Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVIII. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1866. NUMBER 270.

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, June 13, 1866.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

DUE.	MAILS.	CLOSE.
a m	Quebec by Steamboat	5.30 p m
7.45 a m	Quebec by Railroad	7.00 p m
8.00 a m	North Shore Land Route	1.30 p m
7.00 a m	Sorel, Three Rivers, &c, by str	6.30 p m
10.45 p m	Canada West Day Train...[1]	8.00 a m
11.40 a m	Canada West Night Train [2]	7.00 p m
9.45 a m	Laprairie	2.30 p m
9.45 a m	St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	7.45 a m 2.30 p m
9.45 a m	New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	2.30 p m
6.45 a m	St. Hyacinthe, Richmond	6.00 a m
1.45 p m	and Island Pond [3]	1.15 p m
6.45 p m	Portland [4]	7.00 p m
11.00 a m	Chateauguay, Beauharnois	6.00 a m
5.00 p m	and Huntingdon	6.00 a m
9.15 a m	Lachine	2.00 p m
5.00 p m	St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	2.00 p m 6.00 a m
11.00 a m	Chambly	2.30 p m
10.30 a m	Longueuil	2.00 p m
.....	Contrecœur, Varennes and Vercheres	2.00 p m
6.30 a m	St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c	7.00 a m
2.00 p m	Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & Ste. Jerome	7.00 a m
5.00 p m	Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa	6.00 a m
5.00 p m	Terrebonne, New Glasgow, St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P.E. Island, per Packet, every Wednesday and Saturday	7.00 p m
.....	Ditto every Friday (must be prepaid 12½ cents per ½ oz)	7.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 8.50 A.M.
[2] do do 8.30 P.M.
[3] do do 1.40 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 P.M.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.

All the above Mails are daily, except Sunday.

Street Letter Boxes visited at 10.30 a.m., 1.30, 6 and 9 p.m. On Sunday, at 9 p.m.

FOR SALE.

COALS

COALS AFLOAT,
Or ex Yard.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for Sale, Powell's CELEBRATED ANTHRACITE COAL, by the Ton or Cargo, which he is daily receiving direct from the Miner in Philadelphia. He guarantees the same to be of unrivalled quality, and without mixture of any inferior kind of Coal

EGG SIZE,	
STOVE do,	ALSO:
NUT do,	WELSH ANTHRACITE,
LUMP do,	Of the same Sizes.
GRATE do,	

Also on hand, SCOTCH and ENGLISH STEAM, and a small Cargo of VERY SUPERIOR HANDPICKED HOUSE COAL, left over after supplying H. M. Commissariat Department.

The above is the only description of Lehigh Coal that I have on hand.

W. D. B. JANES,
Corner of Common and McGill Streets,
OPPOSITE OCEAN STEAMSHIP WHARF.
October 17. 1m 248

GASALIERS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN

HAVE RECEIVED a few samples of very fine Cut Glass GASALIERS, of 3, 5 and 6 arms, —superior to those usually imported to Canada, and will be sold at low prices. Also, a few pair of GLASS GAS BRACKETS, new style.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
NOTRE DAME STREET.
October 23. 253

NEW GOODS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per "Hibernian," another CASE of

Ulysse Nardin's Celebrated

Keyless Watches & Chronometers,

of different styles and sizes, which will enable them to meet the wishes of parties requiring a perfect Time-piece.

271 NOTRE DAME STREET.
October 23. 253

BREACH-LOADERS

THE Subscribers have received from Messr WESTLY RICHARDS & Co., Birmingham, consignment of their celebrated

Breach-Loading Rifles & Carbines

With Whitworth barrels; good for a range. Same as are used in the Army. For sale at Manufacturers' prices.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,
271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
October 23.

NEW JEWELLERY.

R. HENDERY & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
PER STEAMER "MORAVIAN,"
A FINE ASSORTMENT.
"HERALD" BUILDINGS,
53 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
June 30. 155

Just Received and for Sale:

100 BRLS.

REFINED OIL,

Finest Quality "Canada Rock Oil,"
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
October 19. 250

NEW PORK.

Inspected Mess Pork
Do Thin Mess do
Do Prime do do
Do Prime do
FOR SALE BY W. P. NOLAN & CO.,
33 ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
October 24. 254

JUST PUBLISHED,

CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT

With Sanitary Precautions,
IN PAMPHLET FORM
in both the English and French languages,
Published and for Sale by
JOHN GARDNER,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
Notre Dame Street.
PRICE THREE PENCE.
Replete with all the necessary information.

A large discount to Country purchasers for resale.

Parties will state what number of either French or English Copies are wanted

J. GARDNER,
Notre Dame Street.
June 18. 144

SELLING OFF

THE Subscriber having to REMOVE from his present premises will SELL at and UNDER COST PRICE, between this and the first of May next, in order to CLEAR OFF the LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS, ALBUMS AND STATIONERY.

R. WORTHINGTON,
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE,
Great St. James Street
Selling Off at and below Cost Price
Books, Albums & Stationery,
March 1 51

THE subscriber having retaken his Store, next door to the Post Office, he will continue the WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Book and Stationery Business,

as heretofore. He has a la Stock, which he will sell cheap.

R. WORTHINGTON,
30 Great St. James Street.
April17 83

FOR SALE,

A GROCERY, WINE and SPIRIT BUSINESS, well established and in a good locality
Apply at this Office.
September 6. 31

FOR SALE.

100 Tons Pig Iron
M. H. SEYMOUR.
November

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

650 sides HEAVY WEIGHTS
350 do MEDIUM do
450 do LIGHT
FOR SALE BY
RIMMER, GUNN & CO.
May 2.

FOR SALE.

SCOTCH WHISKY.



THE undersigned, AGENTS FOR CANADA are in regular receipt of the above choice and favourite

SCOTCH WHISKY.
IN QR-CASKS AND CASES.
—ALSO—
BERNARD'S GINGER WINE
Do OLD TOM GIN
OGILVY & CO.
Montreal, 4th Sept., 1866 1y 211

DUNVILLE & CO.'S



V. R.
OLD IRISH WHISKY,
BELFAST.
SAME AS SUPPLIED TO THE
International Exhibition, London, 1862
THE
International Exhibition, Dublin, 1865
And now regularly to
THE HOUSE OF LORDS,
The quality of which is equal to the finest French Brandy, may be had from the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants in Canada.
☞ Shippers supplied in Butts, Hogsheads, or Quarter-casks; also in Bottle.
September 26. (102) 230

WINES AND SPIRITS.

THE Subscribers offer the following for Sale, in Bond or Duty paid:—

PORT WINES—Sandeman's, Forrester's, Cockburn's, Offley's, Cramp, Sutor & Co's, Martinez's, Campbell's, &c } In pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks

239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

SHERRIES—Duff Gordon's, Pemartin's, Cosen's, Martinez's, &c } Various qualities in butts hogsheads, and quarter-casks

239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

BRANDIES—Martell's, Hennessey's, Otard's, Robin's, Nine Growers, Prunier's } In hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves and cases.

Central Vineyard's Champagne Vineyards, &c

239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

RUMS—Jamaica and Demerara

239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON

GIN—De Kuyper's, Hencke's } In hogsheads, quarter-casks and cases

239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

HISKEY—Scotch, in quarter-casks, cases and glass jugs
Irish, in cases

239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

CHAMPAGNES—Moet's 1st quality, do 2nd quality, Gneatier's Cabinet, do Comet, Heidsieck 1st quality, Cartier 1st quality, do 2nd quality, Maison Berton

239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

CLARET—Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Langera, And others

239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

HOCK—Still—Liebfraumilch, Nierstein, Rodenthal, Hochheimer

Sparkling—Various Brands

MOSELLE—Sparkling & Still—various brands

239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

ALES —Bass & Allsopps } In pints and quarts

PORTER—London and Dublin

239 DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.

BITTERS—Glanelli's celebrated Italian Bitters—1000 cases.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,
DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON.
October 12. 242

U. C. WHISKEY—100 Puncheons 50 O.P.
120 Barrels Rye

Davie, Clarke & Clayton,
46 ST. PETER STREET.
October 6. 239

FOR SALE.

YOUNG HYSON,
GUNPOWDER,
IMPERIALS,
TWANKAYS,
UNCOLORED JAPANS,
OOLONGS,
GEO. S. SCOTT.
248

New and Old Crop RAISINS
Bags COFFEE

—ALSO—

Bags LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT; Afloat & Bags do STOVED do (in store.
Barrels and hf-brls LABRADOR HERRINGS
GEO. S. SCOTT.
Corner Hospital Street and Exchange Court.
October 17. (146) 248

IN STORE AND FOR SALE:

400 hhds Bright Cuba & Barbadoes Sugar
300 hhds Bright Muscovado Molasses
230 hhds Bright Clayed do
500 brls Muscovado and Clayed do
3000 packages Fresh Teas, assorted
—AND—
A large assortment of other Groceries.
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
October 9. 241

FOR SALE,

In Store and Arriving:
Kegs Saltpetre
Brls Epsom Salts
Brls Burnt Umber
Brls Lampblack
Brls Whiting
Brls Soda Crystals
Kegs Bi-carbonate Soda
Cases Castor Oil
Boxes English Soap
Brls and Kegs Alum
Boxes Black Lead
Cases Guiness' Porter
Hhds and brls Bordeaux Vinegar
Vermicelli and Maccaroni
Cases Sardines, ½ and ¼
Cases Cognac
Barrels and Cases Olive Oil
Brls Flour Sulphur
Brls Brimstone
Red and Green cases DeKuyper's Gin
Bags Laguyra Coffee
Casks Green Copperas
Boxes Belmont Candles
Boxes Cassia
AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
217 Commissioners Street.

Barrels Labrador Herrings
Do Green Codfish
Do Pale Seal and Cod Oil
Do Coal Oil (best brands)
Do Clayed and Muscovado Molasses
Do Refined Sugar and Syrups (at Refinery prices)
Puncheons Highwines (Gooderham & Worts')
Barrels Mess Pork
AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
217 Commissioners Street.
October 15. 247

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

B THGATE & BRO.,
121 McGill Street, near St. Paul Street,
AGENTS FOR
The Favourite Brands of American Manufactured Tobaccos.

CHOICE LOTS of BRIGHT and DARK VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI TOBACCOS on hand. For Sale in Bond or Duty paid.
September 17. 222

WINE BOTTLES, AFLOAT.

268 crates for Sale
By WINN & HOLLAND.
October 17. 248

PRINTS.

3500 pcs. Macnaughton & Thom's Prints
GUARANTEED BEST, 77's.
FOR SALE.
LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.
September 10. 216

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE, 130 Buchanan St., Glasgow.

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

MONTREAL.
Consulting Physician—R. CRAIK, M.D.

McCULLOCH BROS.,
AGENTS FOR LIFE DEPARTMENT,
Offices, 10 and 12 Corn Exchange Building.
September 21. 220

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

No. 43 Wall Street, New York,

Continue to Insure Cargoes, Vessels and Freight against Marine Risks. No Fire Risks taken disconnected from Marine Risks.

ASSETS, JULY 1, 1866,

$1,127,618 56,

AFTER PAYING ALL ADJUSTED LOSSES LEAVING UNPAID AND UNADJUSTED $20,000.

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

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Gaillard, Jr. } Francis Cottenet
George Mosle } Alexr. Hamilton, Jr.
Edward F. Davison } George F. Thomas
A. LeMoyne, Jr., } C. D. Hard
E. H. R. Lyman } W. F. Cary, Jr.
Lawrence Wells } Cornelius R. Sutton
John Anchincloss } W. A. Sale
Edward F. Sanderson } Edward Haight
Leopold Bierwirth } James Brown
Simon de Visser } N. N. Carlile
John S. Williams } William Schall
Alex. M. Lawrence } Leopold Bleffer
Fredk. G. Foster } Wm. S. Wilson
George Christ } F. Cousinery
Richard P. Rundle } Gustav Schwab
John A. Ralli } John F. Schepeler

EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

The undersigned is authorised to receive and forward applications for Insurance with the above Company.

HENRY McKAY,
18 St. Sacrament Street.
August 6. 186

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Co'y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNDER the "DOUBLE ASSURANCE SYSTEM" adopted by the SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, a person may insure with a GUARANTEED INCREASE ON AMOUNT INSURED OF £4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, until the sum in policy is doubled, after which it remains constant.

EXAMPLE:—A person aged 25 may assure £500, gradually increasing by £4 per cent. per annum until the sum in policy amounts to £1000,—by a yearly premium of £15 14s. 2d.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY.
Head Office,—Place d'Armes, Montreal.
August 23. 201

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH,
Empowered by British and Canadan Parliaments for

LIFE ASSURANCE,
ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS,
—AND—
FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.
Annual Income over.....£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:
71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
EDWARD RAWLINGS,
MANAGER FOR CANADA.
July 26. 177

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CAPITAL, $5,500,000.

CANADA BRANCH.

104 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq., Chairman, (President City Bank.
JNO. REDPATH, Esq., Vice-President, Bank of Montreal.
BENJAMIN H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier, La Banque du Peuple
ALEX. M. DELISLE, Esq., Collector of Customs
LOUIS BEAUDRY, Esq., Managing Director, New City Gas Co.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS transacted at moderate rates.
SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES to Life Policy holders.
Claims promptly paid.

THOMAS SIMPSON,
General Agent for Canada.
October 11. 1m 242

ROYAL

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL,.....£2,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME, over £700,000 Stg.

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

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

☞ Claims promptly settled.

H. L. ROUTH,
AGENT
October 17. 248

The British and Foreign MARINE INSURANCE CO'Y.,

OF LIVERPOOL,
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE undersigned continue to accept Risks for the above Company, to the Lower Ports, and Europe, at current rates of Premium.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
AGENTS, Montreal.
September 13 2m 219

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COM'Y.

Net Income for year ending July 1st.. $1,765,324
Receipts..... 2,642,866
New Policies issued year ending Sept 1, 12,363
Do. do. do. in August alone.... 1,350

The WHOLE of the profits divided among the Insured every year.

Dividend, for 1865, FIFTY PER CENT of the Premium.

One-half of the Canadian receipts are invested in the Province.

All claims in British America settled in gold.

Nearly all the Policies Non-forfeiting.

Only half the annual payment required in cash, the other half being loaned until covered by profits.

No extra charge for Military Services in defence of the Provinces.

British American Branch Office, 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, over the Ætna Fire Company's Office, Montreal.

S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.
October 13. 1y 245

Phœnix Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

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

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
AGENTS FOR CANADA.
February 1y

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
1865.

Fire Premium	£739,333
Reserved Surplus Fund	971,409
Life Premiums	250,104
Life Reserve Fund	1,775,659
Invested in Canada	250 000

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

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary, Canada Branch.
October 9. 241

The Standard Life Assurance Co'y.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
The Colonial Life Assurance Company.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

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

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £2,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premium amounting to £45,357 per annum.

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

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

PROFITS divided every five years.

WILLIAM WILLIS, THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

CANADA BRANCH.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
NO. 47 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier La Banque du Peuple.
JOHN GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Merchant.
ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Advocate,
H. COTTE, Esq., Banker.
GEORGE STEPHEN, Esq., Merchant.

MANAGER FOR CANADA:
W. M. RAMSAY.
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
RICHARD BULL.

Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Head Office, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.
September. 90 231

MARINE INSURANCE.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1833.

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

MARINE INSPECTORS:
CAPTAIN ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.
CAPTAIN RODERICK COURNEEN.

M. H. GAULT,
Agent,
77 Great St. James Street,
October 12. (110) 245

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE ASSURANCE.

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

M. H. GAULT,
AGENT,
77 Great St. James Street.
October 12. (110) 245

CITY OF GLASGOW

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, . . . £600,000 Sterling.
SUM ASSURED, EXCLUSIVE OF BONUS, EXCEEDS
THREE MILLIONS STERLING.
ANNUAL REVENUE:
One Hundred & Twenty Thousand Pounds.
AGENTS:
RINTOUL BROTHERS,
87 *ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.*
October 15.

THE CITIZENS Insurance & Investment Company

Office:—10 Place d'Armes,
MONTREAL.
January 2.

HOME INSURANCE CO'PY.

Paid in Capital---One Million Dollars.
Income---$125,000 per Month.

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE.

ISSUES SHORT TERM or One Year Policies on Manufactories, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by Fire.

PARTICIPATING POLICIES for one, three or five years on Dwellings, Furniture, Farm Buildings and contents, giving participation in profits.

☞ Dividends to such Policyholders have been declared as follows:—

1860.....50 per cent.	1862.....25 per cent.	1864.....50 per cent.
1861.....25 per cent.	1863.....50 per cent.	1865.....60 per cent.

PERPETUAL POLICIES requiring a deposit of a small sum of money in lieu of all future payments on Dwellings, Furniture, Farm Property, Churches and School Houses.

Insurance on the above approved systems effected at moderate Rates of Premium through

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
AGENT.
TEMPORARY OFFICE 104 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET—TO BE REMOVED TO NO. 64
October 12. mwf 1m 244

FOR SALE.

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.

(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 20 LEMOINE STREET,

MONTREAL.

OPPOSITE MESSRS. WM. STEPHEN & CO.
September 10. 216

WE OFFER STOVES

OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION
WITH TRIMMINGS AND PIPES.

Purchasers are invited to examine our very extensive Stock, which will be sold at lowest cash.

Buy and get them put up in time.

WM. RODDEN & CO.,
118 and 120 Great St. James Street
September 18. 223

In Warehouse and for Sale:

200 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar
4000 hf-chests Green Teas
250 bags Native Ceylon Coffee
100 bags Rio Coffee
500 bags Cleaned Rice
100 barrels Fresh Currants
200 boxes } Valencia Raisins
100 hf-boxes }
150 boxes Sultana do
10 chests Manilla Indigo
1000 boxes Liverpool Soap
75 barrels Pale Seal Oil
20 hhds } Pale Sherry, ex "Adventure,"
100 qr-casks } from Cadiz.
50 qr-casks Madeira } ex "Canny Scot"
150 do Burgundy Port } from Marseilles
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
July 30. 150

Steam Engine For Sale.

FOR SALE,—An excellent STEAM ENGINE, 4 to 5 horse power, formerly used in the "Montreal Herald." The ENGINE and BOILER may be seen in the Press Room of the "Herald" Office.

Apply to
PENNY, WILSON & CO
August 19 190

COAL OIL

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer the following brands of COAL OIL for Sale by the barrel or car load, viz.:—

CEDAR CREEK,
WYOMING ROCK,
LIVERPOOL,
DUFFIELD,
STONE,
AND OTHER BRANDS

HOUSE COALS,

VIZ.:
LEHIGH.
WELSH ANTHRACITE,
GRATE
—ALSO,—
BLACKSMITH NUT and STEAM COAL

Liverpool Coarse and Stoved Salt.

WM. MIDDLETON & CO.,
Canal Basin and Wellington Street.
November14 217

COAL! COAL!

NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE,

In Lots to Suit Purchasers,

Best double-screened Newcastle
Nut Smiths' Coals
Lehigh, all sizes
Lakawanna, do
Scranton, do
Steam, English and Scotch
Welsh Anthracite
New Pelton Gas
&c., &c., &c.

The above are all FRESH-MINED COALS and will be delivered from Vessels side free Carriage

J. G. BEARD & CO.
September 26. (134) 230

MONEY TO LEND

ON MORTGAGE, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS COMMERCIAL PAPER, &c.

WM. A. CURRY,
Real Estate Agent
84 Great St. James Street.
June 1. 130

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA have Funds for Investments on the Security of first-class City and Farm Property, and are also prepared to purchase good Mortgages.

The rate of Interest on Loans is Eight per cent. The Loans are usually for five or seven years, but can be made payable in yearly or half-yearly instalments if desired by Borrowers.

A deposit of $10 required with each application. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Commercial Bank Buildings, No. 07 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

October 9. 1m 241

CASH ADVANCES

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

THOS. HOBSON & CO.,
486 and 488 St. Paul Street.
August 24. 202

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE

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

RIMMER GUNN & CO
May 14

MONEY TO LEND

UPON FIRST MORTGAGE ON CITY PROPERTY or GOOD FARMS in the Country in Sums of Six Hundred Dollars and upwards, at Eight per Cent. interest.

Privileges of *Bailleur de Fonds* and other First Mortgages purchased.

Apply to the undersigned.

T. DOUCET, N.P.,
63 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, 3rd August, 1866. 185

COMMERCIAL PAPER and LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS negotiated on the most advantageous terms by the subscriber
E. LYMAN MILLS.
September 122

NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of SAUNDERSON & CO., of Montreal, Insolvents.

A DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared subject to objection until the THIRD day of DECEMBER next.

A. B. STEWART,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 9th Nov., 1866. du 269

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JAMES BROUGH, of Ottawa, trading under the firm of JAMES BROUGH AND COMPANY, an Insolvent.

A DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared, subject to objection until the THIRD day of DECEMBER next.

JAMES COURT,
Assignee.
Montreal, 9th November, 1866. 269

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN, Dry Goods Merchant, of Montreal, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the above Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and Effects to the undersigned, with whom they are required to file their attested claims with vouchers, within two months from this date.

JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.
Montreal, Nov. 8, 1866. du 268

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of ROBERT KENNEDY, An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the above Insolvent are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 12 Place d'Armes, in this City, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at Ten o'clock A.M. Object of the meeting, the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

JOHN PLIMSOLL,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 8th Nov., 1866. du 268

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of John Whyte, Official Assignee, 17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of November inst., at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of his affairs, and of naming an Assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

C. W. LAMELIN,
Or Henry, C.W.
Montreal, 7th Nov., 1866. du 267

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH ALOYSIUS ROGERS, Book-Keeper of Montreal, An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects to the undersigned, with whom they are required to file their attested claims with vouchers, within two months from this date.

JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.
Montreal, 6th day of November, 1866. du 266

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

WALTON SMITH, of the Township of Onslow in the County of Pontiac and in the District of Ottawa, Lumber Merchant, Plaintiff,

Vs.

GEORGE L. DICKINSON, of the Parish of Montreal in the District of Montreal, Lumber Dealer and Trader, Defendant.

A WRIT of ATTACHMENT HAS ISSUED IN THIS CAUSE.

T. BOUTHILLIER,
Sheriff.
Montreal, Sixth day of November, 1866. 266

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

GEORGE STEPHEN, of the City and District of Montreal, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of WILLIAM STEPHEN & Co.,

Plaintiffs,

Vs.

WILLIAM H. GRANGE, of Coteau Landing, in the County of Soulanges, in the District of Montreal, Trader,

Defendant.

A WRIT of ATTACHMENT HAS ISSUED IN THIS CAUSE.

M. H. SANBORN,
Deputy Sheriff.
Montreal, Sixth day of November, 1866. 266

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of WILLIAM McNICHOLS alias WILLIAM KELLY, of Sorel, C.E., An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the uncollected Book Debts, Notes, and Judgements of the said Insolvent Estate, as per lists thereof in the Office of the undersigned Assignee, No 2½ St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, will be sold by public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November instant, at Twelve o'clock noon, at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Queen Street, Sorel

N.B.—A list of the said uncollected Book Debts, &c., &c., can be seen at the store of James Morgan, Esq., Sorel.

A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.
Montreal, 1st Nov., 1866. a 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of R. ELLIOTT & CO., of Bellevville, C.W.,

AND

T. ELLIOTT & CO., of Prescott, C.W., Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the above Insolvents are notified that they have fyled in the Office of the undersigned a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by the majority in number and three-fourths in value of their Creditors, and that unless opposition thereto be fyled with me within six days from the last appearance of this notice, I shall act upon the same according to its terms.

JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.
Montreal, 17 St. Sacrament Street, } du 261
October 31st, 1866.

CREDITORS' NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JOHN MCMASTER, formerly of Windsor, but late of Bothwell, C.W., Merchant Tailor, are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of all his estate and effects to the undersigned, for the general benefit of his Creditors. All Creditors are requested to forward to the Assignee, within thirty days from the date hereof, full particulars of their claims against the said John McMaster, properly verified, as the undersigned has sold the Stock, and will be prepared to declare a dividend at that time.

FREDERICK WYLD,
Assignee.
Dated Hamilton, 5th Nov., 1866 r 267

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into COPARTNERSHIP from the 1st AUGUST instant, as Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, at the old stand, Nos. 3 and 5 ST. ANTOINE STREET, under the Firm of A. & M. WALSH.

A. WALSH,
M. H. WALSH.
187

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having unsettled accounts against the Estate and Succession of the late A. WALSH, are requested to hand them into the office of A. & M. WALSH; and those indebted to said Estate and Succession, will please make payment without delay to the same, whose receipt will be valid.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE,
Trustee & Executor
August 7. 187

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having unsettled accounts with the ESTATE of the late J. B. SMITH are requested to hand them into the Office of NELSON DAVIS, and those indebted to said Estate will please make payment without delay to either of the undersigned, Executor and Trustees

EDWIN ATWATER,
NELSON DAVIS,
MELVIN SMITH.
Montreal, June 16th, 1866. 146

NOTICES.

LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT on the PAID-UP CAPITAL OF LA BANQUE JACQUES-

PRINTING.

THE undersigned having completed the erection of new and spacious premises in GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Nos. 51 and 53, are prepared to execute

Every Description of Printing,

IN

PLAIN OR FANCY STYLES,

On short notice and at reasonable rates

Books,
Pamphlets,
Bills of Lading,
Cards,
Bill-Heads,
Programmes,
Bills of Fare,
Show Cards,

AND

Every other Description of Printing

EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH.

MAMMOTH POSTERS,

Plain or in Colours, done on reasonable Terms.

And Press-Work Undertaking.

PROMPT DESPATCH GUARANTEED.

PENNY, WILSON & CO.,
PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS,
51 & 53 Great St. James Street.

PRESS WORK

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED

TO EXECUTE WITH DESPATCH

ND AT MODERATE RATES

PRESS WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PENNY, WILSON & CO.,
"HERALD" BUILDINGS,
61 AND 63 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET
September 12. 218

ANIMOS REVITATE TENEBO. ONS

THE MONTREAL HERALD

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1866.

See First Page for Hallowe'en Poem.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Performance at the Mechanics' Hall at 8 P.M.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

Furniture, at his store, at Two; Furniture, &c., at Col.Fane's residence, at Two, and Plated Ware, &c., at his store at Seven P.M.

TEMPERATURE

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

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
43.5	48.0	41.0

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
48.	43.5	4.67

Montreal, Nov. 10, 1866.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(Reported Specially for the Montreal Herald.)

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

TORONTO, Nov. 10.

The court met to-day at ten o'clock.

John Cooney and Patrick Keating were first arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Their trials were postponed.

The trial of William Heyden was then proceeded with.

A jury having been empannelled,

Mr. McKenzie, for the prisoner, asked, as the defence relied on a question of identity, to allow the prisoner to be placed out of the dock, which was objected to by Mr. Harrison, on the part of the Crown, who said there was no precedent for such a course.

Mr. McKenzie did not press the point.

Witnesses were then examined.

John Metcalf sworn—I am a private in the Queen's Own, and was present at the fight at Ridgeway. In conversation with the prisoner at the jail, he told me that he was an American citizen; that he used to work on steamboats; was a native of Louisville, Kentucy; had no home, and last came from Buffalo.

Joseph Newbiggin sworn—I live at Fort Erie. The prisoner was amongst the Fenians at Fort Erie. He was armed with a rifle and had a cartridge box slung to a belt around his waist. He was riding a roan horse. The prisoner spoke to Cramer Pricely, and told him to give him the rest of that money. Pricely pulled out his pocket book, and said: "I have very little money; I gave you nearly all I had before." Prisoner said: "Oh, no; you have lots of money." Pricely then gave him some eighty-five cents in silver, and asked him if he would not keep the boys away when he said he would do so, as he now had something to treat them with. I heard he made a similar demand on other persons.

George Graham sworn—I live about three miles from Fort Erie. I saw the prisoner on Friday, 1st June. I was going home, and he rode past me furiously. I saw him afterwards at a shoemaker's shop in front of my house, on horseback. I went over to him. He was armed with a rifle and fixed bayonet. He asked me what I was, and I replied I was an Englishman. He said they had come over and taken the country and the hated Saxon rule was extinct. He asked me for a quarter of a dollar. I told him that quarters were very scarce. He said, "Get it," in a commanding way, as he wanted something to drink. I went and got it and gave it to him. He appeared to be under the influence of drink.

William Miller—I live five miles from Fort Erie. I was at Mr. Pricely's farm on the 1st of June last, and saw prisoner there four times on that day. He rode up to the gate and called me out to get him something to eat. He was armed with a rifle and bayonet. I got him what he required and he went away. About an hour afterwards I saw him again, he was still on horseback, he got off his horse and said to Mr. Priceley, "Give me two dollars, I want to go and treat myself" Mr. Priceley gave him some money, but not two dollars. Prisoner said they had come over to take Canada, and were going to free Ireland.

For the defence, Mr. McKenzie read and put in several affidavits as to the prisoner's previous good character. Mr. McKenzie then proceeded to address the jury for the defence, and in offering his remarks complained that he had been forced into trial by the Crown Counsel before he was ready to proceed, inasmuch as he had no witnesses in attendance. He then argued that although the evidence was certainly of a very strong character against the prisoner, and that if acquitted on this charge, the Crown would doubtless be justified in trying him for obtaining money under false pretences. Still, there was nothing to show that he came over for the purpose of levying war against Her Majesty.

The Judge then charged the Jury, explaining the law under which the prisoner was tried.

Mr. McKenzie took the following exceptions to his Lordship's charge:—

1st. That his Lordship should not have told the Jury that the proof laid on the prisoner to show his business in Canada on that occasion.

2nd. That his Lordship should not have expressed himself: "Can there be any doubt that the prisoner was at Limeridge or Fort Erie"?

3rd. That your Lordship should have directed the Jury that because the prisoner was riding on horseback between two and five o'clock in the afternoon extorting money from the people, there was strong evidence to go to the Jury that his object was private plunder and not war, and that it laid on the Crown to show by direct evidence that he was connected with the Fenians.

The Jury after a short absence brought in a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner before being sentenced stated that the witnesses who swore against him perjured themselves, that he only asked the money in a friendly way.

The Judge then sentenced him to be hanged on the 13th of December.

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands left town to-day.

The St. Andrew's Society met last evening and Dr. Grant was elected President. The Treasurer reports a surplus of over $800 in hand. A Concert was decided on for St. Andrew's night.

The *Gazette* to day contains the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Langevin as Postmaster General, also Messrs. Ferrier, Paton and Lemoine Commissioners of Lower Canada, and Messrs. Ross of the Commercial Bank, Hague of the Toronto Bank, and Fisher of the Ontario Bank for Upper Canada, under the Act to provide for the issue of Provincial Notes.

Messrs. Foster and Cowan are also gazetted jointly Sheriff for the District of Bedford in the room of David Browne dismissed.

A General Militia Order states that volunteers in uniform are not to wear medals or decorations, excepting such as have been conferred by Her Majesty or His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Several Militia promotions are gazetted, and a large number in Upper and Lower Canada who have received first and second-class certificates from the Military Schools as candidates for commissions in the Service Militia.

Lord Monck has given assent by a proclamation to reserve the Act to postpone the issuing of writs for the next election of members for the Legislative Council.

An Order in Council prohibiting the importation of animals, to prevent disease, has been removed, for the importation of horses by sea.

Collectors of Customs are instructed by an Order in Council to retain and put on file all invoices of goods presented for entry after 1st January next.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, ships' blocks, sail cloth, and a number of articles connected with ship-building, are authorized to be taken out of bond, duty free, by ship-builders.

Thirteen new Post Offices were established on 1st November.

The discount for the week on U. S. invoices is 31 per cent.

Wm. Myers, Williamsburgh, Dundas County, is gazetted as insolvent.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Herald's Panama correspondence says:—Intelligence has been received from Peru to the 22nd ult.

Gen. Castillo had been arrested for complicity in Balta's conspiracy to depose Prado.

The election for president was progressing at the polls.

In the peace negotiations now being carried on between Spain and Peru, the latter state rejects all Spanish claims for church property, and if Spain refuses the proposition, Peru will prosecute the war with renewed vigour.

Bolivia, on the 26th of September, demanded an explanation from Brazil of the latter's conduct in aiding the Spanish fleet at Rio after its defeat at Callio. The demand was couched in threatening language.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—James B. Lewis, one of the prisoners in the Poughkepsie jail, who with his son was charged with the murder of the Rev. Mr. Richmond, and who cut his throat on the 30th ult., died yesterday from his injuries.

The Herald's Washington telegram says a mass meeting of Fenians was held in Washington yesterday, at which General Heath and others delivered speeches. Resolutions were adopted, protesting against the sentences of Lynch and McMahon, and thanking the President and Secretary Seward for their interference in behalf of the prisoners.

It is understood in the diplomatic circle that our relations with England are improving. The British Government has unofficially shown such a friendly spirit that it is believed the indemnity claim will be settled without an ultimatum from this side.

It is more than probable that such are our relations with the Juarez administration that United States troops will soon enter Mexico.

NEW YORK, November 10—The World has the following by the Cable:

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Telegrams from Frankfort, dated last evening, advise a better feeling in 5-20's Quotations, with sales for cash, 73¾.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The steamers City of Paris and Deutschland took out for Europe to-day $923,000 in treasure.

Cyrus W. Field, who, in the prosecution of his Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, twice came near financial ruin, and finally was obliged to compromise with his creditors, has addressed a letter to every creditor who suffered by the suspension of his house in 1860, requesting a statement of the amount compromised. Adding interest to this amounts thus far shown to have been lost by creditors, he has given a check in full. The whole will be about two hundred thousand dollars.

The following is the despatch already referred to as having been kept from the President by Secretary Stanton:—

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 28.

To Hon E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

A Convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. Welles, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and City authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.

[Signed] A. BAIRD, Brev. Maj.-Gen.

The National Intelligencer says it tals despatch had been shown to the President the riot would never have occurred.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—General Sherman and Hon. L. D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, sailed to-day for Vera Cruz.

Phineas S. Willard was instantly killed this morning at Todd & Rafferty's steam machinery establishment, by a piece of machinery falling upon him.

The Post's money article says the loan market is easy at 5 to 6 per cent. Stocks dull. Governments quiet. Railroad shares lower. After the regular board N Y C was 114¼; Erie 82½; Reading 116½; M S 90¾; Pitts 91¾; N W 56; do pfd 78; Tol 118; R I 109. Foreign Exchange closed firm; for the steamer bills at 60-days on London 108¾ to 108¾, for Commercial 109 to 109¼; for Bankers' do at short 109¾ to 110¼.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A New Orleans despatch says there are fears in commercial circles of an approaching financial crash, owing to the failure of the cotton crop and scarcity of money.

Private advices from the Rio Grande state a mutinous spirit is apparent in the Liberal army, owing to Ortega's presence on the frontier, and that his emissaries are getting up a powerful party in his favor.

The Morning Express says there was considerable excitement at the Headquarters of Mr. Stephens, from an early hour this morning, caused by the numbers of persons calling to learn intelligence respecting the movements of C. O. I. R. The opinion appears to be fast gaining ground that several of our Irish merchants in this city have secretly espoused the cause and will place vessels at the disposal of Mr. Stephens, *ad libitum*. That he will take advantage of their kindness is more than probable, but not to any extent, as no reliance is placed in using force with a naval expedition, a landing is only necessary and then the future fate of Ireland will be decided by strength in the field. It is barely possible that the Atlantic Cable may suddenly cease to speak in a short time on this side, but whether it will be cut or captured is a question which must be in abeyance for the present. Colonel Condon and Captain Dunn have been successful in their western tour, having organized ten circles alone in Wisconsin. Tennessee and Michigan are also deciding in a very practical way in favor of James Stephens. Col. Thomas, F. Rourke and Capt. P. J. Condon, are to leave New York on Monday, on an organizing trip to some part of the country. No definite place for their operations has been fixed upon. Several other officers are about to leave, perhaps on the same day, in an equally mysterious manner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The U. S. steamer Winooski is at Cuba, after a cruise in the vicinity of the Bahamas. The English brig Raven had been capsized at Great Stirrup Cay and driven ashore. None on board had been saved.

By an arrival at Nassau on the 17th, of a schooner from Juaqua, accounts were received of the entire destruction of the settlement on Turks Island, and the wrecking of 30 vessels by the recent hurricane which visited the Bahamas.

SOMETHING LIKE COMMON SENSE.—The *Globe*, of course, finds itself in an utterly false position. It is, indeed, very nearly in the same case as that illustrious controversialist who, in Moore's Twopenny Post Bag, is made to lament his hard lot, as follows:—

"Yes, muzzled is the word, Sir John,
"These tools have clapp'd a muzzle on
"The loudest mouth which e'er ran o'er,
"With slaver of the times of yore."

Macdonald and Cartier have put on the muzzle with a vengeance. From being the boldest mouths that e'er ran o'er, George Brown and his *Globe* are reduced to speak with "bated breath and whispering humbleness" on the very points by the loud treatment of which they acquired their popularity. Among these none was more conspicuous than their opposition to Sectarian Schools, except, indeed, their pugnacity at every exhibition of Lower Canada domination. Yet, it is now openly proclaimed that another step in advance is to be made in the direction of separate schools, and that this is to be done, by the mere dictatorial will and authority of Mr. Cartier, whose declared opinion that George Brown and his followers are about on a level with codfish in all manly qualities, has been amply justified by late events. Well, under these circumstances, what do these sons of thunder—these Boanerges of the Senate and the press? The *Globe* has not so far ventured to write twenty lines of original matter to protest against Mr. Cartier's assuming the control of Upper Canada—as the *Minerve* puts it, without relying upon anybody but himself. This erewhile leader is contented with humbly copying articles from some six or eight country papers, and thus letting these journalists do that, which committed as he is to a party and a measure wholly adverse to his past connections and past declarations he ought to do, but is debarred from doing on pain of farther self stultification. It is easy to understand how impossible it is for him to adhere to any of his past principles after swallowing Mr. Cartier, Lower Canada domination, Mr. John A. Macdonald, the other calves which joined to Lower Canada are to suck Upper Canada dry, and the Intercolonial Railway, which as he has repeatedly said, will never earn enough to pay for greasing the wheels. But if any one does not appreciate the fact already, let him read the following extract from the *Perth Courier*, which it is needless to add is not one of those which is copied into the *Globe*:

"Resolutions, it is said, are to be embodied in the Imperial Act of Confederation that will amply protect the Protestants of Lower Canada and the Catholics of Upper Canada, and Mr. Galt goes home to look after the one and Mr. McGee to attend to the other, so that when the new Constitution comes to be promulgated, the minorities of each section can snap their fingers at the majorities. Of course one naturally asks under such circumstances, Have the Ministry a right to do this without consulting Parliament? Certainly they have not; *but then if they do it Parliament can't help itself, and must put up with it. So far as the question of right is concerned, the Ministry are just as well entitled to make these additions to the resolutions, as Parliament was to pass the resolutions themselves—neither party asking or obtaining the sanction of the people, in whom the* RIGHT *to decide such questions properly rests. The dangerous principle of denying the authority of the people was first established by Parliament in voting a* NEW CONSTITUTION *without their sanction, and 'tis but the natural consequence of this principle for the Ministry now to deny the authority of Parliament, and make an addition to that* CONSTITUTION *without asking the consent of the House.* They are both the expressions of usurped authority—the despotic will of ambitious politicians, who seek personal aggrandizement at the expense of the country's welfare. For aught we can know to the contrary, these Delegates, who openly avow their intention to make additions to the UNION ACT passed by our own Parliament, may come home to us with an entirely NEW ACT OF UNION altogether—they can do as they please, and who knows what it may please them to do when they get into good company. The society of my lord this, or the duke of that, is quite enough to deprive some of them of the small share of wisdom with which Providence sent them into the world, and we are quite certain that a presentation to Her Majesty would give Mr. McGee several new ideas on Colonial Legislation."

Nothing can be more true. Mr. Brown, formerly the great champion of constitutional government, was quite contented to set all the rules of constitutional government aside, provided that he became one of the twelve tyrants, and exercised as he expected to do a predominant influence among the twelve. But in his eagerness he overshot the mark, and found that in destroying the rights of the people to control the government he had effectually destroyed his own influence. He succeeded in handing over the government not only for the moment, but for a whole generation, at least a *clique*, whose policy and whose characters as public men he had always held up to reprobation; and after they had used him to obtain all the measures of the day, which they could not have obtained otherwise; to dissolve the powerful party he had built up; and to secure the power of appointing hereafter a Venetian Senate, with absolute authority to set Queen and people alike at defiance, they have got rid of their tool, and have left him "weary and old with humbug to the mercy of a rough sea which will forever hide him." There is the knot of all our politics. We are saddled with an absolute government in everything, because our Parliament has resigned its power and authority in the one thing which implicitly includes all the rest.

THE ACQUITTAL OF LUMSDEN.—We see that several of our contemporaries are expressing surprise and dissatisfaction at the verdict of acquittal in the case of the Fenian Lumsden, the clergyman of the Episcopal Church of the United States. We believe that their condemnation of that verdict is perfectly well founded. In the quality of the actions proved to have been done by Lumsden and McMahon, there was no appreciable difference. Neither of them were made out to have had arms; still less to have used them, though both of them were in company with the raiders, under circumstances which could not be regarded otherwise than as calculated to aid and encourage the raid. But the proof against Lumsden of a regular official connection with the nefarious gang was infinitely stronger than that against McMahon, inasmuch as Lumsden's own handwriting countersigning a Fenian military order was put in, while McMahon's complicity was after all only inferred—rightfully inferred, we believe,—from circumstances. We do not say anything against the intentions of the jury; but it is certainly a subject of regret that there should be such apparent difference in the treatment of two clergymen of different churches, from whatever cause the difference has arisen.

THE SCHOOL LAWS.—The editor of the Montreal *Hearld* in the impression of that journal of yesterday, yet once more exercises himself upon a long diatribe, entitled the "Protestants and the School law." He calls Mr. GALT's assurances "*fraudulent*;" and Mr. Galt a "traitor" who has made many "experiments" at "betrayal." He quotes some statements from a local paper, and a very pointed denial of their truth from our French conservative contemporary, which denial, with singular *naiserie*, and that sort of respect for truth for which he has made himself remarkable, he ascribes to the pen of Mr. Cartier. It was not necessary to go so far for Mr. Cartier's views, since he uttered them so plainly a few nights ago in his speech at the St. Lawrence Hall. Quoting a denial of a statement of a local paper by our French Canadian contemporary, the said statement being quite unlike any that ever appeared in these columns the editor of the *Herald* exclaims, that, either the denial referred to was an "utter untruth, "which we (the editor of the *Herald*) do not "believe, or the *Gazette* was employed to an-"nounce a falsehood, and that we do believe." Now to pass over, altogether, the characteristic chop logic of this argument, we will simply say that the person who thus glibly utters his belief in the falsehood of others, possesses no information whatever—is in fact absolutely ignorant of the matters respecting which he so energetically affirms. For the rest it is fortunate that the belief of that writer is of very slight consequence, and in so far as it relates to the *Montreal Gazette*, it is, happily for us, of all things in the world the most valueless. As to the school question itself, we have already stated and repeat that it cannot be discussed with intelligence, in the absence of a statement of facts, which cannot now be given. When that statement is made the public will learn whether or not our announcement was true. We await the result with perfect confidence that it will bring a justification of all we have said. We have already stated that we shall not discuss the question until the statement of facts can be published with propriety, and we are not to be tempted now to abandon that position by any argument or abuse within the power of the editor of the Montreal *Herald*.

There are two things in the above extract of which we wholly approve. First, that the *Gazette* should keep clear of logic, for that being common sense put into words, is clearly a thing not to be handled by our contemporary. Secondly, that we are absolutely ignorant—and we thank God for it—of all the tricks and intrigues which our contemporary chronicles so solemnly, as if they were pieces of statesmanship. But one thing is quite evident, and of that we are not ignorant—that the *Minerve* has given a flat contradiction to the *Gazette's* assertion as to what is to be done with the school law; and therefore, except by the process of setting logic at defiance, it is impossible to believe that both can be right. The false statement lies between them; but in the meantime outsiders may form their own conclusions, and our conclusion is, most decidedly, that Mr. Galt desiring to get as near as possible to his old position, and seeking some excuse for doing so, employed the *Gazette* to propagate a wholly mythical invention.

WHAT SWELLED THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN NEW YORK.—The *World* having asserted that Fenton was elected by the Fenian vote in the rural districts of New York, where, however, there is not one Fenian for ten of those in the city, the *Herald* replies, and we have no doubt tells the true story. It says that a few Irishmen may have voted for Fenton on account of his Irish pedigree; that, however, the majority of the Irish voters went, as they always go, on the Democratic side; but that the influence which was chiefly operative to swell the Democratic vote in New York City, was that of the liquor sellers, who strove most energetically against the party through whose legislation they have been compelled to close their houses on the Sundays.

HOUSES TO LET.—The question of providing homes for the families of the working classes, and for others of moderate means, is one that must sooner or later be met and settled. It is one which not only concerns these classes, but in a more or less intimate way all classes of the community. Considerations of health, of immunity from disease, the elevation of the masses, the repression of dens of wickedness and the prevention of crime, are all bound up in the solution of the problem of how to provide proper dwellings for the population. The researches of the Officers of Health and the investigations of the Sanitary Committee, have brought to light facts regarding the condition of houses in Montreal very far from creditable to the city. Undoubtedly the proprietors of the houses in question are not to wholly blame for the state of affairs disclosed, although there was shown to be a want of proper arrangement for cleanliness, which hindered, if it did not prevent, tenants from keeping their outbuildings and yards in proper order. With respect to the question of where the blame must be laid, less doubt will exist as the system of drainage becomes more complete, and the owner of each house has an opportunity of connecting his private drains with the main sewers. Until then, neither the landlord nor tenant can be held blamable for stagnant water having no means of escape, that is if we allow that the proprietor of land has any right to build upon a spot which has neither natural nor artificial drainage, until the want is supplied and the means provided for the decent observance of the laws of health. The necessity for compelling men to regard public welfare as well as mere private and personal interest, is forcing itself upon the attention of all, and the growing dimensions of Montreal would seem to warrant the propriety of calling some attention to this matter. Earnest and philanthropic men have now for some time directed their efforts to ameliorate the condition of those who have from railway extension through cities, from the erection of large railway stations, and the magnificent hotels built near so many of them, been dispossessed of their houses, poor enough in many cases, and driven to shelters unfit for cattle, where they had to huddle together at a cost much in excess of what a clean, comfortable, wholesome house should be got for. The first movement was made by philanthropists, but capitalists are now beginning to follow, as it has been found by experience that to treat men properly, to house them as they ought to be, and to afford them those conveniences which a regard for health and decency demands, pays better, even at a nominally smaller rent, than the reverse course. It is true that by letting only from week to week, as is done in some of the back slums of London and Liverpool and in the wynds of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and demanding payment either in advance or before the expiry of the week, a large revenue can be obtained from dilapidated property, which under proper regulations would be almost worthless. Whether the dense population allowed to fester in such places and to breed disease and pestilence, should be permitted to congregate and remain there, is another question, and one not easily settled, as poor creatures cannot be driven out of these houses, wretched as they are, and suffered to perish in the streets, since driven from these shelters they have no where else to go. It is true that here things have not quite come to this pass, but at no distant day we may have to encounter even this unhappy state of things. Warning and example may be taken by the sufferings experienced in old cities among the poorer classes, and by the exertions made to overcome the evil. The Peabody benefactions and the efforts by the Earl of Shaftesbury and others, are of a purely benevolent nature; and of course beyond an appeal to the wealthy, who can erect houses of a suitable kind with the purpose of dispensing their wealth in deeds of charity, and with no prospect of a money return, their example in this respect cannot be brought forward, as it is on capitalists that we must rely for an amendment of the evil, or else on the co-operation of men of small means clubbing their earnings together to provide for each a home of which he need not be ashamed. Both of these means have been tried with success, and a full investigation would show, we believe, that properly undertaken the work, as a mere money speculation, would pay. The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, established in London some time ago, has proved that money is to be made by building houses, of suitable size and with every convenience. In a circular recently issued by Alderman Waterlow calling attention to the great demand that still exists for these houses, the satisfactory pecuniary results of this Company's investments are shown; and although money cannot here be borrowed at the low rate of interest at which it can be obtained at home, yet as the calculation of the rate of rent as compared with income is much higher here than there, the one would probably balance the other. "During the past three years," it is stated,—

"Dividends of 5 per cent were paid upon the whole of the subscribed capital of the company, and a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the net profit was carried to a reserve fund. The receipts during the first quarter of the present half year more than justify the expectation of a similar dividend. A Bill has recently been passed which will enable the company to largely increase the extent of its operations by borrowing of the Government, at 4 per cent. interest, a sum equal to the outlay on its buildings. A profit of £5 ls. per cent. per annum (being nearly 1 per cent less than the estimated annual profit) will be sufficient to repay both principal and interest of the loan at 4 per cent.; from which it will follow,—first, that the saving of nearly 1 per cent. on the borrowed portion will increase the profit on the shareholders' part of the capital to 7 per cent.; and secondly, that at the expiration of the 40 years (during which the loan is current) the unencumbered reversion of the buildings created by the investment of the borrowed money will double the value of the company's estate. This anticipation, too, is irrespective of the ordinary progressive increase in the value of landed property. Houses in some districts of London double in value of the course of a very few years."

These facts speak for themselves, and must be judged of by those who may be disposed to go into such investments, and any remarks are the less necessary, as our object is at present merely to direct attention to the subject. The other system to which we have referred, that of the co-operation of men of small means for the purpose of obtaining homes of their own, has also been very successful. To show this we will take an example of its working from France, and from a district with a population so degraded, that it might have been thought nothing could have elevated their position. Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, in his report for this year, quotes from a recent work of M. Jules Simon an account of the proceedings of the Mulhouse Association, which was formed in 1853, with a capital of £12,000, in 60 shares of £200 each. The shareholders are bound by their statutes to take no more than four per cent. interest on their money; the houses which are let pay a rent of eight per cent. on the outlay, and the difference goes to pay insurance, taxes, repairs, &c. But the houses which are sold, and the price of which is paid by instalments, are sold at cost price, with an addition of five per cent., till the debt is paid off. The cost of a house with a ground floor only is said to be rather more than £100, and of a one story house £130. Seven hundred houses have been built, accommodating a population of 5,000; and of these 700 houses, 614 were sold by the 30th of last August, 112 were paid off entirely, and a large number of others were lightly encumbered. The population which has been able to effect these purchases is described with a pencil which, we would fain believe, must have been dipped in colours darker than the original would warrant. "In Lille, in Rouen," says M. Simon, "are women so saturated with ardent spirits, that their infants refuse to take the breast of a sober woman." "The churches are literally infected with the smell of *eau-de-vie*, made from potatoes." The houses are described as frighful dog-holes, approached by crazy and rotton stairs, where there is no breathing space, no furniture, for during illness that is sent to the pawnbroker, where there is neither fire, covering, nor sleep. How many, says M. Simon, would resist the attraction of the pleasant tap-room, with all its allurements, and all its semblance of happiness, hiding the want of real enjoyment. This state of things, we are assured, has been combatted by giving these people decent dwellings, the money result being as we have shown above. But this has necessarily been brought about by a very different mode of living, rendered possible by these dwellings. In reference to this M. Simon remarks:—

"Public-houses deserted, family affection restored, the public health improved, prove beyond doubt that of all the means of being useful, the founders of the Mulhouse Association have chosen by far the best. The operation may be thus summed up:—the houses cost nothing to those who sell them, as their advances, capital and interest, are refunded; and they cost nothing to those who buy them, because they pay for them with the rent they would have to pay in any case, for houses less commodious."

If, with such a class as this Association had to deal with, effects like these could have been produced, is there anything here to prevent a better class co-operating for a purpose so praiseworthy? There is evidently a want of houses for men of moderate means. If this want could be supplied and such houses could be put up at a cost that would allow of them being let at a rate that would leave a fair interest for the money laid out and something for the deterioration which must always be calculated on, or if, by a well-devised scheme of co-oneration, possession of them could be obtained by those who wished to live in them, a great good would be effected. The money view of the question must enter largely into the consideration of the subject, and we would, therefore, commend it to the attention of practical men, who would probably be able to make useful suggestions as to how an improvement so desirable could be made.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.—Another of the Fenian prisoners, William Heyden, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 13th December.

APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Lt.-Col. Macpherson, who has long and worthily occupied the post of Brigade Major of Montreal, has received the appointment of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General in the place of Lt.-Col. Browne "absent without leave." This is an appointment which, we are sure, will give universal satisfaction to the Volunteer force, Lt.-Col. Macpherson having by his unvarying courtesy and conscientious attention to the duties of his office, won the good-will of all whose business has brought them in contact with him. Throughout the period of excitement last Spring and Summer, the innumerable calls upon the attention and time of Col. Macpherson were such, we are sure, as to tax his patience pretty severely, but we can testify to his indefatigable zeal in dealing with every applicant, and none, we think, could complain of want of consideration on his part. In offering our good wishes to the Colonel on his promotion, we must also congratulate the Adjutant-General on his good fortune in securing the services of so able and efficient an officer.

The name of Major Thomas Bacon, of the Victorias, has been mentioned in connection with the Brigade-Majorship.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS. This Board held its regular quarterly meeting at the McGill Normal School on Tuesday last. There were present: Prof. Cornish, President; Rev. Canon Bond, Vice-President; Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Prof. Johnson, W. Lunn, Esq., and Mr. A. N. Rennie. The minutes of last meeting were read by T. A. Gibson, M.A., the Secretary, and confirmed. Prof. Johnson and the Rev. Mr. Gibson were appointed a committee to examine the papers for Model Schools; and the Rev. Dr. Jenkins and Rev. Canon Bond, a committee to examine those for Elementary Schools. The meeting was then adjourned until Saturday, at two o'clock, when the Board again met. The following diplomas were granted: For Model Schools—Mary Hardgrave Walsh, Durham, Ormstown; for Elementary—Jane Ann McFee, Hemmingford; Harriet McGarry, Rawdon; Margaret Rodgar, Lachute; Chs. H. Sawyer, Clarenceville, and Mary Sommerville, Chatham.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—At nine o'clock this morning the 23rd Fusiliers will march out *via* the Mile-End. The remainder of the troops in garrison will parade, in marching order, on the Champ-de-Mars, at half past nine, for route marching. The Field Batteries will parade on Craig street. It is seldom we have an opportunity of seeing the different arms of the Service in the garrison at the same time. There will parade this morning the Hussars, Armstrong Field Batteries, 25th Regiment, Rifle Brigade, 100th Regiment and 23rd Regiment.

PRESENTATION TO W. CASSILS, ESQ.—A very elegant and valuable tea service, &c., was on Saturday presented to Mr. Cassils, by the employees of the Eastern Division of the Montreal Telegraph Company. The following inscription is neatly engraved on the principle pieces, while on the reverse side are the initials of Mr. Cassils:—

Presented
to
WM. CASSILS, ESQ.,
as a token of
affection and esteem
by 44 Telegraphers.

—*Quebec Mercury.*

We also notice in the *Chronicle* an address signed by nearly all the prominent citizens of Quebec, expressing their regret at the departure of Mr. W. Cassils from that city, this gentleman has had charge of the Montreal Telegraph Company's office, and appears to have received the esteem and good will of everybody with whom he had business to transact. Mr. Cassils intends commencing business in this city.

THE LATE J. B. E. DORION, M.P.P.—At a meeting of the *L'Institut Canadien*, on Thursday evening, resolutions were passed, expressing the regret with which the members of the *Institut* had learned the death of their late President, Mr. Dorion, and their sympathy with his family in their affliction. It was also resolved to open a public subscription for erecting a monument to his memory Mr. Alphonse Lusignan was charged with the duty of writing a biography of the deceased, to be deposited among the archives of the *Institut*; and it was resolved that his portrait be obtained to be placed in the gallery of portraits of its Presidents.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Interesting information has been received of additional discoveries made by Mr. C. F. Hall, respecting the Franklin expedition. Mr. Hall had secured a gold watch and other relics of the party, and was to push his way to a place where he had ascertained that the remains of Franklin were to be found.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.—*Le Canada*, of Ottawa, says a despatch has been received, announcing the assent of Her Majesty to the Bill of last session, for delaying the Legislative Council elections, which should have come off this fall.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

PARIS, Oct 24th, 1866.

The French Government has addressed a circular to its diplomatic agents at Catholic courts, respecting the execution of the Convention of the 15th Sept. This circular manifests the greatest confidence in the honest intentions of the Italian Government, and is said to be a source of satisfaction to these powers, as regards the future. There is also great rejoicing in our French clerical circles, as they conclude that the French Government intends forming a league with several other Catholic States, for the protection and maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope, after the withdrawal of the French troops I think that these gentlemen are reckoning without their host, and, such is the opinion of my correspondents in different capitals of Europe. The circular addressed by Mons. de Moustier to the French Ambassadors at Foreign Courts is but a formal concession, made by the Emperor to those powerful influences, which surround him and which are trying *in extremis* to save the expiring temporal power. These influences from all we can gather, will not succeed in making him deviate from his programme, which is to evacuate Rome, on the 11th Dec. next. The Romans will be allowed to decide their own fate, notwithstanding the intriguing at the Escurial.

This country has just lost one of its most distinguished diplomatists, Mons. de Thouvenel, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs and grand *refreendaire* of the Senate, was found dead in his bed on Thursday last, 19th Oct. This celebrated diplomatist has been in a very low state of mind ever since the death of Mad. Thouvenel, who died six months ago, besides which Mons. de Thouvenel has for many years been suffering from a complaint of the heart.

The *Moniteur* in alluding to the death of Mons. de Trouvenel, mentions the great loss this will be to France, and to the Emperor in particular.

Many contradictory reports are now in circulation respecting the instruction given to Gen. Dix, who succeeds Mr. Bigelow as American Ambassador in Paris, I believe I am not far from the truth in saying that these instructions are most conciliatory, on condition, however, that the Emperor of Mexico, abdicates; or that an end be put to the monarchical system in Mexico, which the Government at Washington is determined not to allow. It is not likely that any misunderstanding will arise on this head between us and our allies, as the Emperor seems to have made up his mind to consider the Mexican undertaking as a decided failure. Articles in the *Patrie* and the *Constitutionnel*, both semi official papers, show us how fallen are the hopes of the members of the Mexican Government. Our ultramontane Bishops foreseeing the approach of the fall of the temporal power of the Pope, are sending forth pastorals calling on the faithful and on the Government of France to use every effort to maintain the tottering fabric, but the general opinion, as I have said, is that the Monsignori are crying in the wilderness.

Advices from Vienna, too, inform us that Austria has not the slightest intention to intervene in the affairs of Rome. It is not likely, indeed, that at a moment when the Court of Vienna is most desirous of setting up amicable relations with Italy, it will interfere in any difference between Victor Emanuel and the Italians. Isabella the Catholic alone amongst the Roman Catholic sovereigns of Europe, takes a lively interest in the future fate of the Holy Fathers—all else with Fenianism, the queen of Spain, forgetting the complications and dangers which menace her own country, does not cease devising means in order to assist the Pope in his present difficulties. It is not likely that her most Catholic majesty will find any one to undertake the very difficult task. The principal Catholic courts are sick and tired of the embarrassments caused by the tenacity of the Papal court, and it is be feared that his Holiness will, at the eleventh hour, be obliged to submit to the terms which will be offered him by Victor Emmanuel.

Long captive Venetia now belongs to Italy. It was handed over to Victor Emmanuel on the 19th of October. The same day the Austrian police packed off, and the population saw pass, thro' the place San Marc, the head of that force, without molesting or even raising any threatening cries. He had nevertheless been the terror of Venice for several years.—But the agents of the secret police and paid spies did well to disappear quietly from the city of the Sea. They were well known, and some of them who had dared to show themselves in public, were pursued with hoots and hisses by the infuriated populace. Without the intervention of the national guard, who conducted them to the prisons of Friola and St. Georgio, they would have been well handled, for Venetian anger does not go to the extent of using the knife. One of them went mad on hearing the news of the cession of Venetia—He promenaded in front of the Doge's palace murmuring, *che t'avrebbe detto* (who would have said it.) As he is inoffensive, he is allowed to wander about the neighbouring streets—Tranquility in Venice is now perfect. Every evening the Place San Marc is perfectly peaceable, although Austrian officers who recly intermingle with many officers of the Garibaldini, may be seen there.—The Austrians have carried away all the furniture from the Governor's palace; but King Victor Emmanuel will not be compelled to forego the pleasures of a spring mattrass. The patrician families who have returned to Venice freely offer their most precious articles, and their marvels of Venetian grandeur will certainly leave nothing to regret in the loss of the Teutonic furniture of velvet and damask. Venice, however, will require a quarter of a century to become itself again. The palace Foscari would have fallen to ruins if the municipality had not had it repaired, and the last of the race of the Foscari now farms part of it to a theatr