Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LIX. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1867. NUMBER 72.

NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL

To Hotel, Saloon & Tavern Keepers

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS intending to obtain the APPROVAL of the CITY COUNCIL for TAVERN LICENSES are hereby notified that they are POSITIVELY required to send in their APPLICATIONS in due form between the present date and the THIRTEENTH APRIL next, and that no application received AFTER that date will be entertained.

By order.

CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 2nd March, 1867. 1m tst 52

Insolvent Act of 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of JOHN WHYTE, in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the Second day of April next, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an Assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

WM. CAMPBELL TAIT.

Ulverton, March 12th, 1867. du 62

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of St. Hyacinthe.

In the Superior Court for Lower Canada

St. Hyacinthe, the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

KNOW ALL MEN that JEAN J. E. SAUVAGEAU, Artist-Photograph, of St. Hyacinthe, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, by his petition fyled in the Office of the said Superior Court, under number one thousand and sixty-eight (No. 1068), prays for the sale of an immoveable situated in the said District, to wit:—"A land situate in the Parish of La Presentation, range St Simon, containing three arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth, and bounded in front by the range St. Simon, in depth by the lands of Argenteuil, on one side by Jean Bte. Tetreau, and on the other side by Charles Boucher, jr., with a house, barn and other buildings thereon erected;" which land is now occupied by Augustin Gaumont and Isaac Gaumont, farmers, of La Presentation, since about three years past, without the petitioner being able to know on what title they occupy the said immoveable; and the said Jean J. E. Sauvageau alleging that by deed passed, at St. Hyacinthe, the sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, before Mtre. St. Germain and his Colleague, Notaries, consented by one Abraham Gaumont, yeoman, then of the said Parish of La Presentation, to one Ignace Resther, contractor, of the City of St. Hyacinthe, and duly registered according to law, an hypothec was constituted upon the said immoveable hereinabove described, for the sum of sixteen hundred pounds, old currency, equal to sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence currency, claims from the present proprietor of the said immoveable the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, currency, due to him in consequence of a transfer made by the said Resther to the petitioner, the thirty-first day of August last, for balance in capital, interest, and costs of action on the judgment obtained by the said Resther against the said Abraham Gaumont, before this Court, on the twenty-second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for the said sum of sixteen hundred pounds, old currency, with interest of eight per cent per annum on the said balance from the twentieth day of February instant.

The said Jean J. E. Sauvageau further alleges that the present proprietor of the said immoveable is unknown, and that the known occupiers (*occupans*) since the date of the said deed of mortgage have been the said Augustin Gaumont and Isaac Gaumont.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the immoveable to appear before the said Superior Court, at the City of St. Hyacinthe, within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the *demande* of the said Jean J. E. Sauvageau, failing which the Court will order that the said immoveable be sold by Sheriff's sale.

LOUIS TELLIER, D.P.S.C.

b-t 60

(First publication March 12)

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of St. Hyacinthe.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

St. Hyacinthe, the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

KNOW ALL MEN, that DAME JOSEPHTE CHARLOTTE DE FLEURIMONT, of the City of Montreal District of Montreal, widow of the late Wolfred Nelson, in his lifetime, Esquire, Physician, of the same place, acting in this behalf as well as *commune en biens* with the said Wolfred Nelson, her said late husband, as also as universal usufructuary legatee of her husband deceased, by her petition fyled in the Office of the said Superior Court, under number one thousand and sixty-seven (No. 1067) prays for the sale of an immoveable situated in the said District, to wit:—A land situate in the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, in the District of St Hyacinthe, enclosed in the following bounds: joining in front to the Yamaska River, in rear to Andre Gauthier dit Landreville, on one side partly to Philippe Duchesnay, and partly to Louis Brunelle, and on the other side partly to the Honorable Louis Antoine Dessaulles, partly to Parker W Nagle, and partly to Louis Brunelle, the said land containing three arpents in width, more or less, by thirty arpents more or less in depth, of an irregular figure, which land is now occupied by Gerard J. Nagle, *bourgeois* of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, said District of St. Hyacinthe, and the said Dame Josephte Charlotte de Fleurimont, in her said capacity alleging that by a judgment of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, in the District of Montreal, rendered at Montreal, on the thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, against the said Gerard J. Nagle and Henry J. Larkin, then of St. Hyacinthe, jointly and severally, at the suit of the said Wolfred Nelson, in a certain cause under number one hundred and thirty-four, and duly registered (the said judgment) on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the Registry Office for the County of St Hyacinthe, an hypothec was consituted, according to law upon the said immoveable herein above described, of which the said Gerard J. Nagle was then proprietor and possessor, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-eight pounds, nine shillings and ten pence, currency, and for interest upon the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven pounds, sixteen shillings and ten pence, currency, to be reckoned from the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and for the costs accrued in the said cause, and taxed to the sum of twelve pounds two shillings and three pence, currency; claims from the present proprietor of the said immoveable, the sum of one hundred and eighty-eight pounds two shillings and five pence, currency, due to her as well as *commune en biens* with the said Wolfred Nelson, her husband, as also as universal usufructuary legatee of her husband, deceased, by virtue of his will, made, at Montreal, before Mte. Belle and his colleague, Notaries, on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, for balance, in capital, interest and costs on the said judgment and for the amount of the costs accrued, to recover the said debt, in a certain cause under number one thousand and thirteen, of the Superior Court, of the said District of St. Hyacinthe, in which the said Dame de Fleurimont was plaintiff against Parker W. Nagle, defendant, with interest from the nineteenth day of September last upon the sum of one hundred and seventy-four pounds fifteen shillings and five pence currency.

The said Dame Josephte Charlotte de Fleurimont alleges that the present proprietors of the said immoveable is unknown, and that the known proprietors since the date of the said judgment have been the said Gerard J. Nagle and Parker W. Nagle

Notice is therefore given to the actual proprietors of the immoveable to appear before the said Court at St. Hyacinthe within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the *demande* of the said Dame Josephte Charlotte de Fleurimont, failing which, the Court will order that the said immoveable be sold by Sheriff's Sale.

LOUIS TELLIER, D.P.S.C.

b t 60

(First publication 12th March).

JUST PUBLISHED.

CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT

With Sanitary Precautions,

IN PAMPHLET FORM'

In both the English and French languages,

Published and for Sale by

JOHN GARDNER

Chemist and Druggist

Notre Dame Street.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

Replete with all the necessary information

A large discount to Country purchasers for resale.

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

J. GARDNER, Notre Dame Street.

June 18. 44

NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of ANTOINE MAYER, of Montreal, Contractor, an Insolvent.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of the power vested in me, as Assignee of the Estate of the above named Insolvent, there will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1867, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M., the undermentioned REAL ESTATE, viz.:—

1st. The half of the north side of a lot of land, situated in the St. James Ward, on Jacques Cartier Street, in the City of Montreal, containing 40 feet in front by 75 in depth, the whole more or less; bounded in front by Jacques Cartier Street, in rear by the property of one named Lalonde, on one side by the property of one Chas. Allard, and on the other side by one Joseph Versailles, with the valuable and commodious Brick House, containing four tenements, patent tin roof, with the other outbuildings thereon erected.

—ALSO—

2nd. A Lot of Land, situated in the aforesaid Ward, Street and City, known as Lot B, number 102, containing 28 feet front by 75 feet in depth, the whole more or less; bounded in front by Jacques Cartier Street, in rear by the property of one John Hanna, on the north-west side by one Valiquette, and on the south-east side by a passage 9 feet wide, with the well built unfinished frame house, ready to be bricked, thereon erected.

All hypothecary Creditors are notified to fyle their claims at my office, six days before the date of sale.

Terms Cash.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, No. 17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

JOHN WHYTE, Assignee.

Montreal, 18th Feb., 1867. t 42

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of St. Francis.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Matter of PAINCHAUD & CO., Insolvents.

ON the 25th day of APRIL next, the undersigned will petition the said Court for their discharge, in virtue of the said Act.

PAINCHAUD & CO., Per JETTE & ARCHAMBAULT, Attorneys *ad litem*.

Montreal, 18th February, 1867. 2m t 42

Sale of Valuable Properties

Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. LOUIS LEDUC, of St. Antoine Suburbs, of the City of Montreal.

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE, will be Sold, to the last and highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May next, at TEN o'clock A.M., in the Office of the undersigned Notaries, No. 24 Little St. James Street, in the said City of Montreal, the following Properties, to wit:—

1st. A lot of ground or Emplacement, situate in the St. Antoine Suburbs of the City of Montreal, containing 24 feet, more or less, upon a depth equal to one half of the distance that may be found between the said St. Antoine Street and St. Bonaventure Street, that is to say, 140 feet in depth, more or less, without any guarantee of precise measurement, bounded in front by the said St. Antoine Street, in rear by Dame Amable Lebœuf *dit* Laflamme, or her representatives, on one side by Simon Valois, Esquire, and on the other side by the representatives Cousineau, with a one-story wooden house, a two-story stone vault and other buildings thereon erected.

2d. A Farm situate at Cote St. Luc, in the Parish of Montreal, containing two arpents and a half by twenty-one arpents in depth, the whole more or less, as well in front as in depth bounded in front by the road of said Cote St. Luc, in rear by the representatives of the late Benjamin Hurtubise, on one side to the N.E. by Eustache Prudhomme and on the other side to the S. W. by Jerome Cardinal, with one-story stone house, two barns, and other buildings thereon erected.

3d. Another Farm situated at the same place, bounded at one end to the south by Gervais Prudhomme, at the other end to the north by the lands of Cote de Liesse, on one side by Gervais Decary, and on the other side by the representatives of the late Louis Gariepy, being partly in tilled land and partly uncleared and well timbered,—containing three arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth, the whole more or less.

The soil of those two farms is of good quality. Incontestable titles will be given to the purchasers.

For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to the undersigned,

J. A. LABADIE, N.P., J. E. O. LABADIE, N.P.

Montreal, 21st March, 1867. 1T 68

Sale by Authority of Justice.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Montreal. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of APRIL next, at the hour of TWO of the clock in the afternoon, at the Office of the undersigned Notaries Public, No. 32 Little St. James street (up stairs), in the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, by order of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, in the said District of Montreal, dated the EIGHTH day of MARCH instant, will be sold judicially, to the highest bidders, by public auction, before the or any one of the undersigned Notaries, who, by the said Order, have been appointed to conduct the proceedings of the said Sale, the Real Estate herein below described, of which one undivided half belongs to the minor children of the late THOMAS J. G BUSBY, in his lifetime, Gentleman, of this city, and the other one undivided half belongs to DAME MARY LECASSE, wife of FREDERICK VEIT, Music Teacher, of this City—subject to the conditions of sale which will be then and there publicly read out, and may be known before by applying to the undersigned Notaries—to wit:

1st. A LOT OF LAND, situate in the said City of Montreal, in the St. James Ward thereof, on Grant street, bounded in front to the south-west by the said Grant street, in rear to the north-east by Moise Beaudry, on one side to the north-west by Abraham Lariviere, and on the other side to the south-east by the lot of land herein below secondly described, containing eighty-two feet in width in front and eighty-three feet and a half in width in rear, by about forty-three feet in depth, the whole English measure, more or less without warranty of precise measurement, and according to the plan of the Grant street property made by Jos. Rielle, sworn Land Surveyor, of this City, dated the 25th January, 1867, this lot being the north-west half of the property described on the said plan—without any buildings thereon erected.

2nd. A LOT OF LAND, situate in the said City of Montreal, in the St. James Ward thereof, on Grant street, bounded in front to the south-west by the said Grant street, in rear to the north-east by the representatives of the late John Tiffin, on one side to the north-west by the lot hereinabove firstly described, and on the other side to the south-east by George Gray, containing eighty-two feet in width in front, and eighty-three feet and a half in width in rear, by about forty-three feet in depth, the whole English measure, more or less, without warranty of precise measurement, and according to the said plan, this lot being the south-east half of the property described on the said plan—without any buildings thereon erected.

3rd. A LOT OF LAND, situate in the said City of Montreal, in the St. James Ward, on Brock street, bounded in front to the north-east by the said Brock street, in rear to the south-west by Jos. Tiffin, on one side to the north-west by Madame Terroux or representatives, and on the other side to the south-east by James Darcy, containing twenty-five feet in front by eighty-three feet in depth, the whole English measure, more or less, without warranty of precise measure, and according to the plan thereof made by the said sworn Land Surveyor, dated the 25th January, 1867—without any buildings thereon erected—with the right and subject to the *servitude* of a *passage mitoyen* between this lot and the adjoining lot belonging to the said James Darcy, as the same may exist by the titles.

Dated at Montreal this NINETEENTH day of MARCH, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

PAPINEAU, PAPINEAU & DURAND, Notaries Public

66 1-tf

FISH.

HERRINGS—100 Barrels Round and Split

CODFISH—100 Cwt. Fine Table

For sale by JAMES TORRANCE & CO.

January 7.

HOUSES, &c., FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THEATRE ROYAL.

To Let, by the Night or Week.

For particulars, apply to HENRY PRINCE, 305 Notre Dame Street.

February 25. 47

TO LET, FURNISHED, the House No. 7 Holyrood Place, 29 McGill College Avenue. The House has a hot air furnace, newly put in, and good Stabling attached. Apply on the premises from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

March 12. 60

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—A CHOICE FARM in the Eastern Townships, with superior Dwelling House, and fine improved Land. A very desirable Country residence. For particulars, apply to Mr. G. F. TILBURY, Drawer 146, or 359 Guy Street, Montreal.

March 14. 1m 62

TO LET.

Those splendid NEW STORES, now in course of completion, situated in the most central part of Great St. James Street, (corner of Dollard Street), comprising TWO STORES, first flat and basement. The Stores are so constructed that they could be thrown into one if required. Also, two large and handsomely finished HALLS suitable for Lodges, Societies, or Sample Rooms. The above can be leased separately to suit tenants.

Apply to TIFFIN BROTHERS, St. Paul Street.

March 1. 51

OFFICES TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET in Bank Chambers, entrance St. Peter Street.

Apply at MOLSONS BANK.

February 4. 29

TO LET.

The SHOP, No. 151 Wellington Street, now in the occupation of Mr. Cullen.

E. G. PENNY, Herald Office.

February 12. 36

STORE OR STORAGE TO LET from the 1st April next. No. 4 Lemoine Street.

For particulars apply on the premises.

January 17. 14

TO LET,

The TWO UPPER FLATS of Store No. 506 St. Paul Street. Apply to HELLIWELL & MACPHIE, Corner St. Nicholas and St. Paul Streets.

February 15. 39

TO LET.

THREE excellent OFFICES on the first Floor (up Stairs) HERALD BUILDING, 61 & 63 Great St. James Street.

Apply to PENNY, WILSON & CO., HERALD OFFICE.

February 1. 27

STORE TO LET.

420 ST. PAUL STREET, the premises lately occupied by the subscriber as a Wholesale Warehouse, suitable for the Dry Goods or Hardware Trade, with means of egress and ingess at each end. Rent moderate, and immediate possession given. Apply to JULES FOURNIER, 34 St. Sulpice Street.

January 19. 16

TO LET.

The premises at present occupied as a Wholesale Warehouse by the subscriber. Rent moderate, and immediate possession given if required. Apply to ROBT. WILKES, 441 St. Paul Street.

REMOVING to 455 ST. PAUL STREET

January 11. 9

Country Residence For Sale or to Let.

A comfortable first-class HOUSE, most pleasantly and healthily situated on the Bank of the River at Laprairie, containing eight large rooms and garret, detached kitchen, good dry cellars, ice-house, garden, stabling, and out-buildings, &c., &c.

For further particulars, apply at the HERALD OFFICE.

February 19. 42

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on the Second Flat of the HERALD BUILDING, 61 & 63 Great St. Street, with a large Room 40 x 30 in rear.

Apply to PENNY, WILSON & CO., HERALD OFFICE.

February 1. 27

TO LET.

ON THE THIRD FLAT OF THE HERALD BUILDING, 61 & 63 Great St. James Street, a ROOM 30 x 22.

—ALSO,—

A ROOM IN THE BASEMENT 40 x 25.

Apply to PENNY, WILSON & CO., HERALD OFFICE.

February 1. 27

FOR SALE.

A fine two-story BRICK HOUSE, containing rooms in the attics, situated at Cote-a-Barron, continuation of St. Lawrence Street, No. 499, with Yard and Outbuildings attached. This House is new and well finished, having double windows and Summer blinds and rents for £45 per annum.

An incontestible title will be given to the purchaser.

For conditions, which are liberal, address to J. A. LABADIE, N P. J. E. O. LABADIE, N P.

February 1. mwf 27

TO LET.

THREE FLATS and CELLAR, with separate entrance, over Store occupied by Smyth & Edmunson, 204 and 206 McGill street, being well adapted for light manufacturing purposes, or for Sample Rooms. Apply to C. TUGGEY, 61 Great St James Street.

February 21. 44

To Persons desirous of passing the Summer at Longueuil.

THE DIRECTORS of the LONGUEUIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, at the request of a number of persons, and desirous of rendering the the means of communication more easy to business men travelling between the City of Montreal and the Village of Longueuil, propose during the coming Summer to prolong the hour of service performed by their Steamers between the Foot of the Current and the Village, so as to leave Longueuil each evening at 8½, and the Foot of the Current at 9.

February 26. 1m tts 48

TO LET,

IN THE "HERALD" BUILDING

Nos. 61 and 63 Great St. James Street:

An excellent CELLAR, with LARGE ROOM in rear

On Front Flat, Up Stairs.

A LARGE OFFICE, fronting on Great St. James Street, 30 x 18. Also, a SMALL OFFICE; and, in rear, a ROOM, 30 x 15. This flat is well adapted for an Insurance or Public Office of any description.

On the Second Floor.

TWO OFFICES.

On the Third Floor.

A LARGE ROOM, facing on Great St. James Street, 31 x 20 and 11 feet high.

In rear, a ROOM, 30 x 45, on Second Flat.

Apply to PENNY, WILSON & CO., Herald Office.

MOLSONS BANK.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the MOLSONS BANK are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock was this day declared for the Current Half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank in this City on and after the FIRST day of APRIL next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st prox. inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WM. SACHE, Cashier.

Montreal, 26th Feb., 1867. 51

[mwf tl M23, dly tl Ap1]

FISH.

CODFISH—50 cwt fine Table

HERRINGS—In barrels and half-barrels, Round and Split

For Sale by JAMES TORRANCE & CO.

February 27. 49

SUPERIOR PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL, and DR. DE JONGH'S BRIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, for Sale at the MEDICAL DEPOT, 384 Notre Dame Street,

February 15

INSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1849.
INCORPORATED A.D. 1854.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments for

LIFE ASSURANCE, Annuities, Endowments, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

CAPITAL, £1 000,000 Sterling.

Annual Income over £330,000 Sterling.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued to meet every emergency; Special advantage to Assurers; Moderate rates of Premium, combined with perfect security.

During the 18 years of this Society's existence, it has met with an unsurpassed degree of public support and confidence, and is now ONE OF THE LARGEST LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN 1865 yielded the large Premium revenue of £43,000.

THE LIFE CLAIMS and BONUSES paid by the Society since its commencement exceed a MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

No Claim has ever been contested.

THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY LIFE DEPARTMENT

Is under Special Patronage of

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

VICE-PATRONS:

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B. G.C.M.G., General Commander in Chief.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond.
The Right Hon. Earl Grey.
The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., President of the Board of Trade
Viscount Eversley, A.D.C., to the Queen.
Admiral Sir James Alex. Gordon, G.C.B.,
General Sir John F. Burgoyne, Bart. G.C.B. Inspector-General of Engineers.
General Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B., R.A.
Major-General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B., Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., Quartermaster-General.
Lieut.-Gen. William Fred. Forster, K. H., Military Secretary.

Chairman of Directors

SIR FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.

LIFE POLICIES are issued to Naval and Military Officers, whether in active Service or not on the most favorable terms.

Persons residing or about to reside in tropical climates, as also Invalid Lives, are treated with at very liberal rates.

Guarantee Department.

The EUROPEAN is the only SOCIETY whose Bonds of Guarantee are accepted by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, by whom the Society's affairs and position are subjec to annual scrutiny—thus affording ample proof of its stability and responsibility.

Head Office in Canada:

71 GREAT ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Directors in Canada:

(All of whom are fully qualified Shareholders.)

HENRY THOMAS, Esq., Chairman.
HUGH ALLAN, Esq.
C. J. BRYDGES, Esq.
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq.
FRANCOIS LECLAIRE, Esq.
The Hon. Chas. Alleyn, Q.C., M.P.P. Quebec.

Manager for Canada,

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

From whom all information may be obtained.

February 4. 3m 29

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Annual Income $725,000
Reserve Fund $3,800,000

BOARD OF REFERENCE, MONTREAL:

Hon. Jas Ferrier, M.L.C.	T. J. Claxton, Esq.
J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.	T. M. Bryson, Esq.
Thos. Rimmer, Esq.	J. Torrance, jr., Esq.
Alex Buntin, Esq.	J. A. Mathewson, Esq.

THE STAR offers every advantage to Assurers, and the undersigned is now authorized to issue Policies on the Half Credit System, requiring no note for the Half Premium, but the amount can remain at Interest at Five Per Cent.

Forms and every information given on application to WILLIAM M. FREER, Agent. 13 Common Street.

February 27. 49

NOTICES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between MERCIER & FRERE has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to or by the said firm will be settled at their Stores, No. 457 St. Mary Street.

J. O. MERCIER. T. D. MERCIER.

Montreal, 1st Feb., 1867

Portraits in Winter Costume.

W. NOTMAN

HAS just completed a new arrangement for Portraits in Winter Costume.

This style is very effective, and has the additional advantage of affording to friends at a distance an excellent idea of our Canadian winter and of the following Canadian sports and outdoor amusements:—

SNOW-SHOEING
TABOGGANING
SLEIGHING
SHOOTING
WALKING
SKATING

Giving a charming variety in an Album.

W. NOTMAN, Photographer to the Queen, 17 Bleury Street Montreal

January 7. 5

ON VIEW FOR A FEW DAYS,

W. Notman's Selection of Photographs

FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The public are invited to call and see them.

December 11. 295

EX HIBERNIAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

CABINET ALBUMS,

For the New and Popular Size of Photographs,

AT NOTMAN'S.

November 23. 280

PORTRAITURE

A Few Large Vignettes

FINISHED IN WATER COLORS, ARE NOW ON VIEW AT

W. NOTMAN'S

As the style is somewhat NEW, the public are invited to call and see them.

Being painted to order, can only detain them for exhibition for a FEW DAYS.

November 8. 267

Minatures on Porcelain.

W. NOTMAN has now a few Specimens on view. Nothing can surpass the delicacy of finish this process is capable of, retaining at the same time force and vigour.

December 11. 295

CARD.

TO prevent misunderstanding, W. NOTMAN thinks it proper to inform the public that HE IS NOT LEAVING MONTREAL for New York or Boston. That his intention is merely to open a Branch in the States, but that his business here will be carried on by his regular staff, and under his own personal superintendance as heretofore.

November 8. 267

BOARD.

ONE OR TWO SUITS OF ROOMS will be vacant on the 1st May. Well finished. Accommodation for a few Single Gentlemen in comfortable Rooms, which are being repainted.

MRS. WILSON, 13 and 15 Latour Street.

March 5. 45

ONLY A YEAR.

One year ago—a ringing voice,
A clear blue eye,
And clustering curls of sunny hair,
Too fair to die.

Only a year—no voice, no smile,
No glance of eye,
No clustering curls of golden hair,
Fair but to die!

One year ago—what loves, what schemes
Far into life!
What joyous hopes, with high resolves,
What generous strife!

The silent picture on the wall,
The burial stone,
Of all that beauty, life and joy,
Remain alone!

One year—one year—one little year,
And so much gone!
And yet the even flow of life
Moves calmly on.

The graves grow green, the flowers bloom fair,
Above that head;
No sorrowing tint of leaf or spray
Says he is dead.

No pause or hush of merry birds
That sing above,
Tells us how coldly sleeps below
The form we love.

Where hast thou been this year, beloved?
What hast thou seen?
What visions fair, what glorious life,
Where thou hast been?

The veil! the veil! so thin, so strong!
'Twixt us and thee;
The mystic veil, when shall it fall,
That we may see?

Not dead, not sleeping, not even gone,
But present still,
And waiting for the coming hour
Of God's sweet will.

Lord of the living and the dead,
Our Saviour dear!
We lay in silence at thy feet
This sad, sad year!

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1867.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Opening of the Court of Queen's Bench at Ten A.M.

TEMPERATURE

In the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed at C. HEARN'S, Optician, 242 Notre Dame Street

6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
41.0	44.5	41.5

Recorded by Patent Register

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN
45.0	35.0	40.0

Montreal, March 25, 1867.

PASSAGE OF THE CONFEDERATION ACT.—Our English fyles received yesterday contain the important information that our new Constitutional Charter passed the final reading in the House of Commons on the 8th instant. The Royal assent is now alone wanting to complete a measure the effect of which will be to revolutionize the political institutions of these Provinces. Whether this revolution was really desired by the people, or is likely to fulfil all the anticipations of its promoters, are questions which it is now needless to discuss. Our own views on both points have been frequently expressed and are well-known to our readers, and we are quite willing to leave their vindication or their condemnation to the logic of events. We admit that the great change which is about to be consummated has been supported by a large majority of the Canadian Parliament, and we cannot deny that the people have to a considerable extent acquiesced in the action of their representatives. While, therefore, we hold that Imperial statesmen would have shown more wisdom if they had acted with less precipitancy, and that the measure itself would have been more likely to work satisfactorily if finally adopted after a general election held with special reference to it, we must in candour acquit them of any attempt to impose a system of government upon us which they had reason to believe would be obnoxious to us. Strongly as we deprecated the impending change in our form of government, while there was a possibility of averting it, now that it is inevitable we hold that it is the duty of all to give to the new system a fair trial, and to endeavour to secure to the country, through its instrumentality, the blessings of a stable, an efficient and economical government. This at all events will be our course, and we have reason to believe our views are shared by those who usually sympathize with us in reference to public affairs.

VACCINATION.—The dreadful ravages of small-pox and the loathsome nature of the disease have always made it a terror. The deaths from this cause, wherever the scourge has first been introduced into a community, are numbered by tens of thousands, the survivors coming out scarred and disfigured for life, with distorted features, and not unfrequently with the loss of their eye-sight. The benefits of vaccination, proved by the experience of many years, would appear to be so great as to command its adoption to the minds of even those most careless of their own health. It was not to be wondered at when it was first proposed as a means of prevention, that the most absurd objections should be started against the practice of vaccination, and that even men and women of intelligence and of cultivated minds should yield to the fear that new and unheard of diseases would be superadded to the original malady, arguing with some show of reason that the injection of virus from a cow into the blood of human beings, could have no other than an evil effect. But time, which dispels so many other mistakes, proved that these fears were groundless, and that vaccination if it did not in all cases prevent an attack of small-pox, at least so mitigated the symptoms as to bring it under the control of medicine, and allowed the patient to recover without the deeply pitted features of those who suffered from it in its worst form. It is plain, however, that even with the long experience of its beneficial operation, vaccination is by no means so generally resorted to as it should be, as the living evidences of this may be met with every day among the more ignorant, who cannot be induced to submit to the simple operation necessary, and consequently suffer. It is scarcely possible to meet with a face marked with small-pox among those who have been vaccinated, while they are common among those who have not, the mortality in the two classes bearing a proportion of much the same kind. In the report of the vaccinators laid before the City Council on the 15th of February last, it is stated that since the date of their appointment under the vaccination act, the number of deaths from that disease had steadily decreased. In 1864, the total deaths were 363; in 1865, they were 84, and in 1866 they had diminished to 51. By an examination of the mortality returns, as is stated in the report, five-sixths of the deaths from small-pox appear to occur among children under 10 years of age. The Act however does not extend to country places, its operation being confined to the towns and cities, a radical defect which ought to be remedied as soon as possible. To show the controlling power exercised over the disease, even where vaccination is not altogether obligatory, the *Medical Journal* gives the following statistics of the decrease in mortality in England and Wales, which give a highly satisfactory result:

Periods compared.	Annual deaths by small-pox in England & Wales.	Annual rate per million of population.
1. Average of 30 years previous to introduction of vaccination	....	3,000
2. Average of 3 yrs. (1838-40), when vaccination became established, but before it was gratuitous......	11,944	170
3. Average of 9 yrs. (1841-53), when vaccination was gratuitous, but not obligatory...	5,221	304
4. Average of ten years (1854-63), when vaccination has been to a certain extent obligatory..........	3,351	171

In Canada there is absolutely no means of determining the mortality from any disease. It is more than doubtful if even the total mortality is obtained with anything approaching to correctness. But the results shown by these statements, compared with those given in the report by the public vaccinators for Montreal, show unmistakeably that small-pox can be controlled, and lead to the belief that by the strict enforcement of proper rules for vaccination, not local, but extending over the whole country, it may be rooted out. The vaccinators have done their duty well and faithfully, and a cheerful recognition should be extended of their services.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, after having had his sympathies enlisted on behalf of the turtles, who he did not think it possible could enjoy being packed together on their backs during a sea voyage, has lately directed his attention to the hardships suffered by animals destined to become the food of the snake. We say 'the snake,' because there seems to be only one in the question, to wit, Barnum's Boa Constrictor. The facts of the case are elicited in a rather spicy correspondence between Mr. Bergh, the President, and the great Showman, which has just been published. It appears to have been the custom to treat the odious though favoured reptile referred to, which forms part of the 'moral exhibition' so extensively patronised by young America, to delicate repasts composed of the most innocent of dumb creatures. Without the intervention of the butcher's knife, these are placed in the Boa's cage, where his snakeship whets his appetite by feasting his eyes on the dainty morsel soon to gratify his palate. Yet not soon in some cases, for it is related in one of the letters of Mr. Bergh, that a gentleman one day saw a rabbit thrust into the cage of the serpent. Instinct revealing to the unfortunate animal the mortal enemy with which it was confined, it immediately rushed to a corner of the cage, where, squeezed up into the smallest possible space, it remained, trembling violently. The rest of the tale is thus graphically related by the eye witness:

"After some time, the boa slowly brought its head so as to bring its eyes to bear upon its victim, and then rested. The intense terror of the poor rabbit, and its pitiable helplessness, made me sick. I implored the keeper to take it out, but was laughed at for my pains. It was in the evening when the rabbit was put into the cage. I thought of it all night. The next morning I called to see if my little friend was out of its misery. The situation was unchanged. The reptile had not moved a particle. Its eyes still rested upon the rabbit, which was closely crouched in the same corner and trembling violently. In the evening I called again; still the same and the next morning still the same. At length, late in the evening of the third day, I called and the rabbit had seemingly fallen into a semi-stupor, from which it would arouse and open its eyes, but to close them again after the manner of a man who sleeps and nods in his chair. The serpent had moved his head up a few inches nearer. When I called the next morning the rabbit was gone."

The occurrence took place in the public show room, and seemed to be looked upon as part of the exhibition, which it was to render more attractive. Horrified at scenes so well calculated to exercise a demoralizing effect on those who witnessed them, especially on the young, Mr. Bergh remonstrated, and threatened legal proceedings if persevered in. If the reptile would not eat dead food, then all he had to say was, let it starve, for it was "contrary to the merciful providence of God that wrong should be committed to accomplish a supposed right." But he expressed his firm belief that no living creature would allow itself to perish of hunger with food before it, dead or alive. Barnum appealed to Prof. Agassiz, who gave it as his opinion that the snake must be fed with food that was alive, and fortified the Showman's position by instancing the case of the lobster, which he thought no one would refuse to eat because it was boiled alive. We confess that we are somewhat surprised at the Professor's argument. The two cases are not at all analagous. Though the lobster may suffer excruciating torments, yet unfortunate as this may be, they are, after all, of comparatively short duration, and so far from being made a public spectacle, for the amusement of a crowd of children, they are brought to an end as quickly as possible, and in a private place. The one occurrence is in fact, an incident—an unpleasant one to think of, it may be—in the preparation of an article of food for man; in the same way that the slaughtering of an ox is essential to the supply of joints of beef; the other, is a deliberately planned, public exhibition for the gratification of the morbid curiosity of idlers. Barnum, however, sustained by the Professor's opinion, determined to show fight and at the same time to turn the affair to good account as a means of advertising. He therefore sent Prof. Agassiz's letter to Mr. Bergh, whom he called upon to withdraw his objections on pain of having the correspondence published. His (Barnum's) establishment would "continue to feed its animals according to the laws of nature." Mr. Bergh, however, is not to be so easily frightened, tells Barnum he is a "consumate adept in the school of humbug," will not withdraw his objections to the exhibition, and expresses profound astonishment at the opinion of Professor Agassiz. The final letter of the series, so far published, is Barnum's reply, dated 11th March. He pities Mr. Bergh for allowing himself to be taken in by the rabbit story, which he declares to be a pure fiction; says that so far from being alarmed at being confined with the boa, "they lie and sleep among his folds with as much unconcern as if within their own burrows." Mr. Bergh's allusions to "humbug" and the "delectable volume" (Barnum's autobiography), the Showman thinks "betray low breeding and a surplus of self conceit which will but tend to deepen the impressions which many sensible and humane men have already formed in regard to his unfitness for the office of President of the American Society, &c." After telling Mr. Bergh that his dictatorial air is insufferable, and that his conduct exhibits nothing but petty malice, Barnum winds up very much like the boy who has got a thrashing, but "would like to see you do that again." He says: "Your arbitrary conduct compelled "my associates to send their reptiles to a "neighbouring State to be fed; but we "shall have no more such tom-foolery "until driven to it by that legal decision "which you threaten and to which we most "willingly appeal."

It seems to us that the question as to whether the snake would or would not eat dead animals, is of secondary importance. The point is, the demoralizing effect the exhibition has on the public. And farther, it is wholly unnecessaay. Nature may or may not have ordained that the snake should take its food alive; but it was certainly never ordained that it should have pigeons, rabbits and other delicacies fed to it in an iron cage. If these and other unresisting creatures become its prey in the woods, there at least, there will be no three days of terror; their sufferings must either be speedily terminated, or they escape. The President of the American Society is deserving of credit for the exertions he is making to destroy Schools for brutality.

PROSCRIBING THE JEWS.—Some of the Insurance Companies of New York have raised considerable excitement by adopting the singular resolution that they will not hereafter insure any property belonging to *Jews*. They have issued a circular to their agents, stating that "in consequence of recent numerous heavy losses "to the insurance companies, occurring in "the South and West, very many of which "were on properties belonging to Jews, "the companies would be compelled in "future to decline all such risks, and this "rule is unvarying." This rather remarkable action, based solely upon an objection to the religion of a people, is so strange, that the Israelites of New York have felt themselves called upon to notice it. They have held a meeting and appointed a committee to address letters to the companies combined in this movement, asking an explanation. Thus far no reply has been given.

FENIANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—We give elsewhere two more extracts from New York papers, very much in the same sense as one to which we referred a day or two since, showing that our neighbours are at length getting thoroughly tired of the humbug that has so long existed amongst them. There is also a story from the *Tribune* about a delegate going from Toronto to President Roberts to demand restitution of a medal said to have been lost by a Canadian Volunteer during the raid last June. The story may be true, but looks very doubtful.

CONFEDERATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.—On the day the Legislature was opened, Mr. Campbell, leader of the Opposition, intimated his intention to move an amendment to the Address, and claimed that the people should be consulted at the polls, prior to the consummation of the Union.

MORE MADOC GOLD.—Some of the sand from the Richardson mine, contained in two small bottles, has been purified by Mr. Spangenberg of Kingston, and the result is a beautiful button of fine gold valued at $e5,

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.—Here is the way Americans are looking to their interests, while Canada is tinkering up a new and impracticable constitution, and raising money for a railway that wont pay for the grease for the wheels:—

The bill providing for the survey of a ship canal to connect Lake Erie with Lake Ontario has been passed by both Houses of Congress and is now in the hands of the President. No doubt it will be endorsed and become operative. If constructed there would be nothing to prevent large vessels from loading with the products of the West, and carrying them through the whole succession of lakes to the Atlantic ocean. The interval between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario is only thirty-three miles, which would be the length of the proposed canal. There is now a connection between the two lakes, on the Canadian side, called the Welland canal, through which vessels of four or five hundred tons capacity can pass. But this canal is too small and besides that it belongs to the British Government, and is under such restrictions as the latter is pleased to impose. The proposed ship canal would be a great undertaking, and would cost a large sum of money. Still, there is no doubt that the benefits accruing from it would fully justify the outlay. Its feasibility is unquestionable. The only difficulty consists in the descent in passing from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, which is two hundred and thirty-four feet—about ten feet to the mile. This, however, can be overcome by means of locks or other engineering appliances. The most important thing, in connection with the enterprise, is to place the work in the hands of competent, honest, and trustworthy persons If that be done, the money expended in it will be an excellent investment.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Robert Symons was walking across an engine-room at Camborne, Cornwall, on the 5th March, when one of his feet slipped, and he became entangled in the machinery, and in an instant the top part of his head was cut completely off, and fell to the ground.

CHOLERA AT PORT GLASGOW.—It may be remembered that at the beginning of the year a sudden outbreak of cholera, resulting in a good many deaths, took place at Port Glasgow. After the lapse of nearly two months the disease has again appeared within the last few days, and four deaths have occurred, the victims being three young persons and an adult. The medical officers report a considerable prevalence of choleraic diarrhœa. It would seem that in a sanitary point of view certain portions of the town are still in an unsatisfactory state.

FENIANISM PLAYED OUT.

The New York *Herald* thus addresses its old friends the Fenians:—

"Stagnation has evidently overtaken the Fenian movement. The great rebellion in Ireland is evidently at an end, and much bitterness of expression is indulged in at the paltry and abortive efforts made to rescue the freedom of the old sod. A crowd might be observed yesterday in front of the central office, absorbed in the discussion of the Fenian fiasco. Some held that the news was false, and others contended that, even if true, it was but a preliminary movement in which the order of retreat was to be religiously observed. But many held the opinion that the 'men in the gap' got tired of the position, and were only too anxious to find an opportunity of recruiting their exhausted anatomy by vigorous exercises in pedestrianism among the mountainous districts. The prevailing impression throughout the city is that the entire movement has been a most disgraceful failure, exhibiting, not alone mismanagement and rashness, but an amount of positive cowardice which it has never heretofore been customary to attribute to the Irish character.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in an article entitled "Prolonging the Fenian Folly," utters a word of warning and offers some sound advice which the Fenians will be wise if they heed. It says:—

"One thing is certain, if these Fenian warriors again cross the border, they will not get off as easily as they did before. Our authorities will not a second time despatch vessels to rescue them when pushed to the wall. Neither will they again appeal to the mercy of the Crown in their behalf. The government and people alike are of the opinion that this Fenian disturbance has gone on long enough and now if it is not ended, public sentiment will approve of the rigorous punishment of the offenders. Our Fenian friends would, therefore, do well to understand that they cannot undertake another Canadian expedition with impunity.

"While denouncing the leaders for keeping the Celtic population in a constant ferment and excitement, many of our journals and politicians deserve severe censure for encouraging them. Some of the newspapers are constantly dishing up sensational matter to the Irish magnifying every disturbance across the water into a formidable outbreak, and apparently, in the absence of other news, doing their utmost to keep up and prolong the Fenian excitement. We have had some striking instances of this during the recent uprising in Ireland. One might infer from the stories told by some of these journals that all the fighting men of the island were in arms, and not only would make mince-meat of the red coats despatched against them, but would carry the war into the heart of England. Then, again, there are certain persons who, in order to make political capital, are ever ready to bring forward in Congress resolutions of sympathy or to address Fenian gatherings. Past experience should have convinced ed the Irish of the absurdity of deriving encouragement from manifestations of this character; and have led them to give ear and advice to the counsels of those who are their true friends; such men, for example, as Mr. Maguire, who assures them that they can obtain all they demand from the mother country at the hands of England without resorting to bloodshed and strife."

THE FENIANS IN NEW YORK.

A strange-looking person, with a dilapidated umbrella and very sinister-looking countenance presented himself at the Fenian Headquarters on Wednesday, and made known his wish to have an interview with President Roberts, stating that he came from Toronto, in Canada. While waiting for the interview, the Canadian gazed around the Headquarters in an eager and inquiring manner at the stacks of military overcoats, the racks full of breech-loading muskets, and the immense piles of knap-sacks and other military equipments. On being ushered into the presence of President Roberts, the stranger deposited his umbrella in a careful manner, as if fearing that a raid would be made upon that valuable article of furniture, and was requested to take a seat by Col. Roberts. He announced the purport of his visit in the following dialogue, having stated that his name was McCosh:

Mr. McCosh—President Roberts, I believe.

Col. Roberts—That is my name: what can I do for you, Sir?

Mr. McCosh—I am a practicing lawyer in Toronto, and have been deputed to visit you Col. Roberts, for the purpose of asking you to return a valuable silver badge, captured by the 18th Fenian Regiment at the battle of Ridgeway, last June.

Col. Roberts—To whom did the badge belong, Sir?

Mr. McCosh—To Ensign McEachaen an officer of the Toronto University Battalion, who was killed in the battle of Ridgeway.

Col. Roberts—Well, Sir, that is a fair and honourable trophy of war, and I think it requires a considerable amount of assurance on the part of the Canadians to make such a demand at this juncture.

Mr. McCosh—But the badge was the private property of Ensign McEachren, and was captured as such by your men.

President Roberts—I do not consider it as such, Sir, and will not return it, by any means.

Mr. McCosh—Well, Sir, we have treated your men very well in Canada.

President Roberts—What do you call good treatment, Sir? Do you call it good treatment to stamp the teeth out of the mouth of poor Lieut. Lonnergan, killed at Ridgeway, after his brave and gallant death? and do you call it good treatment, the manner in which you have uniformly tortured and starved our prisoners in your infernal Canada prisons? The mangling and defacing of our gallant dead and wounded at Ridgeway can never be forgotten.

Mr. McCosh—I am not aware of those matters, Colonel.

President Roberts—Well, if you are not, I am Sir. It is my business to be poesessed of such facts. Now, I will make a proposition to you, Sir, which you may accept. Release Father McMahon and Col. Lynch, both educated men, from the prison, where you have confined them breaking stones, picking oakum, and other degrading punishments, and I will return to your Government the badge of Ensign McEachren, which you say was captured from his body at Ridgeway.

Mr. McCosh—Colonel, I have no authority to make such an offer, but if there is any other compromise—

President Roberts—"Very well, Sir; there is no compromise between your Government and our Irish people else. It seems as if the English Government only understood the argument made by the musket and the bayonet. We are ready for the alternative, and the conflict must go on, even to the bitter end."

This remark of President Roberts concluded the interview, and Mr. McCosh left the headquarters in an unsatisfied condition. The badge referred to is of solid silver, of a circular form, with the British cross and crown raised upon the surface, and the inscription: "Canadian Volunteers, Rifles." It is worn by the Canadian Volunteer officers, with a whistle to rally the men in action. The badge is a very handsome trophy, and valued at about $15.—*Tribune.*

A NEW YORK JOURNALIST SHOT BY THE HUSBAND OF AN ACTRESS.

(*From the New York World*, March 15.)

On Wednesday night, Mr. McFarland, a member of the bar, shot Mr. Richardson, a correspondent of the *Tribune*. Of four discharges, only one took effect, and that was the second fired. It lodged in the posterior part of the left hip, circled around to the front of the body, and lodged itself within the distance of three-quarters of an inch of the femoral artery.

The persons involved are two actors and one actress. Mr. McFarland is a lawyer and an Irishman. His employment has been mainly among the criminal cases. Mr. Richardson is more widely known. In the first two years of the rebellion he was engaged as war correspondent of the *Tribune*, and his field of operation was the army of the South west, under (at that time) Major General Grant. His letters attracted a fair degree of attention, and the interest that attached to him obtained an increase of notoriety from his capture by the Confederates in 1863 With him were taken H. Browne, also of the *Tribune*, and Mr. Colburn of the *World*. The gentlemen were attempting to run the batteries on one of the transports in which our troops were rushed down to Milliken's Bend. An unlucky shot disabled the vessel. Of the capture and final freedom of which Messrs. Richardson and Browne were the subject, "The Field, and Dungeon, and the Escape," a book published gives full details. The work coined money to the tune of $40,000 to the author.

Mr. Richardson, while in New York, has for some time past been stopping at No. 72 Amity street. The McFarlands occupy a part of the same house. Their family consists of McF., two small children, and Mrs. McFarland. The lady is thirty-two years of age and can lay claim to not a little personal beauty. Her eyes are large and blue, and her hair, which is worn at great length, a chestnut brown. Her form is large, even for her height, considerably over five feet, and the general *tout ensemble* is such as to win the epithet handsome. The domestic relations of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are stated to have been not congenial, and incompatibility of habits and temper, with occasional fits of perfectly groundless 'jealous lunacy'" are the counts in the indictment alleged against the husband. Mrs. McFarland has been noted for considerable ability as a Shakspearean reader, and was equally successful with other authors. In 1863, during the illness of her husband, Mrs. McFarland attempted a series of readings in Trenton and became widely popular among the hospitable Jerseymen. Having accomplished the object of her appearance, Mrs. McFarland returned to New York, since which time the current of conjugal life has not run so smoothly as could be wished. Having a fondness for the stage, she prepared herself for that work, and was some months ago registered at the Winter Garden. Her appearance began with the present engagement of Edwin Booth. In "Richelieu" Mrs. McFarland took the character *Marion*; in "Hamlet," that of *The Player Queen*; and in the "Merchant of Venice" she has been representing the character of *Nerissa*. The coincidence of living in the same house led to a friendship between Mrs McFarland and Mr. Richardson. For several weeks past her escort has been Mr. Richardson, and, at long intervals, her husband did that duty. On several occasions he has come just too late to take his wife home, and learning that Mr. Richardson had been his proxy manifested a degree of dissatisfaction that excited amusement among the *attaches* of the establishment. On Wednesday he called to take his wife home, but the lady had just departed with Mr. Richardson. McFarland said nothing but strode quickly up Mercer and Amity streets, and thence towards his house.

Having departed from the theatre at 10:43 p. m., Mrs. McFarland and Mr. Richardson reached their house at five minutes before eleven. Just as they were about to go up the steps the husband reached the front of the dwelling, and without saying a word, whipped out a four barrelled pistol and fired twice at Mr. Richardson. Only the second ball took effect. Feeling himself shot, Mr. Richardson said to Mrs. McFarland, "Run! Run!" and proceeded to do the same, but on second thought grappled with McFarland, attempting to throw his assailant to the ground. The struggle was "Sharp, short and (not) decisive." In the *melee* the pistol went off twice again, wounding a tree, a curbstone, and a door step. Spite of his wound, Richardson was fast getting the better of the lawyer, had not officer Culham, come up and stopped the struggle. The excitement over Richardson's wound began to tell, and he came near fainting, ex Officer Seery came up and the two policemen conveyed both parties to the station-house. There Mr. McFarland was consigned to a cell. The ball was at once extracted, and the bleeding stopped, the wound was found to be but a trifling flesh injury of which Mr. Richardson considers himself already recovered, and for reasons which will be understood, intends removing from 72 Ann street to-day.

TOPPAGE OF THE WESTMORLAND BANK.

(*By Telegram to the Morning Journal.*)

MONCTON, March, 16th.

The following statement comes from the friends of the Westmorland Bank.

During the last fortnight it has been known that the business undertakings of a leading mill owner and lumber man at Shediac were somewhat involved, and as he had received advances from the Westmorland Bank it was feared that the Bank's standing would be injured. Accordingly the people of the country districts in Westmorland, Kent, holding the Bank's paper, becoming frightened, kept sending it in and demanding gold, leading to a heavy drain on the specie resources of the Institution. The demand was met until over twenty thousand dollars had been thus paid away, when it became known to the public that the Shediac merchant's matter had been satisfactorily arranged with the Bank and public confidence was restored, parties returning gold and deposits which had been withdrawn. This week opened favorably for the Bank. The President had freely laid the state of affairs before the bank's agents in St. John, namely, the Bank of New Brunswick, and an understanding was arrived at respecting the redemption of the bank's notes in St. John. On Wednesday Mr. Lewin wrote Mr. Jones respecting the balance due his bank, and suggested that if the Westmorland, Bank could not meet it this week, they had better send security. The letter was apparently written in a very friendly style. Mr. Jones replied on Thursday, explaining the Bank's position and tendering security. On Friday, about 11 o'clock, the Westmorland Bank was thunderstruck by receiving a telegram from Mr. Lewin, saying that Mr. Jones' letter was not satisfactory, and the Bank of New Brunswick had refused the Westmorland notes. It is known that the notes were thrown out two hours before the telegram was sent—which would indicate that the Bank's decision had been made before the receipt of Mr. Jones' reply. No previous warning was sent, and no opportunity given of making other arrangements. The Bank had no option but to put up their shutters. There is great indignation felt in Westmorland County, and North Shore with the action of the St John Bank, as the Westmorland Bank was believed to be in a good position, and if the blow which destroyed public confidence in the institution had been stayed a few hours, all the necessary arrangements to secure its credit could have been made.

THE ENGLISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

This evening General Peel will explain to the House of Commons the new Army Estimates which had been framed under his superintendence. Some account of these proposals we have placed before the public, but they have been completed by the issue of the "Supplementary Estimate." This is distinct from the Ordinary Estimates, and is addressed exclusively to the reconstruction of the Army. Apart from the provisions in this scheme, the ordinary Estimates provide for the maintenance of our military establishments at their existing strength, but at an additional charge of £412,000. Certain extraordinary receipts anticipated during the current year will reduce this excess to an actual demand of £293,000 but that sum will be asked over and above the aggregate Vote of last year, although the number of men remains the same This arises, in the first place, from causes felt in every household. Prices are high, besides which the current year, being leap-year, will bring one day more into the reckoning It has been determined to give the troops additional clothing and necessaries, and this will cost upwards of £100,000. Then, as the year 1867 is just ten years after 1857, in which enlistments, owing to the Indian mutinies, were unusually numerous, an unusual number of men become entitled to their discharge, and proportionate expense must be incurred in supplying their places. For the issue of breech-loading rifles, £60,000 will be required. Such are the Ordinary Estimates of the year, providing altogether for an expenditure of £14,752,200 against an outlay of £14,340,000 in 1866.

The Supplementary Estimate is singularly consistent with the Ordinary estimates in its general principles, for it proposes an increased charge of another half million, without involving the addition of a single man to the establishments of the country.

On the face of these complete proposals we discover that, were it not for the reductions accidentally effected we should be asked for an additional charge of a million for the military service of the country without gaining an additional man in return. This would not be satisfactory, but it is intelligible. We cannot do so much as we have been in the habit of doing for the same money. Provisions may become cheap again, but men are not likely to be cheaper, and we must pay the market price for them. That is the real secret of the increase We may hope that the expenditure, besides improving the supply of men, may improve their efficiency, and that the Army may be found qualified for better service. Perhaps, too, we may find some way of economizing numbers. It is of no avail to argue that the country is more populous and that recruits ought to be more plentiful. A hundred competitors, and the emigration agent above all, are bidding against the recruiting sergeant. It cannot be denied that the cost is considerable. It used to be reckoned that £100 for every man would give the total cost of the military service for the year; but that scale is materially exceeded in the proposals before us. For £15,000,000 we get only 137,000. We must economize this Force in proportion to its value, and stop by all possible means the waste of life and strength which has hitherto been permitted.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

AN ABSCONDING GRAIN-DEALER.—The Mitchell *Advocate* says a grain-buyer named Todd absconded from that place last week with with $20,000 belonging to the Royal Canadian bank and different business firms. He had about ten thousand bushels of grain in his store, 3,500 of which he sold to Cotter & Co., of St. Mary's, and the balance to some other parties, the money for which he received in full. Currie & Gilpin, of St. Mary's unfortunately, had stored with him at the time 6,000 bushels of grain. On this, and the whole of the produce sold, the Royal Canadian bank, ignorant of what was going on, advanced $6,000 and took for the same warehouse receipts. As soon as those concerned learned that Todd had absconded they each procured legal advice as to what steps they should take in the matter, but some miscreant stepped in between and put a stop to their wrangling by firing the building on Monday morning last. Before any of the grain could be removed the store was burned to the ground.

THE SNOW STORM.—The snow storm of Thursday night has been every destructive to ornamental and young fruit trees. The nurseries in the neighborhood of the city have suffered very much in this respect.—*Toronto Leader.*

TRADE WITH LOWER PORTS.—The Provisional Directors of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company have purchased at Halifax, the *Secret* a fine, swift, iron paddle steamer. She will be at once fitted up there for sixty or seventy cabin passengers, and put on the line from Quebec to Pictou, and intermediate ports at the opening of the navigation. She has a capacity of 1200 to 1500 barrels, and will be commanded by Capt. Davidson, so favorably known on the route. The Company will acquire another steamer without delay, and in the meantime, if the second ship is not ready, the *Secret* and *Lady Head* will form a weekly line.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TWO EMPLOYES OF THE COMPANY KILLED.—During the blinding snow storm that prevailed on Tuesday forenoon, a serious accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, near Eastwood, a few miles west of Woodstock. The night mail train west overtook a special freight train proceeding west, the progress of which had been impeded by snow upon the track, and in consequence of the dense snow storm, the passenger locomotive was close upon the rear of the freight train before the proximity was discovered by the engineer. A collision occurred, which resulted in the instant death of the baggage master, named Rogers, and fatal injuries to the conductor of the freight train, named Farrell, which he survived only a few hours.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.

Name.	From	For	Date.
Peruvian	Liverpool	Boston & Phila.	Mar 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Mar 12
O of Washing'n	Liverpool	New York	Mar 13
Virgin'a	Liverpool	New York	Mar 13
New York	Southamp'n	N. York	Mar 13
Europe	Havre	New York	Mar 14
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar 14
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Mar 15
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar 20
Argo	Havre	New York	Mar 29

TO DEPART.

Malta	New York	Liverpool	Mar 27
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar 27
City of Limerick	N. York	Liverpool	Mar 30
Gelding Star	New York	Havre	Mar 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar 30
O of Washing'n	N. York	Liverpool	Mar 30
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar 30
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Mar 30
Santiago de Cuba	N. York	Greytown, Nic	Mar 30
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar 30
Costa Rica	New York	Shanghae, &c.	April 1

SECOND EDITION.

ILLUSTRATED HERALD.

The First Edition having been sold out, another has been printed, and will be READY

THIS MORNING,

In time for the

BRITISH MAIL.

Copies can be had at the News-Venders, and at the Herald Office, 51 & 53 Great St. James Street.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

(Specially reported for the Montreal Herald.)

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 25.

The Coroner's inquest to enquire into the late accident on the Great Western Railway, near Woodstock, commenced on Saturday. The evidence went to show that the accident was occasioned in a great measure by the storm which castoned in a great measure by the storm which prevailed at the time, on account of which the engineer did not see the train before him until he was close upon it. The Jury decided that had Princetown been a regular telegraph station the accident might have been avoided.

The Spring Assizes opened at 12 o'clock to-day. The Calendar is very light, there being only eight criminal and three civil cases on the docket. It contains four cases of larceny, one for assault, one for perjury, one for embezzlement, and one for treason.

Petroleum has advanced, and is now selling at two dollars a barrel at the wells, caused by large purchases by speculators. Forty thousand barrels are said to have been bought by two speculators alone last week, at an average price of one dollar per barrel, and several wells said to yield an undiminished supply.

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

LONDON, March 24.—The Government has published the correspondence between the English and French Cabinets in regard to the illegal extradition from Canada of the French forger Lamirande, and the subsequent demand made by England for his surrender.

DUBLIN, March 24.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners will commence on the 9th of April in this city.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The Cunard steamship "Asia," from Boston on the 13th, touched here this morning, and sailed for Liverpool.

The extra Cunard steamship "Aleppo," from New York, March 13th, also arrived to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 24.—The steamship "Western Metropolis," from New York 7th, arrived to-day, and proceeded on her voyage to Bremen.

LONDON, March 25, noon.—Consols opened at 91¼ for money; Ill C 78¼; U. S. 5-20's 74½; Erie 39.

LIVERPOOL, March 25, noon.—Cotton opened firm with considerable activity at 13d for Uplands; 13¾d for Orleans. Breadstuffs generally quiet. Corn, however, has declined to 40s 6d per quarter for mixed Western. Oats steady at 3s 3d per 45 lbs, and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard still at 56s 6d per cwt for American. Bacon 49s for Cumberland Cut; Eastern Prime Mess 77s 6d. Ashes, 34s per cwt for Pots. Linseed Oil £39 per ton; Iron 51s 6d for Scotch pigs. Clover seed 55s for American Red

NEW YORK, March 25.—Stocks dull and very little doing. Canton 46½; Cumb pfd 32 to 33; N W U 74½; N Y C 106; Erie 68¾; Hudson 137½ to 136½; Reading 101½; M S 76; Ill C 115½; Pitts 78½; N W 35½; do pfd 64½; Tol 183½; R I 96½; P W 95½.

BANK EXAMINER.—Loans decrease 36,722,-657; specie decrease $825,809; circulation increase $28,715; deposits decrease $5,583,180; legal tenders decrease $1,908 081.

The Commercial's financial article says the week opens with a general dullness in Wall Street. Gold opened week and easier. Governments quiet and a shade lower. The fall in Gold fosters weakness. Stocks are decidedly actively but weak. Foreign Exchange firmer; supply of bills limited; enquiry rather more active, and the leading drawers asking 109 for 60-days

CRIMINAL COURT—SOREL.

Present: MR. JUSTICE LORANGER.

THE PROVENCHER POISONING CASE.

(Specially Reported for the Montreal Herald.)

SOREL, 23rd March.

At half-past four, after the adjournment, the following witnesses were examined:

Michel Cajolet, farmer, of the Parish of St. Zephirin—I saw the prisoner at my house, in December last, when Joutras was there. The prisoner was with Sophie Boisclair, the female prisoner; I had a conversation in my stable with the prisoner on the subject of the illness of the deceased; he told me that the deceased had brought provisions to the wood with him, and that he (the prisoner) had brought whiskey mixed with absynth, of which he had made him take some to do him good. Deceased said: "Take some of it before me," but prisoner said there was not enough, and he was going to the village and had no need of it.

Q. Had you any conversation with the female prisoner, Sophie Boisclair, on the subject of the poisoning of her husband?

Mr. Chapleau objected to the question, as tending to prove a fact by the declaration of the accomplice.

The objection was overruled.

A. In going to my home with the wife of Joutras she told me that no one could prove that she had poisoned her husband.

Mr. Chapleau: The inquest had commenced at the time of this conversation; I did not regard what she said as anything extraordinary; Joutras was in the habit of taking liquor into the woods with him at sugaring; he made no bad use of it.

Napoleon H. Ladouceur, Doctor at St. Zephirin de Courval—On the 22d December last, M. J. B. Chosse came to ask me to attend F. X. Joutras, then sick in the house of Michel Cajolet. On entering the house I saw the deceased lying in bed; on my entrance he made a convulsive movement; I put questions to him as to his illness, and he told me how he had fallen sick. (Witness here corroborated the statements of the woman Cajolet, the first witness.) The deceased's pulse was quick, and pretty strong; he told me he felt pains in his stomach, in the back, and on the inside of the thighs, as if the nerves were contracting; he also felt pains in his extremities; he asked me not to touch him, as it made him suffer more; when I touched his stomach the pain increased; he did not complain of headache; nor did his intellect appear enfeebled; I only remarked these symptoms after having administered a soothing potion composed of tincture of opium and sulphuric ether; a quarter of an hour after he acknowledged himself to be a little better; he said he was in great pain; I advised him not to think too much about it; to keep his mind off it, as I was smoking I offered him a smoke too; I filled his pipe and put it in his mouth, after having lighted it; as I noticed that a new crisis was coming on, I administered a second soothing potion; I rubbed his thighs against his will and bent his leg both to the front and back at the same time he had tetanic convulsions; after having rubbed him for some time he began to get better; I then put him on a chair with pillows behind his back so that he might be in a half-sitting position; I told him to smoke again; he told me he would try, which he did: a little after he said that the pains in his stomach were not so bad; before leaving I gave him a quarter of a grain of morphine, in a spoonful of tepid water; he asked me at that time if I believed it to be an attack of rheumatism, as he already had attacks, but that this was far the worst—that he had never been jerked as he had been this time; I said if it was a case of rheumatism I had never seen one like it; when I was about leaving he asked me if I would give him a *purification*, as he thought he had too much bile; I said I would do so willingly, and left with M. Chosse; I sent by the latter two purgative powders asked for by the deceased; I heard nothing from Joutras till the 24th, when the cure told me he had administered the last offices of the church; on Christmas day the wife of F. X. Joutras came to my house after mass; she asked me if I would send remedies for her husband who was suffering from abdominal pains; I gave her a dose of prepared ipecac powder; on the 31st I saw Joutras at my house between eleven and half-past; he said he was much better; that I knew his disease, and that I could save him if I would; he still complained of weakness in his legs, of burning pains in his stomach, and that his appetite was failing; while I was wrapping up the remedies which I was to give him, he asked me if I thought that liquor was bad for him; at the same time he told me that the evening before his wife had given him some.

Mr. Chapleau objected to this being given as proof, inasmuch as the declaration made by the deceased on that occasion, was not a declaration made *in articulo mortis*, the patient being then convalescent.

Objection maintained.

Witness continued: The deceased told me that the evening before he had taken a dose of absynth, angelica root and liquor; that a few minutes after he had experienced severe pains, but less severe than those on the 22nd. He told me again that between the 22nd and 29th he had taken a dose of absynth, angelica and liquor and that he had experienced pains. That is the reason he asked me so earnestly if liquor was bad for him. I answered that liquor seemed to be bad for him since he was ill every time he took it. I advised him to take warm milk. It was then I began to have suspicions. Before the deceased left my house I gave him eight powders of magnesia and carbonate of iron. He acknowledged he was in great pain and that it was wretched to live as he was doing. I advised him not to think too much of his trouble, that he would soon be better and able to work. He let me to visit some of his friends in the village. I did not again see the deceased until the 2nd January last, the day on which I went to make the post mortem examination on the requisition of the deputy coroner. On the night of the 31st, after half past eleven, the accused (Provencher) came to Mr. Moses Hart's, notary at St. Zephirin. I was with Mr. Pothier of Three Rivers when the accused came to Mr. Hart's. He said to me "Doctor, I have come to see you about Joutras who is still sick. He took one of your powders a quarter of an hour before supper, and it has done him no good." I answered, very well, I will go and see him. He said, "I was not sent to seek you, I came to ask for a powder like that which you gave him in the wood." I went to my office with the accused, to give him the remedy he wanted. I gave him 1½ grain of morphine and he left. The next day, New Year's day, Narcisse Joutras came to tell me that his brother had died about midnight. I was surprised to hear of the death. On the 2nd I went to the house of the defunct to make a post mortem examination of the body. Witness produced a report of the examination.

Mr. Chapleau objected to the reading of the document, and asked witness if it was the report he had written and signed at the time of the *post mortem* examination. He said it was not, but a copy of the report sent him by Dr. Turcotte, the Coroner.

The original was then sent for and read. It stated that the Doctor found nothing which would lead him to assign a cause for the death of deceased.

Examination continued—After the examination in the house of Joutras, in the presence of the Coroner and of the Jury, I said I could not tell the cause of the death without analyzing not died a natural death; the wife of the deceased then asked me if I wished anything from her. Before leaving the house I put on a plate the biliary vesicle, the stomach, a part of the transverse duodenum and a part of the colon; I put on the stomach a piece of a newspaper which I had in my pocket, and a towel which seemed to me to be clean; I could obtain no other dish than a plate; I put this plate on the seat of the baggy, which I went to the Cure's house I locked my office; I never knew of any one opening my office with another key. In the Cure's house I procured a jar in which there had been pickled meat, and carefully washed it; returning to my office, I found everything in the same state as when I left it; I put the viscera I had brought in the jar, and having corked it I sealed it with wax, so that it was impossible to introduce any substance. On the 4th January after the funeral of her husband, I again saw Sophie Boisclair in my office; I had a conversation with her about the death of her husband; she said to me "Doctor, I am in a bad position; I don't know what they want to do with me; they will kill me with trouble" Having asked me if I was annoyed at her, I said no; Then she told me not to be too hard upon her; From what I now know, the symptoms I observed on the 22nd Dec., when I was called to Joutras, resemble those of poisoning by strychnine, as reported by authors.

Examined by Mr. Chapleau.—It was very difficult to make the post mortem examination under the circumstances in which we were placed. Against my wish I was surrounded by a number of people during the examination. It took me four or five hours to make the examination; I do not know the symptoms produced by the disease called trichinosis; after the Coroner's inquest it was said in the parish that the deceased had died from poisoning. The accused were not arrested till seven days after the autopsy. During this interval they did not attempt to fly. It might happen, in certain circumstances that one sixth of a grain of strychnine would cause death. The buggy in which I carried the viscera belonged to a carter who had brought the Deputy Coroner; some of the symptoms of *idiopathic tetanus* resemble certain symptoms of poisoning by strychnine; poisoning by *Nux Vomica* is almost similar in its symptoms, but I believe the symptoms from *Nux Vomica* to be less decided.

The Court adjourned at 10 P.M.

23d March.

The Court opened at ten this morning.

The prisoner had the same appearance as yesterday, being calm and impassible.

Philippe Giroux, Doctor, Three Rivers, said—On the 30th December last, some other mass, I thought I saw the prisoner at our house, but would not swear positively it was he; a man named St. Pierre was in my office when the man whom I take to be the prisoner came in; he asked if I would oblige Dr. Smith, of La Baie, by letting him have a little strychnine; I asked if he had any writing from Dr. Smith, and he said he had not; thereupon I told him that my duty prevented me selling it to him; he reiterated his demand; then, thinking that he could not make a bad use of it, I gave him eight grains. (Here Didace St. Pierre, gardener, of Three Rivers, was identified by witness as the person who was in the office when the man in question entered.) He gave me his name as Joseph Therrien, of La Baie; I marked "poison" on the paper, and said I was afraid he had made use of Dr. Smith's name to get poison for foxes, but he maintained it was for Dr. Smith.

Pierre E. Pothier, store-keeper, Three Rivers, has known the prisoner for more than a year; he was then living at St. Zephirin; formerly lived at St. Monique; on the last Sunday of December met prisoner twice in Three Rivers, who told him he was going to the Doctor's for medicines, which witness understood to be for Dr. Ladouceur; drove with him to St. Zephirin towards evening, but prisoner did not say if he had got the medicines; met him at Dr. Ladouceur's on the 31st, when prisoner came for a powder for F. X. Joutras; cannot swear whether prisoner wore a moustache or not.

Joseph A Smith, doctor, La Baie—Knew the prisoner at his office for the first time on the 20th December last. He gave his name as Modeste Provencher, and said he was not well, that his appetite was failing, that he had pains in his stomach and thought he should be purged. My son, also a doctor, prepared an emetic in a spoon, some tincture of opium to make him sleep. At the same time he asked for some gray ointment; during the conversation the prisoner was searching his pockets for the emetic but could not find it and I gave him another, containing 15 to 20 grains of ipecacuanha and a grain of antimony. He came back on the 20th and said the medicine had made him all right. He then said he had received a letter from his sons in the United States asking him poison for foxes. I told him it was strychnine He asked me for some, but I told him I did not keep it, but he might get it from an old trapper named Andre Lafond. I went to Lafond's with him at his desire, but Lafond said he had only 7 or 8 grains and would need it. I did not see the prisoner again except for a moment in Three Rivers. He said he would not remember the name and I wrote "strychnine" on a piece of paper.

To Mr. Chapleau—I do not know if I wrote my name below the word strychnine. At all events I did not hear the latter say that it was for a fox. (The paper was produced with the Doctor's name and the quantity, one drachm, mentioned on it.)

Rose Delima Benoit, wife of Francois Martel, St. Thomas. On the 26th October last, at sun rise, I saw the prisoner come from my house. He arrived in a waggon with a woman. (Sophie Boisclair, the female prisoner was identified by witness, as the woman.) They remained about half an hour. When they arrived they came from the St. Zephirin side. They said they were going to Sorel. Another waggon was following, but no one driving it. They left this waggon at our place. Sophie Boisclair told me the prisoner was her father in law. They left on the Friday morning and returned on Sunday morning Mass. They left the house in the different waggons for St. Zephirin.

To Mr. Gauthier. There were some things in the waggon which was behind. I saw a basket in which she told me there were butter and eggs. On her return prisoner told me she had made a good market. I thought it strange to see them with two waggons.

Felix Joutras, farmer St. Zephirin, knows the prisoners. Am deceased's brother. I remember the return from a journey from Sorel made by the female prisoner I saw her arrive at the village of St. Zephirin between mass and vespers, with a man named Blais. I went to see the the male prisoner arrive. In the evening I saw the two prisoners at the house of F. X. Joutras. I began to speak to Sophie Boisclair of her trip. She said the things she had sold had brought a dozen dollars. According to her account she had gone to Sorel with her waggon. The male prisoner when he arrived asked the news of her journey and told her he had come from Three Rivers. I learned the death of my brother on New Year's Day morning.

Thomas Hart, store-keeper, St. Zephirin—I have known the prisoner for six years; I also know the female prisoner; on the 27th October last I met the prisoner at Sorel; having sold my horse, I asked him to drive me with him and to fasten my waggon behind his. I then saw Sophie Boisclair on the market; she said she had her waggon; I said in that case I had seen Provencher, and we could all go together; she shrugged her shoulders, laughing; I met the prisoner afterwards, and he said he could not take me, as two men then in my waggon at least should be offered, and that the Corporation should call for new designs for a building of that value. As one interested in the embellishment of the city and the comfort of the Volunteers, I would suggest that the building should be two stories in height. The principal story should be first built to a height of 40 feet, to be devoted entirely to armouries, offices, reading rooms, library, &c., for the use of the volunteers. Upon the central portion of this story I would erect, on a breadth of 120 feet—the Drill room proper, having a height of 60 feet; the walls of this room being built from the foundation, and carried to the full height of the central portion of the building, the lower portions of these walls on the principal story should be arched through in such a manner as to afford sufficient light and ventilation

The floor of this drill room should be traversed by wrought iron girders the whole length of the building, and 15 feet apart to receive the joists, and supported underneath by iron or stone pillars, also 15 apart, and of a sufficient size and strength to ensure stability. The stairs leading from the different vestibules to the drill room should be constructed of iron or stone. The roof should also be made of iron and the whole building thus secured against fire.

Besides the four large doorways or entries mentioned in the designs already sent in, I would make the principal entry to this drill room from the Champ de Mars, by an ornamental bridge to be constructed of iron thrown across Craig Street at an elevation of 50 feet; one end whereof should rest on cast iron pillars of sufficient strength and of an equal height, with one by marriage. She did not speak of the man who was with her. She asked for a room for the two. I understood it was for her and her husband.

To Mr. Chapleau: I believe the man who came to the house had a moustache I know Geneviève Laforce who appeared here as a witness She is a truthful girl.

David Alexander Hart, Medical Student, Montreal, was at St Zephirin on the 20th December and remained there for three weeks. On the 2nd or 3rd of January I was present at the post mortem examination of the body of a man named Joutras, made by Dr. Ladouceur When Dr Ladouceur left the body I and Theophile Lahay remained near it. In the morning I was about five minutes away, to wash my hands, but Theophile Lahay remained in the room. During the examination several persons approached the table, but not nearer than from one to three feet. I did not see anything thrown on the viscera when they were on the plate. The cross examination did not shake the evidence of his illness.

Michel Lemaire, farmer, St. Zephirin. I know the prisoner at the bar and I know the deceased Joutras. I live opposite the house of the latter. I was present at the death of deceased; on Christmas evening, about 6 o'clock, prisoner came for me, as he of deceased was so ill as that it would be necessary to get the Cure; I went to the bed of the sick man; he was quiet; I put my hand on the bed, when he leaped up, crying out; he told me not to startle him, as it excited his nerves; I went home about a quarter of an hour afterwards, he having in the meantime been talking of matters of no consequence; half an hour afterwards I returned; when I entered there was snow on my boots, and I stamped on the floor to knock it off; he gave a leap and made a cry; I went near him and said I had no intention of harming him by stamping on the floor; the Cure came and administered the last rites; when the Cure was giving him the Eucharist he took his wristband in his hand and guided the Cure's hand to his mouth; he acted in the same with the holy oils. I understood that he acted thus so that he might not be startled and fall into convulsions; he then became better, and on Sunday he spent the evening with my family with his daughter Elise; on Monday I went to the afternoon, I saw the deceased in the village in a waggon; in the evening, about seven, I went to his house; he was ill and in bed; he was alone; on my asking him to try and sit up in bed he did so, and we had some conversation; I asked if he were getting worse; he said that his feet were getting benumbed; shortly after I went home to bed, about nine o'clock; one of my children afterwards called me to rise as the wife of F. X. Joutras, who was very ill, had come for me; when I was dressing my wife ran over and I followed afterwards; all the limbs of the deceased were convulsed and the prisoner was holding him; his convulsions lasted for a minute or a minute and a half after my arrival when he became easy; he saw me near his bed and said "You have come for the doctor;" I answered that I had not been told, but I would go; the prisoner told me to hold deceased and he would go; he made as if he would go, but a few minutes after deceased said "He has not yet gone;" he repeated the same thing as on first time, but there did not seem to be any unnecessary delay, although to him the time seemed long; it was during the crisis deceased said this; he became easier, and told me he was dying; the whole time of his convulsions he was praying; in the last crisis before death, I said prayers for him and he repeated them; a few minutes before death he said his tongue was parched; he tried to moisten it with his saliva; about four or five minutes before the death of Joutras my son arrived; at the time one of my neighbours arrived who was no longer conscious, but was not yet dead. At the time of his death his wife was not in the same apartment. She asked if he was dead and I answered yes. She then asked me to send my son to the doctor that he might not come, so as to save expense. My son went and returned with the prisoner, who had then been half an hour gone, and said the doctor did not think it necessary to come, as he had considered deceased already had and seen him something to take. When deceased fell into his fits he stiffened and leaped up. During these fits deceased told me to lean on his body as that did him good. I leant on him with about a fourth of my weight. His head was thrown back. During the fits his whole body was in convulsive movement. He did not complain; immediately after the fits the deceased's countenance contracted and changed colour; while dying he had his jaws clenched; before his death he grasped my hand, by which I believed he wished to bid me farewell; his whole body was in a sweat; when I arrived before the death his wife was in the same room and was crying; she left two or three minutes after my arrival; I did not see her again in the room; the patient foresaw the fits and warned me of them; he related to me all I collect in the last; his convulsions were followed by growing weakness till death; I dressed the body about twenty minutes after death, and had great trouble, the limbs being stiffened; his three youngest children were in the room and crying during the second crisis; he told them to stop crying increased his sufferings, and they left.

To Mr. Chapleau—The deceased suffered no agony; immediately after the last sigh the face resumed its natural expression; the last fit lasted eight or nine minutes; the first after my arrival was longer; the deceased had his head on two pillows; after the death I remained about two hours.

The Court then adjourned at 3 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DRILL SHED.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR,—As a professional man, a few words on the subject of the Drill Shed will not be amiss, and as I have not even competed for the immortal honor that will accrue to the Architect whose plans the Corporation may adopt, I shall not be accused of sounding my own trumpet and praises. Mr. Scott's and Mr. Hopkins' plans are both good, and meet with the requirements of a Drill Shed in all the main features, with one exception that Mr. Scott's plan is, of the two, more fire-proof than that of Mr. Hopkins—for experience, the sad teacher of facts, has shown that iron is not the best material to withstand the ravages of fire, to wit, the Exhibition Palace in England, which was entirely composed of iron and glass, and which, as all know, was a sad failure in that respect. As regards expense, I am decidedly of opinion, if the matter is sifted to the bottom, that Mr. Scott's plan will be found to be cheaper than that of Mr. Hopkins, and the only way to get at that is for each to send in to the Committee a bill of quantities, containing everything that will be required from the roof down to the lowest foundation stone. From the nature of the soil on which the shed is to be built more than ordinary precaution will have to be taken, and consequently more expense incurred, which I believe, Mr. Scott has rightly included in his estimate, and which Mr. Hopkins, perhaps from not being aware of the extra expenses that will have to be incurred, has not included. Some of the letters that have appeared lay great stress on the construction of the iron roof, which undoubtedly is very good, for it was, as also that of St. Patri k's Hall, designed by one of the first mechanics in Montreal, or perhaps on this Continent.

I am, Sir,

AN ARCHITECT.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR,—The gr at difficulty it appears to me, which has met our Architects in preparing the designs for our Drill Shed, has been to bring elegance and stability within the limits of the price allowed for its erection. As the sum to which the Architects are restricted had not been definitely settled previous to the advertisement for plans, none of the competitors had fair play, and were obliged to suit their plans to the price offered, viz., $40,000. As this amount has proved totally insufficient to meet the requirements of the citizens for the purpose of a Drill Shed, I would suggest that the Architects should in all fairness receive a compensation, say $100 each for their trouble, and an additional sum of $5,000 at least should be offered, and that the Corporation should call for new designs for a building of that value. As one interested in the embellishment of the city and the comfort of the Volunteers, I would suggest that the building should be two stories in height. The principal story should be first built to a height of 40 feet, to be devoted entirely to armouries, offices, reading rooms, library, &c., for the use of the volunteers. Upon the central portion of this story I would erect, on a breadth of 120 feet—the Drill room proper, having a height of 60 feet; the walls of this room being built from the foundation, and carried to the full height of the central portion of the building, the lower portions of these walls on the principal story should be arched through in such a manner as to afford sufficient light and ventilation

The floor of this drill room should be traversed by wrought iron girders the whole length of the building, and 15 feet apart to receive the joists, and supported underneath by iron or stone pillars, also 15 apart, and of a sufficient size and strength to ensure stability. The stairs leading from the different vestibules to the drill room should be constructed of iron or stone. The roof should also be made of iron and the whole building thus secured against fire.

Besides the four large doorways or entries mentioned in the designs already sent in, I would make the principal entry to this drill room from the Champ de Mars, by an ornamental bridge to be constructed of iron thrown across Craig Street at an elevation of 50 feet; one end whereof should rest on cast iron pillars of sufficient strength and of an equal height, with one by marriage. She did not speak of the man who was with her. She asked for a room for the two. I understood it was for her and her husband.

To Mr. Chapleau: I believe the man who came to the house had a moustache I know Geneviève Laforce who appeared here as a witness She is a truthful girl.

David Alexander Hart, Medical Student, Montreal, was at St Zephirin on the 20th December and remained there for three weeks. On the 2nd or 3rd of January I was present at the post mortem examination of the body of a man named Joutras, made by Dr. Ladouceur When Dr Ladouceur left the body I and Theophile Lahay remained near it. In the morning I was about five minutes away, to wash my hands, but Theophile Lahay remained in the

Artillery, a most important branch of the service. By continuing the cast iron pillars on each side of those supporting the proposed bridge to the whole length of the Champ de Mars, along the edge of the footpath near the slope, to a height of 24 feet, making about 8 feet above the level of the Champ de Mars, filling in the same with glass doors, excavating the earth at the side of the Champ de Mars forming the slope, and building a stone wall of sufficient thickness against its side up to its level, and placing small iron pillars ten feet apart and about eight feet high to a level corresponding with the outer pillars, also filling in the same with glass to light the proposed Artillery shed below, and covering the whole with a wooden platform overlaid with felt and gravel, will provide a large and commodious shed for the Artillery, which will be the more valuable from its proximity to the Drill Shed, and by surrounding the platform covering of this shed with an iron railing, we will at once secure for our citizens a delightful promenade of above 900 feet in length by 37 feet in width, for which, in size and convenience, the Continent of America affords no parallel.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Hopkins

Montreal, 25th March, 1867. CIVIS.

DRILL SHED.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—As according to public opinion, and also I am given to understand by the "report" of the sub-committee appointed to report upon the plans for the Drill Shed, the two designs lately chosen are not the ones that carry out the idea of what is considered to be essential in such a structure, either in their arrangement or beauty, (although both have the advantage of allowing snow from the upper to rest upon the lower roofs) and as in the *Gazette* of Saturday and to-day, and also by letters appearing in the *Witness*,—statements are made that Mr. Hopkins' design is the best, and then without further ado taking it for granted, that his, and his alone, comprises all and everything externally and internally, that either the public, the Volunteers, or the City Council, could or should, desire or expect; I, as a private citizen, venture though in a very humble way, to state a few points wherein this *ne plus ultra* of a design is found wanting.

1st It is not any more than any other building, to be considered Fire-proof; because its roofs, flooring and partitions are of wood. This material when exposed to Fire in shape of castings cracks, and when as wrought-Iron, twists and bends. An instance of the former occurred some years ago in the Crystal Block, Notre Dame St., and of the latter, the recent destruction of a great portion of the Sydenham Palace, near London, England, where, although constructed of iron and glass solely, it succumbed to the flames and fell like a pack of cards. Iron roofs are a fallacy and a snare, so far as fire is concerned

2nd. That in spite of what has been said in favor of iron roofs, I have an opinion that such a roof is not suitable for this climate, if so used, however, as much care is necessary for it as for a wooden roof. In the former case, it will have to be constructed, so as to allow for expansion and contraction, which will and does cause a constant working movement. He did not complain; immediately after the fits the deceased's countenance contracted and changed colour; while dying he had his jaws clenched; before his death he grasped my hand, by which I believed he wished to bid me farewell; his whole body was in a sweat; when I arrived before the death his wife was in the same room and was crying; she left two or three minutes after my arrival; I did not see her again in the room; the patient foresaw the fits and warned me of them; he related to me all I collect in the last; his convulsions were followed by growing weakness till death; I dressed the body about twenty minutes after death, and had great trouble, the limbs being stiffened; his three youngest children were in the room and crying during the second crisis; he told them to stop crying increased his sufferings, and they left.

To Mr. Chapleau—The deceased suffered no agony; immediately after the last sigh the face resumed its natural expression; the last fit lasted eight or nine minutes; the first after my arrival was longer; the deceased had his head on two pillows; after the death I remained about two hours.

The Court then adjourned at 3 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DRILL SHED.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR,—As a professional man, a few words on the subject of the Drill Shed will not be amiss, and as I have not even competed for the immortal honor that will accrue to the Architect whose plans the Corporation may adopt, I shall not be accused of sounding my own trumpet and praises. Mr. Scott's and Mr. Hopkins' plans are both good, and meet with the requirements of a Drill Shed in all the main features, with one exception that Mr. Scott's plan is, of the two, more fire-proof than that of Mr. Hopkins—for experience, the sad teacher of facts, has shown that iron is not the best material to withstand the ravages of fire, to wit, the Exhibition Palace in England, which was entirely composed of iron and glass, and which, as all know, was a sad failure in that respect. As regards expense, I am decidedly of opinion, if the matter is sifted to the bottom, that Mr. Scott's plan will be found to be cheaper than that of Mr. Hopkins, and the only way to get at that is for each to send in to the Committee a bill of quantities, containing everything that will be required from the roof down to the lowest foundation stone. From the nature of the soil on which the shed is to be built more than ordinary precaution will have to be taken, and consequently more expense incurred, which I believe, Mr. Scott has rightly included in his estimate, and which Mr. Hopkins, perhaps from not being aware of the extra expenses that will have to be incurred, has not included. Some of the letters that have appeared lay great stress on the construction of the iron roof, which undoubtedly is very good, for it was, as also that of St. Patri k's Hall, designed by one of the first mechanics in Montreal, or perhaps on this Continent.

I am, Sir,

AN ARCHITECT.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR,—The Military.—Yesterday the City was alive with soldiers, bands playing, drums beating, and all the pomp and circumstance of war, giving the streets a lively appearance. Nearly all the Regiments in Garrison were out for a march, the music from one having scarcely passed out of hearing, till the sounds were heard at a distance, of another approaching The men looked hearty and in good spirits and all evidently ready for any work that may be cut out for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT.—The fifth of the Crystal Palace Concerts came off with great success last evening, the attendance being good music, selected from the best composers. The promoters of those entertainments must also derive no little pleasure from witnessing the success which has attended them.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the "Pacific Mail Steamship Company" and appointment of Mr. W. M. Freer as their agent here. This Company's Steamers leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month forming a through line to California and connecting with lines to New Zealand, Australia, South America &c.

John Sinclair and N. B. Corse, Esqrs., are the Visiting Governors at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge for the present week.

Additional European News of the Week.

ENDING MARCH 9TH.

Lord Carnarvon is to be succeeded at the Colonial Office by the Duke of Buckingham. He, again, is to be succeeded as President of the Council by the Duke of Marlborough [who on ecclesiastical questions has attained a certain notoriety for speaking like a goose]. Sir John Pakington is to go from the Admiralty, concerning which he has some knowledge and indulges many fanaticisms, to the War Office, of which he is entirely ignorant. Mr. Corry—who is said to know more of the Admiralty than any one else,—succeeds Sir John Pakington, Sir Stafford Northcote succeeds Lord Cranborne at the India Office; and the Duke of Richmond succeeds Sir Stafford Northcote at the Board of Trade. Thus there are only two really first-class working Ministers left in the Cabinet, Mr. Disraeli, whose ability is often the worst inability, and Lord Stanley. Lord Derby is too lazy, or too indifferent, to hold the reins nominally placed in his hands. It is the worst Government of modern times, and is intrusted with the most important work.

Mr. Disraeli in *Tancred* describes the Government of Sir Robert Peel as "un magasin des nouveautes tres-anciennes; prix fixe avec quelques rabais." Would it be possible to describe his own Cabinet more happily?

West London is engaged with Mr. Hardy. His Bill taxes the rich to provide for the poor, and what could be more infamous? Then the Guardians are not only to be superseded in functions requiring intelligence and charity by Managers, but are actually to have nominees forced among them. A deputation from St. James's, a district inhabited by the wealthy, waited on Mr. Hardy and explained their grievances. Mr. Hardy received them very kindly showed them in the civilest manner that they did not understand the facts or the law,—or, if any, will be marketable where the inundation has extended. The condition of the unfortunate people who have stock of any kind and no means of saving it, is wretched in the extreme, everything being so much under water that no alternative has been left them, but to take shelter on the adjoining hills.

The "Australasian's" mails reached us to-day at noon.

The following table shows the increase and decrease of the most important articles of export in the year 1866, as compared with 1865:

	1865.	1866.
Apparel, &c.	£2,639,012	£2,876,983
Coals, &c.	4,427,177	5,084,009
Cotton yarn	10,342,737	13,700,404
Manufactures — Piece goods	44,876,363	57,829,440
Thread	753,326	1,068,997
Earthenware and porcelain	1,442,197	1,052,669
Fish — Herrings	590,233	573,898
Haberdashery and Millinery	5,030,740	5,403,366
Hardware and cutlery	4,326,741	4,377,922
Linen yarn	4,535,321	2,380,032
Manufactures — Piece goods	8,526,324	8,988,916
Metals — Iron — pig and puddled	1,599,491	1,544,647
Bar, &c.	2,199,837	2,314,438
Railroad	3,550,563	4,166,419
Castings	702,581	709,222
Hoop, sheet, &c.	1,603,964	1,779,177
Wrought	2,456,202	2,678,535
Tin Plates	1,481,098	1,896,341
Woollen and worsted yarn	5,429,504	4,734,264
Manufactures, Cloths, &c.	4,023,954	5,422,141
Carpets and druggets	861,653	1,217,812
Worsted stuffs & waistcoatings	13,380,527	13,104,497

Among the countries to which the produce and manufactures of Britain were exported, we find that British North America stood third in the increased business done, being exceeded only by that to the United States and to France. The amount shipped to these Provinces amounted in value for 1866, to about $10,000,000 more than in 1865.

The English Money market has been marked with a little more activity, but the demand for funds is not such as would indicate any immediate change in the rate of discount.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Paid. £	Price. £
Canada Government 6 per cent Jan. and July, 1877-84	100	93½
Ditto, 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.	100	98
Ditto, 6 per cent. March and Sept.	100	97
Ditto, 6 per cent. Jan. and July	100	97
Ditto, 6 per cent. Inscribed Stock	100	88½
New Brunswick Gov. 6 p cent, Jan. July	100	98
Nova Scotia Gov. 6 p cent, Sterling 1875	100	99

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Shares. £	Paid. £	Price per share £
Anglo-American	10	10	1½
Atlantic Telegraph	Stock	100	20½
Do. 8 per cent.			52 5/8 47½
British American Land	50	44	20½
Brit. Col. Steam. (Lim.)	50	45	
Canada Company	25	32 10	63 5/8 72
Canadian Land (Limited)	10	2 10	1½
Hudson's Bay	20	16	25 15½
Royal Mail Steam	100	60	105

CANADA RAILWAY SHARES.
LONDON MARKET.

No. of Shares	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.	Name of Company.	London.
Stock				
100	100		Atlantic and St. Law	68
40000	100		Buffalo and Lake Huron	4
15000	10	10	Do Preference	6
Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	22
Do	100	100	Do First Pref. Bonds	63
Do	100	100	Do Deferred	57½
Do	100	100	Do Second Pref. Bnds	54
Do	100	100	Do do Deferred	
Do	100	100