Montreal Herald AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIV. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1862. NUMBER 51.

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, February 10, 1861.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c., per Railroad	10.00 a m	5.30 pm 1
North Shore Land Route to Quebec	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West, as far as Kingston (and Ottawa,)	9.15 p m	7.00 a m 2
Canada West, through to Toronto and Detroit	12.30 p m	3.00 p m 3
Laprairie	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m 11.00 p m	8.00 a m 2.00 p m
Boston, Burlington, Rutland, &c.	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
New York, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, Island Pond and Portland	1.15 p m	2.00 p m 4 7.00 a m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	5.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.30 p m	5.00 a m 2.00 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.30 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	10.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecoeur	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache and St. Scholastique	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
St. Therese, St. Jerome	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 6.30 P.M.
[2] do do 8.15 A.M.
[3] do do 4.00 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 A.M. & 2.45 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.

Note.—All the above mails are daily [Sundays excepted), except that by North Shore Land Route to Quebec, which arrives every day except Tuesday, and closes every day except Sunday.

☞ St John, N.B., Halifax and P.E. Island via Quebec; steamer from Portland discontinued.

☞ Every Friday night during the Winter season, the English Mail, for the Ocean Mail Steamers from Portland, will be closed at the Montreal Post Office, at SEVEN P.M. for Letters, and SIX P.M. for Newspapers.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Quebec, 14th February, 1862.

THE time for receiving PETITIONS for PRIVATE BILLS will expire on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of APRIL, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assembly.

Petitions to Parliament.

PARTIES who may intend to forward PETITIONS to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY at the approaching SESSION, are hereby notified that the Standing Order which permitted the reception of *Printed* Petitions has been rescinded, and all Petitions will therefore, in future, be required to be in manuscript.

WM. B. LINDSAY,
42 Clerk Assembly.

MONTREAL City Passenger Railway Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY, in accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, at their Meeting on the 2nd instant, that FIVE CALLS of TEN PER CENT EACH will become due and be PAYABLE at MOLSONS BANK, in Montreal, as follows:—

First Call payable on the 4th day of December next.
Second Call payable on the 4th day of January, 1862.
Third Call payable on the 4th day of February, 1862.
Fourth Call payable on the 4th day of March, 1862.
Fifth Call payable on the 4th day of April, 1862

(By Order),
ALEX. R. PRATT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal City Passenger Railway Company, 5th November, 1861. 266

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this BANK will take place at their BANKING HOUSE in this City, at THREE o'clock P.M., on MONDAY, the 3rd day of MARCH NEXT, agreeably with Clause XVIII. of the Act of Incorporation.

By order,
B. H. LeMOINE,
Cashier.

Montreal, 28th January, 1862. F M 24

NOTICE.

WE have admitted MR. ANDREW MACKERROW as a PARTNER in our BUSINESS. From and after this date the Business will be carried on under the name and style of JOHN AITKEN & CO.

JOHN AITKEN.
JOHN AITKEN, Jun'r.
ANDREW MACKERROW.

All DEBTS DUE to the late Firm of JOHN AITKEN, SON & CO. must be settled by the 15th February.

Montreal, Feb. 1, 1862. 30

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, application will be made for the passing of an Act to enable JAMES D. WHELPLEY and JACOB J. STORER to obtain Letters Patent for a "New and Improved Description of Furnace," and also for a "New and Improved Mode of Treating and Manufacturing Metallic Ores."

Montreal, Jan. 29, 1862. 2m F 27

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY ROSE, of this City, PRINTER, having ASSIGNED his ESTATE for the BENEFIT of his CREDITORS, by Deed before Mtre. WILLIAM F. LIGHTHALL and Colleague, Notaries, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all DEBTS due to the said HENRY ROSE must be PAID immediately to the undersigned ASSIGNEES, who alone are authorized to grant Receipts, at the OFFICE of JAMES SMITH, N.P., 72 St. Francois Xavier Street.

WILLIAM ANGUS,
JAS. SUTHERLAND,
J. C. BECKET.

Montreal, Dec. 16, 1861. 301

ESTATE P. B. BADEAUX.

PARTIES having CLAIMS against the above ESTATE are requested to send them, duly attested, to the OFFICE of the Undersigned;

And all parties INDEBTED to the ESTATE are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as all claims remaining unpaid after the 1st of December next will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

ANDREW MACFARLANE,
ASSIGNEE,
Nos. 258 & 260 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1861. 278

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the late JOHN TIFFIN, Esq., are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to the undersigned, his EXECUTOR; and those to whom said Estate is indebted to send in their Claims, duly authenticated.

JOSEPH TIFFIN,
Executor.

Montreal, Jan. 28, 1862. 25

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by the Subscribers, under the Firm of COWAN & CROSS, is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late Firm will be arranged by MR. ROBERT CROSS.

JAS. P. COWAN,
ROBERT CROSS.

Montreal, 28th Dec, 1861. 312

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of RIMMER, RINTOUL & CO., was DISSOLVED on 31st December last.

All Accounts due to and by the late Firm will be settled by either of the Undersigned.

(Signed,) THOMAS RIMMER,
W. H. RINTOUL.

Montreal, Jan. 8, 1862. 9

Notice of Copartnership.

THE Undersigned have THIS DAY entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the Firm of RIMMER, GUNN & CO., as

WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants

and will carry on business in the Stores formerly occupied by RIMMER, RINTOUL & Co.

(Signed,) THOMAS RIMMER,
WILLIAM GUNN.

Montreal, January 8, 1862. 9

WHITE KID GLOVES.

KEMP & CO.,
212 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Second Door East of the French Church)

HAVE their usual assortment of GENTLEMEN'S

WHITE KID GLOVES
ALEXANDRE'S do
DENT'S do
—ALSO,—
WHITE MUSLIN TOM THUMB TIES
WHITE SILK do do do
BLACK SILK do do do

N.B.—Shirts and Collars made to order.

February 11. 36

MUCKLESTON'S

Registered British Volunteer

REGULATION LEGGINGS,

(AS USED BY THE LONDON VOLUNTEERS)
MANUFACTORY
171 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal,
Three Doors East of the Nuns' New Buildings.

The Trade in giving orders will note that they are made in

ENAMELLED LEATHER
SMOOTH PATENT do
DICED WAXED do
And FINE EAST INDIA CALF

Sold in all the leading Stores throughout the Canadas.

☞ British Government Contract TWO HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND PAIRS.

December 21. 305

FUNERAL

Furnishing Warehouse.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

Desks! Desks!!

MADE TO ORDER.

A variety at present on hand.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

Shops Fitted Up,

AND

GENERAL CARPENTER'S WORK EXECUTED.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

February 4. 30

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

JUST RECEIVED, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
—ALSO,—
Photographic Carte de Visite.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

November 2. 263

CARD.

Messrs. ANTHONY BROTHERS,
(Successors to the late E. Himes),
MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
141 NOTRE DAME STREET,

IN returning thanks to their Customers for their past patronage, beg to inform the Public that they have effected an arrangement with a European House, from whom they will receive regularly every season Goods suitable for a first-class Tailoring Establishment, and will thus be enabled to take Orders for GENT'S and BOYS' CLOTHING at much lower rates than have been usually charged.

An assortment of READY-MADE GENT'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, which we are selling at 25 per cent. lower than usual.

Mr. R. ROGERS, Cutter to the late E. Himes, is managing the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

September 24. 6m 19

MILITARY

OR

SKATING SKIRTS.

Four Cases Scarlet & Magenta

HOOP SKIRTS,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

MORISON'S.

February 13. 38

MACKLEM & THOMAS'

CELEBRATED Old Rye and Malt WHISKY.

For Sale by
BRUNEAU & DUFRESNE.

LONDON ALE & PORTER.

BASS', Allsopp's and Burton's celebrated ALES. Hibbert's, Abbott's, Truman and Hanbury's PORTER.

For Sale by
BRUNEAU & DUFRESNE.

A CHOICE and very superior lot of BUTTER, Eastern Township Dairy,

Just Received at
BRUNEAU & DUFRESNE'S,
Grocers,
152 Notre Dame Street.

February 12. 37

SALE

By Authority of Justice.

WILL BE SOLD, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, on the Premises, to the highest and last bidder, the hereinafter described PROPERTY, depending of the *communaute de biens* heretofore existing between ANTOINE CUSSON, Trader, of Montreal, and the late DAME MARIE FORGET DIT DEPATI, to wit:

A LOT OF LAND or Emplacement, situated in the St. Louis Ward of the City of Montreal, containing forty feet in front, by seventy-eight feet in depth, the whole more or less; bounded in front by Sanguinet Street, in rear by the representatives of the late Joseph Roy, Esq., on one side by Jean Lamontagne, and on the other side by John Watson, representing Joseph Montferrand, with a one-story brick house of two tenements, and a one-story stone house at the depth of the said land, a stable and two sheds thereon erected.

For further information, apply to the undersigned Notary, No. 13 St. Vincent Street.

P. H. CARPENTIER,
N. P.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1862. r tf 42

THE EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT respecting HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER, is daily increasing, and it has now attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the Globe. The saving of time, trouble, labour, money, firing, and soap, is the best possible proof of its superiority over the disgraceful imitations which are attempted to be palmed off upon the public. Sold by Oilmen, Grocers, and Druggists everywhere.

ASK for BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One pound is equal to nearly two pounds of any other. Used by Her Majesty's Lace Dresser, and the Laundress for Buckingham Palace.

Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.
Agents for Montreal—Thomas Claxton & Co.

January 11. eowy-s-0

Cartes de Visite

OR

ALBUM PORTRAITS

THE great demand for this style of PORTRAITURE has induced MR. NOTMAN to arrange a Light and introduce a few accessories to his STUDIO specially adapted for their production.

They are deservedly popular, being *truthful, very becoming, and easily transmitted by post*

ALBUM PORTRAITS

OF

THE ROYAL FAMILY;
GENERAL SIR W. F. WILLIAMS,
BISHOP OF MONTREAL,
AND
OTHER DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES,
FOR SALE,

With a choice assortment of
ALBUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS

NOTMAN,

Photographer to Her Majesty,
9 & 11 BLEURY STREET,
MONTREAL.

January 10. 9

NOTMAN,

PHOTOGRAPHER to HER MAJESTY
9 & 11 BLEURY STREET,
MONTREAL.

October 15. 247

PORTRAIT and OIL PAINTING.

Lessons in Designing and Painting.

NAP. BOURASSA has OPENED his STUDIO at his Residence,

No. 11 St. Simon Street,

Continuation of St. George Street, near the Jesuit's College.

November 5. 266

R. SHARPLEY'S

PRICE LIST

OF

Sheffield, Table, Electro-Plate:

	FIDDLE OR PLAIN. 1st. $	2nd. $	KING'S. 1st. $	2nd. $	THREAD 1st. $
Table Spoons, ℔ doz.	6.50	5.00	12.00	7.00	12.00
Desert Spoons, do.	5.00	3.50	8.50	5.00	8.50
Tea Spoons, do.	2.50	1.75	4.50	3.50	4.50
Egg Spoons, do.	2.50	1.75	4.50	3.50	4.50
Table Forks, do.	6.50	5.00	11.00	7.00	11.00
Desert Forks, do.	5.00	3.50	8.00	5.00	8.00
Soup Ladle, each.	2.50	2.00	3.50	......	3.50
Sauce Ladle, do.	1.00	0.75	1.00	......	1.00
Toddy Ladle, do.	0.60	0.60	0.75	......	0.75
Gravy Spoon, do.	1.25	1.00	2.25	......	2.25
Salt Spoon (gilt), do.	0.37	0.25	0.50	0.40	0.50
Mustard Spoon, do.	0.37	0.25	0.50	0.40	0.50
Caddy Spoon, do.	0.40	0.25	0.40	......	0.40
Sugar Spoon, do.	0.40	0.25	0.50	......	0.50
Sugar Sifter, do.	1.00	1.00	1.75	......	1.75
Sugar Tongs, ℔ pair.	0.75	0.50	1.25	......	1.25
Butter Knives, each.	0.75	0.50	0.90	......	0.90
Fish Carvers (in case) ℔ pair	7.00	5.00	8.00	......	8.00

The above is a perfect substitute for Silver, and has stood the test in Montreal for over twenty years.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' Table Cutlery.

1 dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles .$5.00
do do Desert do do do .. 4.00
pair do Meat (or Guard) Carvers do .. 1.50
pair do Game do do .. 1.50

Complete Service............... $12.00

R. SHARPLEY,
CRYSTAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.

February 5. 31

Patronized by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Suite.

JUST ARRIVED by Barque "Karuk" and "Daniel Lord," some of the finest

HAVANA CIGARS

Ever imported into the Canadas.

"El Palacio Cristal Operas," "Flor de les Flores," "Figaros de Prensados," and several other brands; and all other Goods suitable to the Tobacco Trade.

G. LEVEY,
149 Notre Dame Street.

February 8. 34

E. LAZENBY & SON'S

PICKLES and SAUCES, &c., can be supplied by all Grocers throughout the country.

February 4. 30

William's Persian Essence

FOR the Handkerchief is the most elegant of all Perfumes. It imparts a fragrance more permanent and odoriferous than any Extract of Flowers yet made, and has received the special patronage of the

ARMY AND NAVY.

Sold by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall,
Notre Dame Street;

And at
KENNETH CAMPBELL'S,
Medical Hall.
Great St. James Street.

February 4. 30

AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

Haughton, Sawyer & Co.
BOSTON,

Are prepared to offer CANADIAN BUYERS a full stock of Dry Goods adapted to their trade,

CONSISTING OF

Cotton Goods,

COTTON FLANNELS,
TICKINGS, DENIMS,
STRIPED SHIRTINGS,
BLUE DRILLS,
PRINTED LININGS.

Small Wares, &c.

Shirts and Drawers Combs, Rattans, Buttons, Braces, Belts, &c., &c.

Ladies' Skirts in variety, from Low to Superior makes, at reduced prices.

Woollens.

Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Jeans, Gambroons.

Hats and Caps.

Fine Fur Hats, Waterproof Hats,
Seamless " Fishermens' "
Wool " Seamless Caps.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

Painted Oil Carpeting

In New and Elegant Designs.

26 and 28 Pearl Street, Boston.

February 7. dddr 34

Good Words,

EDITED by Norman MacLeod, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, and Illustrated by J. B., J. D. Watson, J. Wolf, and others, in volumes, for 1860 and 1861. Mauve cloth, gilt, $2.25. Annual Subscription for 1862 $1.75. For sale by

B. DAWSON & SON,
No 23 Great St. James Street.

January 16. 14

THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT!!

INSTANT RELIEF!
STOP YOUR COUGH!
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Gentlemen carry
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, pre-paid, on receipt of Thirty Cents. Address

Henry C. Spalding,
48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

BILIOUS HEADACHE!

☞ By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength to the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or a [illegible] They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the *absence of any disagreeable taste* renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

☞ The genuine have five signatures of

HENRY C. SPALDING

ON EACH BOX.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

Henry C. Spalding,
48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ A single bottle of

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

will save ten times its cost.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ A Stich in Time Saves Nine.☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

is on the outside wrapper—all others are swindling counterfeits.

John F. Henry & Co.,
30 St. Henry Street, Montreal,
And LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Wholesale Agents for the Canadas.

And for sale by all Druggists.

February 11. 36

A STRANGE STORY;

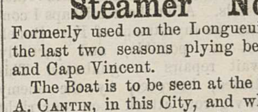
By SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, BART

Complete—25 Cents.

For sale by
B. DAWSON & SON,
23 Great St. James Street.

February 15. 40

Notice to Forwarders.



STEAMER FOR SALE.

THE Grand Trunk Railway Company offer FOR SALE their

Steamer "No. 1,"

Formerly used on the Longueuil Ferry, and for the last two seasons plying between Kingston and Cape Vincent.

The Boat is to be seen at the Shipyard of Mr A. CANTIN, in this City, and where, on application to Mr. Cantin, who built her, every information as to capacity, power, &c., can be had.

TENDERS for the purchase of the Vessel, addressed to the undersigned, will be received to 15th March next.

TERMS CASH.

W. SHANLY,
General Traffic Manager,
Grand Trunk Railway.

February 7. dn 33

ADVANCES.

THE Subscribers continue to make liberal Cash Advances on approved Merchandize. They are also prepared to negotiate Loans on Warehouse Receipts or other Collaterals.

JAMES GORDON & CO,
Brokers

March , 5

FRANCIS CUNDILL & CO

OFFER FOR SALE:

Mixed Pickles
Harvey's Sauce
John Bull Sauce
Mushroom Ketchup
Essence of Anchovies
French Capers
Tarragon Vinegar
French Olives
Tomato Sauce
Prince of Wales' Sauce
Lancashire Sauce
Essence of Coffee

Perfumery
Hair Brushes
Nail do
Tooth do
Brown Windsor Soap
White do do
Honey Soap

Hair Cloth
Curled Hair

ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

February 4. 30

A CARD.

IN consequence of Mr. MEVES having notified his intention to withdraw from the Firm of MAYSENHOELDER, MEVES & BADDELEY, Jewellers and Chainmakers, the undersigned beg to apprise the Public that, on and after the 1st of May ensuing, they will carry on the same business, under the style and firm of MAYSENHOELDER & BADDELEY, in the Premises situate No. 5 St. Lambert Hill, next door to Dr. Nelson's Surgery.

DAVID MAYSENHOELDER,
GEORGE BADDELEY.

Montreal, Feb. 22, 1862. r 46

FIRE INSURANCE

BRITISH AMERICA
Assurance Company.
INCORPORATED 1833.

THIS old-established and well-known Company, doing a large and prudently managed business, having their Capital, with large Reserve Funds, invested in Canadian Securities, offers to its Policy-holders security second to no other Company doing business in Canada. Continues to Insure Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture and other Property against loss or damage by Fire.

Losses promptly settled in Montreal.
No charge for Policies.

M. H. GAULT,
Agent,
45 St. Francois Xavier Street.

February 7. mwf t1stMy 33

Confectionery! Confectionery!!

J. G. Holbert & Co.,
Wholesale Confectionery,
41 St. Francois Xavier Street, corner of Hospital,
MONTREAL,

TENDER their thanks for the extensive patronage they have hitherto received, and solicit a continuance of public favour. They will con[illegible] BOILED CANDIES, and everything in the Confectionery line. Having just added to their stock a fine selection of the latest improved machines, they are prepared to execute any order that may be entrusted to them.

Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and see the Goods, as they are made from the finest Sugars and warranted pure and free from adulteration, and will be sold at extremely low rates.

J. G. HOLBERT & CO.,
41 St. Francois Xavier Street,
Over Owler & Stevenson's Printing Office.

February 19. du 43

J. PALMER,

Hair-Dresser, Wig-Maker and Perfumer,
Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness
PRINCE NAPOLEON.
NO. 125 NOTRE DAME STREET.

February 4. 30

CITY FOUNDRY,

60 & 62 Queen St.
Montreal.

IRON RAILING
AND
ORNAMENTAL WORK.

PARTICULAR attention is called to our great variety and choice selection of Patterns for CEMETERY RAILINGS.

JOB WORK and every description of CASTINGS will receive prompt attention.

IVES & ALLEN.

July 24. 176

RINGLAND & EWART

Have constantly on hand an extensive and elegant assortment of

Dress Shirts and Collars
Dress Ties and Scarfs
White Kid Gloves
Scotch Lambs' Wool Underclothing,
SNOW BOOTS, OVER HOSE, &c.
The largest stock in town of
Fancy Flannel Shirts, Scarfs, Ties,
&c, &c, &c.

CANADA SHIRT STORE,
272 *NOTRE DAME STREET.*

February 19. 43

New Music.

FOR SALE at PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE,
145 NOTRE DAME STREET:
BRINLEY RICHARD'S

Kathleen Mavourneen,
Floating on the Wind,
The Last Rose of Summer,

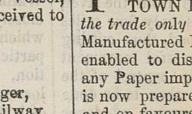
☞ All reprinted at half price.

February 18. 42

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

SUITABLE FOR THE

LAKE OR LOWER PORTS BUSINESS,



100 feet in length, 21 feet beam and $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth of hold, and will carry about 12,000 bushels grain.

Apply to
CAPT. HY. BARTHE,
Sorel, C.E.

February 20. 44

Canadian Paper Hangings.

THE Subscriber, AGENT for the GEORGE TOWN ROOM PAPER WORKS, offers to *the trade only* a complete assortment of Canada Manufactured PAPER HANGINGS, which he is enabled to dispose of at prices to compete with any Paper imported and of superior quality; and is now prepared to fill orders for any quantity, and on favourable terms of credit.

J. HENRY EVANS.

February 19. 1m 43

Just received ex S.S. Nova-Scotian

30 BARRELS PRIME CEPHALONIA CURRANTS

For sale by
HUGH FRASER & CO.,
30 St. Sacrament Street.

February 19. 43

International Exhibition, London, 1862.

THE COMMISSIONERS for CANADA of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, give notice to all parties desirous of exhibiting Canadian Products, (whether application has been already made for the exhibition of the same or no) that such articles may be sent in for examination and approval to the following places, at any time between the TENTH DAY of FEBRUARY next, and the undermentioned dates, viz:—

IN CANADA WEST.—London, 18th February; Hamilton, 20th February; Toronto, 22nd February; Kingston, 25th February; and Ottawa, 28th February.

IN CANADA EAST.—Quebec, 14th February; Three Rivers, 18th February; St. Hyacinthe, 22nd February; Sherbrooke, 25th February next; and Montreal, 3rd and 4th March next.

Articles will be received and stored at the Depots of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at London, Toronto, Kingston, Quebec (Point Levi), Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe.

The Commissioners will begin their examination at 10 o'clock A.M., of each day named.

Intending Exhibitors must deliver the articles for Exhibition at the above named places free of charge. Should they not be approved, the Grand Trunk Railway will return them free of charge to any Depot on their line from which they have been sent.

Parties sending in Grains or Woods are requested in every case to transmit a certificate, stating the species and varieties, and where grown. Woods should be sent of the usual dimensions for commerce, and Her Majesty's Commissioners have expressed a desire that they be shown in planks 4 inches thick, showing the sap on both sides, or in 4 inch scantling, and accompanied, wherever practicable, by twigs with leaves or flowers.

Parties desirous of further information may apply, concerning Minerals and Specimens of Economic Geology, to Sir W. E. Logan, Montreal; concerning Products of the Forests and Waters, to Dr. Tache, Quebec, or Dr. Hurlburt, Hamilton; concerning Agricultural Products, to Hon. L. V. Sicotte, St. Hyacinthe, and Colonel Thomson, Toronto; concerning articles of Canadian Manufacture, to Dr. Beatty, Cobourg; or to the Secretary, Montreal, to whom, also, communications on all other business of the Commission are to be addressed.

B. CHAMBERLIN, *Com'r.*,
Secretary.

Montreal, 7th Dec., 1861. r-tf Fr tf-295

International Exhibition, London, 1862.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA give notice that they are prepared to receive Articles for Examination, and Shipment for Exhibition if approved of, at "Young's Stores, G. T. Railway, Montreal," at any time before the THIRD DAY of MARCH next.

B. CHAMBERLIN, *Com'r*,
Secretary.

Montreal, Feb. 13, 1862. 38

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
24th October, 1861.

IN ORDER to afford the MARITIME PUBLIC the earliest information respecting the existence of ROCKS and SHOALS not hitherto laid down in the Charts, I have been directed by the Admiralty to publish notices from time to time in the local Newspapers of any discoveries made by our Surveying party.

HALIFAX HARBOR.—A Rock with 14 feet least water, lies 50 fathoms from the end of Lyle's Wharf, and bears from Government House E ½ S. 180 fathoms. It lies within the 5 fathom line of the Admiralty Chart, but in passing up the Harbor [illegible] size should approach the wharves until well passed this bearing from Government House. If York Redoubt be kept [illegible] of the wharves [illegible] cleared.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Freels Rock with 24 feet water, the only danger off Cape Pine, bears from Cape Pine Light W. ½ S. distant 2½ miles. In running along the land to the Westward, it may be cleared by not shutting in any of the land of Cape Mutton until Cape English come in sight.

CAPE ST. MARY should be approached with caution—the following Rocks have been lately discovered:

Between St. Mary's Cays and the Cape, and bearing from the Light S.W. by S. 5.2 miles, is the False Cay with 12 feet least water.

Lance Rock with 12 feet least water lies S.W. from Point Lance, distant 2 miles.

IN ST. MARY'S BAY on the East side of the Cape, 5½ miles E. ¼ S. from Point Lance, and S.W. ½ W. 1.90 miles from Hares Ears is Red Cove Rock with 18 feet water; and 5½ miles E. by N. from this and S. ½ E. 2 miles from Red Head, is Red Head Rock with 24 feet least water.

IN PLACENTIA BAY, on the the West side of the Cape, there is Perch Rock, 15 feet water, 5.70 miles N. by W. from the Light.

Nest Rock, 9 feet water, 6.20 miles North the Light.

Curslett Rock, 12 feet water, 1.85 miles W. by S. from Point Breme.

Patrick Rock, 9 feet water N.E. by N., 3.30 miles from Point Breme.

South Rock, 9 feet water, 1.70 miles S.W. by S. from the Virgin Rocks.

False Girdle, 6 feet water, S.S.W. ¼ W. 1.40 miles from the Virgin Rocks.

Gibraltar Rock, lying 1.25 miles West from Point Verde, has only 4 feet water, instead of 8 feet as given in the old Charts.

Placentia Harbour has now only ten feet water at the entrance, instead of 18 feet as at the time of Cook's Survey.

BURIN.—On the West side of Placentia Bay.

Mortier Rock, 18 feet, on Mortier Bank, lies E. by S. ½ S. from Burin Light-house, distant 6.40 miles.

Near the South entrance to Burin Harbour, 660 fathoms S. by E. from Little Burin Island, lies Emberly Rock, with 24 feet water.

And S. W. by S. 230 fathoms from Cat Island lies Cockle Rock with 18 feet water.

Also West 170 fathoms from Poor Island lies Poor Rock with 12 feet of water.

Within the entrance and half a mile E. N. E. from Neck Point, and 100 fathoms from the shore of Burin Island lies Mine Rock with 10 feet of water.

Off Sauker Head there are two Rocks instead of one, the outer with 21 feet lies S. by E. ½ E. 250 fathoms from the Head.

Off Small Point W. by S. ½ S. 350 fathoms lies Bass Rock with 20 feet of water.

LAPOILE.—La Poile Bay, 36 miles E. N. E. from Cape Ray, is now distinguished by a Beacon erected on the Western point of entrance, and also a Beacon on Ireland Island, Eastern side of entrance.

JOHN ORLEBAR,
CAPTAIN,
In charge of Gulf St. Lawrence & Newfoundland Survey.

November 11. 270

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
HUNNEWELL'S COUGH REMEDY
COD LIVER OIL, imported direct from Newfoundland; in quart, pint and half-pint bottles
CLARK'S COD LIVER OIL
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Sore Throat, Hoarseness, &c
BLANCHARD'S PILLS and SYRUP of IODIDE of IRON
WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION of LIME and SODA
CUSHMAN'S SYRUP of the SUPERPHOSPHATE of IRON
CUSHMAN'S CHEMICAL FOOD
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
SYRUP of BITTER BUGLE, for Cough, Spitting of Blood and Consumption
PULMONARY BALSAM
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
HASTING'S SYRUP of NAPTHA
BUCHAN'S BALSAM of LIFE
ROGERS' SYRUP of LIVERWORT
TAYLOR'S BALSAM of LIVERWORT
SHAKER'S SYRUP of SARSAPARILLA
BOGLE'S HAIR DYE, Black and Brown
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, do do
BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID
MOFFAT'S PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
ENGLISH BARLEY SUGAR, in 1lb tins
ENGLISH JUJUBES
—Also,—
NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL, at 3s. per gallon.
PORTLAND KEROSENE, 3s. 6d. per gallon

For Sale by
JOHN GARDNER,
Dispensing Chemist,
295 (West End) Notre Dame Street.

January 23. 29

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the remedies of DR. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.
HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.
HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.
HON. JOHN ABBOTT, Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.
HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.
HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, Mayor of SALEM, MASS.
HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.
HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.
HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.
HON. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN
HON. CHAS. S. RODIER, Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.
HON. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.
HON. H. M. KINSTREY, Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.
HON. ADAM WILSON, Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.
HON. R. M. BISHOP, Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.
HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.
HON. JAMES McFEETERS, Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.
HON. JAMES W. NORTH, Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.
HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr., Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.
HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.
HON. WILLARD NYE, Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.
HON. W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.
HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of GALENA, ILL.
HON. JOHN HOGDEN, Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.
HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of CHATANOOGA, TENN.
HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
HON. R. D. BAUGH, Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.
HON. GERARD STITH, Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.
HON. H. D. SCRANTON, Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.
HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.
HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.
HON. HEMAN L. PAGE, Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.
HON. W. W. VAUGHN, Mayor of RACINE, WIS.
HON. A. FARR, Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.
HON. JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.
HON. M. J. A. HEATH, Mayor of SELMA, ALA.
HON. A. J. NOBLE, Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.
HON. W. S. HOLYBAD, Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.
DON ESPARTERO MANUEL, Mayor of VERA CRUZ.
DON PIETRE DE CABALLO, Mayor of MEXICO.
DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES, Mayor of HAVANA.
DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA, Mayor of LIMA, PERU.
DON M. G. MILANGNO, Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.
DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA, Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,

And sold by Druggists every where.

Sold at Wholesale by Lymans, Clare & Co. Montreal, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

April 6.

M MILLAN & CARSON

MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS,
66 McGill Street, Montreal.

McM. & C. beg to intimate to their Customers that they have now on hand a very complete and well-assorted stock of FANCY TWEEDS and DOESKINS, OVERCOATINGS, PILOT, BEAVER, WHITNEY, IRISH FRIEZE, and BLACK and BLUE BLANKETS; also, CANADA TWEEDS, all from the most celebrated makers.

All of which they are prepared to make to measure in their usual style, at very moderate prices.

☞ TERMS CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY

November 22. tts 280

TINTED BILL HEADS.

SPECIMENS of this description of BILL HEADS may be seen at the *HERALD* JOB OFFICE, where they are Printed at REASONABLE RATES.

Tinted Business Cards

Executed at the
"HERALD" JOB OFFICE,
No. 294 Notre Dame Street.

PRESS WORK.

THE Proprietors of the *HERALD* JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT [illegible]

POWER PRESSES

In operation, capable of printing

50,000 Impressions per Day,

Are prepared to undertake the PRESS WORK of DAILY or WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.

All business entrusted to this Establishment will be executed with

Despatch and at Reasonable Profits

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

OF

Purchasing Superior Stationery,

AT ABOUT FIFTY PER CENT BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to reduce his very extensive stock of STATIONERY, will sell, for a short time, AT COST PRICES, for CASH ONLY:—

FOOLSCAP from $1,40 to $2,60 a ream; usual price $1,80 to $3,50.

POST PAPER from $1 to $3 a ream; usual price $1,50 to $4 a ream.

COMMERCIAL NOTE (large) 75 cents; usual price 90 cents a ream.

SUPERIOR BUFF Letter Envelopes, $1,10 a thousand; usual price $1,50 a thousand.

STATIONERY of all kinds and BLANK BOOKS, subject to equal reductions.

No. 19 Great St. James Street.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

February 19. 43

Stereoscopic Views

BELOW COST PRICES.

THE extensive Stock of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the Subscriber can now be had at the following very liberal reduction in price: VIEWS, assorted, only FIFTY CENTS a dozen; Usual price, NINETY CENTS.

Interesting Groups, Figures, &c., reduced to $1 a dozen. Usual price, $1.50.

Colored Subjects $1.60 a dozen; Usual price, $2.50 a dozen.

A similar reduction in prices of STEREOSCOPES

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

MUSIC

At less than One-Fourth the usual prices.

THE Subscriber offers, for a short time only, his large collection of select Music at the very low price of FOUR-PENCE—Seven Cents—for single sheets. Large pieces in proportion.

This Music is worthy the attention of all musicians, consisting of several thousand pieces, embracing the compositions of the most eminent composers.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

Feb. 19. 43

Plate Chests, &c.

J. A. GARLICK, having again returned to Montreal, begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Military and Naval Officers of Canada, that he has again commenced the manufacture of PLATE CHESTS, MILITARY and NAVAL ACCOUTREMENT and CAMP CHESTS; also DESPATCH BOXES, with Bramah and Mordan Locks; GUN, PISTOL and SWORD CASES, and every description of Fancy Cases to order.

J. A. G. also desires to state to Merchants and others at a distance requiring Gun and Pistol Cases, that they can have them made perfectly correct, by drawing on paper the exact size of stock, length and width of barrel, and size of flask.

All articles warranted to stand any climate.

N.B.—Old Articles Repaired equal to New.

Factory, 25 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

February 7. 1m 33

EDWARD THORNTON,

PIANOFORTE TUNER,
Many Years with J. W. HERBERT & CO. and A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

HAVING commenced on his own account, he trusts his well-known reputation as a first-class Pianoforte Tuner during 18 years' residence in this city, together with the high recommendations and testimonials he has received from Thalberg, Leopold de Meyer and other great Artists, will be a sufficient inducement to the musical public of Montreal to give him a share of their patronage.

Orders for Tuning left with Messrs. BROWN, MUNRO & Co., Pianoforte Makers, 124 Craig Street, will meet with prompt attention.

February 5. 3m mwf 31

MINTORMS' MATERIALS for WAX FLOWERS—Just received a full supply.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.

THE Subscribers are AGENTS for MINTORMS MATERIALS for WAX FLOWERS—Just received, from London, a supply of WAX in SHEETS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.

WAX FLOWERS—All the Materials for making Wax Flowers just received from Mintorms, Bond Street, London.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes
AGENTS.

February 7. 33

COOKING STOVES—For Wood or Coal, of the most approved patterns, with Hot Water Backs if required.

GEO. HAGAR,
302 St. Paul Street.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE—An assortment constantly on hand, comprising almost every article required in house-keeping. Best English Block Tin Ware, Tea Trays, &c.

GEO. HAGAR,
302 St. Paul Street.

February 17. 41

APOTHECARIES' HALL, CATHEDRAL BLOCK. Seltzer Water—the same as imported by us expressly for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A fresh supply received by

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries Hall.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, CATHEDRAL BLOCK. Bath Sponges, fine quality, just received by

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, CATHEDRAL BLOCK. —Finest London Toilet Soaps.

Brushes—Finest quality Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Nail and Shaving Brushes.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall, Cathedral Block.

February 20. 44

EXTRA SUGAR-CURED CINCINNATI HAMS and BACON
FINNAN HADDIES, cured by Macdonald & Co., Portland
SWEET HAVANA ORANGES
FRESH FIGS (Crop 1861)
LAYER RAISINS
CITRON, ORANGE and LEMON PEELS

For sale.
A. WALSH,
West End Grocery.

December 24. 307

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh supply of the What Cheer Hop Yeast Cakes, also Whitney's Self-Raising Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, and Choice Golden Syrup. Cincinnati Sugar-Cured Hams, Spiced Beef, Rolled Bacon and Lard Green and Black Teas; Java Coffee ground daily on the premises. For sale at the West End Depot for McEwan's Finnan Haddies, 287 Notre Dame Street.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

January 18. 11

GOVERMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SENIOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICER in charge at Montreal, until NOON on MONDAY, the 10th MARCH, 1862, for

The Execution of Works & Repairs

under the direction of the ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, at the following Stations, from 1st APRIL, 1862, to 31st MARCH, 1865:—

MONTREAL,—including Hochelaga, St. Helen's Island, Isle Ronde, &c.
SOREL,—Chambly, St. Johns and Isle aux Noix.
Line of Beauharnois Canal.
Cornwall and Line of Canal.

Separate Tenders to be received for each Station, and they may be made for each of the three divisions of Trades in the Printed Schedule, although a preference will be given to any one offering for the whole of the Trades at any Station. The Tenders to state the rates per cent below, or above, or at the printed prices, (for the whole of the services under each Trade) at which the party is willing to execute the same.

Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Commissariat Office, and Schedules of Contract, together with any other information required, at the ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICES at Montreal.

A deposit of Twenty Shillings will be required for each Set of Printed Schedules so obtained, but will be returned to the several parties on their giving up the Schedules undamaged.

Two responsible Sureties will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract.

The Contractors to pay for the drawing up of the Contract by a Notary—who will be selected by and receive his instructions from the Senior Commissariat Officer—as well as for such Notarial copies as may be required by the said Officer.

Payment will be made at the period stated in the Schedule by Drafts in Bank Notes on one of the Chartered Banks.

COMMISSARIAT, CANADA,
Montreal, 21st February, 1862. 45

Glasgow Drug Hall,

268 NOTRE DAME STREET.
HONEY SOAP.

THE FINEST HONEY SOAP in 1 lb bars for 25 cents. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

The WINTER FLUID is decidedly the most elegant and efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of Chapped Hands and Lips, and all Roughness of the Skin. It works like a charm. Price 25 cents.

McPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES, are pronounced by all to be the most palatable, speedy and efficacious Cough Remedy in use.—Be sure and get the genuine, which have the Subscriber's name on the label. Sold by the Druggists in boxes 25 cents each.

HARTE'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER—For sale by the Grocers in packets, 4d., 7½d. and 1s. 3d each.

The Finest ILLUMINATING OIL 3s. per gal.

J. A. HARTE,
Druggist.

February 20. 44

CABINET FURNITURE.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public that their MANUFACTORY, lately (partially) destroyed by fire, is now in full operation, and they are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favoured.

As their premises have been greatly enlarged, and their manufacturing facilities much improved, they have, in addition to their usual stock of

First-Class Cabinet Furniture,

Commenced the manufacture of all the

Cheaper descriptions of Articles

in their line, a large stock of which they purpose to have ready for sale in the course of a few weeks.

J. & W. HILTON.

February 20. 44

PROCLAMATION!

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

THE Subscriber, in anticipation of an UNNATURAL AND DESTRUCTIVE WAR with our good FRIENDS and COUSINS of the (for the present) Disunited States of America, and, in order to be prepared (in such an unfortunate emergency) to give his undivided attention to MILITARY MATTERS, [illegible] efficient service to our glorious QUEEN and fair country, is desirous of reducing his EXTENSIVE STOCK [illegible] FRAMES, PLAYING CARDS, Diaries for 1862, Shop Twines, Fancy and Miscellaneous Stationery, &c., &c., and in order (if possible) to close the Stock before the commencing of hostilities, offers unprecedented inducements to Wholesale CASH purchasers. His Stock is large well assorted and purchased in the best markets, and will be sold at a small advance, in order to effect a clearance, being anxious to put himself under a course of strict military training before taking the FIELD.

GEO. HORNE,
52 & 54 St. Francois Xavier Street.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, at panic prices—

250,000 ENVELOPES, assorted, from 4s to 25s. a 1000.

25,000 Feet MOULDINGS for PICTURE FRAMES.

20 casks Steven's, Todd's and Arnold's superior WRITING FLUID and COPYING INKS.

Will be published in a few days (for gratuitour distribution) to customers, HORNE'S COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1862.

December 9. 294

FRESH TOMATO,

CAREFULLY prepared by the Society of Shakers, at Lebanon, N.Y. It retains the flavour and healthful properties of the fruit unimpaired. Sold by

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.

N.B.—A liberal allowance made to the Trade.

February 25. 48

NEW FRUIT.—Just received New Crop Currants in barrels. For sale by

GEO. CHILDS.

NEW FIGS.—Prime Turkey Figs in small drums. For sale by

GEO. CHILDS.

HONEY SYRUP—Extra quality Honey Syrup in barrels. For sale by

GEO. CHILDS,
275 St. Paul Street.

February 25. 48

GAME! GAME!—Prairie Hens at the old price, 50 cents per pair. Quails: a fresh supply just received.

ALEX. McGIBBON.

FINNAN HADDIES—100 dozen McEwan's celebrated Finnan Haddies receiving daily at the Depot.

ALEX. McGIBBON.

MUSHROOMS, Green Peas, Truffles, Tomatoes, Green Corn and Beans, with a complete assortment of Sauces, Pickles, Fruits, Potted Meats, Chutney, French Mustard, Sayer's Aromatic Mustard, Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, &c.

ALEX. McGIBBON.

February 25. 48

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

British, French and American Garden and Field Seeds.

THE Subscribers have received their usual supplies of SUPERIOR SEEDS, growth of 1861, which will be found to be worthy of the attention of Farmers and Gardeners.

A liberal allowance made to Dealers and Agricultural Societies.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.

N.B.—Catalogues will be ready in a few days.

February 13. 38

O'HEIR'S WHOLESALE

Clothing and Outfitting Establishment,
61 McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Friends and Customers that he has enlarged his BUSINESS in the WHOLESALE LINE, and is now prepared to offer inducements to purchasers which cannot be surpassed.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

Garments made to order at short notice. All orders punctually attended to.

J. O'HEIR,
68 McGill Street, Montreal.

November 15. 274

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale—

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER
SLAUGHTER DO
WHOLE KIPS, "Selected City Slaughter"
CALCUTTA CALF

☞ All "St. Pie" Tannery Manufacture.☜

D. TORRANCE & CO.

December 2. 288

"PULLING UP IN TIME."

There was a little man,
And he had a little gun,
And he spent too much on powder, and on lead, lead, lead;
And the constable so far
Outran for ships of war,
And soldiers, that quite dry his purse he bled, bled, bled.

Then his neighbours all began
To abuse this little man,
For a nuisance and a mischief and a pest, pest, pest;
And his tenants they all swore
They would stand the screw no more,
And "*L'Empire c'est la paye*" was aught but jest, jest, jest.

Till at last this little man,
Not a bit too soon, began
His in-comings and out-goings to o'erhaul, haul, haul;
And this truth he did perceive,
Those who spend ere they receive,
Will wind up with no revenue at all, all, all.

Then he summoned Monsieur Fould,
An Israelite well schooled,
In Debtor and in Creditor accounts, 'counts, 'counts;
And he said, "Pray let me know
Exactly what I owe;
I'm afraid it's something heavyish it amounts, 'mounts, 'mounts?"

Monsieur Fould went through his books,
With extremely serious looks,
And a long face at the balance-sheet did pull, pull, pull;
"Forty millions, sir," said he,
"As far as I can see,
Is the sum to your discredit, stated full, full, full.

"There's the funded debt beside,
But o'er *that* a man can tide,
(As witness Mr. Bull, across the way, way, way);
But you really ought to get
Rid of all this floating debt,
And pull up, if you ever mean to pay, pay, pay."

"Oh dear, it costs a wrench,
One's expenses to retrench!"
The little man exclaimed with a tear, tear, tear:
"But if I must, I must;
So I'll e'en down with the dust,
Which in Europe I've kicked up this many a year, year, year.

"I'll give up my drums and noise,
And my military toys,
I'll do with fewer soldiers, ships and guns, guns, guns;
And I'll lay a nice new tax
On my loving subjects' backs,
And 'twixt two screws, up and down, pay off my duns, duns, duns.

"Wars and war-intrigues I'll cease,
Take to trade and arts of Peace,
Be a moral, mild and quiet little man, man, man;
Till ever Mr. Bull
Gives me confidence, as full
As before '*Le Vol de l'Aigle*' first began, 'gan, 'gan."

—*Punch.*

My Humble but Beautiful Home.

[illegible] day is declining,
And sunshine is flooding the West,
My ivy-clad mound, where, reclining,
I can watch the birds seeking their rest,
And listen to their twitter of sorrow,
Whilst through the dew-breezes they roam,
To nestle and dream of to-morrow,
In my humble but beautiful home.

Then give me, when moonlight is shedding
Its brightness o'er flowret and tree,
And stars like an army are treading
To Nature's own music so free;
And then let me pensively wander,
Beneath the dark cedar-trees roam,
And there on its loveliness ponder
In my humble but beautiful home.

When morn the grey orient is sheeting
With purple and vermillion hue,
And myriads of insects are greeting
First rays of the sun bursting through;
Then let me gaze out without measure,
Whilst vapours like sheeted ghosts roam,
With a heart filled with innocent pleasure
In humble but beautiful home.

You may tell me of fame and ambition
Of pomp and wealth's dazzling array,
Of those who are high in position,
And homage receive every day;
But give me the one I love dearest,
Away from me never to roam,
Then thou like an Eden appearest,
My humble but beautiful home.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.
THE MONTREAL HERALD

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1862.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Montreal Oratorio Society's Third Concert of the Season, in Nordheimers' Music Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY ALEX. BRYSON.
Seven o'clock punctually.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the [illegible] of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of Saint Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—

February 27—9 A.M. 10 above zero.
2 P.M. 21 above zero.
5 P.M. 18 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

FEBRUARY 27.

Ottawa Hotel.

Lt Byron, 63rd regiment; Mr Colville, do; J W Wyman, Stanstead; E Knapp, Noour, N Y; J F Nichols, Plattsburgh; Mr Smith, Montreal; C A Brown, Portland; Lt Dixon, R A; Lt Scott, 62nd regiment; Dr Golastone, Coburg; S A White, Albany; T S Jennings, Boston; Mrs H Young, Vaudreuil; L D Morse, Boston; F Farrsh, St Andrews; W Salter, St Lambert.

Canada Hotel.

J Dufresne, St Alexis; P Campbell, St Hilaire; T Dorais, Arthabaska; E Hamel, do; Rev Mr Michand, Richmond; Rev Mr Goin, River du Loup; J B Resther, St Hyacinthe; Rev Mr Desautel, Varennes; H Turcotte, Quebec; N Callette, Vercheres; Madame Callette, do; Adolphe Solomon, N Y; J Larose, St Hyacinthe; J Trauchemontagne, Berthier.

Montreal House.

J A Passage, Montreal; H Crame, Montphelor; Mr Collis and family, Three Rivers; Mrs Quinn, Boston; H Wood, Dunham: N B Barker, Boston; E O'Hara, Sorel.

GERMANY.—Very interesting intelligence reaches us from Germany. We cannot say that we entirely understand the details as they are given by telegraph. It would appear, however, to be desired by Austria and the other States of the Confederacy who side with her, that a more compact and powerful league than the existing one should be formed, into which she should enter with all her non-German territories, exercising, no doubt, a proportionate influence in the decisions of the Diet. Then, it would appear that as Prussia could hardly be expected to agree to be thus overborne, Austria proposed further to aggregate to Prussia some of the smaller German States, but in such a way as not to confer upon her the Sovereignty. We may conjecture, therefore,—though it is but conjecture—that what was intended was a Confederacy in which Austria should exercise a vote founded upon the importance of all the States of which she was Sovereign, and Prussia of all the States of which she should be the Federal head. Such an arrangement would give to the action of Austria all the power of an undivided will, while Prussia's action would be crippled by the differences between her and her suffragan States. She has, therefore, refused to accept this proposition. Without completely comprehending the nature of the movement, one thing is plain—that another step has been made in the direction of a schism between the two powerful governments of Germany. Cobourg and Baden go with Prussia, and it has been long understood that the Sovereign of Cobourg, who is the brother of the late Prince Albert, and the uncle of the Crown Princess of Prussia, has been the councillor of the King of Prussia, with a view to the regeneration and construction of the whole or of a part of Germany on the basis of a Liberal Constitution.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CANADA.—The recent reports from the Gold Mining Districts of British Columbia, and even of a territory much nearer to Canada—we mean the Saskatchewan—indicate that the progress of gold discovery is clearly taking its way from California to the North and East of that eldest of modern El Dorados. The last mail from London brought us numerous instances of great reported success on the part of prospecters and diggers in the colony on the Pacific, from whence, of late, there has been little to confirm the earlier announcements respecting the mineral riches of the soil. The new discoveries on the Saskatchewan will, however, doubtless, lead to an immense emigration thither from the Red River Settlement, as well as from Minnesota and some parts of Canada. Gold finding has been attended with many misfortunes to those who have undertaken it; but it has, nevertheless, given occupation to thousands, and has built up two great flourishing communities. There can be little doubt that if Saskatchewan turn out to be a Gold Field, its commercial relations will be of vast value to some one. Canada is the country which, from geographical relations, joined to a similar political position and kindred nationality, ought to have this great gain. But she is likely to be altogether distanced by the United States, through Minnesota. One reason for Canada not being in a position to take advantage of anything which may turn up to the Westward of us is the jealousy with which our Premier, Mr. Cartier, has restrained all attempts to develop ourselves in that direction, from the fear that such development might interfere with the preponderance of his own race. The representations which he made on this subject to the British Government during his visit to England, when that Government was contemplating an aggrandizement of this Province by the addition to it of the wild lands of the West, something after the manner of the territories of the United States, are on record in official correspondence. The fear which dictated his course then has operated also to throw a damp on all projects, even for opening mail routes in that direction, lest if a British community grew up to the West of us, it might seek annexation to us in a voice too strong for Mr. Cartier's remonstrances. We may, perhaps, soon learn what we have lost by permitting ourselves to be governed according to the dictates of such miserable prejudice.

AID TO THE GRAND TRUNK.—The *Quebec Chronicle*, speaking in a tone either semi-official or affecting to be so, respecting the declarations recently made in Upper Canada against more aid to the Grand Trunk Company, declares "that "no such aid will be proposed by the Ministry. "That confidence in the right to propose new or "increased appropriations presupposes the rejec-"tion of demands that are wrong or inexpedient. "Under this category may fairly be placed any "new application for aid on the part of the "Grand Trunk Railway. To add to the liabili-"ties or to tax the revenue of the Province, "to relieve the Grand Trunk Corporation, would "be to imperil other and lawful measures in a "cause that appeals neither to the conscience "nor the interests of the country. Blunders "enough have been perpetrated in connection "with it, heaven knows. It has cost too much; "and its management never yet has been what "it should be. But, except among partizans, we "fail to find evidences of aversion to the enter-"prize itself. Better management is demanded; "a more thorough appreciation of the wants of "travel and trade is insisted upon; and upon "both heads there are hopes of amendment. The "past, then, may be forgotten, bygone appropria-"tions may be forgiven, if the new management "of which we hear through the newspapers come "up to the expectations of the public. With re-"gard to further advances, or money aid in any "shape, the case is different. Upon no subject has "public opinion pronounced more positively than "this. The all but unanimous verdict of the "general election, last summer, was, "No more "grants to the Grand Trunk;" and we know not "where to look for the slightest sign of subse-"sequent change. The feeling is intelligible and "by no means wrong. It arises from a convic-"tion that the province has done all it should or "safely can do to sustain the undertaking, and "that it is now the duty of the proprietors them-"selves to provide means for extricating it from "present embarrassments, and promoting its ulti-"mate prosperity. The frequency with which the "bond and shareholders remind the province of "what they persist in considering its 'moral re-"sponsibility,' gives to this feeling point and "force. To yield now—to assume further lia-"bilities—to undertake additional burdens in "behalf of the work, would be to concede the "principle of almost unlimited liability, which is "affirmed by parties in England; and we need "hardly say that that is what Canada cannot, "will not admit in any shape.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.—The Lieutenant Governor's speech to the Houses of the Colonial Parliament, at their opening, is a somewhat more lengthy document than is usual with the Representatives of Her Majesty, who affect the conciseness of Royal inaugurals. His Excellency refers in terms of praise to the welcome accorded to the troops passing through the Province; states that two officers have been sent from England to aid in the reorganization of the Militia, and that their report will be presented. The harvest has been abundant, and the fisheries productive; but commercial interests have suffered from the war in the United States. The Imperial Government has agreed to sanction an arrangement, we presume, of the tariff for facilitating commercial intercourse between the B. N. A. Provinces, respecting which measure a correspondence would be submitted. A correspon-[illegible] the Intercolonial Railway, when it should have terminated. A copper and silver currency for the Province is in a very forward state. The census shows an unexpected increase of the population, and it is hoped that efforts made in England to promote immigration will be attended with success. It is moreover hoped that gold mines may be discovered. On the other hand, the receipts from the Provincial railways have fallen short of their estimated amount. So has the revenue; and the causes for its falling off are still in active operation.

The opening address of the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia contains less matter. It recommends a militia law, in nearly the same words as those of the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick; and, with respect to the Intercolonial Railway, says that no answer has been received.

SPECIAL TRAINS AND TRAINS WHICH ARE NOT SPECIAL.—We invite attention to the narrative of a sufferer on a train which was not special, which we translate from *Le Pays*, whose editor was the victim.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AMONG FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.—There is either a difference of opinion and rivalry between Mr. Stanton the Secretary of War and General McClellan, or those who profess to be the friends of these gentlemen are seeking to create one. The other day it was telegraphed from Washington that the Secretary had made very kind mention of the General in a speech at a Railway Convention. But very shortly afterwards it was announced that this was entirely untrue.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—FIFTH DAY.—The polling was resumed at ten o'clock yesterday morning and continued till four P.M. The voting went on very briskly, and a larger number of votes were deposited than upon any of the preceding days. The supporters of each candidate for the mayoralty claim the majority, and the result must be left for this evening to determine. The appended table shows that during the five days only 1,637 votes have been recorded, leaving 1,809, or more than half, yet unpolled. In the St. Antoine Ward a very heavy vote was yesterday polled. Owing to Mr. Munro having publicly disclaimed any intention of contesting this Ward, Mr. Bulmer's friends may be under the impression that there is no necessity to vote for him, but those who desire to secure his return should not fail to record their votes, as it is possible there may be a large adverse vote.

The following table shows the number of votes from the respective Wards yesterday:—

East Ward	11
Centre Ward	10
West Ward	17
St. Ann's Ward	55
St. Antoine Ward	109
St. Lawrence Ward	58
St. Louis Ward	47
St. James' Ward	37
St. Mary's Ward	30
Total for fifth day	374
First day	337
Second day	308
Third day	298
Fourth day	320
Total for five days	1637
Total qualified vote	3446
Votes yet unpolled	1809

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MR. BOUTHILLIER.—Mr. Bouthillier, the Customs Collector, left yesterday for Europe, on a leave of absence for six months. We believe that the illness of Mrs. Bouthillier is the chief cause of his journey. Mr. Lewis takes charge of the office during the absence of his chief.

BULLYING A LITTLE SISTER.—The St. John (N. B.) *Colonial Empire*, thus, grandiloquently *minimizes* our pretty little sister-colony of Prince Edward's Island. It appears the little lady has managed to contract a nice little Provincial debt of some $300,000, at which her sister of New Brunswick is shockingly scandalized—hear her:

At the rate this Island colony is getting into debt, it will be found difficult a few years hence, to induce any other colony to take it under its wing, and assume its liabilities.

The idea of the little colony of P. E. Island having a separate Government and Legislature, with all the machinery for managing a Province fifty times—aye, a hundred times—as large, is simply absurd, and brings ridicule upon all these colonies. In thinking of it, one is struck with the remark of the correspondent of the London *Times* who was here at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales, that so much machinery of the government of a little Island, was very like placing the steam-engine of a Cunarder in a birch canoe!

* * * * * * *

Had this tiny fraction of a colony been made a portion of any of the neighboring Provinces, the (land tenure) difficulty would have been settled long since. The whole Island, 1,300,000 acres, would make but a small county in New Brunswick, and certainly needs only a Warden and Municipal Council, to manage its local affairs. There would be some dignity in being attached to such a body; but there is certainly none in being a member of the Executive or Legislative Councils, or the Assembly of P. E. Island.

MONTREAL ORATORIO SOCIETY.—The Oratorio Society perform the "Spring, Summer and Autumn of Haydn's Seasons," this evening, in Nordheimers' Hall, and, from the admirable manner in which this magnificent work was done at the rehearsal on Tuesday evening, we can confidently promise our readers a rich musical treat. The Orchestra, we are pleased to see, is much augmented, and the overtures and accompaniments were rendered with great effect. Independent of the attractive programme, which alone should draw a crowded house, we trust all who are able will be present to show their appreciation of a Society which has done so much to develope the musical abilities of our amateurs, and bring before the public in so efficient a manner the highest class of musical composition.

THE THEATRE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—We would invite the attention of the friends of the drama to the advertisement of the performances at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night. Irrespective of the very attractive programme of the evening's entertainment and the distinguished patronage kindly extended to the fair and gifted *beneficiaire*, Mrs. Hill's name alone will, we feel sure, secure a bumper house to so well-remembered a favourite of our play-going public, on her return to Montreal.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.—At a preliminary general meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Skating Club, held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Lawford and Nelson, the Hon. L. H. Holton presiding, the following gentlemen were appointed a Provisional Committee of Directors, viz:—John Greenshields, James Torrance, J. J. Jones, John Lewis, G. M. Millar, A. Brown, and Thomas Morland, Esqs. The Committee will proceed to apply for an Act of Incorporation, and take other measures connected with the organization of the Club.

BADLY BEATEN BY SOME GUARDS.—About ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, a man named Frederick Prevost was attacked in Chaboillez Street by four of the Scots Fusilier Guards named Bryan, Dance, Truman and Ducker, and one of the Grenadier Guards named William Roots, who beat him in a most violent manner and broke one of his legs. The Police of the Chaboillez Square Station, under Sergeant McBride, turned out and arrested the soldiers, who continued to behave very roughly while in the Station, tearing up the beds, breaking the doors of the cells, &c., until the military patrol came up and took them off to the barracks. Dr. Leprohon and Dr. O'Leary attended to the wounded man, and afterwards sent him from the Station to the General Hospital. The soldiers will be brought before Mr. Coursol for examination this morning.

ANOTHER RUNAWAY.—A little after midnight on Wednesday, a horse ran away in Dorchester street, a lady and gentleman being in the sleigh to which he was attached. The sleigh was broken, and one of the gentleman's legs injured. Sub-Constable Laurien, who was on duty in the vicinity, went for another sleigh to take the gentleman to his residence in Drummond street.

THE STRIKE ON THE LACHINE CANAL.—We mentioned yesterday the strike among the men working for the Contractors for widening the Lachine Canal, and the threatening attitude assumed by those of the workmen who continued to hold out towards the rest, who wished to return to work. By the instructions of Mr. Coursol, an armed guard under Chief Constable McLaughlin has since been maintained at the works for the protection of the employees.

RUNAWAY HORSE.—About half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a horse attached to a sleigh was caught by a policeman, while running along Notre Dame Street, and brought [illegible] Station. It was after-[illegible]

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—The unreserved catalogue sale of Mechanics' Tools, at the stores of Alex. Bryson, will be continued this evening at seven o'clock punctually, commencing about lot 320, and comprising Edge Tools and Files of the best makers.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TRENT IMBROGLIO.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the following dispatch addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to M. de Stoeckl, the Russian Envoy at Washington:—

"ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.

"The Federal Government cannot doubt the lively interest with which we have followed the various phases of the incident which recently kept the two hemispheres in anxious suspense. His Majesty the Emperor did not overrate the wisdom of the Cabinet of Washington when he felt convinced that in so serious a matter it would consult only its sentiments of justice and conciliation and the serious interests of the country. It is with the greatest satisfaction that His Imperial Majesty has seen his predictions confirmed by the resolution adopted by the Federal Government. Altho' we are as yet only acquainted with it through the medium of the press, our august master does not wish to delay expressing to the President the sentiments with which His Imperial Majesty appreciates this proof of moderation and equity, the more praiseworthy as it has been rendered more difficult by national excitement. I need not add, that by remaining faithful to the politial principles which were turned against her, and by abstaining from invoking in her turn the advantages of doctrines she has always repudiated, the American nation has given a proof of political probity which acquires for her incontestable claims to the esteem and gratitude of all the Governments interested in seeing the peace of the seas maintained, and the international relations for the quiet of the world the progress of civilization, and the welfare of mankind.—His Majesty the Emperor flatters himself with the hope that the same wisdom and the same moderation which actuated the Federal Government in adopting its recent resolutions will also guide its conduct in its present internal difficulties. The event must have shown it how much those difficulties alter its political position, how much they tend to encourage the aspirations attached to the diminution of the power of the United States, and how much, consequently, it is to its interest to get rid of them as soon as possible. The Emperor is convinced that the statesmen who have taken so elevated a view of the foreign political interests of their country will understand also how to manage their internal political affairs above popular passions. I beg of you, Sir, to express to the Federal Government these hopes of our august master, and the assurance of satisfaction it would give His Imperial Majesty to see the American Union strengthened by conciliatory measures of a nature to regulate the present without bequeathing germs of discord for the future, and to see it restored to that condition of strength and prosperity which we desire for it, not only on account of the cordial sympathy which unites the two countries, but because also the maintenance of its power is of the highest importance to the general political equilibrium

"I am, &c.,
"GORTSCHAKOFF."

A REBEL GUNBOAT FLEET READY.—A letter from Cairo, Illinois, says:

"We have the most reliable information in this vicinity that the rebel gunboat fleet, of the construction of which the Southern papers frequently spoke previous to the establishment of the blockade, is now completely fitted out and equipped, and is ready for the upward march.

The boats are all iron clad; much more heavily plated than ours, and less vulnerable. Their machinery is all below the gun decks. In this respect they are equal to the Benton, the best boat of the federal fleet. It is the intention of Commodore Hollins to make an attack on Cairo, and that speedily. You will find these boats below Fort Holt in less than ten days.

The rumor of a contemplated attack on Cairo has spread no little consternation among the people here, and if the rebels really have the kind of fleet I have just described, their apprehensions are not altogether groundless. We have seven or eight boats here, and, though some of them are not in good repair, they could all be brought into requisition. In a week or so, however, five or six of these will start for the Cumberland river, leaving the place pregnable to a fleet of eight well-armed vessels."

PLEASANT PROSPECTS FOR HOLDERS OF NOVA-SCOTIAN SECURITIES.—In consequence of the refusal of the people of Windsor, Nova Scotia, to pay the Railway Tax, an order to levy was issued by the Government. We believe all the magistrates in Windsor applied to refused to issue process and resigned their commissions. A justice of the peace from Newport, a neighboring village, undertook the duty, and the sheriff levied on a number of articles, which were advertised to be sold. About three hundred persons were present. The goods were all offered, but there were *no bidders*. The articles all remain in the hands of the sheriff.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE GRAND TRUNK AND ITS PASSENGERS.

(*Translated from Le Pays.*)

On Monday last, a passenger train, described in the list of trains as No. 2, left St. Hyacinthe at 12 o'clock, being an hour behind time. The snow fell abundantly for about an hour. When the train was about 3 miles from the St. Hilaire station, the track was rapidly covered with drifts of snow; but soft snow, which presented no serious obstacle to the passage of a snow plough. Unfortunately, we had none. The engineer, therefore, tried to reach St. Hilaire; but was stopped by a snow bank near the curve. The conductor then sent to St. Hilaire that aid might be telegraphed for from Longueuil. It was then half-past 2. At 6 o'clock we were informed that there was no locomotive at St. Charles which was available—to say which of the Central Depot of an enterprise like the Grand Trunk is very much the same, as respects wisdom of management, as to say of a Banker that he has no coin in his vaults. It was necessary to make up our minds to pass the night in some houses which were fortunately at hand. We cannot describe the indignation of the passengers when, on their arrival at St. Hilaire next day, Tuesday, they learned, in a manner which admitted of no doubt, that on Monday three locomotives had been under steam at Point St. Charles from 10 o'clock till 6 P.M. The telegram to the conductor, therefore, conveyed a falsehood. Even if these locomotives had had a special destination, there must have been on hand those which belonged to the trains which that day were not allowed to start.

On Tuesday morning, not to release the train No. 2, but to forward a special train to Mr. Cartier, who was at St. Hyacinthe and wished to return to Quebec, three locomotives were placed in front of the Prince of Wales' car, which was despatched as a special train to Quebec. This train arrived at St. Hilaire without serious obstacle, *proceeded to the place where No. 2 train was stopped; drew that train back to St. Hyacinthe, and then left it there to continue its route for Quebec.* But in the night the cold and wind had been terrible, and as it was so easy to come after a hard frost, it would have been easier the evening before, when the weather was soft. There were, of course, three locomotives for Mr. Cartier; but not even one could be furnished for people exposed to all the discomforts of a suspended journey, in a place where they might not, it is true, perish with hunger; but where they were, nevertheless, exposed to very serious inconveniences. But this was not all. In the night of Monday Mr. Postmaster General Smith came down from Upper Canada, and was snowed up at Vaudreuil. There was no locomotive for passengers who had been stopped for a longer time in a more unpleasant place; but two locomotives are sent off immediately for Mr. Smith. Thus five locomotives are sent for the service of two ministers, while not one can be found available for sixty passengers in the No. 2 train, to whom all succour was thus refused on Monday. We shall see in a moment what happened on Tuesday. That day there was no locomotive for the mail, more than for the passengers, and the circulation of letters was suspended, because Messrs. Cartier and Smith wished to go without one moment's delay, to organize their intrigues at Quebec.

On the special train going to take Mr. Cartier, were Messrs. Watkin and Brydges. The passengers of No. 2, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, addressed themselves to the latter, and pointed out to him how hard it was for them to be delayed so long, when a little good will would send them on their way. Mr. Brydges telegraphed for aid to Richmond, and left. This is how the demand for aid was replied to. Two locomotives with a snow plough returned from Upton, and were sent to take in this unfortunate No. 2 train. At 8 o'clock P.M. we were ready to start after thirty-two hours taken to do twelve miles. But we reckoned without the ministers of this happy country. Mr. Postmaster General Smith having reached Montreal, wished to go to Quebec. The ordinary 7 o'clock train, with mails and passengers, was not to leave. Nevertheless, a special train was given to Mr. Smith, with two locomotives and a plough. Let it be remarked, that though these two locomotives were given to Mr. Smith, there was still not one to draw the passengers of No. 2 train out of the snow where they were all this while confined.—Mr. Smith might have waited an hour and a half with less inconvenience, than sixty passengers already thirty-two hours behind time. But there is no joking with ministers, however petty their personal importance or intrinsic value. Orders were, therefore, sent to St. Hilaire, that No. 2 train should wait till Mr. Smith should please to pass. Unfortunately, the train which bore Smith and his fortune had gone off the track at Boucherville, and No. 2 was thus left to pass another night at St. Hilaire. To make court to the minister, sixty passengers and the mails were stopped. Of the first, all were nearly starved, and many seriously sick. It was not till 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning that the order to proceed was given to the conductor of No. 2, and the train reached Montreal on Wednesday at 12, without difficulty, which shows that it might have done the same thing the evening before, if it had not been stopped to make way for the insignificant personality of Mr. Smith.

Another important fact—the three locomotives of the special train of Tuesday were ready at 6 o'clock in the morning. Messrs. Watkin and Brydges were to transport their own persons to Quebec, probably to act as escort to the grand minister, who is to throw them another $7,000,-000. But these did not leave. If the engines had been ready to start till 10 o'clock. [illegible] unfortunate No. 2, they despatched at 6 for the [illegible] these gentlemen, with the Premier, would not have been delayed more than an hour. But the public must yield the *pas* to a great minister, and that he might not be stopped one hour, the mail and sixty passengers were stopped for twenty six.

POLICE COURT—Thursday.

USING A BILLIARD TABLE WITHOUT LICENSE.

Romain St. Jean vs. Henry Hogan.—Mr. Ed. Carter for the prosecution and Mr. Devlin for the defence.

The action was brought under the "Act respecting the duty on billiard tables," in the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, p. 44, cap. VIII., sec. 1, which provides that "no person shall erect, set up, maintain, or continue to keep for his lucre or gain" a billiard table without license, and fixes the penalty for doing so at $100 and costs. Mr. Carter first called

Frederick Gerekin, who said he was bar keeper in the St. Lawrence Hall, kept by Mr. Hogan, in Great St. James street, Montreal. There was a billiard room attached to the hotel in the same building, and in the room were four billiard tables. The latter were there since last spring, and consequently were there on the 25th January (the day mentioned in the information.)

Mr. Carter—What are the rules of the establishment with respect to the tables—is money received from those who play?

Mr. Devlin objected to this question, and a long discussion took place as to the information, Mr. Devlin contending that Mr. Carter could not enter into specific facts, as the information was general.

The witness, being recalled, said that there were no written rules, but a certain sum was charged for the use of the tables, the amount depending on the length of time they were used. Witness did not recollect if Mr. Bellemare had been in the hotel on the 25th January. There were, doubtless, parties playing on the table during the last week of January. People played except on Sundays. Two other young men and witness took the money from those who played. (Witness here refused to say whether, during the last week of January, he received money from those who played, since he rented the tables from Mr. Hogan, and did not wish to criminate himself.) After some farther discussion witness continued—The billiard room was on Craig street. He rented it from Mr. Hogan, but there was no written lease. When the tables arrived in this city witn ss immediately rented them from Mr. Hogan, and set them up in the room at his own expense. Mr. Hogan took out a license for one of the tables. There was another table in a private room of the hotel. It had been there since last summer. People played on it and witness rented it also.

In answer to a question of Mr. Carter the Court would not let witness say whether it was for Mr. Hogan's advantage to have these tables in the house.

Mr. Carter then called Mr. Bellemare, Revenue Inspector in the first Division. He said he knew that Mr. Hogan had taken out one license for the St. Lawrence Hall, for a billiard table, but it was to his knowledge that there were four or five kept. He was in the Hall on the 25th January last, and asked a clerk at one of the tables how much was charged to play, and he replied, "a quarter dollar." There was another young man present when the question was put. There were persons playing at two of the tables when witness was there on the 25th. Witness had frequently spoken to Mr. Hogan and Mr. Devlin about the tables, wishing the licenses to be taken out rather than bring the matter to Court. Mr. Hogan always referred him to Mr. Devlin, and promised to settle the matter. Mr. Devlin also told witness that Mr. Hogan would have to pay.

Mr. Devlin—I will be a little more careful in speaking to Mr. Bellemare again, since he comes into Court and reveals private conversations.

Mr. Bellemare had no wish to give offence. He thought the conversations he had with Mr. D. were official.

Cross-examined—Mr. Romain St. Jean, the private prosecutor in the case, was a merchant in the city. Witness believed he was not in Court

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Devlin had no witnesses to examine, and after a few remarks he submitted the case to the Court, stating that he did not think it necessary to argue it.

Mr. Coursol said he would give judgment this morning.

CASE SETTLED, &C.

A case of assault and battery was settled out of Court, and one for using insulting language continued till Tuesday next.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The little boys Daniel Mitchell and Benjamin Goulet were brought up on remand, charged with horse stealing. They pleaded guilty, and were committed for trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench, as the case could not be disposed of by Mr. Coursol.

The other boys, Felix Dubé, Paul Ouillette, and Wm. Johnson, were also committed for trial at the same time, as they pleaded not guilty of taking the articles from Mr. Harte's store.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Thursday.

Twelve parties were arrested by the City Police. Five of these were the soldiers mentioned elsewhere, for assault. Six parties were brought before the Court for being drunk, and James Murphy, a laborer from Coté des Neiges, was fined $4 or fifteen days for ill-treating his horse.

AMERICAN NEWS.

FROM LATE SOUTHERN PAPERS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday the 15th contains an "editorial leader" which commences with the following words:

"From the valiant Senator down to the timid seamstress, the question on every tongue is, whether the enemy are likely to penetrate with their gunboats to this quarter?"

The following is an extract from the Memphis *Argus* of January 5th:

"We spoke and speak of the ill-conducting of this war, which has now taken from our home some three or four hundred thousand of our best and bravest, which has paralyzed all business, save that which puts the money we can so illy spare into the pockets of the creatures of said President and Cabinet. Of this war we spoke when we said so much might have been done in it that has been left undone. Those at the head of affairs were leaders to the war. We ask how they are leading through it?"

* * * *

"We have been made to stand still and take such cuffs and kicks as the Northerner chooses to give, when he pleased and where he pleased. We have heard our generals blamed for not doing what it appears they were not permitted to do. The smothered report of Beauregard has made that truth clear enough. We have for months and months been told that England would do our fighting for us on the seas."

And the Memphis *Appeal* is equally despondent with the Memphis *Argus*. The former says:

"The blockade is unbreakable by us yet. In one word, we're hemmed in. We've allowed the moment of victory to pass. We were so anxiously watching the operations of England that we stand aghast on turning our eyes homeward again to find ourselves tenfold worse than we were at the commencement of Price's last forward march, and that accursedly used sensationism, the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Day follows day, and in lieu of being weakened, we find that the federal armies at all points are being strengthened, almost every article of manufacturing and domestic necessity quadrupled in price, and our money will soon be exceedingly scarce for lack of paper and pasteboard wherewith to make it."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 19th contains the following editorial comments respecting the fall of Fort Donelson:

"If these bloody barbarians, whose hands are now soaked to the elbows in the life blood of men defending their own homes and firesides, dream that they are now one inch nearer the subjugation of the South than when they started on their infernal mission, they prove themselves to be fools and madmen, as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson, we admit; they have admonished us to be more wary and circumspect, to husband with greater care our limited resources, and not to underrate our enemy.

"But they have placed between them and us a gulf that can never be crossed by their arts or arms, and a universal determination to die, if die we must, for our country, but never permit her to be subjugated by the most malignant, the most murderous, the meanest of mankind, whose name is at this very moment such a by-word of scorn and reproach throughout Europe, for their combined cruelty and cowardice, that their own ambassadors cannot stand the scorn of the world's contempt, and are all anxious to fly back to the United States."

Their success at Fort Donelson, gained only by vast superiority of numbers, will only have the effect of converting the whole population of the South—men, women and children—into an immense army, who will resist them at every step, and everywhere "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." The glorious valor of our troops at Fort Donelson is not dimmed in the slightest degree by their inability to hold their ground against overwhelming odds; but on the contrary, shines through the black clouds of disaster with a radiance which will kindle the whole South into a blaze, and surround their own names with a halo of imperishable renown.

The *Enquirer* says;

"The war department received a despatch from Gen. A. S. Johnson in the morning. He was at Nashville. Gen. Floyd was there also, with a portion of the Fort Donelson command. The despatch said 'he had saved a thousand.' The number captured by the enemy cannot surely be fifteen thousand! But in the absence of information it is vain to speculate. A little patience will bring the facts."

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERALS GRANT AND BUCKNER.—Gen. Buckner asked leave for an interview with Gen. Grant. It was given, and I was present. Some business about rations was transacted. Grant is about 45 years of age, sandy complexion, reddish beard, medium height, pleasant twinkling eyes, and weighs about 170 pounds. He smokes continually. Buckner is about the same age and height, very broad across the chest, and may weigh about 180 pounds. His hair is cloudy with coming gray, and pushed around his ears. He wore a light gray overcoat, and had a plaid [illegible] around his neck. I noticed that he uses such phrases as "Like I do." In their business the negro question came up, and Gen. Grant decided that no negroes found within the lines should be suffered to depart, for the reason that 200 had long worked on the fortifications; officers could take their servants along, but they could not be liberated. "We want laborers; let the negroes work for us." I saw a master receive this decision—he retired silent and sullen.

(*From the St. Louis Republican.*)

COLUMBUS.

There is no mistake that the enemy's position at Columbus, Kentucky, is as nearly impregnable as the engineering art, added to the natural topography of that section of the country, can make it. From what knowledge we have acquired in relation to its defences, we should deem it extremely perilous to attempt its capture by mere assault, either by land or naval forces, or both combined; for if the half that is said of it is true, the place is capable of a prolonged and successful resistance to any army, less than one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand strong, that might be sent to attack it. Fortunately, however, Columbus can be reduced, as we believe, without the necessity of directing a gun at its formidable works.

In speaking of Columbus, we refer to the fortifications and military works of all kinds which have been constructed in the vicinity. The town itself is a place which, in ordinary times, numbers from one thousand to twelve hundred inhabitants and is built upon low ground, sloping gradually to the river bank. It is about twelve miles below Cairo, and, by railroad, one hundred and fifty miles above Memphis. The town is situated in a heavily timbered region, and protected on the north by a range of limestone bluffs along the river, ranging in height from fifteen to seventy-five feet, flanked at their base by a strip of low land between them and the river, which overflows in times of high water. These bluffs disappear in rolling hills, the trees and brushwood upon which have been cut down between the upper intrenchments and a rifle pit more than a mile in length. The upper intrenchments commence opposite the place where the noted chain was stretched across the river, and where a masked battery is placed.

"Above them the ground is low, wet and marshy, sometimes completely overflowed. Below the upper rifle pit the ground is elevated, and upon the highest bluffs is a strong work mounting between 20 and 30 heavy pieces—64 and 32-pounders. In the rear, and somewhat south of this fort, is a triangular redoubt mounting about six rifled cannon and eight or ten eleven-inch shell guns. Between this work and the river the rebel troops are principally encamped, an intrenchment extending from the town northward and protected by a mortar battery. The Mobile and Ohio railroad enters the lower part of Columbus proper through an excavation fifteen feet deep, which thus increases the natural defences. Another line of intrenchments extends east from the town, and on the bluffs opposite Wolf Island there is a fort in which there are about twenty heavy pieces of ordnance. There are also other bastions, lunettes and fortalices commanding the approaches on the east, the whole making a display of not far from eighty cannon, independent of field artillery. Scores of acres of timber has been felled, forming a heavy abattis, encircling three sides.

The number of the rebel troops at Columbus at the present time is not accurately known to any except those who claim the right to know. Forty thousand is the figure that has usually been put down, but there is reason to believe that this is a great exaggeration. Indeed, it is difficult to see, if there were near as many men as some have supposed, why some effort was not made to reinforce Fort Donelson in the hour of its severe trial. Until some better proof is offered than the statements of interested parties, we shall be hard to convince that there were more than twenty thousand Secession soldiers, if so many at Columbus.

We have spoken of the natural and artificial strength of this "Manassas of the West"—the place where, according to the New Orleans *Delta*, if the field be lost all is lost to the Confederate cause. Yet, spite of all the labor and means that have been expended to impede the march of the Union forces upon Memphis and New Orleans, Columbus must and will fall, and, in our opinion very soon. If not voluntarily evacuated, it will be invested and starved out, and a Memphis paper, in warning its readers of the danger, tells us how this can be accomplished. It will be necessary to extend strong lines from Putney's Bend, ten miles above Columbus, to Melbourne, a point twelve miles from the river, and thence to Clinton, which is only four miles from the Mobile and Ohio railroad, thus cutting off all communication. A successful movement against New Madrid will obtain control of the river below and the only thing then to be done is to wait for the rebels to consume whatever stock of provisions they have at the time of the siege, or come out of their intrenchments to fight against far superior odds.

But we do not think Gen. Polk will delay until Gen. Grant can surround him and put into operation this plan which the Memphis journal has kindly furnished, or a better one of Gen. Halleck's or his own. Just now Memphis itself is in rather too great a peril for the Bishop to tarry at Columbus. He will abandon his work at the latter place and at Hickman and Union City and Fort Pillow, and taking what traps he can conveniently pack up, turn his face towards the South and begin his backward march. It is even a little questionable whether he will be permitted to transport his men in that direction by boat or railroad, unless his reverence is very speedy about it. But it will all be developed in time.

FOREIGNERS NOT FAVORABLE TO ENLISTMENT AMONG THE CONFEDERATES AT RICHMOND.

(*From the Richmond Examiner.*)

The disaffection of a large portion of the foreign population in Richmond, which has been developed by their stubborn resistance of the military draft now in progress, is of itself sufficient to excite the vigilance of our citizens, and to put them on their guard with respect to particular classes of foreigners in our midst.

We have in our possession some curious information respecting the movements and suspicious speeches of a number of the foreign population of this city. We are n t entirely at liberty to detail the facts; but we may assure the public that vigilance is to be the price of their safety from enemies in their midst.

DISCLOSURES IN REGARD TO THE AFFAIRS OF THE ARTISANS' BANK.—The affidavit of the late President of the Artisans' Bank, asking for a dissolution of the institution, shows the investment of about $100,000, chiefly for "political purposes," and mainly in the City Hall, New-York—the object being ostensibly to get the city deposits. There are $26,000 more in dispute, claimed by Mr. George Platt, the security of the late Chamberlain Platt, which $26,000 seems to have been also distributed for "political purposes." What gold there was in the Bank, amounting to $70,-000, was withdrawn by Platt and certain Directors to purchase the stock of the Bank in Wall street, in order to keep up the Bank by saving its stock from depression—which $70,000 was all lost, as the stock was good for nothing.

Some idea may be formed from this expose of the profits made by corrupt members of the Common Council who in common parlance are designated "The Ring."

THE NEGROES IN SHERMAN'S CAMP.—A writer in the *Tribune* in answer to some charges made against General Sherman, says:—

There have been, and still are, many serious deficiencies and mistakes in the course pursued, of which he is guilty. It is not true that wages are only "nominally" paid to the negroes; nor that "an estimate of their value is carefully kept;" nor that he is "kept under lock and key between working hours." There has been what I think unreasonable delay in paying the negroes, for which the excuse is given that silver was wanting to pay the exact amounts due, but nobody here supposes that the former owners are to receive compensation for the work now done by the negroes. They were paid last week in cash—gold, silver, and Treasury notes—all that was due for December. I saw the money given to the negroes themselves. Their wages for January will be paid before the end of this month, and after that time the payments are to be regular. When the pay-roll was called the negroes were gathered outside of Mr. Lee's office, and both their own and their masters' names were called, most of the negroes having but one, and many of the same. After tattoo the negroes are subjected to precisely the same degree of restraint that is imposed on the rest of the camp. All these explanations apply of course only to those negroes within the camp lines. Those on the plantations are subject to little or no restraint, and have far less protection than ought to be granted them.

Sufficient care has not been taken to protect the negroes in camp from oppression, and those on the plantations from outrage and robbery.—The former, while in immediate charge of their superintendent, are kindly treated. But a large number are daily distributed through the camp, the Quartermaster, under the orders of commissioned officers, warrant officers, civilians, and even privates. The rooted contempt of the Anglo-Saxon for the African race, especially strong in inferior specimens of the former, shows itself in hourly acts of fraudulent oppression. There is little that could be called cruelty, but there is also little regard for the equal rights of the blacks, and constant disposition to impose on them the most disagreeable tasks. For instance, in the work of pumping out an old ship near the dock, and discharging her freight of stone, a detail of soldiers and another of negroes were sent down to assist. When the negroes arrived, the soldiers stopped work on the pumps, and left them to the blacks, with the usual remark that "It is just the work for —— negroes." Mr. Simpson made no objection, and they pumped away steadily all the morning. Afternoon came, and somebody must go down into the hold, half filled with mud and stones, to clear it out. The soldiers were now very ready to pump, and thought that clearing the hold was "just the work for negroes;" but Mr. Simpson said "No, pumping was just the work for negroes in the morning, and it's just the work for negroes in the afternoon also." So the soldiers were ordered into the hold, and the negroes staid on deck and worked comfortably in the open air.—But if Mr. Simpson had not been with them, the soldiers would have had their own way.

EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN.

WHAT REBEL TROOPS WERE THERE, AND WHERE THEY HAVE GONE

[illegible] at Bowling Green, early Saturday morning, and evacuated the town. Gen. Mitchell's division, by a forced march, reached the river the same day built a bridge, and crossed, as the rear of the enemy were leaving the place. Thus this "great stronghold," which the Rebels were to defend unto death, has been overthrown and taken without a gun. The force of circumstances made it politic for Buckner to leave all his carefully-constructed fortifications, and betake himself to the aid of his co-Rebels at Fort Donelson, but it was only leaping from the frying-pan into the fire, for he has doubtless been captured at the latter point.

A correspondent of *The Cincinnati Commercial* gives an account of the evacuation of Bowling Green, with a report of the troops which were their commanders. The Rebel army at that place was organized into six brigades, under command respectively of Brig.-Gen. Buckner, Colonel Wood, Brig.-Gen. Breckinridge Brig-Gen. Hindman, Brig.-Gen. Floyd, and one which was formerly Hardee's command. This gives a force of about 25,000 men. Gen. Floyd's force left on the 25th of January and went by rail to Nashville and East Tennessee. If he went in that direction at that time, he was probably then called to the westward, as it will be seen that Gen. Halleck says that he is now in Fort Donelson. Buckner's brigade departed for Bowling Green about the same time, going toward Hopkinsville, and afterward Fort Donelson. About the 1st of Feburary Gen. Hindman began to destroy everything that could be made of advantage to our troops, and to prepare to leave. He has now left, and gone to the southward.

The fortifications at Bowling Green are unfinished. They were planned and begun upon a large and magnificent scale. Indeed, the suit was not cut according to the cloth. The works were intended for heavy guns, which they did not have to mount. Anticipating an attack on Columbus, the demand was made by that place for the heavy guns at Bowling Green, and supplied.

The correspondence says:

"On the night of the 7th of this month, General Hardee received the information of the attack on Fort Henry, and the movement of Gen. Crittenden up the Cumberland. He held the position until Sunday, when the fall of the Fort was confirmed and the dismantling of the forts at Bowling Green was begun. The artillery at Bowling Green was sent south by rail, whether to Clarksville or Nashville my informant, who took occasion to escape in the confusion, cannot state. He states positively that the cannon were removed, and the troops retreated. He also left for the North in company with a former fellow-prisoner, and has not seen or heard of a rebel since."

GENERAL GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862.

Gen. G. W. Cullom, Chief of Staff, Department of Missouri:—

I left Fort Henry on the 12th inst., with a force of about 15,000 men, divided into two divisions, under the command of Generals McClernand and Smith. Six regiments were sent around by water the day before, conveyed by a gunboat, or, rather, started one day later than one of the gun boats, and with instructions not to pass it.

The fortifications of the enemy were from this point gradually approached and surrounded, with occasional skirmishing on the line. The following day, owing to the non-arrival of the gunboat and reinforcements sent by water, no attack was made; but the investment was extended on the flanks of the enemy, and drawn closer to his works, with skirmishing all day. The evening of the 13th the gunboats and reinforcements arrived. On the 14th a gallant attack was made by Flag Officer Foote upon the enemy's works with his fleet. The engagement lasted probably one hour and a half, and bid fair to result favorably to the cause of the Union, when two unlucky shots disabled two of the armored gunboats, so that they were carried back by the current. The remaining two were very much disabled also, having received a number of heavy shots about the pilot house and other parts of the vessels. After these mishaps I concluded to make the investment of Fort Donelson as perfect as possible, and partially fortify and await repairs to gunboats. This plan was frustrated, however, by the enemy making a most vigorous attack upon our right wing, commanded by General J. A. McClernand, with a portion of the force under General L. Wallace. The enemy were repelled, after a closely contested battle of several hours, in which our loss was heavy. The officers, and particularly field officers, suffered out of proportion. I have not means yet of determining our loss even approximately, but it cannot fall short of 1,200 killed, wounded and missing. Of the latter, I understand, through General Buckner, about two hundred and fifty were taken prisoners. I shall retain enough of the enemy to exchange for them, as they were immediately ship ped off and not left for recapture.

About the close of the action the ammunition in the cartridge boxes gave out, which, with the loss of many of the field officers, produced great confusion in the ranks. Seeing that the enemy did not take advantage of this fact, I ordered a charge upon the left—enemy's right—with the division under Gen. C. F. Smith, which was most brilliantly executed, and gave to our arms full assurance of victory. The battle lasted until dark, giving us possession of part of their intrenchments. An attack was ordered upon their other flank, after the charge by Gen. Smith was commenced, by the divisions under Generals McClernand and Wallace, which, notwithstanding the hours of exposure to a heavy fire in the fore part of the day, was gallantly made and the enemy further repulsed. At the points thus gained, night having come on, all the troops encamped for the night, feeling that a complete victory would crown their labours at an early hour in the morning. This morning, at a very early hour, Gen. S. B. Buckner sent a message to our camp under a flag of truce, proposing an armistice.

GEN. SCOTT GOING TO MEXICO.

Washington's birthday was chosen for the nomination to the Senate of Gen. Winfield Scott as Minister Extraordinary to Mexico, with, as is said, functions such as he exercised in the pacification of the North-Eastern Boundary question. Accompanying this nomination, the project of a treaty went into the Senate, whose principal feature was substantially the assumption of the Mexican debt due to England, France, and Spain The interest on this amounts to three millions a year. The treaty guarantees our payment of it for five years. There is no law for the appointment of an Assistant Minister to Mexico, or any other country. As Commissioner, Gen. Scott's nomination would be confirmed by the Senate, particularly if his functions should be limited to the pacification of the armed quarrel conspired against Mexico. But it is very doubtful if the Senate will favor the scheme of buying off England, France and Spain for five years or for life.

ARMY WORMS.—The New Bedford *Mercury* says: "Mr. John Wing of this city informs us that upon a recent visit to Scorton Neck, in East Sandwich, he observed upon a patch of snow in a field, myriads of army worms. They were frozen stiff, so that he could break them like a pipe-stem. Curious to ascertain whether heat would restore them to life, he took one to the house, and placed it on the mantel piece over the fire. In about half an hour the worm had become vitalized and crawled down upon the floor. Frost it seems, does not kill these plagues of the farmers. Like those other army worms, fraudulent contractors, they are proof against everything but fire—and brimstone.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Current Topics—Finance and Trade.

HERALD OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Feb. 27, 1862.

If last week we had to complain of the tempestuous weather interfering with our business, this week has in that respect been worse. We have had a series of snow storms that have for the last few days prevented our Railroads doing anything, although to-day we are informed by the Secretary of the Montreal and Champlain Road, that their line is open, yet as the weather continues stormy, with every prospect of a heavy fall of snow, the chance is that we may see another stoppage. The Country roads are very much blocked up, nor can we look for any improvement till we have a thaw to pack the snow, at present such is its depth and its lightness that the roads are completely cut up with *cahots*, and it is equally difficult to bring Produce in as to take return loads out. This creates a great stagnation of trade amongst our leading Grocers round the Markets, nor can we at present look for any amelioration of this state of matters

In Produce we have very little to report, arrivals from the West are necessarily light; some few sales of Flour have been made to arrive in May at $5.12½, but there seems a general disinclination to operate, the state of the English markets are not such as to induce any speculative feeling. There is a better feeling for wheat, ex cars, but as before said owing to the blocking up of the line the receipts are trifling. The sales on the markets have been but light, nor have we any change of price to notice. Some little Barley has come in and has chiefly been bought by the Breweries at 3s 4d per minot. The deliveries of Hogs have been very light and prices are looking up. The upward tendency in the Western States is caused by the recent successes of the Federal forces and the expectation of the speedy opening of the Southern Markets, which being very bare of Pork would rapidly take off the great bulk of the Western accumulation, and thus enable the Eastern Markets to relieve themselves.

Prices for small lots, as we have no large transactions to chronicle, may be quoted at $4,50, and for a very prime lot $4,87½ was paid to-day.

In Butter we have nothing to report, hardly any having come forward. There are no shipping parcels, and good farmer's butter is held at [illegible]

Respecting the Chicago Produce market, we quote from N. W. Gould's Circular of the 21st inst.:

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market for Spring Wheat Flour is firmer and rather more active, though without any marked advance, fair to good medium Spring Extras at $3,75@3,85, low do $3,60, choice do $3,90@4,00, some favourites being held over $4,00. Winter Wheat extra Flour quiet but very firm. Spring Superfine active at $2,75@3,00, and $3,12½ on low to fair grades, $3,20@3,40 and $3,60 on good to high do. Spring Wheat rather quiet but more regular than yesterday at 79@79½ for No. 1, and 74 @ 74½c for No. 2, chiefly at the inside figures, Rejected ruling dull at 58@60c; Spring Wheat in bags quite active at every price from 72 to 80c by sample, fair to very good quality. Corn firm at 23½ @ 23½c, chiefly the latter, for old Mixed in store, and 17@18c for Rejected, with new Mixed on track at 19 @ 19½c and 20c, the market closing firm all through. Oats in demand, large sales at 18½c in store, closing firm. Rye 1c higher at 40c in store. Barley very active at 38@45c at almost every intermediate figure. Seed active and firm. Highwines rather unsettled at 20@19c.

PROVISIONS—The firmness in Pork Products noted yesterday ruled throughout the day, but the advancing views of holders and packers restricted business, but few transactions reported, including country Mess at $10,75, city do $11, city cured shoulders 3c, do Sides 4½c, both loose; Bacon Hams 4½c, Cumberland Middles 4½c; Beef Lard 6½@6¾@6¾c, city being held at 7c or over.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Schr Algerine, now here, chartered yesterday. Barley to Oswego, at the opening, at 17c. The three previous Barley charters were 13c to Buffalo or 19c to Oswego, shipper's option, which was about equal to 16c on Wheat, or 15c on Corn to Buffalo.

HOGS—The market is hardly so firm on Live, though ranging about the same, while Dressed are 10@20c lower and decidedly dull, unless buyers views are acceded to; the range of prices on Live is $2,50@3,15, chiefly $2,75 @ 2,80; on Dressed the range is $3,50@3,55 on light, and $3,62½@3,75 on heavy, some very choice $3,80 @3,90.

As regards the Liverpool markets, we quote from Gordon, Bruce, McAuliff & Co.'s last Liverpool circular respecting that market;

WHEAT—The long continuance of unseasonably mild weather begins to affect the condition of farmers' samples, which are now brought to market in poor condition, and a slight decline on these descriptions in the country districts is perceptible.

The trade in France exhibits more animation, much of the late heavy import having been cleared away, prices there show improvement.

FLOUR—Difficult to move at quotations. Imports from 28th Jan. to 3d inst., 15,600 bbls. Exports 1753 bbls. Montreal superfine 29s 6d to 30 6d; do Extra 30s 6d to 32s; Extra State 29s to 31s; Heated sour 23s to 24s; Extra Western 29s 6s to 30s 6d; Extra R. H. Ohio 30s 6d to 32s; Balt. and Phila. 30s 6d to 31s 6d; Sour Extra 25s to 26s.

INDIAN CORN—Continues neglected, without any actual diminution in price. Some floating cargoes have been sold in London at 91s per 480 lbs., usual terms; condition perfect.

PEASE—Sell slowly at about 32s for Canadian.

Respecting our Grocery market, there has been a fair business done, especially considering the time of year and the state of the roads.—There has been a brisk demand for Teas, and prices may be looked on as still rising. There is a good demand from the West for the finer sorts of Young Hyson, but we are run out of stock.—There is also enquiry for uncoloured Japan Teas, and rather of a speculative feeling regarding them.

Sugars are very dull, with a downward tendency. The depressed state of the New York market, and the reports of a large crop in Cuba, combine to produce a depressing influence on our market. Molasses also participate in the decline; but in neither are there any sales of note to record. There are several small orders for different other descriptions of Groceries to fill up stocks amongst the Western merchants.

We have nothing new to report as regards the New York or Boston Grocery markets, though owing to the Federal successes a better spirit seems to prevail.

A subject on which we have been applied to for information, and which we fancy may interest many of our readers, is the trade in Furs. This is a branch of business which we believe might be successfully prosecuted with the Continent, as, especially in France, the consumption must be considerable. The prices we give are, of course for furs made up fit for export:—

Prime Mink	$1.25 @ $1.75
Extra Do.	2.00 @ 2.50
Racoon	25c @ 50c.
Red Fox, according to quality	$1.00 @ $1.75
Fisher Do. Do.	2.50 @ 7.00
Muskrat	8c @ 12½c.
Otter	$2.50 @ $5.00
Do. Dark No. 1	5.00 @ 6.00
Beaver, per lb	75c. @ $1.00
Do. Dark	$1.25
Prime Marten	$1.25 @ $2.00
Dark North Shore Do.	$10.00 @ $15.00
Bear	$3.00 @ $6.00
Extra Large and Black Bear	$6.00 @ $8.00

The time for the arrival of Furs in Montreal is:—

Fall Ketch......15th Oct. to 25th Dec.
Winter Do.......8th Jan. to 1st June.

Stocks are generally laid in here during the last four months of the year. Mink skins are generally used for home consumption. The principal portion of other kinds (except what Rats are manufactured) are shipped to England for the London sales of March and September, or to the United States or the great Leipsic Fair.

The average amount of stocks held by the Fur Houses in the trade here fluctuates between $40,000 to $80,000.

We have no very recent commercial news from England. We notice that there has been an influential meeting in London respecting the Intercolonial Railroad, and that a Committee was appointed to confer with the Imperial Government on the subject.

In another part of our columns will be seen a telegram containing important news conerning a probable reorganization of Germany. Commercially considered, any such movement would be of great importance, as Prussia was the originator of the Zoll-Verein, and Austria and the Southern States only joined it after a lengthened resistance to its principles. Should, therefore, a split take place in the Confederation, we would probably see a great alteration in the Custom duties of the South of Germany.

Respecting the Financial position of New York, we quote from the *Shipping List* of the 26th instant:—

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Notwithstanding the dilatoriness of Congress in maturing the various important Bills which are there under consideration, and the uncertainty of any united action upon them when they shall have beeu matured, there is observable in financial circles a feeling of increasing assurance that everything which is necessary for the well-being of the Country will be done, sooner or later, and by consequence a feeling of greater security is manifest on every hand. The recent important and decisive Union victories in the West, combined with the continued receipt of favorable advices from all sections, have contributed not a little to this end, as previous to the commencement of the vigorous prosecution of the war in that quarter, the monied men, in common witn most other people, were exceedingly apathetic, and generally indisposed to part with any considerable amount of funds except to well known parties, on the deposit of an ample amount of the vsry best and safest collaterals. The idea of affording any material assistance to the Government was scarcely thought of, with few exceptions, and then oftentimes with the sole idea of profit. But now, a buoyant feeling everywhere obtains, and tne subscriptions to the 7 30-100 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes are represented as being more liberal than at any previous time since they were first issued. The public are well aware that they afford an excellent opportunity for profitable investment.

Considerable excitement was caused in commercial circles yesterday by the receipt of a telegram from Washington, stating that the Committee of Conference on the Treasury Note Bill will report a compromise to-day, as follows:—The Demand Notes to be made legal tender for all purposes except *Customs dues*, which are to be paid in gold, which is pledged to the payment of the interest on the public debt—with the exception of one per cent., to be set apart as a Sinking Fund. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be authorized to sell the 5 per cent. bonds at the market value. This single reservation is made undoubtedly in order thnt the government may be provided with gold wherewith to pay the interest on the public debt, without necessitating itself to enter the market as a buyer, which would be very likely to create a speculation, and largely enhance the premium.

The movement in Gold has been less active, and rates have taken a downward turn. The sales have varied from 3 to 3½ premium, but the general selling price for eash sales was 3 per cent.

We notice that the Board of Trade, at the last meeting of the Council, have determined on advertising for a Grain Inspector, and also announce the rate of fees, which strike us as being reasonable.

Our local money market continues extremely quiet. The absence of remittances, owing to the detention of the mails, has in a few instances caused some inconvenience. The two last steamers brought full cargoes of dry goods, principally for Montreal; importers, consequently, find full employment for their funds in the payment of duties.

Sterling Exchange continues very firm at 10½ [illegible] There is no supply of Commercial Exchange; the leading signatures, if offered, would command 10 ⅌ cent premium.

The Commissariat have this week drawn £50,000 stg., at 30 day's sight on the Imperial Treasury, the whole of which has been sold by tender at 10¼ @ 10½ ⅌ cent premium.

Bank drafts on New York are saleable at 2½ @ 3 ⅌ cent discount. The amount offering is limited, but quite equal to the demand.

There have been but few transactions in stocks and shares. Bank of Montreal is scarce and asked for at 114½ ⅌ cent; City sold largely at 102¼ ⅌ cent; Commercial steady at par.

MONTREAL BROKERS' CIRCULAR

For the week ending Feb. 27, 1862.

No. 730. MONTREAL, February 27, 1862.

PRODUCE.

	$ c.		$ c.
ASHES—Pot ⅌ cwt.	6 45	@	6 50
Pearl	6 40	@	6 45
FLOUR—Canada Fine, ⅌ bbl. 196 lbs.	4 20	@	4 30
Superfine No. 2	4 65	@	4 75
Superfine No. 1 United States	4 90	@	5 00
Superfine No. 1 Canadian	4 90	@	5 00
Fancy	5 10	@	5 15
Extra Superfine	5 40	@	5 50
Double Extra	5 75	@	6 00
Rye Flour	2 50	@	3 00
INDIAN MEAL ⅌ 196 lbs			None.
WHEAT—⅌ 60 lbs—			
Wheat (U. C. and U. S. White	1 15	@	1 20
U. C. Spring	1 07	@	1 10
Red Winter			None.
Milwaukie No. 1			None.
Extra Milwaukie			None.
Chicago Spring No. 1			None.
BARLEY ⅌ 50 lbs	0 65	@	0 00
OATS ⅌ 40 lbs	0 35	@	0 37½
PEAS—White ⅌ 66 lbs	0 65	@	0 70
INDIAN CORN ⅌ 56 lbs	0 52½	@	0 55
OATMEAL ⅌ 200 lbs	3 75	@	4 00

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 60 days' on London	10½ 11	per ct. prem
Private, 60 days' on London	8½@ 9½	per ct. prem
Bank, on demand, New York	2½	per ct. dis.
Private, o demand, New York	3½@ 4	per ct. dis.

STOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend for last 6 months.	Closing Prices p.c.	Business Done.
Bank of Montreal	$200 00	All.	4 per cent.	15¼ pr ct prem.	14¼-14¾-15¼
Ontario Bank, (Old Stock)	40 00	All.	4 per cent.	1½ pr ct prem.	None.
Do. (New Stock)	40 00	10 per cent.	None.	1½ pr ct prem.	None.
Commercial Bank of Canada	100 00	All.	4 per cent.	1 pr ct dis to par	1 dis. to par.
City Bank	80 00	All.	3½ per cent.	1½@2 pr ct prem.	2-2-1¾
Bank of Upper Canada	50 00	All.	None.	50@54 pr ct dis.	46 dis.
People's Bank	50 00	All.	4 per cent.	Books closed.	None.
Molsons Bank	50 00	All.	4 per cent.	13 pr ct prem.	None.
Bank of Toronto	100 00	All.	4 per cent.	3½ pr ct prem.	3½ pr ct prem.
Montreal Mining Company's Consols	20 00	$15 10	None.	$2 per share.	None.
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company	8 00	4 10	None.	......	None.
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company	5 00	0 75	None.	......	None.
Canada Mining Company	60	0 90	None.	......	None.
Huron Copper Bay Mining Company		0 12½	10 per cent.	25 cents per share	None.
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company	100 00	All.	None.	90 pr ct dis.	None.
Grand Trunk Railroad Company	100 00	All.	None.	......	None.
Great Western of Canada	100 00	All.	3 per cent. per annum.		None.
Montreal Telegraph Company	40 00	All.	5 per cent. six months.	17 pr ct prem.	None.
Montreal City Gas Company	40 00	All.	4 per cent. six months.	15 pr ct prem.	None.
Government Debentures (12 years)	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	......	None.
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures	....	....	5 per cent. per annum.	Par	Par
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds	....	....	7 per cent. per annum.	30 pr ct dis.	None.
Montreal Exchange	400 00	All.	6 per cent. per annum.	12½ pr ct dis.	None.
Montreal Harbour Bonds (6 years)	....	....	8 per cent. per annum.	6 pr ct prem.	6 prem.
Montreal Water Works	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	4 pr ct dis.	None.

Review of the Montreal Produce and Stock Market.

(*Prepared by the Board of Brokers for the* MONTREAL HERALD.)

BOARD ROOM, EXCHANGE,
Montreal, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

FLOUR.—The market has ruled very quiet during the week. Small sales of No. 1 Superfine at $4.90 @ $5, and of Fancy at $5.10 @ $5.15, Extra $5.50, which are the nominal rates of to-day. Sales for May delivery at $5.12½ for No. 1 Superfine, at which there are still sellers.

WHEAT.—Receipts trifling. Market firm, with good demand, at our quotations.

CORN.—None.

BARLEY, OATS, RYE AND PEAS.—No sales of importance. Market dull.

MESS PORK.—No sales. Holders demanding higher rates, which buyers are unwilling to pay.

ASHES.—Both Pot and Pearl are in fair demand, at our quotations.

STOCKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—Sales to-day at 115 @ 115¼ per cent. Very little Stock in market.

BANK OF TORONTO—Asked for at 103½ per cent.

ONTARIO BANK.—Asked for at 101½ per cent.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—None in market.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.—Sales to some extent at 99 per cent., and of one or two small amounts at par.

CITY BANK.—Large sales at 101¾ @ 102 per cent.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Latest sales at 46 per cent. (*i. e.* 54 dis.), which rate is procurable to-day. Holders generally ask a higher price.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—Transfer books closed till after payment of half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. on 1st proximo. Latest transactions were at 109½ ex dividend.

MOLSONS BANK.—Nothing doing. Quotations nominal.

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY CONSOLS.—No demand for the Stock.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—Stock is saleable at 10 per cent. (90 dis.), and Seven Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds have been sold during the week at 70 per cent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.—No Stock offering.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.—No Stock offering.

MONTREAL HARBOUR BONDS.—No late sales.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK.—No transactions during the week.

MONTREAL CITY GAS COMPANY.—No Stock in market.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—No late sales.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND DEBENTURES.—Purchases at par for Government account.

IN OTHER STOCKS.—Nothing to report.

EXCHANGE—As quoted, with a limited business doing.

Per Grand Trunk West.

Feb. 27.

W&R Muir 2 brls ashes; Stewart& McIntyre 1 do; Potash Inspector 1 do; W&T Leeming 1 do; S Ogden&co 1 do; Jas Swinburn 4 do; Mullin&co 2 do; W&T Leeming 200 brls flour; Jno Dougall 38 do; Rae&M 100 do; McDougall & B 100 do; R Mitchell 100 do: D E McLean 100 do; C Freeland 100 do; Order H Fysh 100 do; A W Ogilvie &co 200 bgs do; D Torrance & co 1056 bushels wheat; Janes, O&co 350 do; Ira Gould&Son 700 do; W&R Muir 350 do; Order Jas Young, Toronto, 350 do; Aiken & K 1 brl lard; T M Bryson 14 brls lard; M P Ryan 70 dead hogs.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. W. J. Hunter, Mr. Jos. H. Smith, West Flamboro', to Elizabeth Markle, youngest daughter of Mr. Jacob Markle, of the same place

At St. Michael's Chapel, near Quebec, on the 25th instant, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. Henry James Petry, B.A., the Rev. Charles Hamilton, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's Chapel, Quebec, to Frances Louisa Hume, youngest daughter of the late Tannatt Houston Thomson, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

DEATH.

In this city, on the 26th instant, of consumption, Thomas Grace, son of the late John Grace, Grocer, aged 22 years and 7 months.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend his Funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, P. McEnroe, Nos. 6 and 8 Little St. Joseph Street.

THE
MONTREAL ORATORIO SOCIETY
WILL GIVE THEIR
THIRD CONCERT
OF THE SEASON,
IN
Nordheimers' Hall,
ON
Friday Evening next, 28th Feb,

PROGRAMME:
SPRING, SUMMER AND AUTUMN
OF
"HAYDN'S SEASONS."

☞ Concert to commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets, admitting one, 50 cents; two, 75 cents; three, $1. To be had at Dawson's, Pickup's, and at the Music Stores.

Conductor ....MR. G. CARTER.
Leader of the Orchestra..MR. F. H. TORRINGTON.
February 22. b smwf 46

ANNUAL RACES
OF THE
AURORA SNOW-SHOE CLUB

THE ANNTAL RACES of the above CLUB will take place on SATURDAY, 1st March, at Half-past ONE, P.M., (weather permitting), on the MONTREAL CRICKET GROUND, St. Catherine Street, under the patronage of

Lieut. Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams,
BART., K.C.B.

HONORARY STEWARDS,
Col. DYDE, Lt. Col. ERMATINGER,
Lt. Col. SMITH, V.V.R., Lt. Col. COURSOL, U.C.,
J. G. MACKENZIE, Esq.

Indian Race, 4 miles, $20, open to all.
Hurdle Race, in heats of 100 yards each, Belt, open to all.
One Mile Race, Silver Medal, open to all.
Dash, in heats of 100 yards, Silver Medal, open to all.
Boys' Race (14 and under), ½ mile, Snow-Shoes.
Club Race, 2 miles, (Club only), Silver Cup.
Military Race, 1 mile, open to non-commissioned officers and men of the Garrison only, on Military Snow-Shoes. Prizes—1st, $10; 2nd, $5; 3rd, $4.
Volunteer Militia Race, 1 mile, open to non-commissioned officers and privates of Volunteer Corps only, on Regulation Snow-Shoes. Prize, a Rifle.

No Racing allowed with Snow-shoes under 10 inches in width.
Entries to be made to the Secretary, who will be on the ground on the day of the Races.
A stand will be erected for the convenience of the Ladies.
Entrance by the Montreal Cricket Club Gate, St. Catherine Street.
Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Sleighs 25 cents extra; Ladies free.
Gentlemen are requested to keep off the track during the Races.
To prevent confusion at the Gate, Badges have been left at PICKUP'S, St. Francois Xavier Street, and HERBERT'S Music Store, Notre Dame Street.
Members of the Club can obtain Badges from the Secretary.

Entries to all the Races—Free.
A City Omnibus will run from the Place d'Armes every half hour, from 1 to 2½ p.m. and from 4 to 5½ p.m. Fare, TEN CENTS.
JOHN KNOX,
Secretary.
February 27. 50

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, for the Election of Officers and other business, will be held in the MECHANICS' HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 3rd March, at EIGHT o'clock.
A full attendance is requested.
W. McDONALD,
Secretary.
February 26. 49

MONTREAL CURLING CLUB.

A MEETING will be held at the SECRETARY'S OFFICE on SATURDAY MORNING, at Half-past TEN o'clock, for the Election of Members and other Business of importance to the Club.
February 28. u 51

WANTED,—A SITUATION by a JOURNEYMAN WATCH-MAKER who has had considerable experience.
Address JOHN MILLER, 80 St. Joseph Street.
February 28. m 51