# Montreal Herald
## AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LIX. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1867. NUMBER 292

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1867.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Meeting of the Thistle Curling Club at the office of David Shaw, at noon to-day.
Meeting of the Montreal Snow Shoe Club at the Mechanics' Hall at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Books, &c., at his own stores at 7 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. |
|---|---|---|
| 14.0 | 21.5° | 29.5° |

Recorded by Patent Register.

| MAX. | MIN. | MEAN. |
|---|---|---|
| 29 5 | 9.0 | 18.2 |

Montreal, Dec. 6, 1867.

Several interesting articles intended for publication this morning have been crowded out.

### ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

St. Lawrence Hall.

J. B. W. Leman, Cornwall; Henry Richardson Boston; L. Henderson and wife, Ottawa; F A. LeGran, St. Louis; Wm. Blight, Toronto; W. B. White, Kingston; F. W. Taft, Montreal; Frank A. Smith, Kingston.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

*Specially Reported for the Montreal Herald.*

**Latest from Quebec.**

QUEBEC, Dec 6th.

Snow storm prevailing. River full of ice. Winter steamers crossing. The Margaretha Stevenson was off the Riviere du Loup to-day, unable to proceed up the river. She will have to winter in old Bic Habour. W. M Molson of Montreal is said to be on board.

Mr. Godley, formerly connected with the Governor General's department, whilst out shooting in Ireland, received a charge of shot in his face, entirely depriving him of sight in one eye, and it is feared he will ultimately lose the sight of the other.

It turns out that the crew of the ill-fated ship Stag virtually mutinied some hours before she touched on Hare Island Shoal They would not proceed any further in her, as they were in danger of their lives, in consequence of the vessel having a dangerous list. At length they consented to proceed till the ship would reach Bic Harbour. She foundered on her way. An enquiry is talked of.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

## GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

*BY ATLANTIC CABLE.*

PARIS, Dec. 5, evening.—In the Corps Legislatif this evening, the debate on the Italian affairs was continued. M. Rouher said that, without France, Italy could not have saved Rome from revolution.

LONDON, Dec. 5, midnight,—In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Derby said that Lord Stanley refused to go into the proposed conference for the settlement of the Roman question, until the basis likely to be agreed to by the Great Powers has been previously submitted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The *Herald's* Mexican telegrams, from Havana, state that a demand was about being made upon Guatemala for injuries sustained by the invasion of Chiapas.

Escobedo is reported to have said that 15,000 men could seize on Cuba. Ortega is still a prisoner.

The embalmer of Maximilian's remains has been prosecuted for selling relics of the Prince Some members of Congress are in prison.

Reports from West India Island confirm the loss of the U. S. steamers "Desota" and "Monogahela," which were totally wrecked in the storm off Santa Cruz It is thought most of the crews would be saved. The "Susquehanna" was also damaged More earthquake shocks are reported, and everybody was trying to emigrate.

The Danish Commissioner had arrived to deliver the Island of St. Thomas to the United States.

The Austrian frigate "Novara," with Maximilian's remains, left Havana yesterday for Trieste.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 6.—Rodolphus Sanderson was yesterday run over and killed by a locomotive.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The steamer Cella from London has arrived.

The China mails despatched overland from San Francisco reached this city yesterday in 15 days.

### PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

On the motion of Senator Ryan an address was granted to cause to be laid before the House copies of all correspondence since the 1st July last, between the hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Board of Trade, the Trinity House, and the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec. The Members Indemnity and the Speaker of the House of Commons office bill were severally considered in Committee, and read a third time and passed. On the motion of Senator Campbell the Habeas Corpus Act Suspension Bill and the Interpretation of the Statutes bill were severally read a second time. The Senate then went again into Committee on the Postal bill, and at six o'clock adjourned till eight. In the House of Commons the Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock, but the doors were not opened till a quarter to four. It is understood that the discussion related to the restriction on the admittance of strangers to the reading and refreshment rooms. The doors having been opened, Mr. Walsh presented a report from the general Committee on Elections, reporting the following as the panel of Chairmen of the Election Committees:—Messrs. Blake, M. C. Cameron, John Crawford, Casault, Joly, Scatcherd, Webb, and Pozer. Hon. Mr. Langevin brought down the return to an address for the commission issued to the Governor General, and the instructions thereto attached. Sir John A. Macdonald moved that when the House adjourned to-day it do stand adjourned till Saturday at two, p.m, which was agreed to. Hon. Mr. Read introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Hastings. The House then went again into Committee of the whole, the Hon. Mr Campbell in the Chair, on the resolutions respecting the North West Territory. The first, second, and third resolution was adopted without discussion. On the fourth resolution a debate arose. The resolutions were supported by the Hon. Messrs. McDougall, Tilley, Fisher and Mr. Cartwright, and opposed by the Hon. Messrs Howe, Smith and Anglin, and Messrs. H. Jones, Tremblay and Killam. Mr. Holton complained that the terms of the proposed incorporation were not sufficiently explicit. The most comprehensive speech was that delivered by Mr. Howe, which called forth a long and severe rejoinder from Mr. Tilley. The resolutions were allowed to pass on the understanding that the subject should be open for further discussion on Monday.

### LATEST FROM OTTAWA,

*(From Our Own Correspondent.)*

OTTAWA, 7th Dec.

It is understood that the tariff charges were agreed upon to day, but it is not thought they will greatly affect the trade of this part of the Dominion. It is believed that the Excise Duties of the Lower Provinces will be increased to meet those imposed under Mr. Galt's last tariff. Further changes will likely be necessary in the next part of the Session, so that the requirements of the revenue may be met with the least tax on the different interests concerned. Up to the present time the Maritime Provinces have drawn heavily on the fund of the General Government, more than even in proportion to their contribution by Customs and other duties. It is not expected Mr Rose will to-morrow enter into complete explanations of the financial policy of the Government.

**A Boston Journalist on the Canadian Press.**

The *Boston Advertiser* says:—The Canadian journals are displaying commendable enterprise by securing full and admirably prepared parliamentary reports. An association somewhat similar to those in operation in this country procures the reports of debates to be telegraphed to the leading newspapers of the provinces. Although the debates are frequently long, and upon subjects which do not seem to us of great consequence, the same care in the preparation of the reports is visible. Readers must appreciate this evidence of enterprise.

The congregation of St. Paul's Church are reminded of the special collection which is to be made on Sunday next, Dec. 8, on behalf of the Temporalities' Fund of the Church of Scotland in Canada. This collection has been agreed to for the purpose of assisting to meet the deficiency in the income of the Fund occasioned by the suspension of the Commercial Bank.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN MONTREAL.

We to day print our usual annual list of the new buildings of various kinds which have been erected during the preceding twelve months, or are now in course of erection in this city. We have again the pleasure of noting a rapid improvement—the continuance of a movement which seems to be yearly accelerating—in the architecture of Montreal. We must, however, especially allude to those ameliorations which have been effected by public authority, though with private co-operation, and which have within a few years completely changed the aspect and the convenience of some of our principal thoroughfares, and have thus stimulated the erection of the magnificent edifices which we see either built or now in course of building upon all sides of us. The World has heard a great deal of the improvements of Paris, under the Emperor and M. Hausmann, and some persons have rashly come to the conclusion that for the opening of narrow streets, and the beautifying of a City, it is necessary that there should be some authority invested with arbitrary powers. Our experience has disproved this libel on free institutions, for we believe that making a fair comparison between the extent, population, and wealth of the two cities, we have performed work here within some four years little, if at all, inferior to that which has been done in the capital of France, and we have done it, not certainly without some burdens imposed on the tax payers, nor without some injustice inflicted, and occasionally most unnecessarily inflicted on individuals; but still on the whole in a manner which has caused comparatively little complaint. Mr. David as Chairman of the Road Committee, and his colleagues, have not had so extensive a field of labour as the Prefect of the Seine; but they have given us wide streets for narrow ones; convenient thoroughfares for crooked ones; light and ventilation where there was little of either; easy means of access from all parts of the city to all other parts of it; and they have thus been the means of directing accumulated capital to we hope profitable investment, in the conversion of the one and two story buildings of ancient Montreal, to the magnificent rows of cut stone and ornamental edifices four and five stories high, which now line the streets of what was our *Cite*, when its expansion was circumscribed by the walls of fortifications, erected against Indian incursions. It is still in the old city that the most important architectural changes are proceeding; but the men whose commerce requires these noble structures are housing themselves in palatial residences throughout the more agreeable suburbs, and especially on those favoured sites afforded by the terraced base of the Mountain. In the West especially villas and streets have now extended almost to the old city limits, and the builders have decidedly marked for their own many a broad acre, which was yesterday an arable field or a dairy pasture, though within the territory ruled by Mayor Starnes, with and by the advice of his City Council. During the year the widening of Notre Dame Street has been carried on by setting back the houses on the North-West side of two of the sections—that one between McGill and Dollard Streets, and that one between St. Maurice and St. Gabriel Streets,—so that nothing will now remain to be accomplished of this useful work except the enlarging of the street between St. Gabriel Street and the Court House. St. Lambert Street, which formerly contracted the entrance to the great thoroughfare of the St. Lawrence Main Street, at its intersection with Notre Dame Street, has been opened, so as to get rid of the unsightly and inconvenient neck. It is intended, we believe, to complete the improvement in this part of the city by carrying the great line of the St. Lawrence Main Street,—the principal highway across the island and to the Districts beyond—clear down to the river side, through the property of the Congregational Nuns, which will afford a large number of admirable building lots, on a property which from changes in the circumstances of the city has become ill adapted to the uses of the ladies of that house. It is also already determined, we believe, to widen Little St. James Street, and carry it on to the Champ de Mars—a great improvement to be effected at comparatively small cost. In the St. Antoine and St. Ann's Ward it has long been felt necessary to pierce a good opening from Sherbrooke Street down to the Canal. A part of what is known as Griffintown has been isolated from the rest of the city, not only from the natural configuration of the ground, but also from the sealing of it up, which has hitherto been effected by the Garden of the College. This Garden has now been thrown open—a part being taken for the new haymarket, and the other part being in the market for building purposes, to which it is all the better adapted, because it has nothing of value upon it. But the streets on the North-West of it having been laid out without reference to a thoroughfare through this piece of ground, it is still impossible to get down from the upper part of the city to the Canal, except by a series of turns into and out of, short, narrow, and dirty streets This would have been remedied before had it not been for some differences of opinion as to the proper line to be followed. The plan which at present appears to find the most favour is to open a good avenue from the intersection of Mansfield with Dorchester Streets, making Inspector and Dalhousie Streets available for a part of its course. There seems to be a necessity for giving this thoroughfare one or two turns, except it shall be made altogether regardless of expense; but so far there has been no conclusion to the dispute as to where these turns shall be placed. It is likely that one or two other streets will hereafter be carried through the old garden from St. Antoine Street to Wellington Street. In the meantime a handsome street has been laid out from the Mountain to St. Antoine Street, through the Jewish burying-ground and past the side of the well-known MacDonald property. The whole space between Dorchester and Janvier Streets in one direction, and Mountain and Cemetery Streets in the other, is thus opened and will doubtless soon be occupied with handsome buildings. Ontario Street has been carried from Aylmer Street through to the Eastern boundary of the city, and the work of grading, which has been very heavy on account of the nature of the ground traversed by it, has been steadily proceeded with. It is hoped that the two old burial grounds in Dorchester Street, East and West, will become public parks.

Before proceeding to notices of particular buildings, we may mention two designs of very different character with which it is intended to ornament the city. One of these is the creation of a public park, which has been long talked of, and which we hope to see speedily proceeded with. The other is the erection of a new City Hall. Both of these are desireable; but in regard to time they are desireable in very different degrees. The land required for the park, is of course, daily becoming more valuable, and is daily having the value enhanced by the erection of buildings upon it. It is wisdom, therefore, to acquire the ground required for this purpose with the least possible delay, and we can conceive of nothing more magnificent than such a pleasure ground as will be afforded by the contemplated site with its appropriate approaches, rendered suitable as well for a lounge for the pedestrian, as for those who seek open air exercise on horseback or in carriages. Our Civic authorities for the same reasons, have done well to acquire the ground offered them by the Government on reasonable terms, for the site of a City Hall; but granting all the reasons for the intended change of place for the City offices, it must also be admitted that there is nothing which indicates any extreme urgency, and though this is not the place for discussing the subject in all its bearings, it may not be improper to call the attention of our fellow-citizens in the City Council and out of it, to the fact that one of the greatest recommendations of Montreal is the moderation and sufficiency of its taxation. One chief praise which is due to the men who have contrived the improvements of which we are all so proud is, that they have done it without materially increasing the charges on the citizens, and yet without allowing any falling away in our Municipal credit. There is a boldness which is really the height of prudence, and which we think counsels the most prompt measures for the acquisition of land, which we know must be obtained in order to confer upon our city those amenities which are part of the civilization of the age. For that purpose it is right to run some financial risks, and, if need be, to incur some burdens; but we ought constantly to bear in mind, as one of our most steady aims, the keeping down of civic taxation, and the maintenance of civic credit.

We give as usual a detailed list of the new buildings and houses which have been erected during the year. The whole number of such buildings upon the City books is 164, as compared with 219 last year. There has, therefore, not been any special activity in the building of residences for the purpose of ordinary letting, notwithstanding the steady increase in the rate of rents and the very lively demand for house accommodation which has prevailed throughout the year, and which still exists for all houses likely to be ready for occupation in the Spring. We presume that this falling off rather than otherwise in the building of dwelling houses, may be largely accounted for by the great augmentation of the cost in all departments of building. This augmentation, both in materials and wages, has not been less than from 25 to 30 per cent, and it is certain that nothing like that average increase has been demanded by proprietors of dwellings from their tenants. It may have been obtained for a certain number of genteel houses in very choice situations; but in other places, even on new houses, considering the cost of internal fixtures now usually required, landlords have not, we imagine, obtained an increase of rent equivalent to the increase in the cost of building, and on houses where old tenants have remained for an additional term, the average increase of rent demanded, probably does not exceed from ten to fifteen per cent. The probability is, therefore, altogether in favour of a further rise. It may interest persons at a distance to know that for a respectable family, a house of 24 or 25 feet front by 37 to 40 feet depth, three stories above the kitchen, and containing six or seven bedrooms, lets from $340 to $400, according to situation and condition. From these dimensions to 28 or 30 front by 40 to 50 feet depth, laid out in the same manner as the smaller houses, but usually with better accomodation for horses in the rear, houses are now held at from $500 to $700. In all these cases there are baths and water closets, and frequently hot and cold water is laid on in the principal bed rooms. The best houses, moreover, usually have some heating apparatus. These are the prices in the best parts of the city. In the Eastern part, in situations with equal natural advantages to the above rents, are from 15 to 20 per cent lower, and a few very good houses may be met with, whose conventional inferiority of site reduces their value as much as 30 or 40 per cent below the standard we have given.

Coming to individual buildings we first speak of those of a public character, but with respect to most of them fuller details will be found below. Among these public buildings St. Paul's Church, belonging to an old Congregation of Scotch Presbyterians under the care of Dr. Jenkins, description and engraving of which we have already published, is fast approaching completion, and will be a a very beutiful structure in Montreal stone with Caen stone facings.

The Drill Shed demands the next place in this notice, which, under the directions of Messrs. Fowler and Roy, is being rapidly pressed forward to completion. It will be, after the Parish Church, the largest building in the city.

The St. Patrick's Hall, of which we published full accounts and an illustration some time ago, is now nearly roofed, and adds greatly to the appearance of Victoria Square.

Of the new private buildings, the most noticeable perhaps of any, is the very classical and noble pile erected for Mr. George Winks, at the corner of McGill and Bonaventure Streets. Mr. J. J. Brown, who is the Architect, has had a most advantageous site for the display of his taste, and he has availed himself of it, in a manner which seems to leave nothing to be desired. Mr. Winks may be congratulated upon having the building, which considering both its prominence and beauty, will probably attract a larger share of admiration than any other in the city.

Mr. Frederick Kay is covering the ground lately occupied by the venerable Recollet Church, with a pile of buildings, as important and handsome as the one just noticed, and which for convenience, possesses some advantages over it, seeing that it has three street fronts. It is only inferior to it in the want of the peculiar points of view from which the other may be seen with such admirable architectural effect.

In the same neighbourhood we notice an innovation on our former architectural practices, in the building of the Rev. Mr. Toupin, at the corner of McGill and Notre Dame Street. These are copied from the Parisian model with a story there called the *entresol*—that is a story over the ground floor of very small height. The object, we believe, is to give a comparatively inexpensive addition to the shops, by way of a work room or dwelling, without making an excessively steep ascent to the second story, which is intended for some of the principal apartments. We believe that in this case they are designed for an hotel, and they will be surrounded on the two fronts with a handsome balcony and iron railing in Parisian style.

Mr. Harrison Stephens is carrying the Ottawa Hotel through from Great St. James to Notre Dame Street, and adding much to the architectural beauty of both Streets; but we cannot here enter into the details of the beautiful range of new stores on the north west side of Notre Dame Street, and must content ourselves with calling attention to the isolated buildings of Mr. Archambault in Great St. James Street and of Mr. Belair in Notre Dame Street, nearly opposite the Crystal Block. Both of these are very beautiful four story cut stone buildings, which will form permanent ornaments of Montreal.

For the particulars of the more important villa residences, which are being erected in various localities we refer to our detailed report. Here we need only remark that several have been added to the many which have long made Sherbrooke Street West the most distinguished quarter of Montreal.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.—On account of a great gale and snow storm now prevailing in the West, which has broken down the wires, we were unable to get the Cable and American despatches last night.

**Distressing Suicide of Capt. Cooch, 16th Regiment.**

Yesterday afternoon the servant of Capt. Cooch, going to his master's room, found him on the floor and lying against the bed, on which his head and left hand were leaning, having a pistol in his right hand, which was resting on the floor. Seeing that he was dead the servant gave the alarm, when private Boseley ran for Dr. Keir assistant surgeon, who came at once but found Capt. Cooch was quite dead, although the body was not entirely cold. The deceased, Capt. Arthur Edward Cooch, joined the regiment as ensign in April 1858, he was promoted to be lieutenant in May 1860, and obtained his company only on the 14th August last. He was attached to the second battalion, was stationed for some time in Halifax, N. S. and in the West Indies, and married in Barbadoes about three months ago, Miss Murray, daughter of Colonel Murray, Adjutant General of the Island. Deceased was in his twenty seventh year. The facts brought out in evidence were very few, and may be briefly stated. About ten days ago Capt. Cooch joined the first battalion, stationed here, in which he knew only Major Helyar and Lieut. Croft Both of these gentlemen noticed a difference in his manner. He had formerly been cheerful and social in his habits, although singularly abstemious strictly a sober man and fond of reading. There was no difference on him in that respect, but he appeared to be thoroughly depressed and melancholy, shunning society, and scarcely speaking to any one. Major Helyar seeing this, had induced him to share his room, in which he had remained for several days, before going to his own, during which time various little oddities and expressions, which singly were scarcely noticeable are now remembered and leave no doubt that the mind of the deceased was unhinged. He had been desirous of exchanging to a regiment serving in the West Indies, in which he had been disappointed, and had been obliged to join his regiment leaving his newly married wife behind him. He was not, as far as can be discovered, embarrassed in his circumstances, and beyond the causes for depression mentioned, no reason can be assigned for the unhappy deed. Yesterday morning his servant, O'Keefe, after attending to what was required, left Capt Cooch in his room about half-past eight. O'Keefe having to go on parade asked his master to lock the door if he went out and to put the key in his pocket so that everything might be safe. On his return about two o'clock he found Capt. Cooch dead as already described. Capt. Robinson of the 16th had heard a shot about half past nine o'clock, which seemed to come from outside, and John Foley, a private in the 60th Rifles had heard a shot somewhere about the same time, neither of them thinking anything of the matter, as being one of no consequence. The body was left in the position in which it was first discovered until the Coroner came, when medical examination showed that the pistol had been fired into the mouth in an upward direction, the ball coming through the skull. The pistol, a four chambered revolver, was still in his hand. A verdict "that deceased had committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity" was rendered.

### CITY ITEMS.

THE WINTER WEATHER.—The yearly cycle has brought again a crop of icicles, which hanging from the eaves, are kept in a state of suspense. Out door operations are also to a great extent suspended, and the ground, from the effects of frost, is like the frozen out gardeners, hard up, and firmly bound, like a well got up book of reference. Almost as many slippers may be seen about as are presented to an interesting and unmarried curate, who is supposed to be at all times qualified for the care of soles. The news boys play about the corners to keep themselves warm, and sometimes become a nuisance, while the water is not suffered to spout from the fountains, it being too cold to allow them to play, and in this hard weather it is thought best to prevent them from putting anything up the spout, lest they should get on a burst. The squares, according to the eternal fitness of things, are closed, pedestrians get all the clothes they can, the wind pipes mournfully, while the river dances along, bearing on its bosom wreaths of snow, and carrying along a train of ice. The wood merchants are wooed in vain to reduce their price; they all accord in charging heavily for every cord they sell, and to keep the cold away housekeepers take to coal. The ground is bare, the cold is scarcely bearable, King Frost asserts his dominion, so that the whole Dominion seems to filled with Nova Scotians, so many Blue Noses are going about, constantly requiring blowing, from colds in the head. Nature looks haggard and laid out, ready for her funeral shroud of snow, with which she is now being covered up, over which, like the heirs of a dead miser, the young and gay will laugh and amuse themselves, while the victims of want and misery shrink into corners to hide their wretchedness, not seldom found till too late to do more than be dressed out to fill a pauper's grave. In such a time who will refure to stretch forth a helping hand.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Mr. Gianelli, of the Cosmopolitan, has now on hand the best descriptions of Shrewsbury oysters ever introduced to this market, selected by himself on the island during his recent sojourn in the United States.

The Rev. M. S. Baldwin, A. M., will conduct divine service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge to-morrow, (Sabbath) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—From Mr. Alex. Coultry, St. Ann's Market, a lot of beef; Mr. Wm. Watts, McGill Street, a lot of old boots; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Sanborn, a lot cast off clothing; Mrs. Champion Brown, a parcel of periodicals.

ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.—The entertainment given last night in the Mechanics Hall was a success as regards the performance, but probably owing to the weather the audience was by no means so great as it should have been, considering the reputation of Mr Sketchley and the attractions of Mrs. Brown, the venerable peripatetic philosopher in petticoats. Those who do not go will have missed one of the greatest treats that has been given in Montreal, and to night should see the Mechanics Hall filled to the door.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE CO. OF LONDON.—It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. Tessier, formerly City Treasurer, has been appointed a branch agent here for this Company, in addition to his business as accountant and land agent.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

**Special Parliamentary Report.**

*Specially reported for the Montreal Herald.*

### SENATE.

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.

Senator RYAN moved an address for copies of correspondence since 1st July, between the Minister of Marine and the Board of Trade, Trinity House, and the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec and Montreal. He said he expected to find valuable information in regard to the important measure recently discussed.—Carried.

The Committee of the Whole reported the Members' Indemnity Bill without amendment.

Senator WILMOT complained that the travelling allowances were too small. He hoped that similar economy would be introduced in all other public expenditures.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Bill respecting the Speaker of the House of Commons was reported, read a third time and passed.

The Habeas Corpus Act Suspension Bill was read a second time, and ordered in Committee of the whole on Monday.

The Interpretation of the Statutes of Canada Bill was read a second time, and ordered in Committee of the whole on Monday.

There was some discussion on the third report of the Committee on Printing. The Lower Province Members objected to auditing, or being in any way understood to sanction the accounts anterior to the 1st July, but were overruled, and the report was adopted.

The Postal Regulations Bill was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

Senator CAMPBELL admitted that he had been in error in minor facts in his speech on the second reading. He took up the objections of Senator Dickey, of Neva Scotia, who had said that the correspondence in that Province was 4,500,000, instead of 1,750,000, as represented in his speech, and reported that if it were 4,500,000, it would yield a revenue of $225,000, whereas it was only $50,000; so that Mr. Dickey was evidently wrong. Mr. Dickey also said that the Post Office got $70,000 for Ocean postage from the United States This was not correct; it did not come to the department at all, but went to the general revenue. In the debate on compulsory prepayment, there were many suggestions, but he thought it would be best to adhere to the principle. After the debate, however, he intimated his willingness to relinquish the principle if the Committee should deem it advisable, and this was adopted. The clause being one not within the functions of the Senate to legislate upon primarily, was passed over.

The Committee rose at six o'clock, to meet again at eight.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, 6th Dec.

Mr. TUPPER presented a petition from the managers of the several coal mines in Nova Scotia, praying that the same duty may be imposed on American coal as is imposed by the United States on coal from these provinces.

Mr. MACFARLANE moved for leave to introduce a bill to authorize the issue of letters patent to Joseph Walker Cull for an improvement in centrifugal filtering machines.

Mr. J. S MACDONALD thought special legislation of this kind objectionable, when the Government had announced their intention to introduce a general patent law.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD said the Government allowed the introduction of this bill as a matter of courtesy, but it was not to be understood they assented to it.

Mr. MACDOUGALL thought it would be well if members understood that the policy of the Government was not in favour of this special legislation, and if they discouraged parties from incurring the expense and trouble of having such bills printed.

Mr. HOLTON said if it was the fixed policy of the Government not to allow such bills to go through, it would be no discourtesy to reject them at the first reading.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD did not think it would be right for the Government to exclude a bill of this kind before seeing it. Although the Government might have a general policy, yet a bill when printed might be of such a nature as to warrant a departure in a particular instance from that policy.

Mr. SMITH believed that as the law now existed there was not a way of getting a patent for Canada at all. He thought that during the time the Government required before submitting a general measure, special legislation should be allowed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved the adoption of the fourth report of the Printing Committee on the subject of an official report of the debates.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD requested that the matter be postponed till Monday. Agreed to.

In Committee on the North West territory,

Mr. HOLTON read the 146th clause of the Union Act referred to in the fourth resolution, and asked whether the terms and conditions upon which it was proposed to bring the territory into the Union were set forth in these resolutions, or whether it was proposed to embody them in the address to be founded upon them.

Mr. MACDOUGALL said he thought the resolutions sufficiently expressed the conditions on which the Parliament of Canada would like to have this territory. They expressed as few conditions as possible; if further conditions were suggested let them come from another quarter, and it would then be for Government and Parliament of Canada to say whether they would accept the territory on those conditions. The fifth resolution was that Her Majesty should unite these territories to Canada and empower the Parliament of Canada to legislate for their future welfare and good Government. The other conditions expressed were that the legal rights of corporation, if any such existed, should be respected, and that the Indians should be settled with on the equitable principles which had uniformly governed the Crown in its dealings with the aborigines.

Mr. HOLTON contended that the terms were not expressed in the way contemplated in the Union Act which provided that on an address from the Parliament of Canada specifying the terms on which were prepared to undertake the government of these territories they might at once be incorporated by Her Majesty, by an order in Council.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD said they were set forth with sufficient explicitness.

Mr. MILLS he did not rise to discuss any of the colateral matters but to resume the general discussion of the question interrupted last night. He reminded the House of the claims formerly set up by the Government of Canada with reference to these territories. When Chief Justice Draper went to England as agent of the Government in this matter he laid claim to the North West territory lying east of the Rocky Mountains as a territory belonging to the late Province of Canada. Had the Government now abandoned that pretension? It appeared to him there was sufficient evidence to show that the North West territory was within the limits of the Province of Ontario, and that it was within the Government of that Province. The Government of the Dominion should deal for it and not with the Government of Great Britain. Looking at the question in this light, he took exception to the fourth, fifth, and sixth resolutions, which appeared to proceed on the assumption that we had no title to any portion of the North West territory. He objected also to the fifth resolution on another ground. It was proposed to confer on this Government power to organize a government in the North West territory. This would not give the people there any rights of local self-government. He thought the resolutions should express on what principles we intended to govern it, whether or not we were to organize territorial governments like those in the United States, so that the territory to be organized, after acquiring a sufficient population, should have a right to have a certain number of Senators in the Senate Chamber, and a certain number of representatives on the floor of this House. He should like therefore to add to the fifth resolution words which would secure to the people of the new territory the same rights of local self-government, free from federal control, that are enjoyed by the Provinces already within the Dominion.

Mr. BLAKE contended that the resolutions should not have been brought forward at this late period of the session, especially as the subject was not included among those which, on the 20th Nov, the Minister of Justice announced would only be dealt with during this part of the session. If, as had been said last night, there were reasons of state why these resolutions should be passed at once, he would like to know whether these existed when the Minister of Justice made his announcement on the 20th November. If they did not, then he thought the House, before being called upon to pass these resolutions, should be placed in possession of whatever reasons had arisen since that time. In view of the fact that this question was not in the programme of ministerial measures which Government had announced to the House, he held that these resolutions were sprung upon the legislature in an unjustifiable manner; but he hoped that the House would not act without the fullest deliberation upon an important matter of this kind. He contended that the negotiations upon this question had, step by step, taken a course adverse to the interests of this country At first the Imperial Government was willing to erect the North-west into a Crown colony, taking all the responsibility, and bearing all the responsibility of establishing and maintaining a Government of that kind. But the negotiations had gradually changed, until now it had become delared the policy of the Canadian Government to assume the position now held by the Imperial Government, and assume the responsibilitie which, in addition to other burdens, would probably be beyond the power of this country to sustain. He read from despatches and other documents, to show the way in which the negotiations which had led to this change of policy. The original proposition, to which the Imperial Government assented, was that Canada should dnly take the cultivable, fertile portion of the territory from the Hudson's Bay Company; but it had now become the proposition that we should take the whole territory, and bear the burden of extinguishing the claims of the Company, instead of the Imperial Government taking that responsibility. This being the case, he called upon the House to pause, and appealed to the Government not to pass the resolutions, but to leave them over at least till the latter part of the session, in order that an opportunity might be given to the country, as well as to honourable members, fully to discuss and maturely to deliberate upon them He spoke at some length in support of the postponement of the subject, and concluded by saying that if no other member of the House would take the responsibility, he himself would offer an amendment, in order that he and those who agreed with him might have an opportunity of expressing their opinions upon the hasty and ill-considered manner in which the Government was seeking to pass this measure through the Legislature.

Mr. MACDOUGALL said he was astonished and grieved at the speech delivered by the hon gentleman who had just sat down. If he thought he (Mr. Blake) really expressed the views of the people of Upper Canada, or any considerable portion of them, he should feel himself obliged to withdraw the resolutions from the House. He could understand the opposition of the member for Hants and of other gentlemen from the East, because they disapproved of the policy deliberately adopted by the Government with respect to the future of British America. But coming from an hon. gentleman assuming to express the feelings of a section of the great Liberal party of Ontario, he utterly repudiated such views. He could say that the unanimous feeling of the Liberal party of Ontario, and of a large portion of the Conservative party, was that having entered upon the great career opening before us, we should go on and extend the Dominion over the whole of North America, over which the British flag waves. The hon. gentleman pleaded for delay, and for little time for reflection, and talked of the sentimental opinions expressed in the discussion. It might have been sentimental to him as he sat in his law office examining his briefs, but it was not so to those who had written on it and given it their earnest attention. He repudiated the low ground argument in saying that the extension of Confederation in the West was to counteract extension in the East The Government took no such ground. They knew that this great territory could be opened to emigration, and to the young men of Canada, and they desired to secure it while that could be done on favourable terms; that was their policy, and the reason which actuated them in relieving the territory from the injurious monopoly which existed under the Hudson's Bay Company. He He contended that never before had such favourable propositions been made, or such easy terms proposed. We asked to have transferred to us the right to legislate which the Imperial Government have at this day; they can make laws relating to that territory; and when that power was assigned to us we could establish a municipal Government suitable to the circumstances of the people settled there, just as our neighbours had adopted the policy of extending their municipal institutions over their new territory. In regard to the question of terms, the hon. gentleman had pretended that the Government was prepared to recognize the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company to demand a large sum of money from the people of this country. He denied that there was any such intention. From the beginning of the discussion down to the last moment the Government of Canada had denied the legal claims of the Hudson's Bay Company to that portion of the territory which was fit for settlement. They proposed to claim this country as being part of New France, having been ceded to the English Government in 1760, and as having remained in that position from that time down to the present. As to Rupert's Land, that was an open point. They did not propose to settle that by these resolutions. That would be left to the legal tribunals of Canada and every British subject would have the right to appeal from those to the highest tribunals of the mother country. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Blake) had said that we ought to leave Rupert's Land in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Co. He differed from him on that point, and the people of Ontario would differ also. It would not be a successful policy to adopt to leave any portion of the territory under the existing monopoly. He believed our experience in Canada had been that we could manage the Indians, and if we gave them a fair remuneration for the land it would be better than allowing them to remain within the charge of the Hudson's Bay Company, on which they were dependent for everything. Procrastination was the thief of time, and we should not hesitate in this case when we could now obtain possession of the territory on reasonable terms, and exercise our rights over it, and make improvements, &c. There was no doubt it would prove a profitable investment. He thought that if to-morrow we had the control of the territory with the authority to organize a new Company, we could sell every acre ot land for twice the amount that would have to be paid by any Government to the Hudson's Bay Company. Members should not complain that the question was new. It was referred to in the Speech from the Throne, and they knew it would be brought before the House this Session.

AFTER THE RECESS.

Mr. BLAKE was glad he had aroused the mind of the Minister of Public Works to feel the importance of this great question; as he had now discussed the question with more zeal than he discussed it when he introduced it to the notice of the House. He did not arrogate to himself the right to speak for any party, but he spoke as an independent member of the House. He had told his constituents that until he saw the state of our income and expenditure, and how far the construction of the Intercolonial Railway would increase our debt he would oppose any measure that would tend to add to our indebtedness. He did not think it should be made a party question. His Hon. friend the Minister of Public Works, had warned them not to be swayed by the consideration of party, and he had imputed to them low, petty or mean motives. He thought his hon. friend had better leave it to others who had a more consistent record to impute these motives. His hon. friend had not answered this point that so late as the 20th November last, it was not the policy of the Government to carry these resolutions at the present Session. Having now changed their policy it was their duty to make some explanation to the House. He was not disposed to take the statements of the Government on trust, but thought they had a right to demand an explanation from the Government. As none had been given, he could find no other reason for it than this,—if this Government do not act in this matter, the British Government will be obliged to act, and erect that territory into a Crown Colony or cede it to the United States. We would not be deprived of it by its being erected into a Crown Colony, therefore this haste must be to prevent its being ceded to a foreign power. If Great Britain, in consequence of difficulties, is prepared to cede away this territory to some foreign power, can there be a stronger argument for our not taking up that which Great Britain is unable to bear? His hon. friend had pointed out that his arguments on the questions of defence were futile because we would still have Great Britain at our backs. There is no doubt but in time of need we would have help from Great Britain, yet it is incumbent for us to provide for our defence to the extent of our means, and if we assumed the control of this territory we would have to do something to put it in such a state that law and order would be carried out. He quoted from a report made by General Michel to prove the difficulty of defending that territory; and to shew that without a military road to Fort Garry, it would prove a source of weakness instead of a source of strength either to Great Britain or Canada.

Mr. JONES (Halifax) thought the question had been considered too much with reference to old Canadian politics; the question was a comparatively new one to the representatives from the Maritime Provinces. He thought in view of the difficulties arising from the opposition to Confederation in Nova Scotia, a large portion of the New Brunswick. Government should have delayed bringing down these resolutions until the Dominion became more consolidated and they were better prepared to assume the expense and responsibility a more extended territory. However, it the resolutions were passed, and he supposed they would be, he had sufficient confidence in the integrity, ability, and judgment of the gentlemen who administered the affairs of the country to believe that they would negotiate for the best arrangement that could be made for the interests of the Dominion at large. The hon. member for St. John had argued in favour of opening up the territory, that the people of that territory were in a destitute condition and were in need of a government such as ours, but that gentleman should remember that charity should begin at home. The Government should seek to remove the objections of the people of Nova Scotia to the Union and New Brunswick, and consolidate the present territory before going further. Large numbers of young men were annually Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the United States. This evil demanded attention. What with the finances, defence, the tariff, the assimilating of currency laws, and other important measures, Government had enough to do at present, without meddling with the Red River settlement. When Confederation was first talked of in Nova Scotia the estimate was made of the expense; but the expense connected with the opening up of the territory was wasnot considered in that estimate. Already this estimate had been exceeded, and he thought there was too much haste in entering upon this question, and incurring additional expense. At any rate the financial statement of the country should first have been brought down, and then we should have been in a better position to judge of our ability to undertake this work which will require so large an expenditure. He would ask Government to hasten slowly, to take time and deliberate on this great question. In reference to his position to the Government he would neither support nor oppose them, but he would support such measures as, in his judgment, were for the best interests of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) For the reasons he had stated, and for others, he would feel it his duty to oppose the resolutions.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT believed that this measure would open up a source of great material benefit. We wanted land for emigrants; at present we had no wild land to offer to emigrants; the result was that a great portion of them went through to the United States. But by the acquisition of this territory we would have homes for thousands of emigrants, who would, by settling and opening up the country, be in time a source of considerable revenue to the country. They had been told of the exodus of people from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the United States. This was a strong argument in favour of opening up this territory. He would certainly support the resolutions.

Mr. TREMBLAY briefly addressed the House, expressing his intention of voting against the resolutions.

Mr. HILLAM followed, but his remarks were wholly inaudible in the gallery; he was understood to express his strong opposition both to Confederation and to the acquisition of the North West, the arguments in favour of which had no weight, disappearing as soon as possible.

Mr. HOWE said that he regretted the House had so imperfectly heard the speech of his hon. friend who had just spoken (Mr. Killam) who had been accustomed to speak in a chamber of half this size, among old friends who knew his worth. His hon. friend represented Yarmouth, the second seaport in Nova Scotia, and a place which, in proportion to its size, owned more tonnage than any other port in the world; and his hon. friend himself was the largest shipowner in the Dominion. The opinions of such a man were worth something. He (Mr. Howe) would not have spoke to-night, being hardly fit to speak; but he did not wish to delay till another night the progress of this measure, for he was most anxious to be on his way home next Saturday. He had listened with great interest to this debate, which he thought would have been worthy of any deliberative Assembly in the world; still there were some points which he thought were not yet fully understood, and which he would endeavour to make more plain and distinct than they had been yet presented. The Minister of Justice seemed to think that he [Mr. Howe] had stated that this was a matter of only five or six millions of dollars. He had not said so; it ought, however, to be only a matter of five or six millions. The entire stock of this Hudson's Bay Company four years ago, was only one million sterling. But the moment it was understood that Canada was to bid for the territory, that Canada might be lured into a bad bargain, what took place? Three or four cunning individuals intent upon a transaction which was a fraud on the whole world, and which was particularly intended to defraud Canada, these gentlemen who thought they had some influence in Canada formed themselves into the London Financial Association, and had it announced that they had given £1,500,000 for this stock only worth £1,000,000, a week or two afterwards. They issued a prospectus, and the financial Association and the Hudson's Bay Company combined put upon the markets stock valued at two millions sterling; and the credulous people of England were cheated or were attempted to be cheated to the extent of this fictitious increase of value. Since that they have been endeavouring to get Canada to buy them out, and if these resolutions passed $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 would not do it; £2,000,000 sterling, $10,000,000, would be the price, and every dollar of it would be dragged out of the Treasury of Canada. They might do it if they liked; what was the odds to him? His country was ruined. (Oh, oh.) Her credit was not worth a dollar. The member for Halifax (Mr. Jones) when he came from home left an order on the Treasury of Nova Scotia for $800, which was not paid yet; and we had a railway contractor coming up to this House to find out how $20,000 of Nova Scotia bonds, now protested in London, were to be paid. Such a thing had not happened before in the whole hundred years of his country's history. And now they asked him to assist in voting £2,000,000 sterling into the pockets of schemers in London for a territory which was nobody knew where, and bounded by nobody knew what. It was said these resolutions did not bind them to any sum; but let them be passed, and by-and by Ministers would come back and tell us "Here is a treaty"; and just as in the case of the Confederation Act, they would require it to be passed on that ground without any change, and a year hence these $10,000,000 would be taken out of the finances of Canada, because it was a treaty. He held in his hand a pamphlet which disclosed all those transactions, written by Joseph Nelson, a man who knew more about North America than almost any other man who could be named; he found in the pamphlet extracts from speeches by the Minister of Militia and Minister of Public Works, in which they declared on their credit as statesmen and as Canadian Ministers, that the Hudson's Bay Company had no right to the largest portion of this territory.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—I say so still.

Mr. HOWE asked what was to hinder us then from walking in and taking possession of what belonged to us. He called upon the Minister of Militia to raise the *posse comitatus* of the country, and to go in and take possession. (Laughter.) He proceeded to refer to General Michel's report and asked was it worth while to purchase territory into which there was not a single route, according to that report which was not by our neighbours. He then referred to the argument that we should follow the example of the United States which had purchasee territory; but they had not done so until they were six millions of people, and the territory which they purchased was of easy access and had not interposing neighbours. He alluded to the growth of English and the Roman Empires to show that they presented no precedent for what was required of Canada. He then asked was there any necessity for the purchase? Was there no wild land in this Dominion? He would ask the gentlemen from New Brunswick were they so very anxious to send their population away to a distance of 500 miles into this territory, leaving their own country a wilderness? He asked members to read the work published by Lord Milton and Mr. Cheadle, in which they arrived at this conclusion, that when these territories were opened to trade and traffic their natural outlet would be the United States. The member for Lanark (Mr. Morris) had done him the honour to make some reference to him. The member for Shefford (Mr. Huntingdon) had in reply to that speech done such ample justice to himself and the people of Nova Scotia that he would scarcely add a single word to it. He would only say that the member for Lanark had misconstrued his meaning in his pamphlet on the organization of the Empire. The hon. gentleman said he was his disciple. If he [Mr. Howe] had happened to be his tutor some years ago, and had found him so difficult of comprehension, he would have gone and got a twig, not from the maple, but from the birch, and have administered to him some salutary discipline. [Laughter.] Notwithstanding the remarks of that hon. gentleman, he must still maintain that there was among the influential classes in England a strong feeling unfriendly to the maintenance of the colonies. He happened to be in England in 1861 or 1862, with the hon. Minister of Customs, when the question of peace or war trembled in the balance, and Britain expected every day to be involved in hostilities with the United States; and the questions they asked and the information they wanted showed their ignorance on questions relating to this country. He was not going to take the testimony of any man when it conflicted with his own experience. He received a message one day, informing him that the Guards were going out to Canada, and asking if there was any means of land transportation from Halifax to Quebec. He could remember when such a proposition as that submitted to the House would have been received with the greatest caution and consideration. One hon. gentleman had said he wanted to open up a communication with this territory. He (Mr. Howe) had no objection to that, but we did not want a great country to draw off our population; keep our young men at home and teach them what our fathers have done and what they can do. The road was so full of railway and steamboats that no one would remain in one place; but it would be much better if young men, and some old ones too, would stay at home. He had listened with much pleasure to the speech of the member for Algoma (Mr. Simpson) because he showed he knew something of what he was speaking about. One thing he said was intensely valuable in this discussion. He stated that the Indians were capable of civilization, but that they fought like thunder about it. "Now when you have got this territory," said he, "I advise you to treat these Indians very gingerly, or you will be involved in an Indian war." If we were to have an Indian war on our hands it would be a serious matter, for we knew what every scalp was estimated to have cost our neighbours. That hon. gentleman had also said there was a great Prairie in this territory and no wood upon it. We know what that came to. Then it was said that on the American side all was life and activity while on the British side hardly a movement was to be seen; and what are we going to do? To assume the responsibility of governing that deserted side of the stream, a responsibility which he would much rather leave in the hands of the British Government. Noticing the statement of the member for Toronto West that there were 100,00 acres of prairie lands there, he said it would give room enough for one thousand men. If that was what we had to pay £2,000,000 for, how trifling would be the expense of each settler. He thought it much better to consolidate ourselves first, and spread out afterwards. He referred to the speech of the Secretary of State (Mr. Lanegvin) which, as he understood it, was intended to impress French Canadians with the idea that unless this territory were acquired, their laws and institutions would be endangered. What had they gained by the Union which had taken place? What position did they occupy now there were twenty-one members in a House of one hundred and eighty one? Referring to the speech of the member for Lambton, he said it was entitled to the highest weight at the present moment. He noticed by the statement that it took twenty-two days for the mail to go to Port Garry; how long would it take to go to this new territory? He concluded by expressing a hope that Government would yield to the strong desire of the House for delay and time for consideration of the measure. When the Minister of Public Works got the country all bound together by the ties of affection, rapidly filling up with a promising population inspired with feelings of loyalty and patriotism, and in which dissimilar races and languages were disappearing, that would be time enough for him to become anxious for the civilization of this territory.

Mr. TILLEY said he had never listened with greater pain to any speech than to the one just delivered by the member for Hants, not because he (Mr. Howe) had changed his views, but because his statements were calculated to damage our position in the eyes of the world. (Hear, hear) When he speaks of [illegible] ly impossible to defend us, it cannot but produce a powerful and an injurious effect upon our position with reference to the United States. He (Mr. Tilley) referred to the occasion when he and Mr. Howe were in England together at the time of the Trent affair; the Minister of War sent for them to confer on the situation. He would ask the hon. member for Hants if he did not with his own hand draft a document which Mr. Vankoughnet and himself [Mr. Tilley] gladly signed and submitted to the Foreign Office, stating that if the Intercolonial Railway was constructed, and we were backed by British power, we could be able to defend ourselves against all aggression. (Applause.) With reference to the Hudson Bay Company, he asserted that if these resolutions should pass, and the legal claims of that Company be left to the Courts, their stock would soon be, not two millions, but less than one. This question had been thoroughly discussed in New Brunswick during the last election, and they decided for Union on the understanding that the North West would be brought into the Union. On the hustings he had stated that, in his judgment, three years would not pass before this Dominion would embrace the whole of the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Financial Statement would be made to-morrow, and he believed it would be found that the finances were not in such a bad state as some hon. gentlemen imagined. He believed the majority of the people in New Brunswick would support these resolutions, because they deemed them absolutely necessary to make the Confederation that they had desired and expected it to become when they voted for it. Talk about expenditure,—35,000,000 acres of arable land in this territory, if opened up for settlement, would, at a mere trifle per acre, repay all the expenditure. This revenue would go, not to the Treasury of Ontario, but to the Treasury of the Dominion. He would not to-night enter into the merits of the question at any length, but he had thought it necessary to offer a few remarks in answer to the member for Hants

Mr. SMITH, argued, in reply, argued that the Minister of Customs did not correctly state the opinion of the people of New Brunswick when he represented them as in favour of acquiring this territory at any cost to the Dominion. It was stated, while the question of Confederation was pending there, that no steps would be taken in this matter until the state of the finances permitted; and yet, before any attempts were made to show the condition of the finances, these resolutions were suddenly introduced, and Parliament was asked to commit itself to a scheme which might involve the expenditure of millions. He believed this action would stir up and stimulate opposition to the Union in New Brunswick. Nine-tenths of the people, notwithstanding the evidence of the Minister of Customs, were opposed to any movement in favour of acquiring this territory. He implored Government, if it desired to avoid the creation of bad feeling in the Maritime Provinces, if it desired to establish the Union on a firm and stable foundation, not to force this measure through the House now, but at least to postpone it until it could be fully discussed and considered by the people of the Dominion.

Mr. HOWE again spoke briefly in reply to some personal observations made by the Minister of Justice.

Mr. FISHER addressed the House in favour of the resolutions, contending that the acquisition of the North West Territory had been approved by the people of New Brunswick, who looked upon it, altogether with the enlargement of the canals, as justly due to the West, in connection with the construction of the Intercolonial Railway for the benefit chiefly of the Eastern Provinces.

Mr. ANGLIN was opposed to the resolutions and thought this was not the proper time to bring them forward. If they sent an address to Her Majesty founded on those resolutions the Imperial Government would issue a proclamation, and by virtue of that proclamation that territory would be annexed to us with all its liabilities. Then the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company would be settled by mutial agreement or judicial decision. This would put it entirely out of the power of this Parliament to legislate upon this subject. The resolutions should be so modified that we would know exactly what powers we were giving Government, and they would know what powers they received. The remaining resolutions were then adopted with the understanding that further debate might take place on the question of concurrence on Monday.

On the motion of Mr. McDOUGALL the 6th clause referring to the agreement with the Hudson's Bay Company was amended by the addition of the following words "such agreement to have no effect or validity until first sanctioned by the Parliament of Canada."

The House adjourned at a quarter past 2 till Saturday at 2 p m.

On Monday afternoon and evening Mr. Shaw will sell a great many handsomely framed engravings, water colour drawings and paintings, by Kreighoff and others.—See advt.

The great sale of London books will be continued at Mr. Shaw's stores this evening, at 7 o'clock, when a great many of the most useful, interesting and less expensive works will be disposed of. Parties who cannot attend the sale during the evening, can have them at auction prices during the day.

AUCTION SALES.—A few important sales to be held by Mr. Shaw during the month, particulars of which will be given in a day or two:—
ENGRAVINGS, on Monday Evening, the 9th.
The large consignment of LONDON BOOKS, during the week.
A MAGNIFICENT Gallery of Oil Paintings, on Monday, the 16th.
THE LIBRARY of the late James L. Mathewson, Esq, on the 18th and following days.
THE WHOLE of the stock of the Park Works Silver-Plated Ware, on the 21st.

The sleigh robes to be sold by Mr. Arnton next Wednesday, will be on view during Monday afternoon and Tuesday. They are pronounced the largest, most valuable and best collection to be found in Canada. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and inspect them. This is a very favorable season for buying fur robes.

The human family is so numerous that a birth and a death occur every moment Every second a child is born; every second some one dies. The prevalence of sickness in the world may be realised in Dr. J. C. Ayer's Laboratory, where medicines are made for all mankind. It would scarcely seem that there are throats enough to swallow the doses he issues daily—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure, and Chery Pectoral by the thousand gallons and Ayer's Pills literally by the ton. But they must all be wanted, or he could not make such quantities for so many years.—[Northfield Telegraph. r DSW 287

What Doctors, Ministers, and Professors think of them:—"I recommend their use to public speakers"—Rev. E. H. Chapin. "I have never changed my mind respecting BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—Rev. Daniel Wise, New York. "The Troches are a staff of life to me"—Prof. Edward North, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.—Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. r DSW 287

We will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on MRS WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—the Soothing Syrup peforms precisely what it professes to do. If we had the power, we would make Mrs. Winslow—as she is—the physical saviour to the infant race.—[Extract from Rev. C. Weiser's letter.]
Offices, No. 215 Fulton street, New York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.
Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." All others are base and *dangerous* imitations. [rDSW 287]

## TRADE & COMMERCE.

FATHER POINT, Dec. 6.

Weather dull and mild. Light South-East wind, with snow. River full of ice.

HERALD OFFICE, FRIDAY, 6th December, 1867.

CUSTOMS' REVENUE—Friday, 6th Dec.—$10,424.86.

FINANCIAL.—Money is without any quotable change. In Stocks there is nothing doing. Silver is selling at 4¼ discount and bought at 4½. Gold in New York 37⅜ to 37⅞. Exchange in London and New York as quoted yesterday.

It has been snowing heavily since the forenoon, and the sleighing is beginning to be tolerably fair. There were, however, in the evening, indications of soft weather.

On 'Change this morning the market was quiet, and the feeling rather better. There were several sales of ordinary Supers., from Canada wheat, at $6.80, and one sale (exceptional) at $6.70 uninspected as it lies—also sales of strong Bakers' flour at $6.90, $6.95 and upwards. Bag flour sold at $3.30 to $3.35, and two round lots of choice at $3.36½ and $3.37½.

Oatmeal.—Nothing doing; $5.80 to $6.

Wheat.—U.C. Spring $1.50 to $1.52; sales of six car loads at $1.51; Milwaukee and Chicago No. 2 $1.45 to $1.46½.

Pease—Dull at 82c to 83c.

Oats—Dull at 38c to 38½c.

Malt.—Sales of lots of L. C. at $1; Pale Malt $1.10.

PROVISIONS.

Butter.—Medium to strictly choice 14c to 17c; a very choice lot brought a higher rate. Sale of a mixed lot at 11c to 15½c.

Cheese.—Prices may be quoted at 9c to 9½c, according to quality.

Pork.—Mess $18.50 to $18.75; Thin Mess $17.50; Prime Mess and Prime nominal at $12.50 and $11.50 respectively.

ASHES.—Very few Pots offering; Firsts $5.20 to $5.22½; Seconds $4.80; Thirds $4.50. Pearls, first sort, $5.90; Seconds $5.50. Receipts: 45 brls. Pots, 18 barrels Pearls.

**Latest English Markets by Telegraph.**

LONDON, Dec. 6, noon.—Consols 73 5 16; Bonds 71 3-16; Ill C 90¼; Erie 47¾.

PARIS, Dec. 6, noon.—Increase of bullion in the Bank of France 18¼ million francs.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6, noon.—Cotton firmer; 7¾d for Uplands; 7⅞d for Orleans. Stock in port 432,000 bales, whereof 78,000 are American Breadstuffs quiet. Corn declined to 47s 3d. Other markets unaltered.

LONDON, Dec. 6, p.m.—Bonds 70⅞; other articles unaltered.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 2 p.m.—Cotton buoyant. Peace 45s; California Wheat advanced 2p; Red No. advanced 1d. Corn 47s 9d. Lards 50s. Bacon 42s 6d.

**New York Markets by Telegraph.**

DECEMBER 6.

Flour 15c better; $ 0,50 for common to choice Extra State; $9,10 to $12,00 for common to choice Extra Western; $9,60 to $12,05 for common to choice extra R. H. O.

Rye Flour quiet at $7,25 to $9.

Wheat quiet and 3c to 5c better; sales 33,000 bus., at $2,28 to $2,30 for No 2 Spring and $2,35 for No. 1 do.

Rye quiet and firmer; receipts and sales not reported.

Corn about 3c better; receipts 6,760 bush; sales 46,000 bush, at $1,33 to $1,35½ for mixed Western; $1,32½ to $1,32 for White Southern.

Barley scarce and advancing; receipts 18,900 bush; sales 9,000 bush; Western at $1,52 and State $1,50.

Oats opened firmer and closed heavy; receipts 14,650 bushels; sales 42,000 bush at 79 to 80c for Western in store and 82c for do. afloat.

Pork heavy and drooping; sales 1,500 brls at $21,50 to $21,65 for Mess.

Lard quiet and heavy at 12½c to 13c.

*OPENING AND CLOSING PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.*

(Furnished by Adams, Kimball & Moore.)
14 WALL STREET.
December 6, 4 P.M.

| | Opening. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 137⅜ | 136½ |
| New York Central | 114½ | 114 |
| Erie | 71¼ | 71⅝ |
| North West Com | 53¾ | 63¾ |
| North West pref | 66⅞ | 66¾ |
| M. S. | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Reading | 95½ | 95 |
| C. and Pitts | 82¾ | 82 |
| Fort Wayne | 97½ | 97½ |
| Rock 1 | 96 | 95¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 32¾ | 32½ |
| Hudson | 125¼ | 126 |
| Ill C | 134¾ | 134½ |
| C. & Tol | 102⅜ | 102 |
| Pacific Mail | 122 | 123 |
| Canton | 54⅞ | 54½ |
| 5-20s | 7⅜ | 7¼ |
| Exchange | 9½ | .. |

### IMPORTS.

PER G T R EAST.

Shaw Bros. 499 hides 89 rolls leather; A Walker 1 truss; Lyman &co 25 bbls; A McGibbon 1 bx; R Foster 1 do; Baird &C 1 do; J Cooper 2 do 1 bbls; J Morrison 2 bx; A D Daly 26 bx 1 csks; J L Cassidy 3 do; W Darling 3 cases.

PER MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN.

Kerry bros. &co 1 bx; W L Walker 1 bbls; R Hendry &co 1 do; P Forsyth 1 bx; W R Hibbard 1 do; L Cassidy 3 csks; J L Gordon 12 bx; L Campbell 2 cases; Parson bro. Toronto 8 bx; M Lapointe Ottawa 1 do G Offord &co 4 bbls.

PER G T R WEST.

Aiken&K 2100 bus wheat; Kirkwood & co 1750 do; A W Ogilvie 350 do and 350 bush pease; Aiken&K 700 do; D Butters 100 brls flour; Crane&B 400 do; T W Raphael 100 do; J E Hunsicker 200 do; J Dougall 200 do; T Fuller 100 do; W W Stewart 300 do; Ontario Bank 10 do; Bank of Montreal 100 do; C J Cusack 200 do; W P McLarin 100 do; R C Bank 100 do; J E Wisher 100 do; C A Starke 100 do; F &Workman 2 brls ashes; G Childs&co 3 do; T Hobson 19 do; Aikin&K 53 do; J Buchanan 16 do; S Jack&co 14 do; A McKeand 3 do; J Dougall 9 do; Ogilvie&co 2 do; J Boyce 3 do; W McFarlane 4 do; D Morrice 5 do; J A Grant 7 do; Buck R &co 308 kegs butter; Ames M &co 12; G Wait 28; Torsback 6; C J Cusack 21; J Fuller 13; Crane & B 7 sundrees 24; T Molson & C 132 bx cheese; D J Craig 50; Buck R &co 90; C, C & Lamb 6 brls Pork; Akin&R 24; T W Raphel 11; H P Higginso 20 brls lard; Shaw bros. 150 leather roll; J Dougall 24; C E Seymour 14; S Crawford 58 brls petroleum; A Prevost 21 puns highwines; N Shannon 28; A McGibbon 12 brls whiskey; Chapman &co 47; J Hutchison 20; R&Battie 5; T Molson &co 59 dressed hogs; C A Starke &co 12; M Hannan 28; M P Ryan 21; T Leeming &co 9; Shaw bro. 83 hides; G Wait 18; Mitchell 380.

# PROGRESS OF MONTREAL.

## New Public & Private Buildings.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

The congregation of St. Mathews Church are about building an addition extending fifteen feet in rear with two wings or transepts, which will add materially to its appearance, both on the exterior and interior. Cost about $1650. Mr. Hodson, architect.

The Montreal Mutual Building Society has just completed a very neat cottage for Mr. Black at Point St. Charles. It is one story and a half built of brick with very neat window and door trimmings, size 32 x 25 feet. This cottage has given great satisfaction as being superior to anything yet built in that vicinity and it also shows that this society recently formed has been at work for the benefit of its members. The plans and superintendence were by Mr. Garven, Architect who is also valuator for the Society

ALBERT STREET.

St. Lawrence Glass Works.—These important works have been erected on a lot of land 300 x 160 feet, having a frontage on three streets, namely, Albert, Vinet and Delisle streets, forming part of the "Workman and Delisle Estate" off St Joseph street. Within the last three months, what was at the commencement of that period, a vacant piece of ground, has now become a hive of industry. Four large blocks of buildings are completely finished and occupied. The business of glass making, is now not only figuratively, but actually in "full blast" within their walls. In a former number of our journal we gave a somewhat full description of the buildings and the process of manufacture. This will render it unnecessary for us to enter into a detailed account of them at the present time. We may add however that whatever has been done, has been well done and substantially. At the same time that a due regard has been paid to the pockets of the shareholders in the erection of their buildings and machinery, no unwise parsimony has been allowed to intervene to curtail expense where expense was required to attain a satisfactory result. We think we mentioned in a former number that Messrs Hopkins and Wily were the architects employed.

"Winstanley Hall," a building now in course of erection in the vicinity of the Montreal Glass Works, for Mr. A. McK. Cochrane. This building is intended for the mutual improvement of the men employed in the Glass Works, and of others residing in the neighbourhood. The building is 75 by 40 ft., and two stories high. On the first flat is a reading-room and library, chess club room, writing room and post office and school room. On the 2nd flat is a large assembly room, the entire size of the building, 75 x 40, with two flights of stairs, 5 feet wide, on each side of the principal entrance. Mr. Jas. Garven, jr., Architect.

QUEEN STREET.

A three story building of stone and brick, gravel roof, 3 stores; frontage 142 feet. E. Lionnais.

A factory of three stories brick with gravel roof. To be used as a hat factory by Brown & Childs

CENTRE STREET.

A two story frame dwelling house, faced with brick, gravel roof; frontage 23 feet. Charles Gareau.

A two story wooden dwelling house, faced with brick, gravel roof; frontage 14 feet. Mr. McLean.

A two story frame dwelling, gravel roof, frontage 30 feet.

A one story brick house, gravel roof, one dwelling; frontage 31 feet. Seminary.

DALHOUSIE STREET.

A one story frame building faced with brick, gravel roof, a blacksmith shop, frontage 44½ feet. W. Bodman.

A two story brick building, gravel roof, cooper's shop; frontage 49 feet 8 inches. John Campbell.

A three story stone house, gravel roof, for a store; frontage 52 feet. W. Lionnais.

KING STREET.

A two story brick house, gravel roof, block maker's shop, and dwelling, frontage 19½ feet. Mr. Gault.

A provision store for Mr. W. T. McGrail; an extra strong building of stone and brick, 3 stories high, having front and side entrances, centre well hole, hoist &c., and good capacity for storage. Cost about $2,300 by Mr. W. H. Hodson, Architect.

Messrs Warmington and Dunbar have erected early this spring in King street a workshop for the manufactory of tin ware. Three stories high, and built of brick, with stone foundation, size 82 by 34 feet, Mr. James Garven was the Architect.

COMMON STREET.

A one story brick building, metal roof, 4 stores; frontage 107½ feet. Mr. Gault.

MILL STREET.

A foundry, two stories, brick with gravel roof, frontage 80 feet. W. D. Bentley & Co.

A flour mill, built of brick, metal roof, three stories. J. McDougall.

MAGDALEN STREET.

A one story frame building faced with brick, metal roof, two dwellings; frontage 46 feet. Richard Thorp.

A two story frame building, bricked, with gravel roof, one dwelling; frontage 15 feet. Henry Hough.

FORFAR STREET.

A two story frame building, bricked, with gravel roof, one dwelling; frontage 25 feet. James Scott.

GRAND TRUNK STREET.

A two story frame building, bricked, with gravel roof, one dwelling, frontage 18½ feet. Joseph Guerin.

RICHARDSON STREET.

A two story frame house, with gravel roof, one dwelling; frontage 15 feet. F. Shaw.

SEBASTOPOL STREET.

A two story brick house, gravel roof, two dwellings, frontage 27 feet.

SEIGNEURS STREET.

W. G Pullan & Co. have just completed a Pin Factory on Seigneurs Street. The building is 40 x 60 feet, and three stories in height, substantially built of brick and stone. They are running some ten or twelve machines; each making several hundred pins per minute. A. B. Taft, architect.

Two houses, for Mr. J. Grant, stone foundation and brick work above; two stories and attics, making four tenements, suitable for renting Cost $1800. Wm. H. Hodson, architect.

A dwelling and shop for Mr. P. Flanagan, stone and brick, three stories high, of neat design. Cost about $1,700. Mr. Hodson architect.

Two brick houses, on Duke street, two story and flat roof, for Mr. C Esplin. Fowler & Roy architect.

A brick School House, one story, gravel roof, frontage 25 feet. Wesleyan Methodist Congregation.

CEMETERY STREET.

The old hotel belonging to Mr. Dominick Moore has been raised, a new foundation put in, with stone pillars and colonnade in front. Cost about $2,800. Mr. Hodson architect.

Mr. Valade has built an hotel at the corner of this street near the railway station.

McCORD STREET.

A residence for Mr. Michael Farmer, Italian design, consisting of front portico, ornamental finish to doors and windows with semi-circular headings. The interior arrangements are complete, and contain drawing and dining rooms, library, hall, front and rear vestibules, on the ground floor, also kitchen and pantry. Second story—sitting room, boudoir, three chambers, bath room, &c., and closets. Third story—six chambers. The finish of ceilings on the ground floor is extremely neat and chaste, being composed of enriched moulded cornices, centre flowers, panel mouldings, &c. The entrance, and staircase hall, are finished off with circular arches, supported by pilasters and moulded caps and bases, and combined with the view of staircase window, filled in with beautifully stained glass by Spence, form a neat and effective *ensemble*. This dwelling is furnished with every convenience and forms a first-class city residence. Cost about $5,000. Mr. Hodson architect.

ST. BONAVENTURE STREET.

A hotel for Mr. Martin Mansfield, stone and brick, three stories high, moulded window dressings, bracketted cornice, neat modern design, with well arranged interior. Cost about $3,600. Mr. W. Hodson, architect.

WILLIAM STREET.

A Foundry for Mr. Alexander Peck on William Street, adjoining the old one. The building is of brick, with a solid stone foundation. Mr. Windeyer, architect.

COMMISSIONERS' STREET.

A first-class store was erected for Mr. Joseph Tiffin, and is now occupied by Mr. Fraser. It is of great strength and is fitted up with all the necessary conveniences for a large and heavy wholesale business. The front is of novel and imposing design, and is remarkable for the great size of the stones, the piers on each story being of one stone, without other masonry. Some of these stones will weigh over five tons. The Contractors,—L. Bleau, A. Holmes, and G. W. Reed. Architect and Superintendent—W. Footner.

ST. ANTOINE STREET.

On the corner of Seigneurs Street, Mr. Owen McGarvey has put up three cut stone dwelling houses, and three cottages. Cost about $10,000. Mr. Hodson, Architect.

At the corner of St. Antoine and the new extension of Inspector Street, Mr. Clark Fitts is erecting a large double dwelling house, with an ornamental cut stone front. The building throughout is finished in first class style. In the rear of the dwelling house and fronting on Inspector Street a large bakery, store house, and engine house have been erected and are now about to commence work. A. C. Hutchinson, Architect.

Mr. Henry Judah has erected a neat private dwelling house with cut stone front on St. Antoine Street, having a frontage of 30 feet by 42 feet deep. There is a neat porch in front and the house is finished inside with all the latest improvements. It is four stories high, inclusive of high basement and attics. Mr. M. Laurent is the architect.

Judge C. J. Coursol has entirely remodelled and added a new wing to his residence at west end of St. Antoine Street, converting the same into a first class residence, and fitted up with Gold's steam furnace and all the latest improvements The whole under the guidance of Mr. Laurent, Architect.

McGILL STREET.

Albert Buildings, corner of McGill Street and Victoria Square. Messrs. Winks & Co.'s new Warehouses.—These magnificent and spacious buildings have now nearly attained their height, These buildings have a frontage of two hundred and thirty-seven feet, and are four stories in height, with basement and mansard roof. There are on each story nineteen openings, seven feet in width, and semicircular, headed with architraves and carved key-stones, having mullions on each side, with caps and vases. Between each of these openings are columns and pillars, with pedestals, carved capitals, fluted shafts, dentilled and moulded cornices. The pedestals, to the columns and pillars on ground floor, are five feet in height, moulded panelled and vermiculated. The columns and pillars on the ground floor are fluted one-third the height with bands, having raised panels and plain shaft above, with capital carved having egg and dart, those to the second story having wine cups with carved wreaths, &c., those to the third story having Corinthian capital well relieved; and those on the fourth story having capital with carved leaves. Semi-circular arches from column to column, having the Royal Crown to form the keystone to seven openings and carved keystones with pediments to the other twelve openings. The main entrances have three fluted columns on each side, with bands vermiculated, and carved pediments above with a shield, having a shell to form the centre. The cornice to roof is moulded, having consoles, dentils, trusses with "Prince Albert's head," moulded freize. The roof over that portion forming the corner rises higher than the other portion, forming a tower, having on each front a large dome with Corinthian columns and pillars, carved scrolls, key stones, with moulded cornices having pediments, and Mr. Winks' arms in the centre. An ornamental iron railing surrounds this roof, having at each angle a vane and anchor. In the centre of the front on Victoria Square is the gateway, giving access to the rear of the warehouses. The main cornice, forms a carved pediment with a clock in the centre. On each side of this, on the roof, are four dormers with Corinthian columns, scrolls, cornices and pediments. The external entrance doors and gate are framed with square panels, with cast iron ornaments in the centre of each, and one made to slide right and left into the wall, with rollers top and bottom. The internal entrance doors have plate glass panels, with cast iron heads holding brass rings. The staircase rises in the centre, at the west end, with Corithian columns on dies on each side, with the private and public offices right and left up the landing, which is five feet above the ground floor. The packing room is in the rear, on level of ground floor: while the space under it is used as a court for the waggons with the goods to unload. The building is timbered with breast runners longitudinally and transversely, with joists longitudinally, and supported with 80 cast-iron columns fluted with Corinthian capitals, each column having two brackets for gas. The ground floor and basement are fitted up with shutters, and between each opening, under each seam are Corinthian pilasters, with bold architraves around the openings. Each story is corniced with the soffits of beams panelled. Each warehouse is fitted up with the patent sliding lift, Gold's steam heating apparatus, water-closets, wash basins, &c. The contractors are Messrs. Perrault, masons; Silas Taft, bricklayer; Edward Maxwell, carpenter and joiner; Phillips & Wand, plasterer.

A large and handsome block of stores in the Venetian Gothic style of architecture on the corner of McGill and St. Joseph street for the Hon. Charles Wilson lately occupied by James Baillie &Co., wholesale dry goods merchants. This style of architecture has been selected by the architect as effect is attained by recesses and not by projections; the latter on account of the severity and frequent and sudden changes of our climate ultimately and in course of years being very liable to decay from the action of the weather on them. Mr. Windeyer Architect.

ST. MAURICE STREET.

Mr. James T. Evans is rebuilding the property on the corner of St. Maurice street and Longueuil Lane for a boot and shoe factory, to be occupied by the Messrs. McLaren The buildings will be 46 x 104 feet, and four stories high above the basement, it will be one of the most commodious and well lighted buildings, in the city for the purpose for which it is intended. A. B. Taft, Architect.

GREY NUN STREET.

Mr. James Garven Jun., Architect has prepared designs and received tenders for the erection of two elaborate cut stone stores in Grey Nun street for Mr. A. H. Forbes, the works are to be prepared this winter, and the building to be erected early in the spring. The two stores have a frontage of 38 feet by a depth of 45 feet, and three stories height, also a large storage and sheds in rear.

ST. PAUL STREET.

Five small shops for Messrs. Patton Bros. near the City Hall, suitable for the retail trade. Mr. Hodson architect.

Plans have been prepared for two warehouses to be built on the corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier street for Mr. Harrison Stephen, who will proceed with them at once. The stores will be 32 by 52 feet, and four stories high, and cut stone fronts to both streets. The work will be under the direction of Mr. C. P. Thomas architect.

ST. HELEN STREET.

On the corner of St. Helen and Recollet streets a warehouse has been for some time in course of erection, for Messrs. Lewis, Kay, & Co, Mr. C. P. Thomas, architect. As this building is of a more elaborate style than the generality it deserves a somewhat more lengthy description The style chosen is the Italian On the ground floor there are massive square pilasters, on rich pedestals, carved Composite caps and moulded and carved semi-circular arches. The entrance doorway in centre of the front is very large and striking, having a rich architrave, deeply sunk and carved keystone. The cornice over the ground floor has carved modillions and raised blocks between. The windows on the 2nd floor have three quarter Corinthian columns, architraves and modillion cornice, and alternately angular and segmental pediments. The windows of third floor have three quarter Ionic columns, and architrave and cornice; those of the top flat are semi-circular, and have enriched pilasters and arches The whole is surmounted by a very rich frieze and cornice of galvanized iron. The size of the building 55 feet on Recollet Street. The height from sidewalk to top of cornice is 70 feet. The basement is 11 feet in clear, and is finished like all other parts. While mentioning this building, we may say that arrangements are now in progress for building on the remaining portions of this property. The store on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Helen Street is already decided upon and under process of contract. This will be erected by Mr. James Morison, and will be when completed, one of the attractions of the city. The shop will be 55 ft. x 80 ft., the ground floor or shop being 18 feet high, and replete with all the requirements for a large first class retail trade. The work will be carried out under the direction of Mr. C. P. Thomas, Architect.

HOSPITAL STREET.

Messrs H. Judah and Thos. Cramp have erected a range of first class brick offices on Hospital street, having a frontage of 112 x 26 feet deep. These offices are very commodious, and fitted up with all the requisite improvements. Mr. Peel was the contractor for the masonry and brick work. Messrs Lambert and Lamontagne for the carpenter, joiners, plasterers, and painters work. Mr. Laurent was the Architect.

NOTRE DAME STREET.

Two cut stone buildings on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel streets, forty-two feet front by forty-eight feet depth, five stories high, with metal roof, for Mr. Arch. Ferguson. There are three stories for dwellings, and two stores. Adjoining on St. Gabriel street, there will also be another cut stone store, five stories high, for the same gentleman. This building is thirty-two feet front by thirty-three feet in depth. The first story will be for a shop, and the four others for dwellings, and for lawyers' offices. The whole block presents a handsome and striking appearance. Messrs. N. Larue & Co., architects.

A store for Mr. James Baylis, Carpet dealer. This store is of cut stone above the ground story; the cut stone being supported on heavy girders, with fancy cast iron columns underneath. All the windows above the ground story are circular with archivolt mouldings starting from stone piers with caps and bases. The front cornices to the building are of galvanized iron, richly ornamented. The frontage of the store is twenty six feet six inches by sixty feet in depth. The store will be finished in a character to suit the wants of a first-class retail merchant. Mr. Windeyer, architect.

Two buildings of stone and cast iron fronts, for Mr. R. A. R. Hubert, Prothonotary. They are four stories high, fifty-two feet front by forty-eight feet deep, metal roof, adapted for commodious stores. Messrs. N. Larue & Co., architects.

Six retail stores from the corner of St Lambert street, eastward, built for Mr. Harrison Stephens. The whole, with the exception of the corner store, are 30 x 60, four stories and basement. The front has the ground floor of cast iron, of ornamental design, the whole of which, with the exception of the corner store, has been very well executed by Messrs. Ives & Allan. The iron work of the corner store is by Mr. E. E Gilbert, of the Canada Engine Works. In the three stories above the shop, the fronts are of cut stone of handsome design; the windows of each story having moulded pilasters, carved trusses and cornices. The whole is surmounted by a handsome galvanized cornice, by Mr. Prowse. The shop windows of this block will be of plate glass of large panes, a peculiarity of arrangement of fronts is, that each store has five openings, the shop having a centre door and two windows, and the other opening being a door leading to the staircase to upper flats, thereby giving the tenant the opportunity of either occupying them himself as a dwelling; or leasing them for offices. This arrangement was made by the proprietor, who had observed its great desirability in the stores as generally erected. The corner shop has been taken by Mr. Brahadi, furrier, at a large rental, and the others are being rapidly leased. Mr. C. P. Thomas, architect.

Mr. Pierre Isidore is erecting two retail stores, which will add when finished, another ornamental block to this street. The ground story will have cast iron frieze and ornamental cornice on iron pilasters, and caps on stone pedestals, except extreme end pilasters, which will be all of stone. The second and third stories will have pilasters, caps and bases, with moulded archivolts and ornamental keys, finishing each with moulded dentilled cornices. The three stories to have plain pilasters and bases, with moulded caps and segmental archivolts and panelled keys, finishing with neat high cornices having small sashes between blocks over the pilasters below. These two stories will have a frontage of 42 feet on Notre Dame street, by a depth of 70 feet, and will be finished with all the modern improvements. The mason and cut stone work has been contracted for by Messrs. Plante & Bourgeoin, and the works will be pushed on rapidly by Mr. M. Laurent, architect.

Mr. A. M. Delisle has erected two fine shops on the corner of Notre Dame and Dollard streets,—they are four stories high, exclusive of a high basement, with cut stone front on Notre Dame street and return, and stone and brick on Dollard street of plain design, These stores have a frontage of 41 feet on Notre Dame street by a depth of 60 feet on Dollard street. The entrances are on the former street, the ground story of which consists of pedestals, pilasters, caps, archivolts, keys and dentilled cornice, with crowning plinth. The three stories above have neat moulding dressings and ornamental key stones. The piers between each opening and above each story being of cut stone ashlar, the whole crowned with neat blocked and dentilled cornice. The lower sashes have large panes of plate glass. The contractors for the stone work are Messrs. Lamontagne & Lamontagne; brick work, Francois Deguise; carpenters' and joiners' work, J. Bte. Bourgeau; plastering, Geo. Pelletier; painting, David Laurent. Architect, Mr, M, Laurent

Mr. A. M. Delisle has erected on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Denis street three fine stores, having a total length on the former street of 64 feet, by a similar depth on the latter. This neat block is 3½ stories high. The front consists of pedestals, pilasters, moulds and caps, archivolts, keys and dentilled cornice on the ground story; and neat dressings and ornamental keys on the second and third stories. The half story above being lighted by dwarf openings under the main cornice between each set of blocks. The entrances to basement are on St. Denis street, lower end, obtained by declivity of ground on this street. Contractors for the mason and brick work, S. Latour; carpenters, joiners, plasterers and painters work, J Bte. Bourgeau. The whole under the instruction of M. Laurent, Architect.

A range of stores built by Mr. L. R. Plessis dit Belair, is situated a short distance east of the Cathedral of Notre Dame. They are four stories high, and built of Montreal lime stone, presenting an imposing appearance on entering Notre Dame Street from Place d'Armes. The ground flat occupies the whole length and breadth of the building. It is well lighted from the front and rear, a space of twelve feet being left behind for this purpose. The front windows are to be glazed with the best French plate glass. The ceiling is 15 feet 9 inches high, and laid out in beautifully executed panelled work in plaster. The sides of the walls are to be decorated in bas relief. At the end of the store there is a broad staircase leading to the next flat. The second story is 13 feet high, the third 11 feet 6 inches, and the fourth story 10 feet. The roof is covered with tin of the best quality. This building, now nearly complete, will, no doubt, be sought for by many dry goods merchants, or others, it being in the best locality for the retail business of Montreal. The whole of the building has been executed from the designs, and under the superintendence of T. Fahrland, architect.

Three stores on Notre Dame Street, erected for Mr. Jos. Tiffin, from the design and under the superintendence of William T. Thomas, architect; 70 feet frontage on Notre Dame Street, stone front, four stories in height above basement, in the Italian style. The ground floor is divided into three stores, and a private entrance to upper flats by fluted Corinthian columns. The shop windows, which will be in single panes of plate glass, 13 feet high by 6 feet wide, are divided by small cast iron pilasters. The first and second floors above shops have ten windows with moulded architraves, and Ionic columns, with their entablatures over. The windows on top story have bold moulded architraves and key stone; a handsome galvanized iron cornice finishes the elevation. The total height from footpath to eaves cornice is 57 feet. The shops are 70 feet deep to a yard in rear left for light. The whole is being erected for less than six thousand pounds, without land. The contractors were—stone work, Messrs. Plante & Bourgoin; brick, John Bulmer; Carpenter, Alex. Holmes; Plasterer Phillip Wand; Painter, James Thomas; iron cornice and roof, Prowse Bros.

Mr. Harrison Stephens is building two stores near McGill street. They are sixty-three feet in front and seventy-feet deep. They are five stories in height, built in modern Italian style, The fronts are liberally ornamented with carved work, and when completed they will form one of the attractions of Notre Dame street. The four upper flats will be attached to the Ottawa Hotel, and will add seventy-two rooms to that establishment, twenty-six of which will be private parlours, with marble mantels and grates. Each of these parlours will have one or more bedrooms attached. There will be baths and water-closets on each flat. The whole will be completed in the most perfect and substantial manner. A. B. Taft, Architect.

A block of stores situated on corner of this street and McGill Street, four stories in height, with French roof, for Mr. L. W. Toupin. Fowler & Roy, architects.

Two stores on Notre Dame Street, four stories in height, flat roof; for Mr. Etienne Guy. Fowler & Roy.

A four story stone store, gravel roof, frontage 26½ feet, Urgel Archambault.

A three story stone house, with gravel roof, a store and dwelling, for Joseph Belle.

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

Mr. Harrison Stephens is remodelling the Ottawa Hotel on Great St. James Street, and adding one story and a half to its height, which will make it about eighteen feet higher than at present. This will add about thirty rooms to its present accommodation. The whole of the first and second flats are being remodelled, more than doubling the office, dining room and parlour accommodations. There will also be added several private parlours to this part of the building. The kitchen accommodation will also be gretly enlarged. Coal vaults have been built under the footpath on Great St. James Street. Every modern improvement will be added to this House to make it one of the most commodious and elegant hotels in Canada. A. B. Taft, architect.

FORTIFICATION LANE

Mr. R. Jellyman is completing a three story brick dwelling covered with the best composition, which is intended for manufactory purposes. The whole of the work is under the superintendence of T. Fahrland, Architect.

CRAIG STREET.

A brick dwelling, two stories high, 18½ feet front, for Mr. Brindamour.

Mr. Chas. Baillie is now erecting two stores on Craig street, three stories high, with very neat and elaborate cut-stone front; size, 38 ft. 6 in front, by 82 in depth. The two upper flats are to be prepared as dwellings and fitted up with all modern improvements. Mr. James Garven, jr., Architect.

ST. LAMBERT'S STREET.

J. A. A. Belle, Advocate, has erected a three story high building on the line of this newly enlarged street, the ground floor suitable for a store, and the upper stories for offices. The house is 26.-0 x 40.-0 feet, with cut stone front, stone cornice over the pillars of ground floor, and contains all required improvements. The cost of the building is $4,600, and the whole contract has been taken by Mr. Octave Brunet, under the superintendence of M. A. Leveque the architect of the building.

ST. URBAIN STREET.

A school-house near Sherbrooke street for Mr. J. G. Falkner, adjoining the residence of the Rev. E. Wood, owned by the same gentleman. The ground story is 36 feet by 35, the height of the school-room being 16 feet. It is connected with the residence by a private inside door. The basement is 9 feet high, and is so arranged that access can be had to it from the school room by means of a covered portico This portion of the building is used for a class room. The basement is of cut stone, and the upper portion of brick, with a cut stone string course connecting with the heads of the windows and door. Mr. Windeyer, architect.

Two brick buildings, two stories high, forty-five feet front by thirty-five feet deep, metal roof, designed for private dwellings. They belong to Mr. Patrick Durrick, grocer. Messrs. N. Larue & Co., architects.

A two-story frame house, faced with brick, gravel roof, one dwelling; frontage 25 feet. P. Dagenais.

A two and a half story house, stone front and basement, metal roof, one dwelling; frontage 25 feet. M. Babcock.

Three stone houses in St. Urbain street, two story and attic, for Mr. John Smardon. Fowler & Roy, architects.

Mr. Pratt has just commenced the erection of four dwellings in St. Urbain Street, from designs, and under the superintendence of Mr. James Garven, jr., architect. Size of building, 40 feet in front by 35 feet in depth; two stories high, built of brick with stone foundation and French roof. Basement and attic finished thoroughly

ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

A two story high building has been put up on the line of this street by Mr. J. B. Dufort. The ground floor is used as a Dry Goods store, the area of which is 50 x 42 feet, and the upper floor as dwellings, finished with all modern improvements. The front is cut stone, with massive pillars to support the upper part of the wall, and a stone cornice running above the pillars. The eaves cornice is a richly moulded one, provided with blocks and dentils, and the whole of that portion of the building is suitably ornamented with carvings. The roof is slate from the Vermont quarries. Fresco painting has been successfully applied in decorating the ceilings and walls of the store in lieu of plaster ornaments, as is now generally the case with inside decorations of houses and fancy stores in this city. Cost of building $9,000. the different contracts being taken by the following parties, viz: stone work, Ls. St. Louis; carpenter's work, Guillaume Palascir; plastering, J. Descary; plain painting, Ls. Lavigne; decorative painting, James Weston; warming apparatus, G Vohn; counters and shelving, J Ostell. Architect, Mr A. Leveque.

A brick shop and dwelling house for Mr. Chas. Tourville, forty-nine feet front.

VIGER SQUARE.

Mr. I. F. Sincennes of the firm of Sincennes & McNaughton is now completing a first class three story dwelling house with kitchen wing opposite this beautiful Square. The house is 48 feet frontage and 50 feet deep and covered with tin. This dwelling will be one of the finest and most complete of its size, and will comprise every modern improvement, and from the size of the rooms and convenience of laying out, attracts particular attention: – The cost of house and out buildings will be about $20,000. Contractors Laramie & Pepin, Laberge & Bertrand, J Burnet, J H Peltier and Robt. Mitchell & Co. A. M. Perrault, architect.

ST. DOMINIQUE STREET.

Two brick dwellings, two a half stories high, 42 feet front, for Mr. Jos. Lavictoire.

Mr. Theodore Hart has entirely renovated a row of fine dwellings, introducing all the usual improvements, forming compact and desirable dwelling houses. Mr. Laurent is the architect.

SANGUINET STREET.

Two brick dwellings, two stories high, forty two feet front, metal roof, for Louis Bruneau

Two brick buildings, three stories high, 69 feet front, a soap manufactory, for Mr. Guenette.

ST. DENIS STREET.

Mr. Jos. Brunet has erected two neat cut stone dwellings in St. Denis Street, 25 feet front by 40 feet deep, being four stories high, inclusive of high basement and attic, and fitted up with all the usual latest improvements. M. Laurent is the architect.

ST. HUBERT STREET.

A brick dwelling, two stories high, metal roof, stone foundation, frontage 22 feet, for Mr. Jos. Robert.

Mr. McQuisten has erected a neat house, having a frontage of 32 feet by 36 feet deep. This is a two story brick house, inclusive of good basement, and finished as a first class house with all the modern improvements. Mr. M. Laurent, architect.

MONTCALM STREET.

Two two story brick dwellings in Montcalm Street, were erected for the estate of John Tiffin. They are substantial, well built and convenient houses. Contractors; L. Bleau, C. Roberts, J Brunet, G. W. Reed. Architect: Wm. Footner.

VISITATION STREET.

A two and a half story brick house, 21 feet front, for Mr. Louis Brousseau.

A dwelling, 18½ by 24½ brick, metal roof, Jas. Stuart.

BEAUDRY STREET.

A brick dwelling, two stories, 30 by 15, metal roof, for Mr. Desorman.

Three others somewhat similar, for Messrs. Fred Baker, Thomas Jette, and Mr. Fox.

BROCK STREET.

A brick shed, forty-two feet front, for Mr. J. Lachapelle.

ERIE STREET.

A brick building, one story high, 12 feet front, for a pipe manufactory, for Mr. Michael Murphy.

GRANT STREET.

A brick stable, 33 feet front, gravel roof, for Mr. John Burrell.

FULLUM STREET.

A brick house, two stories high, metal roof, 20 feet front.

PAPINEAU SQUARE.

Mr. Richardson, brick maker, is erecting a very nice brick house, containing about ten rooms, being finished in first class style, and will shortly be ready for occupation.

DORCHESTER STREET.

Extensive alterations and additions to the residence of Mr. W. F. Kay, have been in progress all the summer, consisting of a very large and handsome conservatory, vineries, and forcing houses; large wing addition to house for billiard-room, &c., Mr. C. P. Thomas, Architect.

A new brick house, flat roof, 50 feet front by about the same in depth, occupied as shops and dwellings, on the corner of Montcalm street.

J. B. Anger, of the firm of McLennan & Co., is now erecting on the Priest Farm, opposite the residence of the Hon. C. Wilson, a first-class stone dwelling house, to be furnished in the best possible manner, and to have French mansards and ornamental gallery front and rear, and every modern convenience inside The front is of regular coursed masonry, with cut stone coins and dressings, so much in vogue for detached villas. The cost will be about $8,000. H. M. Perrault, Architect.

A one story brick house, metal roof, one dwelling; frontage, 16 feet. Mr. Glennon.

The desirability, not to say absolute necessity of erecting a building in connection with, but separated from, the "Montreal General Hospital," for the reception of small-pox and fever patients, induced the Board of Governors to put up a building specially adapted to the purpose. With this object in view, Messrs Hopkins and Wily were instructed to prepare plans to accommodate a certain number of general and also some private patients.

Mr. W. Molson, with that liberality which so especially distinguishes him, offered to give $5,000 towards the erection of the building, and the plans being approved of, orders for the erection of the Fever Hospital were immediately given by the Board. The building is now closed in, and will shortly be ready for the reception of those for whom it has been especially designed It consists, so to speak, of two buildings, connected by doors on each story, and is built in rear of the present Hospital. The total length is 100 feet, by a width of 33 feet. It is built with hollow brick walls two stories, upon a coursed stone basement, This latter part of the building is devoted to the purpose of fuel cellars and boiler house for the heating of this and the main building by steam. The entrance to the ground floor is at the end nearest to Dorchester street. On the right and left of the corridor are wards containing four beds on one side and five on the other, the staircase to upper floor, and serving pantry, and nurses' room. This forms the front portion of the building, being 44 feet of the total length. Behind the nurses' room and staircase at the end of the corridor is the Women's Ward, containing 12 beds, and forming the ends projecting from this Ward are the lavatory and bath room on the one side, and water-closets and sink on the other. Each of these apartments has its separate lobby, thus cutting them off entirely from the Wards, except by the doors of communication between the lobbies and the Ward. A similar arrangement is made for the Men's Ward over the first floor over the Women's Ward. On this floor are four private Wards for single beds and a Bye-Ward for two beds. The private Wards have a bath room, water closet and lavatory for the sole accommodation of the patients. A scullery and nurse's room complete the arrangements on this floor. Every possible care has been taken to secure sufficient ventilation, and efficient means of heating the Wards by steam have also been provided. All the Wards will be lighted by gas. Messrs. Hopkins & Wily are the architects.

ZION CHURCH, BEAVER HALL HILL.

The interior of Zion Church, on account of being so seriously damaged by the fire, will, with the exception of the galleries, be almost entirely new, The roof is now finished, and the interior portion of the ceiling is rapidly progressing, and will soon be plastered. The tower is finished in a plain style, the gentlemen in charge of the building, not having sufficient funds at their disposal to allow the Architect to put up a tower or cuploa. The apex will be arranged in an entirely different manner to what it was before the conflagration. The pews will be all new and are to be of a plain character. The basement is being lowered so as to give more light to it, and also to take away as far as possible the dampness that heretofore more or less existed. It is hoped that divine service will be resumed in this church at the commencement of next year. The work is being carried on under the direction of Mr. Windeyer Architect.

MANSFIELD STREET.

The "Montreal Gymnasium" have erected on the corner of Mansfield and Burnside streets a substantial stone building. The body of the work is rock faced ashlar with cut stone dressings &c. The building consists of a basement story of 12 feet in height and a main or principal floor forming the Gymnasium proper. The size of the latter is 96 x 50 feet internal dimensions and 32 high. On the basement floor will be the bowling alleys, five in number; the fencing-room; bath and dressing rooms &c; keepers apartments and fuel cellar. On the principal floor as stated above will be the "Gymnasium" which will be fitted up with the most improved apparatus. At the entrance or Mansfield street end of the Gymnasium will be large dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Over these dressing-rooms will be the billiard room, 50 x 26 feet 6 inches, and at the opposite end of the building will be a gallery for spectators 50 feet long x 15 feet wide. Messrs Hopkins and Wily are the architects.

METCALF STREET.

Mr. Thedore Hart has nearly completed on the corner of Metcalf and Burnside streets a commanding block of four first class cut-stone dwellings. They are three stories high, exclusive of high basements. They have each 28 feet on the former street by a depth of 44 ft These contain all the modern improvements, including furnaces and kitchen ranges &c., forming most desirable dwellings for first class families. The points are imposing. The entrances have columns, bases, caps and stone cornices, with moulded trimmings to openings above, finishing with blocked and dentilled cornice. Messrs. Lamontagne and Lamontagne were the contractors of the stone work. Mr. Peel for the brick work. Mr. Joseph Robert for the carpenter, joiners and painters work. Mr. Geo. Pelletier for the plaster work and Mr. M. Laurent the Architect.

ST. FRANCOIS DE SALLES.

Mr. John Dyer is building two houses, each 20 x 35. Two stories, attic and basement; all well finished with baths and closets complete. The two have a very neat and tasteful appearance. A. B. Taft, Architect.

RICHMOND SQUARE.

Mr. C. Egan has erected in Richmond Square, a residence of 24 feet in front by 35 feet in depth. Two stories with basement and attics finished, built of brick with cut-stone window and door trimmings, with a veranda in front and end, and has the following accommodation: Basement; breakfast room, kitchen, store room and fuel cellar, 1st flat; drawing and dining room with butler's pantry. 2nd flat; two spacious bed rooms, boudoir, bath room &c., fitted up with all the modern improvements, and four bed-rooms in attics. Mr. James Garven Jr., was Architect.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Mr. Joyce confectioner is making extensive additions to his premises on the corner of Phillip's Square and Cathcart, street from plans by Mr. Garven.

ST. CATHERINE STREET.

On the lot forming the corner of this street and "Phillips Square" Dr Reddy is building a substantial and convenient stone house for his own residence. It will be two stories above a high basement, and will have a roof similar to many now in course of construction, and which are found to answer the requirements of our climate, and at the same time give increased height and accommodation in the sleeping apartments, namely a steep "mansard" or louvre roof. The exterior of the building on the two principal fronts will be built of rock or rough faced stone in courses, with cut-stone quoins and window and door dressings, the whole being plain, but substantial in character. Mr. George Roberts is the contractor for the whole works which he is carrying out from plans prepared by Messrs. Hopkins and Wily.

A double house in brick has been erected for Mr. Storer, and is a good specimens of what may be done with a brick house, by the judicious choice and appreciation of ornament without materially increasing the expence of construction. The interior is divided in a manner at once novel and convenient, and is well worthy the attention of parties contemplating building. Every accommodation ispro vided for two families, each being perfectly isolated and having equal convenience for ingress or egress both in front and Rear. The contractors were Messrs. Resther &co, and G. W. Reed under the superintendence and from designs by Mr. Footner, Architect.

A three and a half story building, cut-stone front, gravel roof, three dwellings, frontage 73 feet 4 inches. A. Cameron.

Mr. Joseph Chabot has put up two dwellings, of brick with stone foundations, two and a half stories high, between St. Andre and Jacques Cartier street. Forty eight feet front, metal roof.

A brick store and dwelling, with stone foundation, two stories high, metal roof, 23 feet front, for Mr. J. B Delongchamp.

Two dwellings, two stories high, of brick, forty feet front, gravel roof, for Messrs N. and P. Boyard.

Three two story brick dwellings, the whole 54 by 24, for Mr Jules Martin.

A forge and dwelling for Mr. T. Frigon, of brick, metal roof; frontage 34 feet.

A dwelling house, two stories high, 27 feet front, gravel roof, for Mr. Theophile Geffrion.

Two story brick dwelling, gravel roof, for Narcisse Martin, forty four feet front.

Two dwellings of the same kind, 38 feet front, for Urgel Dufaut.

Three frame houses cased with brick, flat roof, each house containing about 8 apartments.

A row of 15 tenement houses, two stories high, built of brick with gravel roofs, each house containing about 7 rooms, built for small families at a reasonable rate. The whole of this row is occupied by persons of limited means, principally Canadians.

A wooden house, two stories high, cased with brick, on the corner of Panet street, occupied as a private dwelling, and owned by Mr. Deniger.

Mr. Poulin is erecting a two story house of the same material.

Two large and commodious brick houses, private dwellings, two stories and attics, each house containing about 9 rooms, metal roofs, belonging to Mr. Pinsonault.

Opposite there is a new house being erected similar to the above.

A two story brick house, gravel roof, frontage 49 feet, for Montreal marble works, James Mayor &Co.

UNIVERSITY STREET.

A large addition has been made to the semi-detached villa residence erected last year by Mr. Duncan Bell and lately purchased by Mr. E. H. King. It is carried out in the same style as the original building, and on the rear which is toward the College ground presents a very good front. A. C. Hutchison, architect.

Mr. M. H. Cochrane, has built a new stable. It is a substantial brick building 25 x 28, two stories in height. He has also been making some considerable alterations and additions to his dwelling. A. B. Taft, Architect.

In this street Mr. Sheridan has added to the terrace previously begun and known by his name, seven very neat brick houses of two stories above the basement, and attic roofs.

VICTORIA STREET.

Prince Arthur Place.—This handsome terrace consists of seven houses, four erected by Mr. William Clendinning, and three by Mr. Richard Eaton, from the design of John James Browne, architect, under whose supervision they were carried out. They are built of cut stone and recede eight feet from the street, having on the street line an iron railing, and a broad flight of steps ascending to the ground floor, which is five feet above the street level. The porches are ornamented with Corinthian columns and pillars on each side of the doors. Above the porches are two windows to the second story, and finished with carved pediments. The internal arrangements are replete with all the modern conveniences, and elaborately finished, having hot and cold water throughout, principal staircase, back stairs, baths, closets, mantel pieces, grates, tessellated tile hearths, enriched cornices, &c. Credit is due not only to the architect, but also to the contractors in carrying out their contracts, as the formation of this terrace only commenced in May last, and within six months the houses are completed and occupied. F Joncasse, mason; A. A. Holmes, carpenter; Phillips & Wand, plasterers; Kimber, painter; Cockburn, Brown, & Napier, plumbers; S. Tatt, bricklayer; J. J. Browne, architect.

Two cut stone buildings for Mr Charles Nichols, occupying a frontage of forty feet on Victoria street, with a depth of forty-three feet. These buildings are so arranged that one portion is used for a school-house, and one for a private residence The former is separated from the private residence by a gateway 16 feet wide, which, with the ground in the rear, forms a good play-ground for the pupils. The principal school room on the ground floor is 10 feet wide by 41 in depth. In the upper story there are three large class or recitation rooms. The basement of both buildings, together with the ground and first story of one building, is arranged for the dwelling-house, which is fitted up in a substantial manner. The work has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Windeyer, Architect.

DRUMMOND STREET.

Mr. Wm. Sache has built a neat and compact house of brick upon a stone foundation in rear of his houses in Sherbrooke street, and fronting on to this street. Messrs Hopkins, architects.

GUY STREET.

Two dwellings have just been completed in this street for Mr. John Oxley and Mr. Smith, from designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Jas. Garven, jr, Architect. The two have a frontage of 43 ft. 6 in., by a depth of 32 feet, and set back ten feet from line of street, two stories high of brick and high basement of stone, flat roof, and contain the following accommodation:—Basement: kitchen, servants' bedroom, fuel and coal cellars. 1st flat: Drawing and dining-rooms and butler's pantry. 2nd flat: three bedrooms, bathroom, &c., and have very neat entrance porches of wood, and enclosed on line of street with a very neat wood railing.

A house on Guy street, of two stories in height, with French roof, for Mr. Alex. Urquhart. Fowler & Roy, Architects.

ONTARIO STREET.

Mr. J. Bte Beaudry has erected two two-story brick dwellings, 23 feet front by 38 deep, finished with basement and attic, and possessing all the necessaries for comfort and convenience. Mr. M. Laurent is the Architect.

SHERBROOKE STREET.

On Sherbrooke street, an inclosure railing has been erected for Messrs. Jos. Tiffin and Champion Brown, which for design and execution, is unsurpassed by any work of the kind in the city. It consists of over 350 feet of enriched wrought iron bars, on a plinth of cut stone, and contains four pairs carriage, and two pairs small gates, having a rich scroll of cast iron containing the monogram of the respective proprietors, in the centre of each. The gate and fence piers are remarkable for their elegance of form and the boldness of design. They are of solid limestone chiselled, and surrounded by an ornamental cap and carved vase. The whole work reflects the highest credit on the Contractors, who are, for stone, Lamontagne & Bro.; iron, Wm. Rodden & Co.; painting, J. Thomas. This enclosure, which is certainly an embellishment to Sherbrooke street, was executed from the designs, and under the superintendence of Wm. Footner, architect.

An elegant and commodious suite of out-offices has just been completed for Mr. Joseph Tiffin, on his fine property at the head of Union Avenue. They consist of stables, coach house, etc., replete with every convenience. The stable will contain eight horses, it having six single stalls, and two roomy loose boxes, all of the most modern construction. The fittings are from the factory of Messrs Musgrave, Belfast. They are the same as those used in the Prince of Wales' Stables at Sandringham. The carriage house will contain eight carriages, and is provided with wash-room and drains; there is also a patent lift for raising vehicles to the upper story, when they are not required for the season; also, accommodation for the Hostler, and harness rooms. The whole of the building is lighted with gas, and is provided with water and drains throughout. Ventilation is effected by registers in the ceilings, having ducts to an elegant turret, surmounted with gilt ball and vane, placed at the intersection of the roofs. The exterior is built with black limestone, relieved by bevilled quoins, and cut stone dressings, the gables having ornamented verge boards and terminals; is a good example of what may be done by a man of taste in giving these necessary buildings an ornamental character, and thereby embellishing his grounds, without materially increasing the expense of construction. The contractors were: L. Bleau, mason; A. Holmes, carpenter; Rogers & King, iron; J. Date, plumbing, and J. Thomas, painting. The whole was carried out under the superintendence of, and from the designs of Wm. Footner, architect.

The Villa, now erecting for Mr J. Tiffin on Sherbrooke street, will be one of the most elegant residences in the Dominion, and certainly reflects great credit on the taste of the proprietor, as shewn in the selection of a design replete with so much beauty and convenience. The exterior is of cut limestone throughout, the front being all chiselled. The widow openings are surrounded with heavily moulded architraves resting on panelled cills, and surmounted with moulded segmental caps, supported on carved trusses; on these rest scrolls, carved with singular grace and of bold design. The principal doorway is formed by a moulded and panelled arch resting on pilasters having carved caps, of original composition, and provided with a richly moulded key stone having a carved wreath pendant from the eyes of its volutes. The entire carving on this front has been executed with the greatest care, and has been designed expressly to suit the peculiar colour of the Montreal stone, which necessarily requires a much deeper sinking and less intricacy, in order to obtain shade, on which the beauty of all carved ornaments depends. This part of the work has been executed by Mr. Connors, under the direction of the architect. The Portico in front will be built entirely of stone, and consist of four coupled Grecian Ionic columns, supporting an entablature of the same order, and approached by a flight of ten moulded stone steps, with stone balusters and rail, terminating with two Octagon panelled pedestals, intended to receive gas standards. The whole will form a specimen of the style and proportions of this order of classical architecture, correctness in which has unfortunately been much disregarded in many instances in this city, where portions of the classical orders have been made use of without due regard to the working out of what appertains to their different styles. It is to be hoped that as the taste for elegant edifices increases in the city, proprietors will see for themselves, that our architects do not place the entablature of one column on that of another, or in other words, not surmount the noble Doric column with the entablature belonging to the elegant Ionic, or *vice versa*. The mansion is surrounded by a Corinthian cornice having enriched freize, dentils and modillion. The roof which is mansard has curved sides and is covered with ribbed galvanized iron, with an elegant cast iron cresting; there are also dormers of a light and novel design on the curve of the roof, and the whole will be completed by an observatory which will be one of the most ornamental parts of the building. It is of octangular form, with segmental pediment on each face, supported by pierced scroll brackets, and a light pierced scroll on each. The roof is domed and covered with zinc in fish scales and terminates with an elegant finial executed in galvanized iron. In the rear of the house, and overlooking the garden, is an Ionic colonnade, surmounted by a light gallery. The interior will be finished in the most modern style, the whole details of which, have been expressly designed for the building. It will contain every convenience and be warmed and ventilated by the circulation of hot water. A conservatory is also in course of construction, to connect with the villa, it will be octagon, 40 feet diameter, and have ornamental entrance and ventilator on the apex of the roof. Contrators are, Laberge & Bernard, J. Bulmer, Geo. Roberts, Aitken & Morrisson, Prowse Bros, R. Mitchell & Co, J. Thomas, and Baccerini & Co. The whole works are under the superintendence of and from designs by Mr. Wm. Footner, Architect.

Mr. A. H. Forbes is now having erected on the corner of Sherbrooke and Mountain Streets, a very neat and ornamental cottage with a French roof. Irregular in plan, with bay window and piazza on part of front and side, having a frontage of 40 feet with a depth of 40 and 35 feet, built of rock face stone and cut stone dressing and angle quoins, and contains the following accommodation. Basement, first and general cellars, store room and wine cellar. 1st flat: drawing and dining rooms, library, kitchen and butler's pantries. 2nd flat: there are four spacious bed rooms, boudoir and servants bed room, with bath room, &c., fitted up with all modern improvements, and to be heated with steam. The sloping portion of the roof is to be covered with slate and the flat part with composition gravel roofing. This cottage has not long been commenced and is fast approaching completion. Mr. James Garven, Jr., is architect.

Detached Villa residence for Mr David Lewis on the corner of Simpson St. in the Italian French style, the building is 63 x 52 outside walls, the street fronts being of cut stone, the windows having handsome dressings and angled pilasters with carved caps. The front has a central projecting cut stone porch and balcony over the side to Simpson St. having a large square bay window. The roof is French, the sides being curved outwards, and has ornamental iron cresting. The interior has all the various apartments and arrangements of a first class residence, the finishings being of a simple and massive character throughout. The construction is most substantial, the interior walls being of brick from basement to attic. Mr. C. P. Thomas Architect.

A first class terrace house in Sherbrooke street, near the corner of Bleury, for Mr. John Sinclair. It is 32 by 45 with cut stone front, two stories and attic and basement. French roof, the interior divided into the usual apartments. Mr. C. P. Thomas, architect.

A two story brick dwelling for Mr. Edward Gauthier. The frontage is forty-five feet, and the depth the same. Messrs. N. Larue & Co architects

SHERBROOKE STREET WEST.

On the lot forming the corner of upper Stanley street on Sherbrooke street, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Workman the Hon John Hamilton, Hawkesbury, has begun to erect what promises to be one of the largest town residences in the city. It will be 59 feet front and 80 feet deep, two stories high above the basement, which latter will be 9 feet 6 ins. above the street level. There will be a high-pitched "Mansard" roof above the main cornice giving lofty rooms on the top story. The basement only will be built this year. It will be of rock faced ashlar with dressed margins The body of the superstructure will be also rock faced work in courses and the quoins, window dressings &c, as well as the whole of the portico will be of chiselled stone. The building will be in the Italian style of architecture. The building will be carried out from the design and under the superintendence of Messrs. Hopkins & Wily.

On the lot forming the corner of this street and Guy street, Mr. George Kemp has nearly completed a very neat and compact stone residence in the Gothic style. The house consists of a main body, and a two-story wing in rear containing kitchen and servants, apartments. The size of the House is 42 ft. x 40 ft. exclusive of the wing. It is two-stories in height exclusive of high basement and attic stoiies. The verandahs and balconies on the different sides of the house give a character to it at a moderate outlay and renders a plain style of finishing to the stone work all that is necessary to obtain a good effect. Messrs. Hopkins & Wily architects.

To the Ladies Seminary of Miss McIntosh a large wing has been added, which gives greatly increased accommodation for their classes. A. C. Hutchinson architect.

An additional story and alteration to Mr. Peter Robinson's house in Redpath street Fowler & Roy, architects.

UPPER PEEL STREET.

On this street Mr. Andrew Allan is erecting large and commodious stables, coach-houses, &c, to be used in connection with the new residence which it is his intention, we believe, to erect on this splendidly situated lot in the course of a short time. The stables, &c., are to be of brick upon a stone basement, and will be covered with galvanized corrugated iron. Messrs. Hopkins and Wily, architects.

A two and a half story brick building, gravel roof, dwelling house; frontage 23 feet. A. Cameron.

ONTARIO AVENUE.

A villa residence for Mr. John Rankin, 50 by 50, outside walls. Two stories and basement. It is built of stone throughout, the front and sides being of cut stone. The roof is curved in a graceful oval form, with handsome Dormer windows, and ornamental iron railing. The front has a double columned Doric portico of cut stone and handsome flight of steps. The interior is divided into the usual number of apartments, the finishings being of first-class character throughout. The site upon which this residence is erected, is bounded on the two sides by the residences of Mr. Redpath and Mr. Robertson. Mr. C P Thomas, architect.

FORTIER STREET.

Mr. Theodore Hart has erected a terrace of nine brick houses on Fortier street of a neat, substantial character, four of which are three stories, and five two stories high, exclusive of high basements. They have each 23 feet front by 30 feet deep They are very comfortable tenements, having all modern improvements. Messrs. Lamontagne and Lamontagne were the contractors for the stonework, Mr. Peel for the brickwork, Joseph Robert for the carpenter and joiners' work, and Messrs. Bernett and Lamoureux for the plasterers' work, and Mr. Laurent the architect.

BEYOND CITY LIMITS.

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

In the line of Sherbrooke street, Mr. Alex. Murray has erected a villa residence, the high gables, ornamental barge boards, and coloured slating of which present a very fine appearance from the road. Internally the building is finished in keeping with the outside, the view from this building of the city and river is one of the finest of the many fine views along the base of the mountain. A. C. Hutchison, architect.

A villa residence for Mr. James Garven, jr., is now in course of completion on Metcalf Avenue, Cote St. Antoine. It is irregular in plan; two stories high, built of brick with French roof and stone foundation, size 40 ft front by 32 and 25 in depth, having a kitchen wing in rear. The following is the interior division: Basement—Wine, fuel, ice and general cellars. 1st Flat—Hall 7-6 wide, with stair to 2d flat, on one side of the hall is a drawing room of 32 feet by 16 ft., on the other side a parlour and dining room each 16x17 ft, in rear is a butler's pantry with an entrance into a rear verandah, a large kitchen in rear with store room, also servants stairs to 2nd flat. The second story is divided into four spacious bed-rooms each having a large clothes closet also a linen closet from passage, boudoir opening on to the balcony over the front entrance In rear wing is bath room, &c., fitted up with all modern improvements, also two servants' bed rooms. Attic—Four large bed rooms and lumber room, in front is a very neat verandah. Mr. J. Garven, jr.. is the architect.

MILE END.

A cottage villa near the Cemetery road, for Mr James Gorman. It is 34x30, of neat design. with galleries, roof hipped on 4 corners with bracketted cornice, &c. It contains drawing, dining and sitting rooms on the ground floor, and in the basement, kitchen and other rooms, with boudoir and 4 chambers on second story. Mr. W. Hodson, architect.

The corner house of old times burned down last spring, the property of Mr. S. C Bagg, and occupied as a hotel by Mr. F. Wiseman, has been restored to suit the present wants of the locality. It is now two storeys high with lofty attics, the former being used as a dwelling, and rooms connected with the hotel proper; the whole of the attic has been laid in a vast and well ventilated ball-room. In the front of the building, a large gallery has been put up, one floor to each story of the house, with a roof over, so as to create both a feature to the house and a place of comfort in warm summer days. The roof is French shaped with deck on top, from which a fine view of the neighbouring country is obtained. Cost of repairs done to the house, $2,000. The builder was Mr J. B. Mantha, and the architect Mr. A Leveque.

Blue Bonnets.—Alterations to a summer cottage residence for Dr. Leach. Cost about $856. Mr. Hodson, architect.

Tannery West.—A dwelling and shop for Mr. Richard Jones, frame and brick, cost about $1,400 Mr. Hodson, architect.

A Cottage and cut-buildings for Mr M Fitzgerald; frame and brick, cost $800. Mr. Hodson, architect.

Lachine.—A terrace of summer cottages for Mr. Joseph Ansson has just been commenced. They are of neat design with large front galleries, pleasantly situated on the high road with river frontage and magnificent views; cost about $2,500. Mr. Hodson, architect.

Mr. Wm. S. Evans is now erecting a store and dwelling at Lachine, two stories high built of brick with stone foundation, size 26 feet in front by 30 in depth. Mr. Garven is the architect.

At Hochelaga the city horse R. R. have added considerably to their buildings in the erecting of a new stores for hay, fodder &c. They are substantially built, and will give ample space for all the requirements of the Company.

Three horses, 2 chestnut mares, 9 sets harness, new and second-hand; 14 sleighs, two and three seated; 2 dog-cart sleighs, 9 buffalo robes, &c., at Patterson's, Cote street, to day (Saturday), at two o'clock.

BIRTH.

At No. 2 Tamworth Place, Upper Peel street, on the 4th inst., the wife of Robert L. Gault, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, by the Rev Edmund Wood, M.A., Herbert Shenstone Roberts, Esq., eldest son of Josiah Roberts, Esq., of London, England, to Julia Catherine Glassford, eldest daughter of James A. Glassford, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, the 5th instant, Elizabeth Louisa Rachel, only daughter of James S. Noad, Esq., aged 22 months and 7 days.

☞ The funeral will take place from No. 90 University Street, on Saturday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

In this city, on the 6th instant, Susan Nugan, aged 74 years, wife of Daniel McKeown.

☞ The funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of Kemp and William Streets, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at Two o'clock p.m. Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

NOTICES.

BILLIARDS.

A GRAND BILLIARD MATCH FOR THE Championship of America,

A PURSE OF $1,000 AND THE GOLDEN CUE,

BETWEEN

JOSEPH DION,

Of Montreal, the present Champion,

AND

JOHN McDEVITT,

Of New York,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

MECHANICS' HALL,

ON

Wednesday, 11th December,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $2. Special Seats will be reserved for Ladies.

Tickets to be had at the St. Lawrence Hall, at Dion's Billiard Hall, and at the door on the evening of the Match.

December 7. 292

Phœnix Fire Assurance Company

OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

BESIDES the unlimited liability of all the Shareholders and large reserves of this Company, One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been invested as a separate security of Policy-holders in Canada.

Risks taken at the lowest current rates of first-class English Companies.

Head Office, 310 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

L. W. TESSIER, Late City Treasurer

Sub-Agent at Montreal.

Agency Office, at the Bureau of Messrs Porcheron Bros., 295 Notre Dame Street, a few doors East of Place d'Armes.

December 7. 1m dly, s-292

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN PLIMSOLL,
THOMAS AUBIN.

Montreal, 6th Dec., 1867. du 292

New Partnership.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership under the firm of [illegible] NOCK & CO., and [illegible] business as heretofore; assuming and discharging all existing obligations of the late firm of Plimsoll, Aubin & Co.; also, collecting and receiving outstanding debts due to that firm.

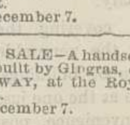
JOHN PLIMSOLL.
JOHN S. WARNOCK.

Montreal, 6th Dec, 1867. du 292

THOMAS AUBIN, late of the firm of PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & Co., begs to inform his numerous friends and customers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, that he will open out early in the Spring an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of STRAW and FANCY GOODS.

December 7. u 292

HORSES FOR SALE.



A handsome PAIR of DAPPLE GRAYS, fine action, sound and good every way; will be sold separately or together.

—ALSO—

An excellent FAMILY SLEIGH, a fine DOG-CART SLEIGH; (nearly new) fine superior BUFFALO ROBES well lined and trimmed; and sets of Silver-mounted Harness, single and double; and two first-rate Saddles and Bridles.

Apply to Mr. BOLTON Veterinary Surgeon, 22 Bleury Street; or to DR. BERNARD, Craig Street.

December 7. 293

FOR SALE—A handsome RUSSIAN SLEIGH built by Gingras, of Quebec. Apply to Mr. ALLOWAY, at the Royal Horse Bazaar, Cote Street.

December 7. c 292

COOPER WANTED.

A GOOD COOPER WANTED at the Prescott Distillery, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given

J. P. WISER,
Prescott, Ontario.

December 7. r 292

SUGAR—60 hhds fine BARBADOES
SANTEIRE 100 Kegs REFINED
CURRANTS—200 barrels

For Sale by

JAMES TORRANCE.

December 291

NOTICES.

THISTLE CURLING CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the THISTLE CURLING CLUB will be held at the Office of David Shaw, Esq., Royal Insurance Buildings, on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at Noon.

A full attendance is requested.

December 4 b 289

Montreal Snow-Shoe Club.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Club will be held at Mechanics' Hall, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst, at Eight o'clock, for the Election of Office-bearers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order.

J. VAN BUSKIRK,
Sec. and Treas.

December 6. 291

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Society will be held in the Mechanics' Hall, on MONDAY next, the 9th December, at half-past Seven in the evening, to consider the subject of sending representatives to the Board of Outdoor Relief at the House of Refuge. A full and punctual attendance of Office-bearers and Members is earnestly requested.

EDMUND OXLEY,
Secretary.

December 6. m 291

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

THIRTY-ONE SHARES of the Stock of the Club (New Issue) will be Sold, by Auction, among the SHAREHOLDERS, at the Rink, Drummond Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at FOUR o'clock P.M.

December 4. 289

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

APPLICANTS for admission to the Rink for the coming Season are requested to send in their names to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst.

W. F. GAIRDNER,
Sec.-Treas.,
39 Little St. St. James street.

December 4. r 289

L. W. TESSIER,

(LATE CITY TREASURER)

Real Estate and General Agent,

*Valuator of Landed Property and General Broker.*

Apply or send orders to the Agency Office of Mr. A D. Porcheron, 295 Notre Dame Street, Centre.

December 5. 5m 290

C. & A. SHARPE,

SEEDSMEN,

—AND—

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH,

ONTARIO.

Orders for FLOUR, GRAIN, PORK, BUTTER, &c., promptly and faithfully executed.

December 6. 4m 291

*The Undersigned, SOLE AGENT for*

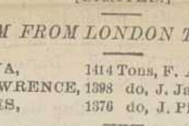
MR. F. VALLETTE, of Marseilles,

BEGS to intimate to the Merchants of the Dominion of Canada that he is now prepared to take orders for

Sherry, Port, Madeira, and any other Wines.

G. ESPITALIER,
Office, 16 St. John Street.

December 6. 3m 291



British Colonial Steamship Company

[LIMITED.]

*STEAM FROM LONDON TO CANADA.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OTTAWA, | 1414 Tons, F. Archer, Com'r. | |
| ST. LAWRENCE, | 1398 do, J. James, | do |
| THAMES, | 1376 do, J. Pinkerton, | do |

THE Company's Steamers are intended to be employed regularly in the Canadian Trade during the Season of 1868, and to be despatched from London as follows:—

Thursday, 23rd January, for Portland.
Thursday, 20th February, for Portland.
Thursday, 19th March, for Halifax & Portland.
Thursday, 16th April, for Quebec & Montreal, and every alternate Thursday thereafter during the Season.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE,
Brokers, 3 White Lion Court, London;
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
Agents, Montreal;
ROSS & CO., Agents, Quebec.

December 6. 1-291

X'MAS HOLIDAYS.

MR. WM. EAVES,

No. 359 Notre Dame Street,

HAVING purchased the large and valuable BANKRUPT STOCK of JEWELLERY of BRILLMAN & CO., LONDON, now offers to sell the same at prices below Cost until the whole is cleared out, and invites parties about making XMAS and NEW YEARS' PRESENTS to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident that the goods are unequalled both for beauty, quality and workmanship, and also lowness in price. The following are the goods for sale, Wholesale and Retail:—

500 Gold Chronometer and Patent Lever Watches
2000 Silver Watches
300 Gold Ladies' Chains
400 Gold Albert (Gent's) Chains
1000 Gold (Stone set) Finger Rings
300 Gold Gent's Scarf Pins
200 Gold Lockets
1000 Pair Gold Ear Rings
1000 Silver Chains
2000 Plated Brooches
1000 Princess Alexandra Ivory Sets, Brooch and Ear Rings
800 Pair Jet Ear Rings and Brooches
1000 Rubber Chains
100 Musical Boxes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 airs
100 Musical Cigar Stands, 2 3 and 4 airs
12 Musical Ladies' Companions, 3 and 4 airs
1500 Concertinas

Also, a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Don't forget No. 359 Notre Dame Street, up stairs, one door to the right.

NO. 359,

Over Palmer's Hair Dressing Establishment.

December 2. 1m 287

FOR SALE

GREAT SALE.

LOOK OUT

FOR

M'GIBBON'S SALE

OF

BOTTLED WINES

AND

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

TO TAKE PLACE

ON

TUESDAY, 17th DECEMBER,

*And Following Days.*

5,000 Dzos PORT, SHERRY,

CHAMPAGNE,

CLARET,

SELTZER WATER,

Porter, Ale, &c.,

AND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

FRESH FRUITS

PRESERVES,

PICKLES,

GREEN PEAS,

MUSHROOMS,

GRAPES,

&c., &c.

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The Goods will be put up in family lots.

Full particulars in a future Advertisement and Circulars.

ALEX. McGIBBON,

Importer of Fine Wines, Groceries, &c., &c.

November 30. 286

JAVA COFFEE, 40 bags—very choice
FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, 80 boxes
TURKEY FIGS, 500 boxes new
PARAFFINE CANDLES, 50 boxes
MACCARONI, 200 boxes—new
VERMICELLI, 100 do do.

For sale by

GEO. CHILDS & CO.

NEW SCALED HERRINGS, 2,000—very fine
NEW No. 1 HERRINGS, 1,000.

For sale by

GEO. CHILDS & CO.

December 7. 292

BISHOP'S

Granular Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP,

*Manufacturing Chemist,*

17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End New Town London.

THIS perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the bottle, also the name and trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY—CAUTION—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also, BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS, should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

December 7, 1866. 1y s- eow293

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES: COUGHS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES: ASTHMA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES: INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES: BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine. Sold by Lyman, Elliot & Co., Kerry Brothers & Crathern, and Evans, Mercer & Co.

December 7 1y-s 292

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

$60,000 WORTH! $60,000 WORTH!!

Of the Best Goods in the Market, to be Sold AT AND UNDER COST PRICE, in order to clear out the whole Stock for Cash!

GEO. RINGLAND,

393 NOTRE DAME STREET,

OFFERS to the Public in general the whole of his Splendid Stock of DRY GOODS, AT AND UNDER COST PRICE, comprising as follows:—

Black Silks, from 2s 10½ upwards
Do Gros Grains, 2s 11½d do
Do Satins
Do Moire Antique, Coloured Moire Antique
Fancy Silks, Plain Silks, Striped Silks, Checked Silks
Col'd Empress Cloths, Black Empress Cloths
Col'd Reps, Black Reps, Plain Winceys, Fancy Winceys
Striped do, Striped Winceys, Knickerbocker Winceys, Aberdeen Winceys
Black and Col'd French De Laines
Do do do Merinos
All-Wool Plaids, Union Plaids
Plain and Striped Lustres, Col'd Cobourgs
Scarlet Twilled Flannel, 1s 6d upwards
Plain Flannel
White Flannel in Welsh, Saxony, Anti-rheumatic and Lancashire
10-4 White Skirting Flannel, Prints, from 4½d up
12-4 do do do. Hoyles' Prints, 7½d up
10-4 and 12-4 Scarlet do
Horrock's Long Cloths, 7½d yd up
White Shirtings, Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Cotton and Linen
Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, Table Cloth, Piano Covers
Table Linens, Table Cloths, D'Oyle's Napkins, Towellings
Antimacassers, Shawls Mantles, Hats, Feathers
Hosiery, Gloves, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Ties, Mufflers
Ladies' Under-clothing in great variety

*Sales made for Cash only, and no Second Price.*

GEO. RINGLAND,
393 NOTRE DAME STREET,

November 30. 1m 284