Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LII. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1860. NUMBER 49.

Mineral Wealth of Lakes Huron & Superior — France, Italy, etc — Approach Legislation in N.Y.

GENERAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED has OPENED AN OFFICE for the PURCHASE, SALE and LEASE of REAL ESTATE, and will undertake the management of all business relative thereto, A REGISTER will be kept at his Office, in which all particulars relating to such Properties will be inscribed for general inspection. He is also prepared to make Advances and Negotiate Loans on Real Estate, and will attend to the General Management of Property, real or personal, at a Moderate Commission.

F. W. R. CAMERON,
18 Great St. James Street.

December 1. 286

For Sale,

A LOT of GROUND in St. Catherine Street West, with a TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, covered with slate, erected thereon.

THREE VALUABLE LOTS on the Clark Farm, at St. Catherines.

A LARGE BUILDING LOT, suitable for a Gentleman's Residence, in Dorchester Street.

AN ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND, on the North side of Sherbrooke Street, West, saleable in Lots or *en bloc*.

The above Properties are all saleable on Liberal Terms.

For further information, apply to
F. W. E. CAMERON,
18 Great St. James' Street,
Office over Messrs. Gibb & Co's.

Dec. 9. 293

TO BE SOLD,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to JUDGE SMITH, extending from Sherbrooke Street over the Mountain, and containing about 55 acres of land. This Prope divided into the following Lots :—

1. THREE LOTS on Sherbrooke Street, of 96½ feet in front by 200 in depth.
2. SEVEN LOTS on Upper Peel Street, 100 feet in front by 145½ in depth.
3. SEVEN LOTS on Upper Stanley Street, o the same dimensions.
4. The HOUSE occupied by the Proprietor and the surrounding Gardens, well stocked with Fruit Trees and in a high state of cultivation, with stone and gravel walks, containing about 3 arpents. Possession given immediately if required.
5. A THREE-ACRE LOT in rear of the House, and several ACRE LOTS up to the base of the Mountain.

All these Properties are beautifully situated, and combine all the advantages of a Town and Country Residence. All will be Sold on very Liberal Terms.

Apply to the Proprietor

June 2. 185

Guelph (Canada West.)

For Sale, on Liberal Terms

A LARGE FLOUR MILL,—4 Runs Stones,
A DISTILLERY, Mashing 160 Bushels a day
A FOUNDRY, employing 80 Hands.
A STAVE and BARREL FACTORY.
A SAW-MILL with Three Saws.

The above Properties are in the heart of the Town of Guelph and will be Sold together or separately. All First Class Stone Buildings. Dam permanent. Water abundant. Fall from 18 feet to 19 feet 6 inches.

For particulars call at the Office of Messrs. MACDOUGALL BROTHERS, Brokers, Montreal, where a Lithographed Plan of the Property can be seen or to the undersigned on the premises,

FRED. GEORGE & CO.,
Guelph, C.W.

July 12 3

ATTENTION

IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE

FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT.

GEORGE WOLF

Manufacturing Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith,

Having on hand a very large, well-selected and costly Stock of

Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewellery, Electro-Plated and Papier Mache Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.,

Of the best quality and make, imported expressly for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,

Begs to make the following announcement: That, in order to secure a share of public patronage at this season,

HE WILL SELL AT COST PRICE

From this date up to the 1st of January next.

Being aware that new beginners must offer some inducements to secure customers, he hopes by these means to attain that object.

Everything at Cost Price,

Being 25 to 50 per cent lower than any other House in the City.

GEORGE WOLF,
Corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame St.,
Opposite S. J. Lyman & Co., Druggists.

NOTICE.—Every article warranted. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

December 21. 303

Dr. Thurlow Cunynghame,

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the Royal Medical Society, &c., &c.

Consulting Hours—9 to 11 A.M., 4 to 5 P.M. and in the evening.

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Residence, 2 Tecumseth Terrace, Bleury Street.

December 28. 3m-309

Chemical Analysis.

ANALYSIS of Minerals, Waters, Manures, Soils and other Material of Agricultural or Commercial interest, performed by DR. THURLOW CUNYNGHAME, L.R.C.P., Ed., &c., &c., from whom particulars as to fees, &c., may be learned on application personally at No. 2 Tecumseth Terrace, Bleury Street, or by letter, addressing Box 403 Post Office, Montreal. Analysis of Poisons, and Medico-Legal cases conducted by Dr. C. personally.

Instructions in Practical and Analytical Chemistry, under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Cunynghame, will be given if required.

February 8. 2m-33

The Eagle Slate Co.

BEING prepared to receive orders for their SUPERIOR GREEN and PURPLE ROOFING SLATES, deliverable after the opening of navigation, would call attention to the low cost of this FIRE-PROOF material and to the great purity of rain water collected from slate roofs, not being impregnated with taint of decayed shingles or the poisonous qualities of painted metals. They would also caution the public against parties falsely representing themselves as agents thereby furnishing an inferior article in our name—the only Agency established by the Company being in the City of New York. Parties in Canada and the North-Western States wishing for the GENUINE EAGLE CO.'S SLATES, will please address the Company, at "Hydeville, Vt.," where orders will receive prompt attention.

G. FURMAN, Vice-Pres't.

January 12. 3m-10

Tin Foil and Metallic Cap Manufactory,

O. 38 CROSBY STREET, NEW YORK.

JOHN J. CROOKE & CO.,
Are manufacturing under their Patent,

ROLLED TIN FOIL.

PLAIN PRINTED OR EMBOSSED
Suitable for wrapping
Fine Cut & Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese Spices, &c.
Thin Beaten Foil, all sizes, *superior* in *brilliancy* and *strength* to the imported article.

METALLIC CAPS,
INVALUABLE
For sealing *Bottles*, containing Wine, or other Liquids, *Jars*, &c., stamped with any name, or design required. Also,
Music Plates, Solder, Type and Britania Metals.

July 25, 1859. 1y-175

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
SALAD OIL, pints, in cases
CREAM OF TARTAR, Ground, in barrels
CARBONATE OF SODA, in kegs
CANDIED PEELS
CASTILE SOAP
OIL OF LEMON
OIL OF CLOVES
OIL OF CINNAMON
OIL OF BERGAMOT
OIL OF CITRONELLA
OIL OF PEPPERMINT
COCHINEAL
AMMONIA or VOLATILE SALTS
CLOVES, PEPPER, CINNAMON GINGER, Ground and Unground
GUM ARABIC
CANARY SEED
HEMP SEED
REFINED RAPE SEED or COLZA OIL
Also just received, a large supply of the BELMONTINE COAL OIL
PRICE'S NIGHT-LIGHTS, &c., &c.

JOHN GARDNER,
Chemist and Druggist,
West End Notre Dame Street.

January 17. 14

CHESS! CHESS! CHESS!

VERY superior Carved and Plain Ivory, Bone and Wood CHESSMEN AND BOARDS,—real "Staunton."

—Also,—

A fine assortment of LADIES' HAIR PINS, direct from Paris.

SAVAGE & LYMAN
Cathedral Block.

Dec. 29. 301

THE CANADA ROSE.

A. HOFFNUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that he has just received, ex "North Briton," a large quantity of this

Beautiful Souvenir

[OF

Montreal and Canada,

Which he will now supply in quantities from 1 to 25 dozen.

Parties visiting Europe or the United States cannot take with them a more delightful Present.

The Price of the "ROSE," in a handsomely-decorated Envelope, complete, with Six Pages of Letter-Press Description, is

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

or sent free by mail to any part of Canada on receipt of 27 cents in Postage Stamps.

Also, just received a further supply of

HOFFNUNG'S Half-Dollar Stereoscopes,

Being equal in Stereoscopic effect and superior in convenience to the most expensive instrument manufactured.

A very large assortment of NEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS always on hand.

A. HOFFNUNG,
Jewellery & Electro-Plate Warehouse,
170 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite Mr. T. Mussen's.

Jan. 4. 3

Sale by Authority of Justice.

ON MONDAY, the 5th of MARCH next, about TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, will be Sold, at the Door of the Parish Church of St. Vincent de Paul, such portions of the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the community and succession of the late GEORGE LAUZON and MARIE LOUISE JOAMRET, his Spouse, to wit:

1st. One and one-quarter arpent of Land, on the eastern line in front, by thirty-four arpents in depth, more or less, situated in the said Parish of St. Vincent de Paul (Cote St. Francois), bounded on the north by the lower road of the said Cote, on the south by Augustin Lacasse, on the east by André Lacombe, and on the south-west by the remainder of the land belonging to the said community and succession, without any buildings.

2nd. A Lot of Land, situated in the same Parish, measuring six arpents and one-third of an arpent in superficies, more or less; bounded to the north by the lower road of the Cote St. Elzéard, to the south by Joseph Charbonneau, to the east by Joseph Dubreiux, and to the west by the road leading from one of the said Cotes to the other, without any buildings.

3rd. A Building Lot, situated in the same Parish, measuring one arpent and one-quarter arpent in superficies, more or less; bounded to the north by the said lower road of the Cote St. Elzéard, to the south by Vincent Lacombe, to the east by Antoine Graveille, and to the west by Maxime Joamret, with a house and stable thereon erected.

The conditions of sale will be announced at the time of adjudication.

P. O. GRENIER, N.P.

Ste. Rose, Feb. 9, 1860. r mr-37

SALE

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH of FEBRUARY instant, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the DOOR of the Parish Church of St. Hugues, will be Sold, by Auction, the following immovable property, to wit:—

A FARM situated in the Fourth Concession of the Parish of St. Hugues, measuring two arpents in front by forty arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the Queen's highway, in rear by the Township of Upton, on one side by Isaie Fournier, and on the other side by Prosper Lanois, jun., with a wooden house, barn and stable thereon erected.

The conditions of Sale will be announced at the time of adjudication and may be previously learned by application to the undersigned.

E. LAFONTAINE, N.P.

St. Hugues, Feb. 1860. r-rs-35

SALE

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

THE REAL ESTATES hereinafter described will be sold to the highest and last bidders, on TUESDAY, the 6th of March next, at ONE o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at the Church Door of the Parish of St. Constant, in the District of Montreal, to wit:—

1st.—A Lot of Land situated in the Parish of St. Constant, Seigniory of Lassalle, containing two arpents in front, by thirty arpents in rear; bounded in front by the River St. Peter; in rear by the road of the Cote St. Christophe; to the South-West partly by Antoine Dubuc's property, and partly by the land hereinafter described, and on the other side to the North-East by the property of Amable Bouthillier, with a house, barn, stable, and other buildings thereon erected.

2nd.—A Lot of Land situate in the said Parish of St. Constant, containing two arpents in width by ten arpents in rear, more or less, forming about twenty arpents in superfices; bounded at the South-East end by Antoine Dubuc's land, and at the North-West end by the road of the Cote St. Christophe; on the North-East side by the property hereinbefore described, and on the South-West side partly by Antoine Dubuc's land and partly by Charles Bonneville's property, without buildings.

These Real Estates belong to the community of goods which has existed between Edouard Lanctot and the late Aurelie Normandin.

For conditions apply to Ed. Lanctot, at St. Constant, or to the undersigned Notary at St. Remi.

P. BENOIT, N.P.

St. Remi, 10th Feb., 1860. r-ts-38

SALE

By Authority of Justice.

WILL BE SOLD, on the 12th day of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock in the Morning, at the Door of the Parish Church of ST. MATHIAS, to the last and highest bidder, the Immovable Property hereinafter described, belonging to the community of property heretofore existing between the late Jean Baptiste Demers and Dame Elizabeth Bouchard, his spouse, to wit:—

1st.—A FARM situated in the first concession of the Parish of St. Mathias, measuring four arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth, more or less; bounded in front by the Queen's highway of the first concession, in rear by the Savanne road, on one side partly by Joseph Vigeant, and partly by the succession of the late William Yule, and on the other side by Francois Varieur and by the lot of land secondly described, with a stone house of two stories, three barns, stables, sheds and other buildings thereon erected.

2nd.—A LOT OF LAND situated in the same place, measuring two arpents in front by fifteen arpents in depth, more or less; bounded in front and to the south by Francois Varieur, in rear by the Savanne road, and to the north by the farm first described, without buildings.

For more ample information, apply to the undersigned Notary.

S. BERTRAND, N.P.

St. Mathias, Feb. 17, 1860. r mwf-43

SALE

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, at the DOOR of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. GEORGE DE HENRYVILLE, on MONDAY the TWELFTH of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock in the FORENOON, the following immovable property, belonging to the heirs of the late JEAN ETE. BARRIERE, to wit:

A FARM, situated in the second concession of the Seigniory of Sabrevois, in the parish of St. George de Henryville, measuring two arpents in front by eighteen arpents in depth; bounded in front by the Queen's highway, in rear by the Third Concession of the Seigniory, to the North by Thomas Birare and to the South by P. Mathieu, with a house and other buildings thereon erected.

For the conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned Notaries, at their office in Iberville.

V. VINCELETTE, N.P.,
C. VINCELETTE, N.P.

Iberville, Feb. 20, 1860. r ws-45

PLANTAGENET WATER DEPOT REMOVED

TO THE
CORNER OF LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET AND PLACE D'ARMES.

July 21. 285

TO IMPORTERS.

ORDERS for the FOLLOWING GOODS, to be shipped direct from English Houses (Manufacturers, &c.,) received by

FRANCIS CUNDILL,
St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

English Chemicals, Drugs, Salad Oil, &c., &c.,	Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool; Evans, Lescher & Evans, London.
Perfumery of all kinds; Brown and White Windsor, Honey, Toilet and Fancy Soaps; Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Painters' Sadlers' and Household Brushes,	John Gosnel & Co., London.
Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, Vinegar, Mustard, &c., Preserved Meats & Bottled Fruits,	E. Lazenby & Son, London.
Seeds of all kinds, Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds, every variety	Jacob Wrench & Sons, London.
Confectionery, viz: Medicated and other Lozenges, Gum Drops, Comfits, &c.,	Joseph Terry & Son, York.
Wax Vestas, Vesuvians, Fusees, Spiral Spills, &c.,	Lotchford & Co., London.
Glass Bottles of every description—Wine, Beer, Soda Water and Confectioners' Bottles; Wholesale Druggists' Perfumers' and Dispensing Bottles, Carboys and Retorts,	Edgar Breffit & Co., Aire and Calder Glassworks, Castleford. Warehouse—London.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, & Objects used by Microscopists, &c., &c.,	Smith, Beck & Beck, London.
Plain and Damask Hair Cloth and Curled Hair,	Edward Webb, Worcester.
Paper Hangings—S. T. Evans, London.	
Perfumery, Distilled Waters, Pomades & Essential Oils,	Warrick Freres, Nice.

FRANCIS CUNDILL,
6 Commercial Chambers,
St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

November 23. 279

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

E. ANTHONY,

308 Broadway, New York.

After May 1st, 1860, at 501 BROADWAY, two doors from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Stereoscope is the most instructive, interesting, entertaining, amusing, and exciting of modern inventions.

None are too young, none too old, none too intelligent, none too uneducated, to acknowledge its worth and beauty.

No home is complete without it, and it must and will penetrate everywhere.

It presents to your view every part of the world, in all the relief, boldness, perspective, and sharpness of details as if you were on the spot.

Photographers are everywhere exploring, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, in search of the grand and the beautiful, and the results of their skill are constantly enriching our stock.

We have an immense variety of paper Views of Scenes in Paris, London, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, The Rhine, Versailles, St. Cloud, Fontainbleau, Tuilleries, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Athens, the Holy Land, China, India, Crystal Palace, also Groups Historical, amusing marriage scenes, breakfast scenes, picnics, statuary &c., &c. An exquisite assortment of illuminated lists riors of Palaces, Churches, and Cathedrals of France Italy, &c., &c. The effect of these illuminated views is most remarkable.

EVERY GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH AND REFINED TASTE should have in his drawing-room some of our exquisite views on glass, with a revolving stereoscope, showing 12, 25, 50 or 100 scenes. Nothing can be more fascinating, and one can offer no greater treat to a friend fond of the picturesque and the beautiful.

Anthony's Instantaneous Stereoscopic Views are the latest Photographic wonder. They are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and everything no matter how rapidly it may be moving, is depicted as sharply and distinctly as if it had been perfectly at rest. This gives an additional value, for to the beauties of instantaneous nature it adds the charm of life and motion. The process is a discovery of our own, and being unknown in Europe, we receive from London and Paris large orders for Anthony's Instantaneous Views of American life and scenery.

Among other things we have just published Stereoscopic Illustrations of the Scene of the FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETINGS, in which many hearts feel an interest. The pictures are for sale with the usual catalogue.

OUR CATALOGUE of subjects and prices will be forwarded to any address on receipt of a stamp.

Parties at a distance sending us $3, $5, $10, $15, $20, or $25 can have a good instrument and such pictures as they may request, sent by Express.

Views alone, [without instruments] can be sent by mail.

Parties who wish to be advised of everything really valuable in the line that comes out, may send us their names to place on record, and we will keep them posted at our own expense.

Men of leisure will find Photography a most fascinating and delightful amusement. We are prepared to fit out amateurs with everything necessary for their success together with instructions "How to take Stereoscopic Pictures."

E. ANTHONY,
Importer and Manufacturer of Photographic Materials, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

☞ Merchants from every section of the country are respectfully invited to make an examination of our stock, as our discount to the trade will be liberal.

☞ To Photographers.—First class Stereoscopic Negatives wanted.

Send by mail a print unmounted, with price of Negative.

[Cut this out for future reference.]

January 17. 4m-14

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER SUPPLY of the CELEBRATED

ALBANIAN COAL STOVES

AND

Good Samaritan Cooking Stoves.

SEVERAL letters of recommendation, from well-known citizens, can now be seen which is conclusive evidence that these Stoves are giving very great satisfaction.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of

PARLOUR STOVES

(Open Fronts) for Wood or Coal.

RODDEN & MEILLEUR,
71 Great St. James Street.

Dec. 24. 306

CLARK, WINKS & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED IN STORE

200 Bales (of 25 pcs) of Grey Cottons,

Comprising all the Favourite Brands in

32-inch to 72-inch.

—Also,—

1000 pieces 36-inch Shirt Cloths,

Purchased before the great advance in Manchester, and from 5 to 7½ *per cent under present quotations.*

BOYER BUILDINGS,
CUSTOM-HOUSE SQUARE.

January 21. 18

LONDON TEA WAREHOUSE.

Extra Fine YOUNG HYSON, Do do GUNPOWDER, Do do ENGLISH BREAKFAST SOUCHONG, OLD HYSON, IMPERIAL, TWANKAY and other kinds of TEA,	2s 6d per lb

Mocha, Java, Manilla and Jamaica COFFEE, warranted Pure, and Fresh Ground daily.
CHOCOLATE of own manufacture.
SPICES of the choicest description, and warranted unadulterated.

☞ Every article warranted genuine as represented.

London Tea Warehouse,
37 Great St. James Street,
Adjoining the Methodist Church.

January 10. 8

TO THE TRADE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL, IMPORTATIONS, which having been selected by one of themselves in the best Markets of Europe, will be sold at a small advance, and on liberal terms.

They now offer for Sale :—

10,000 reams	WRAPPING PAPERS,	assorted
7,000 do	WRITING	do do
3,000 do	PRINTING	do do
2,000,000	ENVELOPES	do
30,000 pieces	PAPER HANGINGS	do

—And,—

A great variety of STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS, comprising many new and useful articles.

Inspection invited, and orders per Post promptly executed.

CHALMERS & ROBERTSON,
224 St. Paul Street.

September 9. 285

PORK.

FOR SALE—
MESS,
PRIME MESS,
PRIME.

E. McLENNAN.

Nov. 7. 265

SCHOLASTIC DEPARTMENTS

OF THE

THOMAS MOLSON COLLEGE,

QUEBEC SUBURBS, MONTREAL,

1859-60.

Young Gentlemen's Department:

THE THIRD TERM of the Third Session will commence on the 7th FEBRUARY, 1860, and terminate on the 3rd MAY, 1860. The session is divided into four equal terms.

The Course of Study will include the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Writing, rawing, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

TERMS:

Autumnal Term from the 24th Aug. to the 4th Nov., 1860.
Winter do, from the 7th Nov to 3rd Feb., 1860.
Spring do, from 6th Feb. to 13th April, 1860.
Summer do, from 16th April to 28th June, 1860.

FEES:

First Class, $8 per term; Second Class, $7 per term, Third Class, $6 per term; Fourth Class, $5 per term; Fifth Class, $4 per term; Sixth Class, $3 per term.

☞ In addition to which, 50 cents per term will be charged for Stationery, and 50 cents per term for Fuel. The whole payable in advance.

YOUNG LADIES' DEPARTMENT:

The Session and Terms will be the same as those of the Young Gentlemen's Department; and the Course of Study will include the Latin, French and English Languages, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c.

FEES:

First Class, $6 per term; Second Class, $5 per term; Third Class, $3 per term; Fourth Class, $2 per term. Fifty cents additional per term for Stationary, and 50 cents for Fuel.

Application for admission must be made to the Rev. ALFRED STONE, No. 3 Molson Terrace. The Professors have Accomodations for Boarders.

☞ Pupils are received during any part of the Term, and are requested to attend only these places of Worship which their Parents prefer.

January 24. 20

Education.

MR. CREIGHTON, A.M., Trinity College Dublin, having received many promises of support, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he purposes, [D.V.] to open an Academy for Young Gentlemen in this City on the 5th instant.

Mr. C. will undertake to impart to his pupils a sound English, Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial education, and will endeavour, in every instance, to carry out the views of parents with reference to the future career in life of their sons, by devoting particular attention to such branches of study as may be best calculated to fit them respectively for their several pursuits, whether Professional or Mercantile.

Pupils will be received, for the present, at the Residence, No. 157 Upper St. Urbain Street, where terms (which are moderate,) and other particulars, can be ascertained.

May 3. 285

COMMERCAIL POINT FORGE

DORCHESTER, MASS.

DEARBORN, ROBINSON & CO.
Successors to
RANSTEAD, DEARBORN & CO.,
Manufacturers of

RAILROAD WORK,

Cranks, Truck, Engine & Car Axles, Frog Steel, Connecting Rods, Frames, &c.

STEAMBOAT WORK,

Shafting, Beam Straps, Wheel Arms, Cranks, Cross-Heads, Connecting Rods, Piston Rods, &c.

—Also,—

Sugar Mills and Stationery Engine Shafts, Ship Work, and all kinds of Hammered Shapes, for Machinists.

OFFICE, —14 KILBY STREET.

WM. MEIKLEHAM,
Montreal, Agent for the Canadas.

October 14. 244

JUST PUBLISHED.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO
LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, Bart, K. C. B., Commander of the Forces in British North America,

LES BORDS DU ST. LAWRENCE,

BRILLIANT VARIATIONS ON THE CANADIAN NATIONAL MELODY,

"VIVE LA CANADIENNE."

FOR THE PIANOFORTE,

BY

C. H. GROBE.

J. W. HERBERT & CO.,
131 & 133 Notre Dame Street.

October 20. 150

NEW MUSIC

VOCAL.

The Ship.....Charles Mackay
Savoyard's Return.....L. Williams.
The Absent One.....Linley.
The Autumn of Love.....Barker.
Two Merry Gipsies are we.....Macfarren.

PIANO-FORTE PIECES.

Chante du Poete—Nocturne..Croisez.
La Traviata—Fantasie.....Osborne.
Mermaid Polka.....Leopold de Meyer
Sicilian Vespers—Quadrille.....

—Also,—

Brinley Richard's England—Fantasie.
Ireland— do
Scotland— do

☞ All of the above Gems may be had at HENRY PRINCE'S, London Music Store, 145 Notre Dame Street.

January 31. 26

THE HOME CIRCLE,

A Collection of

PIANOFORTE MUSIC,

Consisting

Of the most favorite Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Redowas, Galops, Quadrilles, &c., Les Beautés de Bal Valse, par Tutsch; Kitty Clover Polka, by Warren.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
59 Great St. James Street.

December 23. 305

PHOTOGRAPHY

W. NOTMAN, ARTIST,
11 BLEURY STREET.
First Prize for Photographs
First Prize for Ambrotypes

PHOTOGRAPHS, untouched or colored, in OIL, WATER COLORS, or CRAYONS, *From Full Length Life Size* to the smallest produced.

AMBROTYPES Colored for Frames or Cases.

MINIATURES of every description for Lockets, Brooches, or Rings.

Daguerreotypes and Paintings Copied in all the various styles, and increased or reduced to any size required.

Stereoscopic Portraits and Groups, in Cases or Paper Slides.

Views Stereoscoped and otherwise to order.

Portraits taken and finished in Oils or Water Color without the aid of the Camera, if required.

Artists and Amateurs supplied with Stock and Apparatus, and the Art taught.

Specimens to be seen at Mr. Notman's Studio 11 De Bleury Street.

Observe the address; no specimens exhibite outside.

November 5 266

Dry Salted Hides, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received, *via* Portland—

600 doz DRY SALTED PERNAMBUCO HIDES, very superior—average 29 lbs.

—Also, in Store,—

256 hhds, 12 trcs, 35 brls	Bright Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar
175 puns, 82 trcs	Early Crop Retailing Molasses

300 brls Choice Labrador Herrings
260 qls Large Table Codfish
Puns Jamaica Rum, Hhds and qr-casks superior Port Wine, Brls Cod Oil, Boxes Lobsters, Bbls Arrowroot, Boxes Ginger, Pepper, &c.

For Sale by

J. & J. MITCHELL,
No. 4 Lemoine Street.

February 6. 31

STEVENS' HOUSE,

[LATE DELMONICO'S,]
21, 23, 25 and 27 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

ROOMS, 75 Cents PER DAY.
JOHN O'GRADY, Jr.,
Proprietor.

April 2. 76

HOWELL'S HOUSE OF LORDS,

556 HOUSTON STREET,
COR. CROSBY STREET.....NEW YORK.

The HOWELL has accommodation for a few friends.

April 1. 77

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

CLIFTON,
SUSPENSION BRIDGE, CANADA SIDE
H. GATRELL & CO
Proprietors.

June 8. 1y-135

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

PLACE D'ARMES,
MONTREAL,
(CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,)
BY

S. COMPAIN.

The Hotel contains upwards of One Hundred Apartments, price 50 cents per day for each.

THE situation is most central, being in the immediate neighborhood of the Banks, Express and Post Offices, and other Public Institutions; and for a healthy location is unsurpassed, having the beautiful French Square in front, and also a splendid Jet d'eau.

A RESAURANT is attached to the Establishment, where Meals can be had at any hour, according to the daily Bill of Fare.

October 4 285

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

Or the European Plan,
CITY OF NEW YORK.

Single Rooms 50 Cents per Day,

City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort Street,
(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N.B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.

R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

August 5. 1y-mwf-185

First Premium Fur Establishment.

A. BRAHADI,

MONTREAL,

RESPECTFULLY invites those who are desirous of purchasing CHOICE FURS, to visit his establishment, where they can see an array of the LATEST FASHIONS and best description. A mere glance at the articles which he has on sale, will be sufficient to convince connoisseurs that they cannot be surpassed in either materials or manufacture. Even the unskilled may safely trust their eyes, his Furs being as good in their quality as handsome in their appearance. But, as there are persons who, distrusting their own judgment, require the attestation of the skilful, he thinks it right to mention that, at the Exhibition held here last autumn, he gained all the prizes [eight in number] offered or superiority in his line of business,—a success not surprising, considered that he obtained a knowledge of his art in those parts of Europe where it has been longest practised and carried to the highest degree of excellence yet reached.

October 20. 250

GIBB & CO.,

BEG to acquaint the Public that they have just received by Steamer "BOHEMIAN," their monthly supply of Dress Ties, Gloves, Mitts, Scarfs, Mufflers, Ra'way Rugs, Shirt Studs, Links, &c. Comprising all the Latest Novelties of the Season.

—Also,—

A select assortment of Fancy Coatings, Waistcoatings and Trouserings.

january 13. 12

FOR SALE,

MARBLE MANTLES,

At Mavor & Morgan's,

AMERICAN GRATES,

At Mavor & Morgan's.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

Italian and American Marble
ARTISTICALLY SCULPTURED
At Mavor & Morgan's,
AND PLAIN AND CHASTE,
At Mavor & Morgan's,

Table and Counter Tops

At Mavor & Morgan's;

☞ Prices at or under cost of importation. No risk to purchasers, and every article the best of its class.

MONTREAL MARBLE WORKS, Late Corner Craig & Peter Sts. } W.C. Hyatt & Co.

MAVOR & MORGAN.

N.B.—MARBLE HEARTHS cheap as Limestone.

October 2 215

ELEPHANT IRON.

MESSRS. GEORGE PLANT & RICHARD PLANT, of the Dudley Port Iron Works, in the Parish of Tipton, in the County of Stafford, in England, Iron Masters and Co-partners, trading under the name and style of

"PLANT & FISHER."

And sole manufacturers of a certain Iron known as "ELEPHANT IRON," having reason to believe that certain parties in CANADA, and more especially

Messrs. E. BERRY & CO.

Of Kingston, in Upper Canada,

Are importing and selling an inferior description of Iron, marked and stamped with the form or figure of an Elephant, and are representing the same to be of a certain quality or brand known as

"ELEPHANT IRON."

Hereby give Notice to all parties purchasing the said iron that it is not the

GENUINE ELEPHANT IRON,

And that the said mark or stamp is a *fraudulent imitation* of the private trade mark, consisting of the figure of an Elephant and the letters "P & F," used by us for the last twenty-five years, and with which all Genuine Iron, known as "Elephant Iron," is invariably marked and Stamped by us.

PLANT & FISHER,
By their Attorney, HENRY ROGERS.

Montreal, November 29, 1858. 3m-292

FRENCH MILL STONES

IMPORTED AND MANUFACTURED WITH DESPATCH.

MR. LOUIS TISSIER, Mill Stone Manufacturer, from France, begs to inform Flour Mill owners that he takes orders for MILL STONES, at the Manufactory lately occupied by Mr. William Burry, for whom he has acted in the capacity of Foreman during three years. Mr. L. Tissier has on hand TWELVE MILL STONES, which he can warrant to be of the best kind and manufacture, Enquire at 137 and 216 St. Joseph Street.

January 18. 3m-15

PROSSER'S PATENT

Lap-Welded Iron Boiler Tubes.

EVERY article necessary to Drill the Tube-Plates and to Set the Tubes in the best manner.

Tube Cleaners, Steel-Wire and Whalebone Brushes.

Tubes for Artesian Wells Pump Shafts, Line Shafting, conveying Steam or Water, &c., &c. screwed together, Flush on both sides, or with couplings either outside or inside; also, expanded into Flanges. New ends Screwed on to old Boiler Tubes.

Glass enameled iron Pipes for Water, Acids, &c.

Pall Lever Wrenches.

Wrought Iron Blacksmiths' Tuyeres, and Water Backs.

Agents for Krupp's celebrated Cast-Steel for Shafts, Railway Axles, Tires, Plater's Rollers, Rifle and Gun Barrels, Cannon, &c.

THOMAS PROSSER & SON,
28 Platt Street, New York.

July 5. 158

THE CHEAP CASH SALE

STILL CONTINUES

AT

WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO'S.

Mourning Goods at Same Prices.

January 9. 7

BRADY'S PUBLISHING HOUSE

NEW BOOKS JUST ISSUED.

"The Adventuress," by George Augustus Sala..... 50c.
"Ethel Trevor, or The Duke's Victim," by G. W. M. Reynolds..... 50c.
"Ada Leigh, or The Love Test," by Pierce Egan..... 50c.
"Jane Horton," by Jack Brace..... 25c.
"The Haunted Homestead," by J. M. Errym..... 25c.
"Fast Life, or Memoirs of the Marquis of Waterford,"..... 25c.

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

THE WELCOME GUEST, a first-class Family Monthly Newspaper, issued at the low rate of Twenty-five Cents a Year. Send for a specimen.

☞ Brady's Mammoth Catalogue of all the best Books sent free of postage.

FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
24 Ann Street, New York.

Agents wanted.

December 26. 6m-307

DIPLOMA and Great Exhibition, London, 1851.	John Henderson & Co, CRYSTAL BLOCK, Wholesale and Retail FURRIERS,	DIPLOMA and Great Exhibition, Paris, 1855.

Have constantly on hand
Hudson's Bay Sable,
Canada Mink,
Stone Martin,
Siberian Squirrel,
Canada Otter,
Persian Lamb,
in every variety.
SLEIGH ROBES
in
Canada Black Bear, Siberian Wolf,
Prarie Fox, Racoon, Buffalo, &c.
India Rubber and plain Moccassins.
Snow Shoes Toboggans, Neeps.

DIPLOMA Provincial Exhibition, 1850.	DIPLOMA Provincial Exhibition, 1853.

October 26. 256

LAWTON BROTHERS

13 KILBY STREET, BOSTON;
135 & 137 William Street, NEW YORK,
Manufacturers' Agents
FOR
English, Scotch and Swedes Iron,

HINGLEYS' Chains, Cables and Anchors
"E T" HORSE and WROUGHT NAILS, Traces, Coil Chains, &c.
RYLANDS' Iron, Tinned, Telegraph and Steel Wire
GRIFFITHS' Tin and Japan Ware, Tea Trays, &c
SHEFFIELD Cutlery, Tools & Files, Saws, Steel, &c
MATHEWS' Hair Seating, Curled Hair and Webbing
WADDINGTON'S Patent Cotton Warp Threads
LOW'S Burlaps, Hessians, Osnaburgs, &c
DEACON'S Bi-Carbonate and Sal Soda, Soda Ash, &c
LYONS'S Boots, Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings, &c

November 6m 260

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to supply Families and others with their

Superior ALES and PORTER,

In wood and bottle, at the following prices:—

	½ gall.	Quarts, per doz.	Pints, ½ doz.
MILD or AMBER ALE,	1s	3s 6d	2s 6d
PALE ALE,	1s 2d	4s 0d	2s 9d
INDIA PALE ALE,	1s 4d	4s 6d	3s 3d
PORTER,	1s 4d	4s 6d	3s 3d

All Orders left at their Office, No. 61 Commissioners' Street, opposite Quebec Steamboat Basin, or at the Brewery, St. Mary Street, will be punctually attended to.

THOS. & WM. MOLSON & CO.

Dec 22. 304

CHAMPAGNE WINES

MONTREAL HERALD
STEAM
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 209 Notre Dame Street.

Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Insurance Policies, Programmes, Catalogues, Posting Bills, Hand Bills, Railway Bills, Steamboat Bills, Circulars, Invitation and Funeral Letters, Druggists and other Labels, Military Forms of every description, &c.

February 1. 27

THE MONTREAL HERALD

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1860.

State of the Thermometer in the shade at the the door of Mr. Macpherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets :—

Feb. 25—9 A.M. 18 above zero.
2 P.M. 22 above zero.
6 P.M. 22 above zero.

Vote for Holmes, and Vote early!

THE "HUNGARIAN."—A telegram from Barrington,—we learn from Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., was received by them on Saturday morning, in which it was stated that, with a portion of the mails, some of the *Hungarian's* papers had been washed ashore, from which, it was hoped, a list of her passengers might be obtained. No second telegram, however, was received on Saturday night. We, therefore, take it for granted, no such list had been obtained and that, until the news of the *Hungarian's* loss reaches Liverpool and we hear from thence, no certainty can be obtained as to the identity of the unfortunates who had shipped on board and were lost in her.

We have some ideas as to the probable causes of this most melancholy disaster, but we think it best to reserve their expression until its stunning effect upon the public mind has somewhat moderated. We do not say that it is happy, for happiness cannot possibly have any connection with so direful a calamity, but it is, at least, some satisfaction to know that the catastrophe cannot be attributed to any natural disadvantage in the Atlantic course of our ocean line of steamers. It is hard to blame those who have undoubtedly themselves fallen victims to their zeal in the cause which we have all had so much at heart—that of our Canadian Line of Ocean Steamships,—but we even now know enough to justify us in saying that, but for zeal without prudence, the "Hungarian" would not have been lost off Sable Island, for, in a voyage between Liverpool and Portland, she never should have been there.

THE PRO-RATA BILL IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—This extraordinary and, as we think, retrograde measure has passed both houses of the New York Legislature. Its object is twofold. First of all, and principally, it is to reduce the modern facilities of transportation by railway, to those which prevailed before railways were invented. It is assumed; for the purposes of this bill, that the railways have such superior means of conveyance that, if left to themselves, they will beat canal transportation; and so, to prevent the people from having the advantage of this greatest of all modern improvements, a tax is to be put on the railways to force them to do no better than the canals did. The next object seems, at first, more plausible. It is to prevent railways from carrying any portion of their freight at a less charge than any other portion. That is to say, to insist that all charges shall be levied at a scale per mile, in order that places at a distance should not have any, so-called, unfair advantage over places which are near. Now, we cannot see what moral or equitable right any one customer of a railway has to find fault with a company, if it choose to carry freight over several hundred miles of road at a less rate per mile than over fifty or one hundred miles. The relative expenses on the long route are manifestly less than on the short one, and the railway company acts only upon the principles of every other trader, when it transacts wholesale at a less price than retail business. Leaving out of consideration, for a moment, the claim which every proprietor has to manage his own property in his own way, and not only the claim, but the necessity of that claim being recognized, what, on their own ground, have the freighters of the State of New York to complain of in the fact that Western produce is carried at a rate per mile cheaper than theirs? There is just one question, and one only, which can concern them—leaving, as we said, the right of property aside—and that question is not whether other people get their freighting done for less, but whether the charge against themselves is, in itself, an unreasonable one. If not, why do they grumble if the company chooses even to give away freight to other persons? It is an *ad captandum* way to put the argument, that the freight of New York State is surcharged, in order that the freight from a distance may be carried cheaper. But this supposes a very gratuitous benevolence on the part of the railway companies to the people of the West. The true way, no doubt, to state the case is, that, in New York, the railways command each its own local and way business, and can obtain fair prices for it, while, for business with the West, there are a number of competing lines, all of so great length, that it is worth while for the freighter to go a little out of his way at the extreme terminus in order to get upon that road which will convey his goods cheapest across half the Continent. Let us put this case plainly. Suppose two competing lines of railway running West from the City of New York. At twenty miles from the city it would not be worth while for a man to travel ten miles with a cart in order to save ten per cent. of the dollar or two required to transport his produce over the road. But at Chicago, twelve hundred miles away, and a point to which all the produce of the West converges, a very trifling percentage upon the freight, on so long a route, will determine by which road, of several competitors, this produce shall be sent to market. The railway companies, therefore, only act upon the inevitable laws of trade if they concede advantages, when pressed by competition, which they deny when they have the command of the market. And it must be remembered that it has been from reliance on the probability of doing a great through business that the railway companies have been induced to offer the people of New York State the cheap and commodious transport they now enjoy. It may have been an error; but they have calculated upon through traffic to give them large returns; they would not have built the roads for the local traffic only; and if restricted to the local traffic by taxation, which may drive the through traffic to competing routes, they must, if that through traffic be worth anything, raise the prices for local traffic, or lose money.

But, say the advocates of the *pro-rata* bill, railway proprietors are not owners of property in the true sense of the word. Whether they gain or lose is nothing. "The law calls railroad corporations into being, on the ground "that their construction and use will promote "the public good. To this public good or general welfare the pecuniary interests of the "stockholders must be secondary; and this "public good involves the right of the citizen "to the BEST USE of the railroad." It is upon this most preposterous doctrine, utterly contrary to the history of all such enterprises, that this legislation can alone be justified. The truth is that the law does not call railroads into being at all; but it gives permission to private persons to call them into being. The reason it gives this permission, which is only required because railroads cannot be made without some infringement of public rights, is, no doubt that it supposes railways are a public good; but that does not alter the fact that the persons who do call the railroads into existence do so for their own good, and will not do it on any other ground. Let the State really call the railroads into existence, and it can do what it pleases with them; but for the State of New York, after encouraging capitalists in England to embark their money in building railways, to turn round and tell these capitalists that they had merely in view the best use of the railways for a public four thousand miles from their own homes, is a mockery of all pretension to truth. If the State of New York undertakes to manage the railways, it is bound to pay their owners for the use of them. It will not do to dictate the mode of management and charge the cost of the mistakes to other persons. There is, in our opinion, but one fair ground for Legislative interference with railway management, and that we indicated a few days ago. It is, if a great railway company should take advantage of its permanent corporate character to destroy the business of individuals by an unfair reduction in prices, only in order that the company should be afterwards enabled to command a monopoly. Even this case would be very hard to handle fairly. But in principle we think it would be one where the Government of a country might very justly insist that an evil use should not be made of the peculiar circumstances which render corporations in a long game so much stronger than individuals.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, SATURDAY.—The polling for the third day, began at ten o'clock on Saturday morning.

At that hour the crowd was small. As soon as the polling began the room was instantly filled, and until twelve o'clock the number who came to vote was higher, if any thing, than during the same time on the two previous days. The police stationed in the hall had some difficulty in preserving a passage, the incoming throng being so great, but nothing like a scuffle took place. From ten o'clock till after one His Worship was seen in his usual place, behind the counter, and bowing in his own unapproachable manner to all his friends. After this he retired to his own room and came back at about three o'clock. The Presiding officer, observing that the room was full, and that many of those who had voted did not retire, directed them to make way for others. This was the signal for the Mayor to mount the rostrum again, doubtless to see that everything should be in order, and in that position he remained for about a quarter of an hour. There was the usual rush as the last half hour drew to a close, but everything was quiet.

The votes then stood in the different wards as follows :—

East	17
Centre	16
West	30
St. Ann	94
St. Antoine	125
St. Lawrence	80
St. Louis	67
St. James	61
St. Mary's	37
	557
Total votes polled	2894
Votes unpolled	1082

After the Poll had closed the rooms were soon emptied. On proceeding outside there was one of the largest crowds yet assembled, and some personal violence was to be feared by a few who were obnoxious to the mob, and who were hissed as they passed through ;—as far as we could see, however, there were no blows given.

His Worship having made his appearance on the balcony, was greeted with tremendous cheers, and then proceeded to address his supporters in the usual manner. The mob then dispersed.

It is but just to the City Police to say that throughout the day they behaved admirably. A portion of the Cavalry cantered round the City Hall about half-past two o'clock, but there was no occasion for interference. We believe the militia were in readiness at a moment's notice; but, happily, there was no necessity for calling them out.

We would again warn the friends of Mr. Holmes against delays—*bis dat qui cito dat*—an early vote is worth two late ones.

THE CONCERT ON FRIDAY EVENING.—Haydn's "Creation" formed the programme of the third Concert of the Montreal Oratorio Society. Long before Haydn produced this great musical Epic, he had composed an Oratorio entitled "Tobias," a work possessing no extraordinary merit, and affording but little promise of his future greatness. When in London, he heard Handel's "Messiah," and once, after listening to some of its sublime choruses, he said : "This man is, indeed, the father of us all." He ardently studied Handel, and, on his return to Germany, it was noticed that his genius was fired by the *mens divinior* of his master. Haydn was sixty-three years old when he undertook the "Creation," and even with power so matured, employed two whole years in its completion. When urged to bring it to a conclusion, he calmly replied : "I spend much time over it, because I intend it to last a long time." He unfolded in the "Creation" a multitude of beauties in melody and harmony and a richness of imagery never before conceived in music. It commences with an overture representing Chaos. The ear is struck with a dull and indefinite noise, with notes destitute of any perceptible melody : some fragments of agreeable passages are next perceived, but still imperfectly formed, and always deprived of cadence. Afterwards follow half-formed images, some grave, others tender : everything is mingled ; the agreeable and the powerful succeed each other accidentally ; the great borders on the little ; the austere and the cheerful are confounded together. An assemblage the most singular of all the figures of music, of trills, flights, *mordenti*, syncopes, discords, give a very good idea of Chaos. Still, there is no real music in this chaotic overture, because the *themes* are not resolved. In the first part of the descriptive poem angels begin to relate the work of Creation. Nothing can have a more impressive effect than the passage which describes the creation of light—"And God said, Let there be light, and there was light!" Before this fiat of the Creator the chords are gradually diminished, the chorus sing in unison and the *piano* grows still softer as the suspended cadence approaches ; at last the cadence ends gradly with the words, "And there was light." This splendid burst of harmony in the resounding key of C, approached by the gradual fading of the sound, actually produced upon us an effect similar to that we have experienced upon emerging suddenly from a dark cavern into the brightness of the noon-day sun. The faithful angels afterwards describe, in a fugued passage, the rage of Satan and his accomplices, precipitated into an abyss of torment and endless night by the hand of Him whom they hate. Haydn here employs profusely all that is disagreeable in the *enharmonic* genus, horrible discords, strange modulations and chords of the diminished seventh, and, in addition to this, the wierd effect of the chorus is greatly increased by the harshness of the words. Then descriptions of the first tempest come, encompassed by floods of brilliant and majestic harmony. The wailing of the winds is heard ; hail clatters upon the leaves and thunder reverberates, with prolonged muffled rollings through the distant vault of heaven. The songs of the archangel Gabriel, especially, display, in the midst of the choruses, singular energy and beauty. One of the airs represents the waters, from the mighty waves of the agitated sea to a little brook murmuring as it glides on through the silent valley. Our minds are tranquillized by the music portraying the beauties of the newly-created earth and the celestial freshness of its first verdure. Haydn was very fond of the air, "With verdure clad," and, it is said, recast it three times. This air is followed by a *fugue*, in which the angels praise the Creator. The repetition of the subject, which is the essence of the fugue, has the effect of representing the zeal of the angels in their adoration. We next proceed to the rising of the sun. Taking advantage of poetic license, Haydn passes on to the moon, "refulgent orb of light," rising silently and advancing upwards through the clouds. The first part concludes with the chorus of angels, "The heavens are telling the glory of God." A remarkable harmonic artifice is observable in the *finale* of this first part of the Creation. When arrived at the cadence, Haydn does not arrest the orchestra, as in some of his symphonies, but falls into modulations ascending by semi-tones. The transitions are reinforced by chords, which seem, at every bar, to announce the cadence so much desired by the ear, but which is always delayed by some modulation still more unexpected and beautiful, and only when our impatience and surprise have reached their highest point, the cadence does at last come.

The second part opens with an air majestic in the beginning, afterwards gay and then tender towards the conclusion, describing the soaring of the eagle, the gaiety of the lark, the cooing doves and the plaintive nightingale. In the tones of the songstress of the night nature is imitated as closely as possible. Nothing that the art contains is to be compared, for various and truthful descriptive music, with the recitative in which the creation of the beasts is related. It begins with the lion, "Cheerful, roaring, stands the lion," in unison with the more powerful instruments, which fall upon a deep note imitating the roar of that animal. Next, "In sudden leaps the flexible tiger appears," whose vigorous alertness is depicted in rapid flights by the stringed instruments. "The nimble stag bears up his branching head," succeeds in a *presto*. By the accent here given the notes are ingeniously made to bound in short convulsive steps, which admirably represent the graceful motions of the stag. "The sprightly steed, with flying mane and fiery look," follows, affording another illustration of the power of accent. The music fairly prances, and we could easily picture from the vigour of the passage even the snorting of the noble courser. A pastoral strain describes the slowly-moving fleecy flocks, and suddenly there arises a flutter of tremulous sounds announcing "the whirl of a host of insects." From this we fall into a line of *adagio* harmony, representing the worm, in long dimensions, creeping with sinuous trace. All these striking imitations are found within the compass of a single recitative. The chorus, "Achieved is the glorious work," a figure of great power closes the second part.

The third part of "The Creation" is the shortest. It is a beautiful translation of the most pleasing part of Milton's poem. Haydn paints the transports of the first and most innocent of attachments, and the pure, dreadless gratitude of Adam and Eve towards the Infinite Goodness which created them. The most ardent joy breathes in every bar of the *allegro*, and in this part is apparent a devotion of a more than ordinary kind, mingled with fear. Lastly, a chorus, partly fugued and partly ideal, terminates this wonderful production with the same fire and majesty with which it commences.

Among the most creditable of the performances of this sublime composition, on Friday night, were those of the young lady who has sustained the leading part in the two last concerts, and of the gentleman who sang the first recitative, "In the beginning." There was much feeling in the singing of this young lady, and we were fairly surprised at her success in a part so exacting. The solo and chorus, "The marvellous work," was given with purity and effect. A gentleman, whom we have not heard before, sang the recitative, "And God said, let the waters," extremely well. He possesses a fine voice, of extensive bass compass, and often uses it to advantage, but he still requires practice in pronunciation. Indeed, this fault is generally observable in amateurs. The singing was at times indistinct and almost unintelligible. Occasionally the solo singers were a little out of time, and, in some cases, the light and shade of expression was but feebly maintained. In the recitative, "And God said let there be light," the voice of the singer vacillated in certain parts between the right note and a semi-tone below, which, we need scarcely say, greatly detracted from the pleasure of the listener. The chorus, "The Heavens are telling," we thought the best rendered piece in the evening's performances. The two great airs, "With verdure clad" and "On mighty wings," were received with well-merited acclamations. Mr. Gauthier played his short flute solo in the introduction to the third part in a most masterly manner. Of the duetts in that part, we considered "Graceful consort" the best. It was rendered with a unity of execution seldom found among amateurs.

The concert was a most successful one, and extremely creditable to the musical taste, science and skill of the ladies and gentlemen who took part in it, and to whom the public are indebted for these delightful monthly performances. It is always unpleasant to find fault with those to whom one feels obliged, but we cannot close these remarks without an observation or two, which we trust the managers will not take in bad part. The comfort of a large portion of the audience on Friday night was sacrificed by the sale of many more tickets than the Hall could accommodate. Our tickets, as well as those of hundreds of others only gave us a right to stand, and when, by the politeness of a member of the Society, we did obtain a place where we could hear the music and take a few notes, we were made the victim of the noisy garrulousness of a person who, apparently incapable of enjoying the music himself, appeared determined to prevent all in his neighborhood from doing so. The first of these impediments to the enjoyment of these concerts it is clearly within the province of the managers to provide against in future. As for the second—the bad taste and worse manners of those who, instead of listening, interrupt the harmony of the music at a concert by their ill-timed chattering,—we trust our hint, if not taken by the offenders, will at least, should they repeat the offence, bring upon them that condemnation from the public, which even they will find it impossible to withstand.

Vote for Holmes, and Vote Early.

CAPTURE OF SOME OF THE ELECTION ROWDIES.—On Saturday, five men, named respectively Joseph Augé, Louis Beaudry, Patrick Flynn, Patrick Flannigan and Jean-Bte. Navarre, were brought by warrant, before the Recorder, on a charge of disturbing the peace, at the municipal elections on Friday. Two other men named Joseph Lachapelle and Joseph Guyon, were brought up for disturbing the peace at the elections, on Thursday. The six were remanded to jail, under an escort of volunteer cavalry. They will be tried under the election act., 14 and 15 Vic., chap., 128.

On Saturday morning also, a man, named Francois Desjardins, was charged before the Recorder, with having, on Friday, after four o'clock, the hour for closing the poll, made an attempt to commit a breach of the peace. The accusation was proven by Capt. Hayes, and the prisoner was fined in 20s.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.—We would invite the attention of our readers to the Lecture to be delivered this evening in the Bonaventure Hall, by the Rev. George Glack, M.A. The subject is one of interest.

EXHIBITION OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.—A deputation of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, we learn, waited upon the Hon. Messrs. Galt and Ross, when in town on Friday last, and urged on them the propriety of holding an Exhibition of Canadian Industry, in this city on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Victoria Bridge by a member of the Royal Family. The hon. gentlemen expressed an opinion highly favourable to the project, and promised to bring the same before His Excellency the Governor in Council, at the earliest practicable opportunity.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Number of prisoners tried during the week ending 25th February, 63 ; fines imposed, $211 25.

The attention of Mechanics and others is directed to the advertisement of a valuable lot of Machines, materials, &c., to be sold, without reserve, by Messrs. Alex. Bryson & Co., on Friday next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ELECTION.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

MONTREAL. 25th Feb., 1860.

SIR,—Having some experience in the management of Municipal Elections under the present system, I wish to drop a few hints on the subject. When the polling commences, it is nearly useless to expect to carry an election without an organised system of bringing up voters. Vehicles and men must be kept regularly moving from door to door to take out the careless and indifferent, who sometimes are glad at last to vote that they may not be further annoyed. The same must be done for the timid, who fear the neighborhood of a poll without company or protection. Work from house to house is better than talking in a committee room, or writing long letters and newspaper paragraphs. There is a class of this community that will talk of going to vote from day to day, and yet leave it undone if they are not forced out ; thus a desirable and popular man is sacrificed, and the vest candidate elected by the most active yet smaller number of the electors. If Mr. Holmes' friends wish to elect him, it can be done by working. Let them jump into sleighs, each man taking his own street, with a list of those not yet voted, and give them no peace till they go up and vote. I am aware this is not a pleasant task ; but when gentlemen bring out a candidate, and subscribe for election expenses, it is too bad to be defeated for want of properly working out the details. The passages and counters of the City Hall require looking after, by prompt, active, and firm men, who know their duty and will do it. I have seen many a man come up to vote for one and be persuaded to allow another name put on his ticket. Our present voting system is very expensive to the city and the candidates, and might be much improved. One important change should be made at once : that is, the removal from within the City Hall of every man who is not the representative of a candidate, that the voters may pass through without interruption ; and the tickets should be filled up in rooms where no one should be admitted but the voter, each room to be supplied with sworn clerks to write as directed by the elector, where he himself could not do it. If this was done, peace and good order could be kept by getting rid of many mere loafers, who take the opportunity at such times to insult persons they don't like. Hoping these hints may be of service at this time, I am,

Yours truly,

AN ELECTOR.

From Papers by the "Europa."

The *Europa's* mails reached here from Boston on Saturday at noon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[*From the European Times, Feb.* 11.]

We have always felt that if the Volunteer movement, which is now likely to become a national institution, as the militia to be disembodied, is to assume proportions of a nature adequate to the purposes of national defence, it ought to be founded on a much larger basis than the scheme has yet indicated. The working classes will not rest satisfied with exclusion from the movement. At Deptford, this section of society has given unmistakeable symptoms of its dissatisfaction with what is passing around. The working men of that locality met, and passed resolutions strongly expressive of their feelings. They formed a corps out of their own body, and the expense is to be of so economical a kind that the poorest man can take part in it. This is a phase of the subject which has not yet attracted sufficient attention. It will be difficult to sustain the Volunteer movement when the silly dread of a French invasion has passed away ; it will be found still more difficult to sustain if it be, as at present seems likely, a mere middle-class movement. We had fondly anticipated that our commercial relations with France, which the new Treaty promised at one time to draw closer, would have dispelled the dread which many amiable people still feel respecting Louis Napoleon ; but the alarm is kept up for party purposes. The Government, as we feared from the first, will pass through a severe ordeal in getting the Treaty through Parliament, if indeed they succeed in getting it through at all ; and to this complication is now added the other bone of contention respecting the assumed annexation of Savoy and Nice to the dominions of France. This alarm about the designs of France seems likely to become a chronic disease with us, and the way in which some of the London journals blow hot and cold on the subject would be amusing if the consequences were not so provoking. Everything serves to show that the dread of invasion is merely simulated, for, if it was really entertained, the utmost anxiety would be shown to make every immediate effort in the country available for defence ; whereas, the labouring classes appear to be systematically and by design excluded from all participation.

As far as we can judge, the Emperor of the French is doing everything he can to remove the foolish prejudice which exists in this country against him. He gave long conferences to Mr. Cobden at the Tuileries, and now another earnest free-trader, Sir John Bowring, has been admitted to frequent interviews with him at the Imperial Palace on the Seine. Sir John Bowring has found in Louis Napoleon an apt pupil with respect to commercial freedom, and is said to have been most favourably impressed with the enlightened views which the Head of the State entertains on the subject, to the removal of those fiscal restrictions which have hitherto acted so injuriously alike to France and England. We do not appear to sufficiently appreciate on this side of the Channel the sacrifices which Louis Napoleon has made and is making to draw closer to England. The whole of the protectionist interest in France is exasperated at the new policy respecting a free interchange of the products of the two countries on which the Emperor has entered, and the priesthood, alarmed at the course of events which the Emperor has recently pursued in Italy, are strengthening the hands of the Protectionists. The influence of either of these great bodies is not to be despised, even by a Monarch so powerful as Louis Napoleon. United, their power is truly formidable ; but Louis Napoleon has braved the might of both in carrying out a course of procedure which he might naturally expect would have been favourably received on this side of the Channel. Yet some of our public writers are doing all they can to stir up the old animosities which were so strong in the early part of the century. The very name of Bonaparte appears to have revived the terror it once inspired.

Mr. Gladstone's illness has been a very unfortunate event, for even the loss of a few days is a serious matter in various branches of trade which are only to be effected by the provisions of the Budget. All kinds of rumours precede the annual exposition of the Finance Minister. Some are mere surmises, but people act upon them as if they were visible realities. In Scotland, an impression has prevailed that the duty on whiskey will be increased, and the dealers, taking the alarm, have been anticipating the effect by paying large sums into the Excise. It was known that the wine duties would be reduced, and the dealers in that commodity have been largely exporting to the Channel Islands, and receiving back the drawback. Even the British brandy manufacturers have taken the alarm, and are now declaring that they cannot compete with the foreign article when it is admitted at the rate which British distilled spirits pay. Again, the income tax-payers are up in arms at the renewal of that impost, which was to have terminated with the year ; and which it is now renewed, and so of the various other classes who come under the grasp of the Budget. All this is bad, but worse remains behind. A strong political cabal is forming against the Government, levelled mainly on the ground of the treaty with France, which will bring the discordant elements referred to into a focus, and may possibly end in the destruction of the Ministry. We suspected from the first night of the session that such would be the tactics of the Opposition, and this game is evidently to be played out.

The vexed question of Church Rates is not settled, nor is it likely to be settled during the present session. Sir John Trelawny's bill was carried in a full House, but by a small majority, and Mr. Disraeli made a strong and vehement protest against the abolition of this impost, which is trifling in amount and productive of a great deal of needless irritation. When the division was announced—263 against 234, giving a majority of 29 in favour of the abolition,—the opposition set up a tremendous cheer, for the majority had so dwindled down, as compared with former divisions in the last Parliament, that the result was considered to be a victory. In this light the House of Lords will evidently view it, and so reject the bill. There was considerable force in the remarks of Mr. Ker Seymour about leaving a bill of this character in the hands of a private member. The abolition will never be forced through Parliament unless it is taken up by the Government, and proceeded with vigorously. Lord Derby tried to settle it during his Administration, but failed. When Lord Palmerston has less work on his hands he ought to make an effort in the same direction.

The continental journals are discussing, with more or less intensity, the annexation question, said to be pending between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia. It has been asserted that a treaty for the cession of Savoy and Nice to France has been actually signed, and even the date has been mentioned—the 27th of January. This is stoutly denied in one of the Nice journals. Russia, we are assured, is strongly opposed to such a policy, and has made its displeasure known in strong terms. France has enough on its hands at the present moment, if the accounts are to be credited which have recently come to hand, She is preparing for some threatened catastrophe in Constantinople, which may explode any hour or any day, and she is about to occupy Tuscany with a portion of the Italian army under the command of Marshal Vaillant. The Marshal's head-quarters are to be transferred from Milan to Florence, the alleged object being to prevent the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont until Savoy and Nice have been handed over to France. In Naples the police agents are active, on the plea that the secret societies are working mischief, but this is the old cry of "wolf" so often repeated that no one attaches the least importance to it. With more probability, it asserts that an understanding exists between Austria and Naples for the formation of an army to operate against Central Italy and facilities are to be afforded to Austrian soldiers to enter the service of the King of Naples. A recruiting office for this purpose is to be opened in Vienna, and the troops so enrolled are to be sent to Trieste. The Government of Francis Joseph evidently think that stormy events are not distant, for it has stopped the sale of cavalry and artillery horses, and the trains between the Austrian capital and Trieste are running with unusual celerity. In Austrian Italy matters do not improve. There have been some slight disturbances at Mantua, which induced the governor of the fortress to issue an insulting proclamation threatening to punish the people of the city if further ebullitions occurred. The Spanish forces have entered the Moorish city of Teutan and the victory will be hailed with joy at Madrid. From the last-named city we are informed that the Queen has written to the Pope, offering him an asylum, if necessary and the Spanish army if he should need it. The act was not palatable to the Ministry ; but they had not protested against it. Some stir has been caused in commercial circles, in our own country, by the announcement that silver mines of vast extent have been discovered in California, the yield of which is likely to be immense. We must await with patience the realization of these promises.

THE BUDGET.

[From the London *Economist*—Feb. 11.]

Mr. Gladstone's Budget of 1860 is a very different one from that which he expected to propose at the present time when he brought forward his last great Budget in 1853. Almost all the material circumstances of Finance have changed since ; the expenditure of the country, as Mr. Gladstone is justly anxious to inform us, has augmented exceedingly, and we are now asked to give our assent to financial propositions, which no one would have believed to be even possible seven years ago. The year which was to have been marked by the disappearance of the income tax, is to be signalised not only by its increase, but, also, by its seemingly permanent establishment in our financial system. The fund obtained by the falling in of the annuities, instead of being, as we should have expected it to be, the most conspicuous and important feature of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, sinks nearly into insignificance, in comparison with the other parts of its contents.

The proposal of Mr. Gladstone is a somewhat complicated one, and it would be impossible for us, within the limits of an article, to comment on the whole of its minutiæ, even if the time which has elapsed since its delivery were sufficient to enable us adequately to judge of all of them ; but we think the following sketch of the contemplated measure may be deemed sufficient, and may, perhaps, be useful.

Mr. Gladstone states the account for the coming year of 1860-61, as follows :—The expenditure he estimates, in round numbers, at £70,100,000, after deducting the expired two millions of Long Annuities. The yield of the various branches of the revenue, including the half-year of income tax at 5d remaining to be received, and supposing the tea and sugar duties to be continued at their minimum rate, exclusive of the war duty, he estimates as follows :—

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Customs	22,700,000
Excise	19,170,000
Stamps	8,000,000
Assessed taxes	3,250,000
Income tax	2,400,000
Post Office	3,400,000
Crown Lands	280,000
Miscellaneous	1,500,000
Total	60,700,000

Thus showing an apparent deficit of £9,400,000. This might seem enough to satisfy the courage of the boldest financier ; but Mr. Gladstone proposes for our consideration large reductions of taxation, which will very materially increase the difference between our expenditure and our income from its present sources. The reductions which Mr. Gladstone wishes we should make are the following :—

	£
Reductions consequent on French Treaty	1737000
Reduction of other Customs duties	1039000
Reduction of Excise duties, principal paper duty	1155000
Total	3931000
Less compensating additional duties, anticipated increase in consumption, and diminution of expenditure	1823000
Total loss to revenue	2108000

The small additional duties here referred to are numerous and minute, and we have not space further at present to allude to them. We state the account in this form, as that which the Chancellor himself adopted. The total sum, therefore, which must be provided for by new taxes, independently of those just alluded to, supposing Mr. Gladstone's Budget to be adopted, is £11,508,000.

This sum must strike every one as a very large one, and any one but a bold Chancellor of the Exchequer would have shrunk at it. It includes, it may be briefly said, the cost of four great operations,—first, the increase of the Army and Navy Estimates to such an amount as the Government consider necessary for the adequate protection of the country ; secondly, the cost of the Commercial Treaty with France, from which Mr. Gladstone hopes so much ; thirdly, the abolition of many remains of our protective system, as of the differential timber duties, which are to be reduced in all instances to the level of the duty on colonial timber ; fourthly, the repeal of the paper duty, which is much complained of by many classes ; and, besides these four extensive changes, there are many small ones which it is not necessary to touch upon, especially a very great reduction in the number of articles subject to Customs duties.

The first remark which must strike every one as they consider the subject is, that Mr. Gladstone proposes to us to do a great deal at once. With regard to the Army and Navy Estimates, the country will not, we apprehend, make any objection to their large amount if only it should be found that—when we know their details—they have been framed judiciously, and that the money is really requisite for the substantial protection of the country ; but it is very unfortunate that, just when we have to make such large military exertions, we should be required also, to make such large *pacific* exertions—that we have to give up money just when we want money. Mr. Gladstone tells us, indeed, that there is a natural connection between the two ; he says that we ought to reduce indirect taxes, at the moment we are increasing our military expenditure, because the relief given to industry by the repeal of such taxes will be far more than sufficient to enable us in other ways to meet that expenditure. We should, he argues, take measures to augment our wealth at the moment when it is necessary to augment our outlay. He appeals to the well-known triumph of Sir Robert Peel's policy, and the increased prosperity which that policy has given to the country. But, it is to be remembered, that Sir Robert Peel began upon an unbroken soil ; he had the unequalled good fortune to break asunder the trammels of a protective system which cramped and impeded the *entire* industry of the country ; he removed many of the burdens upon the principal branches of industry : what remains for his successors are comparatively minor details. We cannot, therefore, anticipate any such growth from reduction in our present revenue system as we experienced from the reductions of Sir Robert Peel. Some growth may be anticipated, no doubtedly, but not a large or an extraordinary one.

We may see the proof of this in the instance of the Commercial Treaty with France, of which Mr. Gladstone has very precisely and clearly stated the outline. "The French Government," he tells us, "covenant to reduce the duty on English coal and coke from 1st July, 1860 ; on bar and pig iron, on steel [except on the kinds now prohibited] from 1st October, 1860 ; on yarn goods, flax, and hemp, including jute, from the 1st July, 1861. The second part of that Government's engagement is postponed till 1st October 1861, as the French Government is under a pledge to the classes who supposed themselves interested in protection being maintained. But on the 1st of October, 1861, the French Government engaged to reduce the duties and abolish prohibition in all articles of British production mentioned in a list, in such a way that no duty on any of these articles shall exceed 30 per cent. These articles include what refers to provisions, all the staple articles of British manufacture, yarn, flax, hemp, hair, wool, silk, and cotton, manufactured goods, leather, books, wood, iron, and other metals, and earthen and glassware. The French Government engage in respect to ad valorem duties, to have the proper means, and to have the value declared precisely in the same way now done in the Custom House of England. I regard it as a signal proof of the earnestness and liberality of the Government of France, that it has adopted administrative regulations for ensuring the effectual execution of the Treaty. Beyond that there is a further provision that the maximum of thirty per cent shall after a period not exceeding three years be reduced to a maximum of twenty-five per cent. I may also remind the committee that the rate of thirty per cent. to which France is nominally about to pass from a system of prohibition, was the rule nominally adopted by the British Parliament when Mr. Huskisson was Minister. But the rule was adopted by England in such a way that the duty far exceeded 30 per cent., whereas, so far as the terms of this Treaty are concerned, France has enough on its hands at the present moment, if the accounts are to be credited which have recently come to hand, She is preparing for some threatened catastrophe in Constantinople, which may explode any hour or any day, and she is about to occupy Tuscany with a portion of the Italian army under the command of Marshal Vaillant. The Marshal's head-quarters are to be transferred from Milan to Florence, the alleged object being to prevent the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont until Savoy and Nice have been handed over to France. In Naples the police agents are active, on the plea that the secret societies are working mischief, but this is the old cry of "wolf" so often repeated that no one attaches the least importance to it. With more probability, it asserts that an understanding exists between Austria and Naples for the formation of an army to operate against Central Italy and facilities are to be afforded to Austrian soldiers to enter the service of the King of Naples. A recruiting office for this purpose is to be opened in Vienna, and the troops so enrolled are to be sent to Trieste. The Government of Francis Joseph evidently think that stormy events are not distant, for it has stopped the sale of cavalry and artillery horses, and the trains between the Austrian capital and Trieste are running with unusual celerity. In Austrian Italy matters do not improve. There have been some slight disturbances at Mantua, which induced the governor of the fortress to issue an insulting proclamation threatening to punish the people of the city if further ebullitions occurred. The Spanish forces have entered the Moorish city of Teutan and the victory will be hailed with joy at Madrid. From the last-named city we are informed that the Queen has written to the Pope, offering him an asylum, if necessary and the Spanish army if he should need it. The act was not palatable to the Ministry ; but they had not protested against it. Some stir has been caused in commercial circles, in our own country, by the announcement that silver mines of vast extent have been discovered in California, the yield of which is likely to be immense. We must await with patience the realization of these promises.

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