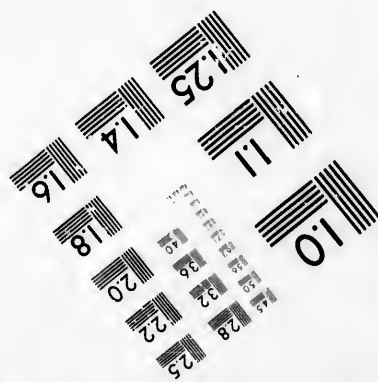
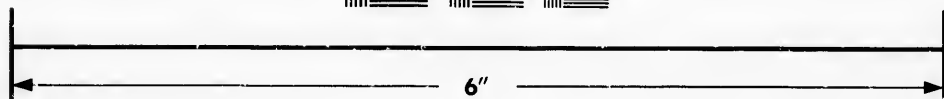
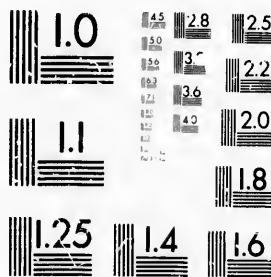


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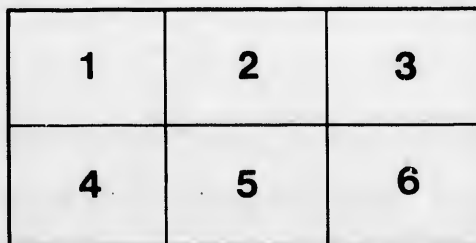
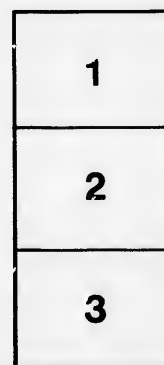
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COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET

TO

THE HON. JOHN ROSE.

The Complimentary Dinner to the Honorable John Rose, given by the citizens of Montreal, came off last night at the St. Lawrence Hall. Upwards of two hundred sat down to the table, embracing the leading citizens of Montreal. Men of all nationalities were there, but it was remarked that the Scotchmen were particularly well represented, which called to mind the fact that the guest of the evening was for many years President of the St. Andrew's Society. His Worship the Mayor presided. On his right were the guest of the evening, the Hon. John Rose; Sir G. E. Cartier, U. S. Consul, Gen. Dart, Richard Potter, Esq. (President Grand Trunk Company), Hon. Mr. Dunkin and Capt. Price, M.P. On the left of the chair were Lt. Gen. Sir Chas. Windham, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Lord Alexander Russell, Sir Michael Beach, M.P., Thomas Workman, M.P., Hon. L. H. Holton, and Hon. Dr. Tupper. The Vice-Chairs were occupied by Mr. Justice Coursol, Attorney General Ouimet, E. Carter, Esq., M.P.P., M.P. Ryan, Esq., M.P., and Mr. Pomerville. At the upper end of the dining hall was suspended a large American flag side by side with the Union Jack. An excellent table was spread by Mr. Hogan; witness the bill of fare given below:

BILL OF FARE.

SOUP.

Green Turtle.

FISH.

Boiled Saguenay Salmon—Lobster Sauce.

ENTREES.

Petits Pates aux Huîtres à la Bachamel. Cotelettes d'Agneau aux Panées aux Petits Pois. Timballe de Financier aux Champignons. Turban de Filet de Volaille Pique aux Truffes. Chartreuse de Legumes aux Filets de Lievres. Filet de Beef Pique aux Epinards.

BOILED.

Turkey—Oyster Sauce. Leg of Mutton—Caper Sauce. Round of Beef with Vegetables. Beef Tongues.

ROAST.

Sirloin of Beef and Yorkshire Pudding. Haunch of Venison—Currant Jelly. Cinnamon Ham—Champagne Sauce. Goose—Apple Sauce.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Turnips, Cauliflowers, Celery, Tomatoes, Horse Radish.

GAME.

Black Duck—Jelly Sauce. Partridges—Bread Sauce. Lobster Salad.

PASTRY.

Champagne Jelly, Apple Meringue, Cocoon Pyramids, Plum Pudding, Chantilly Nuga, Fruit Jelly, Charlotte Russe, Pears and Cream, Green Gage Pies, Ornamental Cake.

DESSERT.

Grapes, Figs, Pears, Raisins, Apples, Prunes, Walnuts, Melons, Almonds, Peaches.

WINES.

Sherry (Amontillado), Seltzer, Champagne (Moët), Port, Claret (Nath. Johnson & Sons).

COFFEE.

LIQUEURS.

Mr. O'Neil, the head waiter, was indefatigable in his attentions, and carried out the arrangements in perfect order.

Grace was said by Rev. Dr. Jenkins. The fine band of the Rifle Brigade was present, and while the dinner was going on played the following selections:—

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

1. Overture—"Il Sargino".....Puer
2. Waltz—"Lucile".....Bousquet.
3. Operatic Selection—"Les Vepres Siciliennes".....Verdi.
4. Quadrille—"Une Serenade".....Anber.
5. Fantaisie sur des Airs Russe—"Fleurs du Nord".....Riviere.
6. Galop—"Manufacture".....Herzog

"The Rifle Brigade Marches."

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The cloth being removed, the Chairman proceeded to offer the toasts of the evening.

"The Queen"

The CHAIRMAN—

The toast which it is now my duty to offer is one which is always first on occasions of this kind—first at the festive board, and first in the feelings and affections of every good and loyal subject. And where is the good subject in Canada who is not a loyal one, loyal to his Queen and country, and thankful for the blessings of true liberty which he enjoys under the mild and just reign of one of the best Sovereigns that the world ever saw.

Drank with all the honors.

Band—God save the Queen.

"The Prince of Wales and the Members of the Royal Family.

The CHAIRMAN—

If we have heartily toasted the health of our beloved Sovereign, it is natural to suppose that the members of the Royal Family must also have a place in our affection and esteem. Frequent proofs of this have been given by the people of this country in the enthusiastic reception given to the Prince of Wales, to Prince Alfred, and at present to that amiable and excellent young Prince Arthur, now amongst us, who has won golden opinions throughout the whole Dominion. May God bless him and make his sojourn amongst us a happy one, and may he return to his native land every way pleased with his residents in Canada. Gentlemen, I offer you "The Members of the Royal Family, &c."

Received with enthusiasm.

Music by the band.

"The President of the United States."

The CHAIRMAN—

It is our duty as an act of International courtesy, as well as our pleasure as a mark of good feeling and friendship towards the government and people of the neighboring Union, to remember on occasions of this kind, the Chief Magistrate of that great country. Geography, commerce, common interest and common sense, all unite in declaring the wisdom, and the advantage to both countries of a reciprocal friendly feeling. I trust this feeling will never be disturbed. I trust we will long continue to live in good neighborhood, and that our only rivalry will be the rivalry of good actions, one towards the other. Gentlemen, I ask you to toast with hearty good will, "The President of the United States."

Music by the band.

Mr. DART, Consul General of the United States, in replying said: Mr. Chairman, I return thanks to you and this company for the sentiment just expressed, "To the President of the United States." On his behalf, I thank you, understanding it, however, in a broader sense, and as intended to be a compliment to the Government of which he is the honoured Chief Magistrate. In behalf of the United States, I thank you. I thank you that on this festive occasion, draped in mourning, you have not been unmindful of your neighbour across the river. I say festive occasion draped in mourning, as it is the parting dinner to one of the Dominion's most able statesmen, and most esteemed citizens; one who has enrolled his name high on the list of statesmen who have commenced to mould a Government for these vast colonies, where it will remain forever. It carries me back to the commencement of that still young Republic of America, where a galaxy of statesmen—Washington, Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, and a long line of venerated patriots, commenced to hew from a quarry without model, and to give shape to her future institutions, resulting in the establishment of a constitution which, in defiance of the most severe adversities to which a nation was ever exposed, has held the states together, and I think I can say without egotism, has protected, preserved and blessed as intelligent, industrious and thrifty a nation as can be presented in parallel. It carries me back to the days of our struggle for life, when African slavery was sought to be nationalized by a portion of the States, at the expense of the integrity of the Nation; when, under Providence, the lamented Lincoln, and the unconquerable iron Grant, with his compeers, and the aids provided, became the saviour of our Institutions. To administer a Government is one thing. To mould and model one is another and quite a different thing. The United States having passed through the toils of anxiety and labor of the latter, and having experienced, as I fondly hope, the most severe test, that can within the scope of human calculation be applied to the former, it cannot be presumed that the people of that Government can be uninterested spectators of the events which are transpiring, and about to transpire in the North American Provinces.—I use the term "uninterested" in its popular and social sense. Whether you remain dependencies of the Mother Country; or engrafted into it by representation in the Imperial Parliament, or give life to the germ of Empire within you, are questions of your own concern, and are questions with which we, as a Government,

have no desire to interfere. But from our relations by consanguinity, commerce and affinity, our people will necessarily take a lively interest. Years ago it was said of the country I have the honor to represent commercially, that it was a lion without bones. He who has watched her subsequent growth, her military achievements, and her rapidly approaching maturity, cannot fail to perceive that the cartilage has become bone at length, and it still expanding and maturing. No one examining the map of North America can fail to perceive that the vast extent of territory embraced within this Dominion, with her unbounded forests and rivers vast in extent, undeveloped mines and agricultural resources, has a future, under favourable circumstances, as brilliant and successful as has attended that of her southern neighbour. Although the vine and the fig tree may not blossom here, Nature has compensated by a hardy, enterprising population, inured to labour, who can achieve more than climate could bestow. It has been truly said that the southern zephyr might waft a feather, or fan a lady's curls, but the tornado that rends the rock or uproots the oak comes from the North. Be assured, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, of the good wishes of my Government for your prosperity and happiness. (Loud applause.)

"His Excellency the Governor General."

The CHAIRMAN—

As representative of Her Majesty in this country, we owe it to His Excellency the Governor General, to toast his health with a hearty good will. But in addition to his official position, his great personal worth, his many virtues, his urbanity and patient desire to make justice to all parties, his governing principle, all claim our highest regard, and our best wishes that all should be crowned with every success and blessing in the administration of his high trust in this country. Gentlemen, I ask you to toast with all the honour, "His Excellency the Governor General."

Music by the band.

"The Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces of the Dominion."

The CHAIRMAN—

I feel as if it were impossible for me to do justice to this toast, because I am not acquainted with the various Lieutenant Governors. But I can safely say, that if those of the other Provinces are equal in worth and in true dignity of character, to our own excellent Lieutenant Governor, then we are safe in offering to them our best manifestations of respect and homage. Gentlemen, "The Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces of the Dominion."

Music by the band.

"The Army and Navy and our Brave Volunteers."

The CHAIRMAN—

When we travel through Europe,—through Austria and Prussia, France and Italy, and behold the immense armies which these countries maintain, raised by conscription and compulsory service, we turn with an affectionate regard to our own dear British army and navy, and we look upon them with pride and pleasure; and why? because they are a volunteer army and navy, attached to the service by their own voluntary choice, and distinguished from other armies in Europe by this, that every man by his own free choice became a sailor or a soldier in defence of his country. Hence it will be perceived they are very closely allied to our own brave and esteemed volunteers; and I am persuaded that, should the day ever arrive when

their active services will be needed, which God forbid, they will give a good account of themselves.

Received with great enthusiasm.

Music by the band.

Gen. WINDHAM on rising was received with loud cheers. He said, To cast a perfume over the violet, as our chairman said, is a very difficult thing; but I really believe that it is almost as difficult to add anything new in returning thanks for the army. I have had often to do it, and I can only say, as I have always said before, that we have invariably tried to do our duty, and in a great majority of cases we have done it, and if we are again called upon I am sure we shall be able to do it again (Cheers.) The Dominion of Canada has been a quarter very popular with the army, and that has arisen from the fact that we have been received with much kindness at the hands of the inhabitants, and I hope, as far as our means have allowed, we have returned the same. (Cheers.) Sorry are we to be reduced in numbers, and I believe I speak the sentiments of many in this room when I say that there are plenty of them that are also sorry that we are so reduced. (Cheers.) And amongst the many inhabitants that have shown us their kind attention, no one, perhaps, has exceeded our guest, that we are invited to honor. [Cheers.] We do not intend, however, to monopolize all the good feeling that is going to be shown towards him; but as he will be recompanied to his new home by the prayers and good wishes of almost every inhabitant in Canada, to say nothing of this room, I can only tell him that there are many amongst the military that will be second to none on this occasion in accompanying him with their good wishes. We earnestly hope that he may meet on the other side of the Atlantic the same success that he has deservedly won here, and that when he comes back to this country the citizens of London will give him as handsome a dinner as I have now the honor of attending. [Loud cheers]

Col. ROUTH responded briefly for the Volunteers.

"Our Guest, the Hon. John Rose."

The CHAIRMAN—

The duty which I have now to perform is to me a very agreeable one. It is to offer to you what I suppose, in strict after-dinner etiquette, we may term the toast of the evening. You all know the occasion of our coming together this evening; it is to give expression to our esteem and regard for one who has lived long amongst us, and who is now about to leave us; who, entering the legal profession a mere youth, conquered by his indomitable energy and great talent, by his high integrity and upright conduct, every opposition to success; and who, even while young, rose in his profession to the very pinnacle of distinction and honor, and had he consented, could have long since occupied a seat upon the Bench as one of our Judges. You may all remember, some eleven years ago, when this distinguished barrister withdrew from more active practice at the bar, how our mercantile community felt the blank that was created in the legal profession; I myself felt it, perhaps, more than others, because I had been actively instrumental in creating it, as it was myself who ushered the learned gentleman into public life by being his first proposer on the hustings, as member for our city in the year 1857,—and I can now say, that although on some occasions I have differed on public grounds from the learned gentleman, and on a recent occasion

widely differed on one important question,—I have never had reason to regret the part I took upon the occasion referred to. But this entertainment being entirely non-political, we will not discuss political shades of opinion. We have to-night all shades of political opinion, met to do honor to one whom they all esteem, irrespective of political or party leanings. The hon. gentleman himself must see in this assembly, and in the large body of our best citizens, met to do him honor—I say he must see what would make any man proud and happy, a proof the highest that a citizen could receive, that he is beloved and esteemed by all classes of the community. Gentlemen, I beg to offer you "Our Guest, the Hon. John Rose."

This toast was received with immense cheering, again and again repeated.

Band—"Auld Lang Syne."

The Hon. JOHN ROSE, who was received with much enthusiasm, the cheers being again and again repeated, said, after they had subsided: Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I can with perfect truth say that I do not remember any occasion when I had more need to invoke whatever powers of self control I possess than on the present. Under any circumstances it would be difficult to convey, in fitting terms of appreciation, what is due to such a company as this, who have been good enough to pay a compliment to one about to remove elsewhere. But, in the position in which I am placed, I feel the task to be nearly an impossible one. To charge, if but for a time, a residence of some thirty-five years' duration; to say good-bye to many old friends—to most, I trust, for a time only, but to others it may be a final one; and to retire from a tolerably active sphere of public duty, are incidents in themselves calculated to call forth strong and varied emotions in any one possessed of human sympathies. And when I see before me not only my old friends, but many with whom I have had honest and earnest differences of opinion on matters as well of every day intercourse as of business relations; those whom I have met in keen professional rivalry; and, above all, many political opponents, who have on this occasion put aside the differences of public life—differences often marked by strong and even vehement discussions in the House and on the hustings—and all coming together to pay this parting compliment; it will not be surprising if I acknowledge it to be an effort, to avoid being overcome by a sense of this universal kindness, and of my own unworthiness to receive a tribute so generous and rare! (Cheers.) The difficulty of making a suitable reply is further aggravated by the consideration that it is becoming I should on this occasion avoid all topics of political controversy, and, as far as possible, confine myself to a personal acknowledgment of the kind farewell you are giving. It is true that it is quite understood that my opinions on political affairs have no longer much significance, and equally so that no one is compromised by hearing them. It is equally true that I will be circumscribed within a very narrow range of thought. Yet I think it the better rule to follow, although my observations will necessarily savor more of egotism and personal complacency than is altogether in good taste. I will not be guilty of the affectation of concealing that I have striven with as much kindness as I knew how, to do unto others as I wished they should do unto me; that where there were two ways of performing a duty, one a disagreeable, and the other a pleasant one, I have tried to adopt the latter; but I believe half the world follow the same rule, and that in

this I have done no more than my neighbours. Be that as it may, I am conscious that such a reception as that I have received to-night is wholly unmerited; for, when I look back on my career, I am made to feel that my friends have much to make allowance for, and little to appreciate; my opponents, much to censure, and something to forgive. I will not trust myself to make, nor weary you by, any detailed retrospect of the thirty odd years since I landed in Montreal. Then a town with little more than 27,000 people, it is now a city second to few on this continent, whether tested by population, wealth, the extent and variety of its commerce, or the solidity and beauty of its architecture. Then there was hardly a factory to be seen; now the tall chimneys which meet the eye in every direction mark the abode of busy and prosperous communities. Then the class of vessels that frequented the harbor would do little more than serve as lighters to the magnificent steam and clipper ships that now bring the varied products of the world to us, and receive ours in return. (Cheers.) If the retrospect is extended to the country at large, it is marked by changes as numerous and important as the history of few countries exhibits a parallel to in the same space of time. Then we were a congeries of unimportant, unprogressive, undeveloped and even antagonistic colonies, numbering, except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, only some 800,000 souls; more inaccessible and unknown to each other than the uttermost ends of the American continent, at least, now are. The thriving Province of Ontario was then almost a wilderness; without credit or resources; unable to turn the marvellous riches of its virgin soil to account; at loggerheads with her seaboard neighbor; political discontent prevailing, and her lands, now teeming with crops, would hardly be accepted as a gift. In her neighbor our own Province of Quebec, which held the key to the ocean, and made her own terms of access from the west, political discontent soon culminated in open insurrection; in the suspension of her Constitution; the establishment of military rule; and in the temporary destruction of all material prosperity. (Hear, hear.) The subsequent marriage, though brought about more as a parental arrangement than by mutual affection, was not altogether an unhappy or unprosperous one. We became reconciled; set to work with a will to improve our estate; built railways and telegraph lines; established municipal institutions, and got on very well indeed; in fact, as many married people have done before, made the best of it until we celebrated the period of our silver wedding by a partial separation of old ties. (Cheers.) But in the meantime, as in the course of nature, our offspring had increased, and a new union was formed, in which the whole family of British America will soon be included. Now, at least, no one can deny that perfect constitutional freedom reigns among us all; that we have been trained up to perform the functions, as we possess the attributes, of independence, in every respect but in acknowledging the almost nominal, but gentle and benign authority of our common and gracious Sovereign. (Loud cheers.) We possess every element of material prosperity; we have one of the longest railways, though it has been attained through much tribulation and under great disadvantages to its promoters and the finest inland navigation in the world; a fleet of ocean steamers, created by the enterprise of one of

ourselves, which is second to none that traverses the ocean; our progress in manufactures we need not be ashamed of; in agriculture it exceeds that of the Empire State of New York; and our geographical position, with the facilities we have now opened up, gives us advantages in the way of supplying the neighboring markets that counterbalance the drawbacks to which we may be temporarily subject: we have developed our coal and iron fields, and our inexhaustible lumber regions; our direct foreign trade has attained respectable proportion; and we have recently acquired a territory, which, if but one half of what is said in favor of it be true will furnish as attractive a West as any that as yet been read of. A distinguished English traveller, remarkable for the keenness and justice of his opinion, whose absence to-night I regret, who visited it with no foregone conclusions for or against it, has returned after penetrating to the verge of the Rocky Mountains, and he reports a favorable character of soil and condition of climate which I, for one, was not prepared for. I confess I am a little inclined to envy my friend and former colleague, Mr. McDougall, in his new pursuit, for I know no more interesting occupation than that of laying the foundation of a new nationality. I can only content myself with the reflection that, as it is said, no one who has lived in America will be happy in Heaven unless there be some new place west of it to go to, there will be an unexplored West in store for me when I reach the Land of Spirits, while he will have had it in his life. (Cheers.) Our progress eastward has not been less steady, and I firmly believe that the time is not far distant when Newfoundland will be the eastern as Vancouver Island will be the western boundary of the new Dominion. True, we have drawbacks in the fact both of a somewhat too rigorous climate, and in the great length and narrowness of the country; and there are considerable difficult intervals which interpose obstacles in communicating with the different sections. But if our country be northern and rugged, we have a population sufficiently hardy and energetic to overcome these drawbacks. Those nations have been the most lasting, the most vigorous, and I believe the happiest, who have attained maturity by slow and toilsome means, and from whom nature has exacted continuous labor as the price of progress. (Cheers.) Surely then we may find work enough for the most restless and active minds, for a score of years yet to come, in consolidating these disconnected Provinces; in giving practical fulfilment to the work which is little more than begun; in devising and carrying out measures for advancing its material prosperity; to giving consistency and homogeneity to that which is so diversified; and keeping to this duty of the day, may we not without disadvantage, postpone speculations in reference to the remote future, and content ourselves with the reflection that our training will have fitted us for any destiny which Providence may have in store for us when the necessity for a change shall arrive. Until then let us not lose the substance by grasping at a possible shadow. (Hear, hear.) I have said that our training has fitted us for any destiny, and that having all the necessary attributes of independence we already know how to make use of them. In proof of this I might point to the enlightened and honorable manner in which Canada fulfilled its International duties during the American war, under circumstances of the

most trying character. With a conterminous frontier of more than 1,500 miles, in many places an imaginary one, their own citizens flocked here in great numbers, and were entitled to the rights of hospitality so long as they did not abuse it. Some with scrupulous honor fulfilled their obligations in that respect, but others endeavored to make British America the basis of hostile operations against a friendly state. There was hardly a day in which it was not necessary to exercise the utmost vigilance in the performance of our duties as neutrals. Many in Canada exercising the undoubted right of individual opinion sympathized with one side or the other in that terrible war, which for four years desolated this continent. But with reference to one event only, notwithstanding the many and important occasions on which Canada sometimes voluntarily, and sometimes by request, interposed, was any complaint whatever made, and that was with reference to the St. Alban's raid. Although it is well known that that enterprise was undertaken by a few individual citizens of the United States so secretly and so cunningly, that no foresight on our part could have guarded against or prevented it; yet, as there was some question in reference to the property carried off, we thought it better to err on the side of justice and magnanimity, and Parliament accordingly made prompt restitution of the supposed wrong. It is some reason for pride on our part, as a people and government, that through all these difficulties, which came home to Canada more than to any other country, and which exacted such unceasing vigilance on the part of our Executive, fewer complaints or claims arose than with respect to any other nation; and that our fulfilment of international duty, no matter on which side the balance of individual opinion or sympathy lay, was such as to call forth the repeated and grateful acknowledgments of the government of the United States. I allude to this to show that it is not only in respect to material things that we have made progress towards maturity, but that we understand the higher duties which belong to us, and that from no act of ours has any peril menaced, or complication arisen, which could affect the national relations. Seeing this, let us not be too eager or impatient to anticipate our destiny; let us beware of doing what may be irrevocable, but, conscious that we are fulfilling the work of the day, and that we are fitted for the discharge of any duties that may arise, let us calmly await the progress of events, assured that in due time they will reach maturity, and that our destiny can never be mean or dishonorable. But this, sir, is a digression which I hope my friends will pardon, and I recur for a moment to events having more present interest for us; those which are connected with the existing order of things—the creation of the new Dominion. For myself, I shall always think with gratification on having had an opportunity of doing my share in laying its foundation, and especially in those proceedings in which, in common with some of the minority of Lower Canada, I participated, because they resulted in calming the not altogether unnatural apprehension, in reference to the special interests of that minority, in the future working of the constitution. Had these fears made headway, they might have marred the harmony which now prevails, and I am glad to take this public occasion of expressing my own sense of the honorable manner in which our fellow-subjects, who constitute the majority in Quebec,

have carried out, in the fullest measure, our just expectations in reference to these interests. (Cheers.) Depend on it, all that is required in the future is a continuance of the same just and liberal policy on the one side, and the same repression of jealous fears on the other, and I fervently trust that nothing may occur to disturb the good feeling and harmony which have prevailed hitherto. (Hear, hear.) You will not, I trust, think me too egotistical if I say a word or two, and but a word or two, in reference to that branch of public administration with which I have had special connection since the time of the Union. I am not going to be guilty of the bad taste of forgetting what is due to a mixed assemblage like this, by touching on party politics; nor am I going to bore you with figures. I know that all whom I now address are interested in the stable condition of the country, and I claim neither for myself nor my party any special merit. I believe that those who have so well performed the functions of a constitutional opposition, since the Union, would if they had been in power, have done the same; and I would be more than ungenerous if I did not pay them the tribute, on parting, of stating that whatever may have been their objections to the Union when it was proposed, as soon as it became a fact, no men could have given a more loyal, disinterested, patriotic co-operation to promote its working, or been more ready to view with favor every plan for placing its financial credit on a sound basis. (Hear, hear.) For myself I acknowledge, with all humility, that whatever success has been achieved, in this respect, it is wholly due to the earnest and hearty support of my friends, and to the generous forbearance and magnanimous concert of my opponents; and that I have been little else than a willing instrument in the hands of these influences. Coming after a predecessor of pre eminent ability and great experience, a party and a personal triumph over one who had little aptitude for the duties, and who entered on their performance at a difficult time would have been easy. A series of political complications in Canada had for years stood in the way of successive Finance Ministers; the balance of parties had interposed almost insurmountable obstacles to an equalization of Revenue and Expenditure; and we found ourselves with a large floating debt to be dealt with at the threshold of the Union. The Maritime Provinces had undertaken, and were prosecuting extensive public works, requiring a heavy outlay, for which provision had to be made by the new Dominion, while their current engagements, which would have been kept afloat as a sort of running account had they remained separate, had all to be paid off by the Dominion and charged against them. We had, besides, to raise money for new works, the prosecution of which was imposed on us by the Act of Union, and that too, before we knew how our credit would really stand. (Hear.) I confess I hardly realized the magnitude of these undertakings and engagements when I entered office, else I might have hesitated more than I did, to be guilty of the temerity of stepping into the shoes of a predecessor possessed of such resources, and of entering on the task, which to him might have been an easy one. But, sir, the work has been accomplished; the engagements of every kind have been met; the floating debt has been all funded. We have had a little to the good in the way of a surplus of revenue over the expenditure each year since the union, our credit stands high both with ourselves and in the great money market of the world.

(Cheers.) We have provision on hand for all our public works, and we have, besides, a handsome balance at our Bankers. I will not advert in detail to the process by which this has been accomplished, because there was much honest and perhaps irreconcilable difference of opinion about it; but I may mention as a fact that the cash deposits by Insurance Companies; the Post Office Savings' Banks; and the creation of Dominion Stock, three of the agencies to which I originally looked have, together already provided us with about \$4,700,000 of the ways and means, and prospectively, with nearly one million more from Insurance Companies at an early day. (Cheers.) I hope my friend Mr. Holton, who shewed some scepticism on the subject of a surplus for the year ending July last won't deny me the gratification of saying that though during the session, the renewed calls on that year's votes seemed to be making my surplus "small by degrees and beautifully less," the amount as actually ascertained by the results on the thirtieth June last was \$374,557. (Loud Cheers.) When the exceptional state of the importing trade, and the consequent falling off in custom's receipts during the year, as compared with former years, is considered, the country may, I think, congratulate itself at this result. In the year, which ended in July last, as you are aware, the customs fell short by about a million of dollars of what they had been in the previous year (1863), and the excise about \$600,000. I may not have exhibited wise forethought in relying on an equal yield during the second year of the Union as the first year gave, and may not have given due weight to the exceptional causes which led to the decline, but I have always endeavoured to state the naked truth, no matter how unpalatable, or what measure of censure it might bring on myself. I am equally happy that our anticipations of revenue in this current year, formed in April last, have been more than realized, the receipts up to the 25th instant, excluding loans, being \$743,000, or 23 per cent, in excess of those of the previous year. I may, perhaps, be pardoned if I give you the actual results this year as compared with last of the revenue and expenditure from the 1st of July to the 20th September. We are adopting, under the new circumstances, what I think will be found to be the correct principle of excluding everything in the nature of capital on both sides. We take nothing in as receipts which either in the nature of arrears belong to a former year, or which we have to pay out again and would, therefore, be viewed as debt; in fact, we take only the actual revenue applicable to Consolidated Fund of the current year. On the other side, we make a corresponding distinction as to expenditure, religiously abstaining from charging anything to capital which is not so authorised in the estimates. The result is that whereas the expenditure is within a few thousand dollars the same, we are \$650,770 better on the 20th September this year than last. The operations, so far, of the first quarter of the current year are that much in our favor, as compared with those of the corresponding portions of the first quarters of 1863-69. Providence has blessed us with an unusually bountiful harvest, and I think we may reasonably, and without being unduly sanguine, calculate on a fair increase being maintained. (Cheers.) I have heard some among us express gloomy views of our future. Mr. Mayor, I do not share in those apprehensions, if we exercise caution, prudence and circumspection in the management of public affairs, and

keep a vigilant eye and firm control over the purse strings. (Hear, hear.) While we do this we must all yet recognize the duty of development. The undertaking of such works as will make the latent wealth of the country bear good fruits is an obligation to be subordinated only to the duty of guarding against too great a strain on our resources, and overweighing the present generation. I am not insensible to the advantages to be derived from improved communications; from deepening and enlarging our canals; from extending and multiplying our harbors; from new railways; more light houses; promoting steam navigation; giving greater facilities for getting our lumber to market, and other kindred works. But great and pressing as is the necessity for many of these, I believe it is especially important for us to establish a reputation for caution, and prudent calculation of our means, before entering on them. There is one thing, however, which I will admit we cannot postpone, and that is obtaining some means of easier access to the North West. However rich or productive it may be, it can be turned to no good account while it is inaccessible either from the Pacific or Atlantic. (Hear, hear.) But the cost of this may, with every propriety, be charged on posterity, and it is quite enough if the present generation meets the interest of a loan, which it will be the business of those who may reap the advantage to pay in future. But I have dwelt too long, perhaps, on topics of a public nature. If I have trespassed on debatable grounds, I have erred unconsciously, for though no one is compromised by the expression of any opinion of mine, I yet have tried to avoid saying one word which had better been omitted. I am impelled, however, before closing, to make one more feeble attempt to express adequately, and in other than mere conventional phrase, how much I feel not only the cordiality of my immediate friends at this farewell, but the gratification afforded by the presence of so many gentlemen holding different political opinions from myself and by the countenance of other gentlemen holding high position in the Local Government. I should also be sadly wanting in grateful feeling, if I did not take this last opportunity which will be afforded me, of alluding publicly to the many kind communications I have received from gentlemen holding seats on both sides of the House of Commons, whose words of friendly farewell are couched in terms too partial to myself. To them, and to those here present I would say that it ever in the heat of debate a harsh or ungenerous word has been uttered by me, I trust it will be forgotten. (Hear.) It is the duty of every public man to enforce his convictions with energy and persistency; and it is equally his duty fearlessly to expose what he may think to be the errors in conduct or policy of his opponents; but I believe it is possible to do all this without violating the kindly relations of the inner and better life, which depends on the cultivation of other parts of our nature than those which politics are most apt to erode. I think that in doing a kind and gratifying thing to me, upon this occasion, my old political opponents have performed a great public service. (Cheers.) They have shown that however great our differences of opinion may be, we are not mere political gladiators who love strife for its own sake, and that the perpetuation of personal friendship is not incompatible with political antagonism. They have shown, moreover, that there is sufficient magnanimity among public men of opposite ranks to recognize in each other some personal worth;

a tribute which I wish had, in this instance, been more deserved. Such kindness takes the sting out of much that is disagreeable in politics, and removes one of the drawbacks that deter many men of sensibility from taking part in public affairs; you will believe me then, I think, when, in conclusion, I say that though my residence for the time will be changed, the associations and friendships which thirty years have given birth to will remain unbroken. The place of one's early struggle; the theatre of one's former professional and public life; the ground which is hallowed by the memory of warm and disinterested friendships; the birth place of one's children, and the sphere wherein the success or failure in life of some of them is to be determined, their present and future home, and, let me add, the home which has been made glad and brightened by one who is now present a grateful witness of your generous regard, cannot be forgotten. And when, added to all this, there is the kindest parting which it has perhaps ever fallen to the lot of any man to receive from all classes in the community, you do not, I am sure, need the assurance that these remembrances will live as long as memory and feeling survive.

The honourable gentleman resumed amid great applause, the entire assembly rising to their feet and cheering repeatedly.

"Her Majesty's Ministers of the Dominion of Canada."

The CHAIRMAN—

As this entertainment is non-political, I beg to offer this toast in accordance with what I believe we may term English precedent, where, upon public occasions, the health of the Ministry is proposed out of respect for the gentlemen themselves and irrespective of any party politics. I am certain that gentlemen of all shades of politics in this assembly will cheerfully unite in any acknowledgment of the personal worth and high character of the gentlemen at present composing the Dominion Cabinet. They are all gentlemen of the highest position in society, some of them men of great ability, and all, I believe, of the highest integrity and honour. Gentlemen, "Her Majesty's Ministers of the Dominion Cabinet."

Music by the band.

Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER was received with loud applause. He said:—Mr. Mayor, General and Gentlemen,—On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I beg to express our feeling of gratitude for this toast and for the enthusiasm with which you have drunk it. I understand very well that the toast is not any expression of approbation of our ministerial conduct. Hence it is very difficult for me to answer this toast, as I am necessarily restricted in my remarks. I am not going on this occasion, for instance, to state that as Ministers of the Crown we intend to be better than we were formerly (loud laughter), or that we intend hereafter to introduce such measures as will be above the criticism of such able leaders of the Opposition as my honourable friend from Chateaugay or my honourable friend from Hochelaga. (Laughter.) We are met on this occasion not as in the House of Parliament to discuss public measures, but for something more agreeable—to do honour to our friend, who is unfortunately leaving the Government, I must say that we suffer a great loss by his departure, and not only us but the whole country. (Cheers.) I am proud to say that I was the first to induce him to become a member of the Government as Solicitor-General—an office which you all know he filled with as much

success as any man who ever held it. Afterwards, when the Commissionership of Public Works became vacant, I proposed to him to undertake the arduous duties of that post, which he did, and you know with what success. Subsequently, when the office of Finance Minister became vacant, I went to my friend and asked him to join us and take that office. He was reluctant to consent; with his usual modesty he expressed doubt as to his ability to discharge the important duties of that office. There is one fact in this connexion which, perhaps, is known only by a few—when I proposed to him to join us as Minister of Finance I stated to him that in a short time in all probability there would be a vacancy in the Court of Appeal, and that if he would not accept the post of Finance Minister, very likely in two or three months he would be appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal. My hon. friend, knowing this, consented to join us, and took the most difficult portfolio in the Cabinet (cheers). The same characteristics which gave him success in his former career gave him also success in this office. The three conditions of success are ability, honesty, and persevering labor, and these he possessed in a high degree (cheers). We are to lose him, but at all events we have this consolation, that when he goes to the mother country, the same characteristics which ensured him success here will command him success there, and thus he will reflect honor upon this country in the mother country (loud cheers). The laurels which he will earn there—for I am sure he will earn laurels—will redound to the credit of Canada. (Renewed cheers.) I have mentioned the term "mother country," though I notice a leading paper there would deprive us of the right to use it. But I stick to the appellation of mother country as applied to England; for she is our mother country (cheers). Who does not reflect with pride and satisfaction on that lovely triplicate being, which was formed by the union of the daughter of the rose, the daughter of the shamrock, and—I cannot say the daughter of the thistle (loud laughter)—but, to continue my poetical flight, I will say the daughter of the land of cakes. And I cannot forget that at an early period of the history of England she was assisted by that fair daughter from Normandy, brought over by William the Conqueror. Here in this country we have all these races—Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Normans—because the most part of the French population of Lower Canada are descended from the Norman race. I do not mean, in saying this, that we intend to call ourselves conquerors [laughter], but we intend to keep our ground here [more laughter]. Well, notwithstanding that great paper, the *Times*, I will continue, and I am sure you will also, to call old England our mother country. [Loud cheers.] It suits our habits and our feelings [cheers], and I don't see why the *Times* and the Anti-Colonial party should wish to deprive us of that tender appellation. Though I am prevented on this occasion from alluding to the merits or demerits of the Government, yet I may be allowed to allude to what I may call the subject matter of our administration. What have we to administer to-day? What will our successors have to administer? Because every one knows that we cannot be Ministers all the time. (Laughter.) Our Ministerial end must arrive some of these days. Well, I won't cry over it when it does come. (Laughter.) And I can say this, that so long as I can see my honorable friends

(Hon. Messrs. Holton and Dorion) sitting opposite to me, I will have no objection to going over to the other side. But with reference to the country whose government we have to administer; it is a great country,—soon, as has been said, to extend from Newfoundland to Van Couver's Island. It already contains four million inhabitants, the same number the Great Republic had when they started as a separate Government in 1776. We know what they have done, and I must say to my friend on my right (Consul General Dart) that we intend to be as ambitious and to accomplish as much as they have done. (Loud cheers and laughter.) I do not intend to disparage the Great Republic, but still I can say this, and I have the figures to prove it, that our foreign trade—importations and exportations—in proportion to our population, is larger than that of the Great Republic. (Cheers.) By the public accounts which were published some few months ago, you will see that the exportations of Canada amounted in 1863 to something like fifty-seven million dollars, and our importations to about seventy-one millions. That is to say an entire foreign trade of about \$130,000,000. Our neighbors say that they number to-day forty millions, that is ten times our number; therefore, to correspond with our trade the United States ought to have a trade in exportations of \$600,000,000. I allude to these figures for encouragement, and to remind us that we are going ahead, and that very rapidly. And now, leaving figures, I again say on behalf of my colleagues and myself, that we are very grateful to you for this toast, and thank you for it. Before resuming my seat, and without alluding to our Ministerial conduct, I can express the determination of the Government of the day that so long as we are Ministers we shall be Her Majesty's Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada. (Immense cheering.) And I can further say that it is our wish, and I am sure is yours, too, that our successors shall always be Her Majesty's Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada. (Renewed cheering, which was continued for several minutes.) And, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, you will allow me also to express this further wish that her Majesty's successor shall always have here in this Dominion a member of the Government of Canada, and have Ministers under the Crown of England, and that without end. (Loud cheers.)

"The Senate and Commons of Canada.

The CHAIRMAN—

I think it will be acknowledged by all who have reached the autumn of life, that faith in the old adage, "Vox populi vox Dei," does not increase with years, but perhaps the reverse. Nevertheless, it is always our duty to respect the fountains of law and order, and as such the Senate and Commons of Canada demand our highest respect and consideration. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to "The Senate and Commons of Canada."

Hon. Mr. DORION was called on by the Chairman to respond, and was very warmly received. He said that until called on by the Chairman, he was under the impression that he would not be required to take a more prominent part in this entertainment than that of being a participator. But on account of the distinguished guest-to-night, I am glad to have the opportunity of saying a word on this occasion. Perhaps it has been known to our worthy Mayor that I have had peculiar opportunities of learning the merits of the hon. gentleman

whom we met to-night to honor. It has been my lot to have been acquainted with him from his youth. We both came here about the same time to seek our fortunes. I recollect with pleasure the time that we began to study law together; we were admitted to the bar almost together, and since then we have never ceased to entertain for each other those sentiments of friendship which have endured for upwards of a quarter of a century. (Cheers.) At that time he was distinguished for that energy and industry which have characterized his subsequent career. He has been one of those men whose success does not excite the envy of his contemporaries, because he has shown himself worthy of that success—generous and just, not only to his friends but to those who in politics differed from him, and now that he is leaving us, I am sure I can speak for the whole community of Montreal when I say it is with sincere regret we see him departing from our shores. (Cheers.) And if circumstances should ever allow of his coming back we shall welcome him back with the same heartiness as we now meet to do him honour. As has been said we are entering upon a larger sphere; we are becoming a great country; and I am one of them who are willing to join with those who will endeavour to make our country as great and as prosperous as any in the world. (Loud cheers.) Entertaining these views I must say that I regret the departure from our land of any man, who from his abilities, who from his position, who from the influence which he has acquired in the community, can aid in developing the resources of our country. Therefore, I for one regret on this occasion the departure of our distinguished guest, and regard it almost as a public calamity. I do not speak as a political man, nor of Mr. Rose as in his political capacity; but as a man of ability, a sincere, honest lover of his country, it is a source of regret to us that he should depart from us. And I think I am expressing the views of every one present when I say that if circumstances will allow him to return to this country he will be greeted by a most hearty welcome. (Loud cheers.) It has been my lot to have seen the Hon. Mr. Rose upon more occasions than almost any other person perhaps in this room; and upon every occasion I can say that as a sincere, honest and honourable member of the community no man more deserves the ovation which is given him to-night. There is not a man in the community whom I appreciate more than the honourable gentleman, and I sincerely regret his departure, and hope that he may be able at no very distant day to return to us. (Loud cheers.)

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, in answer to numerous calls, spoke briefly. The Senate and Commons were yet on their trial; they had no traditions, and there was not much to be said about them. His hon. friend to his left (Hon. Mr. Holton,) should have been called on to respond to this toast, as he once occupied a seat in the old legislative council, and might have given his experiences. He referred to the fact that our parliament was the creation of the British House of Lords, and hoped that they would so fulfil their duties as to reflect no discredit on our ancestors. In conclusion, he referred to the presence of two members of the Imperial Parliament, (Sir Michael Beach, and Capt. Price,) and it was a sincere satisfaction to him to know that they were witnesses to night of an ovation to a gentleman, joined in by many of them who had never subscribed to his political doctrines, that we can meet upon one common ground

where we forget our political differences, and do justice to a man worthy in every way of any honor that can be conferred upon him. He hoped when these gentlemen returned to the old English soil they would see that they had discovered the same characteristics belonging to British subjects on both sides of the ocean. He would beg to propose the health of two of the members of the House of Commons in England now with us, Sir Michael Beach, and Capt. Price.

The toast was warmly received.

Sir MICHAEL BEACH, in response, said, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, I am sure that I will best show my sense of the flattering remarks of Mr. Macdonald by making my reply as brief as possible at this hour of the evening. I should not attempt at any rate to speak at any length on the subject of colonial policy, because during the few years I have had the honor of a seat in the Commons my attention has been much more devoted to questions of domestic legislation than to those larger and more Imperial questions connected with the colonies. It is difficult for me to express my gratification at this demonstration. It shows that you honor and value public services in one of the most eminent public servants of this colony, and it also shows that all parties can unite in paying him that honor—Cheers. I am happy to say that it is still one of the proudest honors to which an Englishman can aspire to be elected by a free constituency to the House of Commons of England. But that honor brings with it duties also, and it has recently been recognized in several cases as one of these duties that we should endeavour by travel to make ourselves acquainted with the condition of our colonies. (Cheers.) I may say for myself without vanity that it is for that reason mainly that I have crossed the Atlantic. Without entering into a lengthened statement of what I have seen here I may say that the fertility and resources and progress of Canada have surprised me. I have everywhere met with extreme kindness and hospitality, and I can assure you I have felt all the time as if I were at home. I have heard you residents in Canada talk of going to England as if going home, and I have felt that we are citizens of the same country, and I hope we may long continue to be so. (Cheers.) Another thing with which I have been much struck, though I expected it, has been the manner in which the name of Her Majesty is always received here. (Cheers.) We in England will not be accused of disloyalty, but your loyalty here approaches to enthusiasm both with regard to Her Majesty and the members of the Royal Family. I believe Canada may set an example in this respect to any part of Her Majesty's dominions. This, perhaps, may be considered mere sentiment, but we must remember that after all sentiments decide whether a nation shall be united or dissolved. (Hear hear.) No nation ever yet existed that ever arrived at true greatness without the aid of such sentiments as these. (Cheers.) It is for this reason that I am glad to see that it is the wish of Canada—I may say the universal wish—to retain her connection with the mother country. (Loud cheers.) We have had this evening an expression of the hope—I might almost call it a prophecy—from the Consul of the United States that the Federal Constitution of the Dominion will last for ever. I venture to re-echo that hope, and to add my own sincere hope that the connection between Canada and the mother country may also last for ever. (Renewed cheers.) And, gentlemen, notwithstanding

what you may hear from official quarters, perhaps read in leading newspapers, it is my sincere conviction that if Englishmen really knew the feeling entertained by Canada, if it were brought home to them that Canada wished to remain united to them, that she was anxiously desirous of remaining united, not only so, but ready to go through many sufferings if need be in order to be united to the mother country—I say that if this was brought home to the minds of Englishmen, as it yet may be brought home to them, then I am sure there is no fear that England would ever wish to have Canada separated from her (cheers). Let me say there is one way perhaps better than all others in which this may be done—I mean this conviction brought home to Englishmen. It is by your sending to England, as you are now doing, leading politicians like Mr. Rose—men who have taken an active part in the government of this country, who know its wants, and who, though absent from you, will perhaps do you as great service there as ever they did here. (Cheers.) I sympathise with you in your loss of Mr. Rose, for I can assure you his name is not unknown in England; but I congratulate England on her gain. I hope that Mr. Rose's business will not occupy all his time, but that the English House of Commons may have the aid of those talents, and that experience, which in a smaller sphere he has so well displayed.—Cheers.—Colonial distinction has proved already to be the forerunner of Imperial distinction, and I hope that Mr. Rose may make the third of that number. Whichever party in England he may connect himself with, I am sure that he will as a man acquainted with the wants and interests of Canada be heartily welcomed if he should seek a seat in the Imperial Parliament. Allow me, gentlemen, simply to thank you again for the kindness with which you have received the toast, and for the gratification which this evening's banquet has afforded me. (Loud cheers.)

Sir G. E. CARTIER proposed the health of the Mayor, to which His Worship briefly responded.

Mr. BRYMNER, of the *Herald*, responded to "The Press."

Hon. Dr. TUPPER, in response to repeated calls from all parts of the room, spoke briefly, referring to this occasion as one not merely of personal but of national importance, as it showed that men of both parties could unite in paying a tribute of respect to one who had faithfully discharged his important public services. He spoke in high terms of Mr. Rose's conduct of the finances of the country, and particularly of his efforts on behalf of Nova Scotia, and concluded by joining with the previous speakers in wishing him every prosperity in his new sphere of labor, and in hoping that he may in time return to this country.

A. M. DELISLE, Esq., proposed "The Ladies," which was responded to in a humorous speech by Mr. Edward McKay, and the assembly broke up at a few minutes past twelve o'clock.

The entertainment was in every respect a complete success. The arrangements for carrying out the dinner were left entirely in Mr. Hogan's hands; and when that is done they are always sure, as on this occasion, to be carried out with perfect success.

