Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LIX. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1867. NUMBER 48.

POST OFFICE.

MONTREAL, January 12, 1867.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

DUE.	MAILS.	CLOSE.
7.45 a m	Quebec by Railroad	7.00 p m
8.00 a m	North Shore Land Route	1.30 p m
10.45 p m	Canada West Day Train...[1]	8.15 a m
12 Noon.	Canada West Night Train.[2]	7.00 p m
9.45 a m	Laprairie	2.15 p m
9.45 a m	St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	7.45 a m / 2.15 p m
9.45 a m	New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	2.15 p m
6.45 a m / 1.45 p m	St. Hyacinthe, Richmond and Island Pond........[3]	6.00 a m / 1.15 p m
6.45 a m	Portland	1.15 p m
11.00 a m / 5.00 p m	Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	7.00 a m
9.15 a m / 5.00 p m	Lachine	7.00 a m / 2.00 p m
11.00 a m	St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	2.00 p m
11.00 a m	Chambly	6.00 a m / 2.30 p m
10.30 a m	Longueuil	2.00 p m
....	Contrecœur, Varennes and Vercheres	2.00 p m
6.30 a m	St. Laurent, St. Eustache	7.00 a m
2.00 p m	Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & Ste. Jerome	7.00 a m
5.00 p m	Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa	8.15 a m
5.00 p m	Terrebonne, New Glasgow	7.00 a m
	St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P.E. Island, via Danville Junction & Bangor, every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday	1.15 p m
	Do, via Portland every Saturday	1.15 p m
	Ditto every Friday (must be prepaid 12½ cents per ½ oz)	7.00 p m
	Ditto via Boston, fortnightly, Cunard mail.	

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 9.15 A.M.
[2] do do 9.15 P.M.
[3] do do 1.40 P.M.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.
All the above Mails are daily, except Sunday.
Street Letter Boxes visited at 10.30 a.m., 1.30, 6 and 9 p.m. On Sunday, at 9 p.m.

NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of St Francis.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Matter of PAINCHAUD & CO., Insolvents.

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

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

Terms Cash.

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

JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.

Montreal, 18th Feb., 1867. t 42

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS.

NEW LINE OF SAILING VESSELS

BETWEEN

Marseilles Quebec and Montreal.

We beg leave to call the attention of Importers, in a special manner, to this New Line, at present established between Marseilles, Quebec and Montreal, consisting of TWO SPLENDID NEW SHIPS of 400 and 650 tons quoted first class at Lloyd's, English and French, well rigged and fast, which will leave Marseilles about the 15th of March, or the 1st of April, at latest.

For Freight and Conditions, address to Messrs. Chaix, Bryant & Co., Marseilles; Mr. Jules Fournier, Montreal, and to Mr. L. Lieutand, Ship owner and Lumber Merchant, Toulon (France).

JULES FOURNIER,
AGENT.

January 19. (281) 16

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS.

French and Canadian Line of Sailing Vessels

CONNECTING

MARSEILLES, BORDEAUX, HAVRE, CHARENTE AND LONDON

WITH

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

We beg leave to call the special attention of Importers to this New Line of Sailing vessels at present established between France and Canada, and connecting the above men tioned Ports.

The departures are fixed as follows:—

From Marseilles, 15th March, and 15th August.
" Bordeaux, do do
" Havre, do do
" Charente, do do
" London (Eng.) do do

Importers should forward me their orders each year from 15th January to 15th February, and from the 15th June to 15th July, the latest. The prices of Freight are fixed at the above mentioned Ports. For further instructions, address to:—

Messrs. Chaix, Bryant & Co., Marseilles, France.
Mr. L. Lieutand, Lumber Merchant, Toulon, France.
Messrs. Louit, freres, Bordeaux, France.
" Geo. Sayer & Co., of Cognac, for Charente, France.
Mr. J. B. Heaulme, Havre, France.
Mr. Paul Joske, 5 Fawkes' buildings, Great Tower Street, London, England.
And to

JULES FOURNIER,
AGENT,
34 St. Sulpice Street.

January 19 16

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR LONDON

PAGE, RICHARDSON & CO.

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

WILL receive FREIGHT by Rail alongside Ship and forward free of Commission.

Apply as above, or to

F. W. HENSHAW,
10 St. Sacrament Street.

January 26. 1m 21

YOUNG'S STORES

AND

Elevator Warehouse,

CANAL BASIN, WELLINGTON Street

The Rails of the Grand Trunk are now connected with these Stores for the Winter. Produce can now be received from, and shipped direct to the cars, saving cartage and handling of property.

First-class Storage for Grain, Flour, Provisions, Sugar, Molasses, Highwines and General Merchandize,—Bonded or Free (Bond, No. 87).

Every facility for the handling of property.

JAMES INGLIS.

January 7. 5

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED,

EX STEAMER FROM LONDON:

59 brace of ENGLISH PHEASANTS
120 kegs of RUSSIAN CAVIARA
5 hampers ENGLISH FILBERTS
50 kegs ELMIRA GRAPES
50 cases ENGLISH CHEESE, assorted
10 do WESTPHALIA HAMS

DUFRESNE & McGARITY,
228 Notre Dame Street.

February 5. 30

CHOCOLATE.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of FRY's manufacture, viz.

DIAMOND CHOCOLATE
SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONARY
CHOCOLATE DROPS, Nonpareil
PEARL COCOA
HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA,
BROMA, &c.

Also, the usual assortment of fine qualities of TEAS, COFFEES, and General Groceries.

W. D. McLAREN,
No 247 St Lawrence Main,
Corner (No. 639) of St. Catherine Street.

February 12. 36

CRAIG STREET

STOVE DEPOT,

NO. 526.

MEILLEUR & CO.

October 4. 287

NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of ELIE BEDARD, of St. Anne de la Perade, C.E., Trader, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1867. du 47

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the OFFICE of JOHN WHYTE, in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of MARCH next, at THREE o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of his affairs and of naming an Assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

JAMES GLASSFORD.

Morrisburgh, C.W., Feb. 15th, 1867. du 40

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of LOUIS LARIVEE, Trader, of Montreal Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

Montreal, 14th Feb., 1867. du 39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of ALEXANDER GORDON, Merchant, of Pakenham, C.W.,

An Insolvent.

A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared, subject to inspection and objection until MONDAY, the FOURTH day of MARCH proximo.

JOHN WHYTE,
Official Assignee.

Montreal, February 13, 1867. du 39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of MARCELINE BOUCHER, Boarding-House Keeper, of Montreal, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the above-named Insolvent are notified to meet at the Office of the undersigned, No. 12 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, 27th February instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

JOHN PLIMSOLL,
Official Assignee.

Montreal, 14th Feb., 1867. du 38

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Montreal.

In the Superior Court.

Wednesday, the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

PRESENT:
The Honorable MR. JUSTICE MONK.

No. 289.

EXPARTE ON THE PETITION

OF

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL

For Expropriation

AND

SHERBROOKE STREET,

AND

JOHN PLATT,

Party Indemnified,

AND

The said MAYOR, ALDERMEN & CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL,

Opposants.

THE COURT, having seen and examined the Petition of said Petitioners, presented and fyled on the twelfth day of January last past, praying that the sum of thirteen hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-two cents, currency, being the price, indemnity, and compensation determined and awarded by the Commissioners named and appointed under the Statute 27th and 28th Victoria, Chapter 60, for the property hereinafter described, acquired by said Petitioners by forced expropriation, said property belonging to said John Platt at the time of said purchase, and designated in the Commissioners Report as follows, to wit:—"A "piece of ground without buildings, bounded in "front and on the north-east side by Sher-"brooke Street, on the south-west side by the "property of James Hutchison, and in rear by "the remainder of the property of John Platt, "as divided by the new line of Sherbrooke "Street," may be paid and distributed to whom it may appertain, *aqui de droit*—doth grant the said Petition, and doth order, that by a notice to be inserted twice a week during three consecutive weeks, in two newspapers of the City of Montreal, the one in French and the other in English; all persons having any claim to or being entitled to the said sum of $1344.92, or any part thereof, be notified and required, and they are hereby notified and required, to signify in writing their claim or opposition, and fyle the same in the Office of the Prothonotary of this Court, within the six days which shall follow the last insertion of this order and notice, to be thereafter proceeded with according to law.

By the Court.

HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY,
r mt 47 P.S.C.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. A SESSION of the COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the District of Montreal, will be held in the COURT HOUSE in the City of Montreal, on

Friday, the first day of March next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

In consequence, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other documents, in order to do those things which belong to each of them in their respective capacities.

T. BOUTHILLIER,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Montreal, 14th February, 1867. 39

Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER the SECOND DAY of JANUARY next, this Institution will allow INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON DEPOSITS.

By order of the Board.

E. J. BARBEAU,
Actuary.

December 31, 1866. 1

The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on the security of approved REAL ESTATE.

For further information, apply at the Office of the Company,

COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING
Great St. James Street.
JOHN PATON,
Commissioner.

December 11. 6m 295

CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS intended for Sale in this Market, or for shipment to our British Correspondents.

THOS. HOBSON & CO
486 and 488 St. Paul Street.

August 24. 286

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE

THE Subscribers CONTINUE to MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends in all the leading Ports of Great Britain and Ireland.

RIMMER GUNN & CO

May 14 286

INSURANCE.

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

1865.

Fire Premium	£739,333
Reserved Surplus Fund	971,409
Life Premiums	250,104
Life Reserve Fund	1,775,059
Invested in Canada	250,000

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. Anderson, Esq., Chairman, (President Bank of Montreal.)
Henry Starnes, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General Manager Bank of Montreal.)
Henry Chapman, Esq., (Merchant).
G. F. C. Smith, Resident Secretary.
Medical Referee: D. C. Maccallum, Esq., M.D.
Inspector: F. A. Ball, C.W.; James Spier, C. E.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the past 16 years the Fire business of this Branch of the Company has steadily increased, until it now stands in the front rank of Insurance Companies. The Company is represented in all the cities, towns and villages throughout the land, by active business men, whose efforts have secured for it a large share of first-class custom in their several localities. In the administration of this business and in the settlement of claims, the Directors have endeavoured to act with liberality and promptitude, and in all doubtful questions (saving fraudulent ones) to give the benefit of the doubt to the assured, so that no delay might occur in arriving at the amount of a loss or in settling it when ascertained.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors would call attention to the moderate rates at which they are prepared to grant Life Policies and Annuities, and respectfully solicit a comparison of their terms with other first-class English Companies.

Persons assuring under Table No. 2, with Guaranteed Bonus, (a form of assurance peculiar to this Company), should they reach a certain specified age, may leave to their heirs, in addition to the original sum assured, all Premiums paid during their lifetime, (including a certain amount of interest), the whole not exceeding an amount double the sum originally assured.

No extra charge for military service in defence of the Country.

All Claims are payable *thirty days* after admission of same.

The Company's Life Tables and Prospectus, will be gladly furnished by the Company's Agents throughout Canada, and also by

G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary, Canada Branch.

October 9. 241

MARINE INSURANCE.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1833.

RISKS TAKEN ON HULLS OF SAILING VESSELS and STEAMERS. Also, on Merchandize in Transitu between the Ports of the Maritime Provinces and Chicago, and *vice versa* at lowest current Rates.

MARINE INSPECTORS:
CAPTAIN ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.
CAPTAIN RODERICK COURNEEN.

M. H. GAULT,
Agent.
77 Great St. James Street.

October 12. (110) 245

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE ASSURANCE.

THE Subscriber continues to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, on ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY at MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

M. H. GAULT,
AGENT,
77 Great St. James Street.

October 12. (110) 245

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE, 130 Buchanan St., Glasgow.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—ALEXANDER RONALDSON, Esq., Merchant.
Vice-Chairman—JAMES NICOL FLEMING, Esq., Kilkerran House, Ayrshire.
G. STEWART ANDERSON, Esq., Merchant.
HUGH BAIRD, Esq., Merchant.
JOHN BOAG, Esq., Iron Merchant.
JAMES COUPER, Senr., Esq., City Flint Glass Works.
JAMES GRAHAM Esq., Builder.
WALTER GRIEVE, Esq., Merchant, Greenock.
ROBERT KERR, Esq., of Cruikston Hall, Paisley
JAMES MACKENZIE, Esq., of Glentore, Merchant
JOHN JAMES MUIRHEAD, Esq., Goldsmith.
LEWIS POTTER, Esq., Merchant
ADAM PRINGLE, Esq., Dowanhill Gardens.
JAMES SALMON, Esq., Architect.
ALEXANDER STRONACH, Esq., Banker.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., Grain Merchant.
Consulting Physician—DR. M'CALL ANDERSON
Solicitors—Messrs BURNS, MACLEAN & ALISON
Bankers—THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.
Manager—A. GORDON BROWN.
Secretary—A. L. WHITECROSS.

MONTREAL.

Consulting Physician—R. CRAIK, M.D.

McCULLOCH BROS.,
AGENTS FOR LIFE DEPARTMENT,
Offices, 10 and 12 Corn Exchange Building.

September 21. 226

The Standard Life Assurance Co'y.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

The Colonial Life Assurance Company.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premium amounting to £45,357 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

PROFITS divided every five years.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

CANADA BRANCH.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

NO. 47 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier La Banque du Peuple.
JOHN GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Merchant.
ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Advocate.
H. COTTE, Esq., Banker.
GEORGE STEPHEN, Esq., Merchant.

MANAGER FOR CANADA:
W. M. RAMSAY.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
RICHARD BULL.

Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Head Office, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

January 2. 1

ROYAL

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL,.........£2,000,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME, over £700,000 Stg.

BUILDINGS and all descriptions of PROPERTY INSURED against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE on favourable terms.

POLICIES on LIVES issued on very advantageous terms, and no extra premium charged for Military Services in defence of the Provinces or for crossing the Atlantic.

Claims promptly settled.

H. L. ROUTH,
AGENT

October 17. 248

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH,

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments for

LIFE ASSURANCE,

ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS,

—AND—

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

Annual Income over......£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:

71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
MANAGER FOR CANADA.

July 26. 286

INSURANCE

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

Financial Return of the Company's Business in Canada for the Year Ending 30th Nov. 1866.

FURNISHED TO GOVERNMENT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT.

Name of the Company—NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chief place of business—Edinburgh—London.
Chief Agents in Canada—MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON.
Act under which Licensed—23 Vic., Chap. 33.
Date of Licensing—17th June, 1867.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

Amount of Deposit	$100,253 33
Consisting of Canadian Government Sterling 5 p.c. Debentures.	
Amount of Capital Stock	£2,000,000 Stg.
Amount thereof paid up	£250,000 "
Invested in Real Estate in the City of Montreal	$60,424 41
Losses paid during the year	80,855 50
Losses due and unpaid	NIL.
Losses adjusted not due	NIL.
Losses in suspense and awaiting further proof (approximately)	2 000 00
Losses of which payment resisted	NIL.
Amount of Premiums earned during the past year	$76,919 18
Amount of Premiums unearned during the past year	27,111 00
All other claims against the Company	NIL.

Montreal, 31st January, 1867.

THOS. DAVIDSON,
One of the Managing Directors for Canada.

Sworn before me, at Montreal, this Second day of February, A.D. 1867.

29 T. DOUCET, J.P.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

WARD & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 54 WALL STREET

NEW YORK,

RECEIVE ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS and INDIVIDUALS in Gold and Currency on favourable terms.

Purchase and Sell Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, Gold and Sterling Exchange.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange, and Gold Board.

Draw Sterling Bills at 3 or 60 days' sight on the Union Bank of London.

Collections made on the Canadas, Great Britain, Cuba, and all parts of the United States.

December 10. 3m 294

GEO. BISHOP & CO.,

ENGRAVERS and PRINTSELLERS,

"HERALD" BUILDING,

53 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS, Plain and Colored, in great variety

VISITING, WEDDING, and BUSINESS CARDS

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, Stamped in Colors

SEALS, DOOR PLATES, JEWELLERY, &c., engraved in the best style

January 8. 6

Portraits in Winter Costume.

W. NOTMAN

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

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

SNOW-SHOEING
TABOGGANING
SLEIGHING
SHOOTING
WALKING
SKATING

Giving a charming variety in an Album.

W. NOTMAN,
PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN,
17 Bleury Street
Montreal.

January 7. 5

ON VIEW FOR A FEW DAYS,

W. Notman's Selection of Photographs

FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The public are invited to call and see them.

December 1. 295

EX HIBERNIAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

CABINET ALBUMS,

For the New and Popular Size of Photographs,

AT NOTMAN'S.

November 23 280

PORTRAITURE

A Few Large Vignettes

FINISHED IN WATER COLORS, ARE NOW ON VIEW AT

W. NOTMAN'S

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

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

November 8. 267

Minatures on Porcelain.

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

December 11 295

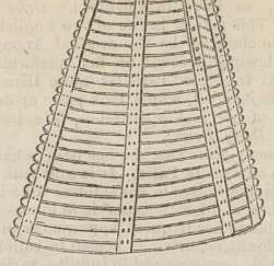
FOR SALE

THE "PLASTIQUE"

HOOP SKIRT.

Latest Paris, New York and London Fashion.

No Steels at the Waist.



M. GUTMAN & CO.,

16 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL,

ARE now manufacturing the above named fashionable Skirt in sizes from two to three yards round, of the various widths of Tape,

WHITE, GREY AND SCARLET.

As heretofore they continue to manufacture

Hoop Skirts of every description.

Liberal inducements offered to Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers.

January 21 17

25 hhds Missouri LEAF TOBACCO
100 firkins LOCHFINE HERRINGS
10 cases LING FISH
100 mats BEER BOTTLES
150 bales WADDING and BATTING
50 brls SPIRITS TURPENTINE
100 brls ROSIN

FOR SALE BY

HELLIWELL & MACPHIE.

December 28. 310

GIBB & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED, per last Steamer, a Choice Assortment of SOUTH-SEA SEALSKIN COATS and WAISTCOATS; also a small assortment of EMBROIDERED DRESS WAISTCOATS, now so much in vogue in Europe.

January 14. 11

INSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

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

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments for

LIFE ASSURANCE,

Annuities, Endowments, and

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 Sterling.

Annual Income over £330,000 Sterling.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

No Claim has ever been contested.

THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY LIFE DEPARTMENT

Is under Special Patronage of

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

VICE-PATRONS:

FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., K.P., G.C.B. G.C.M.G., General Commander in Chief.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.
THE RIGHT HON. EARL GREY.
THE RIGHT HON. SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, BART., M.P., President of the Board of Trade
VISCOUNT EVERSLEY, A.D.C., to the Queen.
ADMIRAL SIR JAMES ALEX. GORDON, G.C.B.,
GENERAL SIR JOHN F. BURGOYNE, BART. G.C.B. Inspector-General of Engineers.
GENERAL SIR HEW D. ROSS, G.C.B., R.A.
MAJOR-GENERAL LORD WILLIAM PAULET, K.C.B., Adjutant-General.
LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES HOPE GRANT, G.C.B., Quartermaster-General.
LIEUT.-GEN. WILLIAM FRED. FORSTER, K. H., Military Secretary.

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS:
SIR FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.

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

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

Guarantee Department,

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

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:

71 GREAT ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA:
(All of whom are fully qualified Shareholders.)
HENRY THOMAS, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
HUGH ALLAN, Esq.
C. J. BRYDGES, Esq.
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq.
FRANCOIS LECLAIRE, Esq.
THE HON. CHAS. ALLEYN, Q.C., M.P.P. QUEBEC.

MANAGER FOR CANADA,
EDWARD RAWLINGS.

From whom all information may be obtained.

February 4. 29

CITY OF GLASGOW Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, . . . £600,000 Sterling.

SUM ASSURED, EXCLUSIVE OF BONUS,

EXCEEDS

THREE MILLIONS STERLING.

ANNUAL REVENUE:

One Hundred & Twenty Thousand Pounds.

AGENTS:

RINTOUL BROTHERS,

87 *ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.*

October 15.

Phœnix Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

THIS COMPANY having invested, in conformity with the Provincial Act, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for the SPECIAL SECURITY of POLICY HOLDERS IN CANADA, is prepared to accept RISKS on DWELLING HOUSES, Household Goods and Furniture, and General Merchandise, at the lowest current Rates.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

February

Office of the Orient Mutual Insurance Company,

NEW YORK, 26th JAN., 1867

The following Statement of the Affairs of this Company, on the 31st day of December 1866, is published in conformity with the provisions of its Charter:

Premiums unearned 31st Dec., 1865		$.40486.63
Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1866		781992.65
Total Premiums		$922479.28
Earned Premiums of the year		$734712.85
Losses and Expenses		$421859.67
Re-insurance and Return Premiums		$174002.02

ASSETS:

31st December, 1866.

Cash in Banks	$106608.31	
United States Stock	226713.75	
Stocks of States, Cities, & Corporations, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans on demand	152523 75	
		485845.81
Subscription Notes and other Bills Receivable, Uncollected Premiums and Accrued Interest	$683242.30	
Salvages & Unsettled Accounts	26875 92	710118.22
Total amount of Assets		$1195964.03

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six per cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip Certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after 1st March next.

After allowing for probable losses in the case of vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also declared a Dividend, free from Government Tax, of Twelve and one-half per cent, on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the year ending 31st December, 1866, for which Certificates will be issued on or after 1st of March next.

The Profits of the Company for which Certificates have been issued, am't to	$703200.00
Additional Profits from 1st January, 1866, to 1st January, 1867	138851.16
Total Profits	$842051.16
Redeemed in Cash	145420.00
Amount remaining with the Co'y	$696631.16

(By order of the Board)

CHARLES IRVING, *Sec.*

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,	George Mosle,
Edward F. Davison,	A. LeMoyne, Jr.,
E. H. R. Lyman,	Wm. E. A. Mackintosh,
John Auchincloss,	Lawrence Wells,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Luling,
Alex'r Hamilton, Jr.,	George F. Thomas,
C. H. Sand,	W. F. Cary, Jr.,
Cornelius K. Sutton,	Edward Haight,
Leopold Bierwirth,	Simon de Visser,
John S. Williams,	Alex M. Lawrence,
Fred'k G. Foster,	George Christ,
Richard P. Rundle,	John A. Rall,
James Brown,	N. D. Carlisle,
William Shall,	Leopold Huffer,
Wm. S. Wilson,	F. Coucinery,
Gustav Schawb,	John F. Schepeler.

EUGENE DUTILH, *Pres.*
ALFRED OGDEN, *V.-Pres.*
CHARLES IRVING, *Sec.*

NOTICE.

This Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in LONDON and LIVERPOOL, at the Counting Rooms of Messrs. DRAKE, KLEINWORT & COHEN.

The undersigned continues to receive applications for Open and Special Policies, and to effect Insurances on Ships, Cargoes and Freights, with above well known Company, payable in Gold or Canadian Funds.

HENRY McKAY,
No. 18 St. Sacrament St.

Montreal, 1st Feb. 1867 3m-27

FISH.

HERRINGS—100 Barrels Round and Split
CODFISH—100 Cwt. Fine Table

For sale by
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.

January 7.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1867.

TEMPERATURE

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

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
9.0	13.5°	14.0°

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
14.0	5.0	9.5°

Montreal, Feb. 25, 1867.

TRADE & COMMERCE.

ANNUAL REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF

MONTREAL

FOR 1866

IS NOW READY,

CONTAINING

A FULL REVIEW

OF THE

GROCERY, DRY GOODS, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, Iron & Hardware, BOOTS AND SHOES, HIDE, LEATHER, WOOL, ASHES, FREIGHTS, PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, TONNAGE, FURS,

WITH A GLANCE AT THE RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE.

The PAMPHLET contains sixty-four Pages, any number of which can be procured and the names of Merchants placed on the Cover by leaving orders at the HERALD OFFICE, 51 and 53 Great St. James Street.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

(*BY ATLANTIC CABLE.*)

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Despatches have been received here which state that all the non-German members of the Austrian Diet have united.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The Government of Spain will immediately form a Board of Works for Cuba.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25, noon.—The Acadian, from Liverpool for Savannah, was lost on Tucker Rock, off the coast of Ireland, yesterday. No particulars have been received.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25, noon.—Cotton opens quiet and steady; prices unchanged at 13½ for middling uplands

LONDON, Feb. 25, noon—Consols 91. Erie 37¾; Ill. C., ex div., 77¼; 5 20's 73¾.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Bank statement shows an increase in loans of $4,692,666; decrease in specie, $1,279,170; increase in deposits $2,348,055; increase in circulation, $49,832; decrease in legal tenders, $1,489,045.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—At a quarter after eight this morning the boiler of the Central Railroad locomotive, No. 229, standing on the track below Broadway crossing, exploded with terrific effect. All the surrounding buildings on Broadway are more or less injured. No persons killed; eight were injured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Stock market at second Board steady, with very little change in quotations. Gold 135½. Money 6 per cent. Canton 45⅜; W U 42⅝; N Y C 102⅜; Erie 56; Reading 104; M S 72⅜; I C 115⅜; C & P 86⅜; R I 95⅛; N W 35⅜; do preferred 65.

The *Commercial's* financial article says: The stock market opens weak and bearish. Governments are active and firmer than on Saturday. Money in moderate demand from the Brokers; the Bankers offering less, and firmer. Discounts moderately active, the general rate being 7. Foreign Exchange less firm.

A special despatch to the *Commercial* says the Georgetown election is progressing quietly among the white and black men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The steamship "Deutchland," from Bremen, *via* Southampton 13th, has arrived. News mainly anticipated by cable.

The *Times*, speaking editorially of ministerial explanations touching reform, says the hope of settling the question in this session of Parliament depends upon the resolution of the House to take it out of the hands of the ministry and carry it through by their agency rather than by their guidance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—John Day, who so dangerously shot John Daly a day or two ago, was overtaken by the police yesterday. He drew a pistol, placed the muzzle to his mouth, and fired, killing himself instantly.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 20, *via* NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Advices from San Luis Potosi of the 6th inst. state that an engagement took place on the 4th, in a defile, between the forces of Miramon, under Costillo and Gen. Rochea, with Escobedo's command of 1,000 men.

The Liberals were defeated, and 300 or 400 killed, and most of the remainder of the Liberal forces were either wounded or taken prisoners. Only five escaped.

Escobedo had ordered all volunteer officers found in Miramon's army to be shot.

Ortega and Patoni still remained at Saltillo under arrest.

The papers of the interior of Mexico justifiy the butchery of 190 foreigners captured from Miramon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25th—Our files by the "Deutchland" show, by official Parliamentary statements and police and military reports, that the Fenian movement against Chester Castle was a very serious and alarming affair, undertaken after due deliberation, and carried to the verge of completion with rapidity and skill. An Irish-American officer, serving in the Fenian ranks, betrayed the secret to the authorities, and saved in all probability great trouble in England. The Chief of Police in Chester states that a Fenian Military Directory, consisting of 50 men, mainly from New York, held regular sittings in the chief towns of the United Kingdom.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—According to Greek accounts the Candians were bravely holding out at the end of January, and had gained several victories over the Turks. They are reported to have been invited to send delegates to Constantinople to treat with the Government.

A Government vessel will, under a late joint resolution of Congress, leave this port in a few days to carry free whatever may meantime be contributed by our citizens to feed the famishing poor at the South. The commission are anxious that she shall be freighted with corn and meal to her utmost capacity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons on the 11th inst., immediately after the conclusion of the great Reform meeting in Agricultural Hall, London, Mr. D'Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the Derby Reform plan to a very impatient assemblage of members. He said the Cabinet disliked the treatment of the subject as a party one, and would, consequently, proceed by resolution. On the 25th of February, he would take the opinion of the House on a series of resolutions which would affirm what should be the character of the new bill. The extension of the franchise must be in accordance with the English constitution, and avoid the preponderance of any class. It would be proposed that rating should be the basis for voting, and a measure would be introduced to remedy inequalities in rating. No borough would be disfranchised. A boundary commission would be issued with a view of eliminating the urban element from the constituencies in counties.

Mr. D'Israeli concluded by moving that on the 25th Feb. the House should go into committee to consider the Reform bill of 1832.

THE NEW CONFEDERATION SCHEME AS SEEN FROM THE OTHER END OF THE TELESCOPE.—The *Morning Journal* of St. John, N. B., has an account of the amendments made in the Quebec Constitution, which bears somewhat of a family likeness to that which has been printed in the *Globe*. The New Brunswick paper chuckles pleasantly over the increased amount of money which is to be given to that Province, and with much *bon hommie* praises the "spirit of generous fair "play which prompted the Canadian dele-"gates to accede to them." Our New Brunswick friends could hardly do less than show their appreciation of the simple good nature exhibited by the Canadians in making them a present of an immense addition to the advantages at first agreed upon—advantages which have been augmented by more than 50 per cent or from $201,687 to $320 000. They were the more bound to this acknowledgment inasmuch as even this does not seem to be the full amount of gain which they are expected to derive from the alterations. The *Journal* tells us that additional sums are still to be granted from the general revenue for local purposes as follows:—

Upper Canada	$80,000
Lower Canada	70,000
Nova Scotia	60,000
New Brunswick	50,000

So that the New Brunswick Calf is to get an additional pull at once, for if she has $50,000 allotted to her in this way, Upper Canada ought to have $250,000, according to population; or if Upper Canada gets only $80,000, then New Brunswick should have only $16,000. And after all, we are taught how little reason there is for all these special favours to New Brunswick in what is said of the Intercolonial Railroad:

> The construction of the Intercolonial Railroad is to be secured by Imperial Act, and the time within which it shall be built, as well as the manner of raising the funds, arranged by Imperial legislation. A very large part of the expenditure of this work, which may cost twenty millions of dollars, is to be made in our own Province. This is to be undertaken immediately, and the outlay, which will go on for several years, must stimulate a great variety of interests.

That is exactly true. While we are talking about the Canalization of the Ottawa, the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals, and many other works of the utmost necessity for ourselves, we are bound, by a piece of Imperial legislation, solicited by our own politicians, to spend nearly $17,000,000 towards a total expenditure of $20,000,000 where it can do us the least possible good, and among a people so sparse that the outlay will equal from $4 to $5 of the entire population. They are thus to have an expenditure among them of $4 or $5 per head for every man, woman and child of the population, at a cost of from 80 cents to $1 per head for themselves, and when the road is made they are to have all the benefit of it, while all our own public works, which might be made with the money we are to throw away on New Brunswick, must stand still till we can make the next grand *coup d'etat*. The St. John *Journal* further announces that the general Government is to be invested with the control of Lunatic Asylums.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. The *New York Times* which has acted very much in the capacity of official organ to the Washington Executive; but rather we suppose as the friend of Mr. Seward than of Mr. Johnson, says of the Military Reconstruction Bill, as it is called, which is now before the President, that it is understood on all hands that it will be vetoed; but that it is sure to pass over the veto. It adds very reasonably that Mr. Johnson is bound to veto this bill in conformity with his often expressed views, and that no one can blame him for doing so; but that there are two ways of accomplishing the duty—one by an offensive message which will defy Congress and provoke more anger on the part of that body—the other by a conciliatory message, which, while it will show that Mr. Johnson adheres to his own policy, will recognize the overwhelming influence of the opinion of the loyal States. It conceives that such a message might even heal the breach which has existed between the President and the Congressional majority, especially if the former should volunteer a statement, that if the law shall be duly passed, he will consider himself bound to give it its full effect. The latter declaration the *Times* thinks he ought to make on account of the impression which exists that he has not always executed the law with the required vigour, in dealing with outrages committed on loyal men in the South. We know not whether to impute any more importance to this article in the *Times* than belongs to the expression of the opinion of its editors. If more than that importance attaches to it, it may either foreshadow the course of the President, or perhaps may be looked upon as something like a warning to him of the views of Mr. Seward.

THE BALL ON THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.—We have received a note pointing out that Lady Lafontaine's name appeared improperly in the list of invited guests at this ball as Lady Lafontaine "de St. Real," and that there were some omissions in the list. Lady Lafontaine's name is printed we see as it stood on the manuscript from which our list was set up, and as the person who corrected the type was not aware that that it was an error, he of course followed copy. We regret that we have not the means to supply the omissions, or we would willingly oblige our—we suppose fair—correspondent.

THE CHURCH DIFFICULTIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We referred a short time since to a new difficulty which had arisen in New Brunswick in consequence of the appointment of a Rector to the Parish of Carleton, which includes a part of St. John, by the Administrator of the Government, General Doyle. Already the effect of a step so opposed to the feelings of the people, is manifesting itself in a disgraceful squabble between the friends of the Bishop's nominee and the Church Wardens and Vestry of St. George's Church. First, a public meeting was held and resolutions adopted condemnatory of the action of the Administrator. Then the Vestry cancelled these and authorized the wardens to send a letter to His Excellency and the Bishop on the subject. The estrangements that never fail to spring out of such troubles were not absent on this occasion, and the upshot of the affair was that the doors of the church were closed. Not content with going thus far, the wardens also closed the school room, a building separate from the church, and erected by the efforts of the ladies of the congregation, without any assistance from the Church fund, out of which the Rector is sustained. The quarrel now assumed a new phase, being between the vestrymen and the wardens, the latter refusing to open any of the doors, notwithstanding an earnest protest on the part of the former. More gentle means having failed, force was now resorted to, and on the Sunday following the negotiations referred to, the vestrymen and others assembled and removed the staple from the school room door by means of a marlin spike. From the school-room, an entrance was effected into the church, where service was held by Mr. Walker, the Bishop's nominee. It is alleged that he was not aware of the means resorted to in order to obtain admission; but this can scarcely be credited considering the excitement that evidently reigned, and indeed some of the papers speak in rather hard terms of his conduct. If the first forcible entry was without his knowledge, however, the second could scarcely have been so effected, for we read that the wardens, disgusted at being foiled in the morning, had the doors nailed up before the next service. The excitement was consequently much greater, a crowd collected, and the result was a personal conflict between a party who was guarding the door and another demanding admission, the one using a walking stick, and the other a marlin spike. We can easily understand, as the report says, that "there was a scene of pulling and hauling that was anything but creditable to the day or place," and it is not very surprising to learn further, that "language of an objectionable character was used." However, the marlin spike man "using his weapon with dexterity, wrenched out the staple, and the crowd in a few minutes filled the church." It is very much to be hoped that the service which was then proceeded with, led to more charitable and Christian feelings amongst the congregation than those with which they entered the sacred edifice. At the latest advices the wardens and their friends were as determined as ever to refuse the use of the church to the nominee of the Crown, with respect to whose appointment they were not consulted, whilst on the other hand the supporters of the Bishop and Mr. Walker insisted on regaining possession of the church. It is very much to be deplored that all this scandal was not avoided, as it might easily have been, by adopting a course consonent with the feelings of the majority of the congregation. There can be no excuse on either side, however, sufficient to justify so great a departure from the exhortation of the Apostle, to do all decently and in order.

THE QUEBEC RELIEF COMMITTEE.—A report presented at a late meeting of the Quebec Fire Relief Committee, informs us that the application for the remission of arrears of rent due by the indigent proprietors in the burnt district to the General Hospital, the Hotel Dieu, and the Jesuits Estates, has been declined. Looked at even as a mere business matter, this decision does not seem to be a very wise one. The scheme of the Committee still retains all the features which were found so objectionable, when it was first published, and it is scarcely possible that it can be carried out with satisfaction either to the donors or the recipients of the assistance. It seems to us that it would be better for all parties if the Committee would consent to re-consider the matter.

THE NEW YORK HERALD ON BRITISH JUSTICE.—The recent condemnation of Lord Tempest to a term of imprisonment for an assault committed many years before—a sentence generally regarded as somewhat severe—has given the New York *Herald* an opportunity of pointing to this, as "a strik-"ing illustration of the even handed jus-"tice which Great Britain may proudly "boast is meted out by an independent "judiciary, without respect to person, to "rank or to wealth. 'Pity 'tis 'tis true' "that in this country we cannot always be "equally proud of our elective judiciary, "dependent, as this is, upon the votes of "the very rogues who are brought up for "trial by it." It is a pity that the vision of the New York *Herald* was not always thus clear with regard to "British Justice." It is only to be hoped that the change of tone may be permanent.

Paris Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."

PARIS, 3rd Feb., 1867.

The unseasonable warmth which so suddenly followed the recent severe cold so welcome to the amateurs of sledging and skating, is threatening to bring out the fruit blossoms unseasonably early, to the detriment of next summer's prospects in the way of fruit. The shops are already beginning to offer winter fabrics and furs at reduced prices; and the works going on at the Champ de Mars (interrupted by the frost after two men had been frozen to death on the roof of one of the buildings on which they were working) are being pushed forward with all possible celerity. Much as has been accomplished at the site in question, and rapidly as the various edifices are being brought into shape, it seems, to ordinary eyes, absolutely impossible that the Exhibition can be opened at the appointed time; but the authorities are constantly issuing the most positive announcements that such will be the case, and that the inauguration of the wonderful show will not be deferred for a single day, but will positively take place, as originally announced, on the first of April. Meantime, cases of goods are arriving from all quarters, and so many crowned heads are spoken of as determined to see the show that Paris is looking forward to having a sort of Congress of Sovereigns during the coming summer. The Emperor has decided to allow of the display of the Crown jewels, as at the Exhibition of 1855; and an ingenious contrivance has been devised, says Rumour, whereby the case containing those treasures will be made to sink, every night, into the ground, so as to be absolutely inaccessible to thieves. In 1855, the Crown jewels were conveyed, every evening, under escort, to the Bank of France, in whose vaults they were deposited for the night, and whence they were brought back to the Exhibition building early next morning. But that proceeding was found to involve some little risk and a vast deal of trouble, all of which will, it is hoped, be obviated by the ingenious device in question. Since their return to Paris, the Emperor and Empress have gone much about the town, visiting the sites of the principal transmogrifications now being carried on with so bold a hand by our wonderful Prefect; the Buttes-Chaumont, which old lurking place of robbers and beggars is being converted into a beautiful public park, the Trocadero, which elevated site is being levelled by steam, and will soon become covered with splendid new streets and avenues, with a delightful Southern aspect, and a splendid view, unmatchable by any other quarter of the Capital, and the old Garden of the Luxembourg, now no more, but presenting, in place of its former groves, alleys and flower beds, a very tolerable imitation of Chaos on a small scale. A railway, laid down along the edge of the old *Pepiniere*, witnesses the incessant arrival of immense trucks, drawn by a snorting steam engine, and containing earth which is shot down into the well known sunny hollow, where all the fruit trees, including the unrivalled collection of rare vines, have been carried away, and which, when raised to the level of the rest of the soil, will be traversed by broad, handsome streets, and diversified with the open spaces, filled with flowers, fountains, &c., which the Parisians persist in speaking of as a "square," notwithstanding the formal request published last year, by the Prefect, that they would be kind enough to give up that corrupt imitation of an English word, (inappropriate on this side of the channel, where such open spaces are usually either round or three-cornered), and content themselves with the French term "place," much more appropriate to the sort of "opens" in vogue in this city. But the Parisians, who are never tired of mocking at English ways and things in the lump, are as eager as children to imitate them in detail; and having formerly heard so much of the squares of London, have persisted in the use of the objectionable designation, until Baron Haussmann seems to have caught the general infection, for he uses the word "square," in one of his latest "Municipal decisions." Crowds of people are to be seen, all day long, at various points of the vast piece of ground so intimately associated with the annals of that part of Paris; and though the disappearance of the famous garden has called forth no end of angry manifestation on the part of the students who still congregate in the adjacent Latin Quarter, and who had come to consider the garden as sacred to the loitering of themselves and their temporary sweet-hearts, the police, who, for the last three weeks, have been able to cross the garden, at all hours of the day and night, by the new streets, and who perceive the immense convenience of such a change, are fully reconciled to the change. Their Majesties are both looking very well; and are received with every manifestation of welcome, wherever they show themselves. A day or two ago, on their way to the Bois, they alighted from their carriage, and walked arm in arm down the Broad Walk, followed by no less than eight of their gay liveried footmen, who marched in two rows of three, the other two bringing up the rear. The rush of people to see them pass was something curious; the crowd collecting so quickly that it seemed almost to have sprung out of the ground, so that the Imperial pair passed, bowing and smiling down the whole length of the Avenue, through a dense and double hedge of eager spectators, who greeted them with the odd little continuous cry by which the French usually attest their satisfaction on the Emperor's appearance, varied now and then, by a steady shout of *Vive l'Empereur*, evidently uttered with thorough good will, though generally with a very un Parisian accent. The Empress is getting to look very decidedly older; but her face is still very pretty, and her grace of appearance and her movement as unique as ever. At the second of the great State balls, which came off last Wednesday, she wore a dress of yellow satin, covered with tulle of the same shade, *bouillone*; and looked charming in a colour that very few women could wear with impunity. The bouillons (angelic puffs) were fastened with white and yellow roses, a diamond in the heart of each. All her ornaments were of the same precious stones, and her whole person was so completely sprinkled over with them that she looked as though she had been out in rain of diamonds without an umbrella. The Emperor seems entirely recovered from his fatigue of last summer, and those about him say that his whole conversation and manner indicate that he looks forward to a long period of international peace for Europe. He is said to have begun some new literary work, besides which he carefully watches every part of the excellent education and training he is giving to the Prince Imperial. The latter is now taking lessons of M. Bonnet, a well-known professor of the art; and the Emperor, whose skill in fencing is equal to his prowess on the ice, and who is frequently present at his son's lessons, often crosses foils with M. Bonnet.

The public is still uncertain whether M. Pousard's new play of *Galilee* will be allowed to appear. The clerical party is straining every nerve to prevent its appearance, and the rehearsals of the piece have been suspended. Geaffroy, who had quitted the stage, but who had consented to take the part of Galilee, and had come to town for the rehearsals, is said to have gone back to his retreat in the South of France. It is thought, however, that the Emperor will exert his authority on behalf of the eminent play-wright, and that the piece will be brought out, despite the clamours of "the blacks."

All the principal theatres are now giving masked balls; but with no very brilliant success; and we learn by the Swedish papers, that the Masked Midnight balls of the Royal Opera of Stockholm have just been revived, after long disuse; none having taken place since the assassination of King Gustaff III, who, as your readers will remember, was killed at one of them.

A curious incident took place the other night, at the Chatalet [illegible] such crowds are flocking nightly to see the brilliant fairy-piece being given there with such brilliant success. The comic actor, Reynard, who has the gift of remaining so perfectly grave while convulsing his auditors with laughter, suddenly made his appearance before the curtain, during one of the interludes of the "Diable Boideux," and stated that he had been deputed by the Manager to announce that the family of M. Serviere, known to be in the theatre, had sent to request his immediate return. The public, never doubting but that this announcement was a joke of their comic favourite, roared, clapped, and applauded; and the gentleman called for, and who was really there, sharing the general belief, laughed and clapped as heartily as the others, for, knowing that there was in the house a friend of his, who knew that he was present, and who is personally acquainted with Reynard, he never doubted but that this friend had given Reynard his name, and had put him up to playing off a hoax upon him, for the general amusement. Reynard, perceiving that the announcement was received as a joke, repeated his message a second and third time, assuring the house that it was no laughing matter, that the family of M. Serviere was in the utmost need of his presence, and entreated him to come home at one. But the more Reynard asserted the fact of the house being on fire, the more convulsively did the audience, M. Serviere included, go off into fits of laughter; and at last, perceiving the impossibility of making himself believed, Reynard retired behind the scenes, the curtain rose, and the play proceeded. But when, on its conclusion, the gentleman so vainly warned, returned home, what was his dismay on discovering that what he had taken for a joke was something very different; that his house had really taken fire, and was, despite the efforts of the firemen and the dense crowd collected below, burning merrily from top to bottom.

The master of a wine shop in the Faubourg St. Marcel, who began life without a *sou*, and who, by hard work, has amassed a good deal of money, gives a basin of excellent soup, every day, from 10 a. m., to 4 p. m., to all necessitous persons who ask for it; an original way of testifying his remembrance of the long years during which he knew what it was to be hungry, which might be advantageously imitated by others having achieved a similar fight against untoward fortune.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

FIRST DAY.

As we mentioned yesterday, the polling in the wards in which there are contests, commenced at ten o'clock in the morning. The chief point of interest seemed to be the St. Lawrence Ward, in which the contest was pretty keen between Messrs Bowie and Taylor, each of whom claim a majority, the friends of the latter stating that he is about 30 ahead. In St. James Ward Mr. Doutre is undoubtedly ahead, having the running all to himself apparently, but his friends should not be induced to relax their efforts on that account, but continue to record their votes. The same is stated of Mr. Monroe in St. Mary's Ward. In the Centre Ward the contest will probably be close between Mr. Holland and Mr Clarke. The friends of the former claimed yesterday to have the majority. The polls will be open for three days more, so that there will be ample time for the friends of all parties to record their votes, which they should not fail to do, without delay, lest a result different from the anticipated might cause. The proceedings yesterday were conducted very orderly manner, which we trust may be remarked throughout. The numbers of votes cast for each candidate is not made known till the close of the poll. In the meantime the following are the total number of votes polled in the different Wards:—

Centre	91
St. Lawrence	373
St. James	97
S. Mary	101
Total	662

DEATH OF SHERIFF DICKINSON.—The Brockville *Recorder* of Thursday, says:—"Charles Dickinson, Esq, sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, died at his residence in this town on the morning of Tuesday last, at the early age of 33 years. Although many years connected with the sheriff's office, his father having been a long time deputy sheriff, yet Mr. Dickinson's reign as high sheriff has been very short. We doubt much if any public officer in the country was ever more respected and esteemed than Sheriff Dickinson.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED FROM DAWSON BROTHERS.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have received the last number of this review from the Messrs Dawson. It abounds in valuable information and interesting reading.

BELGRAVIA FOR FEBRUARY.—Belgravia as our readers of periodical literature are aware is rather a magazine than a review, and is devoted to the lighter themes of society. The following are the contents of the present number:—Birds of Prey. A Novel. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c. Illustrated by M. Ellen Edwards; Book the Third—Heaping up Riches. Chap. 111. George Sheldon's Prospects, IV. Diana finds a new Home, V. at the Lawn, VI. the Compact of Gray's Inn; The Months: February. Illustrated by Alfred Thompson Gathering Snowdrops; Gavarni; The Pitman's Perils; Sackville street, Dublin. By George Augustus Sala; Private Theatricals. By Percy Fitzgerald. Vacillating Characters; On Brighton Pier. Illustrated by G. Thomson; Belgravian Prose Ballads, No. 111 Honeymoonshine; The Four Suits. By Astley H. Baldwin; How I heard my own Will Read, The Basilisk; Rachel's Folly. A Tale. By the author of "Put to the Test." Illustrated by F. J. Skill; A Girl—A Horse—A Tree. By Mortimer Collins.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MARCH has reached us, and will be found very interesting. Its Contents are: The Dodge Club; or Italy in MDCCCLIX, illustrations. Personal Recollections of the War. If I were Rich. Two Hundred Thousand Spiders. Our Expected Guests. A Brace of Boys. "Rum Creeters is Women." The Virginians in Texas, Chapter X., Out in a Norther; XI., The Night of the Fire; XII., Mr. Roland. Laura's Lovers. How we get our News. Alexander T. Stewart. Editor's Easy Chair. Monthly Record of Current Events. Editor's Drawer.

MONTREAL LITERARY CLUB.

At the usual monthly meeting of this Club, held last evening, Vice-Chancellor Dawson, of McGill University, read an interesting paper on the Etymology of Acadia, its present wealth in mineral products, the fertility of its soil, and the influences that country is destined in the future to have in British North America. He said that he proposed merely to notice some of the more prominent features of the extensive subject which he had chosen, and would first mention, as specially appropriate to the Literary Club, the true meaning and derivation of the old and beautiful name of "Acadie" or "Acadia," which he hoped would live in history as well as in poetry. He had given in his work, "Acadian Geology," an explanation of this term, which, as it had been called in question, he would establish by a series of examples furnished by his friend the Rev. Mr. Raund, a Missionary among the Micmacs, and well acquainted with the language of that and the Malereet tribes. It appears that in both of these languages the word "Cadie" or "Codiah" signifies a place where anything useful can be procured in abundance, and on this account it is suffixed to a great many words in names of places, as Shuben*acadie*, place of groundnuts, Soon*acadie*, place of cranberries, Tull*acadie* or Tracadie, dwelling place, and so on. From the frequent use of this word one tribe of Malereet Indians has been named "Quoddy" Indians, and the name of Passamaquoddy, more accurately Pestumoo-kwahdy, is named from the Pollack or "Pestum" and "Cadie," place or ground, Pollack-ground. A great number of examples were given to show that this must be the true origin of the word, and that consequently Acadia may be freely translated "Place of abundance of useful things," a name well merited by the character of the country.

The lecturer then went on to notice some of the useful things found in Acadia, after pointing out with the aid of a map its general and physical and geological features, and showing that from its structure, products, and position, it occupies the same place in relation to the more inland parts of America, that Britain does in relation to the European continent. He insisted, on geological and geographical grounds, that just as in times gone by England was of small account in comparison with the wide plains of Central Europe and its sunny south, but had now become its most wealthy nation, so the time must come when the Acadian provinces would have more wealth and influence than Canada or New England.

Proceeding to details, he referred to the extent and value of the fisheries, employing, in Nova Scotia alone, more than 900 vessels and 14,000 men, and described Westport in Briar Island as a type of a fishing settlement. He next referred to the grazing districts at the head of the Bay of Fundy, the fruit producing valley of Annapolis and Kings, and the rich grain lands of the Gulf coast. The lumber trade and shipbuilding were next sketched, and then the mines and minerals, more especially the coal, now worked in about twenty-seven collieries, the iron mines of the Londonderry hills, and the mines and quarries of Albertite, Manganese, Gypsum, Grindstone, &c. Considerable space was then given to the gold regions, and ——— were adduced for ——— ——— that gold mining is yet in its infancy in Nova Scotia. The Waverley gold mine was then described as an example of the best mines now in operation. In conclusion, the lecturer characterized the people of the Acadian Provinces as distinguished for steady persevering industry and enterprise, without undue speculation; and praised the good sense and economy which had marked their efforts in developing the resources of their country. After an absence of several years he had revisited the Acadian Provinces last summer, and was struck with the evidence of healthy progress visible in nearly all those portions of the country which he was able to visit.

The paper was listened to very attentively by the audience, and at its conclusion there was a brief discussion. The President of the Club, Mr. Wm. Workman, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, observing that he was sure the members recognized the obligation they were under to Dr. Dawson for taking up so much of his valuable time for their edification.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of the above named association took place at its rooms last evening.

The following donations were announced. A series of Pacific Island, and N. American Crustacea, from Principal Dawson, and a number of valuable geological works from Christiania, Norway.

Messrs Dr E Trenholme, Jas E Major and Chas Blackwell were elected ordinary; and Messrs H Woodward, Bryce M Wright and Thos F Moore, corresponding members of the Society.

Mr Whiteaves then made a communication on certain mammals that have been recently added to the Society's collection.

He stated that this communication would only refer to additions made since the last annual meeting, and which have been principally procured in England during the past autumn. Fourteen species of mammalia have been added during this time, of which one belongs to the Carnivora, nine to the Rodentia (or gnawing animals) and five to the Marsupiata. Taking them in the above order, the first species recently acquired is a fine example of the wild cat, or red lynx, Lynx rufus, shot at Marshville, near the Welland Canal. The lynxes differ from the leopard group, and are distinguished from them by the following peculiarities: They (the lynxes) have "a short, truncated tail, pencilled ears, high hind legs, and but three molars on each side of the upper jaw." Two species of this genus occur in Canada, the common lynx Lynx Canadensis, and the "wild cat," Lynx rufus, the latter being much the rarest, at least in Lower Canada. Next in order come the Rodents and of this group, the squirrel family (Sciuridoe) is largely developed in point of members in America. The United States is stated by Prof. Baird to embrace within its limits one-third of the Sciuridoe of the whole world. This family includes not only the true squirrels, but chipmunks, flying squirrels, marmot squirrels, the prairie dogs, marmots and the wood chuck. At one end we have the light and graceful tree squirrels, and at the other the heavy and squat marmots, such as the ground hog, while between these extremes there are connecting links. The following representatives of this family have been recently added to the Society's collection, and with one exception, are all Californian: The western fox is a squirrel is a large species, with the whole of the under part of the body of a bright ferruginous colour; it inhabits Michigan, Illinois, &c. The Californian grey squirrel is a large species, not very unlike the Canada grey squirrel, and in like manner "Richardson's" squirrel is the analogue of our common red species. Douglass's squirrel is a small species, with the fur above dull, rusty and black mixed, and beneath of a clear light buff. In the United States there are 4 species of ground squirrels, of which the Society has now 3. Townsend's ground squirrel is a beautiful little animal, an inhabitant of California, and of this form three specimens have been lately acquired by the Society. These ground squirrels, or chipmunks, have ample cheek pouches, and comparatively short and unbushy tails, and are burrowing and arboreal in their habits. The spermophiles, or marmot squirrels, in shape are intermediate between the squirrels and the marmots. From the squirrels they differ, in having heavy bodies and short tails, and from the marmots, in having cheek pouches. Beechey's Spermophile (among the additions) was first described by Sir John Richardson, and is an inhabitant of Oregon and California.*

Another well known section of the Rodent family is that to which mice, rats, &c., belong. Of this group the rather celebrated Greenland Lemming is the latest acquisition. The Lemmings are small creatures, resembling field mice, but have very short tails and curious sickle-like claws, adapted for burrowing. They are only found in extreme northern latitudes, and occasionally appear in vast hordes, devastating the country over which they pass. It was gravely said, by old writers, "that they fell from the clouds," and instances are recorded of "their dropping on the decks of ships and into the laps of old women sitting at their cottage doors." They migrate in a straight line from place to place, probably in search of food, and to this line they adhere most pertinaciously, swimming deep and rapid streams, if these obstruct their path, and it is said rather than go round a hay stack they will eat their way through it. An interesting account of the habits of a closely allied species, the Norway Lemming, has been given in a recent number of the English Quarterly Journal of Science. The hares form another division of the family of Rodents, and of this section one species has been added to the Society's collection. This is the long-eared or Texan hare (Lepus callotis) a species in which the ears are considerably longer than the head, and in which the tail is comparatively long; while the shape of this creature's skull is also different from that of the ordinary hare. Through the kindness of Mr. McGibbon another specimen of the American gray rabbit has been added to the collection, a species which has not, so far as we know, been recorded as occurring in Canada.

The lecturer went on to say that a group of animals exist, with characters, according to some authors, intermediate between the typical mammals and birds. These are called Marsupiated or pouch-bearing animals; the females of this group having a large pouch into which the young are received at a very early stage of their existence, and in which they are suckled. This pouch in the females is supported by two bones (called the marsupial bones) attached to the front of the pelvis, but these bones are also present in the animals. In these animals there is no placenta, *i. e.* no vascular connection between the embryo and the uterus of the mother. After about a month's gestation the young kangaroo, then scarcely an inch long by half an inch wide, is conducted into the pouch, where it is nourished by absorption for about eight months more, a process, as Hugh Miller has shown, not very dissimiliar to the incubation of birds. The marsupials are said to possess a low order of intelligence when kept in confinement; they appear not to know their keepers, and are said by Professor Owen not to be able to produce vocalized sounds.

Geologically speaking, they are much the oldest of the true mammalia, and instances were given of their occurrence in the Trias, the Rhœtic beds, the Oolites of the Purbeck group. The island, or rather continent of Australia, contains by far the greater number of living representatives of this class. Until very lately the collection was entirely deficient in this class of animals. It now possesses the single American species, the Virginian opossum; and 4 Australian forms, 3 of which are Phalangers and the other a Dasyurus. The peculiarities of the well known American opossum were described in detail. These creatures have a prehensile tail, serving as a fifth limb, and its hind feet (as in the monkey tribe) have opposable thumbs. The Phalangers are so called from their having the bones (the phalanges) of the second and third of the hind feet partly united together. They are nocturnal and arboreal in their habits; their tail is prehensible and naked on the under side. Specimens of the Weasel-like Phalanger, of Cook's, and of the Vulpine Phalanger were exhibited. The common Dasyurus (two specimens of which were shown) derives its name from the structure of its tail, which is covered with some-what bushy hairs, and is not prehensile. The creatures belonging to this genus are carnivorous, and some of them are very fierce and rapacious in their habits.

The lecturer concluded by stating that, with two exceptions, all the specimens described have been acquired by purchase.

The Virginian opossum was presented by Mr A. McGibbon, and one of the Phalangers by Mr. G. F. Angus, of London, England.

Dr. P. P. Carpenter then read a paper "On the Genus Chiton," a group of molluscs intermediate between the limpets proper and the tooth sheels. These creatures have a shell composed of 8 plates fitting one over the other like tiles, and inclosed within a cartilaginous border, an arrangement enabling the animal to roll itself up into a ball much as the wood lice do. From the peculiar shape of the plates and their sculpture, also from the ornamented or plain character of the border, the characters of the various subgenera are taken. The chitons, like the limpets, live under stones at various depths, and are exclusively marine animals, and upon this genus Dr. Carpenter is one of the best living authorities. In the Silurian rocks of Canada Mr. Billings has detected fossil representatives of this genus.

APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.

We are requested to publish the following:

The Ladies of Charity of Montreal are about to make a general appeal to the public in favour of the Sisters of Charity, whose means are small, and whose expenses are large and constantly increasing. It is hoped that this appeal will not be made in vain; and it is undertaken in the firm hope that it will be responded to by all classes of our mixed population.

The Sisters of Charity do not discriminate betwixt French or English, betwixt Catholic and non-Catholic. In the poor, in the infirm, in the wretched, no matter what race or creed, they see but a suffering member of our Lord Jesus Christ, whom, in the person of the sufferer before them, they hasten to relieve to the extent of their means. In seasons of public calamity, when the city has been ravaged by fire, when its population has been decimated by pestilence, then have the Sisters of Charity been always foremost, public as well as private benefactors; to them, in fact, all classes turn in the hour of distress, as a matter of course as to their great resource. No matter what the cause of the distress, everybody knows that with the aid of the Sisters of Charity its ravages will be limited; that without that aid the sufferings of the poor will be dreadful. In the Sisters we see Christian charity organized, and therefore most efficient.

It is unnecessary to descend to details, yet it is not out of place to remind the public of the services, the incalculable services, of the Sisters of Charity on the occasion of the terrible catastrophe at Belœil Bridge, when so many poor immigrants were dreadfully injured, and whose sufferings were mitigated by the cares and kind nursing of the Sisters of Charity.

And it is well to look forward as well as backward, and to bear in mind that in all probability cholera will soon be on us again—cholera, which does not draw distinctions of race or creed, to whose attacks all are equally liable, and whose dread presence so powerfully invokes the good offices of the Sisters of Charity. Prudence, then, as well as gratitude, plead in behalf of the Sisters, and urge both rich and poor, French and English, Catholic and Protestant, to strengthen their hands against the common enemy.

CITY ITEMS.

UNITED BOARD OF OUT DOOR RELIEF.—The following is a statement of families relieved:—1866, Dec. 22, 105; Dec. 26, 54; Jan. 2, 156; Jan 5, 111; Jan. 8, 75; Jan. 12, 208; Jan. 15, 190; Jan 19, 256; Jan. 22, 216; Jan. 26, 282; Jan. 29, 204; Feb. 2, 272; Feb. 5, 206; Feb. 9, 246; Feb. 12, 169; Feb. 16, 242; Feb. 19, 206; Feb. 23, 246. Total 3,443 families. As the funds are again nearly exhausted the Board appeal to their fellow-citizens for aid, to continue the relief to the out-door poor till the severity of the winter is past.

Peter Redpath and John Molson, Esqs., are the visiting Governors at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge for the present week.

MONTREAL DISPENSARY.—Number of patients attended at the Dispensary for the week ending Feb. 23rd was 101, of these 43 were males, 58 females, 35 under the age of 7 years.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Saturday night at eight o'clock, was caused by a chimney, on the corner of St. Catherine and St. Urban Streets, that had taken fire.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of interments during the past week in the Protestant cemetery was 12; being five men, 2 women, 2 male and 3 female children. The number of burials in the Catholic cemetery for the same period was 54; being 4 men, 5 women 22 male and 22 female children. Among the causes of death were,—consumption, 6; diphtheria, 1; bronchitis, 1; fever, 3; pleurisy, 1; dropsy, 2; scarlatina, 2; scrofula, 2; old age, 2; infantile debility, 30. Of these last ten were from Sœurs Grises.

POLICE COURT.—Joseph Cartier, grocer, of the Tanneries des Rollands, pleaded guilty to a charge preferred against him by the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads, for having on the 19th day of February, inst., driven through a certain toll bar erected on the upper Lachine Road, near the termination of Bonaventure Street, without having first paid the toll thereat; and was, thereupon, condemned by his Honor to pay a fine of 20s, currency, and costs.

Mr. Monk who appeared on behalf of the Trustees, stated in consequence of recent attempts made by certain persons to evade payment of toll upon the Upper Lachine Road, near the Tanneries, the Trustees were determined to prosecute all infractions of their ordinances with the utmost rigor.

Mr. Justice Coursol in rendering judgment remarked that his reason for imposing the mitigated penalty in question was because the defendant expressed regret for his misconduct, and promised not to transgress the law in future. But persons appearing hereafter might rely upon the full penalty being inflicted.

Several persons were accused of unlawfully having military clothing in their possession. Their cases are being investigated.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Alfred Wood, trader, drunk and breaking a door in a private house, $20 or two months.

Thomas Sye, Kempt street, assaulting the police, $4 or one month. The prisoner is one well known to the police and to the Recorder's Court.

Patrick McCauley, Dalhousie street, drunk and resisting the police, $2 or 15 days.

Felix McKenzie, carter, for furious driving in Wellington street, $8 or one month. The prisoner was brought up for a similar offence a fortnight ago.

John Lafferty, carter, for being absent from his vehicle, $2 or 15 days.

Total number of prisoners 30.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

(*Specially reported for the Montreal Herald.*)

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.

Mr. Bouchette leaves *en route* for Paris tomorrow. This afternoon, as a Capt. of a company in the Civil Service Regiment, he called his men together and generously treated them to cake and wine before taking leave of them.

The rumour published in connection with Mr. Bouchette's name, that black mail was attempted in the Finance Department, is entirely without foundation.

Poligamist Schrœder, whose case was remanded, appeared before the Police Magistrate on Saturday with three of his wives, another is said to be living in Hamilton. The prisoner was bound over in each of the three cases to be tried at the next Assizes.

Mr. Wilmot, who has so successfully propagated fishery, has been appointed a fishing overseer under the act having jurisdiction over a certain number of streams to test his plans, should he succeed the system will extend to other streams and other fish than salmon.

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.

The Globe publishes to-day a full text of the Confederation Bill. The British North American Act of 1867 is to come in force on a day to be named by Royal Proclamation within six months after its passage.

Shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the railway car wheel factory of J. and N. C. Scovill.

Yesterday morning Bishop McCrossky of Michigan preached in St. George's Church, and in the evening in James Cathedral. On both occasions the churches were filled to their utmost capacity.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

(*BY ATLANTIC CABLE.*)

LONDON, Feb. 25, evening.—Consols closed at 91.

Midnight.—In accordance with the programme announced by the Government on the 11th inst, the resolutions on Reform were introduced in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. D'Israeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened the debate, and, on the part of the Government, proposed four new franchises and the change of some Borough seats. Mr. Bright followed, and made a strong speech in opposition to the scheme of the Derby Administration.

A despatch from Tien-Tsin, China, reports that the Tycoon of Japan had been shot.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25, evening.—Cotton dull, and closed with a declining tendency, at 13¼d, a falling off of ⅛d. Breadstuffs dull. California Wheat quoted at 13s 3d per cental. Provisions unchanged. American Tallow 43s 6d per 100. American Lard 50s 6d per 100. Petroleum unchanged for Pennsylvania refined and Canada white, which is quoted at 1s 6d per gallon.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—A fire broke out this forenoon in Portsmouth, N.H., in the building known as the Old Bell Tavern, and adjoining New Congress block and the Mason's Hall. Loss about $10,000.

MINUTES OF AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

AFTERNOON SESSION, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1866.

The Association met in the Academy at Compton Centre, and came to order with the President, Principal J. H. Graham, M. A, in the Chair.

The Secretary-Treasurer presented his statement for the past year.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the St. F. Dis. Teachers' Association

Mr. President, and members of the Association:

Little has been done during the past year by the Secretary in work specially connected with the Association, beyond the necessary summoning of Committees, advertising meetings, and publishinf reports.

Some expense was incurred by the presentation in person, by a Committee of the Association, of the memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, on the Council of Public Instruction, which expense ought to be borne or shared by the Association. Not a little difficulty has been experienced in making preparation of this meeting, because of the amount of correspondence necessary to provide well for reading of papers and conducting discussions. It might be well to make arrangements for partial provision, at least, at each Meeting for that next to follow. It would be well also to compose the Executive Committee of members living within a short distance of one another, and near the place of next Meeting. Thanks are due for the valuable assistance of one of our Members in Martinville, in the preparation for this Meeting.

It is much to be desired, that the Teachers in all parts of the District be brought to use the Association as a means of intercourse and improvement both in our several schools and in the public feeling on Educational matters.

Direct individual effort is needed among the members, and also, no doubt, better work, and more wide dissemination of accounts of proceedings, by the Association.

Subjoined is a condensed statement of the Income and expenditure for the year:

INCOME—By annual subscription of 32 Members	$8 00
EXPENDITURE	9 99
Balance on hand	$1 01

The Chairman appointed as Committee on business and nominations, Rev'd. Messrs. Duff and Mallory, and Mr. W. R. Doak.

Mr. W. E. Jordan consented to act as Assistant Minute Secretary; and the names of fourteen ladies and gentlemen were put on the roll.

The President made a statement concerning the offer of prizes by J. H. Pope, Esq., M.P.P., for Essays on "The Greatness of Little Things." Only one essay, had been sent into the Committee of adjudication. No prize would be given, but new arrangements would probably be made.

The President also made explanation of the reasons for the appointment of these days for meeting. He also gave some account of the course which had been pursued, with reference to the Book order of the Council of Public Instruction, and of the result in the postponement of its enforcement.

The Committee on nominations presented their report, that the officers of last year be reelected, with the exception of the Executive Committee, this committee to be appointed after the place of next meeting be chosen.

The officers of 1867, are: President—Principal J. A Graham, M. A; Vice-Presidents—Prof. H. H. Miles, D. L D., and S. H. Shonyo, Esq., M. A.; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. Arch. Duff, Jr., B.A.

The Business Committee reported the Annual Address of the President as the first order of business.

The President accordingly proceeded to address the Association on "A Graded System of Schools for the Province," referring in the course of remark to the need of the establishment of Model Schools, and of the encouragement of Canadian School Books.

The Inspector of Schools for the District, H. Hubbard, Esq., M. A., was then asked to give some account of his work. The increase during the past year had been as favourable as at any time. Some serious disadvantages were found still to exisit in the poorer districts.

Mr. A. Duff, Jr., read a paper on "Teaching Arithmetic" After the reading of the paper, Inspector Hubbard made some remarks thereupon, and on other matters connected with the subject; as the amount of help the teacher should give to his Scholars, and text books other than those mentioned by the essayist.

Rev'd A. Duff addressed the meeting, expressing desire for common schools in which youth might receive a thorough education for the duties of life, and hoping that we might have among our Teachers more men, willing to devote their lives to the work.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened shortly after 7 p, m., by prayer by Rev. C. P. Mallory. A piece of Music was sung. The minutes were read and confirmed.

The Committee on the Secretary-Treasurer's Report reported,—"That the accounts are correct. The Committee suggest the following resolutions:—

Resolved,—That the expense incurred by the Committee appointed by the Association at Huntingville, to present to the Senate its views in regard to the School Book order, be shared by the Association, and that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee.

Resolved,—That at each meeting, the place be selected for the next meeting, and also that as far as practicable, the Executive Committee should consist of persons residing within short distance of each other, and near the place of next meeting.

The subject "Instruction in Arithmetic" was again taken up, and in the discussion of it, Mr. Inspector Hubbard, the President, Mr. Shonyo, of Hatley Academy, and the Secretary took part. Special attention was called to the examples given in some books as not sufficiently connected with the principles taught, and the method of using such examples was spoken of. The difficulty of publishing Canadian Text Books, and the need of such as would suit all the Provinces; the use of the blackboard by scholars and teachers was touched upon, as were also the care to be exercised in giving to scholars work in copying; the need of accurate committal to memory; and the duty of training the scholar to think for himself; also the importance of doing work so thoroughly that a second study should hardly be needed.

Mr. H. C. Wilson varied the exercises very pleasantly by giving some excellent music.

The President then introduced the question of "A Memorial to the British Government on the provisions needed in our Educational Law before the Confederation of the Provinces, which may soon take place." He stated that the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers and other bodies had already prepared memorials, and that some members of our Canadian Ministry had taken in charge the presentation of these in London; also that some gentlemen expecting to be in London had promised to do what might be in their power in giving evidence in support of the memorials.

Rev. A. Duff, as Chairman, spoke of the need of protecting our interests in view of Confederation. He said that he had himself corresponded respecting this subject with gentlemen in important educational positions in Britain, and that he had sought to have prepared papers presenting statements of our affairs for the information of friends in the Mother country. He then read a letter prepared for this purpose, by the Hon. J. S. Sanborn, M.L.C. for this District. In conclusion, he moved the resolution:

"That this Association appoint a Special Committee to act with the Executive Committee in drawing up a memorial in accordance with a letter written by the Hon. J. S. Sanborn, to be engrossed in a petition to her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament."

This resolution was seconded by W. R. Doak, Esq., and carried. During the discussion, the need of the attention of the Association to such questions, and of their action upon them was pointed out. One speaker expressed doubt whether such matters should be discussed, but the general feeling was to consider these as an important, duty, in view of the present state of affairs, which was felt to be almost alarming.

It was then carried,—

"That the Hon. J. S. Sanborn be requested to take charge of the petitions, and present them through the proper channels."

Mr. H. C. Wilson called attention to the importance of the instruction of children in music, and asked fifteen minutes next session to speak of this.

And the Meeting was adjourned.

SECOND DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

The Business Committee reported for discussion the question,—"Should the higher branches of mathematics be taught in Common Schools?" Short addresses were made by Inspector Hubbard, the Pres. Rev. A. Duff, Mr. Shonyo, Mr. A. Duff, Jr., and Mr. Doak. It was considered that these branches ought not in general to be so introduced, but that this rule need not be invariable.

Mr. Doak introduced by an address the question,—"Should we endeavor to elevate our Teachers to a professional rank on a level with the clergy, physicians, and lawyers?" The President and Rev. A. Duff followed, supporting Mr. Doak in the affirmative.

Mr. Wilson brought forward the question,—"Should the science of Music by studied in Common Schools?" He added much interest to his treatment of the question by giving a model lesson in music.

The subject, "A Text book on Geography," was brought forward and some remarks made thereon, by Mr. Wells. Mr. Hubbard gave some valuable information respecting the text-books in use. Colton's & Fitch's Geography is much used, and Cornell's primary work is excellent. Mr Shonyo spoke on the subject, referring to some of the good qualities of Lovell's Geography, and also said that a work intermediate to Lovell's primary and his large book was needed. The President made some remarks, saying that the maps of our own country ought to be on a larger scale and that much credit was due to Mr. Lovell for his endeavors to supply the want of a Canadian Geography. He advised the use of a question-book for which answers might be found in almost any Atlas or Textbook. A resoultion was passed expressing a desire for an Intermediate text-book.

Thanks were then tendered to the President the Secretary Inspector Hubbaed and the Office Bearers of the past year also to the Local Committee of arrangements, and to the inhabitants of Compton, for the hospitable entertainment of the members present.

Rev. A. Duff called attention to the importance of training children to total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and recommended that they be brought up to abstain also from tobacco.—A resolution was passed urging Teachers to encourage those under their charge to abstain entirely from the use of intoxicating drinks and tobacco.

The thanks were also tendered to the Editors in the District for their liberal aid in advertising and noticing our meetings.

East Hatley was fixed as the place of next annual meeting. The Committee reported for election as Executive Committee, Dr. Gilbert, Mr Lebaron and Dr. Burland, all of East Hatley, and Rev. Mr. Lee, of Stanstead as Vice President in place of D. Miles, should the latter resign.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

JUDGE POLETTE.—Has been obliged to adjourn the term of the Superior Court, District of Arthabaski in consequence of serious andisposition. His Honor intends to ask for leave of a absence for some months, and in consequence of this decision he has discharged the deliberes in 21 cases after having given to the parties the advantage of having promptly a judgement before another judge.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.—The Lord Bishop of Quebec returned on Wednsday, from visiting a portion of the diocese, for the purpose of holding confirmations. His lordship has been absent on his tour more than a month. At Drummondville the handsome stone church, which was burnt three years ago, and which has been rebuilt and freed from debt through the generosity and exertions of Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Watts, Mr. Henning, and other inhabitants of the locality, was consecrated on the occasion of the Bishop's visit. The number confirmed at the different missions visited were as follows:—Valcartier, 24; Upper Ireland, 42; Lower Ireland, 28; Lambie's Mills, 32; Inverness, 42; Leeds, 8; Harvy Hill, 2; Broughton, 9; St. Sylvester, 30; St. Giles, 6; Acton, 8; Drummondville, 12; Durham, 1; Sherbrooke, 36; Cookshire, 9; Bury, 20; Compton, 14; Coaticook, 26; Hatley, 17; Waterville, 5; Lennoxville, 57; do. in summer, 17; Melbourne, 32.—Total, 477.

MEETING OF QUEBEC COAL BUYERS.—At the meeting of coal buyers held on Monday last, a Committee of five was appointed to make inquiries in Canada, the United States, and England, with the view to obtain weighing machines, and it is intended to have a sufficient number of these in readiness on the opening of navigation, to weigh every cargo that comes into port.

ILLNESS OF MR. T. C. STREET.—The St. Catharines Journal of Tuesday evening says, Mr. T. C. Street, M P.P., for Welland, is suffering from illness. His nervous system has been somewhat unstrung by the suspension of the Bank of Upper Canada, while the heavy losses he has sustained have produced most serious effects. Not only is his nervous system unstrung, but his eyesight has been affected, and in addition to the restlessness and hideous dreams at night, produced by nervous prostration, the unfortunate gentleman has to suffer partial deprivation of sight in day-light. We trust that his illness will be of short duration."

SUICIDE AT SANDWICH.—An old citizen at Sandwich named Green, committed suicide on Wednesday morning by taking poison. He went into a store at Sandwich about half-past nine and asked for strychnine. He said he wanted it to kill rats. After receiving directions how to use it he went home, and a few minutes after was a corpse. He had taken the poison immediately after getting home. The deceased was a shoemaker, 54 years of age, and has left a wife and one child in comfortable circumstances. The cause of the act was not known, but it is supposed he was laboring under temporary insanity caused by drinking.

THE TORONTO STREET RAILWAY DIFFICULTY.—An adjourned meeting of citizens who feel aggrieved by the Street Railway Company, was held on Friday. The object was to receive the reports of the collectors and executive committee. The former reported that they had been guaranteed the sum of $1,181,75 in furtherance of the object. The executive committee reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. English, President of the Company, asking permission to attend the meeting on behalf of the Company, and offer explanations in the matter. The Committee stated that the Secretary had written Mr English that the meeting being a business one, was not for discussion. The meeting then by resolution instructed the executive committee to employ counsel and proceed at once with a suit in Chancery, and to call meetings of the subscribers whenever it might be thought necessary to advise with them. There need not have been any "discussion," and it is possible that explanations offered in a proper spirit and a friendly interchange of views would have some favourable result.

ILLNESS OF MR. STREET.—Mr. Street has been unwell; but his friends will be glad to learn that he is now much better. It is also true that he has felt deeply the suspension of the Bank of Upper Canada, not on his own account, but on account of those who unlike him had their all in that bank; that is why he has been troubled; and not on account of his own losses, heavy as they have been.

A street railway is on foot in St. John, N.B.

Mr John White, the present member for Halton, was nominated at a reform convention on Wednesday last as a representative in the Confederate Parliament. The Tory candidate is Mr. Chisholm.

Mr. Richard Homes, farmer, of Hereford, was killed by the fall of a tree, in Lemington, Vt. He was brought to Hereford for interment.

A drove of cattle numbering nearly sixty head passed over the ice at Kingston on Thursday afternoon, en route for Cape Vincent, having been purchased for the American market.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mr. Henry Saunders, formerly an inn-keeper in Kingston, but who now lives in Invernay, Storrington, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday morning by cutting his throat, while in a state of delirium tremens. The unfortunate man's throat was cut from ear to ear, his windpipe cut through, and some of the small arteries severed. There is very little hope of his recovery.

DIED IN THE SNOW.—Mr. John Brown, of Hereford, went out to cut some fire wood on the 14th inst, and after cutting one stick complained of faintness, and cast himself down on the snow and immediately expired. His little girl of ten years old, was with him at the time, and tried to persuade him to come into the house, but to no effect. He said, "tell mamma, she will never see me again," and almost immediately died. His wife, who was not at home, thought he had been poisoned, but a *post mortem* examination showed that he died from disease of the heart.

THE TOWN DEBENTURES.—A transaction which occurred on Wednesday affords evidence of the credit of the town Mr. Bigelow, of Hamilton, held old debentures to the amount of $10,400, which, with the low rate at which they were purchased, bore interest at about ten per cent. These he exchanged on Wednesday for the new eight per cent. debentures at par. Many of the other eight per cent. issue have been subscribed for, and only a small amount now remains undisposed of.—*Stratford Beacon.*

THREE PEOPLE LIVE ON MICE FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

(*From the Peterborough Examiner.*)

A melancholy tale is related to us by Mr. P. H. Clark, of the sad end of an old hunter, who lived in the township of McLintock, about 50 miles from Haliburton. The man's name was Isaac Hunter; he lived about eight miles from any settler—it being his custom to move back as settlers moved in. Mr Hunter, his wife and two children, lived together, but not being very thrifty, he had neglected to lay by provisions against the winter, not even wood. About the 16th Jan., they all betook themselves to the same bed, to keep from freezing, and remained there eleven days without fire. Their food then gave way, when they were forced to take the hair off some deer skins, and then they ate the skins and then the cords of a pair of snow shoes. At this stage the old man died, and the others were so far spent that the corpse lay in the bed with them for three days, they not being able to remove it. They at last made an effort and got it into a corner of the shanty, where some mice came, and nibbled the face and eyes. The survivors endeavored to frighten them off, but they would not go away. One of the survivors at length succeeded in killing the mice, and on these mice they lived until they were discovered by two brothers named Cole, of Thorborn, who by chance passed that way. One of these men stopped with the survivors while the other went to the nearest settlement and brought food, and by careful treatment had them restored to sufficient strength to be removed to a more comfortable place. They were perfect skeletons when found. This is a sad tale of a backwoods life. But it must be remembered that Hunter had it in his power to procure firewood enough to keep the place warm, and we are also informed that he might have had a nice crop of potatoes and corn, as he had a small "clearing" but he neglected this, as also to lay by some venison, and the result of his carelessness our readers have above.

CANADA GOLD MINES.

(*From the New-York Daily Tribune.*)

"Where there is a great smoke there must "be some fire," says the old adage; and telegrams and letters from Canada, so plentiful of late, announcing new discoveries of gold in both Provinces, leave no room to doubt its presence in greater or less abundance.

The question of its extent is one of importance to our own public, as likely to affect our markets for many things, including money. For, if it should prove, as numbers believe, that we have upon our immediate border, and within two day's ride of New-York, gold fields equal in importance to those of California and Australia, it will certainly have a decisive effect on many branches of trade, and draw thither large amounts of capital for investment, from those of our citizens who covet the princely profits of productive mines, without daring to incur the risks entailed by remote ventures on the Pacific Coast.

The question is important, too, for another reason; and that is, the bearing its solution will have on the value of the gold formation of the Eastern shore of our continent. That this formation exists, extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to that of Mexico, is as certain as any geological fact can be; and, if it should prove that the deposits in Canada are of such magnitude and character as to warrant the investment of money for their development (as already *has* been proven in regard to those of Nova Scotia), the presumption will be greatly increased of the practical value of those mines which are already the subject of experiments in the Atlantic States of the South.

Passing by the meager data furnished by the recent alleged discoveries at Madoc, Canada West, for the reason that they are as yet insufficient for any conclusive opinion, we shall briefly notice the claims of the Chaudiere Valley, near Quebec, where we have intelligence of results that would be startling even in Colorado or Montana. The finding of a nugget worth $800 in the Seigniory of *Rigaud-Vaudreuil*, announced by telegraph, is confirmed by the Government Inspector and the Commissioner of Crown Lands—the latter offering to purchase it for exhibition next Summer in Paris; and we have subsequent reports of discoveries of pieces still larger—one dispatch affirming the finding of a nugget weighing thirty pounds! Whatever may be the exact size and value of those pieces which are considered best worth telegraphic notice, there seems to be no doubt that the local population—never remarkable for enterprise—has at last been visited by an incipient mining fever, and that the imperfect appliances they are using are already rewarded by results far beyond their most sanguine hopes.

The Seignisry of *Rigaud-Vaudreuil*, which seems the acknowledged focus of the Canadian Gold Mining System, is a tract lying on both sides of the Chaudiere River, about fifty miles south of Quebec, and containing 108 square miles of land. We find, by official evidence, that gold was discovered there over twenty years ago; and that, soon afterwards, a Royal Patent was issued, by which the Seignisr, Charles De Lery, became invested with a right to all the minerals for himself and his heirs forever, This grant, however, was burdened with a roylty tax so onerous as quite to discourage all efforts toward systematic development; and, under the various embarrassing and stupefying influences which prevailed, the property has, till lately, been allowed to remain unimproved. But something over a year since some American gentlemen, who had examined the tract and satisfied themselves of its real value, bought the mineral right of the present Seignior, Alexander De Lery, and organized a company under the laws of Canada for the purpose of working the mines. A necessary preliminary was a reduction of the royalty tax, which was accomplished with some difficulty; and, during the past year, the Company (which is named after the Seignior) has built a first-class, quartz crushingmill, and begun measures which already are giving evidences of the Soundness of judgment which perceives value where others could see only illusion and risk.

This indifference on the part of the Canadian public is the more extraordinary, from incidents which have drawn to this region, so much of public notice. In 1865, a Parliamentary Commission was raised to investigate the subject; and the results of their inquiries, which seem to have been made with conscientious care, fill a pamphlet of 126 pages. A great number of witnesses were examined, and the sworn testimony of these—many of them practical miners, who had prospected extensively on the tract—revealed facts which would have created a *furore* about any goldfield two or three thousand miles away. This pamphlet is before us, and, in view of the evidence it contains; we confess to a feeling of surprise that the French Canadians, unenterprising as they confessedly are, should have resisted the *afflatus* which so generally inspires people in presence of trasures within their power to grasp. The deliberate judgement of this Committee is very concisely expressed in a paragraph on the sixth page of the Report, as follows:

"Your Committee, desirous of obtaining such evidence as would admit of a comparison being made with the golds fields of California and Australia, examined several witnesses, who had long been engaged in mining operations in those countries, and the result warrants the Committee in expressing the opinion that the Canadian Gold Fields exhibit at least as fair indications as were in the first instance observable either in California or Australia."

Nor have the opinions of scientific men been wanting to sustain the judgments formed by practical miners. Several American experts, including Professors Wurtz and Blake, have expressed their belief in the richness of these mines; and Sir Wm. Logan and his subordinates, on the part of the Canadian Government, have cautiously but positively affirmed the same convictions. In the face of all these facts, it seems impossible that the repute these mines are acquiring should be destitute of some real foundation. And, if it should prove that they have positive practical value, it will not be a matter of entire indifference that this value was proved by American enterprise, and that American capital is to reap the earliest of its fruits. The courage and good faith of the De Lery Company in going to work quietly with its own money in development, instead of seeking its profits in the stock market, at least deserves our respect; and it should in no way detract from that respect that, since its heaviest investments have been made, its ranks have been recruited by some of the leading Business men of Canada, who seem at last to be awaking to the sense of advantages which the supineness of their public has greatly endangered.

The discoveries made in Canada have included gold in alluvium and in rock. At first, as is always the case the deposits in the soil were supposed to limit the supply; and only within about a year has it become known that the hills between the streams are literally filled with quartz. These ledges, on being uncovered, proved to be of great thicknesa—sometimes not less than 30 feet, Shafts were sunk upon these; and the assays made showed a prevalence of gold in condition to be worked without much expense. Some of these assays were made by mineralogists of high repute, including the Government experts of Canada and the State Geologist of Massachusetts. This uniform presence of gold in the rock gave the prospectors great confidence in the value of the mines, proving to their satisfaction that it accounted for the abundance of loose gold in the soil by a much more probable theory than that of a drift from some distant region Should this theory prove correct, so free is the metal from base combinations, and so small, in Canada, are all the necessary expenses, that profitable working will follow almost as a matter of course. Our mining community should attentively watch the developments which the new mill and steady efforts of this pioneer company are likely to make during the coming season, and determine for themselves whether Canada is a more inviting field than California or Colorado.

VALUE OF RAILWAY SECURITIES.

Even the opening of an eventful Session can hardly be expected to divert the public mind from those ominous controversies in which the nature and value of railway securities have recently been debated. Of an aggregate capital of nearly £300,000,000 more than one-half represents borrowed money,—raised by the various Companies, in addition to the original capital, upon the security of preferential dividends or debentures. The amount of loans on debentures alone exceeds £65,000,000 and this immense mass of property has been subjected to an ordeal of analysis which its owners could little have anticipated. We have published a letter from a correspondent, communicating the lessons of colonial experience a. Insolvent railways have been long known in Australia, and have been conducted through every phase of bankruptcy, compromise, and resuscitation. But even our correspondent was unacquainted with the true *status* of a debenture-holder as legally defined, and the judgement in which only a day or two since this definition was given deserves the most careful consideration.

The case originated in the affairs of that line which has presented us with every variety of embrarassment and legal complication. Certain debenture-holders of the London, Chatham, and Dover had claimed an order as mortgagees for the attachment of a peculiar kind of property known as the surplus lands. Most Companies acquire more lands than they ultimately find necessary and these lands, are resold. There was an impression that the surplus lands of the London, Chatham, and Dover were worth nearly a million of money, so that the debenture-holders naturally enough desired to establish their claims upon this property and applied to Chancery for a receiver to hold for their benefit the sale moneys when sold and the rents in the meantime. This was the claim on which judgment was delivered by Lord Justice Cairns and Turner. To keep the reader no longer in suspense, it has been held that the debenture-holders are not only not entitled to the rents or proceeds of surplus land, but are without any immediate hold on the general property of the undertaking as distinguishable from its income.

The question turned upon the interpretation to be given to the word "undertaking," in the security which the debenture-holders received for their money. They had claimed that under this term they were "mortgagees of the "whole property and effects of the Company," and this indeed we presume, was the idea generally entertained. It was in this capacity that they alleged a title to the proceeds of the surplus lands constituted by a mortgage of the undertaking in the assumed acceptation of the words. But Lord Justice Cairns laid down with great perspicuity a law of the case which entirely subverted these assumptions. "A railway," he said, "was maintained by means of its capital, by means of its borrowed money, of its land, of its proceeds of sale of surplus land, of its permanent way, of its rolling stock, and if the claims of debenture-holders were good against any one of them they were good against all. But were these claims good against any one of the ingredients singly or severally? If so, debenture-holders "might from the first have asserted their rights as mortgagees by impounding not merely the proceeds of surplus lands, but the capital, the cash balances, the rolling stock, and even their own money advanced, so that the moment a Company borrowed money on debentures it would depend upon the debenture-holders whether the railway authorized in the interests of the public could be made at all. It would follow, that any rights possessed by bondholders or judgment creditors against property so absolutely mortgaged would be entirely illusory. The debenture-holders would sweep off everything; the public would get no railway, and the other claimants would get no payment. But this could not be the end contemplated by the Acts of Parliament authorizing the construction of the line. On the contrary, the object of the Legislature was to create a railway "which was to be made and maintained, by which tolls and profits were to be earned, and which was to be worked and managed by a Company under certain rules, and a certain responsibility." "The whole of this," "when in operation, is the work contemplated by the Legislature, and it is this, in my opinion the name of 'undertaking' is given. Moneys are provided for, and various ingredients go to make up the undertaking, but the term 'undertaking' is the proper style, not for the ingredients, but for the completed work, and it is from the completed work that any return of moneys or earnings can arise."

It is easy to follow the argument of this lucid decision, but it is equally easy to see how effectually it destroys the popular impressions on the subject. The current belief was that a man lending money upon a debenture lent it upon a mortgage of the property of a Railway Company, and though we have already seen that many obstacles were in the way of foreclosure, few people doubted that this proceeding entered, at least theoretically, into the mortgagee's rights. Our correspondent who communicated his Australian experience described a debenture-holder as a mortgagee with a presumed power of foreclosure, but with no legal means of enforcing it. But, according to this decision the debenture-holder can hardly be regarded as a mortgagee at all, while as to foreclosure, the proceeding is simply out of the question. The debenture conveys a hold not on the property but only on the earnings of the line, so that a debenture-holder is really little more than a shareholder with a first preference. It is just as if a man who imagined that he had advanced money upon mortgage of an orchard were to find that his security was only the apple crop, and not the land. A railway must be regarded as "a fruit-bearing tree, the produce of which is the fund dedicated by the contract to secure and to pay the debt." Consequently, to bring the whole history to its practical issue, the people who took London, Chatham, and Dover debentures lent their money, not upon 7,000,000*l.* worth of property, but upon 200,000*l.* worth of income.

We can but echo the regret which Lord Justice Cairns was considerate enough to express, that the legal operation of these securities should come to be defined, not at the time when the were first devised and employed, but "after difficulties had arisen in their repayment" No doubt, the available security of a debenture is little diminished, inasmuch as foreclosure would always have been virtually impracticable, and the true source of payment would ultimately have been looked for in the tolls. No doubt, also, as Lord Justice Turner remarked, with an obvious desire to allay an alarm which he could not but forsee, any Railway Company "carrying on business at a profit" must be good security enough for its debentures, inasmuch as the holders have the first charge on the profits; but it cannot be denied that something is detracted from the solidity of a certain popular security at a time when securities of all kinds are sufficiently depreciated by general mistrust.—*Times.*

MORALITY UNDER AN IMPERIAL REGIME.

Last Saturday evening a noted prostitute, Mdlle. Cora Pearl, appeared, as nearly naked as the decency of the indecent would permit, at the Theatre des Bouffes, in the Passage Choiseul, as Love in Offenbach's *Orfee aux Enfers*. This person is one of two Englishwomen who claim to be the original Anonyma The following account of her performance which has interested Paris far more than the Gladstone Banquet, which took place upon the evening of her first appearance, is extracted from the *Daily News*:

For some years past she has been what is called a *celebrite* in Paris. It is said that she keeps twelve horses in her stables. She is a good whip, and her "success" is in great part attributable to her frequent appearances in the Bois de Boulogne, driving herself in variously constructed carriages and in infinite varieties of fast costumes. The management of the Theatre des Bouffes, which has been in difficulties, was as much surprised as rejoiced a short time ago to receive an offer from Miss Cora Pearl to appear as "Love," in a costume as near approaching to the realistic notion of the character as the inspecteur des moeurs could be persuaded to allow. It would appear that this functionary did not show himself severe on the occasion, for the reports say that Mdlle. Cora Pearl was dressed in a diaphane costume, "qui commence bien au dessus du genou pour se terminer bien au dessous de la poitrine et se prete dans l'intervalle aux explorations les plus audacieuses."

The attraction was to see by strong gaslight and the aid of opera-glasses, on vulgar stage-boards, the real form and features of a personage whom the non-privileged public had only been wont to admire in the manifold amplifications of skirts and crinoline. This attraction—such are the manners of modern Paris—raised the prices of the most uncomfortable single seats to two Napoleons, of certain boxes—and the boxes in the Lilliputian Bouffes Theatre are all very small—to 20*l.*, and of stalls to 6*l.* A frisson d'attente, we are told, awaited the appearance of the debutante, who came forward with her stays and slippers—almost her only clothing—glittering with diamonds. The fine fleur of French aristocracy attended the performance, but so much pudeur yet remains in Paris that the ladies in the audience belonged exclusively to the demi-monde. Among the princes, ambassadors, dukes, marquises, &c., belonging to the fine fleur aforesaid, the reporters remarked.

"Prince Napoleon, who sat concealed in a private box, le Duc de Mouchy, le Prince Acille, Murat, le Prince d'Arenberg, le Prince Mustapha-Pacha, le Marquis de Scepeau, le Vicomte Daru, the Duke of Hamilton, le Duc de Caumont la Force, le Marquis de Caux, le Prince de Sagon, le Duc de Rivoli, Nigra Ambassador of Italy, le Marquis de Mornay, le Duc d'Acquavia, le Vicomte de la Ferriere, le Comte de Colobiano, de Gontaut-Biron, Pietri, Hallez Claparede, de Maurgues, de Kergolay, de Castlebajac, Saint-Priest, Ernest Andre Garcia, Antonio de Ezpeleta, George et Maurice Fresson-Raimbaud de Merlemont, Henri Cartier, le Marquis de Modene, le Vicomte Davillier, Regnault de Saint-Jean d'Angely, le Marquis de Rennepont, le Comte Ed. de Viel-Castle, le Vicomte de Brimont, le Vicomte de Turenne, le Comte de Montsaulmin, le Vicomte de Cosse Brissac, de Laureston, Blount, Emile Augier, Camille Doucet, Auber, Brista, Auguste Vacquerie, Khalil-Bey, &c, and all the representatives of the Paris press.

"The performance appears to have been below contempt. The debutante, as might have been expected, had not any artistic qualities whatever. She unfortunately, says one critic, had not only to show her physique, but to speak, sing, walk, and even, pauvre fille, to try to be espiegle; and all these attempts were such ridiculous failures, that it was impossible for a French audience to appear even to admire them. The demi-monde alone was visibly delighted at the discomfiture of one of its envied rivals. The *Opinion National* says that all wives ought to send their husbands to the Bouffes, as a sure means to get them disenchanted, and to make them say when they see Mabille ladies, j'ai mieux que ça à la maison. I think this is a good saying with which to close an unwilling notice of a very disgusting subject.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Messrs. Gould & Hill the following new pieces of music, viz: The Florence Waltzes by O. Godfrey; the Elma Galop by H. W. Alcott, and the very popular song "Paddle your own Canoe," which should command a large sale.

Statement of Flour inspected for the week ending Feb. 23, 1867:—

	Barrels.
Extra Superfine	50
Fancy Superfine	100
Superfine	2997
Do. No. 2	114
Fine	437
Middlings	10
Pollards	10
Rejected	37
	3755

180 barrels Duffin's Mills, J. D. Mephee, miller, average amount short on the above lot 1½ lbs.

JOHN YOUNG, Inspector.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, Mrs. T. H. Schneider, of a son.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEAKAGE.—Everybody who has travelled knows how inconvenient it is to carry liquid medicines. CARLETON & HOVEY'S elegant SUMMER LOZENGES do away with this trouble, as they cure all Summer diseases of the bowels

May 23. 122

SUMMER DISEASES, such as DIARRHŒA CHOLERA MORBUS, &c., are easily cured by the use of CARLTON & HOVEY'S SUMMER LOZENGES. They are very agreeable to the taste. For sale by all druggists.

May 17.

"ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,"

FOR COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION

Read advertisement in another column.

December 29. 1y 211

HUNNEWELL'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

1866 HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL 1866

COUGH REMEDY.

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE | HUNNEWELL'S ECLECTIC PILLS.

1867 HUNNEWELL'S REMEDY FOR 1867

CONSUMPTION.

The Proprietor of the above named valuable and truly reliable preparations trusts that to the readers of the *Herald* they are too well known to require any other than the plain facts, that they are *not* remedies for every disease that flesh is heir to, but remedies for what they are recommended, to which great numbers testify, and confidence to test them will be found perfectly sacred.

There can be no evidence required to strengthen confidence, which cannot be seen at my office; and it is by a test of *true character* on which I rely for acceptance, and not for extended forms of advertising.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor, Practical Chemist and Pharmaceutist, 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

Sold by all regular dealers in medicine.

January 22. 2m DSW 18

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

Through a trial of many years, and through every nation of civilized men, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled Consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid, have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antidote to diseases of the lungs and throat. Her a cold had settled on the lungs The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of him who was lately lusty and strong whisper to all but him CONSUMPTION. He tries every thing; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all his frame. He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL now: it has stopped his cough and made his breathing easy; his sleep is sound at night: his appetite returns, and with it his strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The countless colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which would have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock, the darling lamb from many a home.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all the Druggists in Montreal and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Henry, Simpson & Co., Wholesale Agents for Canada East.

February 26. 2mtrs DSW 48

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the Hair, leaving it soft and beautiful The genuine is signed *William A. Batchelor*. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay Street, New York.

December 10. 1y DW 294

TO GROCERS AND FAMILIES.

BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS

The trade will be glad to learn that these choice essences of Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, are now manufactured in this city, for the Canadian and other foreign markets, in order to avoid the duties and high taxation at home, and are offered at such reduced price as will commend them to first class buyers.

The materials were imported in bond in order to secure the original purity and strength for which these Extracts are noted. They are warranted perfectly free from poisonous Oils and Acids.

Mr. Alexander, the Confectioner, has long since endorsed them, and Mr. Alexander McGibbon, the well-known Grocer, who sells large quantities of them, says "the great reputation they have acquired for *purity, strength* and *economy*, should merit the confidence and patronage of all who desire to sell or use a *pure article*."

"The best are the cheapest" is a true motto, when health, taste and economy are considered, and we trust that house-keepers will consider this of sufficient importance to ask for "Burnett's Flavouring Extracts."

These Extracts are for sale by all the choice Grocers in Canada.

HENRY, SIMPSON & Co., Canadian Medicine Warehouse, St Paul Street, and ALEX. MCGIBBON, Italian Warehouse, Great St. James Street General Agents for Canada.

May 10. 1tsDSW

MARRIED.

At Cote St. Louis, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Messire Tallet, L. B Voligny, Esq., of Montreal, to Miss Emerande Perrin, of Coteau St. Louis.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue, or slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics, and whites, these pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N.B.—$1 and 5 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return of mail.

JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle General Agents for Canada. Sold by all the Druggists in Montreal and medicine dealers everywhere.

December 6 1y DSW 30

THE MYSTIC HAIR TINT,

PREPARED BY

WM. BOGLE, OF BOSTON, U.S.

THIS celebrated article for Colouring the Hair and restoring the same to its natural appearance, was patented in the United States several years ago, since which period there has existed for it, in the United States and England, an unprecedented demand, and is now almost universally used by all requiring the use of Hair Restoratives. The simplicity and harmless ingredients used in the preparation of this article, the easy and simple mode of application, nothing except a small brush being necessary for that purpose; the natural appearance of the Hair after the application of the Tint, the duration of the application, and the reasonable rate at which the article is sold, are a few of the causes which have followed the introduction of the

HAIR TINT

In the leading Cities of England and America

A TRIAL of the MYSTIC HAIR TINT will suffice to insure all who use it once to continue to use the article.

For sale by WM. BOGLE, Boston, and all Chemists and Druggists in Montreal.

September 1

LAND SCRIP,

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

COURT & MACINTOSH.

February 26. m 48

NOTICES.

REMOVED.

MR. ROBERT WILKES, Wholesale Dealer in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and FANCY GOODS, HAS REMOVED from 441 St. Paul Street, to those commodious premises, No. 455 St. Paul Street.

February 26. r 48

To Persons desirous of passing the Summer at Longueuil.

THE DIRECTORS of the LONGUEUIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, at the request of a number of persons, and desirous of rendering the the means of communication more easy to business men travelling between the City of Montreal and the Village of Longueuil, propose during the coming Summer to prolong the hours of service performed by their Steamers between the Foot of the Current and the Village, so as to leave Longueuil each evening at 8¾, and the Foot of the Current at 9.

February 26. 1m TTS 48

NEW CITY GAS COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, and will be payable on on and after FRIDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of MARCH next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the first to the fifteenth proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

GEO. ROBSON, Secretary.

Montreal, 21st Feb., 1867. 1m TTs 46

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ON THE 1st JANUARY last Mr. JOSEPH MULHOLLAND was admitted a member of the Firm of MULHOLLAND & BAKER The business will be continued under the same style and firm as heretofore.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER.

Montreal, Feb. 22, 1867. m 46

THEATRE ROYAL.

To Let, by the Night or Week.

For particulars, apply to

HENRY PRINCE,

305 NOTRE DAME STREET.

February 25. 47

AUCTION SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK,

On Tuesday, March 5th, 1867,

AT ST. JOHNS.

AT TWO O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, will be offered for Sale by Auction, in ONE LOT, at so much in the £, the entire Stock of DRY GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTHING, belonging to the Estate M. O. DAVID, Tailor and Draper, of St. Johns.

The Inventory has been made at Montreal cost prices, and amounts to over £2,600 currency, and embraces a complete assortment of Cloths and general Dry Goods, the greater part purchased within the last nine months, and now in good order.

The Inventory may be seen at the office of the undersigned, and the Goods examined at any time till the day of Sale.

The purchaser, by furnishing undoubted security, may have time given, which will be more particularly stated at the time of sale.

Sale at the Store lately occupied by the Insolvent, Front Street.

WM. COOTE, Official Assignee.

St. Johns, Feb. 21, 1867. 48

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of GEORGE BURY, an Insolvent.

Sale of Lease of Store and Premises.

WILL BE SOLD by Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY next, March the 2nd, by order of the Court, the UNEXPIRED TERM of the LEASE of that very desirable Store and Premises, No. 141 McGill Street, on account of the Estate of the above Insolvent.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

A. B. STEWART, Assignee.

Montreal, 26th Feb., 1867. 48

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Joliette.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

On Tuesday, the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

PRESENT—The Hon T. J. J. LORANGER, J. S. C.

No. 4690.

LOUIS LAURIER, Esquire, Physician and Surgeon, of the Town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette,

Plaintiff;

Vs.

JEAN BAPTISTE EDOUARD ALFRED GUILMETTE, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. Melanie de Daillebout, in the said District, Joiner, and now absent from this Province,

Defendant;

And

DAME LOUISE DUCONDU, of the Town of Joliette, said District, widow of the late Hercule Roy, in his lifetime Physician and Surgeon, of the Parish of Lavaltrie, in the District of Richelieu,

Tiers-Saisi,

IT IS ORDERED, by the Court, on the motion of G. A. Champagne, Esquire, Advocate and Counsel for the Plaintiff, that, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Jean Bte. Desmarais, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Joliette, annexed to the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Joliette, that the said defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, called the *Montreal Herald*, and twice in the French language in the newspaper published at the Town of Joliette, called *La Gazette de Joliette*, be notified to appear before this Court, there to answer the demand of the said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court).

J. O. DESILETS, Deputy C.C.C.

48

Sale by Voluntary Licitation.

WILL BE SOLD, on the TWENTIETH of MARCH next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Door of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. ISIDORE, to the highest and last bidder the REAL ESTATE hereinafter designated, depending of the Successions of the deceased MOISE LONGTIN and MARIE BROSSEAU, to wit:—

1st. A Farm, situated in the Cote St. Regis, in the Parish of St. Isidore, containing three arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth; bounded in front by the River St. Regis, in rear by the road of the Cote St. Simon, on one side by Joseph Colquon and on the other side by Leon Boyer, with a house, a barn, and other buildings thereon erected. To be taken (*a distraire*) from the said Farm the three emplacements which have been detached therefrom.

2nd. Another Farm, situated at the same place, less six sevenths undivided, belonging to one named Boyer, the said Farm containing in toto two arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth; bounded in front by the River St. Regis, in rear by the lands of the Cote St. Simon, on one side by Jean Baptiste Reaume, and on the other side by the representatives of the late Amable Lemieux, with a barn thereon erected. The said Farm is traversed by the Montreal and New York Railroad.

For the conditions of sale, which are liberal, address the undersigned Notary, at St. Isidore.

F. T LANGEVIN, N.P.

St. Isidore, Feb. 20th, 1867. m t 48

STANDARD OPERA LIBRETTOS.

DITSON & CO'S STANDARD OPERA LIBRETTOS comprise the following, each with English and Foreign Words and Music of the Principal Airs. They are printed from new type, are neat and convenient in size, correct and reliable in text and universally admitted to be the best copies that can be obtained, of these indispensables for every opera-goer. New Librettos are added from time to time, as they appear.

Bohemian Girl, (La Zingara), Cinderella, (La Cenerentala), Crispino e la Comare, Der Freyschutz, Dinorah (Pardon de Ploermel), Doctor of Alcantara, Don Giovanni Don Pasquale, Ernani, Faust, Fra Diavolo, Fidelio, I Martiri, I Puritani, Il Barbiere di Siviglia, Il Flauto Magico, Il Giuramento Il Trovatore, Ione, La Dame Blanche, L'Elisire D'Amore. La Favorita, La Fille du Regiment, La Gazza Ladra, La Juive, (Jewess), La Sonnambula, La Traviata, Le Prophete, Les Huguenots, Linda di Chamonix, Lucia di Lammermoor, Lucrezia Borgia, Luisa Miller, L'Etoile du Nord, L'Africaine, Marriage of Figaro, Martha, Masked Ball, Massaniello, Norma, Poliuto, Rigoletto, Robert le Diable, Sappho, Semiramide, Stabat Mater, Vespres Sicilienne, William Tell, Zampa.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street, Boston.

February 26. e DW 38

NOTICES.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

A FANCY DRESS ENTERTAINMENT (the last of the Season) will be given at the Rink on the EVENING of SHROVE TUESDAY, the FIFTH of MARCH next.

Two Military Bands will be in attendance.

Children will be admitted until 9.30 o'clock.

Tickets for each one entering will be required.

For details see the notices at the Rink.

W. F. GAIRDNER, Sec.-Treasurer.

February 21. 41

THE ANNUAL RACES OF THE MONTREAL SNOW-SHOE CLUB WILL TAKE PLACE

On Saturday, 2nd March.

PARTICULARS SHORTLY.

February 11. 35

Edwardsburg Starch Company, (LIMITED.)

THE SECOND INSTALMENT of TWENTY PER CENT on the newly subscribed Stock of this Company is due and payable on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at the Office of the Company, 37 St. Peter Street.

By order.

JOHN THOMSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

February 18. d 41

NEW CITY GAS COMPANY OF MONTREAL.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW CITY GAS COMPANY of MONTREAL will be held in the Office of the Company's Works, Ottawa Street, Griffintown, on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of MARCH next, at ONE o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board.

GEO. ROBSON Secretary.

Montreal, 21st Feb., 1867. 46

THE LADIES OF THE INDUSTRIAL ROOMS propose holding their ANNUAL BAZAAR on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 20th and 21st of March in the MECHANICS' HALL. Particulars in a future advertisement. Donations are earnestly solicited for both the Fancy and Refreshment Tables.

February 25. n 47

Life Association of Scotland, FOUNDED 1838,

FOR

LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

Head Office for Canada, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

INVESTED FUNDS,

ONE MILLION AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STG.

Assurers have the choice of two separate Classes of Assurance.

IN CLASS A. THE BONUSES are paid in Money to the Policy-holder himself commencing

AT AN EARLY STAGE OF THE POLICY.

An allocation of Profit in Cash is made *every year* in this Class to all policies of not less than five years' standing at the preceding Annual balance, and each Policy-holder's share is applied in payment of his next annual premium. The Outlay required for the policies has thus, (or many years been only from 62 cts. to 75 cts. per $1 of the premiums according to standing, and commencing with those due at the end of the sixth year.

CASH PROFIT of more than £140,000 sterling have been distributed in this manner to the Policy-holders during their own lives.

IN CLASS B. THE BONUSES are unusually LARGE ADDITIONS to the SUM ASSURED, and may be exchanged for a MOST IMPORTANT PROVISION IN OLD AGE to the Policy-holder himself.

At the Division for 5th December, 1865, the LARGE BONUS ADDITION of £1 per cent. on the Sum Assured was declared for every Premium paid on each participating policy, and payable to attain the average expectation of persons at his age of entry. It is evident that at this rate of Bonus the SUM ASSURED will be MORE than DOUBLED in a comparatively short period.

Further the Policy-holder has the option of exchanging these large Bonus Additions when he reaches the average period of life, for an equivalent in a

VALUABLE PROVISION FOR HIS OWN AFTER-LIFE-TIME BY A CASH PAYMENT OR ANNUITY.

For example, a Policy-holder for £1000 at age 25, on his attaining the average period of persons of that age, will, at that rate of Bonus, have had an Addition to his Assurance of £1500, making the Sum Assured £2500, instead of £1000

Or he may then exchange this Large Bonus Addition for ONE CASH PAYMENT of about £1000 to himself

Or he may exchange the Bonus Addition for an ANNUITY of about £162 payable during his life.

Such Exchange will in no respect affect the Sum Assured, which, as well as the right to future Bonuses, will remain intact for the Heirs, or other purposes of the Policy-holder.

UNDER NO OTHER SYSTEM

can anything like the same amount of benefits be obtained, whether as regards increase of Sum Assured, or an equivalent in Cash Payment or Life Annuity.

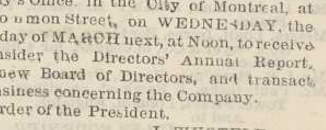
An Assurer during the current year in Class B, will receive, at the next Division, ONE-FIFTH MORE BONUS than later Entrants—the difference being—probably so much as £40 on a £1000 Policy.

The 28th ANNUAL BALANCE will be made on 5th April, 1867.

Previous Entrants will rank for Profits as of One Year's Longer Standing than Later Entrants.

P. WARDLAW, *Secretary.*

February 22. 45



Beauharnois, Chateauguay and Huntingdon Navigation Company.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BEAUHARNOIS, CHATEAUGUAY and HUNTINGDON NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Montreal, at No. 65 Common Street, on WEDNESDAY, the SIXTH day of MARCH next, at Noon, to receive and consider the Directors' Annual Report. Elect a new Board of Directors, and transact other business concerning the Company.

By order of the President.

J. WURTELE, Acting Sec. and Treas.

Montreal, 18th Feb., 1867. 42

Apothecaries to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

MEDICAL HALL.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

AND AT No. 6 PHILLIPS' SQUARE

THE Subscribers have just received from Paris an assortment of PERFUMERY, from the celebrated house of

"VIOLET."

"Fournisseur de S. M. L'Imperatrice."

Amongst these Perfumes and Toilet Appendages, so well known and esteemed in France, England and the United States, are the following:—

Esprit de Lavande Ambree
Acetine
Huile des Noisettes
Philocome, several varieties
Jockey Club Pomatum
Perfume de la Reine des Abeilles
Pomades in great variety
Eau de-Cologne

TRIPLE-SCENTED SOAPS—"Ess. Bouquet," "Cachmere," "Millefleur," "Jockey Club," "Heliotrope," &c., &c

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

February 25. 47

CHAMPAGNE.

"ALBRECHT'S."

NOW RECEIVING by Steamer and Express, from Havre direct

100 cases Extra quality,—Green Seal and White Label.

I. BUCHANAN & CO.

February 21. 45

WANTS.

TRAVELLER WANTED.

FOR A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE in Montreal. Must be temperate pushing, and thoroughly acquainted with the Trade. Apply, giving the name of his last employer, and other particulars, to J. D., Post Office, Montreal.

February 26. 48

WANTED.

A PERSON TO CANVASS FOR A LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Address Box 234, Post Office.

Montreal, Feb. 25. m 47

WANTED.

A PARTNER for a first-class Wholesale Grocery business,—one who can furnish Capital and influence connexion. Address, Drawer 405 Post Office.

February 23. e 46

WANTED.—By a respectable Woman a Situation to take care of and keep clean a Building containing Offices.

Apply at the Herald Office.

February 20. r 43

WANTED,—TWO LADS TO CARRY ROUNDS. Apply at the Herald Office.

February 15. 39