# Montreal Herald

## AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVII. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. NUMBER 32


The Confederation Scheme in the Canadian Parliament

"Something to turn up" à la Micawber!

### MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

### WEST WARD.

MONTREAL, January, 1865.

To A. W. OGILVIE, Esq.:

SIR,—The undersigned, Electors of the West Ward, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the Office of City Councillor, vacant by the retirement of Alderman Lyman.

Should you see fit to accede to our request, we pledge you our votes and influence to secure your election.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

| | |
|---|---|
| J Greenshields | C A Starke |
| Hugh Fraser | Jesse Thayer, jr |
| M Cuvillier | E Wright |
| W Leeming | Robt Woods |
| Walter Phillips | R McFarlane |
| John Ross | R Wilks |
| Wm Stuart | Thos Porteous |
| Robt Adams | Chas Robb |
| T Aspden | Victor Roy |
| W Benny | A A Stevenson |
| L W Decker | John Boyd |
| D McBurney | James Campbell |
| E Moss | Thos S Douglas |
| Byman Moss | J A McArthur |
| Jacob Moss | J M McTavish |
| J Meyer | J G Savage |
| E Morris | A B West |
| E V Moseley | John Johnston |
| Ed Nield | Samuel Johnston |
| B A Boas | H E Murray |
| Jas S Ogilvy | James Moir |
| F Stepzen | John Converse |
| G M Soule | Chas E Colson |
| W E Easty | John Clarke |
| Robt L Gault | B Thompson |
| A T Gault | Robt Archer |
| Jas H Allen | Osborne Morton |
| Chas G Dagg | Robt Reid |
| G H Larminie | M H Stewart |
| Wm Maynard | H Woodman |
| Saml Mathewson | Robt Bell |
| N S Whitney | Jas Gilmour |
| Alex Ramsay, jr | M Hannon |
| Maurice Cousineau | B Tansey |
| John Flynn | Robt Hampson |
| Thos McCready | John Allan |
| Michael Mullin | Chas Brewster |
| John Aitken | W E Bessey, M D |
| John Allan | J A Basin |
| James Blundell | J T Beard |
| Fred Dackus | S Browning |
| S W Evans | Jas Brown |
| Archd Ferrie | Kenneth Campbell |
| D Grinton | Andw Carson |
| James Innes | Brown Chamberlin |
| W F Johnston | R S Dunnanson |
| W A Little | Geo E Earl |
| Jas Leggatt | Thos Hughes, M D |
| Andw McKerrow | John Henry |
| Wm McMaster | David Hurley |
| Alex A Murphy | R W Isaacson |
| Alex Murphy | Thos Kirby |
| John Martin | James Milne |
| Geo Moore | John Patton |
| James Moore | Geo S Patton |
| P Muldoon | V Pennington |
| Daniel Rose | John Penner |
| Chas Reay | E Poitras |
| Wm Wilson | Wm M Ramsay |
| Geo Wilson | Ed Rawlings |
| Richd Birks | Wm Roberts |
| Robt Irwin | Thos Riddell |
| Thos Jackson | Jas Sutherland |
| P McAnally | Robt Shepherd |
| Paul Marrin | Richd Seale |
| David Mann | Wm Scott |
| Wm Mann | David Tees |
| Thos G Stratton | R Thomas |
| Wm Watts | J Wanless, M D |
| M Gutman | R Windeyer |
| W H Hiam | W T Genile |
| Chas Jeffrey | B Shaw |
| Mons Lesser | T Shaw |
| John McQuan | R McIntyre |
| A Macfarlane | Jas McCulloch |

And 75 others.

MONTREAL, January 24th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—Having duly considered the subject, I feel constrained to comply with your request, and, if elected, I will at all times use my best endeavours to promote the interests of the City generally, and of the West Ward in particular.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obt. servant,
A. W. OGILVIE.

To Messrs. J. Greenshields, Hugh Fraser, M. Cuvillier, &c., &c., &c.

January 25. r-wf 20

### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

### WEST WARD.

To CHARLES ALEXANDER, Esq.:—

SIR,—We, the undersigned Electors in the West Ward of this city, having observed that proceedings are now being taken to declare vacant the seat in the City Council now held by Frederick Penn, Esq., request that you will allow yourself to be nominated for the office of Councillor, to replace Alderman Penn.

Should you be pleased to comply with our desire, we pledge you our votes and influence to

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Very respectfully yours,

| | |
|---|---|
| John Greenshields | E F Ames |
| Hugh Fraser | J H Jones |
| John Torrance, jr | Thos Jackson |
| Walter Phillips | G E Jones |
| Maurice Cuvillier | J C Clayton |
| W H Rintoul | Wm E Easty |
| D L McDougall | David Tees |
| S H Thompson | J H Allan |
| O Jeffery | Geo D Ferrier |
| J E Helliwell | Chas G Dagg |
| J A McArthur | James Ferrier, jr |
| Jos Walker | T M Clark |
| Jas Y Morgan | A A Stevenson |
| J G Savage | Jas McCulloch |
| E Guy | W J Gentile |
| John Martin | R H Hamilton |
| Alex Murphy | John R Kirkwood |
| Alex A Murphy | W Mann |
| Geo Moore | W Craven |
| W P Johnson | E T Taylor |
| James Moore | Wm Saunders |
| A Lamontagne | James Milne |
| Robt Adams | D Hurley |
| Robert Woods | R S Duncanson |
| Benjamin Francis | John Wanless, M D |
| Edward Wright | J A Basin |
| Hyam Moss | S E Dawson |
| James Leslie | Wm Davidson |
| Chas Robb | James Sutherland |
| Samuel E Moss | R W Isaacson |
| Victor Roy | Robt Windeyer |
| Alex G Fowler | Chas Legge |
| William Reves | D R Stodart |
| William Maynard | Kenneth Campbell |
| James Benning | Samuel Browning |
| Geo H Larimie | R Seale |
| Geo M Soul | F Pagles |
| D McBurney | Wm Scott |
| Jesse Thayer | John Patton |
| E V Moseley | George S Patton |
| E Nield | W Squier, M D |
| A McK Cochrane | C Brewster, |
| Jas Scott | W Bessey, M D |
| W Benny, jr | A Carson |
| G B Scott | S W Beard |
| Robt McFarlane | John Johnston |
| C A Stark | Samuel Johnston |
| G Deseve | B Empey |
| Robt Kerr | N S Whitney |
| John Aitkin | H E Murray |
| Andw McKinnon | E Feldman |
| John Allan | Archibald Ferrie |
| Wm Footner | James Moir |
| Wm McMaster | John Boyd |
| Louis Girard | T S Douglas |
| A Boisseau | T McTavish |
| W E Bowman, M D | T S Hughes, M D |
| Geo Wilson | A B West |
| W A Smith | James Campbell |
| John Carlisle | Geo Betts |
| Joseph Lovis | John McGowan |
| S H Barnett | D L Kinmond |
| W R Tabb | M Lesser |
| Jas D Dougall | M Gutman |
| Chas R Black | A Ramsay |
| Robt Irwin | A Ramsay, jr |
| Wm Watts | Osborne Morton |
| Paul Marrin | Jacob Moss |
| Richard Hicks | Wm Stockford |
| O M Annally | T R Dougall |
| E Phillips | Chas Reay |
| C N Cinq Mars | James Legatt |
| Wm Moss | Francis Warren |
| L Webster | John Wood |
| T C Stratton | Samuel W Evans |
| A F Gault | James Innes |
| R L Gault | Daniel Rose |
| John Converse | Timothy Finn |
| C E Colson | |

MONTREAL, January 30, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—Should the seat of Mr. Alderman Penn be declared vacant, I shall deem it my duty to comply with your request to be a candidate for election to the City Council, and if returned, I will endeavour to discharge the important duties confided to me to the best of my ability.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES ALEXANDER.

To Messrs. John Greenshields, Hugh Fraser, John Torrance, jr., and others, Electors West Ward.

[26] r ws

### Seigniory of Beauharnois, C.E.

### ENGLISH RIVER OR HOWICK

### Grist and Saw Mills

### FOR SALE OR RENT.

THESE well known MILLS, situate in the best Agricultural District of the County of Chateauguay, will be Leased for a term of three years from May next; or, if a satisfactory offer be made the Mills and Property connected therewith will be Sold.

Apply to
J. KEITH,
Agent.

SEIGNIORY OFFICE, Beauharnois, C.E., 23rd Jan., 1865. } tl 15A 20

### NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of MITCHELL COCKBURN & CO. was this day dissolved by limitation.

ROBERT MITCHELL.

December 31, 1864. 2

### GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

OPPOSITE THE "WITNESS" OFFICE,

### 268 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Good's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

JUST RECEIVED—A large supply of the above valuable Medicine, direct from the proprietor.—Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,—a supply just received.—McPherson's celebrated Cough Lozenges—Somodont (a large supply.) Concentrated Lye (a large supply.)—Horsford's American Yeast Powder, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, Bouquets of Hot-house Flowers to order, Bouquets of Natural Canadian Dried Flowers (not dyed). Hyacinths, a few just about to bloom.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST.

January 21. 17

### FOR SALE,

**A1 Propellor "North" (new), carrying capacity 4,000 barrels flour.**

**A1 Tug Steamer "Hope," built in 1862; 32-inch Cylinder, 8 feet stroke.**

**A2 Brig "Baltimore," re-built in 1864; carrying capacity, 10,600 bushels.**

**B1 Schooner "Two Brothers," re-built 1863; carrying capacity, 8,400 bushels.**

For further particulars, apply to

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.
MONTREAL.

January 27. 1m 22

### CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

### WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in consequence [illegible] unusually low, which interferes with the proper working of the wheels, the supply of Water to the City will, until further notice, be restricted as follows:—

All that section of the City lying below the level of Sherbrooke Street will receive the Water from SIX O'CLOCK A.M. to SEVEN O'CLOCK P.M every day.

And that section of the City on and above the level of Sherbrooke Street, from SEVEN O'CLOCK P.M. to SIX O'CLOCK A.M.

By order.

LOUIS LESAGE,
Supt. Water Works.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 4th Feb., 1865. } r 29

### McMILLAN & CARSON

Merchant Tailors,

IMPORTERS of WOOLLENS

&c., &c.,

NO. 66 McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

McM. & Co. beg to inform their customers that they have just received a very compete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing almost everything new in make and pattern to be had in the London market.

From the well-known character of their house, McM. & Co. flatter themselves that it is unnecessary to say more than that they continue to give strict personal attention to the style and make of all orders entrusted to them.

TERMS CASH AND ONE PRICE ONLY.

Scott's and Clay's Fashions, Tailors' Chalk, &c., &c.

September 5. mwf 212

### THE IMPROVED CLUB SKATE

—ALSO,—

SHIRLEY PATENT.

Used without Straps.

All Sizes and Prices sold by

G. HAGAR & CO.,
302 St. Paul Street.

December 10. 295

### CANADA BRANCH.

### The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

STATEMENT IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES NOT INCORPORATED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THIS PROVINCE, CAP. 43, 26TH VIC., SECTION 4, WHICH STATES THAT UPON A FOREIGN COMPANY DEPOSITING $100,000 WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THEY ARE REQUIRED TO GIVE A STATEMENT OF THEIR CANADIAN BUSINESS ONLY.

1. NAME OF COMPANY—THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
2. CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION—An Association or Company EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT to carry on the business usually called or known as Fire Insurance and Life Assurance, and all matters connected therewith, and allowed by law, or under the Rules of the Deed of Settlement of said Company.
3. LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS—Unlimited.
4. AMOUNT OF CAPITAL—£2,000,000 Sterling.
5. AMOUNT PAID IN— £330,000 "
6. INVESTMENTS IN CANADA held at the disposal of the Montreal Board of Directors ..... $307,990 50

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Viz:—Cash in Bank of Montreal | $ 10,840 38 | |
| Bonds Oanadian Government | 101,581 85 | |
| Montreal Harbour | 53,299 00 | |
| Do Water Works | 29,052 00 | |
| Do City Bonds | 41,927 87 | |
| Do Do (Fire Telegraph Loan) | 11,340 00 | |
| Loans and Mortgages upon Real Estate | 20,000 00 | |
| Real Estate (Montreal Offices) | 34,393 45 | |
| Balance due by Agents (in course of transmission) | 3,955 95 | —$307,990 50 |

7. Amount at Risk under Policies in force on 31st Dec., 1864 ..... $19,751,078 00
8. FIRE PREMIUMS—
   Unearned on 31st Dec., 1864 ..... $191,704 99
   Earned on Policies expired during the year ..... 201,356 26
9. LOSSES—
   Adjusted but not yet due ..... None.
   In suspense and awaiting further proof ..... $18,564 46
   Losses the payment of which is resisted—One Claim considered fraudulent ..... 1,000 00
10. ALL OTHER LOSSES AGAINST THE COMPANY—
   Balance due (to Minors) on Real Estate, Montreal Offices ..... 7,000 00

I, GEORGE FREDERICK CHARLES SMITH, of the City of Montreal, Resident Secretary of the CANADA BRANCH of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, do hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above Statement is correct and true.

(Signed,) G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary, Canada Branch.

Sworn before me, at the City of Montreal, this 2nd day of February, A. D. 1865.

(Signed,) T. DOUCET, J.P.

February 3. 28

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate (marked on the envelope "Coal Oil") will be received by the SENIOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, at Montreal, until NOON on THURSDAY, the 9th of FEBRUARY, for such quantities as may be required for the use of the Troops in Montreal of

### COAL OIL,

(Best Canadian)

*Warranted non-explosive at 110° Fahrenheit.*

The Oil to be delivered by the Contractor on the orders of the District Commissariat Officer, in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

Forms of Tender may be had on application at the Commissariat Magazines, Water Street, where every information may be obtained.

Agreement to be terminable by one month's notice given by either party.

COMMISSARIAT CANADA, Montreal, Jan. 30, 1865. } n 25

### Insolvent Act of 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF TIMOTHY CUNNINGHA ,

An Insolvent.

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

A. B. STEWART,
Official Assignee.

Montreal, January 27, 1865. du 23

### Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of W. W. McCLELLAN, trading as McCLELLAN & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants of the City Montreal, Insolvents.

THE CREDITORS of the INSOLVENTS are notified that a meeting will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 32 St Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of February next, at ELEVEN o'clock, A.M., for the public examination of the Insolvents, and for the ordering of the affairs of their Estates generally.

JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.

Montreal, Jan. 25, 1865. db 21

### Insolvent Act of 1864

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet in the Office of C. & F. X. ARCHAMBAULT, Advocates, Esqrs, No. 31 St. Vincent Street, in the City of Montreal, the TWENTIETH day of FEBRUARY next, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of his affairs, as well as to appoint an Assignee to whom he may make an assignment, in virtue of the aforesaid Act.

CLEMENT PAQUETTE.

### Insolvent Act of 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF W. W. TURNBULL and DAVID BRODIE, INSOLVENTS.

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvents are notified to meet at my Office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, St Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of FEBRUARY next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the Forenoon, for the public examination of the Insolvents, and for the ordering of the affairs of their Estate generally.

T. S BROWN, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 3rd February, 1865. du 29

### Insolvent Act of 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF OZAM K. STRONG AND ADDISON VASS, INSOLVENTS.

THE CREDITORS of the INSOLVENTS are hereby notified to attend a Meeting, to be held at the Office of GAULT BROS. & Co., in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of FEBRUARY, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock NOON, for the public examination of the Insolvents, and the ordering of affairs generally, and the Insolvents are hereby notified to appear at the said meeting, to be examined by any Creditor or Creditors there present, and to bring with them all papers, books, vouchers, and documents relating or pertaining thereto.

A. F. GAULT,
Assignee.

Dated at Montreal, the 30th day of January, 1865. 31

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been SPECIALLY appointed to act for Messrs. KENNETH, DOVIE & CO., of LIVERPOOL, in obtaining Consignments for that firm, and making advances thereon, is prepared to enter into all necessary arrangements for the transaction of such business.

JOHN YOUNG.

OFFICE IN HOLLIDAY'S WAREHOUSE, Wellington Street, Montreal, 13th January, 1865. } 11

### LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

### THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:
69 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues BONDS OF SECURITY for persons holding Government or other situations of trust.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Persons for whom this Society is Surety can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates. Life Policyholders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship to a proportionate amount at any time—FREE OF EXPENSE.

☞All Premiums received in Canada invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

January 7. 1y 5

### RICHELIEU COMPANY.

APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its NEXT SESSION by the RICHELIEU COMPANY for an ACT TO INCREASE THEIR CAPITAL STOCK, to empower them to hold Steamers for the purpose of Towing Vessels in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and otherwise to amend their Act of Incorporation.

Montreal, 10th Dec., 1864. 295

### FOR SALE,

ON EASY TERMS,

**Five first-class Building Lots,**

—AND—

**A first-class Cottage, Greenhouse**

&c., &c.,

SITUATED IN DUROCHER STREET. For conditions apply to

J. E. GUILBAULT.

November 21. 278

### KERSHAW & EDWARDS'

### FIRE PROOF SAFE.

Secured with Kershaw & Edwards PAT NT POWDER PROOF LOCK.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS TRIAL, and the large number of Certificates certifying their reliability, are the best recommend these Safes to the attention of intending purchasers. A complete Stock constantly on hand.

Lists of Sizes and Prices furnished on application.

WAREROOMS—82 & 84 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

August 11. 191

### For Sale by the Subscriber:

**100 Hhds BRIGHT CUBA SUGAR**

Ex Bark "Andes," direct from Cuba, via Portland.

VICTOR RUDON.

January 4. 2

### 1865.

### THE MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM will supply the AMERICAN MAGAZINES and REVIEWS for the ensuing Year at the following reduced prices:—

HARPER'S, GODEY'S, FRANK LESLIE'S, ATLANTIC, DEMOREST'S (Monthly) MAGAZINES, TWO DOLLARS AND A-HALF each

THE LONDON, WESTMINSTER, EDINBURGH and NORTH BRITISH REVIEWS, TWO DOLLARS each; SEVEN DOLLARS for the Four. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, TWO DOLLARS AND A-HALF

THE FOUR REVIEWS and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE supplied for NINE DOLLARS

Sent by Mail for same prices.

STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.

December 7. 292

GREEN PEAS
Mushrooms
Truffles
Green Corn
Tomatoes
Asparagus
Jams
Jellies
Tart Fruits
Keiller's Marmalade, Walnuts, English Filberts, Havana Oranges, Prunes, Grapes, Crystalized Fruits, &c.

ALEX. McGIBBON,
308 Depot for McEwan's Finan Haddies.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS

Prices for this week:—
Gallon Kegs ..... 62½ cents
Half-Gallon Kegs ..... 37½ do

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse, 31 Great St. James Street, and Corner Notre Dame Street.
308

RAISINS! RAISINS! RAISINS!

Prices this week:—
7-lb. box Muscatels ..... 55 cents.
14-lb. do ..... 90 do
Extra "West End" and London Layers, in whole, half and qr.-boxes, at the lowest rates.

ALEX. McGIBBON.
308

PRAIRIE CHICKENS, QUAILS, and WILD TURKEYS, from the far West.

Price of Chickens this week, 50 cents per brace.

Italian Warehouse, 31 Great St. James Street, and corner Notre Dame and St. St Gabriel Street.

ALEX. McGIBBON.
308

PARSON'S STILTON CHEESE & BACON.—To be had only from the Subscriber.

ALEX. McGIBBON.
December 7. 308

### AT AUCTION PRICES.

THE FINE CLASS of STANDARD and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, advertised for Auction at No. 12 Great St. James Street, will now be Sold by Private Sale, at Auction Prices

Gentlemen wishing to furnish their Libraries with good Standard Books, cheap, have an opportunity of doing so now.

October 17. 222

Statement of the Condition of the

### ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, AS REQUIRED BY THE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

The name of the Corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Connecticut, United States of America.

The CAPITAL is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

| ASSETS. | | | | PAR VALUE. | MARKET VALUE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Real Estate unincumbered | | | | .... | $76,056 57 |
| Cash on hand and in Bank | | | | .... | 88,864.55 |
| Cash in hands of Agents and in transit | | | | .... | 176,867.31 |
| Mortgage Bonds (Railroad,) | 8 | per cent. | semi-annual interest | $ 10,000 | 12,000 |
| do do | 7 | do | do do | 219,500 | 223,025 |
| do do | 6 | do | do do | 131,000 | 138,120 |
| Wayne County, Michigan Bonds, | 7 | do | do do | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Rochester City Bonds, | 7 | do | do do | 25,000 | 27,500 |
| Brooklyn Water Bonds, | 6 | do | do do | 25,000 | 27,500 |
| Jersey City Water Bonds, | 6 | do | do do | 50,000 | 55,900 |
| Hartford City Bonds, | 6 | do | do do | 38,000 | 41,040 |
| Hartford City Scrip, | 6 | do | do do | 21,000 | 21,980 |
| Hartford Town Bonds, | 6 | do | annual do | 60,000 | 66,000 |
| New York City Stock, | 6 | do | quarterly do | 75,000 | 77,250 |
| United States Stock of 1871 to 1874, | 5 | do | semi-annual do | 196,000 | 215,600 |
| Do do 1881, | 6 | do | do do | 182,500 | 212,612.50 |
| Do do 1882, (5-20's), | 6 | do | do do | 233,800 | 252,504 |
| Do Certificates of Indebtedness | 6 | do | interest | 4,000 | 3,920 |
| Do Compound Int. 6 per cent Legal Tender Notes | | | | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Connecticut State Scrip, | 6 | per cent | interest | 100,000 | 101,900 |
| Connecticut State Stock, | 6 | do | semi-annual do | 170,000 | 171,700 |
| Rhode Island do, | 6 | do | do do | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Ohio do, | 6 | do | do do | 100,000 | 106,000 |
| Kentucky do, | 6 | do | do do | 10,000 | 10 300 |
| Michigan do, | 6 | do | do do | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| New Jersey do, | 6 | do | do do | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| New York do, | 6 | do | quarterly do | 31,000 | 34,720 |
| Indiana do, | 5 | do | semi-annual do | 76,000 | 49,400 |
| Atlantic Dock Bonds, | 7 | do | do do | 20,000 | 22,000 |
| Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip of 1863 and 1864 | | | | 23,410 | 23,410 |
| 600 Shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Co. Stock | | | | 60,000 | 128,400 |
| 300 do Conn. River Railroad Co. | | | do | 33,000 | 33,000 |
| 107 do Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. | | | do | 10,700 | 14,980 |
| 1000 do Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co. | | | do | 50,000 | 54,500 |
| 250 do Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago RR | | | do | 25,000 | 25.750 |
| 500 do Philadelphia & Reading R R | | | do | 25,000 | 28,750 |
| 50 do Connecticut River Company | | | do | 5,000 | 1,000 |
| 36 do Eagle | Bank Stock, | | Providence, R. I. | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| 50 do Citizens' | do | &c. | Waterbury, Conn. | 5,000 | 5,500 |
| 50 do Stafford | do | | Stafford Springs, do | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 200 do Revere | do | | Boston, Mass. | 20,000 | 23,000 |
| 100 do First National | do | | do do | 10,000 | 12,600 |
| 200 do Bank of the State of Missouri | do | | St. Louis, Mo. | 20,000 | 15,000 |
| 100 do Merchants | do | | do do | 10,000 | 7,500 |
| 200 do Mechanics | do | | do do | 20,000 | 14,000 |
| 400 do Farmers and Mechanics | do | | Philadelphia, Pa | 20,000 | 28,000 |
| 500 do Hartford | do | | Hartford, Conn | 50,000 | 74,000 |
| 440 do Farmers and Mechanics | do | | do do | 44,000 | 52,800 |
| 300 do Phœnix | do | | do do | 30,000 | 39,600 |
| 250 do State | do | | do do | 25,000 | 33,500 |
| 150 do Conn. River Banking Co. | | | do do | 7,500 | 12,000 |
| 140 do Ætna | do | | do do | 14,000 | 15,680 |
| 200 do City | do | | do do | 20,000 | 22,800 |
| 100 do First National | do | | do do | 10,000 | 12,500 |
| 200 do National Exchange | do | | do do | 10,000 | 17,000 |
| 100 do Charter Oak National | do | | do do | 10,000 | 10,800 |
| 100 do Bank of Hartford County | do | | do do | 5,000 | 5,700 |
| 100 do Do | Script | | do do | 5,000 | 5,600 |
| 500 do American Exchange | do | | do do | 40,000 | 52,000 |
| 300 do Bank of America | do | | New York City | 30,000 | 42,000 |
| 800 do Broadway | do | | do do | 20,000 | 41,000 |
| 800 do Butchers and Drovers | do | | do do | 20,000 | 26,000 |
| 100 do Hanover | do | | do do | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| 100 do City | do | | do do | 10,000 | 15 500 |
| 200 do Bank of Commerce | do | | do do | 20,000 | 23,600 |
| 100 do Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, | | | do do | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| 300 do Importers and Traders Bank | | | do do | 30,000 | 33,000 |
| 100 do Mercantile | do | | do do | 10,000 | 13,000 |
| 200 do Market | do | | do do | 20,000 | 22,000 |
| 1200 do Mechanics | do | | do do | 30,000 | 34,800 |
| 200 do Merchants Exchange | do | | do do | 10,000 | 10,500 |
| 400 do Metropolitan | do | | do do | 40,000 | 52,000 |
| 820 do Merchants | do | | do do | 41,000 | 47,560 |
| 400 do Bank of the Manhattan Co. | do | | do do | 20,000 | 28,000 |
| 300 do Bank of New York | do | | do do | 30,000 | 36,000 |
| 300 do Nassau | Bank | | do do | 30,000 | 33,000 |
| 200 do North River | do | | do do | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| 200 do do North America | do | | do do | 20,000 | 22,000 |
| 200 do Bank of the Republic | do | | do do | 20,000 | 22,000 |
| 400 do Ocean | Bank Stock | | do do | 20,000 | 19,000 |
| 400 do People | do | | do do | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| 500 do Phœnix | do | | do do | 10,000 | 11,200 |
| 400 do Union | do | | do do | 20,000 | 24,000 |
| 150 do N. York Life Ins. and Trust Co. Stock | | | do do | 15,000 | 29,250 |
| 100 do United States Trust Company | | | do do | 10,000 | 18,000 |
| 100 do Union Trust Co., (50 p. c. pd. in.) | | | do do | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| Total Assets of the Company | | | | | $3,800,439.93 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount of Liabilities, due or not due, to Banks or other Creditors | None. |
| Losses adjusted and due | None |
| Losses adjusted and not due | $ 6,300.00 |
| Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting for further proof | 116,577.20 |
| All other claims against the Company are small, for printing &c., estimated | 200.00 |
| Total Liabilities | $123,077.20 |
| Amount of Premiums earned the past year | $1,155,104 84 |
| Amount of Premiums unearned the past year | $791,520.95 |

HARTFORD, Jan. 2nd, 1865.

THO. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, HARTFORD, Jan. 20th, 1865. } PERSONALLY appeared before me, HENRY FOWLER, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer Oaths, THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President, and LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary, and made solemn Oath that the foregoing Statement of the Assets and Condition of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY is true.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

**Robt. WOOD, General Agent and Attorney for Canada.**

February 1. 26

THE MONTREAL HERALD

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 1865.

### PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Montreal Curling Club—Meeting at the Office of Geo. Denholm, at Twelve o'clock.

Richelieu Company—Annual General Meeting at the Company's Office, at Two o'clock.

### THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—
February 7.—9 A.M., 16 above zero.
2 P.M. 18 "
5 P.M. 15 "

BY TELEGRAPH.

### GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

New York, Feb. 7.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, states that late on Tuesday night the 2d, 6th and 9th corps were placed under marching orders, and the 5th corps was held in readiness for service. Six days rations were distributed to the three corps, and it was generally conceded that the army was to make a grand move, but at last accounts there was every reason to believe that the movement would be made.

Baltimore, Feb. 7.—The flag of truce steamer New York, arrived from Fort Monroe, with 1100 Union prisoners

Albany, Feb. 7.—Gen. James B. Swain has just returned from a tour along the frontier extending from Niagara Falls to the Vermont line. He also visited several places in Canada and found public sentiment generally favorable to the Union. He examined the national guards of the counties, and it is said that in an emergency border 12,000 effective men could be put on the line within twenty-four hours without calling upon the inland counties.

New York, Feb. 8th.—The first volume of Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence is published. It is abstract of it shows that Maximilian stopped at London to secure recognition for Mexico, but was put off to a more opportune time; that blockade running was carried on under an agreement to run the inward cargo on the account of the rebel government, on the condition of receiving cotton or bonds; that in the case of the Alexandra Mr. Seward entered a strong complaint against Great Britain; saying that no neutral power was ever more unyielding and more exacting toward a belligerent than Great Britain has been toward the United States; that blockade running was carried on by English companies formed under articles of association; and that the invasion of Mexico was the fruit of a conspiracy inspired by jealousy of the United States.

New York, February 7th.—The Gold market is active but unsettled. Expectations of news from Charleston and a rumor that General Grant is making a movement south of the James tend to check confidence, though without putting down prices, which ranged from 215 to 216½.

New York, February 7th.—The steamer Empire State from this city, for Newport last night, was run into by the Franconia, causing the Empire State to leak badly. The passengers were brought to this city by the Gallatin.

New York, Feb. 7th.—About 40,000 persons enrolled for the draft in this city cannot be found besides a very large number exempt from age and infirmity. Additions are being made of new names, and it is thought there will be from 80,000 to 100,000 persons liable to draft in this

BY TELEGRAPH.

### MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Head Quarters Army of the Potomac, Feb. 5th.—The army of the Potomac is once more in motion and ere this despatch reaches you the objects intended to be accomplished will have been not only developed, but the degree of success resulting will no doubt be known by the time. At three a.m. the 5th corps preceded by Gregg's, started on the road to Reams Station. The forces of the enemy met at various points were preceded by cavalry, all of whom retreated as the column advanced. About noon the column reached Rowiz Creek, over which a bridge of considerable length had to be constructed, occupying several hours. About three p.m. the 3rd Pennsylvania cavalry under Maj Hess, were sent out to make connection between them, and the 2nd corps, the 2nd and 3rd divisions of which had gone out on the Vaughan Road as far as Hatcher's Run, to demonstrate in that direction. On reaching the Run the 1st Brigade, of the 3rd Division of the 2nd Corps, charged and took the line of rifle pits on the west side, losing but a few men. They advanced about a mile across the Run, driving the enemy's pickets before them. Here a strong line of breastworks were erected in a short time, making the position perfectly secure. The 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry, after crossing a short distance south of the Vaughan Road, advanced southward and soon met a small force in ambush, which poured a sharp volley into our men, killing two, it is said, and wounding several, besides a number of horses. A part of the 3rd division of the 2nd corps here came to the support of the 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry, and drove the rebels off and soon after a connection with the right of the 5th corps was reported made. Up to this time very little fighting had taken place, the 5th corps being scarcely engaged at all. The 2nd division of the 2nd corps before reaching Hatchers Run turned to the right and advanced in a north westerly direction towards Armstrong's Mill, but before going three-quarters of a mile the enemy were discovered in a strong position and in considerable force. Four divisions of Gen. Gordon's being reported in the vicinity. Here some of the men erected temporary breastworks on the part of the line while the balance had only time to throw up small French rifle pits. Skirmishing was going on all this time between the enemy and our sharp shooters. About 4.30 p.m., the rebel batteries opened for the purpose of developing our position and strength, but no reply was made. The rebels at length appeared advancing in line of battle, with a strong skirmish line thrown out in advance. Our men were all ready for them, and as they charged in a handsome style across a field they received such a galling fire as to cause them to fall back in disorder, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. After repeating the attempts to dislodge our men, and failing each time a relief force was sent round to turn the right flank of the division. Col. Murphy of the 69th New York, commanding the 2nd brigade was posted here with his right, resting on a swamp and was fully prepared for such a movement. There again the rebels suffered severe loss, as they attempted to break our line. They were finally forced to give up and soon after dark firing ceased, rebels falling back to their works. Our loss during the day was quite light, probably not over a hundred, although the exact number is not known. A correspondent of the New York Herald, whose name I did not learn, was captured, and after having been robbed, succeeded reaching our lines in safety. The enemy's loss must have been very heavy as they repeatedly charged our lines, each time suffering severely. We took about twenty prisoners some of whom reports having received orders in the morning to keep a sharp look out, as they believed that our army was on the move. We expect a great battle to-morrow with more decisive results than were obtained to day.

(Signed,) B. D. MCGREGOR.

New York, Feb. 7th.—Gold to-night at Gallagher's, 213¼.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, Feb. 7th.

After routine business the House resumed the adjourned debate on the Confederation resolutions.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL being the first speaker, followed by Hon. Mr. Currie. Adjourned at six.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Feb. 7th.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:—Mr. Wood:—To authorize the admission of George Thomas Web

out by Mr. Phillip Day, a correspondent of the London *Morning Herald*, under the title of English America, equal in quantity the nonsense, if they do not exceed, all that Englishmen have ever been induced to swallow before. We have not room for all the absurdities which are here industriously compiled; but as one example of accurate information take this. Mr. Day says that on one occasion while out on a drive with his friend the Baron Boilleau, on the St. Foy Road, Quebec, the Baron pointed out to him a column which had been erected in memory—of whom do our readers imagine? A celebrated General whose name unfortunately had been hidden in darkness till it was struck out, like a spark, by the collision of the Baron and Mr. Day—General St. Foix. To what age this hero belonged we are not informed; but we derive incidentally the knowledge that he was by parentage a Frenchman; for the Baron was good enough to inform the author that Prince Napoleon, when here, was so delighted with the proof afforded by this monument, of the friendly reminiscences cherished by Canadians for old France, that he had determined to have a statue of the General prepared in France and sent hither to crown and ornament the top of the pillar. We shall, therefore, at least have the pleasure of seeing the soldier in effigy. However, it is respecting the live inhabitants of the country that Mr. Day has made the most industrious collection of facts. Of the young ladies, especially in Lower Canada, he informs the world, that those who have not had at least twenty lovers are regarded as having no pretensions whatever to consideration. What little respectability there is among the male part of the population is sadly chequered according to the same authority by a large caste of gamblers and horse jockies, who prey upon innocent young officers of the garrisons, among whom losses of thousands at a sitting are, it seems, of weekly occurrence. One of these improper characters is pointed out by name with remarks of anything but a respectful kind, irrespectively of the offences particularly laid to his charge. As we have before remarked, Mr. Day has had the misfortune to return, and subjoined is one of the earliest results of his second advent.

"QUEBEC, Feb. 3rd, 1865.

"Sir,—I regret very much that from misrepresentations made to me, when in Quebec last year, I was unfortunate enough to write in my "English America" a paragraph respecting you, wholly devoid of truth, and I have, therefore to apologize for having thus published, unknowingly, a malicious libel. I shall take the necessary steps to suppress the page in which you are alluded to. I also authorize you to use this letter in any manner you may think proper. I trust you will now feel that I do all in my power to remedy the injury which I have unreflectingly inflicted on you.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"S. PHILLIPS DAY."

Besides the individual to whom this apology has been tendered and his colleagues, it seems there are among us a somewhat numerous class of a better order of gambling swindlers, who live at the best hotels, drink the best wines, associate with decent people, and what most astonished Mr. Day, whose wives are familiarly conversed with by ladies. A great deal of this is mere bosh—the work of a scatter brained person obliged to earn some money, and unable to comprehend, to remember, or describe what he saw and heard. We are sorry, however, to say that besides unpleasant personal remarks, some of which were recalled in the manner above indicated, the writer of English America has committed an act of social treason, such as ought to exclude him forever from the chance of writing again, at all events, upon the interiors of Canada. According to one of his stories, being with his friend, the Baron aforesaid, who seems usually to be brought in to father any special piece of nonsense or wrong, in Upper Canada, both of them were invited to dine with a gentleman, who must have played the Amphytrion in a very liberal manner. Fine house, beautiful situation, effective service, capital wines, were the agreeable objects placed for the time at the disposal of the guests. So far so well; but a day or two after these matters persons amused themselves, according to Mr. Day's account, in canvassing a question very much like this—whether they had not been receiving stolen goods. "I suppose," quoth the Baron, in substance, for we do not quote textually, "You think, friend Day, that our entertainer "of a day or two ago is a very wealthy "gentleman." "I should think so," replied Day smacking his lips at the memory of the good things, "or he could not have fed us in that "fashion." "Not at all," was the Baron's answer,—"a beggar Sir, I assure you"—"living on "his creditors, Sir, with debts for a revenue." Such was the spirit of the conversation in which a friendly entertainment was discussed by those who had enjoyed it. We are not so verdant as to be unaware that criticisms of this kind do take place in genteel society. We can fancy Major Pendennis, not only discoursing in this fashion upon a supposed set of facts; but even drawing from them much worldly wisdom on the theme of the little which is required here below in order to live happily. But the Major, we are sure, would have felt great disgust at hearing his little apopthegms retailed a month or two after, with illustrations drawn from the lives of the gentlemen with whom he had dined. We can imagine that "my friend the Baron," will not be without those unpleasant sensations which we suppose would have been experienced, in like case, by old Pendennis when he shall read this narrative, especially as between the title, the initial and the other particulars mentioned the gentleman who gave the dinner is completely identified. He will doubtless learn that there are some persons whom it is equally dangerous to dine or to dine with. We trust that neither of these hazards will for the future be voluntarily incurred by any of the inhabitants of Canada. Nuisances like Mr. Day should have a wide berth, let them be "own correspondents," or whatever else they may choose to call themselves.

THE ALIEN BILL IN TORONTO.—The attempt to make political capital out of opposition to this bill, in Toronto, signally failed. A meeting was called by some Southern sympathizers, headed by Mr. Beatty, of the *Leader*, to obtain an expression of disgust at the conduct of the Government in passing the bill. Instead of condemning the measure, however, the meeting resolved—

"That this meeting regards with entire satisfaction the action of the administration and Parliament in reference to the recent raids on the frontier, and have perfect confidence that the Government and the Legislature will effectually maintain the dignity as well as the peace of the of the Province of Canada."

That, we have reason to believe, is the common sense view of the matter taken by the people throughout the country. We daresay many would, like ourselves, have preferred that the measure should not have conferred the extraordinary powers granted to the Ministry in the five first clauses; but all feel the necessity which exists for preventing the hatching of plots which are likely to embroil the country in war.

CANADIAN NAVY.—It is said that the British Government have offered to put a frigate at the disposition of the Provincial Government, for the purpose of making a training school at Quebec for naval cadets.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.—The annual Conversazione of this Association is positively fixed on Monday evening, February 27th inst., when all subscribers will receive double tickets of admission. We are glad to inform the subscribers that there is every prospect of the coming exhibition eclipsing the last.

THE ELECTION IN THE WEST WARD.—We observe that Charles Alexander, Esq., has been solicited by a large number of the votes of the West Ward to become a candidate for their suffrages during the approaching civic elections and that he has accepted their nomination. Mr. Alexander is a gentleman who is well known as a long resident of the ward, and highly esteemed as a respectable and useful citizen. We shall be glad to see him elected; for it is holders of large property, such as he, who ought to control the expenditure of the taxation to which they contribute so largely.

TRADE SALE OF TEAS—For account of Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., on the 15th instant.—The teas are now ready for sampling. Catalogues are prepared, and can be had at Mr. Leeming's office, or at the salesroom.

## CITY ITEMS.

THE FIRE IN NOTRE DAME STREET—NARROW ESCAPE OF SEVERAL INMATES OF THE BUILDING.—During the fire on Monday night in the furriery of Mr. J. L. Marcou the occupants of the building narrowly escaped a horrible death. The fire which originated in the far store spread with such rapidity that all egress by the stairs was cut off before the people discovered their danger. In the third story resided Mr. Marcou his wife, child and servant, and in the second Mr. Jules Hone his wife, and two children. When the fire was discovered by those outside the people in the house were imploring them to aid their escape. Mr. McCoby of the Court House Fire Station and the three assistants by the aid of ladders from the station succeeded in reaching the story where Mrs. Hone was with her two children in her arms and rescued them from what every body who saw their position thought was inevitable destruction. The ladders would not reach to the story in which Mrs. Marcou was imprisoned Blankets were procured from the residence of Mr. Devins, the druggist, which under Mr. Devins' direction several persons held stretched firmly out to receive the child which was thrown from the third story window and safely caught on the blanket "the blanket was then used to splice the ladders, and by this means Mrs. Marcou was rescued. The servant girl in her desperate terror threw herself from the third story window falling heavily on the ground, but fortunately receiving no fatal injury. She was taken to the Richelieu Hotel very much bruised.

The fire occurred about a quarter past twelve o'clock. The building is owned by the Hon. James Ferrier, and is situated nearly opposite the Court House.

The stock in the store was insured at $3000, in the London and Lancashire, and is believed to be damaged to half its value. The building is insured in the Queen Insurance Company as is damaged to the amount of about $200.

THE FIREMAN'S SEMI-ANNUAL FESTIVAL.—This event always interesting to the Firemen and their friends, was celebrated last night in the the Hall of the Central Fire Station with all the spirit and vigor that characterizes that important element of the body politic. The hall was decorated with the emblems of the firemen, with banners, and a variety of devices indicative of the perilous incidents attending the career of the fireman A new feature was observable in handsome frame and consisted of photographs, well executed by Mr. Mitchell, of the entire force. After the guests of the firemen had assembled in considerable numbers, addresses were made by Chief Engineer Bertram, Councillors McNevin Bowie, and Rolland and by Mr. Perry. The music then gave the signal for the commencement of the graceful features of the entertainment and the gallant red-jackets with their blooming partners were soon whirling round the hall.

The chairman of the Fire Committee, Alderman Lyman, Conn. McNevin, Bowie and Rolland Mr. Perry and several other guests were then regaled by Mr. Bertram and the Firemen, with a capital supper served in an ante-room Tea and coffee followed, and then some mild fluids in which the toasts of the evening were drunk. Speeches followed by the various gentlemen and their kind hosts, in which the virtues of the department collectively and its members individually and the co-operation of the Council, were fully enlarged upon. The dancers were sustained during the evening by a substantial supper at a later hour, and thus fortified made diligent use of their time until an early hour.

SEMI-ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.—Yesterday afternoon the entire Fire Brigade was paraded for inspection in front of the Central Hose Station in Craig Street. At two o'clock the hose carriages began to arrive, and in a short time the entire force, including the Volunteer firemen attached to the force. The active force besides the Chief, Mr. Bertram and Assistant-Chief Patton, consists of twenty-four guardians and assistant guardians, composing the Fire Police proper, and thirty-six City Firemen or Volunteers. The material paraded consisted of eleven horses, eight double hose carriages, with six hundred feet each of hose, and three Hook and Ladder carriages, carrying each ninety or one hundred feet of ladders, and the various other implements of the Fireman's Art.

Soon after the arrival of the Firemen, His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Lyman, Chairman of the Fire Committee, Councillors McNevin and Rolland, of the same Committee, and Councillor Bowie, Chairman of the City Hall Committee. These gentlemen made a minute inspection of the men and material Several experiments were made in raising ladders to the roof of the Station, and among them one with a new ladder of a pattern introduced from Boston by Mr. Bertram, After this the Brigade marched through several streets, and then returned to their respective Stations. They presented an excellant appearance, and the authorities by whom they were inspected, pronounced every thing in excellent condition.

This inspection was somewhat more interesting as being the occasion of the farewell inspection of Alderman Lyman, Chairman of the Fire Committee, to whose indefatigable exertions the force is mainly due, and its present efficiency. Councillor Brondson, also a member of the Committee, retires this month, after many years of good service in the Council.

TOLLS ON AN UNFINISHED TURNPIKE.—The question of the right of a turnpike company to impose tolls on an unfinished road to the extent of the portion of the road in use came before the Police Court a day or two ago. Three parties who refused to pay toll on the Terrebone Turnpike for the reason that the company have not finished the road are being prosecuted for the same by Mr Pominville acting for the Attorney General, at the instance of the Company. The company have been authorized by act of Parliament to construct the turnpike and to charge one cent per mile toll there on. Having only partly finished the road they charge toll on the number of miles constructed. The defendants refuse to pay. Judgment in the case will be given this morning

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE ARSON CASE.—The investigation in this case was closed yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, before S. O. Bagg, Esq., J. P., when Mr. Devlin moved that the prisoner, James A. Watt, be committed for trial.

Mr. Kerr resisted the motion, alleging that the case for the prosecution had not been made out. He reviewed the evidence in the case and urged that the defence had shown by the evidence of Mr. Notman, that there was not time for Mr. Watt to have gone from Mr. Notman's, where he had been up to a quarter to eleven, and reach the store, make his preparations, set fire to the place and make his escape before the alarm was given at ten minutes to eleven. It had also, he contended, been proven that the wood had been placed on the shelves by the boy himself, and that it was the custom to break up packing cases for kindling the fire in the office; and further that the goods in the store at the time were worth about $900.

Mr. Devlin replied, reviewing the evidence for the prosecution, which we have mainly given before, and analysing the evidence for the defence.

The case was taken *en delibere* until four o'clock this afternoon.

POLICE COURT.—A man named Lemais was sent to gaol for fifteen days, for stealing a bucket from a man named Monarque.

Mary Ann Barry was arrested on a charge of stealing a ham from the grocer's sleigh of Mr. McGibbon. The practice of stealing from grocers' sleighs is becoming prevalent within thepast few weeks; and it is stated that on a recent occasion a grocer had about $20 worth of goods stolen from his sleigh while delivering goods. A strict watch will be kept over offences of this nature, and the severest penalty of the law will be inflicted on conviction. Mary Ann Barry was committed for trial.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were but few prisoners before the Recorder yesterday. The cases possessed no features of interest.

## THE OLD DANISH OR OLD NORTHERN LANGUAGE.

[For the "Montreal Herald."]

The language spoken by the worshippers of the Aser in their Eastern home, and carried by them on the arrival of Odin (70 bef. Ch.) to the North of Europe, was spread over Northern Germany (Saxland), Denmark, Norway, Sweden and a part of England and Scotland. With the colonists from these countries it was also transplanted to Iceland, where the flourishing literature of the North was formed and developed. This language was called in all the Northern lands, from the earliest ages down to the close of the thirteenth century, *the Danish tongue*, (Dansk Tunga). It even bore the same appellation in Normandy, and Saxo Grammaticus calls the Varinger in the lifeguard of the Emperor of Constantinople, a body which was also strengthened by English free lances, *Danish speaking men*, (homines vocis Danicæ)

The name: Danish tongue (dansk tunga) is thus carried back to the immigration of the Aser into the North. A vast multitude of passages in the Old Northern or Icelandic writings testifies to the wide spreading of this language, and of this its usual appellation. Such ones occur in the Icelandic law books: Gragas of 1118, A.D., and Jonsbok of 1280 A.D, No one in Iceland could be empanelled in a jury, unless he had spoken *Danish* from his infancy, or had been three years in the country. The Icelandic priest, earlier a Norwegian cloistermonk, Eystein Asgrimson, who in 1360 wrote his famous poem Lilja, (the Lily) says therein:—"The men of old, who understood the ancient and wise teachings at the pagan books, praised their great chieftains in songs curiously composed in the Danish tongue (dansk tunga) Much more than any of them am I bound to repay to the Almighty King of the firmament his grace towards me by singing from my heart a poem with loving words in the same speech, my mother tongue.

At a later period this language was also called, *Norroent mal*, the Northern speech, the word *Norroena* signifying the North wind. But instead of this we now employ the expression, Old Northern, whereby we are reminded of the use of this tongue over the whole North. The *patois* spoken in the Orkney Islands, similar to the provincial talk in certain parts of Norway, was in the Orkneys and Scotland called Norse (Norsk.) But this term, I may here again repeat it, is inapplicable to the old language itself, that tongue, I mean, in which are written the Runic inscriptions, and the literature written and preserved in Iceland. Of late years, some writers have formed from this the singular expression: *Norsemen*, which is highly incorrect when applied to the inhabitants of the North in general. To express this we should invariably continue in the usual appellation *Northmen*, which means the same as the Latin *Nortmanisc*, the men of all Scandinavia.

The limiting epithets: *Danish* and *Norse* when used promiscuously of the common ancient language of the whole North, cause a confusion of two abstract ideas. They are unjust also to the other Northern nations, including the English, who in this wise lose their right to a fair share in the common Northern language, and the literary productions composed therein. As far back as the beginning of the last century, 1715, Paul Vidalin, a learned Swede, directed the attention of historians and antiquarians to this essential point, as he calls it, and later both the great Northern linguists and antiquarians, Thask and Thalu, of Copenhagen, and the still greater antiquarian, J. Grimm, of Berlin, have invariably employed the comprehensive epithet: *Old Northern*, and all of them caution earnestly against all heedless commixtion of *North* and Noose.

Gentlemen of Montreal, who lately have shown so much interest in this topic, I fear I have here measured you the bushel too full. *Fac ut mihi ignoscatis!*

PAUL C. SINDING,
of Denmark.

## THE GRAND BONSPIEL ON SATURDAY—CANADA VS. THE WORLD—THE CANADIANS VICTORIOUS.

The grand "bonspiel" which, for the past week formed, by anticipation, the delight of all curlers, came off on Saturday, on the ice opposite the Queen's wharf. The manner in which the game was contested, was certainly such as to justify the expectations which the greatest admirers of the game had formed. The contest was "Canada against the World," and as the competitors comprised all the keenest players—not only of this city, but of the Garrison and Legislature—there was great enthusiasm manifested, and the champions of the respective parties entered into the contest with rare zest. Play commenced about eleven a.m., and was kept up with unflagging interest until four p.m., when the Canadians were declared the winners by 27. A considerable number of spectators were on the ice during the game, and took a great deal of interest in the result. Col. A. D. Bell acted as umpire, and gave the utmost satisfaction. Three hearty cheers were given for him at the close of the game. We subjoin the score:

No. 1 RINK.

| *Canadians.* | *World.* |
|---|---|
| R Macfarlane, MPP | G Irvine |
| H K Gethings | M Hardy |
| Hon W McCrae, MLC | W Brodie |
| B Bousseau, skip—25. | J Gillespie, skip—26. |

No. 2 RINK.

| | |
|---|---|
| J W Laird | —— Morrison |
| J Lindsay | —— Ondmers |
| W McKinney | D Bradley |
| Jas Dean, skip—38. | R Cassells, skip—12. |

No. 3 RINK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno Shaw | Lt Sitwell, R E |
| —— Crawford, junr | Sergt Wingfield, RA |
| A J Maxham | Jas Dean (No 4) |
| P Patterson, skip—28. | A Crooket, skip—16. |

No. 4 RINK.

| | |
|---|---|
| R J Earl | J Hamilton |
| F X Chabot | T Laidlaw |
| J G Scott | Sergt Mowatt, R A |
| J E Gelley, skip—24. | G Thompson, skip—26. |

No. 5 RINK.

| | |
|---|---|
| J B Nadeau | Capt Collingwood |
| J Brodie | J Dean (No. 3) |
| J A Hunt | Gunner Bruce, RA |
| G Bourassa, skip—14. | Hon H B Bull, skip—30 |

No. 6 RINK.

| | |
|---|---|
| G E Proulx | J McCorkell |
| G McKenzie | Col Holmes |
| Hy Gilson | G McEwan |
| J Blais, skip—17 | W Crawford, skip—19. |

No. 7 RINK.

| | |
|---|---|
| H Ahern | Dr Duff |
| C Davis | Lt Williams, RA |
| J Peston | Thos Ross |
| J L Gibb, skip —30. | W Barbour, skip—23. |

We may add that the refreshment booth was superintended by Mr. T Carr, who catered in his usual excellent style.

## THE SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION.

MEETING OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A public meeting of the Roman Catholics of Kingston, to take into consideration the law affecting Roman Catholic schools in Upper Canada, was held last evening at the School Room of the Christian Brothers, the Very Revd. Vicar General McDonnell in the chair, and Mr Macarow, Secretary. The Chairman said that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration certain defects in the separate School Bill, and to place Roman Catholics on the same footing as Protestants are seeking to be placed by a bill about to be introduced into Parliament in the present session.

The first Resolution was moved by James Thomas Baker.

"That the existing school law in Upper Canada is inadequate to the wants and purposes of Roman Catholics, and does not secure to them in the establishment and maintenance of their schools those rights which, as members of a free community, they are justly entitled to possess."

The resolution being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. James Harty and seconded by Mr. Macarow.

"That in view of the Confederation of the British American Provinces, it is the declared intention of the Government to protect the rights and privileges of the minorities in Upper and Lower Canada, in the maintenance and endowment of Denominational Schools by Legislative enactment. It is therefore the opinion of this meeting that the Catholic minority of Upper Canada should secure for their children freedom of education, and that they should like their fellow subjects, the Protestants in Lower Canada, seek to obtain the sanction of the authorities to such a school law as will secure them civil and religious privileges, and placed the Educational Institutions of both minorities upon an equal footing.'

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

The third Resolution was moved by Mr. Patrick Browne, seconded by Councilman Brophy,

"That the property of Roman Catholics should not be taxed for the support of schools to which they do not feel, from conscientious convictions, at liberty to send their children, and therefore the Catholic holders of property in the different municipalities in Upper Canada should pay their taxes to such separate school or schools as they may designate, whether residents of the municipality or not, and that the taxes payable by incorporated companies to public bodies composed of Catholic and Protestant shareholders should be divided in the same proportion as the Government grant to schools."

Passed unanimously.

The fourth Resolution was moved by Dr. Sullivan, seconded by Mr. Wm. Harty:

"That this meeting are of opinion that a Normal School should be established and endowed by the Government, distinct from the present Normal School at Toronto, for the training and instruction of Roman Catholic school teachers; and that fully to secure the efficient working of the Separate Schools a Catholic Council of Public Instruction should be established, and a Catholic Superintendent of education be appointed, to be in direct communication with the Government."

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The fifth resolution was moved by Mr. Denis Kane, seconded by Mr. Thomas McKeever, "That the 19th section of the Separate School Act of Upper Canada, 26 Victoria, chapter 5, should be repealed, and the law amended so as to confer upon the Roman Catholic Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada the powers of defining the boundaries of Separate School Sections that are now possessed by Protestant Superintendents for defining and establishing the boundaries of Common School Sections in Upper Canada." Passed unanimously.

The sixth resolution was moved by Mr Daniel Rourke, seconded by Mr Patrick Harty:

"That the Catholic Colleges of Upper Canada should be adequately endowed as Provincial institutions, separate from any provision that may be made for Common Schools; and that a Catholic University should be established and endowed in this section of the province, with the like privileges, powers and advantages as the University of McGill in Lower Canada." Passed unanimously.

The seventh resolution was moved by McJames Campbell, seconded by Mr James Davis: "That a committee composed of the following gentlemen, namely, James O'Reilly, Daniel Macarow, James Harty and Dr Sullivan, be appointed to draft a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General and both branches of the Legislature, founded on the foregoing resolutions, and that prompt measures be taken to procure signatures to said memorial."

## RICH MAN'S WAR—POOR MAN'S FIGHT.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30th.)

Poverty is certainly not without its disadvantages. It is the lot of the great mass of mankind. The rich in all countries and in all ages, are a respectable minority. But among its many misfortunes, none is greater than the facility with which, in democratic countries it can be duped by demagogues to its own utter ruin. At the head of the article we have placed a shallow but mischievous sophism, invented by enemies of the Confederate causes to paralyze the valiant hearts on which it relies for success. If there are any soldiers in the Confederacy weak enough to be deluded by this transparent but malignant device, we invoke them to listen to a few words of warning.

Granting for the sake of argument, that the mass of the Confederate armies is composed of poor men, is their condition any worse in this respect than of all the armies of all the wars that from the beginning of the world have been fought to this day? What interests had the rank and file of Wellington, Marlborough, Napoleon, in most of the wars that those nations have waged? None on the face of the earth, except to advance the selfish ends of kings and rulers, whom lust of power, or revenge, or sometimes, the most contemptible personal ends and jealousies, stimulated to draw the sword. What interest have the Northern soldiers in the war now waged against the South? If ever there was a rich man's war, a poor man fight", it was this bloody invasion, carried on for the aggrandisement of Yankee lords of the loom, merchant princes and shoddy contractors, by hard handed laborers and artisans, who fight and die for a few dollars a month. To the battles of peace, as well of those of war, the same sophism is applicable. The grand march of civilization is carried on by the poor. They cut down the trees and tear the forests; they cultivate the soil and raise the staples of commerce; they build the ships and man them when built; they toil in the mines, the factories, the work-shops; all the splendid cities, the palace-like houses, costly furniture which they contain, are the fruits of their industry. And, amidst all this splendor, they who created it, live poor, and die, like the silk-worm, in the costly winding-sheet which they themselves have brought forth. Is it in the power of man to change the order of nature? Shall not we, who are poor, bow with submission to the decrees of Providence, take our position cheerfully in that place in life's battles where He has stationed us, and patiently await at His hands the final rewards of obedience and fidelity?

But if ever there was a war to which the miserable sophism we have quoted has no application whatever, it is in the universal uprising of the South against Yankee invasions. What brought to the field the great mass of the Southern armies—the men who, from Manasses to this hour, have illustrated the Confederate flag with prodigies of valor and endurance? They came voluntarily, poor and rich, to drive from their common soil a common enemy. While the majority of them, like the majority of all armies, are not rich men, more rich men have entered the Confederate ranks than any army of which we have any knowledge. It is true enough, there are some rich men who have never shouldered a musket and never will. But they are mostly those who were poor at the beginning of the war, and have made fortunes since by extortion and speculation. If they could be taken by the nape of the neck and thrust into the front of the battle, it would give universal satisfaction. Many men who were rich before the war have become utterly impoverished, and would consider themselves fortunate now if they could be assured of soldiers' fare and soldier's clothing.

And now, suppose the work of subjugation complete, and that institution of slavery, in which we are told none but slave holders have any interest, abolished, how are the poor to be benefited? What is the condition of the poor in England, in France, in the North? Is it not an incessant and painful struggle for the bare necessaries of life by the performance of labors which are here performed by slaves? Is it not a rigid exclusion from all social sympathies and considerations, so that the foreign and Northern employer treats his employe with less indulgence and civility than the Southern master treats his slaves? Here, color is the only real distinction of classes. No one, whatever his circumstances, is denied the name and the treatment of a gentleman, unless he forfeits it by his own bad conduct. We should like to see the poor man in the North who is called a gentleman, or invited to sit down at the tables of the rich. A Southern slave would scarcely be more sensibly insulted at such a compliment. There is not under the canopy of Heaven's land in which the poor are as exempt from physical want, and as free from the rich man's contumely, as in these Southern States. What would be the result of Northern success in this war? The slave holder, it is true, would be driven off, and in his place would be Yankee landholders, who of course would buy up the forfeited estates of the original proprietors, and then the deluded poor man of the South would learn, for the first time, what it is to be poor under a race which never even pretended to have compassion for poor white men. The slaves would disappear, and who would take their place? Who plough the Yankee Rabbs's farm, who would drive his carriage, who would be his butler, and his dining room and body servant, who would be his wife's cook, washerwoman and chambermaid, who would black the boots and shoes of the family? The poor of the South, who would have to live, and, in order to live, would be compelled to degrade themselves to the condition of white negroes to Yankee taskmasters. And again, "it is," as has been justly remarked, "a matter of very great importance to the poor of every country that the value of labor be kept at the highest price possible. It is the constant interest of the laboring man to use every fair and honorable means to keep the price of labor up. In the South the poor have the co-operation of the rich in estimating the worth of labor, because it is also the interest of the rich that the price of a day's, or a week's, or a month's work stands at the highest possible figure. The rich man wants a high estimate placed upon the labor of his servants, and the poor man desires a similar estimate to be fixed for his labor; thus they co-operate to keep up the price of labor While there is no considerable part of our people who have any reason to wish its worth reduced. With us, all classes conspire for the constant increase of the value of labor, because it is their interest to do so. But remove the institution of African Slavery, and will this be true any longer? No, verily; at once it becomes the interest of the Town Squire, "the big man of the town," who owns the factories, he holds the property and the money of the country, and he must have his tenants, his laborers, and his hired servants. Then the rich conspire to reduce the price of labor in all the departments, and the poor man must work at the prices established for him by the rich; I say must, because he must eat, and if he eat, he must work at the rich man's price, though it be but a penny a day, and the only means of raising the worth of labor is an occasional bread riot—such as so often occur in the so-called free countries. The institution of Slavery constitutes the reason why labor is worth so much more in the South than anywhere else on the globe."

Nor are these the only evils which the poor man of the South has reason to apprehend from Yankee subjugation. The hardships of war are, at present, the great grievance of his condition. war, one of the most terrible and, at the same time, the most universal and inevitable of the afflictions of fallen man. If they expect to avoid this by submission to Yankee domination, they will discover when too late, that they have made the most egregious and tragical of human blunders. If the South succeeds, it is probable that, with her present experience, she will carefully avoid war with any and every foreign power. She has no quarrels to adjust with any nation but the North. Her policy will not be one of territorial aggrandisement, nor such, in any respect, as to bring her into collision with other countries. Her soil is productive of staples essential to the commerce and manufactures of the world, and she will be, beside, one of the most valuable of their customers. They will, therefore, be no more inclined to quarrel with her than she with them. The only hope of future peace and quiet is in the success of the Confederacy. The North on the other hand, already proclaims that as soon as the Rebellion is crushed, she will punish England for the wrong inflicted upon her in this war, and drive Maximilian from his throne. Her policy is one of territorial aggrandizement. She has determined to have Canada, Mexico, and Cuba. And who will be her instruments to accomplish these objects? Who will be her soldiers? Will she go to Ireland then, or to Germany, or rely upon negroes? She does that now rather than draw upon her own precious population. But she would not do it in a future war, when the white soldiers of the South, whom some of her own generals admit to be the best fighting men in the world, could be drafted into the service. The poor men of the South would be forced into the United States armies, and compelled to fight the battles of the North against England, France Spain, against any and every Power that stood in the way of Northern large and rapid growth. Their bones would bleach every battle field from Canada to the tropics, and their wives and children be doomed to endless servitude and starvation. They would then know what that thing means in reality a rich man's war—a poor man's fight."

We honestly believe that the welfare and happiness of Southern poor men are as much involved in the success of this struggle as any other class of the community—more so than the rich who can leave the country and escape brutality and degradation in foreign lands.

## "PILING ON THE AGONY."

WHAT A CONQUERED PEOPLE MAY EXPECT—THE HORRORS OF SUBJUGATION—SUBMISSION TO THE NORTH ANOTHER NAME FOR SLAVERY.

(*From the Richmond Whig.*

We will take, if you please, the lowest ground. We will admit, and admit cheerfully, that it is pleasant to be insulted—that nothing can be more agreeable to a man of spirit than to be called a liar, a coward, a thief, a fool, a brute, a barbarian.

We will go farther, and say that it is delightful to be besplitted in the face, to have the jaws boxed, the nose tweaked, the ears pulled, the eyes gouged, and the hair torn out of the roots by handfuls. We will go still further, and say it is charming to be knocked down, trampled upon, dragged out and thrown into a ditch to perish Still better to be murdered in cold blood, to be assassinated in bed at the dead hour of the night, or to have the throat cut at high noon in the public street, or in any other or more violent way to be deprived of existence.

Still better is it to have your cattle, your horses and your negroes stolen, your crops and agricultural implements destroyed, your furniture broken into kindling wood, your books, pictures and private papers torn into fragments your beds ripped open, your pickles and preserves emptied on the floor, your clothing to the last garment carried away, your plate and jewels purloined, your wines or liquors drunk or poured upon the ground, your barns and your mills set on fire, and your own house burnt over your head. Best of all is it to have your aged parents beaten with the butt of a musket, your wives and daughters violated, and your infants strangled or spiked on a bayonet.

Will we admit that these things are blessings. But here we pause: for baseness itself can go no further. Baseness itself would doubt whether these blessings were altogether blessed when bestowed by Yankees upon Southerners. The Feejee, the Caribb, the Kaffir may be regarded as benefactors of the human race, but idiots alone will so regard the Yankee.

The most senseless and slavish spirit in the South may consider the Yankee a benefactor, but even such a spirit will not regard it as a blessing to pay such a benefactor the cost and charges of subjugating us. It has been no light matter to bring the war to the present pass. The sum total is counted by billions, and yet the work is by no means finished. Every cent of all these billions will have to be paid by the subjugated people.

Nothing is more certain than this. The coward who hopes by submission to save his slaves and his land will find, when too late, that his slaves and his land will not begin to pay the price of his submission—for submission is not the ending of the war, but the beginning of many wars—war with England, war with France, both of which wars will be immediate, with endless wars in the future.

If we own ourselves whipped before we are whipped, and because we are afraid of being whipped, we will get a worse whipping, and have to pay for it in the bargain. We had better not be whipped. There is no necessity for it, and no possibility, if we stand up manfully to the fight and remember that submission to the Yankees does not mean the disbanding of our armies and the return to our peaceful homes, but a march into the snows of Canada and the deadly miasms of Mexico.

A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS PROSTRATED BY INHALING GAS.—A frightful discovery was made at Brooklyn yesterday. A family of six persons who took possession of the house on the day previous, passed the night in a small room in the rear. The weather being very cold, they put up a Franklin stove and lighted a coal fire, closing the door and windows. They lay down and went to sleep, some on the bed, and others on the sofa and chairs, while the infant was placed in the cradle. The gas had not been turned off, and that together with the gas from the stove—one of the lids having been taken off, filled the room with noxious vapor, from the effects of which all became insensible, and the youngest died before their condition was discovered. The name of the unfortunate family is Van Buren.

☞ Artemus Ward, jr., travelling showman, is about investing his "surplus filthy lucre," in the "Mud Hen Lake Co.," which he thus describes: Those company, accordin' to its prospectuses, is the *Knee Plus Ultry*. It has 100000000 akres an' a half perch of land, with all the modern improvements onto it; a well or never failin' cod liver oil on the front door, and another at the Barn, an' a fine stream of double-refined Petrollym passes throo the premises; also sevril men, hosses, engines, an' other animils erected on to the property, fer diggin' an' pumpin' the same. I make bold to say that Mud Hen Lake air onsurpassable. Its Stock should be in every well-regulated family. They go right to the spot, an' contain no Merkury, an' the Ladies air delite with 'em—etsetter.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.

The weather to-day has been cloudy and mild We give to-day's imports of produce per Railroad:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ashes | brls. 39 |
| Flour | brls. 1200 |
| Butter | kegs. 70 |
| Dressed Hogs | 299 |
| Leather | rolls. 36 |
| Whisky | ckcs. 18 |
| Tallow | brls. 15 |

Business still continues very slack on the Corn Exchange. Of FLOUR receipts are light and prices nominally unchanged. Extra brought $4.70, and Superfine from Canada wheat $4.30. 100 brls No. 2 superfine good brand sold at $4 15. Choice bag flour sold at $2.40. Nothing doing in any other description of produce.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph:—

Milwaukee, Feb. 6.—Wheat $1.49 in store; receipts 10,000 bush. Flour $7.00. Mess Pork $33.00.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Wheat $1.46 in store. Corn 74c in store. Mess Pork $33.00.

GROCERIES.—The market is very quiet, and there are no large transactions to note.

FINANCIAL.—Money Exchange, at Bank rates 10 to 10½ per cent prem. Bank drafts in New York 53½ to 53¾ per cent dis. Silver: Buyers 3½ to 3¾; sellers 3¾ per cent dis. By telegram from New York Sterling Exchange at 9½ to 9¾ per cent prem. for gold. Gold opened at 215¼; at 11 a.m. 216¼, at 1 p.m. 215¾, closing at 214¾

We give the following from a Western States exchange:—

The Grand Trunk Railway is to be extended from Sarnia, on Lake Huron, through to Chicago, at no distant day. The section of the proposed line from Port Huron, opposite Sarnia, to Owasso, ninety miles, has been surveyed throughout, and forty-five miles of it graded. From Owasso to Lansing, twenty-five miles, is already constructed, and from Lansing to Battle Creek, forty-two miles, is now building by the Grand Rapids Company. From Battle Creek into Chicago is 116 miles.

IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF TORONTO.
(For the month of January 31st January, 1865.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex ship | $34,293 | |
| Ex warehouse | 22,883 | $13,200 34 |
| Free goods—Ex ship | 34,149 | |
| Copy right works—ex ship | 130 | 16 28 |
| | $100,455 | $13,216 62 |
| (Corresponding month, 1864) | | |
| Amount of dutiable goods— | | |
| Ex ship | $83,755 | |
| Ex warehouse | 29,690 | $24,729 36 |
| Copy right works, ex ship | 74 | 9 25 |
| | $177,489 | $14,738 61 |

## DAILY REPORT OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Reported exclusively for the "Montreal Herald.")

BOARD OF STOCK BROKERS.

Firms composing the Board—Chas. Geddes, C. G. Gedes, Jas. James Hemsted, MacDougall & Davidson Robert Mitchell, Taylor Bros., Joseph Wentham, John Glass, J. M. Cassels, A. M. Cohen, E. Ford, M. McCulloch.

12.30 P.M.—Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865.

| STOCKS. | BITERS. | ASK. | SALES. | DAY'S DEAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Montreal | 109¾ | None. | None. | None. |
| Bank of Toronto | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Bank of B.N.A. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| City Bank | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Bank of Upper Canada | 49 | None. | None. | None. |
| Bank of Ut. Can. | 43 | None. | None. | None. |
| Bank of Montreal | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Bank of Toronto | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Bank of Montreal | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Quebec Bank | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Gore Bank | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Gore Bank | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Mont. Mu. Gas | 82½ | None. | None. | None. |
| Mont. Mu. Gas | 82½ | None. | None. | None. |
| Mont. Mu. Gas | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Mont. Mu. Gas |