The Confederation Scheme Voted by the Canadian Parliament — "Canadian Defences"

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVII. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1865. NUMBER 59

POST OFFICE

MONTREAL, Feb. 6, 1865.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE
Quebec & Three Rivers by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	1.30 p m
Sorel, &c.		
Canada West Day Train [1]	10.45 p m	7.00 a m
Canada West Night Train [2]	9.45 a m	7.00 p m
Lapraire	9.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C. E., Clarenceville	9.30 a m	7.00 a m
	4.30 a m	2.00 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	11.00 p m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	7.10 a m	7.15 a m
	1.45 p m	1.15 p m
Portland [4]	7.00 a m	1.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.30 a m
	9.15 a m	6.30 a m
Lachine	6.15 p m	3.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	3.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	7.00 a m
		1.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecoeur	10.30 a m	7.30 a m
		1.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c.	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese & St. Jerome	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville, & Way Offices to Ottawa	9.45 a m	6.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P. E. Island, fortnightly from Boston	.....	6 00 a m
Sault Ste. Marie, &c. (via Toronto), every Tuesday	.....	7.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.40 A.M.
[2] do do 7.55 P.M.
[3] do do 7.40 A.M. & 1.40 P.M.
[4] do do 1.40 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the close of each Mail.
All the above Mails are daily, except Sunday.

HOUSES, &c.

DWELLINGS.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 6 HOLYROOD PLACE, McGill College Avenue.
Apply next door to
N. O. GREEN,
No. 7. Holyrood Place.
February 28. 49

TO LET.

FROM 1ST MAY NEXT,
A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, No. 40 Aylmer Street, containing 11 rooms 4 of which are on the first floor. Heated by Gold's Patent Steam Apparatus. Hot and Cold Water, Bath, &c. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A.M. Apply on the premises, or to
HENRY JACKSON,
2 Cornwall Terrace.
February 27. 48

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE on Phillips' Square The house is a two-story cut-stone house, beautifully situated and handsomely furnished. Possession on first of May next.
Apply to
CHAS. TUGGEY,
No. 3 UNION BUILDINGS.
February 20. 42

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

A first-class three story CUT-STONE HOUSE, facing on Beaver Hall Square, the residence of David Shaw, Esq, fitted up with all modern improvements. Good outbuildings, and stabling for 4 or 5 Horses. Rent low. Possession immediately if required. Apply to
CHAS. TUGGEY,
3 UNION BUILDINGS.
February 13. 36

TO LET.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE to Let, No 279 Montmorency Place, Dorchester Street East.
Apply at 411 Craig Street.
February 11. 35

Eligible and Commodious Family Residence to Let.

TO LET,—From the 1st May next, the large and comfortable Dwelling-House facing the Island of St. Helen's, No. 10 MOLSON TERRACE, for some years and at present in the occupation of Mark Molson, Esquire.
The house is in a most perfect state of repair, and the interior elegantly finished. Is warmed by improved modern apparatus, and supplied with Bath and other conveniences. Stables for four horses, carriage houses, &c., &c. The situation is one of the most salubrious and pleasant in the city or vicinity of Montreal.
For terms and other particulars,
Apply to
GIBB & HUNTER,
Notaries,
Little St. James Street.
February 10. 34

TO LET.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS CUT-STONE HOUSE in Lagauchetiere Street, adjoining the residence of the proprietor, commanding a view of the City, yet close to business, churches, schools, &c.
Apply to
MR. WILSON,
Herald Office.
February 7. 31

TO LET.

THAT first-class Cut-stone three story DWELLING HOUSE No. 5 Jamaica Place, German street, immediately in rear of the Champ de Mars, being a convenient and airy situation Fitted up with all modern improvements, Hot and Cold Water, &c.
Apply to
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
February 4. 29

TO LET.

FOUR COTTAGES at St. Lambert's, pleasantly situated for Summer residences, almost opposite St. Helen's Island, with a board walk from the Ferry. To be let either for the summer months or for the year.
Apply to
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
February 4. 29

TO LET.

THAT first-class two story Cut-stone HOUSE No. 343 Lagauchetiere street. Possession first of May next. Apply to the undersigned, next door.
J. C. BRUNEAU.
February 4. 29

TO LET.

The first-class HOUSE No. 1 Calender Place, Mountain Street, now occupied by James Johnston, Esq. To be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock.
Apply to
D. McINTYRE,
43 St. Peter Street.
February 2. 27

TO LET,

TWO first class HOUSES, Nos. 5 and 6 Portland Place, fitted up with up all modern improvements. Possession on first May next.
Apply to
CHAS. TUGGEY,
No. 3 Union Buildings.
February 2 27

O LET.

THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, 22 feet x 36 feet, in St. Nicholas Tolentine Street, one lot north of Dorchester Street East. These houses are in an airy situation, forming part of what is called the French Beaver Hall; only three minutes walk from Viger Square. They contain nine Rooms, besides Kitchen, Pantry and Bath Room, and are finished in the prevailing style, and fitted up with all modern conveniences.
Inquire of
EDW. GOFF PENNY,
Herald Office.
February 1. 26

TO LET

The First-Class HOUSE, with a GARDEN of four acres in superficies situate in Fullum Street.
Address
THEOPHILE GAUTHIER,
Advocate,
No. 29 St. Vincent Street.
April 3. 97

TO LET.

FIVE Three-Story BRICK HOUSES with Shops on the Ground Flat, situate on Bonaventure Street, opposite Craig Street.
—ALSO,—
Another Three-Story HOUSE, with SHOP on Ground Flat, situate on St. Antoine Street.
For the conditions, address T. P. BARRON, No. 32 St. Antoine Street; or
J. ATKINSON,
No. 44 Dorchester Street.
February 9. 33

TO LET.

That splendid BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, for a family desiring a comfortable residence, situated on Sherbrooke Street, three doors from Mr. Charles Lacroix. It has a Garden ornamented with fine Trees, making the house extremely healthy and agreeable. It is besides, but a quarter of an hours walk from the centre of business.
Apply to the proprietor,
L. G. FAUTEUX,
94 Port Street, at the corner of Foundling Street.
February 16. 39

TO LET,

In the vicinity of the English Cathedral, until 1st May next, a FURNISHED HOUSE.
Apply at this Office.
October 20. 251

HOUSES, &c.

DWELLINGS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE in Mountain Street, adjoining Callander Place.
Apply to
SNOWDON & GAIRDNER,
33 Little St. James Street.
March 6. r 54

TO LET.

That first class CUT-STONE HOUSE, with all modern improvements, No. 77 Union Avenue.
Apply to
WM. WILSON,
299 Notre Dame Street.
March 6. 54

TO LET.

That first-class CUT-STONE HOUSE, with all modern improvements, No. 160 Sherbrooke Street, corner City Councillor Street.
Apply to
WM. WILSON,
299 Notre Dame Street.
March 6. 54

TO LET,

From the first May next,
That HOUSE and LARGE GARDEN and ORCHARD, No. 27 Sherbrooke Street, corner of Elizabeth.
Apply to
D. MAIR, Esq.,
225 St Paul Street.
February 11. 1m trs 35

TO LET

TWO first-class Two-Story BRICK HOUSES, Nos 243 and 247 Dorchester Street, East, fitted up with all modern conveniences.
JOSEPH DUHAMEL,
Advocate,
Office 22 St. Vincent Street.
February 13. 36

TO LET.

From First of May next,
The HOUSE No. 7 Prince Rupert Place, McTavish Street.
Apply to
HENRY JACKSON,
No. 2 Cornwall Terrace.
February 22. 44

TO LET.

THAT first-class RESIDENCE No. 434 Chateauguay Place, fitted up with all modern improvements.
Apply to
DUNCAN MACDONALD,
Guy Street.
February 18. 1m 41

TO LET,

That first-class RESIDENCE, No. 512 St. Catharine Street West, possessing all modern conveniences.
Apply at
11 LEMOINE STREET.
February 15 38

TO LET,

That first-class Two-Story CUT STONE HOUSE No. 3 Prince Rupert's Place, McTavish Street. Fitted up with all modern improvements. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock.
Apply to
JOHN BINMORE,
At James Johnston & Co's,
38 St. Peter Street.
January 27 22

TO LET.

A NEAT FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with good Basement Cellar, Stable &c., No. 132 Amherst Street. Rent £25.
This House has been fourteen years in the occupation of the same tenant; was recently painted and papered, and is in good order.
EDW. GOFF PENNY,
Herald Office.
February 9. 33

TO LET.

The DWELLING HOUSE consisting of two stories, over the Shop occupied by Mr. Cullen, 138 Wellington Street.
EDW. GOFF PENNY,
Herald Office.
February 9. 33

TO LET.

TWO STONE HOUSES, Nos. 73 and 80 St. Denis Street, presently occupied by the Messrs. Wilsons.
ONE BRICK HOUSE, No. 45 Sanguinet Street.
TWO BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 74 & 76 Sanguinet Street.
ONE WOODEN HOUSE, No. 75 corner Mignonne and Amherst Street.
ONE STONE HOUSE, No. 16 St. Lewis Street East.
Apply to
LOUIS BOYER,
85 Commissioner Street.
February 9. 2m 33

TO LET.

From the first of May next,
That pleasantly-situated VILLA on DRUMMOND STREET, at present occupied by J. P. CLARKE, Esq., near the property of WM. WORKMAN, Esq.
Apply to
HENRY JACKSON,
No. 2 CORNWALL TERRACE.
February 7. 31

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS BUILDING, at present occupied as an HOTEL, and admirably suited for that purpose, having an extensive yard in rear, and all the necessary out-buildings for such an establishment, being situated opposite the Bonsecour Market.
Apply to
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
January 10. 7

TO LET.

TWO First-Class Two-Story Cut-Stone HOUSES—Victoria Terrace, Sherbrooke Street—fitted up with all modern improvements.
Possession 1st May next.
Apply to
CHAS. TUGGEY,
3 Union Buildings.
February 22. 44

TO LET.

A first-class DWELLING HOUSE situate on St. Catherine Street, second house east from Phillips' Square. For information apply to
H. MUNRO.
February 7. 31

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET.

THAT LOT at present occupied by J. W. McGovern as a Lumber Yard, fronting Zion Church.
Apply to
DUNCAN MACDONALD,
Guy Street.
February 18. 1m 41

TO LET

A WORKSHOP in rear of the Subscriber's premises.
WM. SPIERPOINT,
No. 2 Victoria Block
August 31. 193

TO LET,

A Large LIGHT LOFT, suitable for a Sample Room or any light Commission Business.
Apply on the premises to
G. M. MILLAR,
266 St. Paul Street.
January 30. 24

For Sale,

2000 TONS PIG IRON

No. 1 GARTSHERRIE
No. 1 ALIK
No. 1 EGLINTON
1000 tons No. 4 FORGE PIG of different brands
—ALSO,—
BAR IRON, Hoop and Band Iron, Canada Plates, Cut Nails, &c., &c.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
Montreal, August 20th, 1864. 199

LOST,

AT the BALL of the 63rd Regiment, the DROP of a Lady's Ear-ring. The owner will be greatly obliged if the finder will return it to the HERALD Office.
February 20. 42

HOUSES, &c.

STORES.

TO LET.

That commodious Three-story CUT-STONE WAREHOUSE, situated on Recollet Street, occupied for the last three years by Messrs. N. S. Whitney & Co. The premises are new and have all the modern improvements for a Wholesale Business. Possession 1st January next.
Apply to
MOSS & BRO.,
303 St. Paul Street.
December 6 r ts 291

TO LET.

The four-story CUT-STONE STORE, No. 295 St. Paul Street, adjoining the Subscribers. Immediate possession if required.
EDW. HAGAR & CO.,
Corner St. Peter & St. Paul Streets.
February 21. 43

TO LET

That three-story STONE STORE and DWELLING No 115 Notre Dame Street East, next door to A. Brahadi, Esq., Furrier, well suited for a fancy retail business. Apply to
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
February 10. 34

TO LET,

The STONE STORE, 80 feet by 50 feet on Common Street, fronting the Lachine Canal, at present occupied by Messrs. J. F. McCuaig & Co.
Apply to
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.
February 9. 33

STORE TO LET.

THAT first-class Four-Story CUT STONE STORE No. 53 College Street.
Apply to
MILES WILLIAMS, Jr.,
College Street, Brewery.
February 2. 27

TO LET.

The new four-story Cut-stone WHOLESALE STORE, in course of completion, known as Guy's Stores, adjoining G. Lomer, Esq, St. Paul street. The building will be fitted up with all modern conveniences.
Apply to
H. PARE, Esq.,
239 & 241 St. Paul Street.
Or to H. M. PERRAULT,
No. 65 St. Francois Xavier Street.
February 18. 41

TO LET.

THAT LARGE SHOP (with immediate possession) 132 Craig street, underneath the Offices of the Subscriber, with Cellar and Galleries.
FOUR ROOMS above the Offices of the Subscriber.
TWO HOUSES in Wellington Terrace.
ONE HOUSE in Park Place.
Apply to the proprietor,
GEORGE BROWNE,
ARCHITECT,
No. 7 Wellington Terrace.
February 13. tl 1st M 36

TO LET,

And possession to be taken on the 1st May next.
THAT first-class STONE STORE, No. 299 St. Paul Street, in this City, now occupied by Messrs. J. M. Ross & Co.
For particulars, apply to the undersigned,
T. DOUCET,
46 St. Francois Xavier Street.
January 7. 5

TO LET,

The PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. Converse, Colson & Lambe, St. Peter Street.
Apply to
KINGAN & KINLOCH.
January 30. 24

STORE TO LET.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES occupied by Moss & Brother, No. 303 St. Paul Street, from the first of May next.
Apply to
JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,
303 St. Paul Street.
February 4. 29

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO first-class CUT STONE HOUSES each two stories high, fitted up with all modern improvements, situated in St. Hubert Street, No. 103 and 105. Terms liberal. Apply to
S. C. LARIVIERE,
No. 16 Christophe Street,
St. James Ward.
January 28. 23

OFFICES.

TO LET.

The CENTRE or COURT CHAMBERS in the Royal Insurance Buildings; would be laid out to suit the views of a desirable Tenant. Are well adapted for Wholesale Dry Goods or Fancy Wares; and for Show Rooms could not be surpassed in the City.
Apply to
H. L. ROUTH,
Agent.
March 6. d 54

TO LET.

A SUITE OF OFFICES and UPPER FLATS in that Stone Building No. 7 St. John Street, at present occupied by J. V. Morgan.
Apply to ALFRED SAVAGE & SON.
February 6. 30

TO LET.

Two or three DOUBLE OFFICES in the rear wing of the Union Buildings, with fire-proof Safes. Possession on first of May next.
Apply to
CHAS. TUGGEY.
February 10. 34

TO LET.

TWO LARGE airy and well lighted ROOMS, fronting on McGill and St. Maurice Streets, suitable for Offices or Sample Rooms. Possession immediately.
Apply to
SCHNEIDER & BOND,
82 McGill Street.
February 17. 40

TO LET.

In Rev. A. Toupin's Building, Place d'Armes Those splendid OFFICES on the second flat, at present occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company. Also ONE or TWO OFFICES on the third flat.
Apply to
H. M. PERRAULT,
Architect,
65 St. Francois Xavier Street.
February 6. 30

Just Received at 146 Craig Street,

NEW PATTERNS OF

Hat and Coat Stands
Umbrella do
Hall Chairs
Fire Iron do
Blower do

MEILLEUR & CO.,
CENTRAL STOVE DEPOT.
December 22. 305

TABB AND THOMPSON.

298 Notre Dame Street.

HARDWARE

Of every description for Builders and Cabinet Makers.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

WINDOW CORNICES and CORNICE POLES of splendid designs and cheap.
DOOR and TABLE MATS in great variety.
Fine assortment of PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
IRON BEDSTEADS and HAIR MATTRASSES on hand and made to order.
January 24. 19

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:
69 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues BONDS OF SECURITY for persons holding Government or other situations of trust.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Persons for whom this Society is Surety can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.
Life Policyholders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship to a proportionate amount at any time—FREE OF EXPENSE.
☞All Premiums received in Canada invested in the Province.
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.
January 7. 1y 5

Patented in the United States, October 11, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Davis' Medicated Cigars.

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to his recently patented MEDICATED CIGARS. These Cigars have been manufactured in this city from the finest Havana Leaf Tobacco, under the immediate inspection of the undersigned, and as their medicinal properties are known to several eminent physicians in this city. One trial will convince the most sceptical of their superior properties in relieving the undermentioned complaints:—
MEDICATED CIGARS No. 1.
These Cigars will be found to have an almost magical effect in relieving the more distressing symptoms of the following diseases—Headache, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasmodic Complaints (especially of the female), Liver Complaints, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Ambly Opia or dullness of sight, Gout, and all kindred diseases.
MEDICATED CIGARS No. 2
Will greatly ameliorate the following complaints—Organic Diseases of the Heart, Dropsy, Weak Lungs, Nervousness, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c. The immediate relief they give in these cases makes them invaluable to all persons afflicted with any of the above complaints.
In Consumption they will, in relieving the cough, &c., tend prolong life.
Previous to introducing these Cigars, the undersigned made known their composition to some of the principal medical gentlemen of this city, among whom he begs to be permitted to name the following:—Drs. Campbell, Hall, Sutherland, Hingston, Macdonnell, Fraser, Reddy, Fenwick, Munroe, David, &c.
Directions accompany each package.
They are sold by all Druggists in Canada and the United States.
Each package bears the manufacturer's signature,
S. DAVIS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, Montreal
February 27. 3m 48

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been SPECIALLY appointed to act for Messrs. KENNETH, DOWIE & CO., of LIVERPOOL, in obtaining Consignments for that firm, and making advance thereon, is prepared to enter into all necessary arrangements for the transaction of such business,
JOHN YOUNG,
OFFICE IN HOLLIDAY'S WAREHOUSE,
Wellington Street,
Montreal, 13th January, 1865. 11

ALEX. McGIBBON

Begs to intimate to his numerous customers that his stock of
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, FRUITS, &c.,
Suitable for the Holidays, is unusually large and well assorted.
ORDERS LEFT AT THE
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
31 Great St. James Street,
Or at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets,
Will meet with prompt attention.
EXTRA SUPPLIES OF
GAME, OYSTERS and FINNAN HADDIES.
December 21. 304

Lost,

LAST NIGHT, in Great St. James Street, a small PORTMONAIE, containing a Cheque for $20 on the City and District Savings Bank, with $2 in Bills and some Silver. The finder will confer a favour by returning the same to this Office. Payment of the Cheque has been stopped.
December 31. 312

ANOTHER LOT.

2 Brace PRAIRIE HENS } For $2.50
1 Dozen QUAIL }
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 30 Great St. James Street,
And Corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets
ALEX. McGIBBON.
December 30. 311

Drafted Militia Men

ATTENTION!

THE DRAFT recently completed having resulted in the Balloting of a large number of CORPULENT INDIVIDUALS, altogether too HEAVY and unfit for Active Service it is expected the authorities will place all such under the system of the celebrated "SANTING," of London, for three months Training. To be prepared for this unexpected and extraordinary demand, the Subscriber, in addition to his present stock, has ordered an

Immense supply of Banting Biscuit

Which will be forwarded regularly per Steamer via Portland.
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse, 31 Great St. James Street,
And
Corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets.
January 26. 21

To Farmers and Gardeners.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, of CABBAGE SEEDS, the following Sorts, which they will warrant true to their names, viz.:—

Low Dutch	Early York
Drumhead Savoy	Green Savoy
White Savoy	Large Drumhead
Quintal	Large York
Red Dutch	Sugar Loaf

St. Denis
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.
February 25. 47

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE NEW MINATURE BILLIARD TABLE, so arranged that it can be placed on an ordinary Dining Table. For Sale at
R. SHARPLEY'S,
CRYSTAL BLOCK Notre Dame Street.
February 3. 28

Very Superior Hair, Tooth & Nail Brushes,

IN GREAT VARIETY, MAY ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE

MEDICAL DEPOT,

CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND JOHN STREETS, Montreal.
February 21. 43

REFINED PETROLEUM.

For Sale by the Subscribers:
100 BBLS, 1st QUALITY.
David Torrance & Co.
February 25. 47

BAGATELLE BOARDS.

A FEW very superior MAHOGANY BAGATELLE BOARDS just received at
R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
February 3. 28

Insolvent Act of 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of JOHN WHYTE, Esquire, Official Assignee, No. 32 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, on MONDAY the 13th day of March next, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of confirming an assignment which he has made to his two principal Creditors under the above Act, or of appointing such other Assignee as the meeting may elect to whom they may voluntarily transfer the same for the benefit of the Creditors generally,
G. W. MACFARLANE.
Ocbourg, C.W., Feb. 21, 1865. db 47

Insolvent Act of 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the ALBION HOTEL, St. Paul Street, in the City of Montreal, on the TWENTY-FIRST day of MARCH next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and nominating an Assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.
JAMES JAMESON.
Sherbrooke, Feb. 24th, 1865. du 51

Insolvent Act of 1864

IN THE MATTER OF PIERRE DAIGLE and ARTHUR GIARD, Trading under the style and firm of DAIGLE & GIARD,
Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the Insolvents are notified that they have made an Assignment of their Estate and Effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and that they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their Claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with vouchers in support of such Claims.
JOHN PLIMSOLL,
Assignee.
Montreal, 6th March, 1865. du 55

Insolvent Act of 1864.

JOSEPH MAY, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant,
Plaintiff;
Vs.
NORBERT GODERRE, of the same place, Merchant Tailor,
Defendant

A WRIT of ATTACHMENT has been issued in this cause, of which all persons interested in the Estate of the Defendant, and all persons having in their possession, custody, or power, any portion of the assets of the Defendant, or who are in any way indebted to him are required to take notice.
T. BOUTHILLIER,
Sheriff.
Montreal, second day of March, 1865. 52

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of D. & A. DUROCHER, of Sorel,
Insolvents.

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their Estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold (if any) and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact. The whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claim:
LOUIS J. R. GIARD,
Assignee,
At AMABLE PERVOST & Co's.
Montreal, 27th February, 1865. du 50

Insolvent Act of 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of THOMAS S. BROWN, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-second day of MARCH instant, at TWO of the clock in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an Assignee, to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.
JAMES CHARLTON.
Montreal, March 3, 1865. du 53

Insolvent Act of 1864

In the Matter of ALEXANDER MERRILL, an Insolvent, trading at Quebec under the firm of A. MERRILL & CO.

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold (if any) and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact. The whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.
JOHN MACINTOSH,
Assignee.
Montreal, February 28, 1865. 50

Insolvent Act of 1864

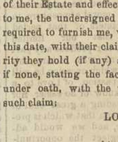
In the matter of COLL McFEE, Merchant, Beauharnois, County of Beauharnois, Province of Canada, An Insolvent.

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold (if any) and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact. The whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in suppore of such claim.
JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.
Moutreal, 27th day of February, 1865. du 49

NOTICE,

THE undersigned, one of the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES for the District of Montreal, will act as CREDITORS' ASSIGNEE for any Estate to which he may be appointed, and will undertake the collecting of debts and rents o Property. A convenient room for meetings of Creditors at his Office, 32 St. François Xavier Street.
JOHN WHYTE,
Official Assignee
and General Accountant.
$12,000 ready to lend on Mortgage or on good security.
January 13. 10

Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer



IS warranted to RESTORE GRAY HAIR in all cases to its original color, whether Black or Brown. It will not stain the skin or the finest linen. It will instantly arrest the hair from falling off, causes the hair to grow on bald heads when fallen off by disease, and is a complete dressing for the hair, keeping the hair moist and glossy and perfumed longer than any other preparation in the market. This article is warranted to do as represented, or the money will be refunded. It is positively the greatest discovery in hair preparations of the age. Try it. Sold by all Druggists,
N.B.—Call for Clock's, and take no other.
DR. S. MELVEN, Wholesale Agent for the Canadas, Albion Hotel, Montreal, C.E.
February 8. (3m-f) 32

FOR SALE OR CHARTER,

THE

Upper-Cabin Royal Mail Steamer "BANSHEE."

DIMENSIONS—180 feet in keel, 27 feet in breadth of beam, and 9½ feet depth of hold, fitted up with a beam Engine of the most approved construction, with Wrought-Iron Shafts and Cranks. Diameter of Cylinder, 44 inches, and 10 feet stroke of Piston. Two flue Boilers, in excellent order, and very economical as regards consumption of fuel. She is well found with every appliance for safety, and fitted and furnished in every respect as a first-class passenger Steamer.
She has State-room accommodation for 100 passengers, and freight capacity for 200 tons.
Terms reasonable.
Apply to
WM. BOWEN,
Kingston,
Canada West.
Kingston, 13th Feb., 1865. 38

1865. New Freight Line to Ottawa. 1865.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA FORWARDING COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL.....$50,000.
JOHN McLENNAN, President.
W. McNAUGHTON, } Directors.
J. B. AUGER,
THIS COMPANY has been formed with a special view to provide for the large and increasing trade of the Route by the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal and their tributaries, and is provided with new and efficient stock, and all the means necessary to secure despatch and economy in rates of freight.
ISAAC BONNER,
AGENT,
55 Common Street, Canal Wharf, Montreal.
L. C. COUVRETTE, AGENT,
Canal Basin, Ottawa.
February 13. 1y 36

CANADA GLASS COMPANY

(Limited,)

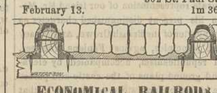
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDER FOR

Soda Water Bottles,

Of a superior quality, and approved pattern.

Druggists' Bottles,

Usual varieties. Moulds made to order.
ORDERS MAY BE LEFT WITH
G. HAGAR, TRAS.,
302 St. Paul Street.
February 13. 1m 36



ECONOMICAL RAILRODS.

O'BRIEN'S PATENT CRESCENT or ROOF RAIL, for Horse, Dummy, or light Locomotive Railroads: with one-third the weight of iron, and one-half the quantity of timber, will sustain equal traffic and last longer than any form of rail hitherto invented.
Rights and Licenses sold, and contracts made for construction, and for the supply of all materials. Address, for circulars, &c., or apply personally to W. D. O'Brien, 32 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
February 27. 1m 48

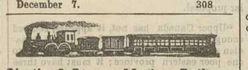
GREEN PEAS
Mushrooms
Truffles
Green Corn
Tomatoes
Asparagus
Jams
Jellies
Tart Fruits
Keiller's Marmalade, Walnuts, English Filberts, Havana Oranges, Prunes, Grapes, Crystalized Fruits, &c.
ALEX. McGIBBON,
308 Depot for McEwan's Finan Haddies.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS
Prices for this week:—
Gallon Kegs.....62½ cents
Half-Gallon Kegs.....37½ do
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse, 31 Great St. James Street
308 and Corner Notre Dame Street.

RAISINS! RAISINS! RAISINS!
Prices this week:—
7-lb. box Muscatels.....55 cents.
14-lb. do do.....90 do
Extra "West End" and London Layers, in whole, half and qr.-boxes, at the lowest rates.
308 ALEX. McGIBBON.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS, QUAILS, and WILD TURKEYS, from the far West.
Price of Chickens this week, 50 cents per brace.
Italian Warehouse, 31 Great St. James Street,
And corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Street.
308 ALEX. McGIBBON.

PARSON'S STILTON CHEESE & BACON.—To be had only from the Subscriber.
ALEX. McGIBBON.
December 7. 308



Strait of Canso Marine Railway,

CAPACITY

1000 TONS REGISTER TONNAGE

THIS RAILWAY is now completed, and ready for hauling Vessels to clean or repair, and being operated by steam, quick despatch will be given. For vessels of 50 tons and under, there will be a uniform charge of $7.50. For all vessels over 50 tons, 15 cents will be charged fo hauling, and 24 hours on the ways. Fishing and coasting vessels under 150 tons, not occupying the ways more than three hours, will be charged only two-thirds of the above rate, or 10 cents per ton. Steamboats will be charged 15 cents per ton register tonnage, and 15 cents pe horse power in addition.
Application to be made to the Superintendent at the Works at Port Hawkesbury, Strait of Canso, Cape Breton Island, or to
HENRY N. PAINT,
Secretary,
Halifax, N. S
September 5. 212

ALMERIA GREEN GRAPES,

—AND—

New Pulled Turkey Figs.

JUST ARRIVED, per Steamship "North American." *The only new Figs and Green Grapes in the City.*
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse, 31 Great St. James Street,
And Corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets. 312

Prunes! Prunes!

FRESH PRUNES, at 6d per lb.
ALEX. McGIBBON.
December 31. 312

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.

FOR SALE, DELIVERED AT ST. JOHN'S,

Two Thousand Cords

OF

BEECH, BIRCH & MAPLE WOOD

JAMES BISSETT
St. Johns, Sept. 19. 225

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

To Wood Merchants & Capitalists,

GRAND ILE FOR SALE,

THE unconceded portion, consisting of about 3800 arpents, situate at the head of the Beauharnois Canal. This has hitherto been held as a reserve, being well wooded, and the land the best in the Seigniory. The Canal runs along its whole length.
Apply to
J. KEITH.
SEIGNIORY OFFICE,
Beauharnois, C.E., 24th Feb. 1865. du 48

Seigniory of Beauharnois, C.E

ENGLISH RIVER OR HOWICK

Grist and Saw Mills

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THESE well known MILLS, situate in the best Agricultural District of the County of Chateauguay, will be Leased for a term of three years from May next: or, if a satisfactory offer be made the Mills and Property connected therewith will be Sold.
Apply to
J. KEITH,
Agent.
SEIGNIORY OFFICE,
Beauharnois, C.E., 23rd Jan., 1865. tl 15A 20

NEW BOOKS.

DAWSON BROTHERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED:
Plain Words on Christian Living, by C. J Vaughan, D.D.
Walks and Talks about London, by John Timbs.
The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson; Second Series.
Stones Crying Out and Rock Witness to the Narrative of the Bible, by L. N. R., author of the Missing Link.
Conversion of the Roman Empire, by C. Merivale, B.D.
Money; with Remarks on Stewardship and Systematic Benificence, by T. Binning.
Ray s on Religion and Literature, by H. E. Manning, D.D.
Lilliput Levee, illustrated by Millais.
A Year at the Shore, by P. H. Gosse.
Duchess Agnes, &c., by Isa Craig.
The Throne of Grace, by the author of Able to Save.
Personal Names in the Bible, illustrated and interpreted by W. F. Wilkinson, M.A.
Woman's Work in the Church; Historical Notes on Deaconesses and Sisterhood, by John Malcolm Ludlow.
For sale at
23 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
March 2. 51

LIVERPOOL SALT—
1000 BAGS COARSE
200 BAGS FINE
HERRINGS, in half barrels
For sale by
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.
October 8. 241

IVES & ALLEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWARE, IRON FURNITURE, Railing, &c.

CASTINGS of every description and of superior quality, to order.
ALL WORK EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

City Foundry, 60 Queen Street.

February 6. 1y 30

"PARSON'S" BACON and HAMS—A supply just received.
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Sole Agent,
Italian Warehouse,
31 Great St. James Street, and Corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets.
January 20. 16

THE Subscribers offer for Sale:—2000 bags Coarse Liverpool Salt. 100 boxes Tobacco, 10's. Also, Extra, Fancy and Superfine Flour. Mess and Thin Mess Pork. Spanish and Slaughter Sole Leather. Kips and Upper Leather.
FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON,
13 Willis st Street.
January 6 4

SELLING AT COST PRICE,

IN ORDER TO REDUCE STOCK.

THE Subscriber will Sell STANDAR

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1865.

See First Page for Houses to Let.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY L. DEVANY.

Household Furniture, at his stores, at Ten o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—

March 10—9 A.M.....31 above zero.
3 P.M.....28 " "
5 P.M.....25 " "

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

New York, March 10.

The communication addressed to the Richmond Enquirer, sent by telegraph last night, is dated in the trenches, March 4th, and commences thus:—We are alarmed? What mean all these rumors of the city, not of Sherman or his advance, or how Early has been defeated? Not of the war or rumors of war? But what are these rumors of Senatorial Committees, &c. In this we have the only reference made in the Richmond papers to the defeat of Early.

New York, March 10.—The World's Port Royal correspondent says, it has been discovered that there were no torpedoes in Charleston harbor, and that reports concerning them and the tortuous course pursued by blockade runners and rebel vessels for the three past years were only blinds.

New York, March 10th.—The Herald's Correspondent says:—Early was found near Waynesboro on a range of hills with five pieces of artillery in position. Gen. Custer, dismounted two regiments as skirmishers. In rear on either side of the Road were two solid regiments. The movement upon the enemy's works was made at once. The rebels fired one volley and then fled like a flock of sheep. Their attempt to escape was fruitless, as Custer closed his lines upon them and surrounded nearly the entire force. Gen. Early did not attempt to rally his men but made off on a fleet horse, attended by an orderly. The victory was almost a bloodless one, as we only lost ten or twelve killed and wounded.

Washington, 10th.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 8th contains the following: nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet prevailing below Richmond; but if the weather continues good there will be active operations in the vicinity of this city in a short time. 19 carloads of confederate prisoners arrived in Baltimore on Friday evening.

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th inst. says, for the last few days there has been little firing on the Richmond and Petersburg lines. It will require yet a week of sunshine and wind to render the roads passable, and put the ground in any condition for any extensive military movements. We have a very important piece of news, which comes direct from New Orleans, and implies the prospect of serious difficulties between the United States and France. Confirmation of previous reports in Northern newspapers to the effect that the United States Consul at Matamoras, accredited to the Juarez party, has been ordered away by Maximilian. It is also said that clearances for the United States from that port are now refused. Both Houses of Congress have passed a new tax law and regulated the old one.

The Whig of the 8th says Sherman is played out. If our readers do not hear or read of any good news from South Carolina, it is a "non sequitur" that there is none to communicate. In a few days they will hear where Sherman is, and what has befallen him. Let every body be patient, Sherman's opportunity to establish a military reputation has fled, and we will soon hear of his discomfiture and disgrace.

New York, March 10th.—The weakness in the gold market shows itself by a continued decline in the price. This morning the price opened at 190½, subsequently fell to 188½, and again recovered to 189¾.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Washington, March 10.—The Fayetteville Telegraph assures its readers that it is not the wish of the Government to conceal anything from them, but to prevent, if possible, the Yankee forces in Wilmington, and South Carolina from learning anything of the movements of each other. Their means for communication are very limited and uncertain, and it is our policy not to make improvement for them. We hope the condition of affairs will be so materially changed in a few days as to enable us to dispense with this reticence. All our information thus far is of an encouraging character. The following is from the Richmond Despatch:—

All remains quiet on the Richmond and Petersburg line. Though yesterday is the fourth day of consecutive dry weather, still Grant does not carry his threatened burst from his left upon the south of the railroad. He has erected a number of observations along his Hatcher's Run lines, and from their top his signal corps take daily observations of all that passes in our camps, which all is much. We have every day a fresh instalment of rumors in relation to Sherman and his movements, but are still without any official or other authentic information on the subject. By recent arrivals from the Shenandoah we learn that all is quiet in that quarter.

New York, March 10th.—By the arrival of the Dunley Buck, which left Newbern on Monday p.m., the 6th instant, we learn that Fayetteville, N. C., was in our possession last week and that Sherman was within forty miles of Raleigh; that the rebel soldiers were deserting in considerable and in some cases by regiments; that some of them were returning to their homes; that the people pay but little heed to the proclamation of Governor Vance calling them to arms; and that in most places in North Carolina the people go forth to meet Sherman with words of welcome, and are not particular about paying their stock and supplies out of reach. Many of the inhabitants of Western North Carolina were on their way to meet their relatives and friends in Sherman's army from the Western States. Their wagons were well stored with provisions and such other comforts as Sherman's union visitors will relish. From the tone of the Raleigh papers with the exception of the Confederate, it seems as though no one could have the hardihood to entertain a hope for the success of the Confederacy.

The Progress says that Sherman will soon be in possession of Raleigh, and will go where ever he desires. Quite a panic prevails among the negroes in North Carolina since the announcement that they are to be conscripted to fight in the rebel army. The rebels are now gathering them up for that purpose but a strong combination exists among the conservative slaveholders to resist this measure. Some of them are arming their slaves in order that they may be able to defy the rebel authorities and thus retain their servants who exhibit a readiness to fight for their masters and their homes rather than to fight for the rebel confederacy.

New York, March 10th.—The Express states we are informed that committees one of whom is to be represented by the Government, and includes several prominent men of this city will at once proceed to Washington to urge a modification of the draft now ordered for Wednesday next. Each of these committees represents different interests of the city and State.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring that in accordance with the Act which provides that all deserters and all who being drafted shall depart from the jurisdiction of the United States Courts shall forfeit their rights as citizens unless they return within sixty days after legal notification has been made, hereby gives said notice ordering their return under the penalties mentioned in the Act.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 10th.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN presented a petition praying against the passing of the Confederation scheme until it had been first submitted to the people.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL and several others presented a large number of petitions from Roman Catholics of Upper Canada, in regard to Separate School legislation.

The bill to amalgamate the London Permanent Building Savings Society with the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Society, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend the Act incorporating the Peel several Manufacturing Company, was withdrawn by the petitioners.

The period for recieving petitions for private bills was extended to the 20th inst.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading on Campbell's Fisheries Protection Bill, which was being proceeded with when our report left.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 12th.

To-day, several petitions were presented praying that, in the event of the Confederation, the same educational rights be guaranteed to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada as to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada.

The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. J. B. E. Dorion—To amend an Act relative to the municipality of Kingsey. By Hon. Mr. Cartier—To amend the Seigniorial Act of Lower Canada. By Hon. J. A. McDonald—To make provisions for the conviction and punishment of parties enlisting Her Majesty's subjects to enlist in foreign service. By Hon. Mr. Chauveau—To amend the Act relative to the management of the Harbor of Montreal. By Mr. Somerville—To amend the law respecting raw hides and leather.

On motion of Hon. J. A. McDONALD, it was resolved that from this date until the end of the session, there be two distinct sittings of the House, one beginning at 3 p.m., and ending at 6 p.m., and the other beginning at 7.30 p.m. and ending when the House rises, and that precedence be given to the Government business.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON raised a question of order against Hon. J. A. McDonald's motion for the previous question.

The SPEAKER decided that the motion was in order.

The confederation debate was then resumed. Mr. Taschereau and Mr. A. M. Smith spoke, and Mr. Shanly was speaking when our report left.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

Special Parliamentary Report to the Montreal Herald.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 9, 1865.

Mr. HOLTON raised a point of order that a member could not move an amendment to this own motion, and that Attorney-General McDonald had moved the main motion for the adoption of the resolutions, and afterwards the previous question which was in the nature of an amendment.

Mr. J. Sandfield McDONALD and DORION supported the objection, and Messrs. Brown, John A Mcdonald, and Cartier opposed it on the ground that it was not an amendment. The Speaker took the same view, and ruled the motion in order.

Mr TASCHEREAU had to separate from his friends in this question, and vote against the resolutions. A new constitution was not necessary, and had not been asked for by the people. He was in favor of an appeal to the country, and thought that confederation was only a scheme brought up on account of the defeat of the Tache-McDonald Government. Lower Canada rights and institutions would be in danger, and he was against a federal Court of Appeal, because it was not necessary while we have an appeal to the Privy Council. Lower Canada civil laws would not be understood nor protected in such a tribunal, because formed of judges ignorant of those laws and unaccustomed to them. He thought Mr. J. H. Cameron's motion could not be productive of any good after the resolutions were passed, and probably sent to England before a vote could be had on it. The Confederation scheme came ten years too soon, and he believed that our children would thank Lower Canada members for having voted against it.

Mr. MILLS (Toronto) said that when elected he had declared that he would oppose the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. But our political and commercial position was very much changed now, being threatened with the abrogation of reciprocity and the bonding system. He could not believe that Americans would be so foolish as to abolish one or the other, but it was our duty to do the next best and only thing we could to protect ourselves from loss and inconvenience to our trade in winter, and that was to build the Intercolonial Railway, as we must have a highway to the ocean at all times for mails and merchandize. But while he had changed his opinion about the Intercolonial Railway, he was more and more convinced of the paramount necessity of immediately setting about the enlargement of the canals by new locks, by which we would give a great impetus to trade, by attracting to the St. Lawrence route the immense grain crops of the great West. As to defences; while he did not object to some expenditure he thought the best defence was to live at peace with the United States, friendly commercial and political relations and he did not fear if we did what was right they would do us any wrong. The prompt and manly course of the Government in regard to the Alien Bill, and the calling out of the volunteers to the frontier would entitle them to the gratitude of every right minded man. He believed the advantages of confederation commercially and politically would be pretty evenly divided. The other Provinces would take our grain and flour, and we would buy their fish and oil; but at present they imported flour and grain from the United States to the amount of three or four millions dollars, which our more intimate relations would attract to us, and he had no doubt our mechanics would know how to turn these advantages to account. On these and other grounds he gave confederation his hearty support, believing that the honorable gentleman who had brought the treaty before the House had no other motive but the best interests of this our adopted country.

Mr. W. SHANLY declared himself favorable to the scheme. He had some objections to it, but these would not make him vote against the whole scheme. It could not be denied the expenses would be much greater than they ever had been accustomed to. There was a future before us which would involve us in responsibilities which we could not shirk. But if in bringing about a union we felt that we were laying the foundation for a great nation and a new nationality on this continent, it was only just that posterity should bear part of the cost. The Intercolonial Railway formed a vital part of the scheme, but he had no hesitation in saying it offered no commercial advantages to Canada. The call upon our finances growing out of it could not fall far short of what we invested in the Grand Trunk twelve or fifteen million dollars. If the Scheme were before the country that would be the most unpopular part of it, but it was absolutely necessary to the carrying out of the scheme. Some great change was pending over the destinies of the country. It was plain there was growing up in England a feeling of entire want of confidence in us. We were looked upon as more trouble than we were worth. What could we do to inspire confidence? That was the question for us, and not the details of the scheme. There were only three possible States of existence for us; to stand alone; to form a Union of all the Colonies and thus obtain more and more confidence in England; and the third alternative was absorption into the United States. The time had come when we had to decide what we would do. The last alternative he knew would be most distasteful to the great mass of the people of the country; to him it would be expatriation. What then was before us but this union? He had never had more than half confidence in the Government as constituted. After that coalition he considered himself absolved from party allegiance to any man in the House, but the manly straightforward conduct of the Attorney-General in this matter would command his (Shanly's) warm support.

AFTER RECESS,

Mr. SHANLY in continuing his remarks said he was satisfied that the people of the country in making their choice as between annexation with the United States and connection with England, as between republicanism and monarchy, as between our country and Canada as a State of the American Union, would be pursuing that course which would best advance the material prosperity and future character of this country. Supposing we were annexed to the United States and were to become the furthest outlying state of the Union, that would not relieve us of the responsibility resting upon us of improving our country. We would still have these great works to construct, but we would have to bear the burden of them, for they would be State and not National works. To meet the cost of them we would have a diminished revenue, for we could not apply the revenue from customs and excise to this purpose. It would go to the general government at Washington, while we would have to pay for our internal improvements from other sources. It would thus be seen that even in a material point of view annexation with the States would not be beneficial, and in this he differed entirely from those theorists who argued that our prosperity would be advanced by it. Referring to the question of opening up the North West, he thought we were not yet in a position to carry out that work successfully. The productive portions of that territory were separated from Canada by hundreds of miles of unproductive country, and he believed that Canada could not at present afford to send labor and money away in order to improve that country. It would first have to be developed under the fostering care of Great Britain, and then it might become a source of benefit to Canada.

Mr. SCOBLE read extracts from Lord Durham's report, to show that that gentleman proposed, in order to settle the difficulties between Upper and Lower Canada, a union of the Provinces of British North America. He believed that the spirit of these passages in the report was embodied in the scheme before the House, and he need not say it had his hearty, cordial support. He alluded to the fears entertained that under a confederation religious rights and privileges would be interfered with, and said he thought there would be no hostility of this kind where there were common interests at stake, and where the people had common objects glorious to serve and promote.

Mr. A. RANKIN congratulated the House upon having a subject before it worthy of its consideration, and upon the higher tone of debate than formerly. He believed the members of the Government had been actuated by a true spirit of patriotism in coming together and forming a scheme in favor of which he, years ago, had expressed himself, and he urged it upon the acceptance of the House as the only means of preventing the country being absorbed by the United States.

Mr. DUFRESNE (Montcalm) condemned the speech of the member for Richelieu as the most injurious that could be uttered from a Lower Canadian point of view. He had gone out of his way to villify the home and foreign policy of England in the most unjustifiable manner. His whole speech was an appeal to the worst prejudices of the past. The hon. member for Richelieu had boasted of what he had done. When separate schools were to be granted, who supported them? Only one followed the then leader of the Government. He had urged that the local government had only municipal rights. They had rights over the public domain, rights to legislate for civil rights, and concerning education. These were very important rights assuredly for a mere municipal council. Farther, that hon. member had kept the house for hours, not to argue the case, but to utter expressions of hatred and prejudice against the race in the majority, not only in Canada but in the neighboring Republic. He (Dufresne) had suddenly discovered that the responsible government must be preserved at all hazards, even fought for if necessary, and yet, for years his party had been crying out to the country that responsible government was a phrase used by Britain for their destruction. If people were so blind then in making a blunder, they were not safe guides now. The member for Richelieu had assailed the clergy as having been wrong because they had been loyal to the Crown in 1837, and wrong again now. The member for Bagot had repeated the stale argument that ministers had tried to prevent discussion for five weeks they had been trying to induce the opposition to debate the scheme. They had refused on various pretexts, and had interposed endless and vexatious delay to the discussion, and now had the impudence to complain of there being an attempt made to prevent the debate. He next referred to the annexation principles of the member for Drummond and Arthabaska, and the demagogism of himself and friends in times past and to the evil principles derived from French democrats and socialists with which he had sought to poison the minds of the people.

Mr. WEBB stated that there were many things in the scheme which he would like to see amended. The people he represented, British Protestants of Lower Canada, had most ground for apprehension from local organization and should have liked to see that ere he voted in this motion. But did not feel it right to refuse his assent to the larger scheme, because the Government kept these local constitutions back. He should vote for these resolutions reserving the right to seek such modifications of local institutions as would make them acceptable to the Protestant population.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER pledged himself that Protestants should have no good ground of objection to local constitution.

Mr. RYMAL charged the Attorney-General West with a violation of faith in preventing amendments, and the reform members of the Government with breaking faith in not carrying out the policy upon which they agreed to enter the Cabinet, namely, to bring down a measure for the Federation of the Canadas. He contended that there was a strong feeling in Upper Canada in favour of appealing to the people before the passage of the scheme, and that it would be wrong to adopt a new constitution without the consent of the people. He opposed the principle of Confederation as affording additional strength, and said it would give just the same strength as would be possessed by a number of fishing poles tied together end to end. (Laughter.) The whole truth of the matter was the position of the country seemed to him to be illustrated by the case of a young man who might be compared to Canada, and who, in the vigor of youth, fell into the hands of different physicans, allopathic, homopathic and hydropathic. These doctors disagreed among themselves, and had possession of him at different times, and professed to have sovereign cures, but they all bled, blistered, and sweated him. (Laughter.) At length, when the patient could hardly stagger along under this system of successive bleeding and blistering, the doctors resolved to come together and give him a medicine of all their nauseating dozes, and the parent who in this case was England, holding them to account for the manner in which they had treated the youth they determined as a crowning specific that would restore vigor and health to the sufferer, to invite three or four others of the same family to undergo the same treatment of bleeding, blistering and sweating. (Loud laughter.) This in his (Rymal's) opinion was what Confederation amounted to, but he was glad to see that the others had refused to have proffered them and would have nothing to do with the Canadian quack doctors. (Laughter.)

Mr. BUOT spoke at some length in favor of Confederation. There was a crisis in our affairs. The demand for Representation by Population was not dead, and say one could what it must have bred disturbance, except men, after the fashion of Prudhomme's little Bourgeois who went through several revolutions, yet never believed one at hand, till he heard the sound of the cannon in the street. He believed this scheme though imperfect on the constitution of the Legislative Council, and in other respects offered us the best solution of our difficulties; better than the present union with representation by population; better than dissolution pure and simple; better than federation of the two Canadas. The time had come when we should look to carving out a future for ourselves. This was a step in that direction. While it offered all the necessary safeguards for the institutions of French Canadians it was founded in part on the constitution of the United States but adapted to our life here, partly on the British constitution, which had been justly termed the greatest monument of human wisdom, and held aloft the torch of liberty in Europe, to all nations capable of Parliamentary institutions and self Government. He regretted that it had not been referred to the people, and that Ministers should have moved the previous question. But still he was for the scheme, and excused the defects as the result of difficulties raised by the other Provinces, rendering a compromise necessary in consequence.

Dr. PARKER had felt very grave objections to many parts of the scheme and had felt almost constrained to oppose it, but seeing so much to be gained by the Union he would support the resolutions retaining the right hereafter to seek such modifications of local institutions as would make them acceptable to the Protestant population.

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