Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVIII. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1866. NUMBER 258.

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	6.30 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	6.00 a m
1.45 p m	and Island Pond[3]	1.15 p m
6.45 p m	Portland[4]	7.00 p m
11.00 a m	Chateauguay, Beauharnois	6.00 a m
5.00 p m	and Huntingdon	
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
10.30 a m	Longueuil	2.00 p m
	Contrecœur, 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	Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa	6.00 a m
5.00 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.

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.
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

SHERRIES—Duff Gordon's, Pemartin's, Garvey's, Campbell's, &c; Various qualities in butts, quarter-casks.
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

BRANDIES—Martell's, Hennessy's, Otard's, Robin's, Pine Growers, Prunier's; In hogsheads, q'ter-casks, octaves and cases.
Central Vineyard's Champagne Vineyards, &c
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

RUM—Jamaica and Demerara
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON

GIN—DeKuyper's, Hencke's; In hogsheads, quarter-casks and cases
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

WHISKEY—Scotch, in quarter-casks, cases and glass jugs; Irish, in cases
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

CHAMPAGNES—Moet's 1st quality, do 2nd quality, Guestier's Cabinet, do Comet, Heidseck 1st quality, Cartier 1st quality, do 2nd quality, Maison Berton
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

CLARET—Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Langera, And others
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

HOCK—Still—Liebfraumilch, Niersteiner, Rodenthal, Walporzheim; Sparkling—Various Brands
MOSELLE—Sparkling & Still—various brands
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

ALES—Bass & Allsopps; In pints and quarts
PORTER—London and Dublin
239 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. 239

IN STORE AND FOR SALE:

400 hhds Bright Cuba & Barbadoes Sugar
300 hhds Bright Muscovado Molasses
230 hhds Bright Clayed do
500 brls Muscovado and Clayed do
3000 packages Fresh Teas, assorted
—AND—
A large assortment of other Groceries.
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
October 9. 241

FURNITURE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of those in want of FURNITURE to his
EXTENSIVE STOCK,
To which he is daily making additions of
His Own Manufacture,
And from the best Manufactories of Upper Canada, which he offers for Sale at prices which cannot fail to suit, and every article guaranteed to be as represented. The Stock comprises every variety of Household Furniture, Drawing Room Sets, complete, from $70 and upwards; Bedroom Sets in a great variety of styles, in solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak and Chestnut, *and the largest assortment of Painted Sets in the City*, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Pillows, Coverlids, Looking Glasses, Children's Wicker Chairs and Cradles, &c., &c.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERED WORK, and parties favouring me with their orders may rely on having them executed with promptness and in the best manner, under my personal supervision.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.
Please call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
S. R. PARSONS,
Furniture Warerooms 603 and 605 Craig Street, Opposite St. Francois Xavier.
October 2. 1m 235

MOODIE'S NEW TAP,
PATENTED MARCH 28, 1866.
THE superiority of this over every other Tap consists in its great simplicity. When once fitted up, a Plumber will not afterwards be required, consequently saving a considerable expense and annoyance. Should it at any time leak, turn off the water, unscrew the tap, lift out the cap and insert a new washer, which any one may do. It will, though it may have been twenty years in use, be as good as new. The Taps are peculiarly adapted wherever there is a high pressure, such as in Montreal.
Gentlemen Masons, Bonning & Barsalou's *Right for Canada*, or treat with any responsible house to introduce it to the public.
September 26. 230

Landing ex "Iona," and for Sale:
100 barrels EDINBURGH PALE ALE, quarts
50 do do do do, pints
50 do do STRONG do, do
IRVINE, CLARKE & CO.
September 29. 233

Landing, ex "Iona," and for Sale:
10 casks ½-pint PRESSED TUMBLERS
4 do BOHEMIAN VASES, TOILET, WARE, &c.
4 do GAS MOONS, assorted
IRVINE, CLARKE & CO.
September 29. 233

Invoice of Hosiery, &c., for Sale.
THE Subscribers offer for Sale an Invoice of WOOLLEN HOSIERY, &c., comprising:—
Men's White Dress and Regatta Shirts, newest patterns
Men's Crimean and other All-Wool Shirts
Men's Shetland Undershirts and Pants
Men's Collars, Wrist Bands, Night Shirts, &c
IRVINE, CLARKE & CO.

CORKS.
20,000 GROSS GOOD BEER CORKS in Bags of 25 gross.
IRVINE, CLARKE & CO.
October . 234

WYOMING ROCK OIL.

THE BEST CANADA REFINED in the market on hand, and for Sale by
KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
No. 505 St. Paul Street.
September 29 1m 233

PRINTS.

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

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

Barrels Labrador Herrings
Bs 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. 217

FOR SALE,

IN STORE AND ARRIVING:
Half-chests YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY, and JAPAN TEAS;
Bags ARRACAN RICE
Barrels CURRANTS
Drums FIGS
Bags RIO COFFEE
Bags WALNUTS
Hhds and qr-casks J. Denis, Hy. Mounie & Co. BRANDY
Cases do do OLD BRANDY
Cases Otard, Dupuy & Co. do
Cases J. H. D. Becker fils OLD do
Hhds and qr-casks F. Mestreau & Co. do
Qr-casks and cases Beuker's GIN
Octaves "Otard" BRANDY COLORING
Hhds, qr-casks, octaves SHERRIES, various grades, Paul & Lasti's
Qr-casks SHERRY, Pemartin's
Qr-casks do, Crown
Hhds and qr-casks SHERRY, Chablis's
Pipes, hhds, and qr-casks MADEIRA
Qr-casks and octaves PORT, Quarles, Harris & Co., Old
Do do do, Guerra's
Do do do, Fleming's
Barrels "Guinness" EXTRA STOUT, by Burke
Do SCOTCH ALE
Baskets CHAMPAGNES
Green Seal, Carte Blanche, Gold Lac, Her Majesty, Sillery Mousseaux, and Ay Mousseaux
Boxes CASTILE SOAP.
Do Steel's Crown Brand LIVERPOOL SOAP
FOR SALE BY
THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
40 and 42 St. Sacrament Street.
October 11. 213

NEW CROP RAISINS.
NEW VALENCIAS just landing.
ALEX. McGIBBON.
September 24. 228

FOR SALE.

500 Barrels LABRADOR HERRINGS
300 do BAIE DE CHALEUR DO
200 Half-do DO DO DO
200 Quintals LARGE TABLE CODFISH
100 Barrels PURE GASPE COD OIL
50 do STRICTLY PALE SEAL DO
20 do NORTH SHORE SALMON
H. G. SEWELL,
21 St. Sacrament Street.
October 10. 212

FOR SALE,

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
Half-chests Young Hysons, Congous, Uncolored Japans, &c
Bags Java Coffee
Hhds } "Otard's" Pale Brandies
Qr-casks }
Octaves } Pale Sherries
Qr-casks }
Cases
"Burke's" Guinness' Porter, qts and pints
"Taylor's" Mustard, Chocolate, Cocoa, &c
"Joyce's" Mixed Pickles, Bottled Fruits, &c
Cases Castor Oil, in tins
Spices, Indigo, Soap, &c
Lamplback, Brimstone, Copperas
Epsom Salts, Soda Ash, Bleaching Powder, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
Wine Bottles
WINN & HOLLAND.
October 10. 242

FOR SALE

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE:—
20 hhds } BRANDY — Martell, Hennessy, Renault & Co., Marquet & Co., Godard Freres, Maurain, Aine & Co.
30 qr-casks }
600 cases }
10 hhds }
20 qr-casks } GIN, DeKuyper & other brands
800 green cases }
400 red do }
300 crates Wine Bottles, quarts
300 do do pints
7500 two-bus. Grain Bags
250 crates assorted E. Ware
200 packages do Glassware
25 crates Rockingham Ware
10 do Stone Ware
IRVINE, CLARKE & CO.
September 26. 230

In Store and Landing:
2500 hf-chests Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Colored and U. C. Japan Teas
50 chests finest English Breakfast Souchong
25 chests do do Congou
500 bags Prime Arracan Rice
30 chests Madras Indigo
20 puns do do Demerara do
25 hhds }
15 qr-casks } "Hennessy's" Pale Brandy
250 cases }
50 hhds }
200 red cases } "DeKuyper & Sons" Gin
150 green do }
10 hhds } Pale Sherry Wine
20 qr-casks }
15 qr-casks "Woodhouse & Co's" L P Madeira
And to arrive:
100 brls "New Crop" Currants
50 hf-chests Extra fine Souchong
For Sale by
HUGH FRASER & CO.,
45 St. Sacrament Street.
October 9. 241

ON SALE.

1500 gallons Olive Oil,
PRIME QUALITY AND AT MODERATE PRICE.
EVANS, MERCER & CO.
July 14. 167

LIVERPOOL SOAP.

Now Landing ex "FORGANHALL" and "QUEEN OF THE CLYDE,"
1,000 boxes Liverpool Soap.
"MEDLEY & SON," late Casey.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
October 8. 240

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

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

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR WILL CLOSE on FIFTEENTH NOVEMBER, 1866, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the PROFIT SCHEME, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date.

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 £650,000, 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 o £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premium amounting to £45,957 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.
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

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

Fire Premium	£739,333
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 Referees: D. C. Macallum, Esq., M. D. Inspectors: 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 endeavored to act with liberality and promptitude, and in all doubtful 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 English 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 equitable 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
G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary, Canada Branch.
October 9. 241

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

EAGLE
Life Assurance Company of London
ESTABLISHED 1807.
Realized Assets over £2,000,000 Sterling.
Annual Income nearly £500,000 Sterling.
Number of existing Policies is upwards of Eighteen Thousand.
Amount assured exceeds Nine Millions Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Lives Assured are permitted, without extra charge, to reside in any country.
The rates now charged are lower than those required by many of the Offices, and as compared with them.
A Bonus is, in fact, at once secured by effecting an Assurance with the EAGLE COMPANY, whose available Assets, on the 30th June, 1859, amounted to the sum of Two Millions.
Bonuses are declared every five years, and the next division will take place in 1867, and parties now Assuring will participate therein.
Any further particulars can be obtained at the Office.
W. MACDONALD,
AGENT FOR CANADA
OFFICE—Great St. James Street, opposite the Montreal Bank.
July 20. 172

PIG IRON.

FOR SALE—AFLOAT,
400 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie,
Per "Mohongo," arrived at Quebec.
760 tons No. 1 Eglinton,
Per "J. Steele," arrived at Quebec.
ALSO, EX YARD,
2000 tons No. 1 Eglinton
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
September 15. 1TS 22

CHAMPAGNE,
OF
THE CELEBRATED BRAND
OF
AYALA ALBRECHT,
Chateau d'Ay.
NOW LANDING,
Extra and First Quality. Pints and Quarts.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
September 25. 229

SUGARS, &c.

Hhds PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGAR
Hhds MUSCOVADO and DEMERARA MOLASSES
Brls Golden, Standard and Extra Golden SYRUPS
Brls PORTLAND SYRUP and MOLASSES
Bags Prime Rio, Cape and Java COFFEE
Cases PRESERVED SALMON and LOBSTERS, in 1 lb tins
NEW FIGS, SULTANA RAISINS, London Layer Raisins, in hf and qr boxes; Seedless Raisins, in kegs; Currants, Dates, Brazile Nuts, &c.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. CHILDS & CO.
October 8. 240

MOTT'S CHOCOLATE, Prepared Cocoa, Broma, Cocoa Paste, Cocoa Beans, Nibs and Shells
FOR SALE BY
GEO. CHILDS & CO.
October 8. 240

TEAS.

2300 half-chests and caddies Finest Young Hyson, Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Colored and Uncolored Japan Teas in Store.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. CHILDS & CO.
October 8. 240

INSURANCE.

BONUS NOTICE, 1866.

Proposals lodged before 30th November entitled to an extra Bonus over later entrants.
The Books of the Company close for the year on the 30th November next, and the Directors take the opportunity of reminding intending Insurers that it is necessary to have their proposals submitted to the Board, on or before that date, in order to entitle them to share in the profits for the current year.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
Insurance Company.
OF
LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
CAPITAL, ... £2,000,000 STG.
CANADA HEAD OFFICE
MONTREAL.
No. 31 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET
OFFICES NOW BUILDING,
CORNER ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER AND HOSPITAL STREETS.
MANAGING DIRECTORS.
D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq.
THOMAS DAVIDSON, Esq.
ORDINARY DIRECTORS.
THE HON. LOUIS RENAUD, M.L.C.
THE HON. JOHN ROSS, M.P.P.
THE HON. THOMAS RYAN, M.L.C.
JAMES LAW, Esq., Merchant.
C. J. BRYDGES, Esq., Managing Director Grand Trunk Railway.
SECRETARY—H. J. JOHNSON.
MEDICAL OFFICER—WM. SUTHERLAND, M.D.
INSPECTOR—WM. EWING.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA,
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON
October du 246

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COM'Y.
Net Income for year ending July 1st.. $1,765,324
Receipts..... 2,642,866
New Policies issued year ending Sept 1, 12,953
Do. do. do. in August alone..... 1,350
The WHOLE of the profits divided among the insured every year.
Dividend for 1866, 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, 53 St. Francois Xavier Street, over the Ætna Fire Company's Office, Montreal.
S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.
October 13. 1y 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.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
CANADA BRANCH.
104 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq., Chairman, President City Bank.
JNO. RIDPATH, Esq., Vice-President, Bank of Montreal.
BENJAMIN H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier, La Banque du Peuple.
ALEX. M. DELISLE, Esq., Collector of Customs.
LOUIS BEAUDRY, Esq., Managing Director, New City Gas Co.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS transacted at moderate rates.
SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES to Life Policy holders.
Claims promptly paid.
THOMAS SIMPSON,
General Agent for Canada.
New City Gas Co.
October 11. 1m 242

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 favourable 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

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

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE ASSURANCE.
THE Subscriber continues to grant INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY.
M. H. GAULT,
AGENT,
77 Great St. James Street.
October 12. (110) 245

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 COURNEEN.
M. H. GAULT,
Agent.
77 Great St. James Street,
October 12. (110) 245

FOR SALE.
100 Tons Pig Iron
November M. H. SEYMOUR. 6

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 120 Buchanan St., Glasgow.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—ALEXANDER RONALDSON, Esq., Merchant.
Vice-Chairman—JAMES NICOL FLEMING, Esq., Kilkerran House, Ayrshire.
G. STEWART ANDERSON, Esq., Merchant.
HUGH BAIRD, Esq., Merchant.
JOHN BOAG, Esq., Iron Merchant.
JAMES COUPER, Senr., Esq., City Flint Glass Works.
JAMES GRAHAM Esq., Builder.
WALTER GREVE, Esq., Merchant, Greenock.
ROBERT KERR, Esq., of Cruikston Hall, Paisley
JAMES MACKENZIE, Esq., of Glentore, Merchant
JOHN JAMES MURHEAD, Esq., Goldsmith.
LEWIS POTTER, Esq., Merchant.
ADAM PRINGLE, Esq., Dowanhill Gardens.
JAMES SALMON, Esq., Architect.
ALEXANDER STRONACH, Esq., Banker.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., Grain Merchant.
Consulting Physician—DR. M'CALL ANDERSON.
Solicitors—Messrs. BURN, MACLEAN & ALISON
Bankers—THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.
Manager—A. GORDON BROWN.
Secretary—A. L. WHITEROSS.
MONTREAL
Consulting Physician—R. CRAIG, 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 $30,000.
This Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in LONDON and LIVERPOOL, at the Counting Rooms of Messrs. DRAKE, KLEINWORT & 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. Mary, Jr.
Lawrence Wells	Cornelius K. Sutton
John Auchincloss	W. A. Sale
Edward F. Sanderson	Edward Haight
Leopold Bierwirth	James Brown
Simon de Visser	N. D. Carlile
John S. Williams	William Schall
Alex. M. Lawrence	Leopold Huffer
Fredk. A. Foster	Wm. S. Wilson
George Christ	F. Cousinery
Richard P. Rundle	Gustav Schwab
John A. Kalli	John F. 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. 188

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 insured amounts to £1000,—by a yearly premium of £13 2s. 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 Canadian 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.
SECRETARY.
July 26. 177

THE PHENIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 139 Broadway, New York.
Cash Capital.....$1,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1866.....$1,691,968 90

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien, on Real Estate	$262,201 29
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	98,810 00
Bills Receivable, for Premiums on Marine and Inland Risks	403,340 17
United States Stocks, (market value)	614,511 98
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds, (market value)	102,700 00
Interest accrued	10,878 00
Real Estate owned by the Co'y	6,780 86
Cash in Bank and on hand	55,438 74
Cash in the hands of Agent, in course of transmission	39,533 75
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office (Fire, Inland and Marine)	83,396 80
Other Property, Miscellaneous items	14,377 25
	$1,691,968 90

Total loss by Portland Fire, $82,111 24, of which amount $77,067 49 has been paid in Cash, and $5,043 75 is in abeyance.
The undersigned is authorised to accept MARINE and INLAND RISKS for the above Company.
ROBERT HAMPSON,
No. 8 COMMON STREET.
September 21. (238) 226

The British and Foreign
MARINE INSURANCE CO'Y.,
OF LIVERPOOL,
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE undersigned continue to accept Risks for the above Company, to the Lower Ports, and Europe, at current rates of Premium.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
AGENTS, Montreal.
September 13 2m 219

NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE
1000 bags fine Salt.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
August 4. 85

HOME INSURANCE CO'PY.
Paid in Capital—One Million Dollars.
Income—$125,000 per Month.
FIRE AND INLAND MARINE.
ISSUES SHORT TERM or One Year Policies on Manufactories, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by Fire.
PARTICIPATING POLICIES for one, three or five years on Dwellings, Furniture, Farm Buildings and contents, giving participation in profits.
☞ Dividends to such Policyholders have been declared as follows:—
1860 ..... 50 per cent. 1862.....25 per cent. 1864.....50 per cent.
1861.....25 per cent. 1863.....50 per cent. 1865.....60 per cent.
PERPETUAL POLICIES requiring a deposit of a small sum of money in lieu of all future payments on Dwellings, Furniture, Farm Property, Churches and School Houses.
Insurance on the above approved systems effected at moderate Rates of Premium through
ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
AGENT.
TEMPORARY OFFICE 104 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET—TO BE REMOVED TO NO. 64
October 12. 1mwf1m 244

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORONTO AUCTION MART
ESTABLISHED 1834.
WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
KING STREET, TORONTO.
August 21. 3m 18 199

FRANCIS GEORGE,
ACCOUNTANT, &c.,
No. 2 Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C.E.,
UNDERTAKES all matters of pure Accountancy. Also, the winding up of Estates in Insolvency, whether under Voluntary Assignments, Compulsory Proceedings, or Private Settlements. Merchants' Books written up, adjusted and balanced. Investigations, Arbitrations, &c., promptly effected, and Debts Collected throughout the Province. Terms moderate, and dispatch certain.
September 27. 231

GEORGE SHAW,
Commission Merchant & Ship Broker
No. 2 COMMON STREET,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS.
Office up stairs.
October 1. 234

C. A. STARK & CO.,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
1 ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
(Corner St. Paul Street, Montreal.)
April 14 8

ALEX HENDERSON,
HAS NOW OPENED
HIS
NEW PORTRAIT ROOMS,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
A large number of new Landscapes now ready.
October 9. 1m 241

JOHN HOPE,
CORN EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
MONTREAL,
REPRESENTING, IN CANADA,
Messrs. JULES ROBIN & Co., of Cognac;
" OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co., of London;
" OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTERS, of Oporto;
" CRAMP, SUTER & Co., of Cadiz;
" MORT & CHANDON, of Epernay;
" BRANDENBURG FRERES, of Bordeaux;
" HENKELL & Co., of Mayence;
" E. & J. BURKE, of Dublin, Export Bottlers of Messrs. A. GUINNESS, Sons & Co's EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT
N.B.—*Orders received from the Wholesale Trade only.*
May 22. 121

NEW YORK.
JOHN W. HOLCOMB,
M.A., L.L.B., of the University of Toronto, Member of the Law Society of Upper Canada, Osgoode Hall,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
J. W. H. refers to the Legal Profession of Toronto and to Mr. Sellar, Echo Office, Montreal.
April 9. 1y 84

EDMUND PENNIE,
FREE AND BONDED STORAGE,
67 COMMON STREET,
OPPOSITE DICKENSON'S.
July 3. 1y 157

MARTIN & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUB
Corner of King and James Street
HAMILTON, C.W.
N. B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly attended to.
R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON
January 18. 10

Montreal Business Sketches.
SUBSCRIBERS TO BUSINESS SKETCHES published by the CANADA RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY requiring extra copies, may procure them on application at the Office, 69 St. James Street, and non-Subscribers at the Book Stores of Messrs. Dawson Brothers, or Mr. Riddell's, St. James Street.
September 28.

HOLMES BROS
PRODUCE,
Exchange, Stock and General Brokers,
ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
M

ANIMOS EQUITATE TENEBO. QUE.
THE MONTREAL HERALD.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Meeting of McGill University Society, at No. 41 Little St. James street, at 3 P.M.
Meeting of Montreal Literary Club, at the Club House, at 8 P.M.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.
Retail Grocery Stock, at No. 128 St. Joseph street, at Ten o'clock.
BY L. DEVANY.
Engravings, at his Stores, at Seven P.M.

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.
37	40½	39½

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
40.5	35.9	37.7

Montreal, Oct. 27, 1866.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Reported Specially for the Montreal Herald.)

QUEBEC, October 27.

An extra of the Mercury says:—With the deepest regret we inform the public of the death, last night, in the General Hospital, of Lieut. Baines, of the Royal Artillery. The injuries which this gallant young officer received at the late great fire were so far subdued on Wednesday last, by the skill of the doctors, that no danger was apprehended to his life, and it was intended in a few days to remove him to his own quarters. Suddenly on Thursday symptoms of lock-jaw intervened rapidly, increasing in violence, and although every thing which human skill can suggest was resorted to, he sank from exhaustion last night about 12 o'clock, after thirty-six hours of intense suffering. The sad event has cast the deepest gloom over the military and citizens.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.

The Gazette to-day has the following changes:—Grand Trunk Railroad regiment 1st Battalion Montreal, to be Adjutant and Lieut., Wm. Townsend, gentleman; 3rd Battalion No. 2 Company, Montreal, to be Captain, acting till further orders, Ensign Jos. White vice Bailey, appointed Adjutant; to be Lieut acting till further orders James Kearney, gentleman, vice St. Mars whose resignation is hereby accepted; to be Ensign, Jas. Fahey, gentleman, vice White, promoted Major. W. B. Galloway will be attached to the Grand Trunk Regiment and will perform the duties of Major of Brigade till further orders.

Parliament is further prorogued till the 11th December

Discount on United States invoices for the week is 31 per cent.

A second volunteer infantry company, at Three Rivers, is hereby authorized, to replace the former company, which, having become disorganized, is now removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia

Insolvents gazetted—Mary Mulhern, widow, of the late Charles Jording, Quebec; Peter, Ernest and Louis Nichols, Newhamburg; John Singleton, jr., Ottawa; Jol.n, William and George Armstrong, Goderich; John Corrigan, Thorah Township. Writ of attachment against Napoleon Gazon and Thomas Walker, St. Sylvestre, parish of Quebec.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

The N. Y. *Herald's* New Orleans special says, it is semi-officially stated that Ortega and staff, now here, will not be permitted to enter Mexico, and perhaps will be arrested here.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20th.—The barque "Park" brings China news to August 28th, which reports that the town of Hankow was completely inundated by a flood, being greater than for many years. Crops in the vicinity were destroyed, cattle drowned, and thousands of people deprived of employment and shelter. Forty persons were killed by a falling wall. The destruction of life is estimated at two thousand.

Reports from Japan represent the Chosius as having beaten the Tycoon's forces in four battles. In the last engagement there was great slaughter on both sides.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27th—The *Herald's* Fort Leavenworth despatch says, Dr. Robinson, of Utah, and Superintendent of the only Christian Sabbath-school in Salt Lake City, was murdered by the Mormons on Oct 24th. Gen. Connor formerly commanding in Utah, telegraphs that the Gentiles of that city are panic-stricken, and advises Dr. Norman McLeod not to return there.

NEW YORK, 9 Th. The news of the conviction and sentence of Lynch created the greatest excitement among the Irish citizens of New York. The common Council of the city met and passed resolutions requesting the Canadian authorities to pardon the prisoner, and requesting the President to use all efforts to obtain the same. The Tammany Hall Democracy also held a meeting, and passed resolutions of a less pacific character, denouncing British justice, and calling for vengence on the Canadians

Advices of additional disasters on the lakes in the late storm continue to be received. The devastation was very extensive. Fourteen inches of snow fell in Lake Superior Mining Regions yesterday.

The *Tribune's* Chicago telegram says:—Evidence of wide-spread troubles on the Indian frontier have accumulated more rapidly than usual within the past few days. A general war is really imminent. Gen. Sherman has ceased to discredit alarming reports, and is taxing every energy to throw troops into imperilled districts. 15,000 Indian warriors are declared by the latest advices to be actually on the war path.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.—A man named Josias Rogers, a blacksmith, of this city, was murdered last night near the fair grounds by being struck with a slung shot.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Post's money article says Gold is easier for delivery, and the selling price has fallen to 145¾; recovering to 146. Loan market firm. Discount demand increasing, and good bills pass at 5 to 6. Stock market irregular and rather firm. Governments are fairly active. After regular board, N Y C 118¾; Erie 56¼; Huds 126¼; Reading 116¼; M S 92¾; Ill C 124¼; Pits 92; N W 57¼; do pref'd 80⅞; Tol 119; F W 109; O and W cert 33¼; Cumb 60¾; Quicksilver 55¼

BOSTON, Oct. 27. A game of billiards of 1500 points, carom, was played last night between Wm. Goldthwaite and E. Daniels, the latter having 500 points given him. Goldthwaite was the winner.

NEW YORK, Oct 27.—The Tribune's Berlin correspondent of the 11th says: Dr Langenbeck, Chief Surgeon of our Army, left several days ago for Biarritz, to consult with the physicians of the French Emperor on the possibility of an operation."

Yesterday a despatch was received from our Embassy at Paris, stating that there is no hope of the recovery of Napoleon, and that his death may be hourly expected; the fact being only still kept secret.

HOW ASSENT TO CONFEDERATION IS TO BE BOUGHT.—The manner in which it is proposed to secure the passage of the measure, in spite of the deliberate opposition of the People concerned by a purchase of their votes, is exhibited by a piece of news which has just reached us from Prince Edward's Island. It appears in a paper which, although a strong advocate of Confederation, declared only a few days ago that there was not a constituency in the island before which any candidate would venture to advocate an acceptance of any form of union with the other Colonies; but here is the heading of a leading article in this same journal, the *Islander* of Charlottetown:

CONFEDERATION.

Important information received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

$800,000

TO BE GIVEN TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, IN ORDER THAT THE LEASEHOLD TENURES MAY BE EXTINGUISHED.

GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY for all TENANTS, *and for those who are now in arrears to the Government, for lands purchased upon the Worrel, Selkirk and other Estates.*

The English newspapers have recently been full of the scandals of elections, in which it was shown that candidates took down large sums of money with which to bribe the voters, but we do not remember that the evidence before any one of the recent Parliamentary Committees exhibited so bare-faced an example of corruption, as this advertisement openly announcing, as a piece of "glorious news," that the consciences and opinions of the electors are to be bought up. This is a degradation which has not yet been reached in England; but which seems to be swallowed with the utmost avidity by the Colonial mind, or at least by a part of it. The editorial article which follows this infamous heading, informs us that the delegates now representing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the view of doing away with the objections heretofore entertained by the island against Confederacy, have unanimously resolved to advocate the proposition that the Confederation should, in addition to the terms offered by the Quebec report, give the island $800,000, for the purpose of extinguishing the leasehold tenures. It farther affirms that this resolution was handed to the Earl of Carnarvon, and by His Lordship transmitted to the Governor General; and also that a copy was sent by the Colonial Minister to the Lieutenant Governor of the island and by His Excellency laid before the Executive Council. The Council thereupon, we are informed, being, as the rascally voters of Yarmouth or Totnes would call it, thus "tinned" or "sugared," felt it their duty to advise His Excellency that the question of sending delegates to England, with authority "to agree, on behalf of this island, to "be embraced by the provisions of the act "of Confederation, was one which they "were prepared to entertain." The article farther intimates that a session of Parliament and, if necessary, an election, will speedily be held, at both of which it will be hinted that the "dark man" or the "man in the moon"—no there we are wrong, for in this case there is to be not even these flimsy pretexts of the deference which hypocrisy pays to virtue—but some man of high official rank will pay cash for every serviceable vote alike of members of Parliament and electors. We make some extracts from this unblushing invitation to corruption, begging our readers at the same time to notice the manner in which the "EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS" is put in capital letters, to make the bait as alluring as possible.

Should the Island enter the Confederacy, upon the terms now proposed, its Government would receive a free gift in cash of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to be expended for the benefit of the tenantry. This would ensure the purchase of all the leased lands in the Island—free the tenants from all arrears of rent and allow them to possess their lands in freehold, at prices in no cases exceeding ten shillings an acre, and in many cases at two or three shillings an acre—and would enable the Government to forgive the greater part, probably the whole of the arrears due by the poorer tenants on the Worrel, Selkirk and other Estates, hitherto purchased from the proprietors. At present the scarcity of money is universally felt in the Island. We shall shortly be called upon to pay an instalment of upwards of thirty thousands, for the Cunard Estates, after which, about forty thousand pounds will remain due. The sending this money out of the island will be severely felt by the mercantile community. The results from bringing eight hundred thousand dollars into the Island, would be very different.

We believe there is not a proprietor in the Island whose lands may not be obtained by the Government, and we see no difficulty in assuring the tenantry that, if they avail themselves of the opportunity now presented to them, and voluntarily enter the Confederation—of which sooner or later they must form a part—they will get their lands at prices in no case exceeding ten shillings an acre, in many cases as low as two or three shillings. The acceptance of the offer now made, and the appropriation of the eight hundred thousand dollars, should not be a party question. Both political parties should unite.

We may observe that the sum which would be at the disposal of the Government, would enable them to return a per centage to all persons who have purchased lands, under the Government, and paid for them in full. This would be but justice to all so circumstanced. The recent offer made to the Island is mainly due to the opposition which has been so generally made to the terms of the Quebec Conference. This consideration should satisfy those who have hitherto opposed Confederation. The people, however, should bear in mind that any attempt to drive a harder bargain might prove disastrous.

When all that is set forth above is done, it may be interesting to inquire where the money is to come from for reducing the price which is to be, or has been paid, for every farm in Canada, to the rate of 3s. per acre; and we suppose every house to the price of £100, so as to put our people on an equality with the Islanders. Truly, the calves of which Mr. Brown spoke as being certain after any union with the Lower Provinces to exhaust the vitality of the Canadian cow, are beginning to pull pretty vigorously. Four millions for the Intercolonial Railroad, and the Hudson Bay Territory; eight hundred thousand dollars for giving every inhabitant of Prince Edward Island a farm for a song; an additional sum, of which we know not the amount, for buying up the opposition in Newfoundland—in all, five, and perhaps six, millions of pounds. Of this not one shilling will be spent in Canada, except among the politicians here who require "tinning" or "sugaring," and will take the "tin" or "sugar" in some occult way out of the monies ostensibly devoted to expenditures elsewhere; and yet three-fourths of the whole charge, that being our proportion of population to the population of the whole Confederacy, will fall on Canadian shoulders. We acknowledge, however, that this view of the pecuniary question does not affect us so much as the unabashed avowal of a belief in the venality of our Colonial population thus made by gentlemen who affect to represent two British North American Colonies. We do not know what the people of Prince Edward Island will do; but we do trust that this open offer of wholesale bribery will meet with a due rebuke from a class in England who profess to be gentlemen and to detest corrupt electoral practices. Every one in this country knows by what sinister influences support has been obtained in the Continental Colonies for the Confederation scheme. But these influences have been so well covered that those who respect themselves have been unwilling to speak plainly of them from fear that they might fail in adducing tangible proof. No one can now fail to understand the spirit in which the whole movement has been worked—that is, at all events, an advantage for the honest side of the controversy.

THE MONTREAL WATER WORKS.—At the last meeting of the City Council, Alderman David gave notice of a motion to authorize the raising of the present level of the Reservoir ten feet. We are all aware of the insufficiency of our present extent of works and reserve to supply the whole of the city under all circumstances with water. This has been made painfully apparent to us on more than one occasion. any scheme, therefore, which promises to give us an assurance against future chances must naturally be regarded with much interest. This is a very important matter, however, and in adopting an improvement, care must be taken that it is the cheapest and the best that can be selected. The additions and alterations at our wheel-house, may, we think, be admitted to be sufficient to ensure us a plentiful supply of water under all ordinary circumstances; but in the case of accident to, or stoppage of those works, it is wise to have in reserve a source of supply which shall be ample to meet the immediate wants of the city, and to protect it against the emergency of fire. With the laudable desire of increasing our safety in this respect the Corporation have for some time been engaged in the construction of a new, or additional reservoir at the foot of the Mountain, by means of which the quantity of water we shall have on hand to meet any unexpected call will be increased from fifteen to forty-five million gallons. But a new proposition has been made by Alderman David to add still further to this reserve by building the lower wall of the present reservoir ten feet higher, by which means it is estimated we should gain five times the quantity of water we now have at command at this spot. It was to examine into the advisability of carrying out this plan that the members of the Council and some other gentlemen were invited to visit the works on Saturday. There were those who favored Mr. David's idea, and others were opposed to it. He urges that it should either be adopted or rejected at once. If adopted, then, instead of carting away the material excavated from the new reservoir, it could be deposited in some convenient place, to be used in building the additional ten feet wall and embankment required to sustain it. Of course, there was no vote, or, indeed, expression of opinion sufficient to justify us in saying whether the majority of those present were in favor or against the proposal of Alderman David. It seems to us that there are two or three considerations which must not be lost sight of in determining this question. Some of these will be apparent even to unprofessional thinkers. In the first place, do we want a larger supply of water at the level of the present reservoir, and, if we have enough there, would it be more economical and practicable to build a reservoir elsewhere to supply the lower levels, keeping the one we now have, and the addition we shall shortly have, for the higher districts? In the next place, supposing it desirable to obtain at the foot of the Mountain the supply of water which the ten feet wall and the new reservoir will give, would it be better to secure it by building the lower wall of the existing reservoir ten feet higher; or by raising the upper wall, that is, the lower of the new reservoir; or by constructing a third basin, as has been more than once suggested, on the top of the mountain. If the latter plan were adopted, and the supply pipes were brought into the second basin, the back water from it might work a wheel which would send up a supply to fill the reservoir on the top of the mountain, which would ensure water to every house, high and low, in the city. We think these are points well worthy of consideration, and that in selecting a new plan now, one should be adopted which will serve practically for all time to come, that is for the wants of the population, however increased, in the present or succeeding generation. We understand that Mr. Guelin, an engineer of experience, has given it as his opinion that the works now in operation at the Wheel House are sufficient to supply the present as well as the new reservoir, even supposing Mr. David's idea of building the lower wall ten feet higher carried out. This may be but without giving a decided opinion on the subject we cannot help saying a word of warning against trying to confine a body of water which may sometime burst its bounds and bring destruction upon a large portion of the city. Everyone remembers the fatal results of an accident of this kind at Sheffield, in England. It is well that we should guard against a similar catastrophe. Can the lower wall be raised ten feet higher and resist the pressure of the large quantity of water which will be confined inside of it? This is a question which must not be lost sight of, and which we confess, we are strongly inclined to answer in the negative. So far as regards the economy of making use of the material now being excavated from the new reservoir, that is a question of comparatively little importance. The stone, with the exception of a thin seam, is of a rubbishy discription, useful, it may be for building foundations under ground, but not of a kind we should like to see put in a wall upon whose strength may depend the safety of a large part of the city. It is perfectly clear, however, that professional advice—the best that can be had—should be sought in a great and important question of this kind. People will accept it; but in the same way that we should hesitate to act upon unprofessional advice in an important legal matter, or in respect of a surgical operation, so we should here decidedly object to enter upon a very large outlay, in such an all important matter, upon the unprofessional opinion of any number of gentlemen, however much we may respect their practical knowledge and ability.

CANADIAN ART.—The *Photographic News*, an art journal published in London, contains some remarks on a series of photographs by Mr. Notman, well known to admirers of the fine arts in Montreal, whose opinion of their merits has long been formed, but who may wish to see what others think of them. The series is the one known as "Sports, Pastimes and Pursuits of Canada," and the News pronounces them to be "in many respects the most remarkable series of photographs we have ever seen. The boldness of the conception, as well as the completeness with which it has been carried out, exceeds anything of the kind we have met with. The effect of wild landscape scenery, with foreground and distance admirably rendered, and the adjuncts of hunting life, trees, tents, thickets, game, &c.,—many of these depicted under the varied effects of snow storm, daylight and night time, all produced in the studio of the artist—is something as startling in its novelty as it is successful in its result." The critic then goes into the details of the various pictures with a discrimination and judgment that show he is qualified to pronounce an opinion. The criticisms are accompanied with descriptions of many of the scenes, which of course are not necessary to be reproduced here where the pictures themselves are so well known, and end with the following just tribute to the talent, judgment and fine artistic taste of Mr. Notman: "In all, the perfect *vraisemblance* of the effect of bush scenery and hunting-life is admirably preserved. In all, the pictorial arrangement indicates the control of a fine taste and artistic judgment."

THE JOURNAL DE QUEBEC ON THE MISSION OF MESSRS. GALT AND McGEE.

We read in the *Montreal Gazette*:

"The presence of the Hon. Mr. McGee in the "Convention may be taken as an indication "that the Catholic minority in Upper Canada "will be placed on a footing of equality with "the Protestant minority of Lower Canada in "the new constitution."

We must therefore conclude from this and a preceding article in the *Gazette*, which we reproduced yesterday, that the two bills abandoned last session will be in substance imposed upon us by the new constitution. We have reason to believe that this article in the *Gazette* is entirely erroneous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—In looking over your report of the meeting last night for the purpose of organizing an Industrial Association, I find I am reported to have said that I have a small factory, and can make chairs 25 per cent cheaper than anybody else. Having been asked to second a resolution, I told my experience, and the advantages of manufacturing chairs instead of importing them, as I had done for several years, and I said I had started a small factory in L'Assomption County, thirty-five miles from Montreal; and that with the exception of the two young men who conduct the manufacturing department, and who had to educate their own helpers, the *employes* were all French Canadians. I said that notwithstanding some disadvantages I could manufacture chairs 25 per cent cheaper than they could be imported from the United States—not 25 per cent cheaper than any one else. I also said that I had imported chairs when the duty was 12½ per cent, and that when it rose to 20 per cent I thought I could manufacture wooden-seated chairs, but never, at that time, of making cane-seated chairs to compete with American manufacture; but that for the last eight years I had been making as good cane-seated chairs of all kinds as could be made in the United States, and at a much less price. I believe I am the first who reduced the price of wooden-seated chairs to one shilling and three pence, at which price I have been making them for the past four years, and at which I am prepared to fill orders to any amount.

OWEN MCGARVEY.

October 27th.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from Mr. Worthington, bookseller, Great St. James St., a compact little volume of the Poetical Works of Alfred Tennyson, a volume entitled Hope and Have, or Fanny Grant among the Indians, by Oliver Optic; Haste and Waste, or the Young Pilot of Lake Champlain, by O. Optic; and the Biglow Papers.

The second important sale of French Engravings, for account of Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, takes place this Monday evening at Mr. Devany's rooms, No. 139 Great St. James street, commencing at 7 o'clock. The catalogue embraces a great variety of very interesting subjects, and will be found well worthy of the attention of connoisseurs. Intending purchasers should secure a catalogue early to-day.

THE FENIAN TRIALS AT TORONTO.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

LYNCH'S DEFENCE—HE IS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

On Thursday, the proceedings in the Assize Court were resumed at 10 A. M, by Mr. Justice John Wilson The crowd of spectators in Court was greater than on the opening day.

Colonel Lynch's trial was resumed, and the evidence for the defence commenced. In addition to the Solicitor General and Hon. J. H. Cameron, Mr. R A. Harrison and Mr. John McNab, County Crown Attorney, were present on behalf of the Crown.

Rev. John McMahon examined—Have seen the prisoner at the bar before. Saw him in the forenoon of 1st June in the camp at Fort Erie. He was taking notes, and said he was writing for some paper in Louisville, Kentucky. I saw no sword nor gun with him. I saw him about an hour after that. He was walking along, looking about. I saw no more of him after that that I can remember.

Mrs. Ryle sworn—I am the mother of Thos. Ryle, examined yesterday as Queen's evidence. Mr. Martin—It is an unpleasant question to ask you; but do you think your son Thomas ought to be believed on his oath?

Witness—I am sure and certain he ought not to be believed on oath. He left for the United States a couple of years ago, and we heard nothing about him till we got a letter from the Sheriff that he was taken with the Fenians. On my oath I would never believe his word any more than his oath.

To Mr. Cameron—I don't care about the Fenians; but consider he is such a bad boy, his information could not be accepted of. In fact he was guilty of every crime except murder. He began to be bad about eight years ago. He was managing for a widow woman, who thought all the world of him. He was five months with her, when a carpenter in the place and himself went strolling about; and from that day to this he never did a day's good He was a drunkard, a liar, a night-walker—loud laughter—and he waylaid people on the road. He was in gaol in Guelph, tried for it, and found guilty, for he deserved it.

Mr. Cameron—What was he found guilty of?

Witness—Waylaying, and stoning a man to death. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cameron—What did they punish him for?

Witness—He was got out on bail. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Cameron—That is the punishment he received, is it? We will let you go.

Mr. Martin to witness—After he was bailed out, what then?

Witness—He was not long out when he was as bad as ever. [Laughter.]

Mr. Martin—What happened after that?

Witness—I forget.

Mr. Martin—Was he ever tried for the offence?

Witness (looking puzzled)—Well he was not. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Martin—What was the reason.

Witness—I do not know.

Rev Mr. McMahon recalled—Was not there when the Fenians landed. I went there about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, and saw the officers commanding them. Among the officers I saw one bearing a resemblance to prisoner. They called him captain, and he was from Indianapolis. He was about the same size as prisoner, and looked very much like him. The prisoner, when I noticed him there, had not so much beard The other man like prisoner had more beard than prisoner has now. The man called the captain had a lighter complexion than prisoner. Would know him if I saw him.

Mr. Lamsden could not swear positively to his identity, but think I saw prisoner on 1st June at Frenchman's Creek, when encamped. He had a book in his hand and a pencil. My attention was called in a peculiar way, by a legal friend from Buffalo, who was a Freeman, who pointed out prisoner to me as a man taking notes. Saw several of the officers commanding the Fenians. One of them had civilian's clothes on Gen. O'Neil. He resembles prisoner very much, but a little taller.

Daniel Whelan—Was near Fort Erie about half-past one, at the Fenian camp. Saw prisoner there walking; round understood him to be a reporter for the Louisville *Courier*. Saw some of the officers in command. There were none of them resembling prisoner, that I saw. Noticed that the prisoner wore a heavy gray moustache then.

Mr. Cameron—How did you happen to be there?

Mr. Martin—Prisoner is not obliged to criminate himself.

Mr. Cameron—Certainly not; but his evidence may tend the other way. He need not answer unless he likes.

Witness—I may as well say I was seduced to come over there on Friday morning, and while there I saw Lynch, and asked his advice, and he said he had nothing to do with it; he was only a reporter of the Louisville *Courier*. He said I had better stay till night and try to make [illegible] I got hurt with a rifle ball in the neck.

Patrick Norton—On the first June saw prisoner outside Fort Erie; half a mile or so outside, saw him doing nothing, but walking around the same as any citizen. He had no sword or arms on him, that I saw. Saw some of the Fenian officers there. One of them resembled prisoner, and wore a sword, and he had a command there, but I do not know his name. Prisoner had less hair on his chin then than now. He wore a moustache. The officer like him wore a beard like Lynch, but rather heavier.

To Mr. Cameron—I came over into Canada on the 1st. I saw persons with arms there. Was a peaceable citizen. I met with an accident while over there. I will not tell what it was. I came over with another person. Saw prisoner on the camping ground at Fort Erie I do not know that there was any other Lynch there except prisoner. Heard no one there called Col. Lynch. Do not know the name or rank of the person like prisoner.

Maxwell—Saw prisoner at the Lower Ferry, Fort Erie, on 1st June. He stood unarmed. Heard he was a reporter. Saw some of the force. Do not recollect that any of them resembled prisoner.

Ms. Cameron—I would advise my learned friend to consider the position he is placing the witness in. He is giving no evidence except against himself.

Mr. Martin—I have no client except the prisoner at the bar.

Mr. Cameron—I feel it only right to give warning.

John Cooney called.

Mr. McKenzie, Q.C.—I do not like to interfere. But I am witness's counsel. There is an indictment against him, and I wish to remind him that he is not bound to criminate himself

Mr. Cameron—I am satisfied, if I choose to pursue it that the moment my learned friend (Mr. Martin) asks any question about these parties being present, I can follow it up and ascertain why they were there.

Mr. Martin—But he can refuse to answer you.

Mr. Cameron—He cannot. There is a certain amount of protection which, as far as possible, one would be desirous to throw round these unfortunate men.

John Cooney—Saw prisoner at the bar on 1st June. Took him from the Southern Hotel, corner of Michigan and Seneca streets, Buffalo, and drove him to Upper Black Rock Ferry. It must have been about mid-day. I took his valise off the carriage and walked on board the ferry with it. On that occasion prisoner wore an imperial and moustache. He is greyer in the hair now than then; but all he wore was a moustache and imperial.

Mr. Cameron—Did you come over in the ferry-boat.

Witness—No, sir; I stood on the other side.

Mr. Cameron—You never got over at all, then?

Witness—That is my business. (Laughter.) Quite a number were over there from the other side.

Patrick O'Malley—Saw prisoner on 1st June on Exchange street, Buffalo, between eight and nine o'clock a.m. Did not see him after till he was taken prisoner. Was well acquainted with Lynch while he was a book-keeper in Louisville. Lynch said that he came on there with a squad of Fenians, as reporter. I would believe his word, for I know him to be a gentleman. Never knew him to wear anything but the moustache and imperial he wore that morning.

Martin Cormick—Saw prisoner on 1st June at a single mill at the cross roads, Fort Erie. He seemed to be doing nothing. He was unarmed.

To Mr. Cameron—Have no doubt prisoner was the man. He did not see a crowd of people.

John Meachem—Saw prisoner after he was arrested on 2nd June. He was in the tug-boat *Robb*. He had a heavy moustache like at present and an imperial. Did not see him before. Know the prisoner Thomas Lyle (emphatically) from his general reputation for veracity; he would not believe him on his oath.

To Mr. Cameron—I never knew Ryle until I saw him in gaol.

Mr. Martin then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, he said—The learned counsel for the prosecution is an old friend of mine, and I wish to return him and those engaged with him thanks for the very gentlemanly manner in which they have conducted it. They have given us every privilege and opportunity which they possibly could. To have done less would not have been like them. In this case every one of us want fair play and impartial British justice. This is a case of life and death. The man in the prisoner's dock has not injured a hair on the head of any one. The most rabid witness for the prosecution does not say that he has. It would not be that man who has turned Queen's evidence, and who has probably already bargained with the Sheriff for his reward, who would be responsible, but you who would give him the power to do the wrong. There is a great amount of public feeling against those accused of being Fenians; but it is one thing to accuse and another to prove guilt. The proudest boast we have is that our Judges are incorruptible and independent, and that, like Cesar's wife, they are above suspicion. I hope you will prove the only thing wanted—an impartial Jury—will be given. If there was any doubt on the minds of the Jury, the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of that doubt. This case was like many others, in which a row occurs, and when the constables come to the scene of the disturbance they find not the guilty parties, who fly immediately, but the spectators who remain. As far as the counsel, for the prosecution has addressed you on the evils of Fenianism, I entirely agree with him. There is no party in Canada and scarcely an individual who has any different opinion on that subject. We have held the country many times before under very disadvantageous circumstances; we are determined to do it in the future. The prisoner is indicted as being an American citizen. Now, the presumption is, that every one is a subject, and it is a principal of law that, in proving citizenship, a prisoner's admission is not evidence against him. The presumption is that the prisoner is a British-born subject. There is no evidence to the contrary, except the admission of the prisoner in a letter written by him that he is an American citizen. That is not sufficient proof. It is not sufficient that a prisoner is shown to be where an offence is committed. If so, all the witnesses might be put in the dock as well as the prisoner. He must be aiding and abetting in some way or he is not a criminal. One of the commonest things of the present day was to send reporters where anything of interst was going on. We applied for a safe conduct for witnesses from the otherside, and it could not be granted. In a common case the Court would have issued a commission to take their evidence, but in a criminal case this cannot be done. This should influence you in favour of the prisoner. One of the witnesses gave his evidence in favour of the prisoner under peculiar circumstances. He said under cross-examination that he was with the prisoner on that occasion and was hit with a ball. The man who admitted that was surely an honest witness. His veracity stood the test of danger to his life, as he might be indicted for felony like the prisoner. This man says that he came over unwillingly, and that the prisoner advised him to get away as fast as he could. Is is likely that if the prisoner were there aiding and abetting the Fenians, he would try to get them to go away instead of trying to prevent them? In respect to one informer, according to his own admission he has once already taken a false oath, and his own mother swore that she would not believe him on his oath. This man thinks that if he can prove the prisoner guilty, he will save himself, and he gives testimony of mere cowardice. Is it safe to hang anybody upon such testimony as that? As for other witnesses, it is easy to reconcile their truthfulness with their being mistaken; one of them was intoxicated at the time. Some of them who say they saw the prisoner. They were not military men; they were greatly excited; their own property was in danger; they saw a great number of stangers; their minds were distracted with the wild ideas which prevailed.

I am confident every one of you wishes to do British justice. We have not been afraid in times past to do the right in spite of any threats brought against us, and we should not be afraid now. The witnesses are mistaken in saying he was where they saw him, because he was in Buffalo at the time. A number of the officers had swords, such as they describe him to have had Some of the officers are proved to have strongly resembled him. I leave the case in his Lordship's hands, with the solemn entreaty, that you will divest your minds of all prejudices.

Solicitor-General Cockburn, rose on behalf of the Crown. The prisoner could not say that he had been hastily tried, and that his case had not received every defence at the hands of his counsel. I am also glad—said the Solicitor-General—that the learned gentleman conducting the case on behalf of the prisoner, stated that every opportunity had been afforded him by the prosecution, that there had been nothing which pointed to any desire that the prisoner's cause should be prejudiced with the Jury, and that everything had been done to secure a fair and impartial trial. Those engaged in the prosecution desired nothing more. They desired that everything that can be suggested in favour of the prisoner should be entertained and carefully dealt with by them. They felt that the prisoner was undergoing a trial in which his life may be forfeited. Notwithstanding the consequences, however, we feel that the duty must be performed. A great outrage has been committed, and it is necessary for the punishment of crime and the protection of the country against incursions of the same nefarious character to vindicate the law without regard to any feeling of false sympathy on the one side or fear on the other, that it might be understood that in this Court the law will be carried out, and that the duty of the Jury will also be carried out with the same firm regard to perform their duty, having a view to the evidence before them, in the same way as their duty had been performed by them. I contend that the law proposes to deal with certain persons who came to this country, as the subjects or citizens of a State at peace with England; and the prisoner claimed that he came in that character his letter laid before [illegible] rican citizen, he told us that he was an American citizen, and we had a right to charge him as such because we had it in his own handwriting. The caracter of citizen is, therefore, all we require to prove. It is of no consequence whether he was, or is, a British subject. Great Britain, although assenting to the general principle that a man cannot throw off his allegiance, allows any one who may take up his residence in a country, his choice whether he will become a citizen; and any one is a citizen of the United States who has resided there for any length of time and who has acquired the right of protection; and we know that he came from the United States, and I feel that that evidence must be admitted as such to prove the charge, and he is placed before you as a citizen of the United States. The counsel for the prisoner stated, with a view to prejudice yours and the public mind—that the prisoner has been indicted under a madness since the crime. This is not the case. The prisoner is tried under a law which has been in existence for 25 years. The one referred to by the counsel for the prisoner does not apply to his case in this prosecution. With regard to the evidence I am sure that I am stating the opinion of almost every person, when I say that more conclusive testimony could scarcely have been asked for than the evidence of the witnesses for the Crown; every one identifies prisoner as the person they saw at Fort Erie, connects the prisoner with the and gives directions to the Fenian forces. The learned counsel has asserted that the prisoner had come as a newspaper correspondent. But if it was in that capacity he came, we might have expected that there would have been proof from his employer. It was an easy matter for him to have brought the editor or proprietor for whom he intended to report the proceedings. Then it has been suggested that witnesses for the Crowa were mistaken. Our witnesses say that he was seen at Fort Erie between 8 and 9 a.m. with his command. The defence say that he did not leave Buffalo till noon. But they call a witness who says he saw him at Fort Erie at eight in the morning, and this confirms the evidence for the Crown. The counsel for the prisoner complains that he has been trammeled, because he has not been able to call witnesses who could have proved the prisoner's occupation and object in coming here. It is an extraordinary proposition that an individual named as a leader of the party, one O'Neil should be expected to come and get protection from our courts of law without being held responsible for the crime, in which he was the principal participant. It would be contrary to law, and therefore the mere mention of such a thing is not reasonable in this trial. Nor could the Governor General furnish the desired permit; it would be entirely without precedent. His letter seems to have remained unanswered. O'Neil treated that application with that neglect which, no doubt, he is prepared to treat all similar applications. It seems to have been contended that the mere position of a prisoner claimed one from the consequences of his crime. I differ altogether. If they chose to go in campany with an unlawful band in any enterprise of this kind, they are responsible. If they chose to go and give aid and countenance they became themselves parties, and parties so charged are amenable to all the consequences of the acts of the Fenians themselves. It is the law in the case of those who levy war against the Queen or those who are found with them. All parties assembling with the rebels are held to account. There was evidence enough on their own side to convict the prisoner. From the statement made by O'Malley, the prisoner admitted to him that he came from Louisville with a band of Fenians. We have evidence by one of their own witnesses to prove that on Friday he was in company with those who crossed, and we know he was found on Saturday, the 2nd June, having stayed all night and until he was arrested after the Ridgway affair. The evidence of these two Fenians is sufficient alone, without relying on the evidence of the Crown to warrant conviction. The question is, can you have a resonable doubt about his being the man? We know that Newbiggan was taken to Lynch when he went to ask a question about his horse. They directed him then to Lynch. He went to Lynch and addressed him as colonel. If he did not belong to them, or objected to be called by that name, he would have said so. It seems to me that you can be fully justified in returning your verdict for the Crown.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The learned Judge said—You must not allow your minds to consider the consequences of your verdict, and you should dispossess your minds of all thoughts of any prejudice that may have arisen from the cause that led to the trial. The case presents no more difficulty than an ordinary criminal case. The Crown asserts certain theories, with evidence, and these theories are disputed by the defence. The Crown starts at this, that war was levied on Her Majesty; that the prisoner was among those armed on that occasion. That war was levied has been proved. The defence says that he was there in another capacity. The Crown undertakes to identify him as being there. The theory of the defence is that they were mistaken in the man, and that the prisoner was not there at the time the principal witnesses speak of him as being in company with them. They all show you that our troops were out at that time with these persons with whom this prisoner is charged with being associated before coming in contact with the troops; that they took prisoners of some of these; that they were in battle array, marching in military order. These were circumstances necessary to be stated as proving the levying of war. As the Crown has satisfied you on that point, do you find that they were armed against Her Majesty with the intention of overthrowing the Government? You can find that upon the evidence of the parties clearly. They were there in arms against Her Majesty, and they did all that the levying of war required, and got the consequences which the levying of war could give. This is the first point. The next is, whether the prisoner was not in command there There is the evidence of Newbiggen to that effect. He had been to the Fenian camp, and seems to give a very fair account of what he had seen. He saw them march down as military men. Some of them were in civilians' clothes; more of them were in uniform. Some of those in command had swords, although not acting in command there at the time. They came and pitched their camp near his father's farm. They took his father's sheep and lambs, and also his horses. That led him to come down, for he says when they came down they had neither horses or other animals, and after they had been there, and stole them, they had horses With a view of getting them to take care of the horses, he went down and saw the prisoner in command. He says that at that time they had pickets to guard the bridge near their camp and other evidence of military life. He proves these facts, which was further proof that they were then in arms. He says he asked Gen. General O'Neil or Col Hoy; that they said that O'Neil was at Fort Erie, that Hay was away, and they referred him to Col. Lynca, and that he was shown the prisoner as Col. Lynch. He addressed him as such. He answered as Col. Lynch. He had a sword slung by a belt to his side. There is the first point. He says that the prisoner was the man, and that the time was about three in the evening. Then there is Murray, who saw him on the 2nd June, at their place early in the morning; that while standing near his house, the prisoner was passing and halted to speak with him and two men that were there. That it was close to their yard, that he waited till the column had passed, and went up to catch it; that he had a sword with a steel scabbard. The witness moves from every position. The witness and says that he had on a black felt hat, flat in the crown, such as commonly worn; he had no other uniform on. The older Molesworth does not speak so positively; but he says he has no doubt of his being the man he saw there.—Against these witnesses, the defence says nothing. Stevens was there and did not see him at all well pleased; and states that this prisoner was the man that made him get into the ranks; that he was taken down about a quarter of a mile, and there dismissed. [Other witnesses were quoted to show similar facts] They were examined out at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning Another witness, Murray, saw Lynch first