Debates on the Address: McGee's Speech

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LI. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1859. NUMBER 33

MONTREAL HERALD
STEAM BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE
No. 209 Notre Dame Street,
(Near St. Francois Xavier St.,)
MONTREAL.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that having ENLARGED his STOCK of PRINTING MATERIALS, STEAM PRESSES, &c., he is now prepared to undertake every description of Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Insurance Policies, Programmes, Catalogues, Posting Bills, Hand Bills, Railway Bills, Steamboat Bills, Circulars, Invitation and Funeral Letters, Druggists and other Labels Military Forms of every description, &c., with despatch, and at the LOWEST CITY PRICES.
☞ Business Cards neatly and promptly executed.
JAMES POTTS
Jan. 26. 22

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOSE who are desirous, in these hard times of Saving Money, should visit the
STORE
183
Notre Dame Street.

To Persons having large Families and heavy expenses, one shilling, or even sixpence saved in a yard of goods, makes a very important economical item at the end of the year, particularly in the following articles:—
Black Cloth, for Ladies' Cloaks and Gent's Dress Suits
Black Doeskin
Fancy Doeskin
VELVETS of all colours, suitable for Millinery and other purposes
Petershams, Mohairs, Witneys, Pilots } All first rate material for warm Overcoats.
Sealskin, Deerskin, &c.
Together with a large assortment of SILK VESTINGS, each article being marked in plain figures, and at prices unequalled in Montreal.
The main object which induces the Proprietors to sell at these very low rates is, simply, to carry out a large business, and give full and ample satisfaction to those who, once having purchased, may not only repeat their visit, but have the satisfaction of knowing that they obtain articles worth their money, which at once proves that this is no common puff got up for the purpose of enticing the public to lay out their money on worthless articles.
To get all you can out of the purses of the public is bad policy—because it not only causes them to purchase rarely, but actually deprives them of making purchases as often as they would wish; consequently the goods herein advertised are open to the inspection of all, who, without purchasing, are invited to visit the establishment and satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above statements.
183 NOTRE DAME STREET
Nov. 30. 284

Perfect Substitute for
SILVER.
ELECTRO-PLATE
ON
NICKEL SILVER,
ORIGINALLY introduced by R. SHARPLEY into Canada, over fifteen years since, and has been found to give general satisfaction, at the following
REDUCED PRICES:

	Fiddle or plain Pattern. 1st Qlty $	2nd Qlty $	3rd Qlty $	Thread Pat'rn. 1st Qlty $	Kings Pattern: 1st Qlty $	2nd Qlty $	3rd Qly $
12 Table Forks....	10,00	7.50	4.80	10.50	13,00	10.50	7,00
12 Do. Spoons...	10,00	8,00	4.80	12.00	15,00	12,00	7,00
12 Desert Forks...	6.50	5,00	3,50	8,00	9,00	8,00	5,00
12 Do. Spoons ..	6.50	5.50	3.50	8,50	10.50	8,50	5,50
12 Tea Spoons.....	3,50	2,50	1,75	4,50	6,50	4,50	3,50
2 Egg Spoons [Gilt Bowl]........	2,40	1,50	1.50	3,00	4,50	3,30	
2 Sauce Ladles ..	1,80	1,10	1.10	2,00	2,50	2,00	
1 Gravy Spoon....	2,50	2,00	1,25	2,50	3,00	2,50	
2 Salt Spoons [Gilt Bowl]	0,80	0,50	0,50	1,00	1,50	1,10	
1 Mustard do. [Gilt Bowl]	0,40	0,25	0,25	0,50	0,75	0,55	
1 pair Sugar Tongs	0,75	0,60	0,50	1,25	1,25	1,00	
1 pair Fish Carvers [in Case]	7.00	6,00	5.00	6,00	7,00	6,50	
1 Butter Knife	0.90	0,75	0.50	1,00	1,50	1,25	
1 Soup Ladle	4,50	2,50	1,25	4 00	5,00	4,00	
1 Sugar Sifter	0,90	....	....	0,90	1,25	1,00	
	58,45	43,70	30,20	65,65	82,25	66,70	
Discount for Cash 5 per cent	2,92	2,18	1,51	3.28	4,11	3.33	
	55.53	41,52	28,69	62,37	78,14	63,37	

The above Goods are Warranted to be of British Manufacture.
R. SHARPLEY begs to call the attention of the public to the advertised prices in London of the above Goods, of the same quality:
LONDON PRICES:
Fiddle Pattern. Thread Pattern. Kings Pat'rn
£11 14 6 stg. £14 11 6 stg. £17 14 6 stg
MONTREAL PRICES:
£10 7 7 cy. £15 11 10 cy. £15 16 10 cy.
R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
December 7. 290

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from HAVANA, the undermentioned favourite BRANDS of CIGARS:
ACIERTO LONDRES,
J. M. VICHOT LONDRES,
JENNY LIND REGALIAS,
LUZ. DE AMERICA COQUETAS,
ACIERTO CONCHAS,
ANTIGUIDAD PANATELLAS,
NAPOLEON LONDRES,
WOODVILLE LONDRES,
CABANA LONDRES,
PERLA CUBANA REGALIAS,
MIMDO NUEVO COQUETAS,
ACIERTO OPERAS,
ANTIGUIDAD GALENAS,
NAPOLEON CONCHAS.
—ALSO,—
50,000 of FINE FLAVOURED CIGARS, of different brands and superior quality.
—ALSO,—
Just received ex Steamer "NORTH BRITON,"
A fresh supply of the CELEBRATED CRYSTAL TUBE and the MAGIC or WASHED MEERSCHAUM pipe, to colour in one smoking; CIGAR CASES, FUZEE BOXES, MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, plain and silver mounted; and numerous other articles suitable for presents for the APPROACHING HOLIDAYS,
At
G. LEVEY'S,
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
Dec. 7. 290

CHAS. ROBERTSON
UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER,
HAS REMOVED FROM NOTRE DAME STREET TO HIS
NEW BUILDING
No. 56 CRAIG STREET,
Where he has in his Capacious Show-Rooms a Large Assortment of
FURNITURE!
FOR SALE CHEAP,
COMPRISING:
Sets of COTTAGE FURNITURE,
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BED-ROOM SETS, &c. &c. &c.
Parties should call and see his Stock before purchasing. They will find it for their advantage to do so.
His prices are suitable for the HARD TIMES, and offer great chances to persons with money, which they should not neglect if they are wise.
Remember Charles Robertson's,
No 56 Craig Street.
November 19. 27

W. DOUGLAS,
FIRST PRIZE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
NO. 81 M'GILL STREET,
BEGS respectfully to call the attention of the public to his present assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of every kind. They are manufactured from the best of material and made by the best of workmen that can be had in Canada; for utility, finish and style, he is justified in saying his work cannot be equalled in this city.
N. B.—Strict attention will be paid to all work made to order on the shortest notice.—Good fits on reasonable terms.
First Prize for best display of Boots and Shoes
Do do Gent's Dress Boots
Do do Gent's Walking Boots and Shoes
Do do Gent's Dress Shoes
First Prize for Ladies' Dress Shoes
Do do Ladies' Walking Boots and Shoes
Do do Strong Working Boots.
November 30. 3m-284

STORAGE.
GOOD STORAGE and CELLERAGE, in Bond or Free.
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
July 10. 162

GRAND ORATORIO.
IN order to increase the Public taste for the sublime works of HANDEL, HAYDN and MOZART, the subscriber will in future supply all the popular
ORATORIOS,
[Both NOVELLO'S and COCKS' Editions,]
AT COST PRICE.
N.B.—A large supply of the MESSIAH and CREATION just received.
HENRY PRINCE,
145 Notre Dame Street.
January 18. 14

PIANOS.
COTTAGE PIANO-FORTES, from Allison's, London.
ALSO,
A complete Assortment of the celebrated Instruments manufactured by Nunns & Clark, New York.
At
S. T. PEARCE'S,
19 Great St. James Street.
N.B.—Orders for TUNING, &c., attended to in the city and country.
Jan. 20. 20

CARD.
CAKES FOR CHRISTMAS.
MR. ANTHONY,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Would direct the attention of the Public to his present stock of
Cakes, Fancy Confectionery and Holiday Presents,
now an exhibition at his Store.
Dec. 21. 302

CLARK, WINKS & CO.
Wholesale Importers
OF
Rich Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 70, 71, 72, & 73 Boyer's Buildings,
CUSTOM-HOUSE SQUARE,
INVITE the attention of Buyers to the very attractive display they are now making, having received and opened up the contents of
600 Cases and Bales of
FALL GOODS.
Comprising all the Novelties of the Season, selected with care in the French, English and Scotch Markets by our Mr. Clark, who remains in Britain this winter for the purpose of selecting and for forwarding by each steamer the various Novelties as they are produced, for the Fall-Winter Trade.
Our Stock is now complete, in all the Departments.
TERMS LIBERAL.
December 1. 309

PER
STEAMER "ANGLO-SAXON."
J. BLANCKENSEE
BEGS to inform the Public that he has received, per above Steamer, a
NEW & VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES,
RINGS, STUDS.
GOLD CHAINS,
AND
ELECTRO-PLATE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
214, NOTRE DAME STREET.
July 5. 157

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
First Prize Exhibition for Cakes and Confectionery.
J. ANTONY,
33 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
RETURNS his thanks to the Montreal Public for their patronage since he has opened business, and now begs to inform them that he is receiving daily from New York
An Endless variety of every Article in his Line.
comprising Confectionery of every description, CORNUCAPIAS, FANCY JOUJOUX, &c., suitable for presents for the coming Holidays.
The public will please take notice that Mr. Antony will give his personal attention to all orders intrusted to him, and will be executed carefully, promptly and on the shortest possible notice.
Particular attention will be given to all orders for Balls and Private Parties.
The public are politely requested to inspect his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
November 27. 282

PROSSER'S PATENT
ORIGINAL LAP-WELDED IRON and STEEL BOILER TUBES,
Safe from end to end.
A full supply in Bond and Afloat.
Paris Patent Enamelled Iron Pipes and Pumps, for water supply, acids, &c.—Sole Importers.
PROSSER'S PATENT
Surface Condensers, for High-Pressure Steam, with Sea or other Bad Boiler Water, Gauges, 3-Cutter Drills, Countersinks, Tube-end Cutting Bars, Expanders, Tube Scalers, Steel Wire and Whalebone Brushes, Pall Lever Wrenches, Tubes, Plain or Enamelled, Screwed together for Artesian Wells, Steel for Rollers.
THOMAS PROSSER & SON,
28 Platt Street, New York.
January 7. 5

NEW STATIONERY.
THE Subscribers are receiving per Steamship NOVA-SCOTIAN, CITY OF QUEBEC, and other Ships now in port, a Choice and Extensive Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, bought in the best Markets of Europe and priced low.
Wrapping Papers of an improved quality, and a large Stock of Canadian Manufactured Writing Papers at reduced prices.
Printing Paper, of any size and weight, made to order on the shortest notice.
CHALMERS & ROBERTSON,
224 St. Paul Street.
October 7. 238

TO FLORISTS.
JUST OPENED at the NEW WEST END FANCY STORE,
One Case Terra-Cotta Flower Pots
Of all Sizes.
July 8. 160

M. BESSUNGER,
205 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Over the Store of Mr. Thomas Jenking,
BEGS to call the attention of parties, desirous of purchasing
OIL PAINTINGS,
to visit his Gallery, where there will be found an
EXCELLENT COLLECTION
OF
WORKS,
By Artists of merit and celebrity.
M. BESSUNGER would also intimate that he is prepared to
FRAME PICTURES
in a very superior style, and on moderate terms.
Dec. 30. 309

COAL FOR SALE.
AMERICAN, WELSH, and SMITHS COALS.
Apply to the Richelieu Company, Office corner Commissioners and St. Joseph Streets.
January 14. du-mwf-11

CALL & EXAMINE
A. HOFFNUNG'S
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
JEWELLERY,
WATCHES,
ELECTRO PLATE,
SILVER-WARE,
CABINET WORK,
PAPIER MACHE GOODS,
TOYS, MAGIC LANTERNS,
Games, Puzzles,
—And,—
A Most Complete Assortment of
NEW FANCY GOODS
BEFORE PURCHASING
Christmas Presents
OR
New Year's Gifts,
AND OBSERVE THE
ENORMOUS REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES.
THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK WILL BE
SOLD OFF,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
PREVIOUS TO
CLOSING THE BUSINESS,
During the progress of Extensive Alterations in the Premises.
The Public may, therefore, positively rely on obtaining
GREATER BARGAINS
THAN EVER
BEFORE OFFERED
IN MONTREAL,
AT
A. HOFFNUNG'S,
170 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite Mr. T. Mussen's.
Dec. 20. 301

THE
SOLE AGENCY FOR CANADA
Has been given to
A. HOFFNUNG
For the Sale of the Celebrated
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
INCLUDING
12 VIEWS
OF THE
FALLS OF NIAGARA.
A large assortment of which have just been opened, and well worthy of public attention, at
A. HOFFNUNG'S,
170 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite Mr. T. Mussen's.
December 30. 307

TOYS WHOLESALE
R. SHARPLEY has now on hand a few Cases of ASSORTED TOYS, varying in prices from $12 to $100.
—Also,—
Several Hundred Dozen of WAX DOLLS.
CRYSTAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.
December 23. 304

PHOTOGRAPHY.
W. NOTMAN,
ARTIST,
11 BLEURY STREET.
First Prize for Photographs
First Prize for Ambrotypes
PHOTOGRAPHS, untouched or colored, in OIL, WATER COLORS, or CRAYONS,
From Full Length Life Size
to the smallest produced.
AMBROTYPES Colored for Frames or Cases.
MINIATURES of every description for Lockets, Brooches, or Rings.
Daguerreotypes and Paintings Copied in all the various styles, and increased or reduced to any size required.
Stereoscopic Portraits and Groups, in Cases or Paper Slides.
Views Stereoscoped and otherwise to order.
Portraits taken and finished in Oils or Water Color without the aid of the Camera, if required.
Artists and Amateurs supplied with Stock and Apparatus, and the Art taught.
Specimens to be seen at Mr. Notman's Studio, 11 De Bleury Street.
Observe the address; no specimens exhibited outside.
November 5 266

MR. NOTMAN, Artist, 11 Bleury Street, begs to intimate that the portion of his Studio lately destroyed by fire is now re-built and is being fitted with everything past experience can suggest, that will add to the comfort of those visiting the establishment, and that on MONDAY, the 9th current, the business will again be resumed; and he hopes from his own attention and the ability of the various Artists in his employ, to merit a continuance of the very liberal support he has hitherto received.
August 3. 182

RAMSAY
LEAD MINING & SMELTING COMP'Y.
CAPITAL £50,000 in £1 Shares; First Instalment, 5s. per Share.
THE UNAPPROPRIATED SHARES (15,000) of the CAPITAL STOCK of the above COMPANY will be allotted on the 20th of January next.
Applications in writing to be addressed to HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., St. Sacrement Street, Montreal.
Specimens of the Ore may be seen, and particulars obtained, at the Offices of the Company, No. 10 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.
Montreal, Dec. 30, 1858. 309.

O'HEIR'S
WHOLESALE CLOTHING
AND
OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
68 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
THE Subscriber having completed his Stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, wishes to intimate to the Public that he is now prepared to offer, Wholesale and Retail, a complete assortment to purchasers; also, Garments made to order at short notice.
Orders from the Country executed with Despatch.
J. O'HEIR,
68 McGill Street.
Nov. 18. 274

Tin Foil and Metallic Cap Manufactory,
NO. 38 CROSBY STREET, NEW YORK.
JOHN J. CROOKE & CO.,
Are manufacturing under their Patent,
ROLLED TIN FOIL,
PLAIN, PRINTED OR EMBOSSED,
Suitable for wrapping
Fine Cut & Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese Spices, &c.
Thin Beaten Foil, all sizes, superior in brilliancy and strength to the imported article.
METALIC CAPS,
For sealing Bottles, Jars, &c., stamped with any name, or design required. Also,
Music Plates, Solder, Type and Britania Metals.
June 21, 1858. 1y-145

THE undersigned having resumed practice at the Bar, has established his Office at No. 47 St. Gabriel Street.
H. TAYLOR.
October 23. 252

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Reported for the Globe.)

Thursday, February 3.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER stated that he had issued his warrant, pursuant to the Elections Petitions Act of 1851, appointing Messrs. Merritt, Chapais, Bell, Gill, Benjamin, and Bureau, to be members of the General Committee on Elections.

EXPLANATIONS.

Hon. Mr. ROSE rose and said—Before we go to the orders of the day, I wish to explain an inaccuracy into which I unintentionally fell last evening. I think it is due to myself and the House that I should do so. I was under the impression when I began my remarks that the explanations of the hon. premier of the Brown-Dorion administration had not appeared in the *Globe*. I was not singular in that misconception. It was an error into which others fell as well as myself, and I am free to admit that it was an error. I cannot conceive how it arose, and it was my intention to have acknowledged it last night before the House adjourned, but circumstances prevented my doing so. (Hear, hear.)

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS—(Continued.)

On the Order of the Day for further consideration of his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, and of the Address in answer thereto proposed by Mr. Dufresne, and the Hon. Mr. Sicotte's motion in amendment to the second paragraph of the said Address being read,—

Hon. Mr. SMITH resumed the debate by saying, that he listened with a great deal of pleasure last evening to the remarks of the hon. member for Waterloo (Mr. Foley.) He would have said he had listened to them with unmixed pleasure were it not that he could not coincide in the charge he brought against the Commissioner of Public Works, of being the first to commence those personal attacks which so clearly marked the proceedings of last session. The system had not been commenced on that side of the House, but by the junior member for Montreal [Mr. McGee.] It was no wish of the Ministry to continue that system, and if they would not sustain their position by fair argument and by a gentlemanly course of discussion, such as befitted that assembly, they would for ever hold their peace. [Laughter.] He would by and by refer to the statements of the junior member for Montreal, and in the meantime confine himself to the observations made last night by the hon. member for Waterloo. He had the greatest pleasure in acknowledging the statements made by the hon. gentleman with respect to his Excellency the Governor-General. These observations did honor to the head and heart of the hon. gentleman, and afforded a stinging rebuke of the most scathing kind to the late Premier of the Brown-Dorion Administration and the late Solicitor-General West. He was sorry that the newspaper which was under the proprietorship of the senior member for Toronto had seen fit to suppress those observations, as it had omitted the allusion made the other evening by the junior member for Montreal about the 2,000 or 3,000 men. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] This, however, was not the place to introduce the name of his Excellency, and therefore he should not further continue the subject. In his observations last evening, the hon. member for Waterloo spoke of the "judges judged"—or rather he thought it a strange thing that instead of the Government of the day being subjected to criticism, attacks had been made against the Ministry of which that hon. gentleman was a member. Now, if he remembered right, the hon. gentlemen who composed that administration made a distinct pledge to the country, that when the House met explanations would be given. Did the hon. member for Waterloo ever hear of such a thing as an administration being formed and not giving explanations because they had again gone out of office? It was but right and fair that their policy should be explained, in order that it might be discussed. The country had a right to know what was the kind of index to the policy these men intended to agree upon at a future day, but it had a right to know what those measures were. He was not, however, disposed to deal with them "measure for measure," but would rather return good for evil. [Laughter.] So much for what had been stated by the hon. member for Waterloo, that the Ministry to which he belonged ought not to be put upon their trial. He would now point out some of the differences of opinion on the part of the members of the Brown-Dorion Ministry with regard to Representation by Population, the School question, and other matters. He had been blamed by the hon. member for Toronto because he would not advocate the immediate repeal of the School law. It was very well to talk about guarantees; the people of Canada had a right to know what those guarantees were. The hon. member for Toronto had always urged that a man of Upper Canada was as good as a man in Lower Canada, and that if the population of Upper Canada was larger than that of Lower Canada, Upper Canada ought to have more representatives. This, however, would have no effect on the affairs of Lower Canada. How did that agree with the hon. member's assertion that one man in Upper Canada was as good as one man in Lower Canada? The hon. member for Waterloo had remarked last night that the House ought to ask nothing more of the gentlemen who had formed the Brown-Dorion Administration after they had declared that they were for Representation by Population. The hon. member for Toronto knew very well that if he had to appear before his constituents to-morrow, he would be obliged to come down and explain what those guaranties were. The hon. msmber for Waterloo had stated that the present Government entered upon the question of a Federal Union without the consent of the House, that was untrue.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—Does the present Government exist under the Federation Policy.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—The Government has not changed.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—Do you adhere to the Federation policy?

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I refer you to what the Attorney General has said.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—And what did he say?

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I must refer you to the *Globe*.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—It is very strange to refer us to a newspaper concerning the policy of the Administration.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—And to such a newspaper as the *Globe*. [Laughter.]

Hon. Mr. SMITH then adverted to the Seat of Government question. Those men who were purely Upper Canadian could tell us that Ottawa was not the proper place, but they could not tell us which place ought to be the capital. The Lower Canadian members had no fear to tell which ought to be the place. Upon the Seat of Government question, and that of the reference, there had not been a strife of parties, but of places. He [Mr. Smith] had voted with Mr. Foley against the reference.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY said, in answer to a statement made by Mr. Smith, that Toronto urged upon the Queen not to accept the reference.

Hon. Mr. BROWN stated that Hon. J. H. Cameron had told Mr. Labouchere, in answer to the question if the Canadians would abide by the decision of the Queen, that if the place chosen by Her Majesty was not in accordance with the feelings of the people of Canada, they would not sustain the decision.

Mr. STARNES had informed Mr. Labouchere that if Ottawa were selected, seven-eighths of the people of Canada would be dissatisfied, and that Parliament would not go there. He had mentioned Ottawa because when he arrived in England, he learned that Ottawa had already been recommended by the gentlemen on the other side of the House.

Hon. Mr. SMITH went on to say that he could not understand how the House should refer a question to Her Majesty and afterwards repudiate the decision.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY interrupted the hon. gentleman, and stated that in 1839 the same thing had occurred with reference to the Clergy Reserve question. The question had been referred to the Imperial Government; the reference was accepted, and a decision given in accordance, with which the Clergy Reserves were distributed. Afterwards, when the people became dissatisfied, the Imperial Government had been requested to refer the question back to this country for settlement, and that request had been complied with.

Hon. Mr. SMITH then went on to state that the present Government acted last year in obedience to the vote of the House by not proceeding with the buildings. He also referred to what the Hon. Mr. Cartier did the other night, to the course that had been pursued in the United States with reference to the Seat of Government question. With reference to Ottawa, the hon. gentleman remarked that he would like to see the name of that city changed into that of "Victoria," to show thereby the loyalty of the people of Canada!! It was ten times more important for the members of this House than for the people even, not to break faith, but to uphold the decision of the Queen. The people of Canada were loyal, and they would repudiate any man that was not. The junior member for Montreal had sneered at him (Mr. Smith) for his ignorance. That hon. gentleman had had the good fortune to have been born in Ireland, whilst it was his [Mr. Smith's] misfortune to have been born in Canada—a country which was young and poor, and did not possess the means of educating the children of the Province when he [Mr. Smith] was a boy, which it happily now enjoyed, and which had so long prevailed in Ireland. The junior member for Montreal had taunted him [Mr. Smith] last session also with the want of education.—He acknowledged that he was not a literary character. (Hear, hear.) But sometimes he read—sometimes he was amused, sometimes he was pleased, sometimes he was delighted, and sometimes he was electrified. [Great laughter.] He had been electrified on reading a "pome" of the junior member for Montreal. (Laughter.)

Mr. McGEE—Read! read!

Hon. Mr. SMITH—No, sir, I need not read. I have committed it to memory, sir. [Much laughter.] It ought to be printed in letters of gold, for it will send down the hon. gentleman's memory to everlasting. (Laughter.) Therein the hon. gentleman has written his own epitaph. (A pause.)

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—Now for it! [Laughter.]

Hon. Mr. SMITH—Here it is:—

"I have been no base self-seeker;
Than the mildest I am meeker;
I have made no brother weaker,
God be praised!"

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—Amen! (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. SMITH did not boast of his loyalty; and he doubted much the loyalty of the hon. gentleman who had come to Canada with 300,000 men at his back to reclaim it. He doubted it in consequence of the speech he made after the formation of the Brown-Dorion Ministry last year, when he sneered at him [Mr. Smith] because he referred to the loyalty of the people of this country. And in the year 1853, in a lecture delivered by him in New York, the same hon. gentleman asked the excuses of his audience for having been declared a bad Republican, and he went on to declare that the Crown was a mere sign-board, and the House of Lords was an old curiosity shop. (Laughter.)

Mr. McGEE—Will the hon. member be kind enough to read the annexation address issued by the Attorney-General East and the Inspector-General? [Laughter.]

Hon. Mr. SMITH—And that of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Brown-Dorion Cabinet? [Laughter.] He would now address himself to the senior members for Montreal and Toronto. Mr. Hincks and his government were hounded to death by the hon. member for Toronto. He [Mr. Smith] was described as a renegade. His reputation was completely taken away—if it could be taken away.—[Laughter.] In short, he was abused as a ruffian and as a "white-washer." [Laughter.]—Hon. Mr. Morris, the Postmaster General in the Hincks government, was at that time charged with official misconduct, and yet five years afterwards they had taken him to their bosoms and appointed him to fill the Speaker's chair in the Legislative Council. Day after day the senior member for Toronto had maligned both branches of the Legislature, the Government, the head of the Executive, and the Judges, by declaring them corrupt. He thanked the hon. member for South Oxford [Dr. Connor] for having given his late colleagues a stinging rebuke for the course they had taken in regard to the Judges—it was a gentlemanly thing for him to do so, and would not injure his reputation in his profession. [Laughter.] The hon. gentleman went on to say that although he had voted against the reference he would uphold the decision of the Queen. He conceived that Her Majesty had been advised correctly. This country had many advantages, those of a free press, railways, and other facilities. He thought that this country would attain a high position. With regard to the School system he would say that the Superintendent had pursued a course that satisfied a majority of the people of Canada. It was very well to attack him. If a man repudiated a debt then was it not time to attack him. How many men had paid their debts when they owed them? [Laughter.] He did not think that the character of the Superintendent would suffer by Montreal. As to the junior member for [illegible] thought it was as near perfection as possible. The Chief Superintendent had enquired into almost every school system, and done more for the education of the people than any other man in the Province. With regard to the policy of the present Government he would say that they had a policy upon the Seat of Government, upon the Federal Union question, and upon all measures that now came before the House. The Opposition should not condemn them after they had declared in a clear manner their policy. The present Government had been honest and come before the House declaring their policy manfully. But, he would ask, had the Government of August last a policy? and if they had, he would like to know what it was. He and his colleagues did not care what course the members of the Opposition would take. The present Government would abide by the decision of Her Majesty; and if he was not much mistaken, he hoped that a majority of the House would take the greatest pleasure in doing the same.

Hon. Mr. BROWN rose to make an explanation on what had been stated with regard to Hon. Mr. Morris. He understood the Postmaster General to say that while he [Mr. Brown] and the senior member for Montreal were on the committee appointed to enquire into the charges brought against the Hincks Administration, that they charged Hon. Mr. Morris with official misconduct.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I read the resolution.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Yes; the hon. gentleman read it so as to give that impression to the House. But he stood up to declare that no such meaning was attached to it. When the hon. gentleman got up with the papers in his hand, he should have quoted correctly from them, and not have acted as the hon. gentlemen associated with him had done for the last ten years,—producing such impressions by quoting parts of resolutions which the context would not justify. He would read the resolutions which the hon. gentleman had garbled—deliberately garbled. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman read a portion only of the second resolution. The first resolution was as follows:—"Mr. Dorion moved in amendment, that all after the word 'That' be expunged, and the following inserted: "By the evidence taken before this committee, it is shewn that Mr. Inspector General Hincks and Mr. Postmaster General Morris, while members of the late Administration, were interested in the purchase of public lands, at an auction sale specially ordered and regulated by the Executive Government.'" The second resolution read thus:—"Mr. Dorion moved in amendment that all the words after 'That' be expunged, and the following inserted: 'In the opinion of this committee evidence has been adduced in the course of this investigation which establishes official misconduct of a grave character on the part of Mr. Inspector General Hincks, and acts on the part of Mr. Postmaster General Morris, Mr. Receiver General Tache, and Mr. Attorney General Ross, inconsistent with their positions as responsible Ministers of the Crown, and calculated seriously to injure the public service.'" Where were the words "official misconduct" as applied to Hon. Mr. Morris? [Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. SMITH had no doubt it would be a source of satisfaction to Mr. Hincks and the country to know that the opinions of the hon. gentleman had changed very much with regard to the character of the Hincks Government.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Not in the slightest degree. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. McGEE said the Postmaster General and the Commissioner of Public Works had this afternoon and last evening made charges against himself which it might be necessary to dispose of in a very few words. One of the charges was that of inflicting upon the House a speech on personal matters, and which was not called for by any public necessity at present existing. It was quite time that he did take the first opportunity he had after the opening of the session, on meeting those who were the authors of the slanders which had been dealt out against him during the last six months, of giving such explanations as would vindicate his character from the aspersions which had been cast upon it, and by which, were those slanders believed, his usefulness as the representative of his constituents would be irreparably injured. He said he had come to Canada one of thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants who had arrived here to reclaim the wilderness, and not as the Postmaster General had attempted with the small sophistry which was the only substitute for argument which could be discovered in his remarks—(laughter)—not as that hon. gentleman had attempted to represent to reclaim or alter the institutions of the country. In no other sense was the word "reclaim" intelligible, and he trusted that at least he made himself intelligible when he addressed the House. He had hoped that having once disposed of these various charges in a general way, he would not have had to return to them. It was his earnest desire that personalities might not be made the staple of discussion; but he would say this, that it was not the tin thunderbolts of the Commissioner of Public Works—[laughter]—or mock theatricals of the Postmaster General—[renewed laughter]—that would intimidate him from defending himself when attacked in this House. [Hear, hear.] The present Government seemed to be agreed in nothing else but to attack the members of the Brown-Dorion Administration. Their only policy seemed to be to abuse that Administration as much as possible. They spoke in such a way as to lead people to think that there were two Governments in the House. The Postmaster-General, for instance, had said last night that the discussion now going on in the House, would enable the people to decide between the two Governments. What language was that? Did the hon. gentleman, in making the remark, feel that legally, if not technically, according to the spirit of the law, *de jure* if not *de facto*, the Government of this country was on his (Mr. McGee's) side of the House? Did the hon gentleman feel that if certain influences had not been brought to bear, the hon. gentlemen of the Brown-Dorion Administration would not be propounding their policy on the other side of the House? He [Mr. McGee] thought that the scheme of the present Government became quite clear, through their attacks on himself, the senior member for Montreal and the senior member for Toronto. Their tactics were quite plain. They reminded him of a certain solicitor who, on the brief which he sent to counsel, wrote the words "No case, but abuse the plaintiff's attorney." The Postmaster General had been rather severe in his remarks in relation to a statement of his, to the effect that there was a large number, (some two or three hundred thousand) of persons in this country who sympathized with him, under what he [Mr. McGee] called the unmeasured abuse that had been heaped upon him. With reference to this matter he would say. that he would not be precise as to figures. He did not exactly remember whether he named 2,000 or 3,000 last night, but so much he knew that there were a great many persons who shared with him the indignation he had adverted to. These persons said—"Here is an emigrant, one of the same origin as ourselves, and who came to this province to make a home for his children. How is it that he is attacked by a Government pretending to be liberal and just to all subjects of Her Majesty?" Mr. McGee then went on to say that he had been attacked for his "Irish antecendents," of which the Government journals knew very little indded, and about which he had no inclination to enlighten them. (Laughter.) He had been attacked for what had been styled his "Irishism" and "ultra Catholicism" To this he would reply, that no man could rise and put his finger on any paragraph he had written, or quote any words of his in which he attacked the religious convictions of any man. [Hear, hear.] The newspaper which he had published for some time was in the library of the House, and he invited the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House to find in it one sentence disrespectful of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province. [Hear, hear.] The persons he had alluded to as sympathizing with him said that the present Government attacked him (Mr. McGee) on the grounds mentioned, because he was in a conspicuous place; that the Government had the same feeling against them, but did not express it, because they were in private life. It was for this reason that he was sure he had their sympathy, and he was not at all alarmed at the prophecy of the Commissioner of Public Works. As long as he [Mr. McGee] did his duty, he felt quite confident that he would have whatever measure of sympathy and co-operation he deserved. While he was up he would refer to the fact that the hon. member for Champlain [Mr. Turcotte] had on two or three occasions selected him as an object for description, and held him up as a Catholic fanatic, just as he was holding up the hon. member for Toronto as a Protestant fanatic. He [Mr. Turcotte] seemed to be in the condition of a certain person who stated that it was no matter whether he was a Catholic or Protestant, his house being equally distant from the Protestant and Catholic Churches. [Laughter.] He [Mr. Turcotte] had a religious position of his own, and, balancing himself upon his light and airy toe, he looked down with contempt upon hon. gentlemen on the one side and on the other. His doctrine seemed to be that "Providence was on the side of the Government." Mr. McGee compared Mr. Turcotte [illegible] Chinese who, on the occasion of [illegible] English invasion, came out with human faces covered with hair, beating kettle drums, and sounding gongs. Just as little as the Europeans minded those Chinese, did he (Mr. McGee) care for the hon. gentleman's appearance of determination. He would say, in answer to Mr. Turcotte's assertion, that he had never used the word Orangemen in any of his speeches in the present session, and that he had never gone round the country exciting Ribbonmen against Orangemen. On the contrary, he had always condemned any such association as that of Ribbonmen. [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. McGee) now called upon him [Mr. Turcotte] to name one single place where he had excited Ribbonmen against Orangemen. Mr. Turcotte making no reply, Mr. McGee went on to say that he had never been connected with any such institution as that referred to. The Postmaster General had been pleased to allude to a debate in that House in which he (Mr. McGee) made some reflections on his [Mr. Smith's] peculiar style of speaking English. He expressed his regret if he had given the honorable gentleman any pain in that way. One very often spoke in the heat of debate what in cooler moments he could not approve. He admitted that it was not his place to point out the hon. gentleman's defects in that respect. Still it was quite certain, and he hoped the hon. gentleman would excuse him for saying so, that if he had made the remark, it was not altogether a mistaken one. It may have been out of temper, and out of place, but it was certainly not out of the mark. He believed that it took place in a debate in which he charged the Government with being a government of corruption and the hon. gentleman with doing his best to corrupt his mother-tongue. The fact was undoubtedly true, having said it as a fact, it was not in his power to retract it. He would be disposed to pardon the hon. gentleman's unsound English provided he were sound in his principles. Often an indifferent position might be excused, if there was general honesty to support it. But when one heard bad principles enunciated in bad English, it became doubly provoking. The hon. gentleman was not only incorrect in his manner, but also in his matter. He [Mr. McGee] repudiated the comparison which the hon. Commissioner of Public Works imagined to be a great god-send to him, when in his feeble style, he had the previous evening referred to the case of Lord Derby, who, he stated, immediately after assuming office had fully explained the principles on which his ministry was formed. Now, the fact was exactly the reverse. Lord Derby merely explained the general spirit, but not the principles upon which he had taken office.

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Did he not indicate his intention of bringing in a measure of Reform and his policy respecting the difficulty with France?

Mr. McGEE—The healing up of the breach with France could not be called a matter of policy but of negotiation, such as a change of ambassador or the like, which did not involve any matter of policy or principles. But what was the fact with regard to Lord Derby's proposed measure of reform? Why, he had not, up to the present time, given any explanation of its nature. In proof of that assertion, Mr. McGee alluded to the rebuke which Lord Derby administered to the Lord Mayor of London, who, on the occasion of the annual dinner given by that functionary to Her Majesty's Ministers, took the opportunity of expressing his hope that the meaure of Reform which it was the intention of Goverment to bring before Parliament would be such as would meet the wishes of the country. The reply given by Lord Derby was, that he would make it known when the proper time came, and that he could not possibly gratify the curiosity of his Lordship on that particular. Mr. McGee then instanced the Maynooth question as another point on which Lord Derby refused to commit himself, and his prompt correction of the mistake into which Sir Culling Eardley had fallen regarding his Lordship's views on that subject.—The hon. gentleman had not stated the case in his speech of last night as it actually stood with regard to those matters. With respect to the Seat of Government, the hon. gentleman at one time said that the reference was made to Her Majesty in virtue of her prerogative, at another time, as an arbitress, and that it was all the same to him in which of the two views it might be looked at. Again, the ministerial journals strenuously insisted that Her Majesty had acted in the matter as an arbitress. But he asked how could that be.—How could subjects appoint their Sovereign as an arbitrator? The power to make the decision must be invested in Her Majesty by virtue of her prerogative. For, how could the people of Canada give to Her Majesty powers which she had not?

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Her Majesty acted as a third party.

Mr. McGEE asked who was the second?—An arbiter could not be chosen by one party. There must be two. The hon. gentleman was silent. If, after the recess, the hon. gentleman would oblige him (Mr. McGee) with an answer to that and some other questions to which he begged to direct his attention, he would confer on him [Mr. McGee] an additional favour.

It being six o'clock, the House adjourned till half-past seven.

After the recess

Mr. McGEE, again rose. He said when the house adjourned he had concluded what he had to say in relation to the course which it had seemed fit to the hon. the Postmaster General to pursue, with the exception of one single point. The hon. gentleman had drawn the attention of the House to certain passages in an old historical lecture, delivered several years ago. The main point, the thread of the argument, he (Mr. McGee) believed if it were to be discussed in the House, he could maintain. But he would like to know what relation had quotations from a lecture in relation to the history of the great religious event of the 16th century, to the question of the Seat of Government, as mooted in the address, and as treated in the amendment of the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe. His (Mr. McGee's) religious opinions, unless be obtruded them upon the House, which he trusted he never should be guilty of doing (hear, hear,) had nothing whatever to do with the selection of Ottawa. Whether he believed a little more or a little less of the ancient and common stock of Christian doctrine than the hon. gentleman, it could have nothing to do with the selection of a Seat of Government for Canada. (Hear, hear.) The Postmaster General declared, that for his part he desired to see religious dissensions put an end to, and the Commissioner of Public Works, in whose footsteps he followed, also declared that he desired religious dissensions to be buried. After digging up here, and parading, altogether apart from the subject, quotations which could have no other effect except to perpetuate those dissensions (hear, hear,) he asked why did we not bury them? He first played the part of resurrectionist, and then called upon others to bury that which he had brought from the grave. (Hear, hear.) The Postmaster General said that for his part he was in favour of the School system as it was. That hon. member would do well to remember under what pretensions he was returned to this House. He (Mr. McGee,) held by mere accident in his hands one of the hon. gentleman's electioneering placards, issued the last time he was a candidate. The document was headed—"Protestantism in danger; come to the rescue—vote for Smith!!" (Loud laughter.)

Atty. Gen. CARTIER.—Ah, ah, ah! That is very good.

Mr. McGEE, proceeding:—"Mr. Burnham is supported by Father Smilin," a Catholic clergyman in the town of Cobourg, "who boasts he can return Mr. Burnham by holding up his right hand." "Remember the civil butcheries of Rome!" This was one of the documents which the Hon. Postmaster General, who is opposed to religious dissensions, had put forth. "It is part of a deep laid scheme to bring Canada under the dominion of the Pope, by means of Separate Schools." (Loud laughter.) This was the placard and the platform of the hon. gentleman when before the electors.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said he was in favour of maintaining the present School system in its integrity; and had declared the same sentiments before his constituents.

Mr. McGEE challenged the hon. gentlemen to deny the genuineness of the document, which had been circulated by hundreds through the Riding. No! The hon. gentleman did not use the language of the placard personally; because no man whatever miserable skantling of a pretence he might have towards the character of a statesman would dare, in his own proper person, to utter such sentiments as those. No! He put them on the corners of the streets, and the market place, and gave them to his friend to circulate through the riding. Those documents had inflamed the public mind, and to that inflammation the hon. gentleman owed his return to this House. If there was one member more than another he came here in consequence of a bitter, religious cry, it was the Postmaster General. (Cheers.) When the hon. gentlemen spoke last, he had dwelt upon the great discrepancies which had formerly existed between members on this side of the House. In the last session of Parliament the hon. gentlemen had himself voted for Representation by Population, without any "checks," without any "balances," and yet he, forsooth, taunted others with inconsistency, although his colleagues were utterly opposed to him on this important question. But perhaps he (Mr. McGee) was devoting more attention to the hon. member than he deserved. (Hear, hear.) The hon gentleman happened to be Postmaster General and a member of that very extraordinary combination Cabinet opposite, and as long as he was there, derived a fictitious importance from the position he occupied. (Cheers and laughter.) [illegible] address which that hon. member delivered to the House, in the opinion of every unprejudiced man, he had very successfully demolished whatever pretence to reputation he might have had when he entered Parliament. The language used, the questions asked, the distinctions drawn, were all equally puerile and futile. The hon. gentlemen taunted the Opposition with being a "congerie of heterogeneous ingredients." He (Mr. McGee) thought he had heard that expression before; he imagined he had met with it in the advertisements of a very famous personage—Doctor Tumblety. (Loud laughter.) The original authorship belonged to Francis Tumblety, M. D. But there was one expression of opinion the hon. gentleman had made, which was respectable, and that was when he had charged upon the senior member for Montreal, that he had sacrificed his independence to local prejudice. He then said that the hon. member had left his constituency under the impression that he considered Montreal was the fittest place for the Seat of Government, and that he ought to resign. If there had been an impression left upon the minds of the constituency the hon. gentleman (Hon. Mr. Rose) represented, in common with Mr. Dorion, it was his duty to resign, instead of doing his utmost to defeat the expectations of his friends. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman's allusions to the senior member for Montreal were, to say the least of it, in exceeding bad taste. He would ask the hon. gentleman if he had not been elected by his constituents upon the express understanding, that he would use his best endeavour to advance the local interests of their city, if he was not aware that his constituents considered it to be most conducive to that end that their city should become the Seat of Government, The present Premier had been originally elected with that opinion strong in the public mind. Why he was rejected at the last election was because his constituents thought that he kept their pretensions in the cool shade. They had imagined that if they returned three supporters of the Government they would have secured the Seat of Government for themselves. Had not the hon. gentleman opposite pledged himself to that?

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—I was pledged to support the Queen's decision. So was also my hon. colleague (Mr. Rose.)

Mr. McGEE—The Premier need not be so anxious to throw his mantle around his colleague. He will have enough to do to take care of himself. If he would but read the resolutions which were passed a few days ago in the country of Vercheres, he would see that his constituents had already condemned the course he had taken in that House.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—I don't care for the opinion of Vercheres.

Mr. McGEE—The hon. gentleman only cares for opinion when it happens to coincide with his own. He (Mr. McGee) asked the hon. gentleman (Mr. Rose) whether he was not expected by his constituents to advance the local interest of Montreal by using his influence to take the Seat of Government there?

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Go on, go on.

Mr. McGEE—Silence gives consent. Was it not on the strength of that expectation he obtained a majority over the rejected candidates. There was a very respectable prejudice, a little antiquated he would admit, in favour of a man's adhering to his promise. But the hon. gentleman had totally disregarded it. He had broken faith with his constituents, and if he acted up to his professions he ought to resign his place and leave it at their disposal. The hon. gentleman had talked a great deal about his conscience, and said, that he would follow its dictates, no matter what the result would be. It was evident that he had ceased to represent the opinions and wishes of his electors. In fact, he represented nobody but himself. He ought to be called the member "for Conscience." He was doing his utmost to prevent Montreal from becoming the seat of Government, and was using the name of his constituents for the purpose of thwarting their wishes. The hon. gentleman had said he never went to any of their public meetings. But he would tell him why. If he did, he would raise a hornet's nest about his ears. Right well did he know that the best course was to lie low, and, riding at the anchorage of the Public Works until the storm would blow over, at last make his retreat to the locality whose interests he had preferred to those of his constituents. The hon. gentleman was fond of quoting English examples. With his permission, he also would quote one which exactly suited his case. Mr. McGee then referred to the course Sir Rbert Peel had taken towards his constituents when he had made up his mind to grant Catholic Emanicipation. Having received their support principally on the grounds of his previous resistance to the Catholic claims, when he changed his opinions, he thought it his duty to place his resignation in their hands. Would the hon. Commissioner of public Works follow that example? For no consideration would he (Mr. McGee) act as the honourable gentleman had done. He (Mr. Rose) had been elected on the express understanding that the local interests of his constituents should be cared for. If such understanding had not existed, he would have found himself, at the last election, out of suit, and as far behind as the hon. Premier himself, who, in truth, was almost as far as any person well could be. But he (Mr. McGee) need not have gone to England to find examples which the hon. gentleman ought to follow in consequence of the position in which he has placed himself towards his constituents. There were examples nearer home—in their own city. When, in 1843, it was moved and carried that the Seat of Government should be taken to Kingston, what did Mr. Moffat, the member for Montreal, who refused to advocate the opinions of his constituents do? He resigned. Was the hon. gentleman opposite disinclined to discredit the example of one of his constituents?

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Should Mr. Maffatt's approbation or disapprobation be taken as a guide for my conduct?

Mr. McGEE approved of the course which Mr. Moffatt had pursued. In some respects it was a question of feeling. If the hon. gentleman did not adopt Mr Moffatt's theory, he should at least follow his example,

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Perhaps the whole Ministry ought to resign?

Mr McGEE—The hon. gentleman ought to resign, but evades it by a species of humbug. Mr. McGee then referred to the case of Mr. Harrison who, after having done his utmost to continue the Seat of Government at Kingston, and disapproving of the resolution by which it was transferred to Montreal, immediately sent in his resignation as a Minister of the Crown, accompanied by a memorandum to his Excellency the then Governor General. Here the hon. member proceeded to read the memorandum in question, question showing it to be exactly an example deserving the attention of the hon. gentleman opposite. The Commissioner of Public Works pretended that he and his colleagues had deceived nobody at Montreal—that they had never given it to be understood that they were in favor of that city as the Seat of Government. He would show that such was not the case. When the senior member for Montreal was before his constituents for re-election, the Premier was busily employed in working against him himself. to find a candidate to oppose him, and at last he did find a sort of candidate—Mr. Beaudry. Mr. Pelletier was the first to come out against Mr. Dorion. Mr. Pelletiers address was published on one day, and Mr. Pelletier disappeared on the day following (Laughter.) Mr. Beaudry then took Mr. Pelletier's address, and striking off Mr. Pelletier's name, he atttached his own signature to it; and in this Beaudry-Pelletier-Cartier-Rose address-(Laughter)-the "incontrovertible rights" of Montreal to be made the capital of Canada were set forth. But the people of Montreal were not deceived by the "species of humbuggery" which at Kingston the Attorney General West designated the system of his Government had acted upon in playing off on city against the other.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. McGEE—If the hon. gentleman will give me forty-eight hours, I will get an affidavit from at least fifty citizens of Kingston to prove that, upon the hustings, he used these precise words.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—I did not.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—Let us have the affidavits now—come. (Laughter.)

Mr. McGEE—You shall have them next Tuesday night—If the Postmaster General does not intercept them. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. GALT—How long is this debate to last, pray?

Mr. McGEE—The hon. gentlemen might have made it shorter by two days had they been prepared with their resolution. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McGee then went on to say that the member for Montreal on the other side of the House stood in such a position before his constituents and the country, that he obtained confidence under the impression that the local interests of his constituency would be promoted by his election. But the hon. gentleman had done all in his power to vote in votes against Montreal with reference to the Seat of Government. Thus he had been untrue to his constituents, and been the instrument of rival men. He had taken the fee from both sides; from one side the portfolio of public works, and from the other side, the membership for Montreal. That was the hon. gentleman's position, and was it for him to talk of conscience? Mr. McGee then referred to the old scrap-book of Mr. Mackenzie, from which the hon. gentleman opposite had read extracts. He did not envy nor admire the industry of the man who had collected such trash, nor did he envy the conservative or liberal conservative, who made use of such a collection for temporary advantage. Mr. McGee also adverted to the hon. gentleman's voluntary information that he was of the same religious persuasion as the senior member for Toronto. The hon. gentleman's journal concerning matters held sacred by Catholics. He (Mr. McGee's) [illegible] opinions as the senior member for Toronto with regard to those matters. With reference to avoiding personal attacks in the House, he thought it was impossible to carry on a debate without a certain amount of personalities; but it should be kept within the bounds of manner and language suitable for this House. The gentleman's composing the present Government were answerable for this House; and they should set an example. Then as to the Seat of Government he (Mr. McGee) was amused at the dexterity of the hon. gentlemen who had spoken on that subject last night. He had said it was one of the topics. But by looking in the address and amendment of Hon. Mr. Sicotte, he (Mr. McGee) found that it was *the only topic*. For his part he believed that Montreal was the best place where the Seat of Government ought to be. Still, whatever might be the decision of the House on this question, it could be binding on all the Representatives of the country. He contended that the question should be decided by the House. The hon. gentlemen of the present Government had attempted to prove to much, first that the question had been decided by arbitration, and secondly, in the exercise of the royal perogative. Where in history could it be found that the ruled appointed their ruler as arbiter. Supposing the Queen had fixed upon Sault St. Marie's as the Seat of Government, would the whole of Canada have approved of such a choice? If the House of Assembly had not the right to fix the Seat of Government of this country where was the right of self-government? He contended that the unity and strength of the country depended upon the situation of the capital. A member of the House had referred to military position. As far as that was concerned, civilians had read enough to know, that no nation ever chose their Seat of Government upon the cowardly plea that their capital would be more secure in one place than another. He (Mr. McGee) contended, that the manly brave spirit of the inhabitants constituted the true defence of a country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McGee then went on to state that if the question of the Seat of Government were regarded as a temporary expedient, there might be arguments in favour of Ottawa, as for instance, that it would attract additional emigration to a certain part of the country as yet unsettled, or that it would be advantageous to have the Commissioner of Public Works in a place where many public buildings were unfinished. But he looked upon the question as a conscientious Unionist. He contended that there ought to be a perfect union between the two Provinces. There was no social union. We were two people and two nations. As to two different languages, he saw no reasons why they should be a perment source of irritation to the Provinces. He maintained that Montreal was the fittest place for the Seat of Government, keeping in view the furtherance of the Union, principally on account of its being the largest city in the Province and because it contained a population composed partly of people of British origin. In Montreal, our legislators would also have their attention drawn to the commercial affairs of the country far more than in a place like Ottawa, where they had not before their eyes that forests of masts which presented itself to their view in Montreal. In Montreal, they would find various, religions, various professions, and that intellect and independence which goes hand in hand with wealth rightly used. Nowhere would they find a community so diversified and combining so many various influences, and apparently so well balanced as in Montreal, It was true there had been a riot there, but what city in the world had been without it? Mr. McGee concluded by referring to the fact that His Excellency had admitted the error he committed with regard to the Seat of Government question, and expressed his confidence that the House would preserve its judgment and do what would be best for the country. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. DUNKIN would not appeal to any local considerations, or say a word which would have the effect of producing rankling feeling in the breast of any hon. member, in the remarks he was about to make. The junior member for Montreal had accused the Commissioner of Public Works, not with being a traitor to his country, but with having sacrificed the interests of Montreal. But it was not the interests of Montreal which this House ought to consider—they should regard the interests of the whole Province. He maintained that the great body of the people of Montreal had not moved in favour of that city being made the capital of Canada. A meeting was called in that city a short time ago, and so little interest was excited, that the attendance was meagre in the extreme, and the parties present did not even so much as propose a resolution.

Hon. Mr. DORION—And why was not greater interest taken in the subject by the people of Montreal?

Mr. DUNKIN—Because they were of opinion that the decision ought to be in favour of that city, on public grounds. (Hear, hear.) Last session he brought forward a motion in favour of the city of Montreal, although he was free to confess that he had at the time little hope of carrying it; and he would now be happy to see any reasonable prospect of the motion being given effect to. He, however, felt it to be his duty to vote for the Address and do what he could, towards carrying out the Queen's decision. The hon. gentleman then passed in review the action of the House last session on the Seat of Government question, and proceeded to criticise the amendment proposed by the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe. The first part of the amendment stated strongly that a vote of a majority of this House ought to be upheld, but constituted as was the Legislature of Canada, it was not desirable that they should too confidently assert the Parliamentary omnipotence of this House. It should be remembered that the vote of another body, partly elective in its character, had to be considered; and he feared that when the Legislative Council was purely elective, collisions would take place between them, were not the greatest forbearance exercised on the part of both Houses.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY,—How, on your own principle, can the Government go to Quebec in the face of the vote of the Upper House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DUNKIN would reply to the question before he resumed his seat. He preferred the course taken by the Government last year than that now proposed by them. He saw no necessity for calling upon the House to sustain the Queen's decision. It was the duty of the Government to maintain Her Majesty's decision until such time as the Legislature should pray the Queen to reconsider her award. However, they had taken a different, and, he thought, a more rash course. But that was their look-out, not his. He would not discuss the side issues which had been dragged into the debate. The Government might have done wrong in the course they had taken on what had been called the "double shuffle," (hear, hear), and they might deserve an ignominous defeat because of many of their other doings—upon that subject he would give no opinion—but he did say this, that if the Government were to be turned out, they should be defeated for some wrong act they had done, and not for maintaining the Queen's award, in the making of which they had no voice. At length he stated that the House had every Parliament but one been involved in grave difficulties in selecting a city for the Seat of Government; at last, in sheer desperation, it was sent for settlement to England, and now there was a project on foot to set aside the Queen's award, and to leave it still an open question. Now, a great deal had been said about the Queen's award being the personal act of her Majesty. For his part, he had no doubt the Queen in fixing upon Ottawa as the Seat of Government, acted upon the advice of her Cabinet. He admitted that the decision in favour of Ottawa was not to be regarded as the Queen's own decision. But he contended that this did not make the award a whit less binding. He held that Her Majesty's decision had the force of law, and something more than law, for had it been given by the Queen in a capacity higher than that which Her Majesty ordinarily acted towards the Province. They could not turn round now and reject the award without branding themselves not with being disloyal, but with being ignorant; and if they wanted to undo what had been done, they should undo it in the same manner in which they had done it. They should pray the Queen to name some other place. He was in favor of Montreal being the Seat of Government, but as he felt persuaded that a resolution in favor of that city would not carry, he was now desirous of its being located at Ottawa, believing that to be the second best city in the Province; but in the meantime he would not vote for the Government going to Quebec, unless it were shown to him that its being taken to Quebec was necessary to the preservation of good faith. The leaders of the Brown-Dorion Government had stated that a place would have been selected by them for the Seat of Government, simultaneously with the settlement of the question or Representation by Population, and it was well understood that Montreal was to be that city. But had the question been kept in abeyance until Representation by Population was conceded, then the members of that Cabinet would have snapped their fingers at Montreal, and Lower Canada, and have asked, "Don't you may wish you may get it?" In the federation of the Province which would undoubtedly include the Red River and the Saskatchewan, Ottawa would be the most advatageous city for the capital; and therefore there could be no force in the arnument that it would be impolitic to select that city in view of the federation of the Provinces.

Mr. HGGAN moved, seconded by Mr. Wallbridge, the following amendment to the amendment of Hon. Mr. Sicotte:—"That the said motion of amendment be amended by leaving out all after the word 'that,' and inserting in lieu thereof, 'the said paragraph be amended by inserting the following after the word 'Canada:'—'And we feel it our duty to express our devoted attachment to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and our gratitude for the interest she has taken in the welfare of her Canadian subjects, by selecting the City of Ottawa as the future Seat of the Provincial Government; but we would, at the same time, respectfully beg leave to your Excellency, that the Federal Union of all the North American Colonies having been mooted by your Excellency's constitutional advisers to the Imperial Government, and also to the Governments of the other Colonies,—which, should such an union take place, might be desirous of having a voice in the selection of a Seat of Government,—it is inexpedient at present to take any steps towards the erection of public buildings at Ottawa."

The House adjourned at a quarter past eleven until three o'clock on Mondny.

Business Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—Swimming of the head, nausea, distaste for food, and a feeling of lassitude and exhaustion, are infallible indications of a torpid stomach and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs and the circulation. It is not therefore necessary to send for a [illegible] alterative [illegible] every unpleasant symptom, and imbue both the body and the mind with unwonted energy. Every animal fluid will be purified, every obstruction in the evacuatory channels swept away, every organ regenerated. These may seem to be strong statements, but the testimony of the sick of all nations is their source and basis.
Feb. 7. DC-r-31

☞ The following from the pen of ex-Senator Hannigan, of Indiana, will be appreciated by all:—
"We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has, so far, been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it, like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguishing property of this, we might truly say, miraculous "Restorative" is, that it gives to the person who uses it the same head of hair they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the first and greatest of all toilet-makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit."—*Covington* [*Ind.*] *People's Friend.*
Sold by all respectable Druggists in city and country.
February 7. 1m-DC-31

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentry, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it, it is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.
Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burmah, December 19, 1856, says:—"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of $150 worth by the first opportunity."
CAPE TOWN, Africa, Jan. 28, 1856.
Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs:
The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, is getting in good repute here, and its good qualities are being appreciated. Lately we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain Killer.
BORRODAILE, THOMPSON, HALL & CO.
Sold by druggists everywhere.
Feb. 7. DW-du-31

COD LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.
The recent improvement made by E. Queru in the preparation of a pleasant Jelly containing eighty five per cent of the best Oil, and approved by the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested and assimulated like any food. Penfold, Parker & Mower, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York, are the General Agents for Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly.
Feb. 7. du-DC-31

OXYGENATED BITTERS.
☞ Read the following letter from Caleb Parker, Esq., of Concord, N.H., a man honored and esteemed by all who know him:—
Gentlemen,—With no disposition to make my name conspicuous, I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of *Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters*, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, severe attacks of diarrhoea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and spirits, so low that I was nearly unfitted for business. I applied to several physicians, from whom I obtained only temporary relief. I concluded, with the advice of friends, but without the least faith in their efficacy, to try the Oxygenated Bitters, from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of water-brash after taking the first portion. My weight has increased some thirty-five pounds, and my health is perfect. I can truly say that I consider the Oxygenated Bitters the best tonic extant. I have recommended them to several, who have invariably found great benefit from their use.
Yours respectfully,
CALEB PARKER.
SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.
For sale in Montreal at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place d'Armes. m-mwf-DC 31

☞ Every description of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING executed by JAMES POTTS, at the *Herald* Buildings, Notre Dame Street.

A MIMOS ERUITATE TENEBO. QUIS.
THE MONTREAL HERALD.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1859.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE for Parliamentary Debates.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, February 8.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The Hon. Col. Prince presented a petition from the County of Middlesex, praying for an alteration in the Election Law, the object being to increase the number of polling places.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell gave notice that he would move for a Special Committee to enquire into the present Bankruptcy Law, with a view to report on such changes as are necessaro.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell introduced a Bill, entitled "An Act to secure the independence of elected members of Parliament." Read a first time; to be read a second time on Thursday week. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, February 8.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

When the report left yesterday, Mr. Scott, of Ottawa, was addressing the House. He was followed by Col. Playfair, Mr. Benjamin, and the Hon. Mr. Sherwood on the Ministerial side of the House; and by the Hon. Mr. Mowat and the Hon. Dr. Connor on the opposite benches.

To-day, Mr. Roblin presented a petition from the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, praying for the repeal of the Act requiring the Registration of Municipal Debentures.

The Hon. Mr. Alleyn presented the Report of the Postmaster-General for the year 1858.

The debate on the Address was resumed by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron. On Mr. Cameron resuming his seat, the House divided on Mr. Hogan's amendment on Mr. Sicotte's amendment. Mr. Hogan's amendment was lost without any call of the Yeas and Nays.

The Hon. Mr. Cartier then rose, and was left speaking when the report left.

WHAT WE PAY FOR IT.—Bad and unpopular legislation has double qualities, the very reverse of those of mercy, which, according to the poet, blesses him who gives and him who takes. Bad legislation is not only a misfortune in itself, but it always doubles the curse; for it is constantly necessary for every act of wrong doing to do others in order to obtain support. Our recent history is full of examples of this fact. The Grand Trunk legislation from first to last has been a series of measures, each so little approved in itself that it could be carried only by some other measure, which would have been hopeless, except it had been thus balanced. It is to this that not only the country, but the Company itself, is indebted for an extension of the road through counties well known to possess neither population nor produce capable of affording any return. It was this which on the occasion of any new favour granted to the Company made ministers propose at the same time some burden onerous to it; useless to country; but adapted to the conciliation of two or three votes. It was for this that millions of acres were handed over to Mr. Turcotte, and two or three others, substantially to make a little road from the St. Lawrence a few miles up the St. Maurice; for this that the Grand Trunk Stock holders have been obliged to embark in the Arthabaska road, where the same Mr. Turcotte has obtained the contract—and to aid in other roads, which, but for these circumstances, would never have tended to embarrass their finances. And now the same thing takes place with the Seat of Government. No one would vote for the Ottawa, on its own merits, except those having a local interest, to be saddled on the country, which is, besides, to suffer all the inconveniences of the principal evil. We say nothing now of the cost of corrupting individual consciences. It is well known, indeed, that several votes must be changed to secure a bare majority, and it is not to be supposed that men will submit to this degradation without some return. Whether a sufficient number shall be thus bought is still a question; but some, undoubtedly, have already made the sale of themselves. They will be known before many days are over, and the prices will, perhaps, also be palpable enough at a later period. But these are not the costs of the bad measure of which we now speak. The two great expenses which are to be thrown upon the already overburdened community, are the perfectly useless removal to Quebec, and the payment of the casual dues, owing by the *censitaires* to their seigniors. As to the first we cannot comprehend upon what principle it can possibly be justified. The idea of keeping faith is very good, when the pact is for an honest purpose; but when two parties have agreed to rob a third, as Toronto and Quebec have agreed to rob the people of the Province, we cannot see that the third party is bound to submission by the terms of the bargain. The simple fact is, that from £200,000 to £500,000 is about to be spent, for no purpose in the world except to give the inhabitants of one city, the profits which would otherwise fall to the other. So much for one part of the cost. The other is the present that is about to be made to the *censitaires*, which is spoken of in the Governor General's Speech as a moderate sum; which we estimated at £400,000 to £500,000; and which Mr. Dessaulles, than whom there is no better authority, puts at £600,000. We know the difficulties which there are in stopping, when the principle has been once admitted that the State should pay off any part of a private debt like this. That difficulty has been fairly set forth in our columns; but the *censitaires* have surely had enough done for them,—the country ought surely not to be called on to pay £600,000 merely to secure a ministerial triumph in favour of a measure so bad that it requires these extreme modes of wholesale corruption to accomplish it. But whatever answer people give to this—whether they think it right or wrong—these are the costs they pay for the chief point in the policy of the present Conservative Government.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. MCGEE AND DUNKIN.—We recommend our readers to peruse these two discourses—to look, as Shakespeare says, on this picture and on that. They are both worth reading though for very different reasons, which after perusal will be clear enough without further comment from us.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, POINT ST. CHARLES.—The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that they have been enabled to make arrangements for a Course of Lectures to be delivered in the following order:—On Wednesday February, 9th, Science and Practice, by J. H. Trevithick, Esq.; Wednesday February, 23rd, On the Microscope and its Revelations, by —— King, Esq.; Wednesday March, 9th, Free Hand Drawing, by Mr. P. Sharples; Wednesday March, 23rd, Whiskey and its Effects, by Mr. H. J. Hansley. The Gentlemen's Tickets for the Course, are fixed at 12½ cents. Ladies and Children under 14 years of age free.

LECTURES.—On Monday evening, in the Bonaventure Hall, Dr A. Hall, M.D., delivered before the Church of England Assoc tion for Young Men, a lecture on "the plurality of worlds—the hope of the christian—the creed of the philosopher." The l cturer urged the theory that the planets are inhabited, and, in the course of an interesting address proceeded to support the opinion, arguing by analogy chiefly. The lecture was well received, and on its conclusion, a site of thanks was unanimously tendered to Dr. Hall.

We understand that Miss Sutherland has been engaged for a Concert to be given on the 22nd instant, in aid of the Nelson Monument Fund. The particulars will appear in a day or two.

Excursion and Snow-Shoe Race at St. Hilaire Mountain.

While thousands of the slow and sleepy denizens of our city fail to use their best efforts to overcome the apathetic indifference which holds them within urban limits from week to week, and month to month, a few athletic and spirited exceptions to the general rule occasionally retire from the pent up streets to the broad expanse of snow-covered fields and forests, to be found in the surrounding country. Of late years, the number of these sensible exceptions has increased with astonishing rapidity, and now the spirit of emulation, which the use of the old Indian snow-shoe evokes, has rendered snow-shoe clubs and snow-shoe excursions some of the most useful institutions of this country. The uninitiated smile contemptuously; the indolent rail invidiously, but still the tough nerves, the unflagging energy and spirit of our young Canadians, of every origin, are exercised with enthusiasm in every fair field where snow is good.

In obedience to this spirit, a large number of members from the Montreal, St. George, and Aurora Clubs of this city repaired, on the 5th inst., to the picturesque mountain of Belœil, on the invitation of Mr. Comte, of the Mont St. Hilaire Hotel, to compete for a silver medal, to be presented by that spirited gentleman to the winner of a race, from the St. Hilaire Station to his hotel on the mountain, a distance of 3 miles. There was a large gathering of the *habitans* of the surrounding villages to witness the sport of the day, and the greatest excitement prevailed when Messrs. A. Lamothe and Phillip Duchesnay, the stewards, drew up the competitors, twelve in number, on the hill overlooking the station.

The appearance at the start was truly picturesque. The bystanders gazed upon the line of smart athletic fellows with a feeling of admiration. Some were clothed in Indian costumes, others in light blankets; and in the countenances of all could be seen an animated expression of hope that Dame Fortune would favor each of them. At a given signal, off they go, some running, some walking, and each choosing the direction which he thinks the most likely to lead him to the goal. Immediately in the rear of the main body could be seen a young man, with his coat thrown off, and in a white shirt, quietly following the track of his fellow-competitors, till he reached the brink of the first hill above the station. With the greatest ease he took the lead, and dashed into the forest, closely followed by Messrs. Hughes, Rintoul, Coffin, Macaulay, and Morris. From that moment the race was blank to the spectators, and the hundred sleighs drove off to the hotel to await the arrival of the winner.—Exactly two-and-a-half minutes from the time of starting, while all were standing with anxiety on the gallery of Comte's Hotel, a voice called out, "Here comes the man in the white shirt." And, sure enough, in the distance Frank Dowd was coming, and in a short time touched the winning flag, having accomplished the three miles up hill and through forest in twenty-five minutes. Seven minutes afterwards the next competitor arrived, and the rest arrived one by one, at intervals of three and four minutes. When all had cooled off, the sumptuous dinner was served up by mine host of, which ample justice was done. Everything was conducted in perfect harmony, and all felt happy and satisfied at the arrangements of the day. Mr. Hughes, Pres. M. S. S. C., presided. At the dinner the following toasts were proposed, and well received:—

The Queen. Song, by the company, God Save the Queen.

Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony.

General Sir Wm. Eyre, a Member of the Club.

Mr. Dowd, the winner of the medal.

[Here the President presented Mr. Dowd with the medal. Mr. Dowd replied in neat and appropriate terms.]

Our Sister Clubs. Responded to by Mr. Morris of St. George's.

Mr. Dowd proposed the President of the M. S. S. Club, A. Hughes, Esq., which was received with Highland honors, and responded to by Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Lamothe proposed—Our Friends from the Country. Responded to by Mr. Chas. Rolland, of Ste. Marie.

Mr. Rolland proposed Mr. Lamothe, to which Mr. L. replied.

The President proposed—The Ladies. Responded to by Mr. Mc Cord.

Mr. Macaulay proposed—Our Host, Mr. Comte. Responded to by Mr. C.

Major Campbell—by Mr. Rolland.

The following songs were sung during the evening:—Mr. Hughes, En roulant ma boule. Mr. Dowd, The Canadian Boat Song. Mr. A. Lamothe, La claire fontaine. Mr. G. Macaulay, Le marousse de St. Guillaume. Mr. Morris, [illegible].

All then adjourned to the drawing-room, where music, dancing, and feats of strength finished the evening's pleasure. Many of the S. S. Club have since walked to town, a distance of twenty-three miles. All separated delighted with Mr. Comte's good accomodation and excellent arrangements, and hoping that they would soon have an opportunity of visiting him again. May such innocent and healthy amusements be long continued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MUSIC IN MONTREAL.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—Would you allow me a small space in your extensively read paper, to call public attention to the desirability, if not the necessity, of possessing and encouraging a City Band, to enliven us with its strains during the fine summer evenings, and to conduce in a great measure to the success of concerts given during the winter months.

The few ideas which I wish to express occurred to me during the concert on Thursday evening, given by the Band of the Mercantile Library Association. The audience, though not large, was select, and the programme, though neither long nor brilliant, was tolerably good, while the performances were excellent. But what I wish particularly to notice, is the very great improvement in the playing of Mr. Prince's Band. Mr. Prince has undoubtedly laboured hard to make his band worthy of a great city like Montreal; but the Montrealers are not remarkable for their musical tastes or attainments, and they have not seconded his efforts. But, to return; the pieces which were rendered by this band were the "Chant d'Amour," by D'Albert, and the serenade, "Departed Days," by Louis; the former especially was played with a precision and taste which was not surpassed, if equalled, by the operatic selections of the 17th Regiment's band.

There is, however, one fault, which seems to have escaped the attention of Mr. Prince. This is a tendency on the part of those who play the accompaniment to make their instruments heard above those which give the melody. It is a fault of no trifling nature, as the melody is the soul, so to speak, of the music, and no one can listen with pleasure to an accompaniment, or a succession of chords where there is no melody.

But what unbounded applause is bestowed on the performer of a well-executed melody, either with the voice or an instrument, without accompaniment!

It is, however, much easier to detect a fault of this kind, when the listener is standing at a moderate distance, than when occupying a position in the centre of the clashing instruments, as must necessarily be the case with the leader. Did he, however, once hear the waltz played by his band, while he stood at a moderate distance, he would, I doubt not, throw out some of the accompanying instruments, and add a solo-player or two to give full power to the melody.

A large collection of music, and sufficient time to practice, would then only be required to make this one of the finest Brass Bands on this Continent.

That this may eventually be the case is my earnest wish; and should a subscription be raised for its accomplishment, I shall not be found unwilling to contribute my mite to the general stock.

I am yours most respectfully,
W. A.

Montreal, Feb. 8, 1859.

LECTURE.—DISSOLVING VIEWS AND CHROMATROPES AT THE MECHANICS' HALL TO-NIGHT.—Our readers are every one interested in the subject of Mr. Carpenter's Lecture of this evening [see advertisement], and they should bear in mind that the exhibition of Dissolving Views and Chromatropes, immediately after the Lecture, will be of the first order, and really a great treat to old and young. The apparatus is from the best establishment in England, and the paintings from the first London artists; many of them painted to Mr. Carpenter's order quite lately, and never exhibited before. Representations of the most perfect description of an endless variety of sights in the Old World, which people travel thousands of miles to see, will be given; altogether, we must say that the public are under obligations to both Mr. Carpenter and the Sons of Temperance for combining such a useful, instructive, and amusing entertainment, as is placed before it on this occasion.—The price of a ticket should be of no consideration with the poorest.

"THE ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF CANADA."—On Monday evening in the Mechanics' Hall, Mr. Sterry Hunt continued his lecture on this subject. As they progress those lectures seem to increase in interest, and to be better appreciated by the public for whose benefit as well as for the benefit of our mechanical classes, they were intended by the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Lower Canada.

TORONTO WINTER ASSIZES.

THREE SENTENCES OF DEATH AT ONE SITTING

EXHIBITION OF DEGRADING IMMORALITY.

THE WHITCHURCH MURDER.

William Hughey was charged with the murder of Robert Ramsay, in the town of Whitchurch, on the 22d of January. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Cameron, in opening the case, said it was a sad winding up of the Assizes, that the Court should be called upon to try the last of three murders. The facts against the prisoner were simple. The prisoner and the deceased were brothers-in-law, and were both somewhat advanced in life. They lived together in Aurora, and on the morning in question the prisoner struck the deceased a blow on the head with an axe, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards. There were no other witnesses than the prisoner's own family. He understood the prisoner's counsel did not deny that the deceased met his death at the prisoner's hands, but hoped, by proving criminal connection between the prisoner's wife and the deceased, to reduce the crime to manslaughter.

Andrew Hughey—I am 16 years of age, and am the son of the prisoner. The deceased was my uncle. My mother, my father, my brother Joseph, and my uncle were also in the house. We were all four of us in the house between nine and ten on the morning, when the fatal blow was inflicted. My uncle was sitting on a chair; my father was also sitting on a chair. There had been no quarrel that morning, between my father and mother, or my father and my uncle. I was just going into another room, when I saw my father strike "the other man" with an axe. He had gone out of doors and fetched the axe. He went over and struck him at once. He died on the same day. There was always some wrangling between my father and my uncle about my mother, and my father had ordered my uncle out of the house.

To Mr. Boulton—I recollect a proposition between my mother and my uncle, to give my father money to buy liquor at a tavern. This was just before my father went out for the axe. The arrangement was, that as soon as my father was out of the way, they would go into another room. My father overheard that conversation. My father had been talking before that of going to the village. I did not at any time that morning hear an arrangement made between my uncle and my mother that they should go into a room together. My uncle and my mother have often gone away together, and my father frequently told them he would not have it. My mother has had thirteen children, seven of whom are living. My uncle and my mother sometimes came home late at night. He used to give her handsome presents, and my father has often spoken against it. I have heard my uncle tell my mother that she was a fool for living along with my father.

I have seen my uncle and my mother come together out of the bed room, and my brother John told my father. My mother always treated my uncle with greater consideration than my father—he was the favoured one with my mother.

Joseph Hughey—I am the prisoner's son. I was in a bed in a room next the kitchen. My mother told my uncle to give my father a quarter with which to go into the street, and she would repay him as usual.

My uncle was the favourite man with my mother. He was altogether a smarter man than my father. My uncle made my mother handsome presents which annoyed my father, and on one occasion he told her he could raise $300 or $400 if she would leave my father. My aunt died sometime in harvest, and since then there have been constant fault-finding between my uncle and my father. My uncle remained in the house in defiance of my father.

John Hughey, another son confirmed the degrading testimony as to the relations of the family which had been already given by his brothers.

Several witnesses were called who gave the prisoner the character of a harmless, inoffensive man.

His Lordship summed up the evidence.

The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, accompanied with a recommendation to mercy on the ground of provocation.

The prisoner was then removed.

THE ASSAULT ON, AND IMPRISONMENT OF SNOW.

Carruthers and McGrogan, the two police officers found guilty of the abduction of Snow, who was by them handed over to the police authorities of the State of New York, were fined £50 a piece.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON FLEMING.

James Fleming was then placed in the dock, and

The learned judge said—That most painful duty devolves upon me of passing sentence of death upon you. You have been convicted of depriving a fellow-creature of his life, who was, like yourself, an infant in the eye of the law—a young lad of about your own age, with whom you had been drinking in a tavern in company with some females of bad character, and by whom, as far as we can judge from the evidence, nothing had been done to excite any feeling of hostility or resentment on your part. Whether [illegible] jury have recommended you to mercy, because they believed the statements of some of the witnesses that there was a scuffle. I have no doubt they have acquitted their conscience in accompanying the verdict with this recommendation. Do not, however, suppose from these circumstances it necessarily follows that mercy will be extended to you. No doubt the Government will view with every possible consideration the recommendation the jury have made on such peculiar circumstances. But do not, I again implore you, flatter yourself that the recommendation thus given will necessarily lead to a mitigation of the punishment. On the contrary, I would have you at once apply yourself to a Power which is higher than they—to apply for forgiveness from One above. No particular motive was shown in your case. You have shed the blood of a fellow-creature who, like yourself, was an active youth, promising to himself, perhaps, a long life; and you, too, perhaps, promised to yourself a long life and a life of respectability, which your course of conduct has prevented. It only remains for me to pass upon you the sentence which the law attaches to your crime, and which is that you, James Fleming, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and that you be taken from thence, on the 4th day of March next, to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until your body be dead.

A shudder ran through the Court as the fearful sentence was pronounced. The prisoner then followed by one of the constables was led out of the Court. He looked very pale, but showed no signs of trepidation.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON HUGHEY.

William Hughey, was then brought up.

The learned Judge—William Hughey, you have been convicted of the crime of murder. Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you.

The Prisoner—Well sir, whatever I did I did it through jealousy. I ordered him to leave the place but he would not go.

I did not think I would do him any harm. I ordered him away and tried to scare him away.

The learned Judge—At the time the deed was committed, it appears you were in a state of intoxication. And when you were in such a state you no doubt had your feelings worked up against the deceased relative to his connection with your wife. And this led to the crime. That you had just grounds for suspecting that he had been on terms of improper intimacy with your wife, I have no doubt, but that does not justify the crime. Your sons here are the only witnesses who were present when the deed was committed. From them and also from other circumstances you were no doubt impressed with the belief that criminal intercourse had taken place between deceased, who had been previously married to your wife's sister, and your wife, but this did not justify you in depriving him of life. The jury have properly brought in a verdict of guilty. It was your duty to have ordered him away from the house, and, if he refused, you could have called in the assistance of a constable, and besides that, you had your sons, who were able to help you if necessary. But instead of doing this, you took an instrument and struck deceased a blow with it, which caused death. If you had not been under the influence of liquor at the time, this might not have occurred. The jury have recommended you to mercy, but I, of course have no power in the matter—that rests entirely with the Executive. I would, however, impress your mind with the necessity of preparing to appear at a higher tribunal to answer for all your other offences as well as this. The learned Judge then, impressed upon the prisoner the necessity of making immediate preparation to meet the great Judge. He then passed sentence in the usual form.

When the sentence was pronounced, the prisoner bent his head upon his breast and appeared to be in a state of stupor. Three of his sons, were much affected when the learned judge sentenced their father to be executed. His wife was also present during the whole of trial, and occupied a seat behind the jury box, out of the view of the spectators.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON O'LEARY.

John O'Leary was then placed in the dock to receive sentence. The prisoner is a man apparently about thirty-five years of age. His hair is turning grey, and he has rather a forbidding aspect.

The learned Judge then asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

The Prisoner made a rambling statement the effect of which was that the witnesses had sworn to falsehoods against him.

The learned Judge, who had listened with the greatest attention, when said—You have entered into a long statement, and in that you acknowledge you used a knife towards deceased. You represent circumstances to be different to those which were given in evidence at the trial; but the witnesses all swore positively to what they saw, and the Jury found you guilty of the crime of murder. A foul murder, has been committed by you, and there is no doubt it was a premeditated murder. Unlike the two last cases, the Jury have not recommended you to mercy. They could come to no other conclusion than that at which they have arrived. The other prisoners whom it has this afternoon been my painful duty to condemn to death, have some slight reason to hope for clemency. But you can have no such hope. I would strongly impress upon you the necessity of making preparation as far as reparation for your conduct can be made. In a short period you will be ushered into the presence of your Maker, to whom you will have to answer not only for this offence, but for all the other sins of which you have been guilty; It becomes you strongly to appeal through Christ, to the Throne of Grace for pardon and salvation; and do not, I entreat you delay. It now becomes my painful duty to pass the sentence of the law upon you.

The prisoner was then sentenced in the usual formal manner to be executed on the 4th March next.

As the prisoner was being removed, he burst into tears as he was leaving the dock.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Yesterday morning, before C. J. Coursol, Esq., Chairman, two men, named respectively Louis and Abraham Martelle, were arraigned for having, on the 30th Dec., 1856, stolen from their employer, Hernan Derrick, a pair of sleigh shafts. The offence was alleged to be committed in the Praish of Lacolle, where the complainant, a farmer, resided. The stolen shafts were discovered while a search was making at the residence of the prisoners, for farming utensils that had already been stolen from another man, and for which latter crime Louis had been convicted on the previous day—Monday. The jury found in that case that Louis was not guilty, but Abraham guilty.

The Grand Jury here entered Court, and having handed in the last bill, which was one of larceny, the Chairman thanked them for the efficiency with which they had performed their duties, and informed them that they were discharged.

A man, about fifty years of age, named James Bowling, was placed at the bar, charged by his wife, Hannah Dowling, with causing her bodily harm. The prosecutrix, a woman much older than the prisoner, and bearing an emaciated and care-worn look, deposed that, at the time when the offence was committed, she and the prisoner, who had been married about thirteen years, resided at St. Michel de Vaudreil. In August last, on account of the brutal conduct of her husband, she was forced to procure a separation by law. The prisoner, however, continued to threaten his wife, and on the 24th October last, he entered the house of her son, where she had taken refuge, and made a determined attempt to stab her with a pocket-knife. The knife did not penetrate the body, but entered the clothing to a considerable length. The prisoner was in liquor at the time; he was seldom sober, and when drunk always made it a practice to maltreat his wife, as well as threaten her personal safety. The evidence of the complainant was substantiated. The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty." The court adjourned till ten o'clock, this [Wednesday] morning.

The Treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Institution, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $10 from Dr. Robert Anderson.

Intending purchasers will be made acquainted with the terms and conditions, on which the Latour property is to be sold, by calling at the office of Messrs. John Leeming & Co., during this day.

The Sale takes place on Thursday, (tomorrow,) at Twelve o'clock, at their office, St. Nicholas Street.

WORDS FOR MUSIC.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

I.

Fare thee well—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Other skies will bend above thee,
Other hearts may seek thy shrine,
But no other e'er will love thee
With the constancy of mine.
Yet farewell—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Fare thee well!

II.

Like the shadow on the dial
Lingers still our parting kiss!
Life has no severer trial,
Death no pang to equal this.
All the world is now before thee,
Every clime to roam at will,
But within the land that bore thee,
One fond heart will love the still.
Yet farewell—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Fare thee well!

THE HIDDEN HAND.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

AUTHOR OF "THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING," "THE DESERTED WIFE," ETC, ETC, ETC.

CHAPTER I.—THE NOCTURNAL VISIT.

* * * * Whence is that knocking?
How is't with me when every sound appals me?
* * * * I hear a knocking
In the south entry! Hark!—more knocking!
SHAKESPEARE.

Hurricane Hall is a large old family mansion, built of dark, red sandstone, in one of the loneliest and wildest of the mountain regions of Virginia.

The estate is surrounded on three sides by a range of steep, gray rocks, spiked with clumps of dark evergreens, and called, from its horse-shoe form, the Devil's Hoof.

On the fourth side the ground gradually descends in broken rock and barren soil to the edge of the wild mountain stream known as the Devil's Run.

When storms and floods were high, the loud roaring of the wind through the wild mountain gorges, and the terrific raging of the torrent over its rocky course, gave to this savage locality its ill-omened names of Devil's Hoof, Devil's Run and Hurricane Hall.

Major Ira Warfield, the lonely proprietor of the Hall, was a veteran officer, who, in disgust at what he supposed to be ill-requited services, had retired from public life to spend the evening of his vigorous age on this his patrimonial estate. Here he lived in seclusion, with his old-fashioned housekeeper, Mrs. Condiment, and his old family servants and his favorite dogs and horses. Here his mornings were usually spent in the chase, in which he excelled, and his afternoons and evenings were occupied in small convivial suppers among his few chosen companions of the chase on the bottle.

In person Major Warfield was tall and strongly built, reminding one of some old ironlimbed Douglass of olden time. His features were large and harsh; his complexion dark red, as that of one bronzed by long exposure and flushed with strong drink. His fierce, dark gray eyes were surmounted by thick, heavy black brows, that, when gathered into a frown, reminded one of a thunder cloud, as the flashing orbs beneath them did of lightning. His hard, harsh face was surrounded by a thick growth of iron-gray hair and beard that met beneath his chin. His usual habit was a black cloth coat, crimson vest, black leather breeches, long, black yarn stockings, fastened at the knees, and Morroco slippers with silver buttons.

In character Major Warfield was arrogant, domineering and violent—equally loved and feared by his faithful old family servants at home—disliked and dreaded by his neighbors and acquaintances abroad, who, partly from his house and partly from his character, lived upon him the appropriate nickname of "Old Hurricane."

There was, however, other ground of dislike besides that of his arrogant mind, violent temper and domineering habits. Old Hurricane was said to be an old bachelor, yet rumour whispered that there was in some obscure part of the world, hidden away from human sight, a deserted wife and child, poor, forlorn and heartbroken. It was further whispered that the elder brother of Ira Warfield had mysteriously disappeared, and not without some suspicion of foul play on the part of the only person in the world who had a strong interest in his "taking off." However these things might be, it was known for a certainty that Old Hurricane had an only sister, widowed, sick and poor, who with her son dragged on a wretched life of illrequited toil, severe privation and painful infirmity, in a distant city, unaided, unsought and uncared for by her cruel brother.

It was the night of the last day of October, 1845. The evening had closed in very dark and gloomy. About dusk the wind arose in the north west, driving up masses of leaden hued clouds, and in a few minutes the ground was covered deep with snow, and the air was filled with driving sleet.

As this was All Hallows Eve, the dreadful inclemency of the weather did not prevent the negroes of Hurricane Hall from availing themselves of their capricious old master's permission, and going off in a body to a banjo breakdown held in the negro quarters of their next neighbor.

Upon this evening, then, there was left at Hurricane Hall only Major Warfield, Mrs. Condiment, his little old housekeeper, and Wool, his body servant.

Early in the evening the old hall was shut up closely, to keep out as much as possible the sound of the storm that roared through the mountain chasms and cannonaded the walls of the house as if determined to force an entrance. As soon as she had seen that all was safe, Mrs. Condiment went to bed and went to sleep.

It was about ten o'clock that night that Old Hurricane, well wrapped up in his quilted flannel dressing gown, sat in his well-padded easy chair, before a warm and bright fire, taking his comfort in his own most comfortable bedroom. This was the hour of the coziest enjoyment to the self-indulgent old Sybarite, who dearly loved his own ease. Very comfortable was Old Hurricane; as he toasted his feet and sipped his punch, while his black serpent, Wool, applied the warming-pan to his cozy couch, he fairly hugged himself for enjoyment, and declared that nothing under heaven would or could tempt to leave that room and that house and go out into that storm on that night. Just as he had come to this emphatic determination he was startled by a violent ringing of the door bell.—Ordering Wool to go and see what was the matter, he hastily arrayed himself in his sleeping habiliments and jumped into bed, determined not to be intruded upon, or to be called-edout of his room on any account whatever.

At this moment Wool reappeared.

"Shut the door, you villian! Do you intend to stand there holding it open on me all night?" vociferated the old man.

Wool hastily closed the offending portals, and hurried to his master's side.

"Well, sir, who was it rung the bell?"

"Sar, de Reverend Mr. Parson Goodwin, and he say how he must see yourse'f, parsonally, alone!"

"See me, you villain! Did'nt you tell him that I had retired?"

"Yes, Mahs, I tell him how you were gone to bed and asleep morne'n an hour ago, and he ordered me to come wake you up, and say how it were a matter o' life and death!"

"Life and death? What have I got to do with life and death? I won't stir! If the parson wants to see me he will have to come up here and see me in bed."

"Mos' I fetch him reverence up, sar?"

"Yes, I wouldn't get up and go down to see—Washington—shut the door, you rascal! or I'll throw the bootjack at your wooden head!"

Wool obeyed with alacrity and in time to escape the threatened missive.

After an absence of a few minutes he was heard returning, attending upon the footsteps of another. And the next minute he entered, ushering in the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, the parish minister of Bethlehem, St. Mary's.

"How do you do? How do you do? Glad to see you, sir! glad to see you, though obliged to receive you in bed! Fact is I caught a cold with this severe change of weather, and took a warm negus and went to bed to sweat it off! You'll excuse me! Wool draw that easy chair up to my bedside for worthy Mr. Goodwin, and bring him a glass of warm negus. It will do him good after his cold ride."

"I thank you, Major Warfield! I will take the seat, but not the negus, if you please, tonight."

"Not the negus! Oh, come now, you are joking! Why, it will keep you from catching cold, and be a most comfortable nightcap, disposing you to sleep and sweat like a baby! Of course you spend the night with us?"

"I thank you, no! I must take the road again in a few minutes."

"Take the road again to-night! Why, man alive! it is midnight, and the snow driving like ail Lapland."

"Sir, I am sorry to refuse your proffered hospitality and leave your comfortable roof tonight, and sorrier still to have to take you with me," said the pastor, gravely."

"Take ME with you! No, no, my good sir no, no, that is too good a joke—ha! ha!"

"Sir, I fear that you will find it a very serious one! Your servant told you that my errand was one of eminent urgency?"

"Yes something like life and death——"

"Exactly—down in the cabin, near the Punch Bowl, there is an old woman dying——"

"There, I knew it. I was just saying there might be an old woman dying. But, my dear sir, what's that to me? What can I do?"

"Humanity, sir, would prompt you."

"but my dear sir, how can I help her? I am not a physicyn to prescribe——"

"She has far past a physician's help."

"Nor am I a priest to hear her confession——"

"Her confession God has already received."

"Well, and I'm not a lawyer to draw up her will."

"No, sir; but you are recently appointed one of the Justices of the Peace for Alleghany."

"Yes: well, what of that. That does not comprise the duty of my getting up out of my warm bed and going through a snow storm to see an old woman expire."

"Excuse me for insisting, sir; but this is an official duty," said the parson, mildly but firmly.

"I'll—I'll throw up my commission to-morrow," growled the old man.

"To-morrow you may do that, but meanwhile, to-night, being still in the commission of the peace, you are bound to get up and go with me to this woman's bedside."

"And what the demon is wanted of me there?"

"To receive her dying deposition."

"To receive a dying deposition! Good Heaven! was she murdered, then?" exclaimed the old man, in alarm, as he started out of bed and began to draw on his nether garments.—"Composed—she was not murdered," said the pastor.

"Well, then, what is it? Dying deposition! It must concern a crime," exclaimed the old man, hastily drawing on his coat.

"It does concern a crime."

"What crime, for the love of heaven?"

"I am not at liberty to tell you. She will do that."

"Wool, go down and rouse up Jehu, and tell him to put Parson Goodwin's mule in the stable for the night. And tell him to put the black draught-horses to the close carriage, and light both the front lanterns—for we shall have a dark, stormy road——shut the door, you infernal!—I beg your pardon, parson, but that villain always leaves the door ajar after him."

The good parson bowed gravely; and the major completed his toilet by the time the servant returned and reported the carriage ready.

"To the Devil's Punch Bow."—was the order given by Old Hurricane as he followed the minister into the carriage. "And now, sir," he continued, addressing his companin, "I think you had better repeat that part of the church litany that prays to be delivered from battle, and sudden death; for if we should be so lucky as to escape Black Donald and his gang, we shall have at least an equal chance of being upset in the darkness of these dreadful mountains."

"A pair of saddle mules would have been a safer conveyance, certainly," said the minister.

Old Hurricane knew that, but though a great sensualist, he was a brave man, and so he had rather risk his life in a close carriage than suffer cold upon a sure footed mule's back.

After many delays and perils, the pastor and Old Hurricane arrived at their destination, called the Witch's Hut or Old Hat's Cabin. In one corner of the hut, on a ragged couch, lay a gray-haired and emaciated woman, evidently near unto death. On being informed that a magistrate had arrived, she insisted on everybody else leaving the room, as she would speak with him alone. Her request having been complied with, Old Hurricane drew from his pocket a Bible, administered the oath, and then said:

"Now then, my good soul begin—the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, you know. But first, your name?"

"Is it possible you don't know me master?"

"Not I, in faith?"

"For the love of heaven, look at me and try to recollect me, sir! It is necessary some one of authority should be able to know me," said the woman, raising her haggard eyes to the face of her visitor.

The old man adjusted his spectacles and gave her a scrutinizing look, exclaiming at intervals—

"Lord bless my soul! it is! it ain't it must! it can't be! Granny Grewell—the—the—the—midwife that disappeared from here some twelve or thirteen years ago! Yes, master, I am Nancy Grewell, the ladies' nurse, who vanished from sight so mysteriously some thirteen years ago!" replied the woman.

"Heaven help our hearts! And for what crime was it you ran away? Come—make a clean breast of it, woman! You have nothing to fear in doing so, for you are past the arm of earthly law now!"

"I know it master."

"And the best way you can prepare to meet the Divine Judge is to make all the reparation that you can by a full confession!"

"I know it, sir—if I had committed a crime; but I have committed no crime, neither did I run away."

"What? what? what?—What was it then? Remember, witness, you are on your oath!"

"I know that, sir, and I will tell the truth; it must be in my own way."

At this moment a violent blast of wind and hail roared down the mountain side and rattled against the walls, striking the witch's hut, as if it would have shaken it about their ears.

It was a proper overture to the tale that was about to be told. Conversation was impossible until the storm raved past and was heard dying in deep reverberating echoes from the depth of the Devil's Punch Bowl.

"It is some thirteen years ago," began Granny Grewell, "upon such a night of storm as this, that I was mounted on my old mule Molly, with my saddle-bag full of dried yarbs, and stilled waters and sich, as I allus carried when I was out 'tendin' on the sick. I was on my way a-going to see a lady as I was sent for to tend."

"Well, master! I'm not ashamed to say, as I never was afraid of man, beast, nor spirit; and never stopped at going out all hours of the night, through the most loansomest roads, if so be I was called upon so to do. Still I must say that jest as me and Molly, my mule, got into the deep, thick, lonesome woods as stands round the old Hidden house in the hollow, I did feel queerish; 'case it was the dead hour of night, and it was said how strange things were seen and hearn, yes, and done too, in that dark, deep, loansome place. I seen how even my mule Molly felt queer too, by the way she stuck up her ears, stiff as quills. So, partly to keep up my own spirits, and partly to courage her, says I, 'Molly,' says I, 'what are ye afeard on? Be a man, Molly!' But Molly stepped out cautious, and pricked up her long ears all the same.

Well, master, it was so dark I couldn't see a yard past Molly's ears, and the path was so narrow and the bushes so thick we could hardly get along; but just as we came to the little creek as they calls the Spout, cause the water jumps and jets along till it empties itself into the Punch Bowl, and just as Molly was cautiously putting her fore foot into the water, out starts two men from the bushes and seizes poor Molly's bridle!"

"Good heaven!" exclaimed Major Warfield.

"Well, master, before I could cry out, one of them villains seized me by the scruff of my neck, and with the other hand on my mouth he says:

"'Be silent, you old fool, or I'll blow your brains out!'

"And then, master, I saw for the first time that their faces were covered over with black crape. I couldn't a-screamed if they'd let me, for my breath was gone and my senses were going along with it from the fear that was on me.

"'Don't struggle, come along quietly and you shall not be hurt,' says the man as had spoken before.

"Struggle! I couldn't a-struggled to a-saved my soul