SUPPLEMENT TO

THE MONTREAL DAILY HERALD.

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SYNOPTICAL REVIEW

OF THE

HISTORY

OF THE

YEAR 1864.

Events, Incidents and Casualties

IN

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

POLITICAL CHANGES,

Military Achievements,

NATURAL PHENOMENA,

Remarkable Crimes,

STEPS IN SOCIAL PROGRESS,

&c., &c., &c.

JANUARY.

1st. Dr. French consecrated Archbishop of Dublin.... Four colored gentlemen are presented at President Lincoln's levee in the White House.... The first anniversary of the Proclamation of Freedom is celebrated with great enthusiasm in various parts of the States. ... The Duke of Augustenberg issues a proclamation to the people of Schleswig and Holstein, assuming authority as their prince.

2nd. Archbishop Hughes died at New York. ... The Danes have evacuated Holstein.... The London *Times* says:—"The New Year opens with threatenings and gloom on all sides. There is not a quarter of the world free from war or the imminent danger of war, and the sole hope of preserving or restoring peace rests in the hands of the different rulers and ministers.' .... Consols 90⅞.... The English revenue returns for the past year show a decrease of over half a million sterling.... Desperate fight in a dance house in Portland, Maine, New York, in which several persons were shot and beaten; one fatally.... In the Federal Diet a motion that the Duke of Augustenberg should be summoned to leave the Duchies was lost by seven to nine.

3rd. Home, the spiritualist, was ordered by the Papal Government to leave Rome within three days. The order was withdrawn on the remonstrance of the British Consul, it being stipulated that Home was to abstain from all communication with the spirit world during his residence in Rome.

4th. A meeting of brokers was held in the reading room of the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, for the purpose of establishing a Gold Exchange. Mr. C. Dorwin was appointed President, and Mr. C. J Irish Secretary of the organization.

5th. Mr. Lincoln, in a message to Congress, recommends that the resolution prohibiting the payment of bounties to volunteers after this day, recently adopted, be reconsidered, and the time extended to the 1st proximo.... Both branches of the New York Legislature are organized. The reading of Governor Seymour's Message in the Senate is the occasion of a disgraceful scene in the Assembly T. G. Alvord is elected Speaker on the first ballot.... Four Italians are arrested at Paris on the charge of conspiring to assassinate the Emperor. It was reported that they had been instigated and supplied with money by Joseph Mazzini, but the latter, in a letter to the London *Times* denies all knowledge or any connection with them.... Gold at New York is 151⅛.... Mr. Medcalf is elected Mayor of Toronto by a majority of 155 over Mr. Bowes.... William Ellis is elected Mayor of Prescott, and M. K. [illegible] Mount Forest.

In accordance with Mr. Lincoln's recommendation, the House of Representatives adopt a resolution extending the time for the payment of bounties to volunteers until February 1 .... Judge Barbour, of the Superior Court of New York, decides that, as there is no evidence that the corporation of the city or its officers aided or abetted in the July riots, the city is not liable for damages for the destruction of property Notification has consequently been made not to pay any more claims.... General Butler returns to his department, clothed with full discretionary powers to treat with the Confederate Government for the exchange of prisoners.

7th. Garibaldi's resignation of his seat is accepted in the Italian Parliament.... General Morgan is received with an ovation at Richmond after his escape from the Ohio Penitentiary.... The body of the late Archbishop Hughes was buried in the vaults of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, with imposing ceremonies.... At Albany the House unanimously passed resolutions allowing soldiers to vote.... At Halifax the steamer Chesapeake is placed in Admiralty by the Provincial Government.... Bank of Montreal 110¼.... Death of Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely.. .. In the House of Representatives Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, urges Mr. Lincoln for the next Presidency, on the ground that his reappointment would insure emancipation throughout the Union.

8th. The Princess of Wales gave birth to a son at Frogmore.... Mr. Chaffers, ministerial candidate for Rougement Division, was elected by acclamation.... At Montreal a woman named Lydia Hutton, lost her life by falling into an open water closet in St. Paul street.

9th. The *Chesapeake* case came before the Admiralty Court at Halifax. The presiding judge was of opinion that the vessel should be given up to her owners. Case adjourned.... The New York *Herald*, in an article says:—"The commencement of the new year finds all the ramifications of finance in this country inflated to an alarming degree, and stimulated by the spirit of speculation and extravagance, we are discovered in a state of intoxication which renders us almost unconscious of our position".... Consols 91 ⅞ 91½.

10th. The English mail brings intelligence of the acquittal of Col. Crawley, of both charges on the 23rd ult.

11th. In the *Alexandra* case, the rule for a new trial was discharged by the Court of Exchequer. The Lord Chief Baron stated that shipbuilders in England had for a century built ships for every country in the world, and for all purposes. Ship-building was one of the most important of our industrial pursuits, and the building of ships, even for warlike purposes was not unlawful, provided they were not equipped, furnished or fitted out in our ports with the intent stated in the Act. Notice of appeal was given by the Attorney General.

12th. Mr. Richard Starr, of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, having sent Queen Victoria a barrel of apples, received a letter from the Master of the Household, whom her Majesty had commanded to thank Mr. Starr for this mark of attention

13th. Inauguration of Central Fire Station, Montreal.

14th. Bank of Montreal 110½.....Promulgation of an order from the Commander-in-Chief, England, approving of the finding of the Court-martial in the case of Lt.-Col. Crawley.

15th. Richmond *Whig* thinks the future of the South is involved in the next spring's campaign in Upper Georgia....Consols 90⅞ to 90¾ for money.... Explosion of a powder ship in the Mersey. Great damage done at Birkenhead and Liverpool.

16th. New Spanish Ministry formed. Lorenzo Arczals, President ...The representatives of Austria and Prussia demand of the Danish Government the repeal of the constitution of November within two days....The Central Committee of the National Italian Society unanimously vote an address to the Emperor Napoleon, protesting against the intended attempt upon his Majesty's life.

17th. Reported discovery of gold on the Bow river, one of the tributaries of the south branch of the Saskatchewan.... Garibaldi issues a proclamation announcing the formation of a committee to promote Italian Union, and inviting all Italians to rally round it.... An attempt was made by some persons unknown to set fire to President Jeff Davis' residence.

18th. The Preston, (N. W.) woollen factory, owned by Messrs. Hunt & Elliott, destroyed by fire; loss $35,000; insurance $20,800.... Denmark rejects the Austro-Prussian ultimatum, calling for the withdrawal of the November constitution, by which the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were united to Denmark.... The Austrian and Prussian ambassadors report that have left Copenhagen....The Emperor of Austria reviewed 20,000 troops, who were to march immediately for Schleswig....Prussian military preparations progressing vigorously.... The Duke of Cleveland died at Roby Castle..... Gold 158¾.

19th. Col. Stephenson, C.B., Scots Fusilier Guards, continues the inspection of the Volunteer corps in Montreal.... Intelligence received from Chili respecting the burning of the Cathedral at Santiago, on the 14th Dec., 1863. The interior of the edifice being decorated with light inflammable ornaments, the flames spread rapidly, and the roof fell in, causing the loss of 2,000 lives. The victims were chiefly ladies and children.... The ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce between France and Italy are exchanged.... The Pope receives a deputation of 300 Catholics from different countries, presenting an address of fidelity and devotion to the Holy See, and protesting against usurpations and sacrileges. His Holiness replies that he desired to leave the patrimony of the Church intact to his successors. He would consequently not enter into any arrangement or treaty contrary to that end. He placed his confidence not in the strength of arms, but in a protecting Providence, and justice.... At the sitting of the Federal Diet, the Austrian and Prussian representatives ask permission to march troops through the Duchy of Holstein.

20th. Consols 90⅞.

21st. Gold at New York 157¼....Hon. S. P. Barter, of the Kentucky Senate, burned to death at Frankfort, Ky. His clothes caught fire and he was too weak from sickness to save himself....Bank of Montreal 111....The Prussian and Austrian troops begin their march upon Schleswig.

22nd. Publication of diplomatic correspondence between American and foreign statesmen during 1863. From this it appears that a good understanding has been re-established between the English and American Governments. The latter admits the difficulties in the way of the English Government, and acknowledges that the British pretensions to neutrality have been sincerely fulfilled. From the correspondence with France it appears that M. Drouyn de L'huys denied the truth of all rumors to the effect that France had taken steps to aid the cause of the South. Mr. Lincoln had declined to recognize the new order of things in Mexico. Mr. Seward admitted the right of the Mexicans to establish any form of government they pleased. but at the same time expressed his conviction that they are by habit and feeling republicans. This is a virtual abandonment of the generally received interpretation of the Munroe doctrine. .... Gen. Lee issues a general order, excusing the reduction of rations, which, he says, has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of the authorities. He exhorts the army to emulate their forefathers in valor in arms and patient endurance of hardships..... A decision was given by the Court of Queen's Bench, England, in the Sunday hay making case. This was a case in which a farmer and some of his neighbors had been tried and convicted, under an old Statute, of getting in hay on a Sunday. The Court of Queen's Bench set aside the decision on the ground that hay-making on a Sunday, when rain is expected, did not come within the Statute..... Gold at New York, 156¾..... Austria and Prussia announce to the Diet the passage of troops through Holstein towards Schleswig..... Death of the Right Hon. Sir W. Atherton, Attoney-General under Lord Palmerston's administion.

23. Disclosures of another design on the part of Southern refugees in Canada to make a raid upon Johnson's Island for the purpose of releasing the prisoners confined there. The plan was frustrated by the authorities..... Consols 90⅞ to 90⅝..... The notorious Wm. Greenwood, found guilty by a jury at the Assize Court, Toronto, of the murder of the child of Agnes Marshall, and sentenced to be hung..... The Danish Government request from the German Powers a delay sufficient to enable it to obtain the aid of the Regency in satisfying the demands of Germany and the Duchies.

24th. St. Luke's Church, Montreal, is re-opened after being enlarged and embellished.

25th. Death of David Gibson, Esq., Superintendent of Colonization Roads in Upper Canada, member of First Riding of York, in 1840, and identified with the political struggle of the Reformer's at that period.

26th. Gold in New York, 158..... The German Powers refuse the delay demanded by Denmark.

27th. Jones elected for South Leeds.... Destructive fire in Dorchester, and heroic conduct of Mrs. Irwin in saving her child from the flames.

28th Bank of Montreal 110½ to 111....Newfoundland Legislature opened by Sir Alexander Bannerman.... Gen. Wrangle summons the Danes to evacuate Schleswig. A negative will at once lead the Prussians to cross the Eider.

29th. The Federals about this time begin to break up from Memphis and Vicksburg, preparatory to resuming offensive operations.

30th. Proclamation by President Lincoln, ordering a draft of 500,000 men to serve for three years, or during the war, to be made on the 10th March, 1864, declaring those enlisted or drafted before that date, and not credited..... In the Confederate House of Representatives a bill was passed amending the conscription law so as to exempt farmers and planters on condition of their employing additional hands in the supplies [illegible] Gold 160¾.

31st. Advices from Matamoras report another revolution there.

FEBRUARY.

1st. Before the end of day, the Confederates attacked a Federal outpost and drove eight miles from Newbern, and took a number of prisoners.... The Austrian and Prussian troops assemble on the north side of the Eider. Their avowed object is to take Schleswig as a material guarantee, and hold it until King Christian convokes the Rigsraad and repeals the November constitution. According to the treaty of Gastein and Palmerston, the King of Denmark was willing to comply with the demands of the German Powers, and merely requested a few weeks' delay, in order that his Parliament might be summoned. Austria and Prussia refused to wait, and pushed their troops forward into Schleswig.... Intelligence is received from Bangor, friendly to the European and North American Railway, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the interests of the State of Maine called for the completion of the line from Bangor to a point of junction with the New Brunswick line at the boundary.

2nd. A bill to repeal the duty on low-steam by the Provincial Government.... Bank of Montreal 110¼..... Death of Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely.. .. In the House of Representatives Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, urges Mr. Lincoln for the next Presidency, on the ground that his reappointment would insure emancipation throughout the Union.

3rd. The Princess of Wales gave birth to a son at Frogmore.... Mr. Chaffers, ministerial candidate for Rougement Division, was elected by acclamation.... At Montreal a woman named Lydia Hutton, lost her life by falling into an open water closet in St. Paul street.

4th. Bank of Montreal 110½.....Promulgation of an order from the Commander-in-Chief, England, approving of the finding of the Court-martial in the case of Lt.-Col. Crawley.

5th. Richmond *Whig* thinks the future of the South is involved in the next spring's campaign in Upper Georgia....Consols 90⅞ to 90¾ for money.... Explosion of a powder ship in the Mersey. Great damage done at Birkenhead and Liverpool.

6th. In the case of the *Chesapeake*, the judge of the Admiralty Court decides that the vessel and cargo be restored to her owners subject to the Attorney-General's claims for expenses.... The Danes have evacuated Schleswig, and are falling back.... Both houses of the British Parliament adopted an address in reply to the Queen's speech without amendment.... Earl Russell stated that England had not given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.... An appeal was made by the Crown to the Court of Error in the Alexandra case.

7th. An expedition consisting of part of Gen. Butler's forces, arrives at Bottom's bridge, within ten miles of Richmond. The design was to surprise the enemy and capture Richmond, where a large number of Federal prisoners were confined; but the attempt failed in consequence of the Confederates having received timely notice of their coming. Much alarm prevailed for a time in Richmond.... Stock 110¼....At a confirmation held in the Cathedral at Montreal by the Anglican Bishop, about 200 persons were confirmed.

8th. Ed. W. Green is arrested on the charge of robbing the Malden Bank of $5000, and murdering Mr. Frank Converee, the deputy cashier, on the 15th December last. Green was the postmaster of Malden; he confessed soon after his arrest.... The appeal to the Court of Exchequer in the *Alexandra* case is dismissed on the ground of want of jurisdiction.... Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the "Essay and Reviews." Decision of the Court below reversed.

9th. The examination of nine officers who presented themselves for certificates before the Military Board, is proceeding at Montreal.... Gold at New York 159 to 159¼.... Accident at Georgetown Station on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Three persons killed.... Mr. Robt. Bell a graduate of McGill University, elected professor of chemistry and natural history in Queen's College, Kingston.

10th. At the annual general meeting of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company, the action of the Board of Direction relative to the amalgamation of that Company with the Grand Trunk Company, was fully approved, and it was resolved to petition the Legislature for an act to carry out the agreement ....In the Admiralty Court, Halifax, Judge Stewart decided that the Chesapeake and her cargo should be restored to her owners, on payment of the legal expenses of the Court. .... Mr. Buxton's resolution, denouncing the destruction of Kagosima, is lost in the House of Common's by 164 to 85 .... Consols 90⅛.

11th. It is stated that the English Government have proposed an armistice to the belligerents in Europe, on the basis of an evacuation of Schleswig with the exception of Island Alsen, by the Danes. ....Conversazione of the Association of Fine Arts at Montreal. His Lordship the Anglican Bishop, President of the Association, delivered an address.

12th. Stock 111.... Municipal elections at Montreal. Mayor Beaudry re-elected by acclamation.

13th. Consols 91¼.

14th. President Davis issues a proclamation to the armies of the Confederate States, thanking them for their heroic achievements in the defence of their country, and encouraging them to persevere in the conflict.

15th. In the Admiralty Court at Halifax, Judge Stewart gave a final decision in the Chesapeake case. The vessel and cargo are restored to their original owners.

16. Sale of real estate in Montreal. The following prices were obtained: St. Urbain street, 21-4 x 73-9, with two story brick house, £780. A similar lot and house adjoining, £790. A third lot with same front and with brick house £730. A lot forming corner of St. Urbain and Lagauchetiere streets, 56 on one by 40 on the other, with two story stone house, &c., £555. Lagauchetiere street, 66 to 86 x 241, with large stone house, &c., £1,720. St. Henry Street, 30 x 75, with brick house and shop, £850. Corner Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets 20-6 front, 21-4 rear x 64-3, £1,860.... A young French Canadian, named Dufresne, was arrested at Montreal on suspicion of being concerned in a murder committed in the United States.

17th.—Annual meeting at Montreal of the Richelieu Navigation Company. The revenue for 1863 was $166,335 against $265 305 in 1862. The expenses in 1863 were $201,054 against $186,507 in 1862. The increase of expenditure was occasioned by improvements for the purpose of better enabling the Company to compete with the Grand Trunk.... Meeting for the purpose of forming a Literary Association in Montreal ...In the House at Halifax Mr. Bourinot moved for the documents relating to the Chesapeake case; but government replied the communications from the Imperial authorities were confidential and could not be produced.... Consols 91¼.

18th. During a debate in the House of Lords on the depredations of the *Alabama*, Earl Russell stated that the British Government had always maintained that they were in no way responsible for the hostilities committed by the *Alabama*.

19th. Montreal Bank Stock 111¾.....The second session of the eighth Parliament of the Province of Canada is opened at Quebec. The following speech was delivered by the Governor General :—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy again to meet you in Parliament, and I feel confident that during the session now commenced your best attention will be bestowed on legislation for the public welfare.

I have taken steps for carrying into effect the acts passed during last session for the organization of the militia force of the Province, and I will continue my best efforts for the attainment of so important an object. The period is approaching when by the conditions of the treaty of Reciprocity between Her Majesty and the United States of America, the notice for the termination of its provisions may be given at the option of either party, I have not failed to give my best attention to the bearing of this treaty, and the great interests affected by it. Your attention will be invited to measures designed for the improvement of our existing system of inland water communication, to attract to the channel of the St. Lawrence, a larger share than we have heretofore enjoyed of the great and rapidly growing commerce of the Western Lakes. You will also be invited to consider the expediency of providing for such improvements of the canals constructed to obviate [illegible] navigation of the river St. Lawrence, as well, it is hoped, without involving a heavy outlay, greatly accelerate the development of the extensive and valuable territory drained by that noble stream and its tributaries Unforeseen obstacles have retarded the survey of the route of the proposed railway between this Province and the sister colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Arrangements are however in progress which I trust will soon lead to the execution of this preliminary work, the result of which will enable all parties to form a more satisfactory estimate than is possible at present of the expense and practicability of the proposed undertaking.

The conditions of the vast region lying to the north-west of the settled portions of the Province is daily becoming a question of greater interest. I have considered it advisable to open a correspondence with the Imperial Government, with a view to arrive at a precise definition of the geographical boundaries of Canada in that direction. Such a definition of boundaries is a desirable preliminary to further proceedings with respect to the vast tracts of land in that quarter belonging to Canada, but not yet brought under the action of our political or municipal system. The construction of the public building at Ottawa since the resumption of work last spring, has been prosecuted with so much diligence as to justify me in announcing to the officers of the civil service the intended early removal thither of the Seat of Government in pursuance of Her Majesty's selection of that city as the future capital of Canada. The discovery of gold and the valuable ores of iron in the province, which have recently been made, and which have attracted very general attention, appear to call for legislation both as regards the more systematic and perfect development of our mineral wealth and the rights as well of the public as of private individuals connected with it. I would also suggest to you the expediency of making Legislative provision for ensuring a more efficient system of investigations into the causes of shipwrecks occurring on or near the sea coasts of the Province, as well as of similar disasters, which though occurring elsewhere may, from the nature of the attendant circumstances, seem calculated to affect the reputation of our Marine Service. A fresh contract for our Ocean Mail Steamship Service has been entered into on terms which will be submitted for your consideration, and will, I believe, be found to combine efficiency, economy and safety.

I would further invite your attention to the state of the existing laws relative to Parliamentary elections; to bankrupt and insolvent debtors; to the administration of justice; to the encouragement of agriculture and of the fisheries; to the registration of titles to Real Estate; to the granting of patents for inventions.....

20th. The Governor-General left Quebec for Montreal, by the Grand Trunk Railway, on the 18th inst., and was received with the usual salutes. The Governor-General was accompanied by Mrs. Monck, Miss Monck, Lieut.-Col. Bruyeres, A.D.C., and Mr. Percy Doyle, Private Secretary. The Governor-General was received at the Bonaventure station by the Mayor and Corporation of Montreal, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Workman, Sherbrooke street, where he will remain during his visit to Montreal. The Governor-General will receive addresses from the Corporation of Montreal, the Board of Trade, and the Board of Delegates from the Counties, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hall

which result unsuccessfully....A woman is put up for sale in Armagh by her husband a man named Brien, who resides in town, the alleged cause of sale being her drunkenness. A man named Gunyan, with whom she latterly resided, bids one pound, and is declared the purchaser.

22nd. A man named Henry McArthur of St. Andrews, accidentally run over on the Grand Trunk track near the Bonaventure Station, and killed.....Reports that the Confederates have evacuated Atlanta....Disastrous fire at Wellington mines....In Turkey the Porte closes all the missionary establishments, and arrests several converts. Later advices state that the Bible and American Missionary Societies have been re-opened, in consequence of protests addressed to the Porte by the English and American Ambassadors in that city.

23rd. Extremely dark day in Montreal and elsewhere, and the air filled with smoke, ashes and the smell of burning woods....Dr. Livingston arrives in London after his long absence in Africa....The annual Ministerial whitebait dinner takes place at Greenwich....A Cabinet Council is held at the Treasury....Two garroters, named Croudace and Allison, who have been convicted and sentenced to penal servitude and flogging, undergo the latter punishment in the county prison of Sunderland, and suffer greatly from its severity....The rifle contest at Wimbledon closes after a very successful meeting....Consols 90⅜ to 90½.

25th. M.B. Stock 112½; no sellers.

26th. The Court House and prison at St. Scolastique, L.C., are destroyed by fire; three women burnt to death....The Chambers of Deputies at Stuttgard pass a resolution protesting against the occupation of Rendsburg by Prussian troops.

27th. A Royal decree in Spain appoints a committee of directors to erect a statue in honor of Chistopher Columbus....The English Ministers dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion house....The sale of the late Mr G. Daniel's library is concluded, and brings in nearly £14,000. The folio Shakespeare was bought on Tuesday, by Miss Burditt Coutts, for 682 guineas.

28th. M. C. Cameron elected over McDougall in North Ontario by a majority of 100....M.B. Stock 113¼....The Emperor of France decides that a monument shall be erected at Vichy to the memory of Madame de Sevigne, who was the first to make known the waters of that place....The appeal case of Yelverton vs Yelverton, in the House of Lords, is decided in favor of the appellant, Lords Wensleydale, Chelmsford and Kingsdown being in his favor, and the Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham (who was unable to deliver his opinion personally) against him. By this decision it is determined that Major Yelverton and Miss Longworth are not man and wife....Consols 90¼ to 90½. Bank of England discount 7 per cent, and a further rise to 8 expected.

29th. A boy named Gustor Renny, aged 12, killed on the track of the City Passenger Railway. Inquest exonerated Company from blame. ....Gold in New York 252....The Confederates have possession of some of the fords of the Potomac....Close of English Parliament.

30th. Laying of the Corner stone of the Sherbrooke Street Wesleyan Methodist Church. ....Seige of Petersburg vigorously commenced by the blowing up of one of the principal batteries. Great destruction of life, especially on the Federal side.....Mr. Layard stated in the House of Commons that England intended to recognize the Mexican Empire.....Consols closed at 90 to 90½.

31st. A German Church at Joliette, Illinois, is struck by lightening during service. The church was filled with people, five of whom were killed, and fourteen wounded, three of whom afterwards died.

AUGUST.

1st At the Vienna Conference, Mr. de Quaade, on behalf of Denmark, agreed to the arrangement proposed by the invading powers, namely, the cession of Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig, with their islands.... The Dresden Chambers declare the occupation of Rendsburg by the Prussian Troops to be a violation of the rights of the German Confederation.... Gold at New York 251 to 257.

3rd A gentleman named Henderson knocked off the platform of a car whilst coming over the Beloeil Bridge.

4th Stock 112½ @ 112¾.... The Canadian Excursionists to the Maritime Provinces (a number of members of the Canadian Legislature, invited guests, and members of the Press) leave Portland in the steamer New England for St. John.... Consols 89¾ @ 89⅞.... In the Federal Diet, Prince Frederick William of Hesse raises a claim to the Duchy of Lauenburg.

5th Execution at Warsaw of the Chief of the Polish National Government and four of its members. The rebellion apparently, finally suppressed.

6th The Committee of the City Council appointed to make observations in regard to a site for a park take a tour about the Northern part of the Mountain to examine that spot.... In the Court of General Sessions at New York, Judge Russell renders his decision in the case of Gen. Dix and his officers, who were charged with kidnapping the Editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, and winciting a riot by sending an armed force into the offices of that paper and the *World*. He decided that there was cause to hold the accused and that the complaint must be submitted to the Grand Jury.... Opening of the Danish Rigsraad by King Christian IX.

7th Destruction by fire of the Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent-de-Paul. Two boys burnt to death.

8th The Federals took possession of Fort Gaines.... At Dublin, the corner stone of a pedestal for a statue of O'Connell was laid. There was an enthusiastic demonstration by the people.... Gold at New York 256 to 259.

9th The English Postmaster General finally cancels the postal contract with the Galway Atlantic Mail Company. An official liquidator has been appointed to wind up the affairs of the Company.... Uncovering of the statue of the Prince Consort at the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, in presence of the Prince of Wales.... Stock 112½.

10th At the Liverpool Assizes, three men were tried and found guilty of a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, having procured men to serve on board the rebel steamer Rappahannock. They were liberated on their own recognizances of £150 each.... The Canadian excursionists arrive at Halifax.

11th Montreal Bank Stock 113½.... The Canadian excursionists visit the flagship *Duncan*, Admiral Sir James Hope, at Halifax.

12th Destructive fire, commencing in Peter's Steam Saw Mill, Quebec. About 40 buildings destroyed. Loss estimated $100,000.... Gold in New York 250½.... The Halifax Yatch Club celebrate the visit of the Canadian Legislature and Press by a pic-nic at the Lodge which formerly belonged to the Duke of Kent.... Great riots break out in Belfast, arising from an alleged attempt to throw ridicule upon the recent O'Connell demonstration in Dublin.... Consols 80⅝@80⅞.... Bank rate of discount 8 per cent.

13th The Canadian visitors at Halifax started by rail to inspect the Waverley gold fields. In the evening there was a dinner at the Halifax hotel.

14th Review of the entire force of the garrison, Montreal, by Major General Lindsay.... Destruction by fire of the Congregational Church at Brantford.

15th Concert in the Horticultural Gardens, Halifax.... The ex-Confederate cruiser *Georgia* is captured by the *Niagara* about 20 miles off Lisbon.... Gold at New York 255 to 256 .... Consols 89½ @ 89¾.... Great fire at Limoges. Nearly 150 houses consumed.... Inauguration of the Northern Spanish Railway. First direct railway communication between Spain and other parts of the continent.

16th Riots at Belfast between Roman Catholic and Protestant workmen. Several lives are lost and many injured.... The King of Spain visits the Emperor of the French at St. Cloud.

17th The Yellow fever having broken out at Bermuda, a number of medical officers from Montreal and other Canadian cities start for that place to offer their services.

18th Montreal Bank Stock 113.

19th The riots at Belfast recommence and several persons are shot.

20th Meeting at Toronto C. W. of the colored supporters of the Freedmen's Association. A disturbance was caused by a Southerner attempting to speak.... Mr. Carman, proprietor of the Kingston British American, publishes an accusation against Mr. Ferguson, son of the member of Frontenac, of having thrown a noxious acrid powder over his, Mr. C's, eyes, while asleep in the saloon of the steamer *New England*, while the Canadian excursionists were on the way from Portland to St. John. It afterwards turns out that the offence was committed by another person. Some cases of yellow fever are reported to have occurred at Quebec. The rumor was contradicted.... The City of Memphis was entered by the Confederates under Gen. Forrest, and held for two hours.... Termination of the Belfast riots, many lives having been lost on both sides.... Consols 89 @ 89⅛.

22nd It is stated that the Confederates have 85,000 troops at Atlanta. Their works are said to be 15 feet high, with deep ditches and wire traps.... Gold at New York 256.... Political disturbances at Geneva—collision between the people and the Federal troops.

23rd Consols 88⅞ @ 89.... Unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan and all its garrison by Gen. Page to the U. S. troops.

24th M.B. Stock 113.... Arrest at New York, of Franz Muller, charged with the murder of Mr Briggs in the London railway carriage.... Annual races at St. Hyacinthe.

24th Gen. Hancock's division of the army of the Potomac, is attacked by the Confederates under Wilcox and Heath. After a contest in which both sides sustained considerable loss the Confedera'es retired.... Montreal Bank stock 112½.

26th Gold at New York 254½.

27th Franz Muller the alleged murderer of Mr. Brigg's on an English Railway, is brought before the U.S. Commissioner Newton, at New York, who decided to send him back to England.... Gold declines to 250⅞ in consequence of rumors of peace.... At a public meeting at Montreal, resolutions were adopted expressing the regret of the citizens at the approaching departure from Canada of the battalions of Guards and Military Train.

28th Destruction by fire of the Grand Trunk elevator at Toronto. It contained about 50,000 bushels of grain, and a quantity of flour. Loss estimated at $100,000.

29th Gold declines from 245 to 237.... 25,000 strangers are said to have assembled in Chicago to watch the proceedings of the Convention. The general opinion is in favor of McClellan.... Scene in the City Council, Toronto, between Aldermen Sterling and Vance.

31st. Review of the entire garrison by Gen. Williams on Logan's Farm..... Presentation of the resolutions expressive of regret at the departure to England of the troops .... Sergeant Wimbledon of the Engineers, shoots himself in the barracks, Montreal ....Gold at New York 236 to 243.

SEPTEMBER.

1st. The Federals having made a lodgement over Flint River, near Jonesboro', the Confederates abandon Atlanta during the night. President Lincoln requests thanksgiving to be offered in the churches on the following Sunday for the Federal successes.... Montreal Bank stock 112 ....Consols 88¼ to 88⅜.

2nd. Gen. Slocum, with the Twentieth Federal Corps, took unresisted possession of Atlanta.

3rd. The Corporation of Montreal present an address to General Lindsay, in connection with the departure of the Guards and Military Train from Montreal.... The Military Train embark *en route* for England.... New Time ball put up by the Harbour Commissioners goes into operation.... Regatta at Lachine.... Consols 88 to 88¼.

4th. A special services are held in the churches in the States in obedience to a request of President Lincoln, who said in a proclamation duly issued, that "the signal success which Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievements of the army under Gen. Sherman in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgements to the Supreme Being.".... He also tenders the national thanks to the various commanders. The army of the Potomac salute the enemy with a terrific fire for an hour along the entire line in honor of the fall of Atlanta.

5th. Bermuda papers of this date say that the yellow fever had abated in the town of St. Georges, but continued in the port and on board the shipping in the harbor. One surgeon of the 2nd Regiment; one or two from Halifax, and two out of the seven sent from Canada had succumbed. All had been attacked by the disease.... Meeting of the Charlottetown convention in reference to confederation.... Morrison elected for Niagara.... The citizens of London, C.W. entertain the officers of the garrison at a banquet to express their good feeling to the troops previous to their departure.... In the Superior Court, Quebec, Judge Taschereau decides, in the case of Evanturel vs. Evanturel, that the will of the late Madame Evanturel is null owing to its not having been dictated and written, as well as read in the presence of two notaries.... Consols decline ⅛ per cent, which is a heavier fall than has occurred on any single day for some years. Several failures are announced in London.

6th. Serious collision on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad near Chicago, by which from 25 to 30 persons were killed and wounded. M. B. Stock 112½.... Celebration of the completion of the new drain in Ontario Street, by the construction of which a large extent of property is reclaimed.... The Grenadier Guards and a detachment of the Fusiliers start from Montreal *en route* for England.... Great review of the regulars and volunteers in London, C.W. ....Meeting of Roman Catholics at London, C. W., when two resolutions are passed expressing regret that no decided opinion had been expressed by the Catholic body on the question of confederation; and providing for convening the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada, to consider how far the mooted scheme of federation may be beneficial or otherwise to their interests.... Consols 87⅞.

7th. The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount to 9½ per cent.

8th. The Convention at Charlottetown adjourned for the purpose of re-assembling at Halifax, N.S., on the 10th. In the evening the delegates were entertained at a dinner and ball by the citizens of Charlottetown. Another meeting is afterwards to be held at Quebec....Bank of Montreal 112....Gen. Early retreats towards Winchester, pursued by Averill, who captures trains, &c....Gen. McClellan accepts his nomination as President by the Democratic National convention recently assembled at Chicago.... Consols 87⅞ to 87¾.

9th News of the death of Mr. George Benjamin, formerly the representative of North Hastings in the Canadian Assembly, and a devoted follower of John A. McDonald....Serious fire in Belleville, C.W. The Stevens house and several other buildings burned. Loss estimated at $36,000; insurance $12,000....Nomination for the Stadacona Division of the Upper House. Candidates,—J. E. Gingras Tourangeau and A. Joseph....Complimentary dinner at Ottawa Hotel, Montreal, to W. P. McLaren, who is about to leave the city for Milwaukee.

10th. The new Custom House at Quebec, valued at $300,000, destroyed by fire. The basement story, with the winter's supply of firewood was saved, together with the greater part of the furniture. The fire was supposed to have been caused by the plumbers leaving their fire burning upon the roof....Consols 87½ to 87⅝. ....The Intercolonial Conference re-assembles at Halifax, N. S. The question for the consideration of which the Convention was summoned is said to have assumed wider proportions and more important aspects than was originally contemplated....The Montreal Ocean Steamship *Damascus* is taken back to Moville disabled.

11th. An incendiary attempt is made by some thieves at Montreal, and a considerable amount of property destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

12th. The Intercolonial Convention assembles again. It was resolved that the several governments be asked to appoint delegates to meet at Quebec early in October to consider the expediency of a Confederation of all the Provinces, and that the government of Newfoundland be requested to make a similar appointment towards a like end....Gen Forrest camps within 15 miles of Memphis....Gold at New York declined to 217....Gen. Sherman orders all families at Atlanta, whose males are in the Confederate service, to go south, and the rest to go north. Gen. Hood remonstrates, and says this order transcends in iniquitous cruelty all the previous acts in the history of the war.

13th. Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman write in reference to the draft, that the whole number of men called for by the President should be sent in in the shortest possible time, as the Confederates look for peace after the elections, and believe that there is a large party at the North willing to let them go; filling up the army would undeceive them....Death of Park Benjamin in New York, aged 55....The Prince and Princess of Wales are meeting with an enthusiastic reception in Denmark....Confederation banquet at Halifax, N. S. The Lieut. Governor Sir R. Graves MacDonell, stated that whatever might be the result of the deliberations of the Conference, the Crown and Government of England had but one object in view, viz, to give effect to whatever plan they might select for promoting the interests of Her Majesty's subjects here. Hon. Mr. Cartier spoke of the need Canada had of the seaboard As soon as the Confederation was established, it would be made a Vice-Royalty. A member of the Royal family would be sent out to administer the government....Hon. Mr. Brown spoke of the high place the Confederation would take. Out of the 48 sovereign states of Europe, only 11 would have a larger population. Hon. Mr. Tilley said the system of separate legislatures and governments had always frustrated intercolonial improvements. Hon. J. A. Macdonald spoke of the Confederation project as the grand consummation to the 29 years of his political life. Hon. Mr. Galt said that after the Union, Canada would probably bear more than five-twelfths of the cost of the Intercolonial Railway, which was per proportion under the old agreement.

14th. The new draft commenced in New York....Meeting at St. John, New Brunswick, of delegates, in favor of Confederation....The Maine election gives a majority of 4000 votes in favor of the Republican Governor. Aggregate increase of the Republican majority in the State is about 2,000 over that of last year....Death of the Rev. Mr. Prevost of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

15th. Agricultural and Horticultural exhibition at Montreal opens....M. B. Stock 113....A convention is signed between the Cabinets of the Tuileries and Turin for the settlement of the affairs of Italy. The Emperor of the French to evacuate Rome, half of his troops to be withdrawn immediately, the other half within two years. The King of Italy shall undertake to preserve inviolate the possessions of the church as at present defined, and guarantee not to countenance or assist the machinations of the "party of action" in Italy, and the capital of Italy shall be removed to Florence.

16th. Gingras elected for the Stadacona division by a majority of 264 over Tourangeau. ....The official examination into the New York Custom House frauds discloses extraordinary audacity. The officials were accustomed to help themselves to the most costly goods; and if the owner complained, the cases would be placed in a situation where the goods would injured by damp....Consols 97⅞ to 88....Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, arrived at Montreal, on a visit to Gen. Williams.

17th. Arrival in London of Muller, the alleged murderer of Briggs.

19th. Meeting respecting the firewood question in Montreal....Hon. Louis Renaud re-elected member of the Legislative Council for De Sallaberry Division by acclamation, and Mr. Chaffers for Rougement division....General Sheridan claims to have defeated the Confederates under Early in the Shenandoah valley, and to have taken over 3,000 prisoners, 9 battle flags and 5 pieces of cannon. Gen. Russell of the Federal side, was killed in the engagement. ....The Confederates from Canada are reported to have captured two mail Federal steamers on Lake Erie, near Johnson's Island, and to have run them ashore....A fire broke out in Gresham street, London, England, which in a short time destroyed property to the extent of £100,000 to £150,000 stg. The Hall of the Haberdashers' Company, one of the most eminent and stately of the civic halls of London, was partially destroyed....Farini crosses Guilbault's Garden, Montreal, on a tight rope and blindfolded.

2 th. The statement that a convention has been concluded between France and Italy is confirmed. Florence is to be the new Italian capital. Italy engages to respect the actual territory of the Pope, and to prevent by force any attack that may be made on it from abroad. France is to withdraw her troops in proportion to the organization of the Pontifical army; the evacuation of Rome to be completed in two years....Hon. J. Skead re-elected by acclamation for the Rideau division, Canadian L. C.

21st. A letter from Gen. Fremont, withdrawing his name as a presidential candidate, is published. He says that the policy of the Democrats is, separation or the re-establishment of slavery; and that the Chicago platform actually means the former, while McClellan's acceptance is the re-establishment of slavery. On the other hand, the Republican candidate is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery. He therefore feels it his duty, by resigning, to do away with any split in the Republican ranks. He considers that Lincoln's administration has been in every respect a failure; and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret....First annual exhibition of the District of Beauharnois Agricultural Association.

22nd. M. B. Stock 112⅛. An inquest held at St. Vincent de Paul on some human bones found on 14th inst. among the ruins of the Reformatory Prison terminates. The verdict was to the effect that the Reformatory Prison was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 7th August last. That the fire occurred in consequence of the defective construction of the chimnies. That the bones were the remains of Delongchamps and Landry, two lads confined in the prison at the time of the fire. It appeared from the evidence that the building was well known to be unsafe, having been on fire more than 50 times before purchased by government.

23rd. Sheridan again defeats Early at Fisher's Hill....Early retreats down the valley of the Shenandoah, Sheridan in pursuit....Gold in N. Y. 214 to 215....Bank of Montreal 112½.

24th. It is reported that Gen. Early's shattered forces have abandoned the road to Stanton, and are retreating direct to Richmond....Mr. Dumouchel has been returned for the Mile Isle division of the Provincial Legislative Council in opposition to Mr. E. Masson.

25th. Gold at New York declined to 185 in consequence of the Federal victories....General ordination in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal. Rev. E. Smith and Rev. G. C. Robinson are ordained Priests, and Messrs. Nesbit and Reade, Deacons. Sermon by Ven. Archdeacon Gilson.

26th. Montreal Bank Stock 112½.

27th. A public meeting was held at the Mechanics' Hall, Montreal, for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion and protection of the education of Protestants in Lower Canada....Consols 87⅞ to 88.

28th. Gold at New York 203....The carters at Montreal refused to work on account of the system of cartage adopted by the Grand Trunk Company, by which merchants and others have their parcels taken to the station without extra charge, by carters in the employ of the Company....Exhibition at Hamilton, C. W. Upwards of 5,000 entries....Hon. Mr. Sanborn re-elected by acclamation at Sherbrooke.

29th. Montreal Bank Stock 112¼ to 112½.... Gold in New York 199½....Many failures in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and elsewhere. ....The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against Muller.

30th Public meeting of the merchants and citizens of Montreal to consider what steps should be taken in consequence of the recent strike of the carters....Riots have taken place in Turin in consequence of the transfer of the capital to Florence. A new cabinet was formed and tranquility now prevails....Switzerland has ratified the treaty of commerce with France. ....A new Italian Ministry has been formed under the Presidency of General Della Marmora.

OCTOBER.

1st. Laying of the foundation stone of the new Wesleyan Methodist Church, Dorchester street.. Financial excitement in Chicago.... Consols 88⅛ @ 88¼.... Explosion of the Dartford Powder Mills, killing 40 persons.

3rd. The United States Marshal of San Francisco is arrested on the charge of forging legal tender notes.

4th. The Grand Jury bring in "No Bill" in the case of Burney, the engine driver at the time of the Beloeil accident. They censure severely the Grand Trunk Company for the recklessness and negligence displayed on that occasion, and hope that it may be made amenable to the tribunals of the country.... The carters at Montreal resume work, the Corporation Attorney having given an opinion against the legality of the Grand Trunk doing the cartage of their freight and being assured that the question would be tested by the merchants.... Marriage at Paris of Miss Slidell with Mr. Erlanger.

5th. Terrible loss of life and destruction of property by the Cyclone at Calcutta. In one district alone, (Diamond Harbour) about 5000 people were swept away by the land flood of the storm wave. The following statement of the destruction to life and landed property in the town and suburbs of Calcutta is gained from reports submitted by the superintendents of the different divisions to the Deputy Commissioners of Police: Casualties—Natives killed 41; ditto wounded 12; puckah houses occupied by natives damaged, 1,383; ditto destroyed, 18; katcha ditto destroyed, 89,412; Europeans killed, 2; ditto wounded, 5; ditto houses damaged, 2,296; ditto destroyed, 92. 210 ships were wrecked and 12,000 people drowned The total loss is estimated at 80,000,000 francs. Much excitement at Loyds in view of heavy losses.... Major Gen. Doyle, Governor General of Nova Scotia, dines with the American Secretary of State.... Consols 88⅛ to 88¼.

6th. The news from Mexico contains a report that the French had again been defeated by Cortinas. A portion of the Mexican clergy had issued a proclamation adverse to Maximilian. Half the city of Mexico had been taken by Miramon, who had appealed to the people to aid him in expelling the invaders. The Liberals had captured Monterly with its French Garrison.... Montreal Bank Stock 112 to 112⅛.... Gold in New York 196.... The case of the steamship Etna, formerly the rebel privateer Retribution, decided in the United States Court in favor of the Government. Judge Field dismissed the claim of the British merchants of Nassau on the ground that the vessel of a belligerent cannot be sold to a neutral in time of war.

7th. Gold in New York 202¾.... Major-General Birney claims to have repulsed an attack made by the enemy on his right flank and to have driven them to their outer line of entrenchments around Richmond.... Sheridan attacks the rebel cavalry of the Shenandoah Valley, and makes considerable captures.... Seizure of the Confederate steamer Florida in the Bay of Salvador, Brazil, by the Federal sloop Wachusetts. Great excitement in consequence, the Brazilian Government looking upon the act as a breech of the neutrality of the port, and an unsuccessful effort was made by two vessels of the Brazilian fleet to overhaul the Wachusetts and her prize.

8th. Preliminary meeting in Montreal for the purpose of taking steps to entertain the delegates from the Maritime Provinces, who are shortly expected to visit this city.... Fatal accident at Laprairie, resulting in the death of Madame Martin.... Proclamation in the Canada Gazette, extending the jurisdiction of the Judge of the Sessions of Montreal to the districts of Beauharnois, Iberville, Bedford, St, Hyacinthe and St. Francis.... A detachment of the delegates from the Maritime Province arrive at Portland en route to Quebec.... Consols 88 to 88⅛.

9th. Death of R. D. Collis, Esq., flour inspector at Montreal.... The Lower Province Delegates arrive at Quebec.

10th. The Conference of Representatives from the several British American Colonies, summoned by His Excellency the Governor General to consider the expediency of uniting all British North America under one Government, assembles at Quebec, and is organized by the appointment of Sir E. Tache President, and the Secretaries of the various Provinces Joint Secretaries. The discussion is to proceed with closed doors.... Laying of the corner stone of the new Wesleyan Methodist Church at Point St. Charles. .... Departure from Montreal of Ven. Archdeacon Gilson, lately appointed Archdeacon of Vancouver.... Gold in New York opens steady at 196¾, declines to 195¾, and subsequently the news of large failures in London puts up the price to 198¾.

11th. Public Meeting in Montreal to organize a co-operative association.... Public meeting relative to the reception of the delegates from the Maritime Provinces. Committee appointed to adopt proper means for according them a hearty reception..... Commencement of the Pennsylvania Election—very closely contested.... The Greek Government has decided on the important constitutional experiment of abolishing the Upper Chamber. The proposal was accepted by 211 to 63.

12th. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, part of the rock in Champlain street, below the Quebec citadel, falls and destroys three houses. Four persons are killed and three injured.... Gold closed in New York, 204¾.... Failures in England unabated.... The insurrection in Algeria is spreading.... There is a financial crisis at Constantinople. Interest has risen to 14 per cent and money not attainable at that.... Advices received in England from New Zealand state that the insurgents unconditionally submitted to the Queen's authority.... Consols 86⅞ to 86⅞.

13th. Montreal Bank Stock 113.... Indiana and Ohio have given Republican or Union majorities at the Elections; Pennsylvania claimed by both sides; Maryland, favorable to the Union cause. Mr. Lincoln's chances of success therefore very favorable.... Presentation to Mr. Wm. Hastie of the Montreal Brass Band, of a silver claret jug in recognition of his valuable services in connection with the band.... Two heavy shocks of earthquake felt in San Francisco.

15th. The Committee appointed at the public meeting of the citizens to take steps for offering a suitable entertainment to the delegates from the Maritime Provinces, announce that it shall consist of a Dejeuner and Ball at the St. Lawrence Hall.... Dinner to the delegates at Quebec.... Consols 88⅜ to 88⅝.... Many additional suspensions at Liverpool, Manchester, &c.

16th Frightful tragedy discovered at Windsor, Canada West. A man named Cook poisoned his three children and cut his own throat.

17th. Gold at New York irregular and excited, 220¾ to 218⅞.

19th. The delegates at Quebec agree upon a basis of confederation. The Legislative Council is to be appointed by the Crown for life; twenty-four for Upper, and the same number for Lower Canada. The same number are to represent the three Lower Provinces. Newfoundland if it comes into the confederation is to send four members. Lower House to be constituted according to population, and its number to be increased over that of the present house to a total of about 190.... Gold 210¾ to 209¾.... Destruction by fire of the Brooklyn City Mills. Loss $150,000.... A party of about twenty armed men enter and rob the three banks of St. Albans, Vermont, of about $200,000. One citizen, Morrison, was shot dead, and another wounded.... The raiders escaped to Canada, and proved to be Southerners who had gone over from the Canadian side and quietly collected in the town.... The Confederates surprise Sheridan's forces at Cedar Creek, and drive them in some confusion past Newtown, capturing artillery and prisoners. Sheridan then arrived in the field, reorganized his force and drove the enemy beyond Strasburg, capturing 43 pieces of artillery, 100 waggons and some 2000 prisoners.... Death of the Duke of Newcastle after a protracted illness.

20th. Publication in Montreal of the report of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway for the half year ending June 30th. The earnings amounted to £558,301, the ordinary working expenses to £316,021, and the balance to £213,280, and after deducting £31,489 for renewals of permanent way, a net balance of £181,791. The gross receipts showed an increase of £72,079 or 15,80 per cent over those of the same half year of 1863. ....Annual meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association. Treasurer's statement shows a balance of $1,640.... Bank of Montreal 112.... Great excitement in consequence of the St. Albans raid. Eight of the robbers arrested in Eastern Townships. Judge Coursol and other officials start from Montreal and proceed to actively investigate the case.... General Grant fires a salute of 100 guns from each of his armies in honor of Sheridan's victory yesterday. Grant says—"Turning what bid fair to be a disaster into a glorious victory, stamps Sheridan what I have always thought him, one of the ablest generals."....Consols 88⅞ to 88¾.

21st. Twelve of the St. Albans raiders have so far been arrested in Canada and one in St, Albans.... Gold in New York 207⅞ to 211½. ..Gen. Lee officially notifies Gen. Butler of his intention to treat negro soldiers the same as others when taken prisoners.

22nd. Thirteen of the St. Albans raiders, arrested in Canada, are brought to St. Johns, where an investigation is to be commenced by Judge Coursol on Monday. They are all young men from Kentucky, and pretend they were justified in the outrage, which they committed as an act of warfare by the Confederate against the Federal States.... Maryland has decided to accept the new constitution drawn up by a convention which met some time ago, and submitted to the people at the recent elections: Maryland is hereafter a free State, and its citizens acknowledge that their paramount allegiance is due, not to the State, but to the nation.

24th. Montreal Bank Stock 112.... Commencement of investigation into St. Albans raid by Judge Coursol at St. Johns, C. E. About half the money stolen has been recovered.... Gold in New York 216⅞.... Hutchinson, another man supposed to be one of the St. Albans raiders is arrested in Montreal.

25th. Gold in New York 219⅜.

26th. The Quebec conference has closed its labors. All the particulars of the confederation scheme are adopted. The Legislative Assembly will consist of 194; and the Legislative Council of 76: of the former Lower Canada is to have 64, and the other in proportion. For the Local Legislatures the number is to be fixed by the respective provinces. Provincial Governors to be appointed and removeable by the Governor-General of the confederation. The debts of all the provinces to be assumed by the confederation and the present revenue to be applied to all. A sum of 80 cents per inhabitant is to be supplied by the general government as a contribution for local purposes, and any further aid required to be obtained only through local taxation. Legislative Councillors to be named from the present bodies by the Governor General, to hold their seats for life—the power of disallowance of acts of local legislation to rest with the General Government. The Intercolonial Railway is to form part of the policy of the Government, and an adequate defence of the country to be provided at the cost of the confederate provinces.... Nomination for North Lanark at Almonte. Hon. W. McDougall and Bennet Rosamond nominated. Former had the show of hands. Poll demanded.... Steamer Alexandra burned whilst passing through the Beauharnois Canal.

27th. Montreal Bank stock 112 to 1 2⅛.... The St. Albans raiders are brought in to Montreal, where the investigation will be continued.... Application is made before Judge Mondelet in Montreal for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in the case of the raider Hutchinson, on the ground that he was arrested on the 24th inst., and had since been detained by the Chief of Police, with out warrant. The writ was refused, it appearing that the Recorder had committed the prisoner for examination.... Death of Dr. Cahill at Boston.

28th. A woman named Mrs. Jane Nurse, residing in Juror Street, whilst laboring under a diseased state of mind, leaps off the gallery of her house, and expires two hours afterwards.... Visit of the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces celebrated in Montreal. Grand ball at the St. Lawrence Hall in the evening. Consols 89⅛ to 89⅜.

29th. Dejeuner to the Delegates at the St. Lawrence Hall in the afternoon ... Death of Leach the celebrated Punch caricaturist.

30th. Funeral of the late Dr. Thomas Walter Jones. ....The treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, and Denmark is signed at Vienna. It contains 24 articles The question of succession is to be determined according to the agreement which shall be arrived at between the two great powers and the Diet. The different pretensions come from the Duke of Augustenberg, Duke of Oldenburg, Prince Frederick of Hesse, and other German Princes The ratifications are to be exchanged in three weeks, and the evacuation of Jutland is to take place three weeks after the ratification.

31st. Gold at New York 229⅞.

NOVEMBER.

1. Montreal Bank Stock 112⅛.... The steamship Jura, of the Canadian line, from Quebec, runs a ground at Crosby Point, entrance of the Mersey, at ten o'clock, at high water. As the tide receded she was left dry and parted in the middle. All the passengers were safely landed. It was calm but hazy at the time, and the pilot mistook the lights. The dock was only 6 miles distant She was uninsured....The Princess Louis of Hesse (Alice of England) gives birth to a daughter at Darmstadt.

2. McDougall elected for North Lanark....Another application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* on behalf of the St. Albans raiders, before Judges Aylwin, Mondelet and Drummond, on the ground of irregularity of commitments. Their honors, however, summarily dismissed the application, declining to interfere with the proceedings of the magistrate, who had committed the prisoners for examination.... Gold in New York 229⅞.... Governor Seymour issues a proclamation appealing to all parties to unite in staying undue excitement during the election. The State officers will see that every man has a free ballot, and no military organizations will be permitted near the polls. Military interference will be resisted with the full force of law.... General Dix issues another proclamation, stating that no military will be embodied around the polls. The military will, if called upon, aid the civil authorities.... Mr. Seward informs the Mayors of New York and Buffalo that the State Department had information from Canada that a conspiracy existed to fire the principal Northern cities on the Presidential election-day. The Mayor of New York informs Mr. Seward, in reply, that he has no fear of these incendiary threats being carried out. He is, however, prepared for the emergency. The Democratic press charge the Administration with fabricating the report in order to put the cities under martial law.

3. Montreal Bank Stock 112⅞.... The public examination of witnesses in the St. Albans case commences before Judge Coursol.... Dejeuner to the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces at Toronto. Ball in the evening.... The military commission commence the trial of the State agents at Washington, charged with frauds on the votes of soldiers. The Court denies the prisoners' plea of non-jurisdiction. The trial is adjourned until the 14th inst.... The New York Herald announces the arrival at Havannah of the Royal Mail steamship Solent, and states that Captain Semmes was on board under the assumed name of Smith.... Excitement at Ogdensburg in consequence of the suspicious movements of certain individuals, and several arrests are made of persons who are found to be armed and who refuse to give any account of themselves.... The annual report of Mr. Seddon, Jeff. Davis' Secretary of War, is issued in Richmond. Mr. Seddon sees, in the campaign of 1864, a succession of victories for the rebel arms. He demands a more vigorous conscription, and is in favor of arming the slaves, but does not perceive any immediate necessity for it.... The paying teller of the Mercantile Bank of New York has disappeared, leaving a deficiency in his accounts of $24,000.... The rebel army under Hood try to cross the Tennessee River at the mouth of the Blue water, and are defeated by Gen. Sherman with considerable loss.... The Richmond Enquirer announces the capture of Plymouth by the Federal gunboats after three hours fighting.... Consols 89⅜.

4. A meeting of merchants and bankers is held at Wall street in favour of President Lincoln.... Gold at New York 234⅞.... Several Democratic electioneering agents' address reports to Governor Seymour, stating that the Administration and military authorities put every possible difficulty in the way of their obtaining soldiers' votes, and that they gave unfair facilities to the Republican agents.... Consols 89⅜.

5. Some excitement in Toronto in consequence of an anticipated demonstration on the part of the Orangemen in their celebration of the day. The Orangemen, however, only met quietly in their lodges, but bodies of armed Roman Catholics paraded the streets at night. Some shots were fired, but no serious disturbance took place.... Gold at New York 245⅞

6. Discovery of the pikes in McGuire's possession, Toronto.

7. The Mayor of Toronto is threatened with "awful" consequences if he does not stop the proceedings in the case of McGuire, arrested for having the pikes concealed in his house.... A number of arrests are made in Chicago of members of the Order of American Knights, who are suspected of organizing an insurrection on the election day and releasing the prisoners in camp Douglass.... President Davis delivers his message to his Congress He says that neither the fall of Atlanta nor of Richmond could end the war, even if their loss were combined with that of Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. "The enemy's exhaustive drain of blood and treasure must continue until he shall discover that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of our indefeasible rights."

8. Quebec papers say that gold has been found in the county of Portneuf, about five miles back from the St Lawrence.... McClellan resigns his position in the regular army of the United States. (His resignation is subsequently accepted.).... The elections proceed quietly throughout the States, and indicate majorities for Lincoln for President, and Johnson Vice-President.... President Lincoln is serenaded by a club of Pennsylvanians, and addressing them he says: "I earnestly believe that the consequence of this day's work, if it be as you assure me, will be to the lasting advantage, if not to the very salvation of the country.".... In the Senate of the Confederate States a resolution is offered affirming that it is a sound policy on the part of the Confederate States to impress or hire with the consent of the owner as many negro slaves as the public necessity may require, to be employed in all positions in the army except as soldiers upon paying the owners just compensation.... American papers report that Sherman having followed Hood up the Tennessee line, has suddenly left him there, watched by a portion of his force, and then moving rapidly on Atlanta, he has destroyed the railroad between Chattanooga and that place, and has struck across the country for Charleston in South Carolina.

9. Publication of Hon. Mr. Dorion's address to his constituents on the Confederation scheme. He takes exception to it.... Suspicious fire in Notre Dame Street, in premises occupied by one McDonnell. He and his son are arrested on a charge of arson.... Death at Marseilles of Ed. Jas. Maitland, Esq, of the firm of Maitland, Tylee & Co., of Montreal.... Gold at New York 257.

10. Montreal Bank Stock 112⅛ @ 113.... McGuire having been tried at Toronto in relation to the pikes is acquitted, the magistrates considering that his case did not come under the act.... One million feet of lumber destroyed at Tilsonburg, Canada, together with Mr. E. D Tilson's factory. He loses about 20,000 dollars.... The Bank of England reduces its rate of discount from 9 to 8 per cent... The State Council of Poland is opened at Warsaw by the Viceroy, Count Berg, who states that the kingdom is fast tranquilizing, but that much remains to be done to rebuild the shattered edifice and repair the damages which Poland has inflicted on herself.... Twenty notorious counterfeiters of Government currency, who have been operating in the West, are brought to Washington in charge of police officers and lodged in prison... Gold in New York from 253 to 260¾.

11. Skirmishing between Sheridan's cavalry and that of the enemy, and Sheridan takes up a position at Kearnstown, 4 miles south of Winchester.... Earl Russell is installed Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.... A meeting is held in London at which Earl Spencer announces his intention, as lord, of the manor of Wimbledon, of converting Wimbledon common into a park of 700 acres and presenting it to the public.... A convention is concluded between the British Government and the Porte, of Turkey, for the working of the Anglo-Indian telegraph A Turkish office will be established in Fars, where the land and submarine lines meet. One wire from Constantinople will be exclusively used for Indian messages. The tariff for a single message from Constantinople to Fars will be 22 f 50c .. Consols 90⅞ to 90⅜.

12. The examination of the case of the St. Albans raiders having continued from the 3rd inst, until to-day, the prosecution declare that they have no further evidence to adduce in the first case, namely that of the robbery of the St. Albans' Bank. The voluntary examinations then proceeded on this case, and that of Bennet Young the commander of the party is taken He pretends that he is a duly commissioned Confederate officer; that the act was one of warfare, for which he is not amenable under the Ashburton Treaty, and that he can prove the position he occupied by evidence from Richmond.... Death at Montreal of Mr. George Desbarats.... The ratifications are exchanged at Berlin of the treaties relative to the entry of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Darmstadt, and Nassau into the Zollverein.... Consols 91 to 91⅛.... A meeting of hotel keepers and master bakers is held at the Astor House New York, to make arrangements for roasting, baking and preparing the ten thousand turkeys, innumerable pumpkin pies and other luxuries which the people of that city propose to send to the armies of the Potomac James and Shenandoah and the sailors of the North Atlantic squadron for their Thanksgiving dinners.

13. Complete returns of the voting in every county of the State of New York show this result:—Aggregate majorities for Lincoln in forty counties 64,455; Aggregate majorities for McClellan in twenty counties 56 359; Lincoln's majority in the State 8,099.... The French land troops at Mazatlan, in Mexico, and take formal possession of the town. The Governor of Mazatlan with his forces abandoned the place the night previous so that no resistance was offered. Reported that Alvarez had defeated an Imperial force marching on Acapulco.

14 The Mayor of the City Council in Toronto has received notice of an intended raid upon Canada by the Fenians of the States.... The planters in the lower counties of Maryland have agreed to pay their former slaves annual wages.... At 8 a.m. Franz Muller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs, is hanged in front of Newgate Prison, confessing his guilt. He denied it even when the rope was round his neck, but as he stood on the drop he said, "Ich habe es gethan,"—"I have done it".... The Reichsrath Austria, is formally opened by the Emperor in a long pacific speech.... The King of Greece has addressed a Message to the National Assembly, thanking that body for having finished the Constitution and appointing a day for the members to take the oath of fidelity. The King also requests a revision of the law relative to the Catholic bishops and recommends the Assembly to devise some practical means of amending the Constitution in this respect. The above Message was issued the day before yesterday, and published yesterday. It was read to-day to the National Assembly, and give rise to an animated debate. The Opposition proposed a vote of censure upon the Ministry for publishing the Message before it had been read to the House. Upon the question being put, however, the act of the Ministry was approved by 177 against 118 votes.

15. First considerable fall of snow of the season in Montreal.... Funeral of Mr. Desbarats.... The Fenians at Toronto demand back their pikes....The case of the St. Albans raiders is postponed until the 13th Dec., at their own request, to allow them time to procure evidence from Richmond.... Gold in New York falls from 244⅛ to 238⅞.... Prominent citizens of Louisiana call upon President Lincoln and congratulated him on his re-election.... Death of Mrs. Joshua R. Giddings, wife of the late American Consul General for British North America at Jefferson, Ohio.

16. Montreal Bank Stock 113.... Gold in New York 228⅛.... Day of thanksgiving in the Confederate States for late victories.... The ratifications of the treaty of peace between Denmark and Germany are exchanged at the Imperial Foreign Office in Vienna

17. Hon. O. Mowat appointed to the place on the Bench vacant by the death of Vice Chancellor Esten of Upper Canada. Mr. Howland takes the Postmaster Generalship vacated by Mr. Mowat.... Sudden death of Judge John Pitman of Rhode Island, who for forty years presided in the United States District Court of that State.... Lord Dufferin is officially appointed Under Secretary for India in succession to Lord Wodehouse.... The Patrie says: "It is probable that certain modifications will take place in the Italian Ministry, several Ministers, notably General La Marmora, having only temporarily accepted their portfolios." ....The Presse asserts that yesterday M. Fould signed the Budget for 1866, which shows a surplus of one million. The same paper publishes intelligence of preparations being made for an approaching insurrection in Gallicia, for which purpose arms and money have already been provided.... In the Lower House of the Reichsrath Herr von Plener brought forward the Austrian Budget for 1865. The total revenue is estimated at 518 millions of florins, and the total expenditure at 548 millions. Eighteen millions of the deficit will be covered by the indemnity to be paid by the Duchies for the Austrian portion of the Danish war expenses, and the remainder will be provided for by a loan.... Three Royal proclamations are issued in Denmark: The first releases the inhabitants of the ceded Duchies from their oath of allegiance, and the second is a farewell address to the people of Slesvig and Holstein. The third is addressed to the Danes, and says: "The separation from the kingdom of those inhabitants of Slesvig who were bound to Denmark both by sentiment and language is the most painful sacrifice of all. We have lost much, but have not lost hope. The future belongs to those who are in earnest"

18. New York is full of rumors concerning Sherman's movements, and there is a panic in gold. The rumors only state that Sherman is meeting with great success.... Mr. Seymour has lost his election, and Mr Trenton has been chosen Governor of New York State ....The Constitutionnel of to-day contradicts, as entirely without foundation, the news given by several journals that M. Drouyn de Lhuys had addressed a fresh despatch to M. de Sartiges, the French Ambassador at Rome: and also that he had sent a circular note to the French diplomatic agents at the Catholic Courts of Europe, stating that France guarantees the temporal power of the Pope.

19. The New York Herald says that from the first September to this date 122 persons have been killed by railway accidents in the States, and 355 wounded. ....A Washington despatch states that the internal revenue officers have discovered immense frauds on the part of the proprietors of three extensive breweries in the Ninth Congressional district in New York. It is said that these individuals have been carrying on a heavy business for a considerable time without either having licenses, paying taxes or making any returns The value of the property involved, and which will be confiscated if the charges are proved, one-half going to the informer, is about a million dollars. It is stated that the proprietors have been arrested, and that their establishments have been seized.... The Governor elect of New York, Hon. Mr. Trenton is serenaded at the Astor House.

21. Consols 91⅛ to 91⅞.... Gold in New York from 210 to 212.

23. Hon. Mr Galt makes a speech of three hours and a quarter to his constituents at Sherbrooke, in explanation of the proposed confederation scheme. To show how great were the interests involved in the Union he gave a statement of the trade of the Colonies for 1863. The imports and exports of Canada were $83,000,000; of New Brunswick $16,700,000; of Nova Scotia eighteen and a half millions; of Prince Edward Island three millions; of Newfoundland 11¾ millions; total 137 millions. The united tonnage of these Provinces was about twelve millions. In commercial importance, therefore, they would form a third or fourth power in the world; even without the Islands of Newfoundland and Prince Edwards. Coming next to the financial position of Canada he said the total debenture debt was 65¾ millions, which the other liabilities raised to 75¾ millions; but there was a sinking fund, cash balances, &c., which reduced this sum to 67¾ millions. Of this five millions would be charged to the local governments, which would receive the securities which represented the latter sum. The amount of debt of Nova Scotia was four and three-quarter millions, and of New Brunswick five and three-quarter millions—in each case, as in that of Canada about twenty-five dollars per head of the population. Newfoundland owed about 95,000 dollars or seven dollars per head; Prince Edward Island 200,000 or about three dollars per head. To them, therefore, the difference of debt was so considerable that an allowance of the difference of interest had to be made. While Canada had a deficit of 982,000 dollars in 1863, the other provinces had a surplus of nearly 155,000 dollars. The revenue of all the provinces, would for the present year be about fourteen and three-quarter millions, giving a surplus of one and three-quarter millions. Of this revenue under the proposed arrangement, one and a half millions would come from local sources and go to the local Government, and three millions from general sources would be handed over as a subsidy to the local Governments, leaving nine and a half millions available for purposes of Confederation against an expenditure of eight and a half millions, shewing one million surplus. The revenue of Canada alone without new taxes, which only became available the last quarter of the year, would be a million and a half larger than last year. Referring to the question of education, Mr. Galt said it was the intention of the Government to bring down a measure next session to protect the rights of all. This would have to be discussed and passed before the adoption of the Confederation scheme. He was authorized to state that, and he hoped such a measure would be devised, as would rescue the superior educational institutions from the financial difficulties under which they now suffered.... Severe fight reported at Griswoldville to day, in which the Confederates claim to have driven the Federals into their entrenchments two miles east of the town.... Mr. Cobden addresses a great meeting of his constituents at Rochdale, His leading theme was non-intervention in either European or American affairs. He regarded the peaceable Presidential election as one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world ... It is reported that Thomas Hall Gladstone, of the bankrupt firm of John Gladstone & Co (England) and chairman of the Intercolonial Bank, has absconded taking with him a box containing three hundred thousand dollars.

24. Montreal Bank Stock 109 ex. d.... Annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association at Belleville.. ..Announcement of the appointment of the Hon. John Rose, by the British Government, to be his Commissioner for settling the boundaries in dispute with the United States on San Juan de Fuca and the other Islands lying on the Pacific coast of the United States .... The provincial government at Quebec has issued orders forbidding the transportation from Canada, either by land or water, of arms or ammunition, in consequence it is said of information having been received from the Southern refugees and their co-operators in the colony are manufacturing and collecting at available points shot, shell, cannon and other munitions for the armies of Jeff. Davis.... Day of National Thanksgiving in the States.

25. Annual Founder's Festival at McGill College.. .. Earl Russell replies to the Confederate Commissioners despatch and the manifesto of the Southern Confederacy. He says Her Majesty's Government deplore the continuance of the struggle, but will, in the interests of peace and the rights of all parties, maintain as it hitherto has done, a strict neutrality. .... Sherman continues his grand march through the State of Georgia.... Attempt made to burn down the chief hotels in New York, which proved unsuccessful. .... Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent.... Consols 91 to 91½.

27. Two great bells are add d to those already in the towers of the French Cathedral.

28. Gold in New York 228 to 232.

29. St. Andrew's Festival in the City Hall, Montreal.... Capture of Milledgeville, on the Georgia Central Railroad.

30. St. Andrew's Day. Sermon by Dr. Taylor.... Launch of the Richelieu Company's splendid new steamer "Quebec" at Sorel.... Attempt by a man named Ducandon to shoot his wife in a house in Craig street, Montreal, He fails, and then makes an unsuccessful effort to kill himself with a knife.... Montreal Bank Stock 109⅞ ex. d.... Important operation by the Federal Army under General Thomas, against the Confederates under General Hood at Franklin, about twenty-five miles from Nashville. The Federals claim a victory, but the Confederate General Hood after occupying a [illegible] ...ts from it.... The ceremony of turning the first sod of the [illegible] railway takes place near Picton. Speeches were made by Dr. Tupper, Premier of the Nova Scotia Government, and Mr. Henry, Atty-General. The speeches turned upon the advantages to that Province of Confederation.

DECEMBER.

1. Montreal Bank Stock 109⅞ ... An investigation has been in progress at Toronto for some days into the Lake Erie Piracy case, and one Capt. Burleigh or Bell, has been fully identified as the person who committed acts alleged against him in connection with the seizure of the Philo-Parsons, one of the vessels taken. He has obtained a delay of proceedings in order to bring evidence for his defence....Richmond papers announce the capture of Millen, Ga., by Sherman's forces. Millen had been made the depot for the Union prisoners, and the rebel papers express apprehensions that Sherman has freed the prisoners....Consols 91⅞.

2. Hon. Joseph Holt appointed Attorney General of the United States in the place of Hon. Ed. Bates, resigned....Death of Mr. Dayton, American Minister to France.

3. Publication in the Montreal *Herald* of the annual review of the new houses built during the year.... Great uncertainty as to Sherman's position. Richmond papers received in New York to-day admit that he is making rapid progress toward the Georgia Coast, and that he had crossed the only formidable barrier to his advance, the O'Connell River. They express the most intense alarm for the safety of Savannah, believing that Sherman is aiming to capture or destroy that city on his way to the coast.... Consols 89⅞.

4. Lieut.-Com Fitch defeats and drives the left wing of Gen. Hood's [Confederate] army on the Cumberland river, with heavy loss to the rebels.

5. A request, numerously signed, has been presented to the Hon. Joseph Cauchon, asking him to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of Quebec. He has declined by a letter, in which he charges with dishonesty the corporation, expresses the belief that the popular vote offers no hope of obtaining better men, and that the only safety for the city lies with the Legislature, which should be appealed to by numerously signed petitions. He offers his services to carry through Parliament a bill which would suppress all municipal elections in Quebec, and cause Commissioners to be nominated directly by the government....Discovery of a disgraceful outrage in Toronto. The Grand Orange Lodge has been entered [it is supposed on Sunday night,] and all its property destroyed, bibles trampled upon, 100 dollars stolen, and the heart pierced in paintings of the Queen and King William the 3rd. Property destroyed valued at 2,000 dollars. The Council offer 500 dollars for the detection of the guilty parties, who are supposed to be Fenians....Serious fire and loss of a young man's life at the Seminary of "Our Lady of the Angels," near Suspension Bridge....Hon S. P. Chase is appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court....The Richmond Examiner announces that Sherman's army has passed Millen, a town in Burke County, at the junction of the Midland Georgia Railway with the Northern branch to Augusta, and distant from Savannah about 75 miles. Having passed Millen it is said that there will be no opportunity for a rebel force to interrupt his march to the coast, for which he originally set out, and where the supplies and mails for that army will arrive simultaneously with its arrival .. Under this date Col. Hill commanding the district of Michigan, addresses a despatch to the Mayor of Detroit, in which he informs him that he is confident a raid is contemplated by rebel refugees in Canada on Detroit, and recommending means of protection.

6. Admiral Dahlgren starts a new expedition to destroy the Pocotiligo Bridge on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah....President Lincoln sends in his message. Referring to the matter of the insecurity of the frontier between the U.S. and Canada, he says he has every reason to expect that with the approval of the Imperial authorities, steps will be taken by the Canadian government, to prevent new incursions across the border. With regard to the war he says that all the important lines and positions occupied by the forces at the time of the last annual message had been maintained; and the armies had steadily advanced, liberating the regions left in the rear,—so that Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee had again produced reasonable fair crops. The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. In the Finance Department, he says the receipts from all sources have been $1,394,796,007 62, and the disbursements $1,298,056,101.89, leaving a balance to the credit of the Government of $96,739,905 73. The public debt of the United States on the 1st July was 1,740,690,489 49, and the President thinks if the war continues another year it may be increased by 500,000,000 dollars more. The Post Office department does not pay. The deficit for the year amounted to 206,652 dollars 41c. The United States Government will stop the war as soon as those who began it stop. On the 1st December, the United States navy consisted of 671 vessels, carrying 4,610 guns His concluding remarks are:—In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to wards ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should by whatever mode or means make it my executive duty to reinstate such persons, another and not I, must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say, that the war will cease, on the part of the Government, whenever it shall cease on the part of those who began it.

7. Destructive fire in the stores of D. Ross, Esq., in St. John Street, Montreal, occupied by different merchants as a warehouse and for offices, &c.... The examination of Capt. Burleigh in connection with the Lake Erie case is resumed at Toronto before the Recorder. Four witnesses are examined for the defence, who prove that he was in the Confederate service this summer. The inquiry is adjourned till to-morrow. Only two witnesses more remain to be examined. If the verdict is against the prisoner his counsel will apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*....Nothing further about the late outrage on Orange property. The Orangemen in the country near Toronto are much exasperated, but are content to abide the action of the authorities The police are actively engaged in ferreting out the case. No arrests have been made yet. ....Hon. T. D. McGee in the course of a speech at the Concert of the German Society at Montreal alludes to the late outrage at Toronto in these words:—"When they saw what they did see and deplore in the chief city of Upper Canada,—when they saw that societies existed, (he had no personal knowledge of the fact) armed against each other, and therefore against the public peace and the law of the land, they might congratulate themselves that they had in their city no other rivalry except to see who could do the most good. He thought that state of things was very much to be deplored, and that those who had influence and authority in that city were guilty, and would be guilty of all the consequences if that community should be driven into a state of anarchy and confusion, for if they exercised their authority they might have as united a city as we have....Richmond papers of this date are filled with expectations of an immediate attack on Richmond. They are confident that Grant has been re-inforced.

8. It is announced that a "Commission" has been appointed by the Government to take into consideration the claims of the Grand Trunk and other railways, for an increased postal subsidy and similar demands....A statement is published in Canadian papers in which Attorney General Palmer of Prince Edward Island, and one of the Delegates at the Quebec conference, says he will take an early opportunity of giving his reasons for disagreeing with the report of the delegates. He trusts the people of his colony will not "suffer their interests, and those of their posterity to be irredeemably sacrificed for the sake of the aggrandisement of a few individuals of the present day.....Burleigh at Toronto applies for a months adjournment to obtain evidence from Richmond.... Montreal Bank Stock 110....Gold in New York 241 Latest reports indicate that Sherman is moving towards the Savannah River. The Augusta Chronicle of the 1st. says it is reported that a body of Sherman's scouts visited Deman's Ferry on the Savannah River on the 29th, they remained some time in that vicinity taking observations. It is thought by many that Sherman will endeavour to cross the Savannah river. ....Information received in Washington of Southern sympathisers having collected in Canada with a view to enter the commercial cities of the North, especially on the frontier, for the ostensible purpose of seeking employment, but ready to destroy life and property; and precautionary measures are adopted

9. The Toronto *Globe* publishes a letter in which the Roman Catholics repudiate and condemn the late outrage on the Orange Lodge, and say they can have no desire to be at discord with their Protestant fellow citizens....Burleigh at Toronto is remanded until the 10th January to enable him to obtain evidence from Richmond....The Montreal Mercantile Literary Society after debating the question, decide by a large majority that the proposed scheme of confederation should not be adopted....Death of ex-Councillor Montmarquet....Destructive fire at Indiantown, one of the suburbs of St. John, New Brunswick, destroying ninety buildings. Three hundred persons rendered houseless....Gold in New York 239⅞ to 240⅞. ....Resolutions have been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature denouncing as unconstitutional Davis' proposition to emancipate the slaves and abridge the freedom of the press, declaring that the States are not amenable to the Richmond Government, and advising the other States not to submit.

10. Heavy fall of snow in Montreal and sleighing commences....Grand Master John Hillyard Cameron, addresses a communication "to the Loyal Orange Association of British America," on the recent outrage on the Orange Hall in Toronto. He says Protestants have a right to celebrate events which have been to them occasions and occurrences of special thanksgiving, by services in their churches, by processions, and by meetings. He is not surprised that recent events have created much indignation amongst them, but he warns them against the commission of any act that may place them on a level with those men whose conduct all right minded men must justly condemn. He concludes by saying: "Rest and rely upon the law . . and believe that your leaders will be prepared for any emergency, whenever and wherever it may arise....Gold in New York 236⅛. Battle between the Federal forces under Sherman and the rebels in front of Savannah. Loss large on both sides, battle resulting in advantage to the Federals.

12 Opening for traffic of the Three Rivers and Arthabaska branch of the Grand Trunk Railway.... Great snow storm in Montreal. In the City Council at Toronto Councillor Spence strikes Alderman Dickey in the face with a newspaper and is arrested, but afterwards permitted to return and apologize,

13. The St. Albans raiders are again brought before Mr. Justice Coursol, and Mr. Kerr on their behalf objects that that officer has no jurisdiction in the case in consequence of his having arrested the prisoners without a warrant from the Executive as provided for by the original act passed to give effect to the Ashburton Treaty. Mr. Coursol was acting under an amendment passed in 1861, but it is pretended that this amendment has no effect, inasmuch as there was no Royal Proclamation in reference to it. Mr. Justice Coursol after a delibera of two hours and a half gives judgment, taking this view of the matter, and ordering the discharge of the prisoners. The prosecution contend that they should at least have an opportunity of being heard on the other cases against the prisoners, but the Court rules that if the prisoners were illegally arrested, and could not be held in one case, neither could they be detained because of the other charges. They are consequently liberated. The decision causes much excitement. The money of the St. Albans Banks is also delivered up to them by the Chief of Police, who in the evening is charged by Councillor Devlin (one of the counsel for the prosecution) with having "without authority and by design dispossessed himself" of the money. An excited debate takes place, and the matter is referred to the Police Committee for investigation to-morrow....A warrant for the re-arrest of the prisoners is issued by Judge Smith of the Superior Court, but they have escaped....Gold in New York 233⅞ to 235.

14. Hon. Post Master General Howland (of Canada) elected by acclamation. He takes Mowat's place.... Gen. Dix issues an order at New York in view of the discharge of the raiders, authorizing the Federal troops in case of another raid, to pursue those engaged in it across the border and take them back by force to the States....The release of the raiders also creates excitement and indignation at Washington. In the Senate Chandler offered a resolution condemning in strong terms the act, and looking to the formation of an army corps for the protection of the frontier....Capture by the Federals of Fort McAllister.

15. Montreal Bank Stock 109¾ to 109⅞....Conclusion of the annual inspection of the Montreal Volunteers, by Col. Ward of the 60th Rifles....The Canadian Cabinet meet at Quebec and express disapproval of Judge Coursol's decision in the case of the raiders It appears that the act of 1861 was assented to by the Queen, and that Coursol could therefore have held the prisoners. Active steps are taken to re-arrest the raiders....Battle between the Federals under Thomas, and the Confederates under Hood in front of Nashville, resulting in victory to the Federals.

16. The Police Committee is proceeding with the investigation into the conduct of the Chief of Police. ....A proclamation is issued at Quebec, calling Parliament for the despatch of business on the 19th January. Another proclamation calls out a force of Volunteer Militia to prevent raids from Canada and maintain order on the frontier....Gold at New York 234.

17. Chief Lamothe resigns his office, believing that the question the Police Committee have undertaken to consider should be left to the highest legal tribunal, and because he cannot expect justice from the Committee in consequence of the personal motives and enmity of its members....Death of Mr. Kingan, of the firm of Kingan & Kinloch.... Reported that, some of the raiders have been re-arrested .. In the extradition case of W. H. Crawford, at Sherbrooke, for assault with intent to murder, objection was taken to Judge Short's jurisdiction on the same ground as that taken before Judge Coursol. Judge Short, however, thinks this a case for a liberal interpretation of the law, and decides that he has jurisdiction to hold the prisoner and examine the case....President Lincoln having disapproved of so much of General Dix's recent order directing pursuit of raiders over the border, Gen Dix has issued an order revoking that part of it....A salute of 200 guns is fired in Washington in honor of Thomas' victory over Hood on the 15th.

17. Some of the Volunteers of Montreal are under orders for the frontier. The Victoria Rifles meet and draft two companies from the Battalion. Fifteen hundred men are to be raised for the service by both Provinces....One of the St. Albans raiders reported recaptured at Quebec.... President Lincoln issues a proclamation calling for 30,000 Volunteers, to be drafted if not obtained by the 15th February.... [illegible]

20. Death of Hon. Mr. Turcotte, member for Three Rivers....Gold in New York 221 to 227.

21 Young, Swager, Spurr and some of the other raiders reported re-captured about Quebec and Riviere du Loup whilst on their way to Halifax....City of Savannah occupied by the Federals under Gen. Sherman, the Confederate General Hardee having escaped with the main body of his force.

22 Montreal Bank Stock 109....Memorial got up in Montreal by the Merchants and others to the Governor General, praying for a commission to investigate the conduct of Judge Coursol.

23. Five of the raiders, Young, Hutchinson, Teavis, Spurr, Swager, and another suspected individual named Bettersworth, brought back to Montreal, before Judge Smith, on whose warrant they were arrested, and remanded till Tuesday.

24. Lengthy debate in Montreal City Council in reference to the charges against the Chief of Police. Mr. Lafamme is permitted to appear in his defence.

26. Three companies of Volunteers from Montreal, and one from Quebec, leave Montreal for Windsor, being first detachment for the frontier.

27. Investigation in the case of the St. Albans raiders resumed before Judge Smith in the Superior Court, Montreal....Gold in New York 214.

OBITUARY FOR 1864.

(Reported for the MONTREAL DAILY HERALD).

Aberdeen, Earl of, George Hamilton Gordon, died March 1864. He was born in 1784, and was created an English peer in 1814, having in 1864 graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He early travelled in Greece, and joined a club every member of which must have visited the same classic ground. He also contributed some articles to the Edinburgh Review, and was attacked by Byron in the English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." In 1811 Lord Aberdeen made his maiden speech in Parliament, and in 1813 he was sent as secret envoy to the court of Vienna to use his influence in detaching that power from her alliance with Napoleon. Later he was active in the diplomacy going on in the European Courts for the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of Naples. In 1828, after a long interim of comparative retirement from official life, Lord Aberdeen, through the instrumentality of the Duke of Wellington, was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but on the death of George IV, was replaced by Earl Grey. In 1841, when Sir Robert Peel came into power, Aberdeen was again made Foreign Secretary, and one of his acts was to send to the United States Lord Ashburton, who arranged with Webster the boundary question. When the troubles with Russia broke out in 1853-4, Lord Aberdeen hesitated in deciding on a war with Russia, and he was forced to resign. Since then he was lived chiefly on his magnificent estates in Scotland, without reappearing on the political stage. As a diplomatist Lord Aberdeen was shrewd and successful. In literature he is known as the author of a work on Grecian architecture, and as a contributor to the Edinburgh—a fact which would probably have been quite forgotten ere this, but for Byron's castigation.

Ashburton, Lord, William Bingham, died March 1864. He was son of the distinguished Lord Ashburton, who made with Daniel Webster the North-western Boundary Treaty. He was born in Philadelphia in 1799, his mother having been an American lady, the daughter of William Bingham, a noted merchant of the last century, and a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. At an early age the late nobleman returned with his father and mother to England, where he remained taking an active though not a prominent part in politics. He was strongly liberal in his tendencies and interested himself much in the movements for the improvement of the lower classes in England. On his fathers side he was related to some of the most wealthy titled families of England, and on his mother's to several American families residing in Pennsylvania.

Athole, Duke of, died January 16th 1864, at Blair Castle, Perthshire. The late Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick John Murray, Duke of Athole, &c., &c., was born September 20, 1814, so that he was in his 50th year. The lamented Duke married, October, 29, 1839, Anne only daughter of Mr. Home Drummond, of Blair Drummond, Perthshire, by whom he leaves an only son, John James Hugh Henry, the Marquis of Tullibardine. The late Duke was formerly in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, from which he retired in 1840. On the death of his father, in 1838, he took his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Glenlyon, and succeeded to the Dukedom on the demise on his uncle John, fifth Duke of Athole, in September, 1846. The late nobleman was Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county. In 1853 he was made a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle. He held for many years, since the resignation of the late General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons in Scotland. As Lord Glenlyon he participated as one of the knights at the memorable Eglinton Tournament in August, 1859, attended by a band of upwards of 100 Athole men fully equipped. When her Majesty first visited Scotland, in September, 1842, the Duke as Lord Glenlyon, and heir presumptive to the honors of the family, gave a splendid reception to the Queen and her late illustrious Consort at Dunkeld, on the Royal progress from Scone Palace to Taymouth Castle. The present Duke, born on the 6th of August, 1840, is a lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He married on the 29th of October last, Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Louis Moncreiffe, of Monceriffe, Perthshire.

Baby, Hon. Francois, died at Quebec, August 5th, 1864, He was a member of the Legislative Council of Canada for the Stadacona division. He died of disease of the heart, aged 69 years.

Barber, Jonathan, M.D., died May, 1864, at Brome, at the residence of his son-in-law, C. Dunkin, Esq., M. P. P. Dr. Barber was born in 1784 in England, and praatised medicine there as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons at Scarboro' and afterwards in London, very successfully, till about 1820, when he came out to America, and resided in the United States, from his health having been much impaired by devotion to his profession. Shortly after, he gave up his profession, and devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits, and more especially to elocution. As such he was occupied for several years in Yale and Harvard Universities, the two oldest and best in the United States. In 1832 he became intimate with Dr. Spurzheim, and adopted his views as to phrenology and its kindred subjects of education, &c. After lecturing extensively on these subjects throughout the United States he came to Montreal in 1826. Soon afterwards he returned to England, where he spent some years, returning to Canada in 1842. About this period his attention was drawn accidentally to homoepathy, and he became convinced of its importance. Impressed with this conviction, he resumed medical practice in Montreal. 1845, and only abandoned it gradually under pressure of age and failing health. On giving up practice he was named Professor of Oratory in McGill University some few years ago, and withdrew from those duties only within the last two years, when he retired to the country, living with Mr. Dunkin till his death.

Benjamin, George, died September, 1864. He was for a time the representative of North Hastings in the Canadian Legislative Assembly, His Parliamentary career terminated in the general election of 1863, when he retired into private life, and was replaced by T. C. Wallbridge, brother of the Speaker. Mr. Benjamin was a conservative and a devoted follower of the Hon. John A. Macdonald.

Bowes, John George, died at Toronto, May 21st, 1864. He was well known in Toronto and throughout Canada, and was for several years Mayor of Toronto. His last period of office was from 1861 to 1863 inclusive. At the beginning of the next year Mr. Metcalf came out in opposition to Mr. Bowes, and after a very exciting election defeated him. The City Council attended his funeral in a body.

Burrage, Rev. Robert Raby, died in Montreal Dec. 5th, 1864, aged 71. He was a native of Norwich, England, and educated under the late Dr. Valpy. He subsequently pursued his studies at Christ Church College, Cambridge, taking honors in classics. In 1815 he was appointed by the Imperial Government to the master of the Royal Grammar School at Quebec. In 1817 he took orders, receiving ordination from the late Bishop Stuart, and performed for many years active duty as a clergyman in the settlements around the city He was also for many years Secretary to the Royal Institution for the promotion of learning. Some years ago he removed to Montreal and undertook the personal discharge of the duties of that office, which, however, in effect ceased upon the reorganization of McGill University. He also did duty so long as the growing infirmities of age left it in his power, in various city churches. He was a most earnest, hard-working, indefatigable man, and active in charitable work, seeking out diligently the deserving poor in order to relieve their wants.

Cahill, Rev. D. W., D.D., died at Boston, Mass., October 27th, 1864. This eminent Irish Catholic divine and scholar, was about 65 years of age, and was a native of Queen's county, Ireland. His disease was a softening of the brain, having been sunstruck in Brooklyn last summer, from the effects of which he never quite recovered. Dr. Cahill was, by his mother's side, of Spanish extraction. In stature he was beyond the ordinary size of man, being about six feet five inches in height. He studied at Carlow College for some time; after which he went to a Jesuit institution. In due time he entered Maynooth College, where he read a full course of theology and philosophy, under Dr. Delahogue and Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, After completing his course of studies in Maynooth he was elected to the Dunboyne establishment of Maynooth, where he spent some additional years perfecting himself in theology and ecclesiastical history. In due time he was ordained priest, and has been more or less before the public as a controversialist ever since. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Dr. Cahill by the Pope's own hands, an honor seldom bestowed upon a priest. The Doctor was also a great chemist, having studied that science from Dr. Barker, of Trinity College, Dublin. He was also a famous astronomer, and for some years delivered annually courses of lectures on this science to students in Dublin. His astronomical apparatus, which he brought to this country with him, cost several thousand dollars. He came to America in the fall of 1859, and has resided here ever since lecturing for himself and charitable institutions.

Collis, R. D., aged 47, died in Montreal, October 9th, 1864. Mr. Collis was a gentleman who enjoyed in a very large degree the personal friendship of those with whom he came in contact. He had for some years occupied the post of flour Inspector for the city of Montreal.

Comte, Joseph, died at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, on the 16th April, 1864, aged 70. The deceased was a native of Montreal, and was ordained priest on the 10th of August, 1817. He was for a long series of years the Procureur of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in which capacity he necessarily came into contact with a large number of citizens of Montreal, whose esteem and respect he deservedly acquired by the manner in which he carried on the business which he had in charge. He was an admirable man of business, thoroughly acquainted with the law of real property; but always disposed to deal with the censitaire of the seigniories of St. Sulpice in a most liberal spirit. The Seminary loses in him an able priest, whose services it has enjoyed for forty-five years, and the poor, a kind friend. Protestants, quite as much as Catholics will regret his death.

Conger, Wm. Seymour, died in July, 1864, at an advanced age. He was a member of the Canadian Legislative Assembly for the County of Peterborough, which he represented from 1854 until the general election of 1857, and was again returned in 1863. He was a Conservative in politics.

Desbarats, George, died at Montreal Nov. 12th, 1864. The death of this gentleman, who had lately been joint Queen's Printer, was received with the profoundest regret by his large circle of friends. He had been unwell for a long time, but it was thought he was recovered when a return of the old disorder with increased violence carried him off. At the time of his death he was President of the Montreal Horticultural Society, of which he was one of the strongest supporters. His funeral was very largely attended, the members of the Society joining in the procession and each one depositing a bunch of flowers on his coffin.

Douglass, Dr. George, died at Quebec on June 2nd, 1864, from wounds inflicted by himself whilst laboring under temporary insanity. He had been suffering for some time from disease of the heart, and was thereby reduced to an exceedingly weak and depressed condition of body and mind. He was born in Scotland, [illegible] years conn[illegible] with the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, near Quebec, and nearly the whole of that time medical superintendent of the Island. He was 54 years of age, and was a gentleman of cultivated taste, polished manners, and thorough education.

Dayton, American Minister at France, died at Paris on the 2nd Dec., 1864, of apoplexy.

Gardiner, General Sir R., G.C.B., died June 26th, 1864, aged 83. He was the second son of Captain Gardiner (3rd Buffs) and younger brother of the late Lieut.-General Sir J. Gardiner He served with distinction in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, and on the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales with Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg he was selected for the post of principal equerry. On his Royal Highness accepting the throne of Belgium in 1831, Sir Robert continued to reside at Melbourne, on the Claremont estate. He was military aide-de-camp to George IV, William IV, and to her Majesty, until he attained his general's rank in 1841. In 1848 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, and his public service terminated with that appointment in 1855.

Giddings, Hon Joshua R., died at Montreal, May 28th, 1864. This gentleman was the American Consul General for British North America. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1795, and emigrated thence to Ohio with his father's family during his boyhood. During the war of 1812, being then seventeen years old, he enlisted as a soldier. He afterwards studied law, and in 1826 was elected to the State Legislature, and chosen for Congress in 1838. He had long been an anti-slavery man, and the struggle against slavery, at his entering Congress, was in that stage in which it was brought by the refusal of the Federal Legislature to receive a petition against Slavery. Mr. John Quincy Adams was the great advocate for the right of petitioning against the domestic institution, and Mr. Giddings gave him his warm support. He also at once took up the subjects of the abolition of the slave trade, and of slavery itself in the Federal territory known as the District of Columbia. It was chiefly by his zeal on these and cognate subjects that he became distinguished. He was appointed Consul-General in Canada after the election of Mr. Lincoln

Giddings, Mrs. J. R., died at Jefferson, Ohio, Nov. 15th, 1864. This lady was the widow of the late Consul-General for British North America.

Gildersleeve, Overton Smith, died 9th March, 1864, at Kingston, C. W. The deceased was the oldest son of Henry Gildersleeve who settled in Kingston about 1815 or 1816. Overton was born in Kingston on the 13th January 1825 He studied law in the office of Sir Henry Smith, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In 1850 he married a daughter of Chief Justice Draper, but this lady died about seven months afterwards. By the death of his father in 1851, Mr. Gildersleeve became a heavy stockholder in the lake and bay boats, and after the organization of the Inland Navigation Company he was the Vice President and one of the largest stockholders in that Company. He was also owner of the steamers "Bay of Quinte," "Empress," and the largest stockholder in the "Banshee." His father was pioneer of Steam Navigation on the Inland Lakes, having built the first steamer, the "Frontenac" in 1818 or 1819. Mr. Gildersleeve sat 4 years as Alderman for Sydenham Ward, Kingston, and while serving in that capacity was elected Mayor. On two occasions he offered himself as a candidate for Parliamentary honors, but was unsuccessful. In 1858, when he was a candidate for Cataraqui Division, one of his opponents the hon. Alex. Campbell was elected In 1863, he opposed the hon. J. A. Macdonald, but was again unsuccessful. His death occurred very suddenly from apoplexy, without previous illness or attack. Mr. Gildersleeve always took an active and prominent part in everything with which he was connected, and discharged the duties of the various offices he held, with zeal and activity.

Glyn, Sir Richard P., died in Dec. 1863. The deceased baronet, the announcement of whose death was received in this country in the beginning of the year, was born on the 13th June 1787. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1789, and was head of the eminent banking firm in Lombard Street.

Hale, Jeffery, died at Tunbridge Wells, England, Nov. 12th, 1864 aged 62 Mr. Hale spent the greater part of his life in Quebec. He was eldest son of the Hon. John Hale, for many years Receiver-General of Lower Canada. In early life he adopted the Navy as a profession where he rose rapidly until he reached the rank of Commander, shortly after which he retired into private life. Devotedly attached to the Church of England, of which he was a member, many of the latter years of his life were spent in zealously promoting a Christian education among the humbler classes of his own belief, and to this end he spent his wealth prodigally. The Quebec Daily News noticing his death, said: "By some he was regarded as a man of a narrow and illiberal mind, but those who knew him most intimately could easily conceive how erroneous such an impression was of his true character. Not only as a churchman, but a Christian in the broadest sense of the term, his acts of charity and the real good he has done will live after him."

Hawthorne, Nathaniel, died at Plymouth, N. H., May 19th, 1864. He had been in but feeble health for some time past and had undertaken a journey in consequence. He retired as usual, and was found dead in his bed about 3 o'clock in the morning by Mr. Franklin Pierce in whose company he was journeying. Mr. Hawthorne was born in Salem, Mass., on the 4th of July, 1804. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, in the same class, with George B. Cheever and Henry W. Longfellow. Franklin Pierce who was in the preceeding class was his intimate friend. Upon leaving college, without entering upon the study of either of the learned professions he devoted himself to general literature, publishing in 1837 his "Twice Told Tales." A second series of these tales was published in 1842. Mr. Hawthorne, in 1838, was appointed a weigher and gauger in the Boston Custom House, from which place he was by a change in the Administration, removed in 1841. He then joined the society at Brook Farm, where, however, he remained only a short time, returning to Boston, where he resided until his marriage in 1843. He then retired to Concord. In 1846 Mr. Hawthorne was appointed Surveyor of the port of Salem. In 1849, having quitted office during his continuance in which he published "The Scarlet Letter," he removed to Lenox, Mass., where the 'House of the Seven Gables," printed in 1851, was written. His next novel was the "Blithesdale Romance," printed in 1852 in which year he returned to Concord. His life of Franklin Pierce was published during the canvass which resulted in Mr. Franklin Pierce's election, and the new President signified his gratitude and at the same time gratified friendly feelings long established, by giving Mr Hawthorne the place of United States Consul at Liverpool, said to be the most lucrative at that time in the President's gift. This office he resigned in 1857, and after a period of continental travel, returned to the United States, since which his "Marble Fawn," and work on English traits, have been published. Besides the books already enumerated, Mr. Hawthorne was the author of "True Stories from History and Biography" 1851; "The Wonder Book, for Boys and Girls" 1851; "The Snow Image, and Twice-Told Tales" 1852; 'Tanglewood Tales" 1853. He also edited "Journal of an African Cruiser" 1845. Hr. Hawthorne's most important works have been republished and widely read in England, and some of them, in the form of translation have been popular in Germany.

Jones, Dr. T. W., died October 28th, 1864. Dr. Jones was long and favorably known in Montreal, where his death occurred very suddenly. He left behind him a host of friends, who deeply regretted his removal. He was valued for many excellent qualities, and had always been a friend to the poor, to whom his advice was given gratis whenever occasion required. He stood high in his profession, and was one of the attending physicians at the Montreal General Hospital. He was one of the founders of the St. George's Society in Montreal, twice its President, and for many years its first physician, and the members attended his funeral in a body. The 'cortege' was an exceedingly large one, the funeral obsequies taking place on the 30th of the month.

Laing, James, died at Reigate, Surry, England Sept. 11th, 1864, aged 71 years. He had been a captain in the 70th Regiment, and served in the army in Canada in the last American war, of 1812 to 1815, during which time he was a prisoner of war for some months. He was present at three general actions, besides several minor engagements. He also served in France in the army of occupation, as a cavalry officer, under command of the late Duke of Wellington, and in the rebellion of 1837-8, under command of Lord Seaton, in Canada. Latterly he acted as Superintendent of the Cunard mails between Montreal, Boston and New York

Kingan, John, died at Montreal on the 17th Dec., 1864. He was a partner in the old established firm of Kingan & Kinloch, wholesale grocers, Montreal, and was well known and highly respected.

Lafontaine, Sir Louis Hypolite, died February 26th, 1864. The announcement of the death of the Hon. Chief Justice of Lower Canada, Sir Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, was heard with the most profound sorrow throughout the country, and men of every political opinion united in offering their tribute of respect to his memory. Parliament was in session at the time of his death, and both houses were adjourned over for a day, the Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just and the Hon. Sir E. P. Tache in the Legislative Council, and the A. A. Dorion Hon. G. E. Cartier in the Assembly, as well as the Hon. Messrs. J. A. McDonald, Brown, J. S. McDonald and others, all eulogising the deceased as one who had been deservedly held in high public esteem for his political honesty, integrity and ability, as well as for his great personal worth. Mr. Dorion, in moving the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly said:—"The high position which he occupied for a long time, before and since the Union, in this House, makes his loss more felt by every one. That position he had attained by the integrity and ability with which he had discharged the various duties that at different times devolved upon him. Notwithstanding high political feeling and the excitement of political warfare then prevailing, his elevation to the Bench was hailed throughout the Province as a deserved compliment to him and his countrymen. Also, when it pleased our gracious Sovereign to confer upon him the highest honor ever conferred on any Canadian, that of the Baronetcy, it was hailed by all parties without distinction as a well bestowed and well deserved honor. I am glad to have the privilege of paying this tribute to the memory of one who, as a professional and public man, I learned to appreciate and admire. His high moral worth was appreciated throughout the land; and now that he is no more, I have no doubt that everybody in the country will regret his loss. The bar will lose an ornament, the bench a man well fit to preside over the highest Court in Lower Canada, the country a man of high moral worth and integrity" And in the Upper House the Hon. Sir E. P. Tache alluded to the event in these words:—"Mr. Lafontaine had, indeed, rendered great services to the country, and as an enlightened and patriotic statesman and a most learned judge, had earned the respect and confidence of the people. As a statesman, he had exerted a powerful influence for good in troublous times, and it was chiefly by his instrumentality that the inhabitants of Lower Canada were reconciled to the Union of the Provinces. It required some much-esteemed and popular man to interpose at that time for the purpose of throwing oil upon the troubled waters, and Mr. Lafontaine did it so well that the difficult machinery was finally brought into good working order. It was in association with the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, of whom Upper Canada was so justly proud, that the form of Government under which we enjoyed so many blessings was fully settled. After this he was called to a high judicial office, and no better selection could possibly have been made. It was only doing our duty to the memory of a great citizen to suspend for a day our business, and he had no doubt that his life and labours would fill one of the brightest pages in the history of the country." The late Chief Justice was born at Boucherville, Lower Canada, in Oct., 1807. He studied for the bar, and early took a prominent place in politics. His appointment to the Chief Justiceship dates from the 13th August, 1853, and he was created a baronet immediately afterwards. He was twice married, and left a son by his second wife who succeeded to the baronetcy. The funeral obsequies took place on the 29th of February, his remains being followed to their final resting place by his associates upon the Bench and in politics, the members of the Bar of Montreal and many distinguished citizens. The requiem service was performed in the French Cathedral, and an impressive address delivered by Bishop Bourget.

Leech, John, died in London, October 29th, 1864, aged 47. This gentleman was one of the great caricaturists of the London *Punch*. He was born in 1817 and was educated at the Charter House. He left school to study medicine, and had made considerable progress in that direction before he discovered his true path in life. His first sketch in *Punch*, entitled "Foreign Affairs," appeared in the first week of August, 1841, and thence forward the history of his life is to be seen in the page of that popular periodical. He always took pains as Christmas drew nigh, and year by year seemed to surpass himself in delicacies of touch, and in the charm of his humor. But it was through the weekly pages of *Punch*, far more than through the yearly almanac, that Mr. Leech was best known. He went to France and drew a French scene; to Scotland and drew a Scotch one. Then his experience of social life—his pictures of balls, dinner parties, messrooms, batchelors' chambers, Rotton Row, gardens, parks, streets, watering places, shooting parties, hunting fields, boating, fishing, make up such a history of his time as to the future of the historian will be invaluable. The fashion of the day, the passion of the hour is reflected on his page as in a photograph.

Landor, Walter Savage, died October, 1864. He was a man of great literary ability. He sold his estate in Monmouthshire in 1806 because one tenant absconded. He was the first Englishman to excite the Spanish insurrection against Napoleon in 1808. He threw up his commission when the Provisional constitution of the revolution was subverted by King Ferdinand.

Leitch, Rev. William, died May 9th, 1864. He was born at Rothsay, in the Island of Bute, Scotland, in the year 1814, and was at his death under fifty years of age. The robust health of his boyhood was taken from him by an accident, which confined him for eighteen months, and threatened even his life before he recovered. When about fourteen years of age he fell from the mast of a yacht in the bay of his native town, and the fall produced a comminuted fracture of the hip joint, which made him lame for life. This accident was the occasion of determining, in a somewhat remarkable way, the tendencies by which all his subsequent life has been characterized, for during his long and dreary confinement the relief from intense suffering he found in the study of mathematics; and his after life, which became almost from necessity that of a student, was devoted chiefly to the mathematical sciences. After finishing his preparatory studies for the Church of Scotland he did not immediately enter on the practical work of his profession, but remained for some years in connection with the Glasgow Observatory under the late Professor Nichol. About the year 1842 however, he accepted a presentation to the Parish of Monimail in Fifeshire, where he was able to continue his studies and to extend his inquiries into those departments of philosophy and theology with which the physical sciences are more closely connected. [illegible] known by [illegible] periodicals and cyclopedias [illegible] which he had specially devoted his time; and by this means he enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with many of the most distinguished literary and scientific men in Great Britain. The science to which he remained most fondly attached was that of astronomy; and from his thorough familiarity with the practical working of an Observatory, from the enthusiasm with which he studied every improvement in astronomical instruments, and hailed every fresh discovery to which it led, as well as from his general scientific attainments, it was thought probable that, had he not left Scotland, he would have been appointed to the chair of his teacher, the late Professor Nichol, in the University of Glasgow. In 1860 he was invited by the Trustees of the Queen's University to become its Principal, and after spending session 1860-61 in the duties of the office, he decided to accept their invitation. To those, also, who came into any ecclesiastical connection with Dr Leitch, it was known that, though preserving the most perfect courtesy and charity towards men of different religious persuasion from his own, he loved the Kirk of Scotland as he loved Scotland itself, and saw in the memories which cluster around its history an ever active source of inspiration to ennoble the religious character of Scotchmen in Canada.

Lemieux, Honorable François, died May 1864. M. Lemieux was for a number of years a member of the Canadian Legislative Assembly, representing various constituencies at different times. He was also a member of the Executive Council for several years.

Maitland, Edward James, died at Marseilles on the 9th Nov., 1864. Mr. Maitland was long a member of the well-known Montreal firm of Maitland & Tylee. His death occurred very suddenly. He was at Marseilles, on his way to Nice, where he expected to pass the winter; having left England with every prospect of recovery from the severe illness from which he had suffered before leaving Canada. The event caused very general regret among the community, as Mr. Maitland was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Montreal, as his father had been before him. He was attended in his last moments by his own family as well as by General and Mrs. Bell, the parents of Mrs. Maitland, who were accompanying him.

McGrath, Thomas, died June 3rd 1864, aged 65 years. Mr. McGrath was a native of the County of Waterford, Ireland. He was well known in Montreal, and for a length of time represented the St. Ann's Ward in the City Council. He died very suddenly, being found dead in his bed in the morning.

McGillivray, Donald, died at Ottawa, May 24, 1864, aged 74 years. He was a native of Inverness, Scotland, and for many years resident in Ottawa City. He entered the British Army in 1812, under Col. Gordon, of the 42nd Highlanders, and was one of the few remaining privates left that took part in the memorable battle of Waterloo. After this engagement he was discharged, owing to a severe wound received on the field of action.

McCulloch, died Nov. 11th, 1864, aged 76 years. He was born in Wigtonshire. His career as a literary man dates from 1817, when he first became connected with the *Scotsman*. He held, for a short period subsequent to the year 1823, the Professorship of Political Economy in the University of London. In 1838, he was appointed Controller of the London Stationery Office. The two principal achievements of his life were the 'Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation,' and the 'Statistical Account of the British Empire.' His edition of 'Smith's Wealth of Nations,' 'The Principles of Political Economy and the Principles and Practical Influence of Taxation and the Funding System,' are works valued by the statesman and by the student of political economy.

Montmarquet, A. E., died at Montreal on the 9th Dec., 1864. He was an ex-Councillor, having represented the St. Louis Ward for a time, but he was obliged to retire about a year previous to his death in consequence of ill health, and was succeeded by Councillor Leduc. Mr. Montmarquet was formerly a resident of Carillon.

Meyerbeer, Giacomo, died in Paris, May 2nd 1864. He was the celebrated composer of "Les Huguenots," "Le Prophete," and many other well-known operas. He was born at Berlin, in September, 1794. His musical taste and talent was evinced at a very early age; when only nine years old he was spoken of as one of the first pianists in Berlin. His father being a wealthy Jew banker, young James Beer—or Giacomo Meyerbeer, as he afterwards called himself Italianising his name—was at liberty to give himself up entirely to musical studies and pursuits. His first opera, produced in 1812, met with a cool reception; but, in 1825, his "Crociato in Egitto" laid the foundation of his fame. In 1831 he produced "Robert le Diable" which at once placed him in the foremost rank among operatic composers. Various other works followed at intervals during his after life.

McDonell, A. J., died in March, 1864, aged 41, at Philadelphia, whither he had gone on account of his health. Mr. McDonell was a barrister-at law of Upper Canada, and the partner of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, of Kingston, C W. Few men were so universally beloved and respected. His professional career was stainless, and in private life he was distinguished by his kindness of heart, generous sympathies, and manliness of disposition

Newcastle, Duke of, died at Clumber, Oct. 18th, 1864. The Duke was a man of much value to the State as an upright, diligent, and patient administrator. As a young man he followed Sir Robert Peel in his policy of free trade, having thereby a rupture with his father and serious injury to the family wealth, and he showed the same civil firmness during the Crimean war. His speeches were clear and sensible, and he had little fear of public opinion. His domestic life was unfortunate, his wife having fled from him, but he is said to have warmly attracted his few intimate friends. He is succeeded by his son, a man of no political note.

O'Brien, Mr. William Smith, died June 18th, 1864. at Bangor. He was born on the 17th of October, 1803, and was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. When only twenty-three years of age he entered Parliament as member for Ennis, and afterwards represented the county of Limerick, from 1835 till 1849. At the time of the state prosecutions against O'Connell and his colleagues, Mr. Smith O'Brien took the vacant place of the celebrated Repealer, and thenceforth was a leader in the Repeal agitation. On the 13th of May, 1846, he was tried, with others of the party, as "a seditious and turbulent person," but acquitted. The Government, being determined to suppress the rebellion which seemed on the point of bursting forth, obtained stronger powers from Parliament, and attempted to arrest the ringleaders. Mr. Smith O'Brien escaped, and endeavoured to excite the peasantry to open revolt. A reward of £500 was offered for his apprehension, and at length, after a conflict between the peasantry and the constabulary, in which a few of the former were injured, Mr. Smith O'Brien was captured and conveyed to gaol. He was tried at Clonmel, with two other leaders of the party, and condemned to death as a traitor. This punishment was commuted to transportation for life; but the clemency of the Crown was extended to him after eight years, and he was permitted to return to his native land. In 1849 he had been expelled from Parliament in consequence of his conviction for high treason. Mr. Smith O'Brien, after his return to Ireland, kept himself in a great measure aloof from politics.

Ogden, Susan, died July 13th, 1864, at Compton, near Guildford, County Surry, England. She was the wife of the Hon. Charles Richard Ogden, formerly Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Lower Canada and a member of the Executive Council of the same Province. Mrs. Ogden was a native of Montreal, and was a daughter of the late Commissary-General Clarke. The deceased was highly esteemed for her benevolence and many virtues.

Pelissier, Marshal, died in Algeria, May 22nd, 1864. He was Duc de Malakoff, Commander-in-Chief of the French army before Sebastopol during part of the war in the Crimea, and afterwards Governor-General of Algeria and was born in November, 1794. His father was a small farmer, not much above the degree of peasant At twenty years of age, young Pelissier entered the military college of La Fleche, and soon afterwards was admitted to the special school of St. Cyr. A few days before the return of Napoleon from Elba, he entered the artillery of the Royal Guard as sub-lieutenant, and was then transferred to one of the regiments of the army of observation on the Rhine. After the fall of the Emperor, he entered the staff corps, and in 1820 was promoted to lieutenant. He rose step by step, and in 1855 was appointed to the French army in the Crimea, and soon after succeeded General Canrobert in the command. After the taking of Sebastopol, he was raised to the rank of marshal, with the title of Duke of Malakoff. In 1858 he was appointed ambassador to London, succeeded M. de Persigny, and when his period of office had expired was appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

Prevost, Rev. M., died September 14th, 1864. He officiated in connection with the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Montreal, and was formerly Parish Priest of the same city.

Quincy, Josiah, died July 3rd, 1864, aged 93. He was born a British subject, five years before the Declaration of Independence.

Rocher, Dame Alixe, died at the residence of Mr. Sheriff Boulhillier, of Montreal, on the 10th of May, 1864. This lady was the widow of the late Honorable Charles Sabrevois de Bleury. Madame de Bleury was for many years one of the chief ornaments of Canadian society, and was well known for her many charitable works. With her lapses the historic names of the de Bleurys and the de Sabrevois.

Scallon, Edward, died at the town of Joliette, L. C., on the 15th March, 1864, aged 51. Mr. Scallon was born in 1813, at St. David, in the County of Yamaska, L. C. He commenced business at an early age in the lumber trade, in the employ of the late Sir J. Caldwell, of Quebec He afterwards spent some time lumbering on the Becancours and St. Francis Rivers. In 1836, he went to the village of Joliette, where he was employed by the late Mr Joliette, the founder of the town. After the death of Mr. Joliette in 1850, Mr. Scallon carried on the business in his own name, in which he was so successful that he accumulated a considerable fortune. He aided in the erection of an asylum for the aged and orphans, and bequeathed a considerable portion of his fortune for various benevolent purposes.

Shuter, Joseph, died at Montreal on the 17th March, 1864, aged 81. Deceased was a resident in Montreal for about 60 years. In early life he was engaged in Mercantile pursuits, from which he had retired for some years previous to his death.

Thackeray, William Makepeace, died December 24th, 1863. The announcement of the death of this well-known author occasioned the greatest surprise and regret being brought to this country by the "Africa" in January of 1864. He was born at Calcutta, in 1811, his father being in the civil service of the East India Company. He was educated at the Charterhouse, going thence to Cambridge, but left the university without taking a degree. Afterwards he visited the Continent, with a view to the study of art, but ultimately adopted literature as a pursuit. His first productions were occasional sketches, tales, and essays, and he was for many years one of the principal contributors to 'Punch;' but it was not until the publication, in 1846, of "Vanity Fair," that his talents became recognised by the public. The success of this novel, which was soon stamped with general approval, as one of the greatest works of fiction the age had produced, placed the fame of Thackeray upon a sure basis; while his later works fully supported and even increased his reputation. He was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 24th His funeral took place on the 30th, and was attended by about one thousand people, amongst whom were all the literary celebrities. He was interred in Kensal Green Cemetery.

Turner, J. R., Lieut.-Col. Active Force of Canada, commanding the field battery of Ottawa, died on the 24th March, 1864. Colonel Turner was a native of Devonshire. He served with distinction under Sir de Lacy Evans in the war of the last Spanish Revolution. After coming to Canada he devoted himself to literary pursuits, for which he was evidently qualified. He possessed a large fund of information, especially on military subjects, to which he was inclined.

Turcotte, representative of Three Rivers in the Canadian Legislature, died on the 20th Dec. 1864. He had considerable parliamentary experience, and was Speaker in the Assembly during one Parliament. He supported the Conservative party.

Wurtemberg, King of, died at Rozenstein Castle, near Stuttgard, June 25th. 1864 aged 84. He is succeeded by his son Prince Charles Frederick, who has issued a proclamation to the people, in which he solemnly declares that he will maintain the Constitution. King William desired that his funeral might be simple, and that his body might be followed by only three carriages besides the escort. He also wished to be buried at sunrise, in the Cemetery of Rothenburg.

Wilks, Mr. Washington, died July 27th, 1864. The death of this gentleman, well known as a speaker at political meetings in London, took place very suddenly whilst he was speaking in favor of Parliamentary Reform at a meeting in that city. His heart was deceased, and his death was occasioned by the excitement of public speaking.

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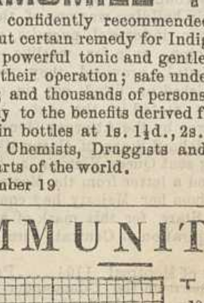

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