

in Pembroke at a respectable hotel, and about two in the morning we got out for Mid Lake on the way back. This early hour is rendered necessary in order that passengers may reach Montreal the same night via Brockville.

Last year there was a stage and steamboat route down by the Calumet rapids, which would, doubtless, be recommended were there sufficient encouragement; but hitherto scarcely any but lumbermen have ventured into those wild and beautiful regions.

The cost of a trip from Montreal to the Joachim, including meals, and a night's lodging each in Ottawa city and Pembroke, is somewhere about \$12, and as much more to return; but the way to make a complete tour (and, we may add, a tour which can probably nowhere in the world be equalled in inland waters) is to cross to the St. Lawrence and descend the rapids.

There are three routes to reach the front from the Ottawa, besides coming down the river. The first of these is from Sandpoint or Arnprior, over the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad, a remarkably good road with excellent cars. The second is by the Rideau Canal, from Ottawa city to Kingston. This is a very fine sail through thriving villages and good scenery, occupying about 24 hours, and this route has the advantage of bringing the tourist into the Lake of the Thousand Isles, which is consequently included in the journey. The third is by the Prescott and Ottawa Road. By each of these the noble steamers of the St. Lawrence line may be reached, and the sail down the rapids on a fine day is about the greatest enjoyment that pleasure-travelling affords. Indeed, the pen of Wordsworth or Byron or Thoreau, or any other of nature's most devoted worshippers, would be tasked to describe adequately the beauty and excitement of this voyage.

J. D.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Quebec, August 11, 1886.

Twenty-one rafts of timber have arrived during the past week. There is still a continued falling off in the quantity of timber measured to date, as compared with the two former years.

The Americans are still purchasing lumber, and much that was intended for this market will find its way to the States.

Six hundred and thirty vessels have arrived from sea to date comprising 371,723 tons, and twenty-five steamships, 24,269 tons; from the lower ports 88 vessels, 3,511 tons, being an increase of 20 vessels, 2,891 tons.

The river steamers continue to be fully employed with freight and passengers both on the upper and lower routes of the St. Lawrence.

Fifty-two vessels have cleared from this port during the past week, and there have been forty-nine arrivals.

The only naval and military intelligence to note is the arrival of the S. S. troop ship "Orontes" from Halifax with officers and detachments of troops for regiments serving in Canada; and a wing of the 25th Regiment, from Montreal, to be followed shortly by the remainder en route for England. A large number of troops are still camped near Lake Beauport and at Point Lévis, engaged on the fortifications in progress at those places.

The new steamer "Union," Capt. Davidson, has proceeded on her first trip to the lower ports with a full complement of freight and passengers.

Ample preparations are making for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Press Association expected here on the 23rd instant.

No local news of importance or interest to communicate at this time.

Very warm weather, but pleasant and suitable for the growing crops. Markets well supplied with fresh vegetables and abundant quantity of fruit, at very moderate prices.

SILVER.

THE TOWNSHIPS VOLUNTEERS.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

Sir—Having just read the report of Major-General Lindsay on the state of the Militia in Canada, in which mention is made in several places of the Volunteer companies of the County of Shefford, I feel that it would be an injustice to them to allow it to pass without a few remarks, and I also wish to place before the public a few facts which are not to be found in that document.

In No. 15 of the General's report, he mentions that "from Col. Elrington's report it is evident that the Waterloo and 1st Granby companies are defective." The Colonel never inspected these companies, but merely saw them, when, upon one occasion, they were brigaded with the 25th Regt., 7th Fusiliers, and Rifle Brigade at St. Armands, a day or two after the affair at Pigeon Hill, how then was he able to judge of their efficiency?

"The 2nd Waterloo (Capt. Fournier) and Granby (Capt. Miller) are indifferent in military knowledge." This, of course, refers particularly to the officers. I leave you, Mr. Editor, to judge whether that be true or not, when I inform you that the officers of the latter company have all first-class certificates; the former two first-class and one second, besides two sergeants and two corporals with certificates. In the same paragraph the St. Johns companies are spoken of as "fairly drilled;" in Col. Fane's report as "wanting drill."

No. 25 of Gen. Lindsay's report somewhat enlightens us as to Capt. Carter's conduct at the retreat from St. Armands. From whom the inquiry was made concerning Capt. Carter's illness I know not; I can only say that it was not from any officer in the detachment under his command, as they never heard before that Capt. Carter had a fit that morning. He was tired, no doubt, so were they all, but I should hardly imagine a medical adviser would prescribe brandy and water to be taken at short intervals throughout the day for a fit.

I see by Capt. Carter's report, page 10, that Capt. Miller's company is reported "well drilled;" rather contradictory, I should judge, compared with the other reports (page 3, General Lindsay's, and page 14, Col. Elrington's). Col. Elrington makes no allowance for the Phillipsburg and Frelighsburg companies, who were only of 3 months' standing. The report will probably be beneficial to their future "efficiency."

The last time No. 2 Waterloo was inspected was by Col. Fletcher, at St. Johns, 31st April, 1886, and there can be no doubt, from information received, that they passed as creditable an inspection as any company in Lower Canada, not even excepting your crack city corps, who have proved so effective.

Again, in General Lindsay's report of No. 1 Waterloo, and No. 2 Granby, they are spoken of as being "fairly drilled," but Col. Elrington says they "know nothing of their drill." Contradiction again!

This was the second time the above-named companies have been on frontier service, but they have not even been served out with knapsacks or havresacks. How, then, can you expect the men to be as soldiers ought to be? The blame there lies with the militia authorities, and not with these companies. Nothing has also been applied for, the present uniforms having been nearly four years old.

By giving this article an insertion in your valuable paper, you will receive the thanks of the Phillipsburg and Frelighsburg Volunteers, and the public in general in this district.

Yours respectfully,

Shefford, C. E., Aug. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—By Atlantic Cable we have some interesting items of news to the 14th inst.

—Napoleon addresses a note to Prussia to the effect that the changes in the political organization of Germany require the restoration of the French frontier as it existed in 1814. It is also thought probable that, if the demand is not met satisfactorily, he will enforce it.

—An armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and Italy upon the basis of the cession of Venetia to Italy; the latter power having also come to an understanding with France upon the matter.

—A despatch from Aspy Bay, dated Sunday, 12th, 6.30 p.m., states that the Gulf cable was picked up that morning and a splice made, and a later telegram informs us that it is now in perfect working order.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—We invite attention to a letter vindicating the Townships volunteers from the reflections cast upon them by the military authorities.

—We have received the first number of a New Eastern Townships paper, the *Times*, published at Sweet's Bay; it is very well got up in every respect.

—U. C. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—We have received an extra of the Upper Canada Journal of the Board of Agriculture, containing the prize list for the Annual Exhibition to be held in Toronto from September 21st to 28th inclusive. The competition is open to all the world. The list of premiums occupies 19 closely printed pages, and amounts in the aggregate to a very large sum. Every kind of agricultural produce, animals, fowls, flowers, fruits, implements, machinery, manufactures, and products of art and taste, appear to be included. Intending competitors should write to the Secretary, Hugh C. Thompson, Esq., for a copy of the prize list, which gives full directions for their guidance.

CITY ITEMS.

—The body of Mr. D. McCaig, one of the party drowned in Lake St. Louis last week, has just been recovered near Boucherville. Friends have left the city to bring up the remains to Montreal, where he will probably be buried.

—EXTRACTION.—Some time since application was made to the United States Government for the extradition of John Paxton, cooper, formerly of Montreal, who is accused of forgery on the Molson, the Ontario, and Merchants Banks. The application was made at the instance of the banks, and the usual forms having been gone through, the prisoner arrived here in custody of High Constable Bissonette on Saturday night.

—STRANGE ROBBERY.—Last evening a gentleman had taken his passage for Portland, entered the sleeping car, and placed his valise, a coat, and a parcel on the berth which he selected to sleep in. He then showed the boy in attendance what he had done, and stepped out of the carriage. In a few minutes he returned, and found the valise gone. The boy asserted that he had not seen one leave the car, but, though strict search was made, the missing valise could not be found.

—CURIOUS SPIES.—One of the most dangerous tasks that can be demanded of the mason or carpenter is now being performed on the spire of the English Cathedral. In order to allow the spire being strengthened at its apex, a scaffolding has been placed around that part, and from this scaffolding rises a hoist, the horizontal beam of which surmounts both spire and vane. At this giddy height, and astride of this crossbeam, workmen might be seen employed the other day, during a rather brisk wind. To watch them to be experienced something like the sight depicted by the poet, when, in imagination, he looks down the cliff near Dover, and at view of one hung in mid-air against his sides, exclaims: "There one that gathers samphire, dangerous work!" In truth, while admiring such work of beauty or of strength as this Cathedral or the Victoria Bridge, we are too prone to forget the perils of those whose hands have reared them, and with whose blood they have, perhaps, been almost literally cemented; for comparatively few great buildings or public works are completed without some fatal accident. In connection with this notice it may be mentioned, that a very graceful spire is just being completed on the tower of Trinity Church.

—ONE NARCISSE DUBOIS was arrested for robbery on Saturday on the canal for Portland, at Coaticook. He is stated to have lodged with a man named Boulette, Seigneville street, and while the latter was absent at work to have committed the robbery. The city detectives were informed of this, and, by telegraph, caused his arrest as above related.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—Yesterday a seaman named Thomas Caines while ascending the side of the "Mozart," lying over the Commissioners' Wharf, lost his hold, fell overboard, and, in spite of the efforts made to save him, was drowned. A few minutes before this sad occurrence a seaman belonging to a Norwegian ship lying a short distance from the above, was drowned, but we were unable to learn the particulars.—*Quebec Chron.*, 11th.

—We understand that such arrangements have been made that there is now no doubt but that the Erie & Niagara railway will be opened next week, or the subsequent week. The vice-president, Mr. W. A. Thompson, has succeeded, we believe, in leasing the road to the Grand Trunk company for a term of years.—*St. Catharines Journal*.

—ANSON AND MURDER.—On Thursday last, the 2nd inst., the house of James Hannah, Potton, was set fire to and burned to the ground. An investigation was held, at which Mrs. Hannah stated that her husband had left home about three quarters of an hour before the occurrence, and that almost immediately after he had gone a man of the name of Chamberlain, from the State of Vermont, came to the house, and, after beating her in a cruel manner, killed her child, a little girl about three years of age—with a club or axe and threw her into the cellar, and then fired the house. The cause of this murder and outrage is not sufficiently clear, but is supposed to have arisen through some differences between them and their neighbors. Chamberlain has been apprehended and is now in Swegelin's goal. An inquest was held on the remains of the child, and a verdict brought in of murder in accordance with the above statements against some party or parties unknown.—*Sweet's Bay Times*.

—In the model reconstructed district of Victrola 30 negroes have been murdered in six weeks. Of course, the murderers were outlaws, and all the well-known "good citizens" are shocked, but concern in sympathizing the Freedmen's Bureau.—*N. Y. Paper*.

—THE CHURCH OF JEFF DAVIS.—The New Orleans Tribune of a late date contains the following:—

"We see that the church for Jeff. Davis Monday was much embarrassed by 'Reconstructional secessionists.' We will therefore add new details to the facts. Officers for Davis were given at different times, but mainly around Davis's body, which was then believed to be a corpse, and was lying near the corner of Canal and Dryades streets. Several spectators in the Hall were taken in custody by police-officers, and the church was closed for the day. The officers exclaiming: 'Don't touch this man, he is known! He is a rebel!' Several lives have been saved in

that way. As to the firing upon the Federal flag, and the subsequent tearing of that flag, the evidence is conclusive. The flag itself was pretty good evidence, as it was in ruins.

—MOVEMENTS IN FAVOR OF PRUSSIAN SUPREMACY IN SAXONY, WURTEMBERG, AND BADEN.—The public movement in favor of Prussian supremacy is getting stronger and stronger. In Dresden a number of leading politicians, so long the avowed friends of Austria, have combined with the adherents of this Government and issued a common declaration, in which the reunion of all Germany under Prussian auspices is declared to be a necessity of the times. Letters and articles advocating the same idea abound in the Wurttemberg and Baden press. People, it appears, were never so deeply impressed with the evils inseparable from a division of Germany into a number of petty States as now. It is asked in these candid avowals: "If our Princes have been unable to make head against the progress in our midst, why have they not prepared themselves for months past, what would have been our fate if attacked by France? Is it not a blessing sent from Heaven, rather than a punishment, that we have been taught by recent events where to look to for protection? Is it not humiliating to belong to States with no independent policy, no efficient army, no anything to secure the safety of their citizens?"—*Prussian Paper*.

—PROGRESS OF CIVIL RIGHTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Reports received in Washington from South Carolina represented that in the circuit courts of that State the freedmen find it impossible to get justice in the decisions and sentences of the judges. Thus in the court at Charleston, when freedmen bring complaints they are ordered off, and their reports are discredited without investigation. A late order of this court requires them to pay the costs of trials in advance, otherwise their complaints will receive no attention, nor will any parties committing outrages upon colored people be arrested or tried.

—POWER OF THE GOSPEL.—Rev. Dr. Brock, of London, in a speech at Chicago, said that in his church there are dozens of those who have been forgers, house-breakers, thieves, whom the gospel had reached and saved; that he had in his house a regular array of burglarious tools brought to him by these men, and had been taught how to use them; and that one of his church members had been eighteen times in prison, and now not three of his fellow-members are better workers for Christ.

FENIAN INDICATIONS.

—We have it from a reliable townships authority that on Friday last Gen. Sweeney and a number of other persons were holding a conversation at St. Albans, Governor Smith, of Vermont, being present, when Sweeney remarked that if influence could be brought to bear on President Johnson, so that the arms and ammunition seized by the U. S. Government should be given up to the Fenian organization, and if no further arrests were made, they would take Canada before the cold weather arrived. Sweeney also went on to say that if they did not succeed with President Johnson, there would be no raid this fall, but they knew the Republican party were in their favor. The raid in June last was only a feint to try what force the Canadian Government could bring against them. It was so far successful, as it showed that the available force of the Canadian side was below what was stated. The arms which had been seized had all been moved forward near the frontier, and if given up would be in a convenient position for use. Such is reported to be the General's opinion, and the modest way he interlards the word of a Fenian lately returned from having at Fairford reported that he had seen three guns in a barn which were placed in the *now*, but were removed into the open part of the barn when the war was put. He was also assured by different people that there were guns in three other barns in that vicinity. They were described as very nice pieces, though their construction was not stated.—*Gazette*.

—THE FENIANS.—It is not in Quebec only that rumors of another and immediate raid by these villains are rife. Toronto also appears to be the excitement, and it was currently reported there on Saturday that a note of warning had been there received in the shape of a telegram from Sir Fred. Bruce. It was understood that the contents of the despatch were to the effect that much activity had lately been displayed among the Roberts-Sweeney faction of the Fenian Brotherhood, and that in fact before the first day of September another effort would be made by the Fenians to gain a foothold on Canadian soil. On receipt of a despatch, communication was opened with the Militia Department, and a telegram sent to the barracks master of the regular troops in Toronto to know how much ammunition was in his possession over and above the amount required by the regulars. An order was then received to serve out to every volunteer, one hundred and twenty rounds of ammunition—sixty for reserve and sixty for use. At the same time the military authorities purchased a large quantity of boots, in fact all that could be obtained, and ordered 2,000 pairs from Childs & Hamilton of Toronto, and 3,000 pairs from Brown & Childs of this city. A full supply of knapsacks, water bottles, great coats, straps, &c., are being got in readiness. It is also said in case of another attack the regulars will be the first men sent to the front, while the volunteers will garrison the towns and cities.—*Transcript*.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Montreal, August 14, 1886.

Morning dull and overcast; indications of rain.

Strong, cool wind.

—Some of the oldest coal shippers avow the belief that coal will sell lower in August than it has sold in July, notwithstanding the advance in tolls, unless there shall be a material stoppage of the mines by reason of strikes, turnouts, etc.—*Philadelphia Free Press*.

—A New Brunswick paper says: "By an order in Council, the following articles, when the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the British American Colonies, are to be admitted into the Province free of duty:—Pork and beef, salted and fresh; Hops, smoked or dried; Rock or Coal Oil; Benzole and Paraffine; Horses, Mares, Geldings and Oxen, Neat Cattle, Cows and other Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep."

—Complaints of dull trade in the Western cities are quite general. The Cincinnati *Price Current* says: "Business is not only lifeless, but what little there is doing pays no profit. It adds: 'Those who make expenses consider that they are fortunate.' It is clear that this state of things cannot long exist; either an improvement must take place in business, or a general decline in rents and salaries. The majority of business men are actually living upon the profits of former years, and not only this, but meeting the losses incurred in their current business from them."

—The weather for this last week has been extremely unfavorable for hay-making. A great quantity of hay had been cut just before the rain set in, and the most of it had to be cut for a week, undergoing considerable deterioration. The other crops are looking better, but it is feared if this rainy weather continues much longer, potatoes will rot. Even now, in some places, they are looking rusty.—*Sweet's Bay Times*, 5th.

—We were about to report that the weather had been interrupted by a heavy rain, which had done a good deal of damage to the hay crop, of which a good deal had been cut and unbound. The yield, as we can learn, is not an average one in the Eastern Townships. Oats, although looking well in the spring, is now looking well, wheat, barley, and oats also promise well, if not injured by rust. Potatoes are now

plenty in the market, and have been sold during the week at 70c to \$1.00 per bushel. We had not heard of the rot making its appearance, and the yield promises well.—*Sherbrooke Gazette*, 11th.

—We have received a copy of the bill to "provide for an issue of Provincial notes" in the form in which it has passed both Houses. We notice one section, the 5th, which removes the penalty or forfeiture for using under the 9th section of cap. 58 of the Con. Stat., but it provides that no bank shall be able to recover at law a greater amount for commission or interest than that limited in that chapter. The effect, therefore, seems to be to permit or even to invite the banks to charge what interest they see fit, subject, however, to inability to recover at law more than 7 per cent. This section applies to all banks, as well those which do as do not go into the currency arrangement.—*Gazette*, 13th.

—BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The operations of the first week of the Boston shoe market for the present week. By previous agreement a very large portion of the goods ordered by the Western buyers were to be delivered in August, so as to give the trade the benefit of the tax. Towards the last of the month buyers began to be hungry. As there was an enormous quantity of goods to be shipped on the first and second days, it became an object to get on the ground early. Promptly at 12 a.m. the largest dealers in Pearl street opened their doors, and with a full force of men and teams began to load. The Worcester and Lowell depots were to be open at 4 a.m., and the freight agents had their men asleep in the buildings. Ira A. Nay & Co., the well-known Pearl street teamsters, had several loads at the Lowell depot half-an-hour after midnight, and awoke the inmates with the intelligence that it was time to open. Owing to a scarcity of watches, the rush succeeded, the shoes were received for, and from that time until sunset the rush was incessant. The Providence depot was not open until seven in the morning. By four o'clock nearly every wholesale shoe store in Boston was open, and the whole street was as busy as at noon. Two of our largest firms had shipped twenty-five hundred cases each before breakfast. The quantity of goods which went from the State of Massachusetts during the last four days of the week must have been larger than ever were shipped in the same period before. As regards prices of shoes, they will be little if any lower now than they were a month ago, when paying the highest tax—leather, findings, &c., having gone up enough to about counterbalance the four per cent.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

—RESOLUTIONS.—The following is the new list of bankrupts in the *Canada Gazette* of the 11th inst:—

Samuel McBride, Stratford, C. W.
James Whistler, Stratford, C. W.
Peter Raymont, Cambridge, C. W.
Daniel T. Dougherty, Woodstock, C. W.
D. L. Phaneuf, Montreal, C. E.
Michael Hannan, Peterborough, C. W.
Alexander Jeffrey Auchterlonie, Montreal, C. E.
Abraham Westbrook, Brantford, C. W.
John Anderson, Jr., Sarnia, C. W.
David P. Davies, Chatham, C. W.
Henry McFarlane, Chatham, C. W.
John Selkirk, Chatham, C. W.
Wm. Oliver, Toronto, C. W.
Duncan Cairns, Markham, C. W.
Joshua Irvine, London, C. W.
Geddie Dandurand and Edmond Lanctot, Le-Prairie, C. E.
David Abel, Simcoe, C. W.
William Dixon Buckle, Stratford, C. W.
William Patterson, trader, Chelsea, C. E.
James Dagg, Montreal, C. E. (with of attachment issued).

—NEW POST-OFFICES.—The following new offices were opened on the 1st inst:—Avignon, Matapedia, Bonaventure, C. E.; Caledonia Springs (reopened), Caledonia, Prescott, C. W.; Hamilton, Burlington, Peterboro, C. W.; Neigette, Ste. Angèle, Rimouski, C. E.; Sandpoint (reopened), McNab, Renfrew, C. W.; Underhill, Essex, Simcoe, C. W.; Vinton, Litchfield, Pontiac, C. E.; Walmer, East Zorra, Oxford, C. W. Coleraine, and "Radstock" have been closed.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, August 13th.—The House met at 11 a.m.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the House go into Committee to consider certain resolutions respecting the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada.

Mr. SCOTCHBORN moved, in amendment, that the House go into Committee this day three months.

The discussion continued until one o'clock without any result.

The House adjourned till three p.m.

Attorney-General MACDONALD moved the third reading of the bill to enable compensation to be made to the heirs of Mrs. Elizabeth McKay, for the enormous issue by the Crown of letters patent for lands to which she was entitled.

After some discussion, the bill was read a third time.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON then moved the addition of a clause, providing that the amount of such claims shall not exceed \$20 an acre, as the value of the said land at the time of the issue of the patent.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved that the bill be recommended to Committee for amendment in that sense.—*Carleton Place*.

The bill was reported from Committee with amendments, which were read a first time; second reading fixed for another sitting.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER moved the second reading of the bill to postpone for a limited time the issuing of writs for next election of members of the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. DONOHUE moved in amendment the second reading of the bill this day six months. It being six o'clock.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER gave notice that at the next sitting he would move for a sitting tomorrow from 11 till 1, and for three sittings on Wednesday should the public business require it, at which the Government measures should have precedence.

—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—In the afternoon on the motion for the second reading of a bill to delay the issue of writs for the Legislative Council who would retire this year.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER explained the object of the bill, and the reason of introducing it as found in the bill, setting forth the address for the Confederation scheme, and the almost certainty of the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament to be produced by the Parliament of British North America. Twelve elected members must retire this autumn; writs for re-election will be returnable on the 1st November, till which time the present members would retain their seats. Authority to change the duration of the term of service was expressly recognized in the act as one of the cases to be reserved for the assent of the Queen.

Hon. Mr. DONOHUE argued, at some length against the bill, urging that it was a breach of the constitution, and part of the bargain of the Government to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the Confederation scheme. This was the second bargain made. The other was the promise to the English speaking members for Lower Canada respecting schools, which had been abandoned.

Hon. Mr. BROWN objected that Government had not made that bargain, and that the country would hold him responsible for this and all other bad legislation of this assembly

of the last two sessions. He moved the six months' postponement.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER gave notice of a motion for three sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The House rose at six o'clock.

After recess, Hon. Mr. CARTIER asked leave to move that there be an additional sitting tomorrow morning, from eleven to one, and also three sittings on Wednesday, if the business be not completed.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD asked what extraordinary business demanded the departure from the rules of the House.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said every measure on the paper would be passed. If any member thought the bill respecting elections in the Upper House would not be passed, he was mistaken.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD attacked the Government for forcing through such a measure at the end of the Session with few members present. His side of the House were not prepared to see the rules set aside for this exceptional legislation, for which they could not be held responsible.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER hoped the objection to the motion would not be persisted in. In reply to the withdrawal of the School bill, he (Mr. Cartier) said the Protestants of Lower Canada had his word, and the same pledge given in this House would be carried out in another House.

So long as he was a public man, or a political man, his word would be kept. Referring to the sitting of the House, he said every measure of the Government must be passed before the third reading of the Supply Bill. This was only following the doctrine of the member for Chateaugay.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON agreed with the member for Cornwall. There could be no difficulty about proroguing the House tomorrow in this objectionable bill of the Upper House elections withdrawn. If the Government wished to keep Parliament together for the purpose of passing this monstrous bill, then on their heads be the responsibility, and on his be the responsibility of sustaining the member for Cornwall.

The objection being persisted in, the motion could not be put.

On motion for the third reading of the bill to enable compensation to be made to the heirs of Mrs. Elizabeth McKay.

Hon. J. SANDFIELD MACDONALD moved the three months' postponement.

On resuming consideration of the Upper House Elections Bill.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said a division might be taken on Mr. DONOHUE's amendment for the six months' postponement without further discussion. Some remarks intended to make could be offered at another stage.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON said this was an extraordinary bill, one of an exceedingly novel and dangerous character, and one on which the most interested had not the opportunity of being heard. The only way they could be heard was by petition, and it had not been sent broadcast over the country that a bill would be introduced in the last days of the session. The people's rights were invaded by this bill. If an election was of no importance, why go to the trouble of passing this bill? Why not give constituencies an opportunity of saying whether the gentlemen now in the Council should go back or not? The course of the Government showed they attached some importance to the measure. It was not a reason for urging on the bill to say that these gentlemen would be put to some inconvenience by having to go to their constituents. He uttered his protest against the bill as a violation of the constitution.

Mr. McKEASIE said it was extraordinary that the measure was never mooted till the last day of the session. (Hear, hear.) Nothing was heard of it till within the last fortnight; there was no precedent for it. The House was stepping between these gentlemen and their constituents, and giving them power to settle nine of them, at least, for life, whether they were acceptable or not. (Hear, hear.) Members of this House would have just as much right to extend their own time, should confederation not be consummated at the next session of the Imperial Parliament. He was astonished at the flippant manner in which the Attorney-General spoke of the measure, saying that if it was not passed to-morrow or next day, he would sit here a month to pass it. How much more dignified it would have been to have introduced it at the beginning of the session, to give a fair opportunity for discussion. It was most undignified, too, for such a measure to have been initiated and passed so quickly by the Upper House, a measure affecting their own seats. By this course Government seemed to show their desire to prevent full discussion, as it was impossible that could take place at the end of the session, when members were all anxious to get away, and when a House could not be obtained. He entered his deliberate protest against the bill.

Mr. RANKIN said the member for Lambton was to some extent responsible for the measure, having assisted in bringing about the coalition with members from that side of the House to embrace the Attorney-General West, who was now enjoying his peaceful slumber in his seat.

Col. HAMILTON did not think this a violation of the constitution; it was only a change, but one he regretted. He was astonished that such a bill should have been introduced on so slight a pretext. He did not see how those who voted for the Quebec resolutions could oppose this bill. He saw nothing particularly constitutional in voting for twelve gentlemen who would either never be called upon to discharge their duties, or who would first have to be nominated for life. He would vote for the bill.

Mr. ROWELL favored the bill.

Division was taken on the amendment.—Ayes 17, Noes 35.

The bill was then referred to Committee forthwith reported without amendment, and read a third time on division and passed.

The House then went into committee on the bill to amend Chapter 32, Consolidated Statutes of Canada relative to Agriculture, Hon. Mr. McKEASIE.

Reported without amendment.

Hon. Mr. DONOHUE objected to the third reading, as the bill involved the expenditure of public money, and should therefore have originated in Committee. The objection not being maintained, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON moved the House into Committee on certain resolutions, respecting the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada.

The House went into Committee and reported resolution on.

Hon. Mr. DONOHUE's amendment on election bill.

Report to be received to-morrow.

The third reading of the Supply Bill was then moved.

Mr. McKEASIE took the opportunity of calling attention to the fact that the bill recently passed in the States, which would have the effect of crushing out shipping interest, which had grown 300 per cent. in the last seven years.

The 4th section of the bill provided that, if any goods, &c., at any port of the States, or northern, northwestern, or northeastern frontier, be laden upon any vessel belonging wholly or in part to subjects of a foreign country, and shall be reloaded thereon to a foreign port to be reloaded and shipped to any other port in the United States, or said frontier, either by the same or any other vessel, foreign or American, with intent to evade the provisions of the 4th section of the act concerning navigation of the United States approved March, 1817, said goods shall, on their arrival at such named port or place, be liable to a fine of \$100,000, and to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year, or both.

The move was yielded to their aggressive policy, the more we yield, the more we yield.

He also referred to other measures lately adopted in the States, and said the time had arrived for the people of this country to make a stand.

Meetings, &c.

SEVENTH ANNUAL

MEETING OF THE
MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S
ASSOCIATION, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

At 7 o'clock, P.M., at the
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Advertisement Notices.

Auctions.
Sole of Furniture, Aug. 18th. Samuel & Co.
Sole of Furniture, Aug. 18th. Samuel & Co.
Sole of Furniture, Aug. 18th. Samuel & Co.

Meetings To-day.
Montreal Y. M. C. Association, Tuesday evening
Royals, Tuesday evening

Meetings.
Caledonian Gathering—Games, &c., Aug. 18
Unrivaled Excursion, Monday, the 13th
To-Saturday, &c., "Magnet" and "Champion"

Auctions.
Sole of Furniture, Aug. 18th. Samuel & Co.
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The following are the New Advertisements for this day.
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Advertisements This Evening.

MONTREAL COMMERCIAL
SCHOOL, for boys and young men. A
new term will begin on MONDAY, 18th Sept.
Wm. J. N. TURNER, Principal.

WANTED in an Officer's family.
A young girl, from 18 to 19, to assist in
the Nursery. Apply at 30 McGill College Avenue.

PRIVATE LESSONS in BOOK-KEEPING
by single and double entry. Calculations, Reading, Composition, and Writing in upwards of twenty different styles adapted to the city and the public buildings. Correspondence. Ladies receive instruction in separate apartments. For terms, call on, or address (envelope) the undersigned.
PROF. ABEL LORGE,
507 Craig Street, Montreal.

MILCH COW FOR SALE.
Apply at 642 St. Lawrence Main street.

TO LET, Brick Cottage, ten
Apartments, with large garden; rent low. Apply to FOWLER & COY., Architects.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.
A smart lad knowing the city well; to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply at 22 Leinster street.

AUCTION SALE OF GRO-
ceries, Furniture, &c.—By
J. J. L. LORGE, Auctioneer, at the
store of J. J. LORGE, 100 McGill College Avenue, on
TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 10 o'clock.

STAYED from her pasture.
A young cow, small horns, color white and
red. The finder will be suitably rewarded by
leaving her at 300 Colborne Avenue.

NEW GOODS
SAVAGE & LYMAN have just opened a lot of
PARISIAN NOVELTIES
in Jewellery, Buckles and Clamps, Dressing
Cases, and Bags, Trunks, &c. Also, very
beautiful YAKS and HATS.
771 CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

DR. CARPENTER'S SELECT
SCHOOL will re-open on Sept. 3rd. For
Terms, &c., apply at 415 Guy Street (St. Cathar-
ine W. or Box 107, 107, 107, 107, 107, 107, 107, 107,
from Hamburg, receives pupils in German.

FOR SALE, a profitable Manu-
facturing business, with light capital, and
large profits, and but little attention needed.
Satisfactory reasons for selling. Price \$2,500.
Cash. Address Box 415, P.O.

FOR SALE.
Lucan Cottage and Lands, the residence of the
late George E. Mouson, Esq., of Lennoxville,
Canada East.
2. Lot on Colborne Road, containing 165 acres,
being six miles from Lennoxville, and two
miles from Waterville Station.
3. Lot of four acres in good cultivation, at Len-
noxville, with story wooden dwelling,
Sheds, Barns, &c., erected thereon.
4. With a two-story Barn, at Lennoxville,
and shed thereon erected, built this Spring.
5. Lot on Belvidere Road, of one acre, with a
story wooden Cottage, Sheds, Barns, &c.
6. Lot No. 15, in the 5th Range of Ascot, of 100
acres, with a 1 1/2 story House, Stable, and
Barn.
For particulars apply to
Or MR. EASTON, Lennoxville;
Or MR. EASTON, 78 Little St. James street, Montreal.

RELISH FOR BREAKFAST
AND LUNCHEON.
POTTED SHRIMPS
Just Received per Steamer from London.
BAIRD & CRAWFORD,
Great St. James Street.

WANTED, for a Wholesale Dry
Goods Warehouse, a Custom House
Clerk, one who has experience in
good writing indispensable; must also be ac-
curate in calculations. Apply in writing. Ad-
dress T. WITNESS office.

Corn Exchange Daily Reports.
(Furnished exclusively to the Daily Witness.)
WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.
MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 14, 1866.
FLOUR, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra
nominal, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Extra, \$5.50 to \$6.75;
Fancy nominal, \$6.12 1/2; Superfine, from Canada
Wheat, \$5.30 to \$6. Strong Super, from Canada
Wheat (extra) \$6.10 to \$6.25; Super,
from Western Wheat, \$5.90 to \$6.00; City-
Brands of Superfine, \$6.00 to \$6.20; Super,
No. 2, \$5.05 to \$5.60; Fine, \$5.25 to \$5.40; Bag-Floor,
\$3.20 to \$3.40 per 112 lbs. Most buoyant.
At an advance of 15c to 20c per bush for Super.
A lot of 600 brls. Walland Canal Flour sold
after the Chicago hour yesterday at \$5.90—
1100 brls. sold this forenoon at \$5.90 as it lies,
and 900 brls. at \$6, inspected, while a 100 bar-
rel lot of choice brought \$6.05. A round lot of
a City-brand brought \$6. Ordinary Super,
from a Grand Wheat was sold at \$5.82 1/2, a
good brand bringing \$5 1/2—strong Bakers' Flour
a sale at \$6.25. Bag Flour sold at \$3.30.

WANTED, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Latest sale
of an ordinary brand at \$4.85.
WHEAT, per bush, of 60 lbs.—Latest sale of
U.C. Spring at \$1.25.
PRAIS, per 60 lbs.—No transactions; nominal
quotation 72c to 75c.
BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—A good parcel of 500
bushels sold at \$6.00.
OATS, per 32 lbs.—Very few offerings.
ASPS, per 100 lbs.—First Pota \$5.60 to \$5.65;
Inferiors \$5.20. Pearls, \$6.55 to \$6.80.
POKE, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Pine, \$24.50 to
\$25.00; Prime Moss, \$21.00; Pine, \$19.50 to
\$20.

BUTTER, per lb.—Choice Dairy, 17c to 18c.
Medium Dairy, 16c to 17c.
Cheese, per lb.—Dairy, 11c; Factory, 12c.
POTATOES.—Selling at 15c; no more offered.
BANK 60-day drafts on London 7 1/2 to 8 1/2
prem for cash; Bank counter-9 1/2 to 10 prem;
Best Private 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Documentary and Pro-
duce bills nominal at 1 prem. The rate for Ster-
ling Exchange in New York City was quoted by
telegram at 7 1/2 to 8 prem. Demand drafts on N.Y.
about 33 to 34 1/2. The quotation for gold in
New York City at noon to-day was 149 1/2.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following
are the latest Western advices received by tele-
graph at the Corn Exchange, Montreal, Aug. 14.
MINNESOTA, Aug. 13.—Wheat \$1.30 1/2
to \$1.34 1/2; Rye, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Flour \$5.50 to
\$6.00; Corn, \$1.12 to \$1.15; Hops \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Beans \$1.10 to \$1.15; Potatoes \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Clover \$1.00 to \$1.10; Hay \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Lumber \$1.00 to \$1.10; Coal \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Iron \$1.00 to \$1.10; Steel \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Copper \$1.00 to \$1.10; Lead \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Zinc \$1.00 to \$1.10; Tin \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Silver \$1.00 to \$1.10; Gold \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Mercury \$1.00 to \$1.10; Brandy \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Whisky \$1.00 to \$1.10; Rum \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Gin \$1.00 to \$1.10; Cognac \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Port \$1.00 to \$1.10; Sherry \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Wine \$1.00 to \$1.10; Oil \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Sugar \$1.00 to \$1.10; Coffee \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Tea \$1.00 to \$1.10; Spices \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Herbs \$1.00 to \$1.10; Fruits \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Vegetables \$1.00 to \$1.10; Eggs \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Poultry \$1.00 to \$1.10; Game \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Honey \$1.00 to \$1.10; Butter \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Cheese \$1.00 to \$1.10; Soap \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Candles \$1.00 to \$1.10; Paper \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Books \$1.00 to \$1.10; Stationery \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Toys \$1.00 to \$1.10; Games \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Clothing \$1.00 to \$1.10; Shoes \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Hats \$1.00 to \$1.10; Gloves \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Socks \$1.00 to \$1.10; Undershirts \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Ties \$1.00 to \$1.10; Collars \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Waistcoats \$1.00 to \$1.10; Vests \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Trousers \$1.00 to \$1.10; Coats \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Jackets \$1.00 to \$1.10; Suits \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Overcoats \$1.00 to \$1.10; Hats \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Gloves \$1.00 to \$1.10; Socks \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Undershirts \$1.00 to \$1.10; Ties \$1.00 to \$1.10;
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Jackets \$1.00 to \$1.10; Suits \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Overcoats \$1.00 to \$1.10; Hats \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Gloves \$1.00 to \$1.10; Socks \$1.00 to \$1.10;
Undershirts \$1.

published by JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Printers, at 120 Great St. James Street, House, head of Drummond Street.