Or in *Globe* roar the patriot George Brown.
For I'd pledged my true word—'tis the word of a Knight,
(That's to come when as Gov'nor I rule)
That I'd guarantees settle—would give mutual checks,
And arrange all the laws about school.

'Tis true that a day or two scarcely had passed
When afraid of their shadows—the fools!
The *Gazette* told a story quite different from mine,
'Bout these dear Upper Canada Schools.
But I told the *Minerve* just to stick to the point,
Nor to mind what her confrere might say,
For as Parliament's ended, and Union dissolved,
Bas Canada must carry the day.

I got over my trouble, it haunts me no more,
But what's to become of John A.?
Just leave him alone to get clear of a scrape
Till for Britain he's fairly away.
For when busily packing his bran new Court suit,
He hastily scribbled a note,
To say that the Country would learn all our plans
When he, Howland and I'd caught the boat.



MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Performance at the Theatre this evening.
English Opera Troupe, in Mechanics Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.
Meeting of the Montreal Literary Club, at their Club House, this evening, at Eight o'clock

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.
Liverpool Coarse Salt and Codfish, on Wellington Pier, at Ten o'clock.
BY JOHN J. CLARKSTON.
Building Material, in Lumber Yard, rear of Cantin's, at Ten o'clock.
BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Valuable Real Estate, on Upper St. Urbain street, at their office, at Eleven o'clock.
BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Silverware, &c., at his Stores, at Seven o'clock.

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.
40.5	46.5	40.5

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
44.	39.5	41.75

Montreal, Nov. 17, 1866.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

[Specially Reported for the Montreal Herald.]

OTTAWA, NOV. 17.

The appointments mentioned in the despatch on Thursday were gazetted to-day, also that of W. Hardinge, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Pontiac.

Militia appointments:—Brigade Garrison Artillery, Montreal; to be first Captain, Frederick Kingston vice Ferrier, promoted. 3rd battalion Victoria Rifles; to be Lieut.-Col., Major Hartland St. Clair MacDougall vice Heward, whose resignation is hereby accepted; to be Major, Capt. Wm. H. Sutton vice MacDougal, promoted; to be Captain, Lt. Charles P. Davison vice H. Dutton, promoted. 6th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry; the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Hawkes is accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

The formation of the following corps is authorized:—Infantry Company at Gould County, Compton, to be Captain temporarily; Lieut. J. W. Vaughan, Military School, from Bury Infantry Company; Lieut., A McKinnon; Ensign Alex. Ross.

A second Infantry Company at Winslow County, Compton. To be Captain: W. McDonald; Lieutenant: J. B. McIver; Ensign: Donald Veaton.

An Infantry Company at Marbleton, County of Wolfe. To be Captain: H. G. Wayland; Lieutenant: W. W. Wayland; Ensign: H. Lothrop.

An Infantry at Magog County, Stanstead. To be Captain: G. N. Goff; Lieutenant: J. W. Merry, M.S.; Ensign: J. A. Phelan.

No. 1 Battery Garrison Artillery, Prescott, having become disorganized, is removed from the Militia list.

John S. Netheral, Peterborough, and Richard Love, Elm Grove, Essa Township, are gazetted insolvents.

The discount on American invoices for the week is 30 per cent.

TORONTO, Nov. 17.

Mr. Dufresne of Quebec, injured by the railroad accident, is at Berlin and doing well. No other passengers were seriously injured, and nearly all have resumed their journey.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Cotton closed at 14d for Middling Uplands. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed with an advancing tendency. Wheat is fully 3d higher. Lard closed with an advancing tendency.

LONDON, Nov. 16, evening.—Consols closed at 90¾ for money. The following are the latest quotations of American Securities: 5-20's, 70; Ill C, 77¼; Erie, 49¾.

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TORONTO, November 17.

An accident on the Grand Trunk railway yesterday occurred to the Express train which left Toronto for Detroit at 7.30 in the morning, and was due to a cause, which no one connected with the road could have anticipated or provided against. The track west of Toronto is in excellent condition, the rails, ties and ballasting being as perfect as upon any road in the country; but, nevertheless, a few inches of bad iron, in a single rail, has caused an accident which it is really wonderful was not more destructive to human life. The train had reached the Semphore, a few hundred yards east of the station, and the engineer was slackening speed, preparatory to stopping, when he noticed that the engine tender and baggage car became separated from the other cars. The Express car, which was the second car of the train, had run off the track, followed by the post-office and six passenger cars. From the track they rolled down the embankment, which at that place is about 15 feet in height, and were a complete wreck. A scene of confusion followed, and it was some time before the full extent of the accident was ascertained. In the Express car when it went off the track were Mr. Weeks, the Express messenger, and a baggage man named Morrison. Finding the car going down the embankment, Mr. Weeks unfortunately jumped from the door, and he paid with his life what was probably an error of judgment at a critical moment. There were no external injuries except upon the head, and it is inferred from this that when he jumped he fell upon his head and was killed by the concussion. Morrison, who remained in the car, was injured on the head and back by splinters, but it is not believed his wounds are dangerous. In the course of the afternoon he was removed to Toronto, where he lives. The post-office car fell down the embankment and it became a complete wreck. Strange to say the mail conductor Weston escaped without a scratch, although papers, letters and mail bags were strewn about in every direction. One end of this car was set aside as a smoking car, which was filled with passengers, not one of whom was injured, although all were carried down the embankment in the car. The first class car which followed was run into by the one behind. Dufresne, a passenger from Quebec, was sitting near the door, and being struck by a portion of the broken car, received severe injuries in the leg, which was afterwards amputated when the unfortunate man was removed to Guelph. Hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. Mr. Davis, a resident of Michigan, was also seated in this car and received internal injuries, some of his ribs supposed being broken, but he insisted contrary to medical advice on proceeding by the first train to his home. He was able to walk and it is likely he will be completely restored. About a dozen of the passengers in this car were more or less injured, none of them dangerously however, or even seriously, cuts and contusions being the worst injuries received. None of them suffered any fractures, and in a few days it is expected they will be all right again. In this latter car two or three of the passengers were slightly injured, so that the total number wounded were about 15. A brakeman named Catello was standing on the platform between these cars when the accident occurred; when taken out from the wreck one of his hands was found to be badly injured, one or both of them it is supposed having been broken. The remaining four passenger cars, of which the train was composed, were badly smashed, but all the passengers of whom there was about 300 altogether escaped uninjured. The employes of the company and the uninjured passengers as well as the farmers of the neighbourhood did everything they could for those who were wounded, pending the arrival of medical men. In about an hour a train arrived from Guelph with all the doctors of that town on board. They were indefatigable in their attention to the injured, who in a short time were as comfortable as they possibly could be under the circumstances. The track was badly broken up by the accident; but a gang of men were set at work to repair it and clear away the *debris*, and in a few hours trains were able to run as usual. Nearly all of the wounded passengers proceeded on their journey. Mr. Dufresne and a few others were taken to Guelph, where they are receiving every attention. Mr. Dufresne, it is believed, has a wife and two children residing in Quebec. His case was the most severe among those who were injured. Dr. Clark, Coroner of this place, summoned a jury this afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of Weeks. The jurors, after being sworn in and viewing the body, adjourned until to-day.

SARNIA, Nov. 17.

Yesterday a fire was discovered in one of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's freight sheds, near the centre of the building. The Lake shed and brick freight house, including the contents of 18 loaded cars, together with all the books and papers in the freight office, and the arms belonging to the two companies of the G. T. R. Volunteers, are totally lost. The fire originated in a lot of Excelsior oil, and it spread so rapidly that it was impossible to check the flames. The Company's fire engine and the engine belonging to the town were doing all that could be done in the way of preventing the extension of the fire. It is generally believed to have been the act of an incendiary. The loss has not been ascertained, but it will doubtless prove to be very heavy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Herald has the following from Vera Cruz of the 1st:—Maximilian is on his way back to the Capital. It is rumoured that Marshal Bazaine sent him word that, if he attempted to leave Mexico without permission, he would be placed under arrest, and also that he ordered the commander of the Austrian frigate not to let Maximilian embark in his vessel.

The Herald's Chihuahua correspondence, of Oct. 22, says: President Juarez is sanguine of the speedy evacuation of the French invaders. General Aranda was marching on Durango with 1,000 men, there being already 1,500 men engaged in besieging that place. Juarez declares that he will never consent to saddle the French debt on the country.

The Post's Washington special says conflicting rumours are afloat respecting Mr. Chase's second interview with the President. It is said that the question of impartial suffrage was discussed, but all statements thus far made are speculations, and unworthy of credence, as neither Mr. Chase or the President has communicated a word concerning the conversation.

The Commercial's money article says: There is a general putting up of our standing loans one per cent, and some of the Banks ask 7 per cent. A good deal of uneasiness prevails in the loan market—a natural consequence of a combination of circumstances tending to unsettle confidence, such as a decline in stocks averaging 7½ per cent, a collapse of the inflation in provisions, dry goods, and other merchandize, embarrassments among manufacturers, occasional failures, and the postponement of debts by merchants in the interior.

The stock market this morning exhibited a depression bordering closely on a panic. At both Boards there was a wish to sell, with but few buyers beyond those who had short contracts to cover. At the regular Board, sales were very large in all leading roads; the fall ranging from 1¼ to 3¼ per cent. After Board there was rather a better feeling. Western Union stock fell off heavily, upon an understanding that the Company is likely to pass its dividend.

Gold continues weak. Rumours are persistently circulated that the Treasury is selling gold, the indirect official denials to the contrary notwithstanding. The truth, however, appears to be that no one is willing to load up with gold, in anticipation of the favourable exhibit of the public finances to be made at the opening of Congress, and the possible recommendation in Mr. McCulloch's report of a policy looking to the redemption of specie payments at no very remote period.

General recent disasters to the shipping along the coast in this vicinity are reported, with the loss of life.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 17, noon.—The London Times of this morning in an editorial says the Government has no present intention to refer the Alabama claims to the consideration of a Royal Commission. The design in the Times' continues to empower such a commission to institute enquiries in regard to the neutrality laws without prejudice to the Alabama claims which are still under consideration. Lord Craworth it was thought would be chosen President of this Commission.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Cotton, Middling Uplands opened at 14d.

LONDON, Nov. 17, noon—Ill C 77¼; Erie 49¾; 5-20's 70¾. Consols for money firm at yesterday's quotations, 90¾.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Late Mexican advices state that Maxmillian had arrived at Cordova, where he was stopped and prevented from proceeding further, until he should abdicate in favour of the person named by Bazaine. The Emperor offered to abdicate in favour of Iturbide, but this was not accepted, and he returned to Mexico, declining to abdicate in favour of any one else.

Juarez's victory near Oajaca, and the evacuation of that town by the Imperialists, is confirmed.

Jalapa, it was thought, would soon be evacuated by the Imperialists.

DEBENTURES.—The large sums of money now borrowed by corporations of various kinds on this description of so-called security, makes the value of these documents a subject of very great interest to a large number of people. If they are issued by bodies known to be thoroughly solvent, on sufficient guarantees of real estate, or otherwise, they offer a mode of investment which would seem likely to become very popular, for that large class of cases in which a steady income and an assured capital is more thought of than a greater income obtained with a risk. Trustees, executors, and persons who have to manage the business of female relatives, would as a general rule prefer to lend the money of their *proteges* for twenty years on undoubted security, at 6 per cent., than to buy the best bank stock, which, however it may be esteemed to-day may be in the course of a few years at a ruinous discount. But there are two obstacles in the way of this popularity, which these securities would otherwise enjoy, speaking now only of such as are issued by sound institutions, having a sufficient basis for the mortgage which they create. One of these is the uncertainty on the part of the purchaser of the debenture, as to whether the bond he buys be a genuine and legal document; the second is the difficulty of the custody of the species of property so liable to all the proverbial corruptions of moth and rust, which we may hear put for fire, and so subject to the breaking through and stealing of thieves. One of Mr. Dicken's heroes was, as we all know, a great admirer of portable property; but extreme portability has its inconveniences when we come to deal with values of hundreds and thousands of pounds. The dangers to bondholders from the first of these causes we have just mentioned is well illustrated in the case of the victims to Sir Morton Peto's financeering of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. Two sets of bonds were issued, of which one set were for all practical purposes nothing but forgeries; and yet there was no means of detecting the fraud. As to responsibility on the part of the cheats—who ever heard of a baronet, a great railway contractor, and the head of a religious body, who has swindled you out of thousands going to jail like a poor rogue, mean enough to forge a five pound note? The other risk has lately received a crowd of exemplifications in the United States, where, though fire seems to be tolerably well guarded against by the almost universal use of safes, no precautions have hitherto been found sufficient to operate as a safeguard against the thieves and the police. It is true that there is considerable difficulty in realizing the result of a burglarious operation in bonds, and the proprietor thus has a fair chance of recovering his property through the detectives; but this is on the pleasant condition that he shall pay 40 or 50 per cent. commission, to be divided between them and the robbers. Now the buyer of an inscribed stock like the English funds, or like those of our Banks, is subject neither to the chance of purchasing a duplicate bond, whereas the first instrument is alone valuable; nor to that of having it some fine morning burned up or carried away, and it is well worth considering whether it would not be possible to give to bonds by a system of registration, something like the security which is felt by the owners of stocks. We believe that if the City of Montreal especially, were to afford this additional guarantee to persons who lend on its debentures, it would be found to increase in a very great degree the favour in which they are held. The registration should, of course, always take place at the time of issue—this would make over issues impossible, and put an end to apprehensions on that head; but it might also be carried farther and a registration, optional with the owner, might probably be contrived, which could be repeated at each sale, and which in case of loss of the bond might enable the owner to recover, without inconvenience or expense. If any scheme of this sort could be well digested, we are satisfied that it would be found to offer great attractions. Ladies and many persons do not choose to put their money into the stock of trading corporations; but have no safe way of keeping property, which consists merely of sheets of paper, and hence they are deterred from purchasing precisely that class of securities which they would otherwise think most suitable.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—The conclusions to be drawn from the discussion which took place in the City Council on Friday evening, with regard to the enlargement of the reservoir, fully bear out those which we arrived at after visiting the ground some weeks ago. We then expressed our apprehensions as to the safety of increasing the height of the lower wall of the present reservoir by ten feet. The opinions of practical men, arrived at after careful examination, and also of a skilled engineer, now go to show that the proposed addition to the wall in question cannot be made without danger to the property and perhaps the lives of many of our citizens, at least not without very great, and it seems to us, unnecessary expense. Any engineer in fact, giving merely a hasty glance at the present work, must, we think, be struck with the practical objections to the scheme suggested to increase our water reserve. The present basin may be perfectly safe, though we venture to affirm that it is not over secure, but to continue the retaining wall up ten feet higher would obviously be a dangerous step. There is not a sufficient base to work upon, starting from the top of the present wall and embankment. As Councillor Brown pointed out it would be necessary to go deeper down, and the cost of breaking up the existing work, and patching it in this way, apart from considerations of safety, would be so great as to constitute a very serious objection to such an alteration. But Councillor Brown and Mr. Legge, the Civil Engineer whom he consulted, show us that the resistance of the proposed wall would only be a little more than a third what it should be to ensure perfect safety, according to the rules of engineering. There were also additional facts brought to light in reference to the amount of water to be gained by the ten feet wall, which would show the advantages offered to be very small indeed—much less than were at first stated. Instead of our reserve being increased four-fold, only sixteen million gallons would be obtained over and above what we shall have when the addition now being made is completed. The discussion, comparatively brief as it was, shows how very necessary it is that such a scheme should not be entered into without very full consideration, and the best scientific advice; and we are glad that the Council had the good sense to refer the whole subject to the Water Committee It should there be very carefully discussed, and the best advice obtained before any recommendation is made.

GENERAL PARADE.—The whole of the troops in garrison will parade this (Monday) morning at ten o'clock, in marching order, to witness the presentation of Good-Conduct Medals by the Major-General.

FARTHER CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ENGLAND FOR THE QUEBEC SUFFERERS.—The following despatch was received:—"November, 15 1866, Hon. Secretary, Relief Fund, to the Mayor of Quebec. You are authorised to draw on Glynn, Mills & Co., for four thousand (4,000) pounds sterling, making a total draft on them, to date, fourteen thousand (14,000) pounds."

"HISTORICUS."—It is stated in the *Manchester Guardian* that Mr. W. G. Harcourt, to whom the able letters under the signature of "Historicus" upon disputed questions of international law are ascribed, has been invited by Lord Stanley to act as one of the commissioners on the part of the English government to confer with those who may be named on behalf of the United States, to consider the discrepancies in the maritime codes of the two countries, as well as the expediency of bringing the laws of foreign enlistment in both into unison. "It is felt by all who have considered the matter carefully," writes a correspondent of our contemporary, "that the accord of France is most desirable, if not indispensable, and I have reason to know that proposals have been made for the attainment of this most praiseworthy object."

ANOTHER LAMIRANDE CASE.—As another instance of the different degree of respect professed for legality, in England and in her colonies, we give below an extract from the London *Morning Advertiser* of the 15th October last, relating to the extradition of another Frenchman, under the same treaty of 1843. Our readers will see that even without being forewarned and engaged, by a solemn pledge, the home authorities have not sent away Mr. Emile Coppin, in the way Lamirande was carried away from Canada:

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.—On the 19th September we called attention to the case of the Frenchman Emile Coppin, who had been a few days before brought before Mr. Vaughan, one of the stipendiary magistrates of Bow-street on a warrant of extradition. Mr. Vaughan, like his brother magistrate of Canada in the case of Lamirande, did not hesitate to subscribe the warrant for extradition, and refused even the application of the prisoner's counsel for sufficient delay to enable a writ of habeas corpus to be moved for, it being the vacation and none of the judges in town. Mr. Clarke however, the prisoner's counsel, who appears to have acted with great zeal on this occasion, was not to be put off in this manner He instantly applied to the Secretary of State for the Home Department who granted the required delay, and the Chancellor himself came to London from his country seat expressly to hear the appeal. Before this judge Mr. Clarke pleaded the case of his client with great ability, and the Lord Chancellor did not hesitate to declare that the case was a doubtful one, and passed an order that the prisoner should not be delivered upon the warrant of the police magistrate, but should be brought up before him on the first day of term (the 2nd of November), when he would deliver his judgement upon the merits.

It is very fortunate that by the Habeas Corpus Act the cases of foreigners seeking an asylum on our shores from the pursuit of despotic Governments can be removed from the jurisdiction of police magistrates to that of the judges of the superior courts. Both in Canada and in England have the stipendiaries shown much confidence, and contempt to satisfy the wishes of the foreign Governments, which have been counteracted by the mature and careful decision of the real judges of this country. Unfortunately in Canada the police magistrate's decision has been carried out in spite of the Court of Queen's Bench in that country, and that by means, we have little doubt, of gross bribery on the part of the French officials sent to Canada. But the application for delay in England has been completely successful, and we shall then have the advantage of a careful and deliberate decision upon the law of extradition from the first judge in England. It is of the utmost importance that the case should be clearly stated, and we shall take the liberty of laying down the grounds upon which we conceive the counsel should protest against the extradition of the prisoner.

The Extradition Act, 6th and 7th Vic; cap 75, is founded expressly upon the Extradition Treaty or Convention entered into between the Government of France and England in the month of March preceding of the same year. In order therefore, fully to understand this act, the Extradition Treaty must be taken into consideration. For the treaty says, in Article 1, that the fugitive, whether French or English, shall be delivered up "only when the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where the fugitive, or person so accused shall be found, would justify his apprehension, commitment for trial of the crime which had been there commited."

In the act referred to carrying out the treaty this clause is repeated in the preamble, which concludes with the following words:—"And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made to carry the said Convention into effect," be it enacted, &c. It is therefore evident that any part of the Act of Parliament which may appear at first sight to be inconsistent with the terms of the Convention must be construed in such a manner as not to contradict the express terms of the treaty.

Let us continue our examination of the Act of Parliament. The first clause of the act, referring again to the Convention or Treaty, remarks that no Frenchman shall be delivered up except on such evidence as would justify a magistrate to commit an Englishman to trial if the crime alleged was committed in England. We therefore submit that the counsel should plead before the Chancellor in the first place, that Coppin should not be delivered up without the examination on oath of witnesses brought over from France, for such evidence would be required in the case of an Englishman, before he would be committed for trial.

The second clause of the act enacts that the depositions upon which the warrant was granted in France may be received in evidence of the criminality of the prisoner. Upon this clause the Bow-street magistrate founded, as quite sufficient to justify the extradition, without the production of a single French witness to prove the guilt of the accused. We consider this a most unnatural construction of the clause, which would be totally inconsistent with the first clause of the act, and also of the terms of the Convention. We consider that the clause merely allows depositions taken in France to be brought forward as additional proofs, not as sufficient or superseding the necessity of the cral evidence which would be required in a committal for trial if the crime took place in England.

But suppose this view should be adopted, we maintain that the documents which were produced before Mr. Vaughan could not be founded upon the depositions referred to in the English act. A deposition is the testimony of a witness on oath and subscribed by him. That is the meaning of deposition in English. In France, the word deposition, written exactly in the same manner, has a totally different interpretation. Deposition in the French language means merely the testimony of a witness without his being put upon oath at all. Deposition, as it it understood in English, is translated into French by the phrase *deposition sur serment*. Now all those documents sent to Mr. Vaughan, although they are called depositions in France, are not depositions in English. They are merely unsworn declarations, and are therefore not admissible as evidence against the accused. In France witnesses are never put upon their oath except at the trial. All the preliminary preparations of the case it is merely their unsworn evidence or testimony which is taken, and therefore Mr. Clarke, counsel for the prisoner, ought to oppose the reception of those documents, although they may be called depositions in French. Mr. Clarke does not appear to have pleaded this objection before Mr. Vanghan, but he ought not to omit it before the Chancellor, by whom we feel assured it will receive full consideration

JAMES AYTOUN.

105. Pall-mall, Oct. 13, 1866.

As regards Lamirande, his case is engaging the careful consideration of both the Colonial and Foreign offices, as stated in an official letter received by last mail. We have every reason to believe that the flagrant violation of law and decency committed in the case of that man will be fully vindicated sooner or later.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—"What a sad calamity the Quebec fire was. It might have been avoided by even moderate water works. There is plenty of water about the city, and now what a picture of desolation! A few thousand pounds would have saved hundreds of thousands, and then the distress, besides there would have been then a permanent safeguard, etc., etc."

Such must be the feelings of many Quebecers at the present time, and if ever a moral could be pointed, this does to us. We are living on the brink of a calamity that might overtake us at any time, compared with which the Quebec fire would be a mild joke indeed. It is true that we should not be like the Quebecers in a position to blame ourselves, because in the event of the calamity I allude to ever occuring there will be none of us left to blame. Of course I speak of Mr. Workman's Magazine. It seems according to the report of the Town Council to be illegal, to build other magazines, and I should think that if ever the minute which declares it so should turn up under towers of debris it would be interesting, and if such a feeling could intrude itself into so dismal a subject almost ludicrous. That the effect of an explosion would be to lay the whole of Montreal in ruins, any one who ever studied the nature of gunpowder will not doubt. Two-and-a-half tons in Liverpool were heard at Chester, and made havoc for an area of six square miles, and here close to the city we have 60 tons in what seems externally a very inferior building. I wish any inhabitant who doubts the necessity of instant action could see a corpse that had been crushed. I know of no more terrible sight. The face is commonly black and of course the limbs are disfigured according to the weight that has fallen on them. In many cases, of course, those who happened to be in the city, in large buildings, would not suffer much, as their death would be rapid from the immense weight of the ruins; but all along Sherbrooke street, and the streets leading from it, there would be many a weary hour of suffering till death should mercifully relieve them. Now, when we remember that a lucifer match, or even the one hundredth part of one, would produce all this, it is very clear that we are living under circumstances we ought not to. Nor is it a fair answer to say—"but how could a spark get inside the magazine?" How did the powder in the Government works at Waltham blow up? or how did the "Lotty Sleigh" blow up? or how does any accident ever happen with fire?

Besides, there is such a thing as lightning, against which conductors are only a partial remedy. Every one will remember a fearful storm that occurred a few months ago, and swept round the north of the mountain, laying several trees low. Suppose that instead of a tree the lightning had struck the powder magazine. The safeguard against all this is known to every one, and would cost but little, and yet we are living with the apathy which characterises our city in all matters of public welfare—on the very brink of a calamity that would rank in the history of the world with the destruction of Herculaneum or Lisbon. If Insurance offices are liable for gun powder explosions, as some have held—and if I were a manager of any English company doing business in this city, I would peremptorily close a Montreal agency even in spite of the really good water works.

Yours
A MONTREAL MERCHANT.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CHURCH OF OLD ENGLAND.—The November number of this magazine, the second of the second volume, has just been issued. It is embellished with a very fair tinted lithograph of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, by Messrs. Roberts & Reinhold; and the proprietor promises lithographs of the other Bishops of the Diocese, and of such of the clergy as may support his magazine. Whilst the latter has our best wishes for its prosperity, we must frankly say that too much space seems to be devoted to personal matters and appeals for support. Three pages and a half of the present number are thus occupied, these forming in fact the leading articles, and the same complaint might have been made of several of the preceding numbers. We are sure the editor has many to sympathize with him in the hard fortune he has met with, but his readers can hardly be expected to be interested in a constant reference to his struggles. The subscribers too, are scarcely treated with the courtesy likely to enlist their good offices, which are solicited to extend the circulation. The advantages offered are recited, and the query is put: "Is all that worth a dollar? Or would you "rather chew or smoke it out?" In a former number also, we noticed a letter to the editor, in which he was described as one whose hatred of the Northern States was very bitter, and he placed a note at the foot of the page to say that this statement was quite correct. These and other matters which they have received after his departure from the Province. This reply is dated 30th October, and is addressed to Major-General Doyle, the Administrator of the Government.

THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.

SENSIBLE VIEW OF THEIR POSITION.

The Boston *Traveller*, an influential republican newspaper, has the following sensible article on the subject of the condemned Fenian prisoners:—

"Public bodies in this country are acting in behalf of the Fenians now under sentence of death in Canada. This action is well meant, and it is not pleasant to speak of it in other terms than those of commendation, but in the interest of the condemned we think it should be censured. We think it would be the worst thing possible were such action to extend. No people like foreign intervention in their affairs; and we know that if public bodies in England had undertaken to teach Americans how to treat those of our rebels who were seized and imprisoned, it would have been all the worse for those rebels. There would have been an uproar, and much would have been said about British impudence, and not unlisely a few of the more prominent rebels would have been hanged, by way of showing that we really were independent of Great Britain. It may be that our neighbours like intervention in their affairs as little as we like it in ours, and the condemned Fenians may fare all the worse if we make irregular attempts to save their lives. At present we do not really think their lives are in much danger and that they will be spared, providing two things will be done; first, if American public bodies keep quiet, the condemned parties will profit therefrom; if the Fenians keep quiet, there will be no stretching of hemp by their unfortunate friends in Canada. But if Tammany Hall and other associations in this country, and American politicians (who never act save from the most sordid and selfish of motives) undertake to teach the English how they should act in the matter, English men will get irritated, and may do that of which they will repent very soon afterwards. But the worst thing of all for the poor men who are under sentence of death would be a movement of the Fenians to attack Canada, or to get up an insurrection. Mr. Stephens' much talked of invasion of Ireland before the close of the year is much babbled about; but if he should embark in any such insane movement he would be the hangman of the convicted Fenians over the border. If he is in earnest, he is steadily twisting the rope for their necks, and die they will those that have already been tried and those whose trials are yet to take place. The English government is understood to favour lenity, and there is no fixed purpose to hang the men who are under sentence; but let their brethren here move again, and they might be measured for their shrouds and coffins at once. Nothing could save them. Nor, their guilt established, could any reasonable man blame the English for putting them to death under such circumstances. There is something absurd in Fenian attacks on Canada, for if they could be made to succeed, the liberation of Ireland from Saxon sway would not be advanced one hour. Therefore, if Fenians persist in their endeavours to carry fire and sword into Canada, uselessly, the English will have no choice but to hang all of their number whom they may be able to capture. Any other people would do the same, for no community could consent to live and spare pirates. Let the Fenians remain quiet if they would not have their brothers in bonds reduced to the quietest of states that can befall men. Wishing as we do that not one of the Fenians should be executed, we are sorry to see that Secretary Seward has interfered in their behalf, as his interference can do them no good, and probably will do them injury. Seward makes a muddle of everything he touches. His character is now known, and he is detested by all who do not despise him. No man has less influence with the English, who are likely to close their ears to any applications from him, though they might listen probably to President Johnson. He is a clumsy creature, as his letter to Sir Frederick Bruce shows He says, "I deem it proper to say that the offences involved in these trials are in their nature eminently political.' They are no such thing. They are eminently piratical in their nature. Had Irishmen living in Canada revolted, their offence would have been political in its nature; but when Irishmen residing in the United States organize an invasion of territory belonging to a country with which this country is at peace, and invade it, they are guilty of piracy, and nothing else. Our rebels were guilty of a political crime, and if we chose to overlook it, all well and good, but the crime of the Fenians who entered Canada is just as much an act of piracy as would be the fitting out of an Irish cruiser to plunder English commerce. As a piratical offence the English have a right to regard it, though we think it would be a becoming thing not to hang even pirates; and in the cases of Mr. Lynch and Father McMahon there is much room for doubt—and especially so in that of the reverend clergyman—whether they are guilty of an offence. But Mr. Seward is doing his best to cut them off from all hope, by meddlesome actions, and his pert assumption of a moral tone; and the Fenians here are helping him, and not helping the condemned, by their swaggering threats of retaliation, which they cannot execute without committing murder. Their conflict is of the usual Hibernian character, which consists in doing the enemy's work; but Mr. Seward ought to know better, and were it not for his ridiculous egotism, which leads him to the conclusion that whatever he thinks is right must be taken by all others for gospel, we should think he is conspiring to influence the British government adversely to the unfortunate men who are now walking in the valley of the Shadow of Death."

MILITARY.—It was stated that the 71st Regiment had been assigned Montreal as its station. This was really not the case. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Michel, commanding the troops in Canada, had received authority to send the regiment to Bermuda if it could be spared, and, the danger having apparently passed over in Canada, it was desirable that the relief of regiments originally intended should be proceeded with, and consequently the 71st Regiment was sent to Bermuda.—*Times 31st ult.*

DIED,

In this city, on the 17th instant, Mary Lloyd, aged 61 years, relict of the late William Snowdon, Esq., of Belle Riviere, County of Two Mountains.

☞ The funeral will take place at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 19th instant, from No 100 Union Avenue to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

A REGULAR MEETING of the MONTREAL LITERARY CLUB will be held at the Club House on MONDAY, Nov. 19th, at Eight o'clock, P.M., when a paper will be read by Mr. T. D. Kirke on "The Classical Attainments of Shakspere.

GEO. MURRAY,
Sec. M. L. C.
November 17. u 275

CITY ITEMS.

MUD! MUD!!—If any example were needed of the folly of our present mode of road-making it may be found just now in the condition of the macadamised streets of the city. Take St. Antoine Street as an example. It is literally oozing away. Several inches of liquid mud flow serenely over its surface, threatening soon to engulf the side-walk. Days of incessant rain should not place a good road-way in such a condition. But it never was a good road-way, nor ever will be while its covering is of the metal that it is.

THEFT.—On Friday night a number of shovels, a pick, some saws and small implements were stolen from the drain in St. Francois de Sales street. They are the property of Mr. McKenna the contractor.

LA CROSSE.—The match at La Crosse, to have come off on Saturday was put off on account of the unfavourable state of the weather

ST. JAMES DRUG HALL.—Another addition has been lately made to the fine places of business which are gradually replacing the old fashioned establishments formerly characterising Great St. James Street. Mr. John Rogers, for many years in the employment of Messrs. Lymans, Clare & Co., the well known druggists, has fitted up the store 133 Great St. James Street as an Apothecaries' Hall, the style and general appearance of which are such as to do credit to the City, and from the business talents of Mr. Rogers and those associated with him in business under the firm of Messrs. John Rogers & Co, there is no reason to doubt of their success. The stock of goods is such as to commend this establishment to families and others, and the toilet requisites are unsurpassed in the city.

TILL FOUND.—Peter McBride, living in Queen street, brought to the Government Police Station a cash till containing one cent, which he had picked up in the street.

POLICE COURT.—Francois Dury and Treffle Renaud, for stealing farm produce on the Chambly Road were sentenced to imprisonment, the one for six and the other for three months. Patrick Smith for stealing two coats and twenty one dollars was sent to Quarter Sessions.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Several unfortunates were sent to gaol for two months shelter at their own request. The other cases were of the usual kind, 22 prisoners were the total. The number of persons tried before the Recorder's Court during the week was 163.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Fredericton *Royal Gazette*, of Nov. 7, publishes a somewhat remarkable correspondence, which took place between Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, and his Ministers, immediately before the Lieut.-Governor left the Province.

On the 17th July, the members of the Executive, Hon. Mr. Tilley and his colleagues, addressed a communication to His Excellency, advising him to appoint Messrs. G. Thomas, J. Steadman, and C. H. Fairweather, as Commissioners of Railways, instead of Messrs. J. W. Lawrence, R. C. Scovil, and F. Collins. This advice involved the removal from office of two of the gentlemen last named, Mr. Scovil having previously resigned.

His Excellency replied on the 17th August, requesting his Council to state the reasons, which, in their opinion, rendered