Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LII. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 29, 1860. NUMBER 51.

Opening of Parliament in Quebec — The last of the British Colonial System. The Baltic Timber to compete with our Canadian Timber. As a Loyal and Constitutional Subject I express my joy to our infinitely loyal City, the announcement of a visit from a live Prince of Royal Blood. Huzza, our Queen! Huzza, our own Cameron! (long may he wave!) Huzza, our Prince! (long may he live!) Hip! Hip! Hip! (in three cheers, our hearts & our knees!) Musical Festival of the Queen's Quadrille — Mr. Superior

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. E. 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 JUDAS SMITH, extending from Sherbrooke Street over the Mountain, and containing about 55 acres of land. This Property is divided into the following Lots:—

1. THREE LOTS on Sherbrooke Street, of 96¼ feet in front by 200 in depth.
2. SEVEN LOTS on Upper Peel Street, 100 feet in front by 145¼ in depth.
3. SEVEN LOTS on Upper Stanley Street, of 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

Dr. Thurlow Cunyaghame,

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 SLATE, 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.

META LIC 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

PROWSE & McFARLANE,

66 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

HAVE always on hand a large and varied stock of—

COOKING,
FANCY PARLOR,
HALL WOOD and COAL STOVES
IRON BEDSTEADS,
BATHS,
JAPANNED, PLANISHED and PLAIN TIN WARES.

AGENTS for LITTLEFIELD'S RAILROAD COAL BURNER.
February 6. 31

Colonial Patent Starch.

FOR SALE—
500 Boxes well assorted, in 4 oz., 8 oz. and 1 lb packages.

ALEX. WALKER,
St. Peter Street.
January 23, 1860. 20

Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

JUST RECEIVED from Cincinnati—
Extra Fine SUGAR-CURED HAMS
Thin Boneless BREAKFAST BACON—a really choice lot, cured with great care.

For Sale by
S. ENGLISH & CO.,
266 Notre Dame Street.
February 6. 31

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

EMPLOYMENT.

$50 A MONTH, AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—An Agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States, to engage in a respectable and easy business, by which the above profits may be certainly realized. For further particulars, address Dr. J. HENRY WARNER, corner of 12th Street and Broadway, New York City, enclosing one Postage Stamp.
January 25. 3mD&W-21

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

CHEAP LACES, &C.

C. HEALY invites the attention of the Ladies to his Choice and Fashionable Assortment of CHEAP LACES:

Real Lace Collars, from 1s 3d
Do do Sleeves, from 3s
Do do Handkerchiefs, Cambric Centres, from 6s 3d

—AND—

A large stock of Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Infants' Caps, Robes, Head Dresses, at equally low prices.

C. HEALY,
Laceman,
219 Notre Dame Street.
February 21. 44

KEMP & CO.,

212 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(*Second Door East of the French Cathedral,*)

INVITE the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS to their very superior WINTER STOCK of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woollen Underclothing; Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Flannel and Regatta Shirts, &c., &c., which they are now selling at unusually low prices, in order to make room for their Spring Importations present being selected in the Home Market, one of the firm.

Terms—Cash, and no Second Price.
Feb. 13. 37

New Books.

B. DAWSON & SON have just received—

Leech's Sketches of Life and Character, by John Leech, from the collection of Mr. Punch, third series; The Habits of Good Society; Lucy Crofton, by Mrs. Oliphant, author of Zaidee; Faithful unto Death, a Memorial of John Anderson, late Janitor of Queen's College, Kingston; Highway of Travel, by Miss M. J. Sweat; Christian Believing and Living, Sermons by F. D. Huntingdon, D.D.; Sermons on St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, delivered at Trinity Chapel, Brighton, by the Rev. F. W. Robertson, M.A.; Humanis, by T. Wharton Collins; Oliver & Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac.

—Also,—

The Atlantic Monthly for March.
Harper's Magazine for March.
The Edinburgh Review for January.

For sale at
No. 25 Great St. James Street.
February 22. 45

REFINED COAL OIL,

25 BARRELS PRIME QUALITY. Superior to any Foreign OIL, and at

Reduced Price,

by the Barrel or Half-Barrel.

W. R. HIBBARD,
Depot Columbian Oil Co.,
161 St. Paul Street,
Montreal.
November 1. 260

COAL OIL.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS should call and see the EXCELSIOR ILLUMINATING COAL OIL before purchasing any other, it is so much superior to anything of the kind now in the market that a single glance shows it.

For sale, wholesale only, by
W. D. B. JANES,
61 Commissioners Street.
Oct. 25. 254

SCOTCH LING FISH
Lochfine Herrings
No. 1 Mackerel, in kits
Spiced Salmon, in 10lb tins
Fresh Digby Herrings
Sugar Cured Hams
Fresh Oysters and Finnan Haddies } Daily receiving
For sale

ALEX. McGIBBON
February 10. 35

Respirators.

JUST OPENED, a Parcel of RESPIRATORS, suitable for Ladies or Children. Price 7s. 6d. each. A large assortment of Jeffrey's Respirators always on hand, and for Sale by

J. GARDNER,
Chemist, &c.,
West End Notre Dame Street.
February 15. 39

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 BTE. 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.,	Letchford & 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 nature 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, pic-nics, statuary &c., &c. An exquisite assortment of illuminated interiors 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 Stereoscope 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, due to the beauties of instantaneous nature it adds the charm of life and motion. The process is a discovery of our own, and having 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 MEETING, in which many hundreds can be seen distinctly. The particulars of this will be found in our 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 instrument] 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 general 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, Drawing, 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 Hhilosophy, 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, $4 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 Forgings, Paddle Arms, Cranks, Cross-Heads, Connecting Rods &c.

Pistol Rods, &c.

—ALSO,—

Sugar Mills and Stationery Engine Shafts, Ship Work, Spindles, Rolls, 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. WILLAMS, 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

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

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 PlattStreet, New York.
July 5. 158

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, 83 trcs	Early Crop Retailing Molasses

300 brls Choice Labrador Herrings
260 qtls Large Table Codfish
Puns Jamaica Rum, Hhds and qr-casks superior Port Wine, Brls Cod Oil, Boxes Lobsters, Brls 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. 78

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

On 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

BOARDERS.

COLEMAN'S MONTREAL HOUSE

A FEW PERMANENT BOARDERS can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING at the above Hotel.

"MEAL BOARDERS."

Those wishing MEALS, without Rooms, can also be accommodated, on reasonable terms.

TO MERCHANTS.

Merchants and others, residing at a distance, wishing to Dine in Town, can be accommodated, as a DINNER is provided at a most convenient hour for them, from One until Two o'clock.

J. WARREN COLEMAN.
February 16. 1m 40

First Premium Fur Establishment.

A. BRAHADI,

MONTREAL,

RESPECTFULLY invites those who are desirous of purchasing Cheap Furs, to call at his Establishment, where they can see an array of the MODE FASHIONS and best description. A [illegible] on 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 satisfy 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 for superiority in his line of business,—a success not surprising, considering 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, Muffiers, Railway Rugs, Shirt Studs, Links, &c. Comprising all the Latest Novelties of the Season.

—Also,—

A select assortment of Fancy Coatings, Waistcoatings and Trouserings.
anuary 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

BENCH 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

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.
"Ethol 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. P." HORSE and WROUGHT NAILS, Traces, Coil Chain, &c
RYLANDS' Iron, Tinned, Telegraph and Steel Wire
GRIFFITHS' Patent Malleable Iron Axle Tree Trays, &c
SHEFFIELD Cutlery, Tools, Files, Saws, Steel, &c
MATHEWS' Half Seating; Curled Hair and Webbing
GUNDRYS' Linen Threads and Shoe Threads
LOWS Burlaps, Hessians, Osnaburgs, &c
DEACON'S Bi-Carbonate and Sal Soda, Soda Ash, &c
LAWTON'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:—

	Quarts ℔ gall.	Pints ℔ doz.	Pints ℔ doz.
MILD or AMBER ALE,	1s 2d	4s 0d	2s 9d
PALE ALE,	1s 4d	4s 6d	3s 3d
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. & W. M. MOLSON & CO.
Dec 22. 304

CHAMPAGNE WINES

VIN DU PRINCE IMPERIAL

GRAND VIN ROYAL.

DE VENOGE & CO., Eperney.

THE Subscriber, Agent for Canada, for the Sale of the above celebrated Brands of Champagne Wines, is prepared to receive orders for same for direct importation.

Now in Store, cases VIN DU PRIN

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

ANIMOS ROVITA TENEBO DUCE
THE MONTREAL HERALD

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 29, 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. 28—9 A.M. 28 above zero.
2 P.M. 31 above zero.
6 P.M. 29 above zero.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.

Groceries, &c, at stores of D. Vass, at Ten o'clock.

Vote for Holmes, and Vote early!

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Governor's Speech

QUEBEC, February 28.

This day, at 3 o'clock, P.M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Buildings.

The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the Third Session of the Sixth Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have much pleasure in announcing to you that your joint address of last session inviting the Queen to visit Canada has been laid at the foot of the throne, and that Her Majesty's most gracious answer will forthwith be placed in your hands. You will see with satisfaction that we may hope for the honour of receiving His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in such a manner as will prove the hearty loyalty of all ranks among us.

Negociations have been carried on by the Postmaster General for securing the transmission through Canada of a large portion of the correspondence between Europe and America. The result of these negociations has been such as to shew that the advantages of the route by the St. Lawrence are fully appreciated.

At the same time care has been taken to represent properly to Her Majesty's Government the position and claims of Canada with reference to the postal subsidies granted to Ocean steamers.

The commissioners appointed to report on the Boundary Line between Upper and Lower Canada have completed their labors, so as to enable you to pass a Bill for the settlement of this long pending question.

The Government have received suggestions from many sources with reference to the measure introduced last session for the consolidation of the municipal law of Lower Canada, and a bill will be submitted to you which may enable you to effect this important object.

I congratulate you on the issue of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper and Lower Canada.

I trust soon to see the same work completed for Lower Canada, and, when this is done, we may hope that it will be followed by the further assimilation of the laws in force in both sections of the Province.

I desire to call your attention to the expediency of considering the law of Debtor and Creditor in commercial matters as it exists both in Upper and Lower Canada, with a view to further legislation on this difficult subject; and I think, too, that the present system of Currency and Banking deserve your early and serious consideration.

A measure will be laid before you for the purpose of facilitating the administration of the Crown Lands.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"If I may not congratulate you on having completely surmounted our financial difficulties, I think you will find that the Income and Expenditure for the past year, have been such as to cause us no fear for the future. Papers will be laid before you, bearing reference to the consolidation of the Public Debt, and the successful exertions made by the Minister of Finance, during the recess, with a view of securing this important object.

You will see that the depression under which we have laboured has not diminished our credit, but it has forcibly impressed on myself and my advisers the necessity of a strict and rigid economy. It is with this conviction that I ask you again to consider the propriety of making the requisite provision for the Queen's service. The accounts for the several departments shall be placed in your hands with as little delay as possible.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

It pleased Almighty God in the last Autumn to bless our land with a plentiful harvest, and we see around us at the present moment the signs of a revival of commerce.

I earnestly pray that these marks of returning prosperity may continue to increase, and that our people may have abundant cause to be thankful for the welfare of their country and the maintenance of law and order. It is at your hands that they expect such amendments and changes as may from time to time be needed; but I rejoice to think that few subjects of a broad and important character are left to remain to be dealt with by immediate legislation.

I now leave you to the discharge of your legislative duties.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Feb. 28, 1860.

Some little discussion followed on the subject of a Bankruptcy Law, upon which Col. Prince expressed himself in strong language, after which the Council adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

In the Lower House after the routine proceedings, the following despatch was read:—

Downing Street, Jan. 30.

Sir,—As the two Houses of the Canadian Legislature will soon re-assemble for the dispatch of business, it becomes my duty to inform you that the joint address to which they agreed at the close of their last Session, was duly presented to the Queen, and was most graciously received by Her Majesty. In that address the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada, earnestly pray the Queen to receive in person, the tribute of unwavering attachment to Her Rule, and to honor with her presence, her subjects in British North America, upon the occasion of the opening of the Great Victoria Bridge, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and such members of the Royal Family as it may please Her Majesty to attend her on the occasion. Her Majesty values deeply the attachment to her person, and the loyalty to her Crown which have induced this address, and I am commanded to assure the Legislature, through you, how lively an interest is felt by the Queen in the growing prosperity of Canada, in the welfare and contentment of her subjects in that important Province of her Empire, and in the completion of the gigantic work, which is a fitting type of the successful industry of the people. It is, therefore, with sincere regret that Her Majesty is compelled to decline compliance with this loyal invitation. Her Majesty feels that her duties at the seat of the Empire prevent so long an absence, and at so great a distance, as a visit to Canada would necessarily require. Impressed, however, with an earnest desire to testify to the utmost of her power her warm appreciation of the affectionate loyalty of her Canadian subjects, the Queen commands me to express her hope that, when the time for the opening of the Bridge is fixed, it may be possible for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to attend the ceremony in Her Majesty's name, and to witness the scenes in which the Queen is herself unable to participate.

The Queen trusts that nothing may interfere with this arrangement, for it is Her Majesty's sincere desire that the young Prince, on whom the Crown of this Empire will devolve, may have the opportunity of visiting that portion of her dominions from which this address has proceeded, and may become acquainted with a people in whose rapid progress towards greatness Her Majesty, in common with her subjects in Great Britain, feels a lively and enduring sympathy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obd't humble serv't,
NEWCASTLE.

To the Governor-General, The Right Hon. Sir E. W. Head, Bart.

Mr. Loux took his seat for Russell.

Mr. Brown gave notice that on Monday he would move the following resolutions:—

Resolved,—That the existing Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada has failed to realize the anticipations of its promoters, has resulted in a heavy debt, burdensome taxation, great political abuses, and universal dissatisfaction, and it is the matured conviction of this Assembly, from the antagonisms developed through difference of origin, local interests, and other causes, that the Union in its present position can no longer be continued with advantage to the people.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Assembly, the best practicable remedy for the evils now encountered in the Government of Canada is to be found in the formation of two or more local Governments, to which shall be committed the control of all matters of a local or sectional character, and some joint authority charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province.

Mr. Brown also gave notice of an address for full particulars relative to the late financial negociations in England.

The House then adjourned.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.—We presume that if a man desires a piquant sensation, he will not seek for it in a speech from the Throne. The one we publish to-day does not differ from similar documents in its general character. There are the usual congratulations, which turn upon prosperity when that can be predicated of the condition of the country, and on things being no worse when they are bad. This year there is added to these expressions of contentment, a special matter of rejoicing in Mr. Galt's financial arrangements. There is, however, one piece of distinct and positive intelligence, which will be received with great pleasure by the people in general. It is that the invitation forwarded to the Prince of Wales is accepted, and that an opportunity will be afforded for exhibiting our attachment to Her Majesty and Her Royal family. The indications of new measures in the speech—among the rest of a bankruptcy law,—do not give any very decided promise of their being carried. Measures very prominent in speeches at the beginning of the Session not unfrequently become very obscure towards the end. The best thing about the speech is that it provokes no opposition to the address in reply, and that there will thus, in all probability, be nothing to prevent the House from going to work at once.

THE LOSS OF THE "HUNGARIAN."—In spite of the want of any detailed narrative of the circumstances attending the loss of this vessel, we have sufficient indications to enable us to understand the manner of its occurrence and the suddenness and completeness of the catastrophe. On the morning of the twelfth day, Captain Jones must have supposed himself clear of Cape Sable Island, which is not to be confounded with the low island called Sable, more to the eastward. He possibly may have thought it necessary to sound, for, at three o'clock, A.M., the lights of a ship were seen, stationary for some time, and then moving. Whether he did thus sound or not, he must have concluded, as we said before, that he was clear of the land and have shaped his course accordingly. At a time, then, when there is every reason to believe that the officers of the ship were in expectation of arriving in port after a few hours' run, and when the passengers were asleep in their beds, to which they had retired with the same agreeable hopes, the ship must have struck upon the iron-bound coast which forms the seaward boundary of Nova-Scotia. Such is the most probable account of the striking, unless, indeed, the steamer were disabled before going ashore. It is almost certain that the death of all on board was nearly instantaneous. The probability is that the passengers never reached the deck, but that they were drowned by the rush of water, which, the moment after the course of the ship was arrested, must have poured over her. We imagine that she remained upright but a short time, and that, when she heeled over, everything on deck which was not fast was precipitated into the watery abyss. No boat was launched. The destruction was so sudden as to prohibit the attempt to employ that last precarious resource of the unfortunate seafarer. Though the boats would not sink, it was some time before we had any news of any of them having come ashore, and the telegram of yesterday shows that the one which has at length been picked up was in the same posture, with her oars lashed to the thwarts, as she must have been when hanging to the davits or housed on board, at the moment the steamer struck. The mail-bags and papers found would naturally be the first thing brought on deck after the disaster by those who had them in charge, in order that they should be sent away, if that should appear to be necessary for their safety. This may account for their having been picked up. Or it may be that they have been released by the breaking up of part of the wreck. But it is almost certain that no opportunity was afforded for the slightest attempt to save life or property. The death of every living thing on board the ill-fated ship was probably hardly less sudden than the first shock by which her gallant career through the water was arrested. For the brave men who commanded and manned her, no less than for the passengers reposing in security at the time of the awful disaster, we can have but one feeling—that of poignant regret. They have all passed beyond censure; and we only remember that, if this great calamity might have been averted by larger precaution on the part of the commander, he was a noble seaman, whose skill, courage and constancy had been tested in far more difficult circumstances than those in which he at last met his fate. It is, nevertheless, proper, for the sake of the living, whether steamship officers, or passengers, who may some day be under their charge, to say distinctly that there is no fair excuse, in a voyage across the Atlantic, for running a vessel ashore on the coast of Nova-Scotia. The difficulties of Scylla and Charybdis are proverbial; but these difficulties cease when the Scylla can be avoided without encountering Charybdis, or a Charybdis may have a wide berth without peril from Scylla. Here is a wall on one side and the whole Atlantic Ocean to the South Pole on the other—why run against the wall? Excess of caution can here involve no danger; the only risk incurred is from too great confidence. We have no hesitation in laying it down as a sound canon of seamanship, for the approach of such a coast, that the course should be made with the express intention of sighting it; or else that it should get so wide a berth, as to leave no peradventure about the ship being clear of it. As to dangers from currents or defective charts, they have been encountered by the Cunard line for years in voyages that were strictly of a coasting character, and yet without accident. The reason has, no doubt, been that the Cunarders have made Cape Sambro intentionally, and thence, on leaving Halifax, had a fresh departure for the voyage round the land. The commanders of the *Indian* and the *Hungarian*, on the contrary, seem to have made free with the land, while they did not intend to sight it at all. It is to be hoped that these frightful calamities will serve as a warning for the future. It is melancholy to reflect that, after so many voyages made in safety through the intricate navigation of the Gulph, two vessels should be cast away, within a few weeks, upon an open shore of the Atlantic Ocean, where no special danger was to be guarded against.

THE LAST OF THE OLD COLONIAL SYSTEM.—With the enactment of the tariff now under consideration in the British Parliament will finish the last shred of that ancient system of Colonial mercantile dependency, and Colonial mercantile favouritism, which, a quarter of a century ago, was esteemed the very *acme* of human wisdom and polity, and the only bond which united the widely-separated members of the British Empire. It has been very nearly abolished already without any very ill effects to the mother country or her colonies, which have advanced in every kind of wealth, moral and material prosperity, to an extent which was never imagined under the regime of periodical wails of ruin, always accompanied by new demands for additional fences to existing monopolies. Though not so fanatical as to believe that our exporters do not gain, *pro tanto*, by the higher duties charged on foreign importations, we have no doubt that the remaining protection still accorded us in the markets of England will be removed without creating any serious depression in any Canadian interest. It is only fitting, however, that with the disappearance of a figure once so august, we should at least pay it the respectful attention of taking a last look at its lineaments. Here are, then, the present weak and shrunken features of that good old Colonial Protection, who once played so considerable a part in war and peace on the theatre of the world's affairs. Only some ten or a dozen remain, and they are little indicative of the once robust body of the moribund system. First we have apples, the duty on which is 3s. per bushel, except from the British Possessions, in whose favour there is a reduction of 1s per bush. Next we have books [illegible] per cwt., except to British Possessions, which, for their slender literature, enjoy, in common with a variety of foreign countries having treaties with England, an advantage of 15s. Thirdly, we come to Butter—duty 5s. per cwt, or if from British possessions, 2s 6d. Cheese is usually charged 2s 6d per cwt., but Cheese from British possessions enters for 1s 6d. If we have sent any eggs to Liverpool they have been admitted for 4s per cubic foot of the box in which they were contained, while John Bull could not eat eggs from France, fresh or addled, till they had paid 8s per cubic foot. Some colonies, we presume, must have done a business in the embroidery line, since silk embroidery has paid 15 per cent. duty, and other embroidery 10 per cent. duty, while British possessions have had a remission on whatever of these articles they imported of 10 per cent. in the first case, and 5 per cent. in the second. The duty on Liquorice Paste and Powder has been £1 per cwt., or if from British possessions, 2s 6d. On Carraway Seeds 5s, or if from British possessions 2s 6d. On manufactured Silk 15 per cent., or if from British possessions 5 per cent. On Spirits 15s per gallon, or if from British possessions 8s 2d, with a farther reduction to 6s 4d if the importation was made in Ireland. Lastly, foreign timber paid 7s 6d per load and Colonial 1s per load, while foreign deals and sound timber were charged 10s and Colonial 2s. Among the whole of these articles—all that remain with any vesture of protection—there is none but the advantage retained for Colonial wood goods that merit any consideration. The sweeping away of the rest merely gives symmetry to the new system. And as to our wood goods, we imagine that no change of duties can greatly affect the consumption of the leading article of export—white pine. The present change renders nugatary the great concession, as it was alleged to be, which our Ministry obtained last year from the British Government—the admission at the British Customs Houses of Canadian lumber and butter shipped at Portland, as if it were Colonial. Of course, if the duties are wholly removed, there will be no question of the origin of the goods.

Vote for Holmes and vote early.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.—The state of affairs in Europe is, in our opinion, pregnant with another war. The probability is that Louis Napoleon seeks to obtain Savoy in return for the aid he has rendered Piedmont, and inasmuch as in Savoy the population is French, and may therefore be supposed to have no great objection, it would seem that if France and Sardinia can agree, no other powers would have much right to interfere. It would certainly be difficult for any Government like that of Great Britain, which is sustaining the right of peoples to choose their own rulers, and the duty of non-intervention, to find any logical ground for opposition. It is true that the treaty of Vienna makes a different arrangement. But what is the treaty of Vienna at present?—Violated in Belgium, in Poland, in Italy, is it to protect a certain arrangement in Savoy, for the supposed benefit of outside parties, when all those immediately interested are satisfied to change it? Now, if Napoleon is set upon having Savoy, he is tolerably certain to grant to Sardinia every facility for annexation in Italy, and if, as it is said, the annexation of Savoy to France was part of the original secret programme, Cavour may well plead that it was part of the avowed programme that Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Whether the acquisition of Savoy be one of the Emperor's reasons, or not, for favoring Italian independence more than it was favored by the terms of the treaty of Villafranca, it is plain, from Lord John Russell's explanations in Parliament, that France and England have agreed substantially that Austria must not intervene. It is almost equally certain that Austria does not accept with good will the prohibition; nor can she do so without renouncing her traditions and her position. We believe that, in the nature of things, she must fight. She will doubtless be again beaten; but she is not yet so destitute of resources as to be unable to bring a large army into the field, and all that is known of the Austrian Emperor does not lead to the idea that he will submit in patience to the degradation to which he has been subjected, first by his defeat in the war, and then by his diplomatic failure, which he cannot but regard as the result of trickery and deceit practised upon him. Naples and the Pope also, unless sincerely desirous of entering on a system of popular government, of which there are no indications, must wish to make a final struggle for the power which will otherwise pass away from them. They can never permit themselves, without resistance, to be hemmed in by the free spoken people and free press, which will, under Sardinian rule, be found at their very doors. We expect, then, in the Spring, to see Austria, the Pope and Naples in arms, as a League bent upon throwing the last stake for the principles of Papacy, Legitimacy and Despotism.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.—We publish elsewhere a letter said to be from the Pope to the Emperor, and which has appeared in a Belgian paper. If it be a genuine copy of a real document, His Holiness has placed the question between himself and Louis Napoleon, in a manner more clear than politic, or flattering to his Imperial correspondent. Pio Nono very justly indentifies his cause with that of all other so called legitimate monarchs, as against the theory that the people have a right to choose their own governors. He cannot, he says, give up the Romagna "without weakening the rights, *not only of the sovereigns of Italy unjustly despoiled of other domains*; but "also the sovereigns of the whole Christian "world, who cannot behold with indifference "the destruction of certain principles." Now, if the sovereigns have been unjustly despoiled, so were the Bourbons and both Napoleon the 1st and Napoleon the 3rd, must be at the best receivers of stolen goods. Again, these certain principles are the principles of legitimacy in opposition to which Louis Napoleon is Emperor. Such arguments, addressed to such a man, are not likely to have great weight. But what does Pius the Ninth think of his predecessor, who crowned the first Napoleon, who was "unjustly despoiling" the Bourbons, and who set at naught all these certain principles, which would have proclaimed him an usurper? Either legitimacy is right, and anointed kings are "despoiled" when deposed, or else Napoleon Bonaparte ought never to have had the Pope's chrism.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Yesterday, the fifth day of the elections, the polling, as usual, began at the City Clerk's Office, at ten o'clock.

There was no excitement of any kind; no crowd outside, and no very great rush inside. Throughout the day everything was quiet, and the proceedings were conducted in a peaceable and orderly manner. The voting was far from being brisk; in fact, the number of electors who dropped in during the hours of polling was very small, as will be seen by the statement below. As four o'clock drew on, there was an evident attempt to crowd the City Clerk's Office, so as to retard the polling as much as possible; but the design was no sooner seen than prevented.

When the hour for closing had arrived, the Mayor, as usual, proceeded to the balcony for the purpose of addressing his friends. The crowd, who came together to hear His Worship's remarks, was smaller than on any previous day, though not less sparing of their applause.

The following is the number of votes recorded yesterday:—

East	15
Centre	9
West	8
St. Ann	37
St. Antoine	55
St. Lawrence	36
St. Louis	44
St. James	26
St. Mary's	15
	244
Total votes polled	3531

There is a difference of opinion as to the number of votes which yet remain unpolled, but the whole is between four and seven hundred. This being the last day of the elections, there can be little doubt that both parties will exert themselves to the utmost. At the same time there is every reason to believe that a considerable number of votes will, even at the end of the poll, remain in abeyance.

From the way in which the polling went yesterday, there can be no second opinion as to Mr. Holmes being ahead. Still, this fact of itself ought to urge his friends still the more to follow up their success to-day.

Vote for Holmes, and Vote Early.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.—The U. S. Senate Committee, appointed to investigate and report upon the Harper's Ferry affair, progress but slowly in their enquiries; and, as yet, have failed in obtaining the slightest shadow of evidence that Captain Brown's plans were approved of by, or even known to, any of the leading members of the Republican or Anti-Slavery party in the Free States.

Among the latest witnesses examined before the Committee was Mr. Stearns of Boston, who, although admitting that he was cognizant of John Brown's determination to do his utmost to aid slaves to obtain their freedom—and, from his knowledge of Brown, that he did not doubt he would use use force to that end, should he find it necessary,—expressly denied all knowledge of his intention to invade any state; and added that, had he known of Brown's intentions to make an attack on Harper's Ferry, he should have disapproved of the plan.

The whole of Mr. Stearns' testimony goes to prove that, but for the invasion of Kansas by the Missouri slave-holders and their myrmidons, John Brown would never have been goaded on to the desperate course he adopted. And, furthermore, that but for the Missouri raids upon Kansas, he would not have possessed the arms and other means for his counter-raid upon Virginia. Harper's Ferry was the directly traceable result of the destruction of Lawrence and the outrages committed on the peaceful settlers in Kansas.

Mr. Stearns was chairman of the State Kansas committee of Massachusetts, and was therefore cognizant of what was done for, and by, the free statemen of Kansas territory. He testified that from August to December in 1856 he raised $48,000, and within the same time his wife and other ladies, by means of societies established for the purpose, contributed clothing and other supplies to the amount of upwards of $20,000. Advices were then received from Kansas that further supplies of that kind were unnecessary and that the suffering free state men only now needed means of defence against the attacks of Missourians. Otherwise the Massachusetts fund would soon have reached $100,000. He further testified:—

Soon after the state committee commenced work in August, 1858, a messenger from Kansas, who came through Iowa, for the Missouri river was closed to all free state travellers, applied earnestly for arms and ammunition for the defence of the free state party. The committee met the next day and voted to send two hundred Sharp's rifles, carbines, and ammunition, which were sent from the Massachusetts committee at Chicago, to be by them forwarded through Iowa to Kansas. For some unexplained cause these arms were delayed in Iowa. In November or December they sent an agent to Iowa, at one charge, to take them as our property.

Early in January, 1857, John Brown, of whom he had heard, but had not seen, came to Boston and was introduced to him. After repeated conference with him, being strongly impressed with his sagacity and earnestness, with strong integrity, the witness, through [illegible] of the committee, made him agent to receive and hold the arms and ammunition for the defence of Kansas, appropriating $500 to pay his expences. Subsequently, in April, 1857, they authorized Brown to sell one hundred rifles, if expedient, and voted $500 more to enable him to go to Kansas with his armament. About this time, on his representing that the force to be organized in Kansas ought to be provided with revolvers, witness authorized him to purchase two hundred from the Massachusetts Arms Company. When they were delivered in Iowa, witness paid for them from his own funds, $1,300. At the same time he gave Brown, by letter of credit, authority to draw on him at sight for $7,000, in such sums as might be wanted for the subsistence of one hundred men, provided it should be necessary at any time to call them into the field for active service in defence of Kansas in 1857. As the exigency contemplated did no occur, no money was drawn for under it, and the letter was returned.

LETTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA — ANECDOTE OF PRINCE ALFRED.—The *Star of the East*, a paper published at Athens, Greece, speaks in high praise of a beautiful letter written by Queen Victoria to Amelia, Queen of Greece, to thank her for the kindness she exhibited to her son, Prince Alfred, during his late visit to that classic land. The warm heart of the Englishwoman has not been chilled by the conventionalities and forms surrounding the monarch of a great nation; and, a mother's love had, undoubtedly, quite as much to do with the dictating of the epistle as a wise regard to policy.—And here we may as well mention a pleasing incident connected with the stay of Prince Alfred at Athens. It may allay any fears that have been entertained, lest the young Prince should prove to have been injured by his tour through Europe, and spoiled by the adulation he has received. He was, it would appear, at least of all in the "Eternal City." The celebration of the Olympic Games (revived in December last, for the first time since the days of their suppression through the influence of Christianity,) happened to be under way at the very moment when the Prince reached Athens. Hearing of his expected arrival, the committee of management deferred the horse-race in the hippodrome—one of the most important parts of the festive occasion—from Monday until the succeeding Sunday, so that he might grace it with his presence. "But the son of the Queen of England had received a different education from the gentlemen of the committee, and answered positively and emphatically that he could not be present at the race on the holy day of the Lord,' and the committee postponed it anew until the next Tuesday, when it took place." One of the Athenian papers mentions this circumstance under the heading of "A fine but useless lesson," and adds that with singular disregard for the wholesome instruction they might have drawn from Prince Alfred's reply, the committee appointed the foot race for succeeding Sunday!

Have you voted? If not do so at once, and vote for Benjamin Holmes. Reader—Your vote may be all that is required to place Benjamin Holmes in the Mayor's chair. Let it be recorded in his favour early this morning.

GREENHOUSE.—The fine Greenhouse of Don. Ross, Esq., Cote-des-Neiges Road, will be open to visitors on Thursday. It is some distance to Mr. Ross' residence, but the beautiful display of Azallas and Camelias alone will amply repay a much longer journey.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER OF THE ELECTION ROWDIES.—Yesterday forenoon, a baker, named Joseph Archambault, was apprehended at the instance of Sergeant McBride for disturbing the peace on the first day of the election. He had been observed conducting himself in a riotous manner in front of the City Hall, but managed to escape arrest till yesterday. He was committed to jail for trial.

LARCENY.—Yesterday morning two boys named, respectively, Michael Breen and Thomas Brennan, were brought before Mr. Coursol on a charge of stealing eight gold rings valued at about £6, from the window of Mr. Hoffaung, Notre Dame Street. The theft was effected at different intervals, and was managed with some ingenuity—being accomplished, it would seem by inserting a hook through a slit in the wood work of the window, and then extracting the ring. Each kept watch in turn, to avoid detection, but at length they were arrested, and another boy, named Phelan, an accomplice, confessed yesterday morning. They were held over for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Propositions of England to the Great Powers for a Settlement—Reply of France—Another Letter from the Pope to Napoleon—A Speech from the Pope, and his former opinions of Temporalities, &c.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th of February, Lord Claude Hamilton begged to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that Lord Cowley had been instructed to communicate to the French government a project for the definitive settlement of the Italian question, and if so, whether he had any objection to communicate the details of that project to the House.

Lord John Russell said—It will be necessary for me, in order to give satisfaction to the noble lord, to enter into some account of what has lately taken place. At present I cannot produce the papers, because negotiations are still pending.

What has passed is this.—The House is aware from her Majesty's speech, that her Majesty's government were invited to take part in a Conference or Congress respecting the affairs of Italy. At a certain period when it was expected the Congress was to meet, we received intimation from the French Government that it was adjourned *sine die*, but that we should be informed if there was any intention of its meeting hereafter. It was said that the delay or rather the entire postponement of the Congress, was owing to the publication of an anonymous pamphlet at Paris. Be that as it may, her Majesty's government felt that it was a very serious thing that the Italians, who had hitherto been waiting in expectation that Italian affairs would be solved by the Congress, should have no regular government and no apparent means of terminating the condition of uncertainty in which they were placed. Her Majesty's government, therefore, made propositions to the governments of France and Austria, with a view to the definitive solution of the solution of the Italian question. Those proposals were contained in a despatch to Lord Cowley, dated the 14th of January. The first proposal was that, as the rivalry of France and Austria had led to great evils in Italy and great danger to Europe, those two Powers should agree not to interfere by force in the Italian Peninsula without the consent of the five great Powers. By the second proposition it was proposed that the French troops should at a convenient time and with all proper precautions, withdraw from Lombardy and Rome. By the third proposition it was proposed that the governments of Europe should not interfere in the internal government of Venetia—that no proposition should be made to qualify the internal government of Venetia by the Emperor of Austria. To these three proposals the government of France, with certain modifications as to the time and season for withdrawing their troops, gave their ready consent. Upon the fourth proposition they begged time to consider, and time to communicate with the government of Austria. The fourth proposition was to the effect that the King of Sardinia should be asked not to send any troops into Central Italy until there should be, by a new election of the States and provinces of Central Italy, a clear and unbiassed declaration of their wishes with respect to their future government—that if that wish should be in favor of annexation to Sardinia, then the restriction to which it was proposed to ask the King of Sardinia to submit should be removed, and no objection made to his introducing troops into the provinces of Central Italy—meaning, of course, those provinces which have declared they will no longer be governed by their late rulers. The French government has accordingly communicated with the government of Austria upon that subject, but no official communication of the decision of Austria has yet been given. This very morning I received a despatch saying that Count Rechberg promised to take the Emperor of Austria's orders, but that he could not give an official answer without receiving the Emperor's instructions and commands. With respect to ourselves, the Austrian government, on receiving the communication of the three propositions to which they were asked to consent, made objection that it was not in conformity with their views and opinions as to the rights of sovereignty to make any absolute engagements with regard to non-intervention. With regard to the fourth proposition, although they could not acknowledge the State of things in Central Italy, at the same time Count Rechberg declared to Lord Augustus Loftus, and Count Apponyi has declared to me, that the Austrian government have no intention whatever to interfere in the affairs of Italy, that they are not going to send any forces beyond their own frontiers, and that they shall confine themselves strictly to the defence of their own possessions, which are bound by treaty to be part of the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. These declarations, combined with the willingness of the French government to entertain the three first proposals, give great hope that we shall arrive, by these means, at a settlement of Italy which, although not immediately acknowledged by all the Powers of Europe, will at the same time by a pacific settlement, and prevent a renewal of war. Immediately after communicating with the governments of France and Austria, I received a [illegible] of the same proposals to Prussia [illegible] information and subsequently to Russia I have not [illegible] any answer whatever. The Prussian government has not made any objection to the proposals, but delays making a definite answer until the opinions of France and Austria have been ascertained. This is exactly the substance of what has hitherto passed. The noble lord will see that it is the beginning of negotiations, and I cannot at present be authorized by Her Majesty to place the papers on the table of the House. [Cheers.]

OFFICIAL REPLY OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR TO ENGLAND.

PARIS, Jan., 30, 1860.

To his Excellency M. Le Comte De Persigny, Ambassador at London:—

Monsieur le Comte,—The Ambassador of England has communicated to me a despatch, in which, after having examined the situation in Italy and stated the necessity of an accordance on the measures best suited to re-establish a durable and satisfactory state of things in the (Italian) peninsula, the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs points out the general bases upon which, in the opinion of the government of her Britannic Majesty, that understanding ought to be founded. The English Cabinet judging that it is necessary, first of all to obtain the assent of France and that of Austria, has charged Lord A Loftus to make a similar communication to the Cabinet of Vienna, and I have the honor to send you herewith copies of those two documents. They comprise as you will see, M. le Comte, four distinct propositions.

1. France and Austria should renounce henceforth any interference in the internal affairs of Italy, unless called upon by the unanimous assent of the great Powers

2. The government of the Emperor should come to an understanding with the Holy Father to evacuate the Roman states when the organization of his army should allow it, and when our troops could be withdrawn from Rome, without danger to the maintenance of order

Ourarmy should also leave the north of Italy within a suitable period.

3. The internal organization of Venice should be excluded from negotiations between the Powers.

4. Finally, the King of Sardinia should be requested by the government of the Emperor, and by that of her Britannic Majesty, acting in concert, not to send troops into Central Italy until those different States and Provinces should have, by a new vote of their Assemblies, after new election solemnly declared their wishes, and should those Assemblies pronounce themselves in favour of the annexation, France and Great Britain should no longer object to the entrance of the Sardinian troops.

I have submitted Lord John Russell's despatch to Lord Cowley to the Emperor, and, after having taken the orders of his Majesty, I have brought to the cognizance of the English Ambassador in what light we think we may view the overtures of the government of her Britannic Majesty.

The first of the four English propositions could not, I told him give rise to any difficulty The principle of nonintervention is a national rule, the importance and authority of which no one appreciates more than we do, and in our opinion it constitutes one of the most essential elements of any solution and final settlement of the Italian question. If the government of the Emperor intervened itself, it only did so ceding to imperious circumstances because in the state of affairs in Italy its interests imposed the necessity upon it and it always, looked upon the term of its efforts in the Peninsula as the establishment of a political system of a nature to prevent any intervention in future. Our views in this respect have been publicly expressed by the Emperor himself on the most solemn occasions. The propositions of the English government would, therefore, only give a diplomatic sanction to a wish as evidently sincere as it has been repeatedly renewed. I told Lord Cowley that the government of his Majesty adhered to it without reserve. I added that our opinion on this point had never varied, and that we therefore should feel ourselves fully justified in acquiescing in it without entering into explanations with the other Cabinets.

On the second point, to make known to the English Ambassador the views of the government of the Emperor, I could also refer to its previous declarations, and especially to that of the first French Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Paris Now, as then, we sincerely desire to put an end to the military occupation of the Roman States. The government of his Majesty is also anxious to evacuate the Lombard provinces, and thus to put an end to an armed intervention which the very principles of our policy urge us to make as short as possible. We, therefore, most willingly accept the English proposition as well as regards the Roman territory as Lombardy; but the proper moment for doing so is an important point, which, moreover, the English government has not overlooked, and I have been enabled to make use of the very cautions which it recommends such a measure to be accompanied with, fully to establish that the evacuation of Rome ought necessarily to remain subordinate to the certainty that no serious danger should result therefrom to the safety of the Holy See, and that the evacuation of Lombardy should not take place until the joint consent, tacit or declared, of the great Powers should guarantee the new organization of Italy.

Passing to the third proposition, I declared to the English Ambassador that it did not appear to me to give rise to an objection, and that the government of the Emperor can in principle but give its assent to it. I, however, observed to Lord Cowley that it appeared to us advisable to provide for the eventuality should Austria think it possible to negotiate private conditions by offering concessions to Venetia, and that in such case it would be well to reserve the right of examining the overtures which should be made by the Vienna Cabinet.

As regards the fourth and last point, M. le Comte, it touches upon an order of considerations which did not allow me to give at present a definite answer, and I had to remind Lord Cowley of the position of the government of the Emperor towards the other great Powers, especially towards Austria. It is impossible for us to disavow the obstacles which the provisions of the treaty of Zurich meet with. After having honestly exerted for many months its incessant efforts to facilitate their realization, the government of the Emperor has come to the conclusion that it was difficult for it to entertain the hope of triumphing over those obstacles.

It believes it may pay itself the just compliment of having fulfilled all its engagements in this respect. It is, moreover, disposed to consider the measures proposed by the English government as well suited to effect a solution which would satisfy the interests of Italy, and which would contain guarantees of stability necessary for the general interests. These measures are in perfect keeping with the principles which form the bases of our institutions, and we should not be justified in challenging their efficiency when applied to other countries. But, whatever may be our opinion upon the value of the combination of which the government of her Britannic Majesty takes the initiative, we regard ourselves as morally bound first to consult the Court of Austria on the subject. We must uphold the upright intentions of the Emperor and the sincerity of his policy above all suspicion; and, with the stipulations of Villafranca and of Zurich before us, we could not bind ourselves at once in a formal manner.

If the uselessness of our counsels and endeavors has convinced us of the impossibility of restoring the authority of the deposed princes, we are not the less bound to prevent any false interpretations, and to set aside all doubts, by redeeming, first of all, the word France is straightforward explanations with the Court of Austria.

On the other hand, we must not forget that we recently invited Prussia and Russia to participate in the Congress, the meeting of which appeared to us likely at the same time to assure an *entente* between the Powers, and to prepare the solution of the questions that would have been submitted to its deliberations. It did not depend upon us that Europe, thus assembled, was not called upon to sanction a final arrangement, and we should fear to expose ourselves to the risk of hurting legitimate susceptibilities if, finding ourselves now brought by the force of circumstances to place ourselves in another point of view, we should abstain from notifying to the cabinets of St. Petersburg and of Berlin the situation in which imperious circumstances place us, and should we neglect to convince them of the necessity of finding more practical measures for the settlement of questions which cannot without danger be left much longer in suspense.

I have, therefore, replied to Lord Cowley that, as regards the fourth proposition, the government of the Emperor, before expressing itself, thought it indispensable to explain and justify to another power the line of conduct, on the one hand, and with those of Prussia and of Russia on the other. The English Ambassador appeared to me to appreciate the motives which this line of conduct imposes upon the government of his Majesty, and I feel confident that the English government will admit its justice and its force. The welcome which we have given to its first three propositions would testify, if necessary, to the sentiments with which we have received its overtures, and it cannot entertain any doubt of our sincere desire to combine the solutions which the situation of Central Italy stands in such need of.

You will please read this despatch to, and leave a copy thereof, with the principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty.

Receive, M. le Comte, the assurances of my high consideration.

THOUVENEL.

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

The *Independence Belge* publishes the following, which it states to be a letter addressed by Pius IX. to the Emperor of the French.—The letter, it says, was originally in Italian:

SIRE—

I have received the letter which your Majesty has had the goodness to write to me, and I reply to it without reserve—as the saying is with open heart. And, *imprimis*, I do not disavow the difficult position of your Majesty, which you yourself do not conceal from me, and which I behold in its full gravity. Your Majesty might get out of this position by some decisive measure, which, perhaps, excites your repugnance, and it is precisely because you may yourself resume your position that I do not desire that for the sake of the peace of Europe, to relinquish the insurgent provinces, assuring me that the Powers will gu