Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVIII. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1866. NUMBER 263.

FOR SALE.

COALS

COALS AFLOAT,
Or ex Yard.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for Sale, POWEL'S CELEBRATED ANTHRACITE COAL, by the Ton or Cargo, which he is daily receiving direct from the Mine in Philadelphia. He guarantees the same to be of unrivalled quality, and without mixture of any inferior kind of Coal

EGG SIZE,
STOVE do,
NUT do,
LUMP do,
GRATE do,

ALSO:
WELSH ANTHRACITE,
Of the same Sizes.

Also on hand, SCOTCH and ENGLISH STEAM, and a small Cargo of VERY SUPERIOR HANDPICKED HOUSE COAL, left over after supplying H. M. Commissariat Department.

The above is the only description of Lehigh Coal that I have on hand.

W. D. B. JANES,
Corner of Common and McGill Streets,
OPPOSITE OCEAN STEAMSHIP WHARF.
October 17. 1m 218

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,
EX S. S. "ST. GEORGE"—
Fine Scotch Highland Whisky.
In qr-casks and hhds, duty paid or in Bond, from the celebrated Distilleries of KINTYRE & LOCHGREW, Campbeltown, Scotland, and to arrive—(500 CASES).
C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
18 LEMOINE STREET.
October 8. 1m 240

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

SUGARS, &c.

Hhds PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGAR
Hhds MUSCOVADO and DEMERARA MOLASSES
Brls Golden, Standard and Extra Golden SYRUPS
Bbls 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, Brazille Nuts, &c.
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

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. Becker fils OLD do
Hhds and qr-casks F. Mestreau & Co. do
Qr-casks and cases Benker's GIN
Octaves "Otard's" BRANDY COLORING
Hhds, qr-casks, octaves SHERRIES, various grades, Paul & Lastl's
Qr-casks SHERRY, Pemartin's
Qr-casks do, Crown
Hhds and qr-casks SHERRY, Chaplin'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. 243

LIVERPOOL SOAP.
"STEELE'S" YELLOW CROWN BRAN
Now Landing ex "Forganhall."
THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.
October . 1m 241

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

FOR SALE
IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE:—
20 hhds, 30 qr-casks, 600 cases } BRANDY — Martell, Hennessy, Renault & Co., Marquet & Co., Godard Freres, Maurain, Aine & Co.
10 hhds, 20 qr-casks, 800 green cases, 400 red do } GIN, DeKuyper & other brands
300 crates Wine Bottles, quarts
300 do do, pints
7500 two-hns. 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

REGISTERS AND GRATES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of best American GRATES, with PLATED BARS and MIRRORS. Also low priced GRATES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &c.
GEO. HAGAR & CO.,
520 St. Paul Street.
October 13. 245

FOR SALE.

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.

F. GROSS, Surgical Machinist & Elastic Spring Truss Maker, Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds of Instruments for Physical Deformities, Worker in Brass, Steel and Iron, of every description, 36 VICTORIA SQUARE, Montreal.
LIST OF ARTICLES ALWAYS ON HAND
Hernia and Umbilical Trusses of every description
Suspensory Bandages, Waist Belts and Riding Belts of every description
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoulder Braces (new improvement), Chest Expanders
Elastic Stockings—Cotton, Thread and Silk
Do Ankle Supporters, do do do
Do Knee Caps, do do do
Sponge Bags, Bathing Caps
London Supporters, made of Cloth or Leather
Invisible Crutches for Curvature of the Spine
Instruments for Crooked Legs
Crutches made to order
Steel Springs of every description
—ALSO—
A large Stock of Syringes, and other Indian Rubber Goods, always on hand, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
All necessary repairs to any of the above articles done with neatness and at moderate charges.
September 14. 220

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

WE OFFER STOVES
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION
WITH TRIMMINGS AND PIPES.
Purchasers are invited to examine our very extensive Stock, which will be sold at lowest ces.
Buy and get them put up in time.
WM. RODDEN & CO.,
118 and 120 Great St. James Street
September 18. 223

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

STOVES, STOVES
Call at No. 38 Victoria Square,
And see the NEW HALL STOVE, "ORIENTAL," in operation. No Bricks to Clinker. No trouble to keep Fire over-night. Warranted the best Stove ever offered in Canada.
C. RYAN.
October 1 2m 242

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.

COAL OIL
FOR SALE.
THE subscribers offer the following brands of COAL OIL for Sale by the barrel or car oad, viz.:—
CEDAR CREEK,
WYOMING ROCK,
LIVERPOOL,
DUFFIELD,
STONE,
AND OTHER BRANDS
HOUSE COALS,
VIZ.:
LEHIGH
WELSH ANTHRACITE,
GRATE
—ALSO,—
BLACKSMITH NUT and STEAM COAL
Liverpool Coarse and Stoved Salt.
WM. MIDDLETON & CO.,
Canal Basin and Wellington Street.
November 14 217

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 Cartage
J. G. BEARD & CO.
September 26. (134) 230

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
300 tons No. 1 Blair
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

INSURANCE.

Star Life Assurance Society
OF ENGLAND.
CHIEF OFFICE, 48 Moorgate Street, London.
CAPITAL, £100,000 STERLING.
Reserve Fund.....£760,000 Stg.
Annual Income.....£145,000 "
Claims Paid.....£465,000 "
Profits Divided.....£240,000 "
COUNCIL OF REFERENCE, MONTREAL.
HON. JAS. FERRIER, M.L.C
T. M. BRYSON, Esq.
T. J. ULAXTON, Esq.
J. A. MATHEWSON, Esq.
J. TORRANCE, Jr., Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREES:
G. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.D.
W. WOOD SQUIRE, Esq., M.D.
No extra charge made to persons engaged in the Militia, Yeomanry, or VOLUNTEER SERVICE, and Policies issued to persons for the benefit of their Wives and Families, free from the claims of Creditors, in accordance with the terms of the Act of the Provincial Parliament, 29 Vic., Cap. 17.
WM. M. FRIER,
AGENT, MONTREAL.
October 24. 254

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COM'Y.
Net Income for year ending July 1st.. $1,765,324
Receipts..... 2,612,166
New Policies issued year ending Sept 1, 12,933
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, 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, over the Ætna Fire Company's Office, Montreal.
S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.
October 13. 1y 245

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.....£739,333
Reserved Surplus Fund..... 971,409
Life Premiums..... 250,104
Life Reserve Fund..... 1,775,059
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. 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 endeavoured 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 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
G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary, Canada Branch.
October 9. 241

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 of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premium amounting to £45,952 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 COURNEEN,
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

FOR SALE:
Casks CAUSTIC SODA, Soda Ash, Sal Soda
Bleaching Powder
Kegs BI-CARB SODA
Bags ARRACAN RICE
Hhhds DEKUYPER'S and BEUKER'S GIN
Qr-casks do do do
PROFITS do WALTER PHILLIPS.
October 24. 254

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 130 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 GRIEVE, Esq., Merchant, Greenock.
ROBERT KERR, Esq., of Crulkston Hall, Paisley
JAMES MACKENZIE, Esq. of Glentore, Merchant
JOHN JAMES MUIRHEAD, Esq., Goldsmith.
LEWIS POTTER, Esq., Merchant.
ADAM PRINGLE, Esq., Dowanhill Gardens.
JAMES SALMON, Esq., Architect.
ALEXANDER STENACH, Esq., Banker.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., Grain Merchant.
Consulting Physician—DR. MCCALL ANDERSON.
Solicitors—Messrs BURN, MACLEAN & ALISON
Bankers—THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.
Manager—A. GORDON BROWN.
Secretary—A. L. WHITECROSS.
MONTREAL.
Consulting Physician—R. CRAIK, M.D.
McCULLOCH BROS.,
AGENTS FOR LIFE DEPARTMENT,
Offices, 10 and 12 Corn Exchange Building.
September 21. 228

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 insure, 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 F Davison | George F. Thomas
A LeMoyne, Jr., | C. H. Sand
E. H. R. Lyman | W. F. Cary, Jr.
Lawrence Wells | Cornelius R. 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. G. Foster | Wm. S. Wilson
George Christ | F. Consinery
Richard P. Rundle | Gustave Schwab
John A. Rall | 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. 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 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,
MANAGER FOR CANADA.
July 26. 177

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CAPITAL, $5,500,000.
CANADA BRANCH.
104 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq., Chairman, President City Bank.
JNO. REDPATH, 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 on the most favorable terms.
SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES to Life Policy holders.
Claims promptly paid.
THOMAS SIMPSON,
General Agent for Canada.
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 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

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

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

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.

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
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.
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
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.
BRANDIES—Martell's, Hennessey's, Otard's, Robin's, Une Growers, Prunier's, Central Vineyard's, Champagne Vineyards, &c } In hogsheads, q'ter-casks, octaves and cases.
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.
RUMS—Jamaica and Demerara
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON
GIN—DeKuyper's, Hencke's } In hogsheads, quarter-casks and cases
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.
HISKEY—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, Heidsieck 1st quality, Cartier 1st quality, do 2nd quality, Maison Berton
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.
CLAREF—Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Laugera, And others
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.
HOCK—Still—Liebfraumilch, Niersteen, Bodenthal, Walporzheim; Sparkling—Various Brands
MOSELLE—Sparkling & Still—various brands
239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.
ALES—Bass & Allsopps
PORTER—London and Dublin } In pints and quarts
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

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

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

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

FOR SALE,
In Store and Arriving:
Kegs Saltpetre
Brls Epsom Salts
Tierces Button Blue
Brls 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, ½ and ¼
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
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.
BATHGATE & 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, AILOAT.
268 crates for Sale
BY WINN & HILLAND.
October 17. 248

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
In Store and to Arrive:
Hi-chesta Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperials
Chests Finest Kaisow Congous and Souchong,
Hhds Bright Sugars
Bris Fresh Currants
Cases Button Blue
Cases Refined Borax
Brls Alum
Brls Green Copperas
Brls Jamaica Ginger
Cases Mace
Casks Nutmegs
Bales Cloves
Cases Pearl Sago
Bags Arracan Rice
Kegs Bi-Carb. Soda
Kegs Sal Soda
Hhds Coleman's Mustard
Bags Laguayra Coffee
Cases Madras Indigo
Brls Thin's Pickles
Cases Green Gin
Cases Sardines
—AND TO ARRIVE,—
Ex "St. Alexis," from Malaga
2500 boxes Layer Raisins
1000 kegs Seedless do
100 frails Soft Shell Almonds
DUNCAN & FORSTER,
12 and 14 ST. JOHN STREET
October 24. 1m

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.
Orders left at Messrs. Benning & Barsalou's will be attended to.
N.B.—Mr. MOODIE is willing to sell the Patent Right for Canada, or to work 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

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

NEW FRUIT,
SEASON 1866.
NOW LANDING EX S.S. "NOVA SCOTIAN":
1000 boxes Layer Raisins,
"CLEMENS" BRAND.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
October 5. 238

For Sale, a Rare Chance,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, No. 61 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, so long occupied by J. & W. Hilton, containing 30 feet front by about 110 feet deep, with the handsome Shop thereon. Indisputably one of the finest and best business stands in the City.
Apply to J. & W. HILTON,
Or CHAS. TUGGEY.
October 10. 242

H. G. SEWELL,
Broker,
21 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.
For Sale:
PALE AND STRAW SEAL, WHALE AND COD OILS,
In Bbls and Hhds.
"BAIE DE CHALEURS" HERRINGS,
&c., &c.
October 2. 235

FOR SALE.
500 Barrels LABRADOR HERRINGS
300 do BAIE DE CHALEUR DO
200 Hf-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. 242

ON SALE,
10 bottles QUICKSILVER
1000 ounces QUININE
1000 gallons FRENCH COLZA OIL
1200 cases BOTTLES, all descriptions
CORKS, in great variety
EVANS, MERCER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
October 18. 249

HOWE'S SPEECHES.
THE SPEECHES AND PUBLIC LETTERS OF THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE, edited by the Hon. Wm. Annand, M.P.P., 2 vols., 8vo., $4.00.
Containing his Speeches during the Railway celebration in Canada; Speeches at Southampton; on Elective Councils; on the Organization of the Empire; Letters to Earl Grey, &c.
For Sale by
DAWSON BROTHERS,
55 to 59 Great St. James Street.
October 24. 254

To Merchants and Shippers.
FOR SALE, a large assortment of SAWED LUMBER, direct from Mills; also SQUARE and FLAT TIMBER, suitable for United States, West India, Cuba, and South American markets.
WILLIAM HENDERSON,
Long Wharf, opposite Bonsecours Market.
May 26. 129

Prayer Books & Church Services.
DAWSON BROS. have just received a fine assortment of PRAYER BOOKS and CHURCH SERVICES, in the most elegant and newest styles of Bindings.
For Sale at
Nos. 55 to 59 Great St. James Street.
October 19. 250

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

NEW OATMEAL
FROM THIS YEAR'S CROP, a first-class article. Just received and for sale by
W. D. McLAREN,
247 St. Lawrence, corner (639) of St. Catherine Street.
September 22. 227

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.

NEW GOODS.
SAVAGE & LYMAN
HAVE JUST RECEIV

 animos suscitat tenebo. ON THE MONTREAL HERALD

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Entertainment at the Mechanics' Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.
Meeting of the Inter-Colonial Mining Coal Co. at One o'clock

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Trade Sale of Teas, Brandies, &c., for account Messrs. Thompson, Murray & Co., at Ten o'clock.
BY G. McGREGOR.
Fancy Goods, &c., at his store, at Ten 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°	45.5°	40.5°

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
47.	40.5°	44.2°

Montreal, Nov. 2, 1866.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Reported Specially for the Montreal Herald.)

THE FENIAN TRIALS AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Nov. 2.

The Fenian trials were resumed to day, Justice John Wilson presiding.

Danial Whelan was first placed in the dock. Mr. McKenzie, retained by the American Government, asked on behalf of the prisoner to have the case postponed until the 12th inst., which was agreed to. Parry's case was also postponed until Tuesday.

The Grand Jury brought in a true bill against Thos. Cooney, who said he would be ready to stand his trial on the 13th inst., and also against Thos. Scool, Wm. Duggan and John O'Connor, whose trials were fixed for the 10th inst.

Mr. McKenzie—In the cases of Wm. Duggan and O'Connor, I apply to have the indictments quashed on the following grounds. The indictment as at present framed constitutes six counts, the first, second and third counts charges the prisoner with being a subject of a foreign country, and the fourth, fifth and sixth charges him with being a subject of the Queen. Now, I submit he may be one but he can't be both, and that as under the three last counts. If held to be a British subject he should be indicted for treason. That the two offences being separate there is a misjoinder of a count.

His Lordship.—The Act under which the present Statute was framed constituted the offence of strangers invading and levying war against Her Majesty, is a felony, punishable with death. The first three counts are framed under that Statute, but the last, 4th, 5th and 6th, are under the law passed last session. It provided for that class being British subjects invading this country. I shall overrule your objection at present

Mr. R. McKenzie—I shall then move the Court on the trial of the prisoner's that the Crown elects whether they will try them as British subjects or American citizens.

His Lordship.—I think the intended motion is a very proper one.

In the case of John O'Connor, Mr. McKenzie wished to have His Lordship's ruling on the point.

His Lordship.—Certainly. I may also state that I am not satisfied that I have a right to pronounce sentence against the prisoners, if, under the indictment, they are found to be British subjects. I shall leave it to Jury to say whether they are British or American subjects. If British, I shall leave the question to my learned brethren to decide whether they could be tried under a statute which was passed subsequent to the committal of the offence. The Court adjourned at two o'clock till half-past nine to-morrow morning, when the Rev. Mr. Lumsden's case will be proceeded with.

OTTAWA, November 2.—The civil service contributions for the Quebec sufferers amount to about a thousand dollars, which will be forwarded immediately.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2.

The arrivals to-day are as follows:—Ship Superior, Liverpool, ballast; bars Hally, London, general cargo; schr Marie, Philomene, Metis, wreck material; schr Marie Mathilde, Penticost River, fish and oil; bark Ariadne, Liverpool; undaunted, Gaspe, fish and oil; schr Lorent, Gaspe,; schr Erin, Gaspe, fish and oil; schr Sutherland, Caraquet, fish and oil; schr President, Amherst, fish and oil; schr Sarah, Caraquet, fish and oil.

REASONS FOR CONFEDERATION.—We yesterday endeavoured to show the futility of some of the after dinner arguments for Confederation, which have been recently delivered in this city and at Hamilton. We had not, however, space to notice, among the other assertions made and not proved, that this wonderful scheme would strengthen the tie which binds us to the Mother Country. We can reply that this is exactly the reverse of the reason which prevails among a considerable number of persons in England, who profess to give in their adhesion to the new project. A Canadian having occasion to see the editor of a London journal on the subject of a paper which the former desired to publish, was told that it had been considered inadmissible, because opposed to Confederation, though there were other points in it, for the discussion of which the columns of the journal were open. You are of course right to manage your journal in your own way, was the reply, and to have your own opinions on the subject of Confederation; but I think there is a duty which we owe to one another in this matter. In Canada we are always told that this plan is to straiten the tie between us and the Mother Country. Here I find a great many people in favour of the project; but they tell me it is because it is a step towards making us independent, and so getting rid of their responsibilities towards us. Which is your reason? The editor avowed that his reason for desiring the change was the latter one. He was one of these anti-Colonial men who are the subject of so much fearful denunciation at Confederate dinners in Canada, and yet a friend of Confederation from his own point of view. In the *London Review* a writer openly declares that the escape of England from present responsibilities, is the one ground on which he supports Confederation. "We may seem unfeeling in "these matters—we are sorry to produce "such an impression. But we know that "the question of the North American "Colonies is a serious embarrassment to "the English Government, and we do not "think it would be wise in us by exagger-"ating local claims and giving ear to local "jealousies, to postpone indefinitely a set-"tlement which will greatly relieve us." Relieve us from what? Manifestly from the embarrassment of the responsibility of present relations. Other journals are not quite so outspoken, though one can easily trace the same line of thought in them; but the *London Spectator* is almost or quite as frank as the *Review*. Now we take it that no one in Canada can desire or believe that what the Reviewer calls "embarrassments" will be relieved by Confederation. We all know here that, be our power of raising troops something greater or something less after Confederation than before—and we all recognize our duty to do our share in that direction—it can never be great enough to enable us to dispense with any considerable portion of the aid which we should require from Great Britain to confront a nation which is not only ten times greater than ourselves to-day, but which daily receives ten additions to its population for every one that comes to us. Now we think it very important that this delusion should not be encouraged on the other side of the Atlantic—created, as it is, partly by the imaginations of the people there, but more by vague statements from hence, which, if reduced to figures, would be too absurd for even credulity to believe. It is also wrong that the people of this country should be played upon through their affections by representations equally delusive of an opposite character, and certainly, if Mr. Jno. A. MacDonald's speech be correctly reported, his remarks were so allocated as to suggest a tendency the very opposite of that which he was seeking to affix to the plan he was advocating. "But as England was "unable to hold the thirteen Colonies—so "if she wished to maintain her present "position on this Continent it would not do "to divide the present Colonies." From a statesman referring to the history of the past as the guarantee of his predictions for the future, we have rarely met a more extraordinary statement. Mr. McDonald was endeavouring to show that union was strength; yet England, he says, could not hold the old Colonies, because they were divided; from whence we must gather, that if they had been united, they would have been so weak as to be easily put down. As a matter of fact, however, even before the revolution, a union had been projected, for the purpose of bringing together the forces of some of the Provinces which were not necessarily contiguous to external enemies, and which would have been thus safe and probably inert while other colonies were suffering ravages. If we were in the same position, New Brunswick lying behind Canada, as Massachusetts does behind Vermont, and Nova Scotia behind New Brunswick, as Connecticut does behind Massachusetts, the sham union now proposed would be a real one, like that of the celebrated bundle of sticks, and it would strengthen us in a military point of view. But the effect which the leagues of the old Colonies had upon them, as their historians describe it to us, was to make them feel a nationality separate from that of the Metropolis; invest the officers of their armies with a pride of country which led to constant bickerings between them and the officers of the regular army; and finally inspire them with the idea of throwing off the allegiance to a distant government, and setting up one of their own. The present union is the creature of the revolution, and in its original shape was the instrument by which the authority of the Mother Country was cast off. That is what some, at least, of the English advocates of Confederation look forward to and desire in our case. We do not say that it must happen; for times and ideas and manners have greatly changed within a hundred years. But we do say that when Mr. Jno. MacDonald refers us to the old Colonies, to show us that Great Britain cannot keep us unless we adopt a system of Confederation, he talks something a great deal too much like nonsense for the discourse of one of the keenest intellects in the country. This nonsense, however, is certainly not in excess of that which consists in the assertion that high moral character among statesmen is necessarily associated with extent of territory, when every school boy knows that Alexander the Great sighed for more worlds to conquer, and yet died at last of *delirium tremens*.

THE DEATH OF THE LATE MR. ERIC DORION, M.P.P. FOR ARTHABASKA.—We greatly regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Eric Dorion, which happened on Friday at the Village called *L'Avenir*, of disease of the heart. Mr. Dorion began public life very early, as the conductor of a newspaper published with the title—*L'Avenir*—which he afterwards gave to the village where he has resided during the last few years of his life. That journal was certainly the boldest and most outspoken of any which has ever been published in Canada; discussing ecclesiastical questions with the same frankness as politics. Of course it had many enemies, and it received a blow from a fire which destroyed the printing office where it was published, from which it never recovered, notwithstanding the wonderful energy with which it was brought out again, almost immediately, by its youthful proprietor and editor. Perhaps this only hastened its fall. Mr. Dorion then went to reside in a part of the Eastern Townships just opened up by the construction of the Railway, and began business as a storekeeper at *L'Avenir*. But he had an irresistible tendency for public discussion through the press, and he shortly established another journal called *le Defricheur*, which though conducted with similar independence to *l'Avenir*, avoided the handling of topics which lie outside of politics, and has, we believe, exercised a very considerable influence over the population of the part of the country where it has been published. Mr. Dorion has, moreover, sat in several successive Parliaments for the Counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, and he enjoyed a great deal of popularity throughout that part of the country. Few men have had to fight their way against greater obstacles than Mr. Dorion,—beginning life without means, with a small figure, and a weak, shrill and not very pleasant voice, it did not seem to be given to him to command much of the public attention. These difficulties of his position, however, were overcome by untiring industry and courage, and considerable talent for debate; so that we suppose there were at the time of his death few men who on merely personal grounds commanded more respect among those among whom he resided, and whom he frequently addressed on all subjects of public interest. If he had been willing to dispose of the power he had thus acquired, he might have obtained some snug office, as so many other liberals have done, and perhaps, escaping the anxieties of a life which was dependent on his exertions, might have lived many years longer. Mr. Dorion was, however, a person of the most independent character, and he has died in harness, working to the last for the promotion of public morality, and for the developing of the resources of the neighbourhood where he had taken up his residence.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.—It must have been evident to all who attended the Crystal Palace Concerts last winter, and the performance of the "Desert" a few evenings since, that all the finest effects were lost in that wilderness of bricks and glass. Yet, notwithstanding the disadvantage under which the performers laboured, the concerts afforded much real pleasure and enjoyment, and a feeling of gratitude to Col. Fane, their originator, was, we think, the general feeling of the community.

It has more than once occurred to us that a series of concerts during the common winter, conducted on something the same principle, but in a more commodious and appropriate place, would be exceedingly gratifying to our citizens, and we are happy to learn that the same idea has occurred to others in the city, and that there is every prospect of the enterprise being undertaken by competent parties. At present we can only say, that the musical direction of the proposed concerts is to be entrusted to our popular and talented townsman, Mr. Torrington, who, as is generally well known, has charge of the 25th K. O. B. during the absence of Mr. Relle, and who will be supported in the undertaking by practical musical men.

We are glad to learn that Col. Fane is deeply interested in the success of this continuation of his last winter's efforts, and will lend his hearty co-operation to the undertaking; and with the aid of his experience and many valuable suggestions, these concerts can hardly fail to be highly attractive and enjoyable. Any surplus funds remaining, after defraying the necessary expenses, will be distributed among the different charitable institutions of the city.

We have no doubt that many of our lady and gentleman amateur musicians will be glad to take part in these concerts, and we are requested to inform any such that the first rehearsal will take place at Messrs. Gould and Hill's rooms, Great St. James Street, on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock.

CHARGE OF SUBORNATION OF PERJURY AGAINST A MEDICAL MAN.—Dr. Louis Clement, a surgeon at Bradford, has been charged at Toronto by a woman named Frances Clarke with having suborned her to swear that one Mr. R. Walker was the father of her illegitimate child. The evidence which was given seems very conclusive, inasmuch as it consists of letters in Clement's handwriting, which both acknowledge his own connection with her, and propose to her to swear the child on Walker, in case she consents to which one of the letters promises her a gift of fifty dollars. Clement was fully committed for trial.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—If you consider the undernoted remarks worthy of a place in your valuable Journal, please give them insertion for the benefit of the public, in order to elicit comment and possibly action in the right direction.

It is a remarkable fact that although there are a great many malcontents in this noble city, (I speak with regard to our Municipal laws) no one seems disposed to move in the matter of a remedy for the complained-of grievances.

Our City Fathers have for years past, in almost every session of Parliament, applied for amendments to the City Laws, without giving the particulars of what is intended to be applied for by those amendments, to a public not sufficiently awake to their own interests, and who are only aroused after the damage is done. By this means, powers have been conferred of a most arbitrary character, such as forcibly taking possession of property; true it is for the improvement of the city, and to this no one would object, but that is only one section of the law, the other is where the grievance lies, viz: That of compensation and how to do it. The great injustice complained of is that there is *no appeal* from the decisions made by the parties whose business it is to regulate these matters, and proprietors are consequently subject to the caprice or whims of two or three individuals, instead of a special jury of 12 carefully selected gentlemen as was formerly the case; the denying of the right of appeal is even more arbitrary, than either ordinary common or criminal aw approximates to, and is tantamount to the actual undermining of true equity and justice, and positively denying the right to be heard before one of Her Majesty's Judges.

In no town in this Province, or elsewhere that I am aware of, have such powers been conferred, and those that have come under its heavy hand of injustice can testify that they would much rather revert back to the old system. Some doubtless will say that it is now too late to do so, because the law has been in operation for some year or two, and it would be injustice to those who have borne the burthen, to relieve in future those who would under the ordinary course of events be made to suffer likewise; to those I would state it is better at once to remedy the evil, (just as it is better at once to call in the physician if you want to save life) and apply the pruning knife ere the canker eats too far into the vitals of our prosperity; it would be only fair to equitably adjust the past as far as practicable, and at the same time, the present arbitrary state of affairs.

The public have been altogether too inactive and confiding of their entire interests to the City Fathers in these matters, and must now awake from their excessive lethargy and strike for their privileges and rights. Let a a public meeting be had and these matters of complaint be freely and frankly discussed, and a petition be sent to Parliament to curtail these powers, to correct the abuses, and to establish some limit to the powers of our Local or Municipal authorities. This should be agitated and set in motion at once, so as to give ample time to consider dispassionately and with moderation all points concerned.

The equity of levying taxes for compensation of expropriation might, and undoubtedly would, form a prominent feature in these questions; and while my pen is in hand, I would suggest that such taxes as may be required for the purposes of expropriation should be either by Wards or part of the general funds of the city, for all must be interested more or less in the city improvements, and a small special tax on all the rateable property in either case as above referred to, would be less burthensome, and open to little or no complaint.

Your obt servant,
T. A. J.

Montreal, November 1st, 1866.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—I beg the favour of a small space in your widely circulated journal to remove an erroneous impression which might be inferred from a letter which appeared in the HERALD of the 29th ultimo, over the signature of OWEN MCGARVEY.

In the first place there is no other Chair Factory in the County of L'Assomption than the one which I am proprietor of. In the next place the Chair Factory at Epiphany, L'Assomption County, was established nine years ago by myself and my brother; without the assistance or patronage of any one I then introduced a new and improved system of Chair manufacturing, which has enabled me to compete successfully with the American manufacturers, and which has enabled dealers to dispense with importing from the States. However, we have disposed of the bulk of our manufactures to Mr. Owen McGarvey, the only one who encouraged our branch of manufactures to a large extent. In speaking to Mr. McGarvey of the matter, he says he had no desire or intention to convey any other impression than the above sets forth, but simply to show to the meeting the progress that has been made in that branch of manufacture, and the interest he takes in the finishing and sale of all the Chairs that we have manufactured for the Montreal market.

Respectfully yours,
WM. LYNCH.

Epiphany, L'Assomption, 2nd Nov., 1866.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judgments.

MONK, J.

LOVELL *vs.* CAMPBELL.—This case had given the Court a good deal of trouble, but at length, after an examination of all the pleadings and evidence, it had arrived at a final decision. It appeared that the Seigniors of Lower Canada, in 1854 or 1855, becoming very much alarmed about their rights, met in Montreal, and agreed to take defensive measures against the Legislature of the country, and afterwards against the probable decision of what are known in history as the Seigniorial Courts. For the purpose of concentrating their efforts they selected four gentlemen of extraordinary ability, Messrs. Campbell, Wurtele, Papineau and Pangman, who called themselves, and were generally known as the Seigniorial Committee. These gentlemen acted for all the Seigniors of Lower Canada; they had a representative capacity, but that capacity was not made known by any power of attorney. The precise nature of their powers, however, was pretty clearly defined by the circulars printed by Mr. Lovell, and distributed by the committee. One of their powers seemed to have been the retaining of counsel. Messrs. Dunkin, Cherrier and Mackay, gentlemen of great ability, were retained. The factums prepared by counsel were printed, and for these factums, Mr. Lovell made a charge in his account against the Seigniorial Committee. The account also contained a variety of other items. It was admitted on the part of the defendants that the work was done, and that the charge was fair and reasonable. Two small sums had been paid on account, but a balance of $1100 remained due, and it was for this balance that the plaintiff brought the present action against the four gentlemen composing the Seigniorial Committee. The defendants pleaded separately. Mr. Campbell said the Seigniorial Committee were not responsible; Mr. Wurtele alleged also certain payments on account. But Mr. Papineau put in a special plea, saying that he had no interest in the matter; that he was not a seignior, and had merely acted for his father. But it appeared that he did not take the quality of an attorney of any one; he acted like others as a Seigniorial representative. Upon the issues thus joined, the case came up for adjudication. The evidence adduced was voluminous, and we had to consider the position in which these gentlemen were with respect to the plaintiff. As before stated, there was no difficulty about the value of the work; the only question was whether the defendants were liable; or whether the plaintiff must bring his action against the Seigniors of Lower Canada. Now, the Court found in the circulars printed by orders of the Seigniorial Committee, that they spoke of their responsibility, and they seemed to say that their authority extended to the retaining of counsel and expenses connected therewith. In fact, the gentlemen composing the Committee acted imprudently; they went on getting circulars and factums printed, and retaining counsel, without taking the precaution of getting their constituents to advance the necessary funds. Mr. Wurtele was appointed Secretary, and frequent appeals were made to the Seigniors to contribute, but they did not seem to have paid much attention to them. His honor read two of these letters. While the work was being executed, the members of the Committee were in constant communication with the plaintiff. Mr. Wurtele was frequently at his office, and authorized him to incur the expense. It appeared from the evidence that when Messrs. Dunkin, Mackay and Cherrier were ready with their factums, the plaintiff said he would like to have some authority to do the work, as counsel were not liable. Accordingly, on the 30th December, 1865, the following order was given to him: "Please print the factums of Messrs. Dunkin, Cherrier and Mackay, and charge the same to the Seigniorial Committee." This was signed by the four members of the Committee, Mr. Wurtele signing as Secretary. Here was a precise direction from the Seigniorial Committee to the plaintiff to print these factums, which made up the bulk of the account, Mr. Dunkin's being $490, Mr. Cherrier's $262, and Mr. Mackay's $44.80, and the charges were undoubtedly fair and reasonable. With respect to the circulars, there could be no doubt that they were also printed at the request of the Seigniorial Committee. It was a principle of law, that if an agent chooses to conceal the name of his principal, and does the thing in his own name, he is responsible; and there was another principle that if a man assumes to act as the attorney of a party, it is not sufficient for him to allege that he was acting as such attorney, but he is bound to show his authority to act, otherwise he is personally liable. It was true that neither the one nor the other of these principles exactly applied to the present case. But, as a matter of fact, the Committee did not disclose the names of their principals. The plaintiff was not supposed to know who all the Seigniors of Lower Canada are, nor in point of fact does any one know. If, on the other hand, they assumed to act as representatives, and were not authorized to act as such, they were personally liable. If the Court were to dismiss this action, it would have to say that they were not liable because they were acting for so and so under a power of attorney. Now, there was no such power of attorney, and the Court could not do otherwise than hold them liable. But the Court could not condemn them jointly and severally; they could only be condemned jointly. *Solidarite* was never to be presumed. Now, the question came whether Mr. Papineau was liable. Mr. Papineau pretended that he had no interest in the matter; that he was only acting for his father. But Mr. Papineau not only signed as Seigniorial Commissioner, but he signed without any qualification. He represented himself to the plaintiff in the quality of Seignior. He never took his quality as representative of his father. On one occasion, Mr. Cherrier wanted a number of copies of his factum. The plaintiff said he could not deliver them without an order from the Committee, and Mr. Papineau signed the order for 200 copies as one of the Seigniorial Committee, without any qualification. So far as the plaintiff was concerned, Mr. Papineau had put himself precisely in the same position as the others. It was a hard case for the defendants to have to pay this money now, but they ought to have taken precautions and secured themselves. The plaintiff had exercised all the care that could be expected of him, and it was only reasonable for him to rely upon the Committee for payment. The defendants must be condemned jointly to pay the balance of the account, less five items, for which they could not be held responsible.

CHAPLEAU *vs.* WEBBER.—This was an action by a purchaser to set aside a deed of sale on the ground of lesion. It appeared that the defendant purchased a property of sixty acres. He sold 40 acres of this in 1861 for 12,000 livers. Five years after, the purchaser brings his action to set aside the sale. It was questionable where such an action lies, unless there was fraud. In this case, the plaintiff had been brought up on the neighbouring farm, and bought the property with a full knowledge of its value. He seemed also to have been desirous of purchasing the property, because it adjoined his own. The evidence as to the value of the property was conflicting. It was perfectly clear that although the defendant got a large sum for his property, yet there was nothing fraudulent in the transaction, and the Court had no hesitation in saying that the action must be dismissed with costs.

REROY *vs.* GAREAU.—The plaintiff brought an *action revocatoire* to set aside two deeds of sale. One of the grounds was the smallness of the purchase money. One of the defendants pleaded that he bound himself to pay off certain mortgages including one to Limoges which was a judgment. If this judgment was valid it was evident that Gareau had paid the full value of the property. But the plaintiff answered that this was no judgment, that it was a *faux*. It appeared that the judgment had been obtained by default. The plaintiff proceeded to prove his answers. It was very difficult to decide the case as it stood, and the court would, accordingly, order the *faux* to be joined to the principal demand, and heard at the same time.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (CRIMINAL SIDE.)

FALL TERM.

Present:—Mr. Justice DRUMMOND.

FRIDAY, NOV 2.

THE QUEEN VS. T. K. RAMSAY—CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. RAMSAY appeared in Court, and before proceeding he wished to allude to what had been reported to him as having occurred in Court in his absence. It was to this effect, that his Honour had stated that he meant nothing offensive to him personally in his remarks as reported in the *Herald*.

His HONOR said he had stated in Chambers that there had been a conspiracy to remove Lamirande, and that the Government should institute an enquiry to discover the guilty parties. He did not mention Mr. Ramsay, nor refer to him directly. On the contrary he stated that until an enquiry were made the guilty parties could not be discovered. He had since read the reports in the *Herald*, referred to by Mr. Ramsay, and was unable to perceive from them any personal accusation such as that Mr. Ramsay complained of. Moreover, he was not responsible for newspaper reports.

Mr. RAMSAY said on a previous occasion when his Honour agreed that the case should be heard before three judges, and when the pressure of the rule was therefore removed, he was prepared to give explanations, but that he had been stopped.

His HONOUR said there had been a misunderstanding; that he was not aware Mr. Ramsay intended to make any explanations; but he had stopped him, as he thought the case was to be heard before three judges.

Mr. RAMSAY now read an extract from one of the reports in the *Herald*, containing a declaration that the Governor's warrant had been falsified by some persons engaged in the prosecution. Mr. R would put it to anybody whether this did not point to him, and whether the whole tone of the article was not one offensive to him.

His HONOR rejoined he did not impute any blame to Mr. Ramsay except for not informing the Governor that an application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* had been made in the Lamirande case.

Mr. RAMSAY replied, that in his private relations with the Government he was only responsible to the Government for the exercise of his discretion.

His HONOR said he would take cognizance of anything that came before him.

Mr. RAMSAY denied that these private communications with the Government could be taken cognizance of by any one.

His HONOR said it was impossible that the document could be falsified by Mr. Ramsay, when it was done at Ottawa, where Mr. Ramsay was not, as every one knew.

Mr. RAMSAY said it did not follow it had been falsified at Ottawa even if it were admitted that it had been falsified at all The report was that it had been falsified elsewhere, so the falsification might be attributed to him. Now the fact is that the writ was obtained in the ordinary course, and as writs were constantly passed, and had been passed for years when the Governor was not at the seat of Government.

His HONOR thought it was an improper thing to register a warrant first, and to sign it afterwards.

Mr. RAMSAY said that was a matter for the consideration of the Government. There were also allusions to the influence of French gold in the reports.

His HONOR said he had spoken about French gold with regard to the Grand Trunk stopping the cars to take away Lamirande. The Company had a perfect right to make as good a bargain as they could, and it was evident a large amount of money had been spent.

Mr. Ramsay said there was no evidence of the cars having been stopped for that purpose, except the mere statement of Mr. Doutre, and now it appears the cars were detained for something else; but, under any circumstances, the Grand Trunk Company would stop one of its trains, if possible, for the administration of justice. As far as the Lamirande case was concerned, he was heartily sick of it, but he would say, in vindication of himself and the government, there was nothing exceptional in the course which had been taken. Nothing but what had been done before, and would be done again under similar circumstances. He had at once told the Judge in Chambers, that if the Sheriff had come to him and asked his opinion, he would have given the advice he had done in the Merritt case, namely, that there being no other legal cause of detainer, that is criminal cases, the Governor General's warrant must be executed. He was glad, however, this explanation had taken place, as His Honour had made a step towards clearing his (Mr. Ramsay's) character, which was the only thing he cared much for in the world.

His HONOUR said he had made no such step. He had only said he did not allude to Mr. Ramsay directly.

Mr. RAMSAY insisted the public had been led to believe that he had been guilty of being a party to the conspiracy in question.

His HONOUR said the business before him was in connection with the articles in the *Gazette*.

Mr. RAMSAY replied they were answers to the reports in the *Herald*, and could only be considered along with them. These charges had been repeated all over the country, and the matter had been made a political question. All the papers opposed to the Government had used it against him. He did not much care for this. He did not say this because he did not care for public opinion; he cared very much for respectable public opinion; but he did not care for attacks of that kind.

His HONOR repeated he did not allude to Mr. Ramsay in his remarks in reference to the conspiracy or falsification of the warrant.

Mr. RAMSAY then asked was he to understand that His Honor did not mean to say that he (Mr. Ramsay) had done anything criminal in respect to the alleged conspiracy and falsification.

His HONOR answered that he had neither made nor intended to make any such charge.

Mr. Ramsay replied—Sir, then, irrespective of this rule, I have not the least difficulty in withdrawing anything which may have been offensive to you in the articles in the *Gazette*.

His HONOR wished to understand if Mr. Ramsay meant to express regret for having written these articles.

Mr. RAMSAY did not, except in consideration of the withdrawal of what was offensive in the reports of the *Herald*; but he did not admit that he had no reason for writing them at the time. It had been generally understood that the reflections were directed against him, and an article in that sense had appeared in the *Herald* on the same day as the report.

His HONOR then asked that what Mr. Ramsay said should be taken down.

Mr. RAMSAY said he had no objection to that, but with the understanding that the rule should be discharged; but that if there was ever a reproof he would treat it as a judgment reverse to him.

His HONOR asked Mr. Ramsay to write it himself, and on his beginning to do so, said he might have half an hour to write it calmly.

Mr. RAMSAY said he hardly required time, for his mind was fully made up on all this case, which had now been before him for weeks. It was impossible for him to be more calm or self-possessed on my subject.

The Court adjourned for half an hour, and on re-assembling Mr. Ramsay put in a paper, of which we could not obtain communication.

His HONOR said he would take the matter *en delibere* till one o'clock to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

ST. GABRIEL STREET CHURCH having undergone thorough repair will be again opened for Divine Service to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening, at the usual hours. The Sabbath School will meet, as formerly, at half-past two.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This organization in Canada and the United States has resolved on devoting to-morrow (Sunday) to the special interests of the cause for which it was founded. They have requested the various Churches throughout the Continent to improve the occasion by appropriate addresses and sermons. With this request many of the clergymen have complied. We are requested to state that a sermon bearing on the subject will be delivered at 11 o'clock a.m. in Knox's Church by the Rev. Dr. Irvine.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Eugene Bouthillier, carter, for an unprovoked assault on George Henly, at Jacques-Cartier Square, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or two months Robert Stirrat, for assaulting the police, was fined $10 or two months. Mary Ann Davis, drunk in St. Paul street, $5 or three weeks. Elizabeth Burns, for being drunk in St. Eloi street, was fined $5 or one month. Daniell Trudeil, arrested for being drunk and assaulting Mad. Audette, after he had been put into the cell at the station attacked another prisoner and injured him seriously; he was fined $1 for being drunk and $10 for each assault, or two months. The other cases were the ordinary cases of drunkenness. There were 34 in all.

GOING TO QUEBEC.—Mary Ann Davis, brought up before the Recorder for being drunk on Thursday, said she had only got out of gaol that morning, and intended to go to Quebec. The Recorder said, gravely, that he was afraid the Richelieu Company would find themselves deficient to the amount of her fare when declaring their annual dividend, as he felt himself impelled to offer the hospitality of the city for a few days. She was sent back to gaol for a fortnight.

QUEBEC FIRE.—The following are the subscriptions for the sufferers by the Quebec fire made in Montreal to this date:—Bank of Montreal, $2000; the Seminary, 1600; La Banque du Peuple, 500; La Banque Jacques Cartier, 500; Atlas Fire Ins. Co., 500; C S Cherrier, 200; V Hudon, 200; Cartier, Pominville & Betournay, 200; Hy Starnes, 100; E Hudon, Fils & Co, 100; F & J Leclaire & Co, 100; Amable Prevost, 100; Hubert Pare, 100; John Pratt & Co, 100; J M Gearneau & Co, 100; D Masson & Co, 100; Hon P J O Chauveau, 100; A M Delisle, 100; Henry Thomas, 100; J Tiffin & Sons, 100; J G McKenzie & Co, 100; Jos Beaudry & Co, 100; T Boutaillier, 100; Aug Amos, 100; Alex Urquhart, 100; Aunger & nadenet, 100; Adolphe Roy & Co, 100; Hun & Richardson, 100; T J Claxton, 100; W Stephen & Co, 100; Jac Grenier & Co, 50; Hon C Wilson, 50; Benning & Barsalou, 50; Miss Cuvillier, 50; Desmarteaux & Jodoin, 50; Louis Boyer, 50; O Berthelet, 50; E Atwater & Co, 50; Ames Millard & Co, 50; Smith & Cochrane, 50; Chas Alexander, 50; Thos May & Co, 50; S Greenshields, Son & Co, 50; L J Beliveau & Co, 50; Brown & Childs, 50; Winn & Holland, 50; Lewis, Kay & Co, 50; J Hudon & Co, 50; A Robertson & Co, 50; J E Mullin & Co, 50; Fitzpatrick & Moore, 50; DeBellefeuille, MacDonald & Co, 50; John Dougall & Co, 50; Villeneuve & Lacaille, 50; F X St Charles, 30; D & J Sadlier 25; H Mackay & Co, 25; Nelson & Wood, 25; Kingan & Kinloch, 25; R C Jamieson & Co, 25; Alf Savage & Son, 25; J R Evans, 25; Delisle Brothers & Magill, 25; Jas Popham & Co, 25; Schneider, Bond & Co, 25; B & L H Thompson, 25; Forestor, Moir & Co, 25; Chandler & Rainrow, 25; E Terry & Co, 25; Andre Lapierre, 25; John Elliott, 25; Thomas Wilson & Co, 25; L Marchand & Son, 20; Buckland & Howell, 20; James Donelly, 20; W & B Francis, 20; John C Watson, 20; Alexander Walker, 20; L Chaput, Sons & Co, 20; Gault Bros & Co, 20; Dufresne & Gray, 10; A Charlebois & Co, 10; C T Palsgrave, 10; E Moss, 10; J May, 10; T W Raphael, 10; W W Stuart, 10; A Cusson, 10; W L Haldimand, 10; G Denham, 10; J Walker, 10; H Chapman, 10; Reuter Lionais & Co, 10; G S Scott, 10; C C Snowdon, 10; Gerhard Lomer, 10; F S Shaw & Bros, 10; Stevenson & Sutherland, 10; C D Proctor, 10; John J Arnton, 10; John Aitken & Co, 10; McClure & Cassels 10; John Gardner, 10, Cash, 10; James Morrison & co, 10; James Williamson & co, 10; W Weir, 10; E K Adams, 5; H S Mondougall, 5; C Beasy, 5; John Wood, 5; A friend, 5; Cash, 5; W T Franklin, 5; Murphy Bros, 5; J T Anderson, 5; Sancer & Frere, 5; G Lapiere, 5; Beauchemin & Valois, 5; William Hanse, 5; Leggett & Reay, 5; A poor man, 4; W Samuel, 1.50; J Fairy, 1, Cash, 1; Crathern & Caverhill, 50; Green & Sons, 25; Linton & Cooper, 25; J Roy & Co, 20; C E Seymour, 20; G Hagar, 20; J Phelan, 20; Alex McGibbon, 20; S Browning, 20; J & W Hilton, 25; J Walker & Co, 15; H Morgan & Co, 15; Dr Peltier 10; H Cotte, 10; A J Pell, 10; H Barnes & Co, 5; John J Leclerc, $4; Mann & Son, 5; Robert Irwin, 5; H Parsons, 5; Cash, 5; E J Bancroft, 5; J W Hopkins, 5; Kenneth, Campbell & Co, 5.

CATCHING THE WRONG MAN.—It appears that at one of the cab stands at Jacques Cartier Square, a few of the carters are in the habit of indulging in rough practical jokes, not only among themselves, but even with strangers who are passing quietly on their way. One man named Bouthillier is notorious for this sort of horse play, and on Thursday night he tried it once too often, Mr. George Henly who was one of his intended victims having turned the tables on him pretty sharply. Bouthillier attacked him, gave him a kick on the heel, and a push at the same time which nearly, but not quite, knocked Mr. Henly over. Recovering himself Mr. Henly, who is a powerful man, instantly collared Bouthillier, who finding he had caught the wrong man, bawled out and laid hold of one of the shade trees to prevent Mr. Henly from dragging him to the police station. But it was of no use and a policeman coming up the would-be joker found himself in safe custody, and in the morning had to pay a fine of $10 for his fun.

ROWDY BOYS.—Complaints have been made that Sherbrooke street and the streets leading off it have become the resort of mischievous boys who by stone throwing and other means of annoyance keep the neighbourhood in continual alarm. The other evening a large stone was thrown through the window of a gentleman's house in Union Avenue, into the parlour, one of the family narrowly escaping serious injury from it.

TONY PASTOR'S TROUPE gave their first performance last night before a crowded audience, who evinced unbounded delight in the highly successful efforts of the members of the Company for their amusement. Another performance will be given this evening with an entire change of programme.

INSPECTION.—A review of the Garrison will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, on the Champ de Mars, to witness the presentation of a good conduct medal. The 25th Regt. will be inspected by the Major General Commanding immediately afterwards.

RICHELIEU NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS. The steamers of this line between Montreal and Quebec will, on and after Monday next, leave at five o'clock, instead of six, until further notice.

INSPECTION OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY REGIMENT.—The Grand Trunk Railway Regiment, under command of Lt.-Col. C J Brydges, will parade on the Champ de Mars at half-past three o'clock this afternoon, for inspection by Col. P. L. MacDougall, Adjutant General of Militia.

We beg to call the attention of those interested to the meeting of the Intercolonial Coal Company, which is to take place to-day, at 1 P.M, at the office of W. H. A. Davies, Esq., No. 59 Great St. James street.

CRAZY.

The Chicago Fenians have met and resolved. They have prepared an address to their "Fellow citizens," in the course of which they say:—

"We find here, upon the American continent, a country which God and Nature intended should never be cursed by British laws or British institutions. But it is so. Aye, even here the despotic power of England crushes out of existence men who would dare to be free. Thousands which also riveted upon our fathers in Ireland, to bind them in mock loyalty to her bloody Crown, are duplicated in Canada; and to-day our countrymen—freemen, citizens of these United States—are held within its unrelenting grasp, and are doomed to be sacrificed upon the alter of English despotism.

"Americans, Germans and Fellow Countrymen—England, true to her hatred of America's Republican institutions, is about to renewether bloody coils on the soil of America. 'Canyou, will you bear it, or will you rise up in yor might and trample your enemy in the dust?' An opportunity is now given to you to show your devotion to Freedom."

Will not somebody hold these madmen

DANGER OF WEARING ROUND TOED SHOES.

If the land of "square toes" it is exceedingly dngerous, it would seem, to wear round toed shoes. Why it should be so the New Yorl *World* tells. In its report of the Fenian meeing at Jones' Woods on Sunday the following appears:—

"he four young men before mentioned were standing quietly on the hill side when some person behind mentioned that one of the number had round toed shoes. It was immediately and sensibly inferred that wearing round-toed shoes in this free republic was an act intensely English, and therefore repugnant to every feeling most dear to a true Fenian. One person said, 'He is an English