Frontenac Militia. To give a proper idea of their extravagant costumes would be impossible. It was the "tallest" burlesque possible. The squad were reviewed after a style, by a general with a high cap and lengthy sword, and the marching past and other evolutions were performed to the great amusement of the audience. It was Bombastes Furioso let loose with a vengeance. The squad was eminently successful in enlisting one Irishman, who was afterwards very refractory.

Mr. Punch, from Fleet street, was there, escorting the old woman well known to fame, through nursery rhymes, for having ridden over the moon on a broomstick.

A young miner was on his way to Madoc. Two dilapidated specimens of humanity were found to be a wood-sawer and an old clothes man.

The dresses of the ladies were superb and nest, of course, but were not so numerous or remarkable as on the last occasion.

The Carnival ended its lively career at ten o'clock or shortly afterwards, and all present left with an forward sense of gratification at what they had seen.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The Prorogation.

On Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the Bills passed during the session were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The bills are 61 in number, and include many important public acts.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly then delivered the following address.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, approach your Excellency to lay before you our bill of supply. We are happy to be able to congratulate your Excellency on your permanent appointment to the high office of Lieut. Governor of this Province, under the 58th and 59th section of the British North American Act. Already the temporary appointment of a Lieut Governor born among us, and possessing the esteem and confidence of all Her Majesty's subjects in this Province has been justly considered a proof of the good will and gracious intention towards us of Her Majesty and of the Government of the Dominion. The confirmation of this appointment cannot but rejoice all who are able to appreciate the impartiality and ability with which your Excellency has discharged the important duties conferred upon you. We have with much pleasure voted the supplies required for the civil service, charitable institutions, education and other wants of the Province. While we admit that the circumstances in which we are placed demand from us extreme prudence, we have been of opinion that there is no true economy on refusing what the efficiency of the public service and the fair remuneration of public servants require from us.

We have contributed most readily to the alleviation of the distress existing among a part of the population of our sister Province of Nova Scotia, and we have voted with pleasure the sum which the Government thought proper to advance to mitigate the sufferings of the inhabitants of the Labrador coast and of the District of Gaspe.

We have bestowed our utmost attention on the subjects alluded to in your Excellency's speech, and the Committees on Agriculture and Colonization, the Cutting of Timber, Immigration, and the Municipal Laws, have pursued their enquiries on those subjects with care and diligence.

Measures introduced by the Government respecting colonization, the protection of settlers, agricultural education, the support of schools in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, the construction of school houses, the jury laws, the duties of sheriffs, the appointment of justices of the peace, the interpretation of the statutes, the organization of the treasury department, the issue of stamps and collection of license dues, the organization of the department of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar, and of that of the Minister of Public Instruction, the Inspection of Prisons and Hospitals, the publication and distribution of the statutes, the publication of the Official Gazette, and the incorporation of companies for industrial and commercial purposes, have been discussed and adopted, and are now submitted for your Excellency's sanction.

Independently of these important measures, a large number of other bills, some of a public and others of a local or private nature, have occupied our attention.

We have the happiness to assure your Excellency that our discussions on all these weighty interests have been invariably marked by the greatest harmony and cordiality, and we do not doubt that the example of this Legislature will tend to increase the existing sentiments of mutual affection between all subjects of Her Majesty, without distinction of religion or origin, and of fidelity and devotion to Her Majesty and to the constitution, which are so calculated to assure the peace and prosperity of this great and important Province.

After which His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to close the first session of the first Parliament of the Province of Quebec with the following speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

At the close of the first session of the first Parliament of the Province of Quebec I am happy to be able to congratulate you in the name of our gracious Sovereign on the assiduity and diligence with which you have devoted yourselves to the subjects which have been submitted to your consideration, and the harmony which invariably marked your proceedings, and on the number of important measures which have been considered and matured by you in so short space of time. It was the duty of this, the oldest Province of Confederation, to set an example of moderation and mutual forbearance between men of different creeds, races and political opinions, of wisdom and dignity in the public councils, and of fidelity and devotion to our gracious Sovereign and our new constitution. I think I do err in assuring you that your conduct in all these respects will contribute very much to secure the success of the new order of affairs inaugurated within this part of Her Majesty's dominions.

The attention which you have given to the important subjects of colonization, agriculture, and public instruction, has produced results more speedy and considerable than I had dared to hope, and should it have for effect to retain upon the soil of their country any number of those, who otherwise might have been disposed to abandon it, your efforts will be well rewarded.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies, and especially for your generosity in aiding the great distress existing in our sister Province of Nova Scotia. I at once transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of that Province the sum which you were pleased to place at my disposal, and I am assured by him that the people of Nova Scotia fully appreciate this token of your good will and sympathy.

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

I thank you for the kind expressions with which you have been pleased to receive the intelligence to the permanent appointment to the office I occupy. Your kindness, increases, if possible, my sense of the weighty responsibility which rests upon me, and my anxiety to neglect nothing in fulfilling the duties it imposes upon me. Before returning to your homes accept my sincerest wishes for your welfare and that of your families.

THE WASHINGTON EMBROGLIO.

By Mail.

The following is from the New York Times' Washington correspondent:—

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—THE ORDER—FUROR IN CONGRESS.

The President has within the last two or three weeks been drawing political inspiration from some of the leading and most unscrupulous Democratic politicians of the country. These men have breathed the spirit of defiance to Congress very strongly. The Democratic organ here has been bolder than ever in urging open resistance to the action of Congress, and the politicians have caused Mr. Johnson to be flattered with indirect allusions to his probable nomination as the Democratic standard-bearer in the coming campaign, the great object of these men being to get a lodgment in the Executive patronage which will render its vast power certainly on their side during the canvass. To do this, the first thing necessary was to break down the Tenure of Office act. They therefore seized upon Mr. Johnson's hostility to Mr. Stanton and the law, to urge him to make the case boldly and plainly, and by removing him peremptorily, get the matter into the courts, where he and they deem the destruction of the law certain.

The President has thus been goaded up to the point of this new action on the War Department. There was a full Cabinet meeting this morning, and the matter was submitted to and approved by a majority of its members. Adjt. General Thomas was also consulted beforehand to see if he would stand fire.

At about 12:30 the Secretary of War received the following letter from the President, through Adjt.-General Thomas:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Feb. 21st, 1868.

SIR,—By virtue of power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjt.-General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War, ad interim, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.

Accompanying the message were other Executive communications, nominating Major-Gen. George H. Thomas to be Lieut. Gen. and General by brevet, Geo. B. McClellan to be Minister to England, Jas. R. Hubbell, of Ohio, to be Minister to Ecuador. As the contents of the several messages became known to Senators their attention was so completely diverted from the subject under consideration that Mr. Conkling speedily to a motion to go into Executive session, which they did about 3:15 o'clock.

In the meantime Mr. Stanton had communicated to the Speaker of the House and to the President of the Senate copies of the President's letter to him, as printed above. In the House it was at once read, and on motion of Mr. E. B. Washburne referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The effect in the House was, of course, to create a good deal of a furore, and the intention to observe to-morrow as a holiday was at once reversed, and a session for regular business ordered. "Impeachment" became the topic of conversation instantly, and, as the Reconstruction Committee meet to-morrow morning, the irrepressible Covode hurled in a resolution impeaching the President, which was referred to that Committee to give them something for action. The House adjourned about 4:45.

The Mode of Impeachment.

The sudden action of the House of Representatives leads many persons to look up their "United States Constitutions," in order to ascertain by what process and in what manner the Black Republicans endeavor to place the American Warren Hastings on his trial. On this point the Constitution is clear. The 4th section of the Second Article of that instrument says that the President shall be removeable "on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors;" and by the 6th and 7th sub-sections the mode of trial is defined. The first of these sub sections places the impeaching power in the hands of the Senate in these words:—

"The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present."

The other sub sections gives effect to the conclusions come to in the 6th in the following terms:—

"Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law."

The mode of proceeding is consequently clear. The issue has to be fought out at the bar of the Senate, which for the time will be presided over by Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme Court; the constitution wisely providing that the usual presiding officer,—who in normal times is the Vice-President of the United States,—shall have no voice or control in a procedure, the result of which would place him in the high office of the criminal on trial at its bar. It is open to question, however, whether the Senate will take the revolutionary step implied in the conviction of the President for the "crimes and misdemeanors" laid at his door by the action of the House of Representatives. As a rule, the present Senators sympathize with and vote in accordance with the policy of the more popular branch, but being men of mature age and conservative tendencies, it is probable that some of them,—a sufficient number at all events, will refuse to take the "leap in the dark," which a vote of guilty would naturally involve. Let us suppose, however, that they will return a verdict of guilty. In that event, Senator Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, the actual presiding officer of the Senate, will become President de facto, and remain in office until the inauguration of another President in 1869. He is a Radical of the Radicals, and if his past record may be taken as an indication of his future action, he will need neither whip nor spur in his efforts to "reconstruct" the South on the Black Republican programme.—Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

The New York World of Saturday says the action of the Senate in ordering Mr. Stanton to retain the office despite the President's instructions to the contrary, is a usurpation of executive authority. It is believed the President would take no measures for the forcible ejection of Stanton until the Supreme Court shall have decided on the unconstitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office Bill which it hold is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Stanton himself held that this Bill was unconstitutional, and drew up some of the points in the President's Veto to that effect. Mr. Stanton has, no doubt changed his mind. It is also believed that General Grant is pledged to the Senate to disobey the President under certain contingencies, in which case the President will have him tried by court-martial for disobedience! It is rather a serious complication all round.

THE N. Y. HERALD'S OPINION.—Yesterday was a day of momentous events and high excitement in Washington. First the nomination by President Johnson of Gen. McClellan as Minister to England, raised a little breeze of conjectures and speculations, but as there was nothing unexpected in this proceeding it awakened neither wrath nor alarm in the capital. But something so bold and decisive as to be positively startling very soon followed: First, in an Executive communication to the Senate announcing the removal of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War and the appointment of the Adjutant Gen. Lorenzo Thomas in his place; secondly, in a communication to the House from Stanton transmitting the President's order to him to vacate the War Department at once; and thirdly, in the announcement to the Senate from the President that he had appointed Major George H Thomas to be, first, Lieutenant General, and next, General by brevet.

* * * * * * * * *

What means this promotion of the fighting General Thomas to the rank, by brevet, of Gen. Grant. Under the circumstances it is inferred that the object is to call General Thomas (Sherman having declined) to the new Military Division of the Atlantic, with his headquarters at Washington? General Grant having lost the President's confidence, General Thomas, de facto, to take his place? If so, what for? Such questions as these are perplexing and suggestive of an impending conflict at Washington, which may revive some of the decisive events of the Long Parliament of England and of the first French Republic and of the Empire. The case at Washington as it now stands is simply this:—If the radicals fail to act promptly and decisively they are gone; if they attempt to act decisively they may fail; and from their failure Andrew Johnson may cut out all competitors and walk over the broken fragments of the republican party into the Presidency.—Herald.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Impeachment Progressing.

The War Office Affair Settled Down.

Washington, Feb. 25.

The House committee entered the Senate Chamber to-day at 1:15 p.m., and formally impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for violation of the laws and malfeasance in office. The Senate nominated a committee of seven to make arrangements for the trial of the President. While impeachment appears inevitable several Republican Senators are very desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill before any definite action shall be taken. The President declares he is willing to go before the country on his last message respecting the grounds for the removal of Stanton.

New York, Feb. 26.

The Herald's special says:—A remarkable lull in the bellicose excitement of the past few days is noticed throughout the city to night. The struggle for the possession of the War Department promises to settle down into a result of a tamer character even than a law suit and the whole matter is swallowed up in the more important matter of impeachment.

The Tribune's special says:—The feeling in favor of impeachment grows stronger. The question to be settled in regard to the last offence of the President is whether he is guilty of mistaken construction or intentional violation of the laws. The room for doubt on this hand would seem to be small.

Secretary Stanton to-day made a requisition on the Treasury which, after some hesitation, was honored. The World's special says:—General Thomas will waive an examination before Judge Carter, allow himself to be committed, sue out a writ of Habeas Corpus, and thus bring the Tenure of Office bill before Chief Justice Chase at once.

The Storm and the Trains.

Since our last writing, the mails from the East have come to hand, but as late as yesterday afternoon, no trains had reached this station since Monday night from Toronto or any point west of Belleville. Judging from telegrams, there has been a great storm westward, of which we only got the tail end on Tuesday evening. The Belleville Intelligencer, of that date says:—

BLOCKADED.—The snow storm of yesterday and to-day has effectually blockaded the railway, and until it ceases all trains have been cancelled. The morning train west, which arrived here a little before noon, remains at Belleville until further orders. The train which should have left Toronto this morning was cancelled; and the train which left that place last night, and which started with six engines, got nearly to Scarboro, where it was snowed up. The engines are so deeply buried in the snow that they will have to be dug out. A Toronto despatch says that the snow storm is the severest known in that section for twenty years. The storm commenced here yesterday morning, and has continued with more or less severity until the present writing—five o'clock this afternoon.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

Earthquake—The Murder Case.

Montreal, Feb. 26.

The shock of an earthquake was felt here about midnight last night. There was a loud rumbling noise lasting for some seconds.

The municipal elections are proceeding quietly. The question has arisen whether the vote polled to-day will be legal, this being Ash Wednesday, which with Easter Monday was made a statutory holiday at the last session of the Dominion Parliament and the Local Legislature.

Mrs. Hooper is still in custody on the charge of murder. The authorities are digging for the body, but the ground is so hard they can make but slow progress.

The polling for the Mayoralty stands thus:

Workman	1,181
Beaudry	627
Workman's majority	554

Charge of Murder.

A girl named Elizabeth Gage, at present a servant in a respectable family in Kingston, has lately appeared much troubled in mind, and on the 18th instant had the following statement written out, which she acknowledged before Mr. Creighton, the Police Magistrate of Kingston. The following is a copy of the statement:—

Kingston, Feb. 18, 1868.

I, Elizabeth Gage, lived in Montreal about four months ago, with Mrs. Hooper. I think the name of the street is Wellington street, two streets from the Main street; and while living there Mrs. Hooper gave me some coffee to grind for her nephew's breakfast, but it did not look like coffee; it looked like black pease. After I had poured boiling water on it, I gave it to Mrs. Hooper to put milk and sugar to it. After she had done so she brought it to me to give it to him, which I did; and at that time he seemed to me quite well. After breakfast he went to bed again, and in the afternoon, about four o'clock, Mrs. Hooper told me to go up stairs and see what was the matter with him. When I got to him he was stretched on the bed. I went and told Mrs. Hooper, and she said "don't say a word about it," and I promised her I would not. Mrs. Hooper got me to help her to dig a hole in the back yard, and to help her to put him in a box and bury him in the hole in the yard, and level it up again. She also offered me money not to tell any one.

This is all I know, and it is a true statement.

Elizabeth Gage, her X mark.

Mr. Creighton forwarded information to the Chief of Police here, which was received here yesterday. He caused inquiries to be made and Mrs. Hooper was found in a house answering to the description given by the girl Gage. She was taken into custody, and on the charge being stated to her, denied all knowledge of any such transaction as that given in the statement. The girl Gage will probably be examined this afternoon.—Montreal Herald, Tuesday.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Doctor Mackay, the correspondent of the London Times, who travelled in this country a year or two since, is lecturing in England on his "Two Trips in America." In his lecture, he says that Boston is a pleasant city, "on the high road from New York to Niagara Falls."

The ex-Queen of Naples is given to masquerading in male attire, and has fondness for cigarettes.

Two beautifully-shaped couches in bronze have just been found at Pompeii. They are said to be the most perfect articles yet discovered in the ruins.

Anson Burlingame as Chinese Ambassador to the Western Powers, gets the comfortable salary of 40,000 taels per annum, which is equal to $55,000 in gold. His duties will consist in travelling with a large suite from one European capital to another, and holding an occasional conference about Chinese affairs.

There was a remarkable incident connected with the horse trot at Fergus, Ontario, which deserves to be recorded; when the horses were near the half-way pole, Billy Button, about a length ahead, came across a soft place in the ice, the front part of the cutter went down into it, throwing Peter headlong on to the ice. He clug on to the lines, and was dragged about one hundred feet, but managed, some how or other, to get into the cutter again, and came into the winning-post all right, head up, and won the race. Everybody said it was the "best thing on ice" they had ever seen.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—The official "Catholic Directory" for the year 1868, published permissu superiorum, has made its appearance. It gives, as usual, a statistical summary of the Church in England, Wales and Scotland, and there is, considering our numbers in Great Britain, a considerable increase in the clergy, churches, chapels, convents and monasteries since last year. The total number of bishops is, of course, the same—namely, one archbishop and twelve bishops (besides three retired bishops) in England, and four bishops in Scotland. The number of priests in Great Britain amount to 1,639, against 1,608 last year; the number of churches and chapels are 1,283, against 1,207 when the last directory was published; the convents of women are now 227 in number, whereas last year there were 220; and lastly the monasteries number 67, against 63 last year. Total increase: 31 priests, 76 churches and chapels, seven convents of women and four monasteries of men. It ought, however, to borne in mind that of the 76 churches or chapels, which are more this year than last, about a dozen are private chapels of convents or of various individuals; also of the four increase in the number of monasteries, three are merely houses in which two or three of the regular clergy dwell together for missionary work; the fourth is the new Dominican priory at Haverstock Hill. In the convents or religious houses of women the increase has been very great during the last few years; but it has been altogether, or with very few exceptions, among the non-cloistered, or active orders, such as Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy and the like.—The cloistered or contemplative orders hardly seem to increase at all, or very slightly, in this country; but for nuns to conduct schools for the upper and middle classes as well as to superintend poor schools, houses of refuge, and the like, the demand is far greater than the supply. The following is a summary of Catholic statistics for England, Scotland and Wales, during the last three years:—

Year.	Priests.	Churches and Chapels.	Reg. Communities of men.	Convents.
1866	1,571	1,171	58	211
1867	1,608	1,207	63	220
1868	1,631	1,283	63	227

FROM HALIFAX.

The House—Members to go to the Dominion Session—Intercolonial Railway.

Halifax, Feb. 24.

The House met at three o'clock, and sat for some time with closed doors.

The Attorney General reported an address to the Queen, embodying the repeal resolutions, and moved that an address to the Lieutenant-Governor be passed, asking him to submit the same to the Queen, which was passed.

Mr. Blanchard objected to the address being entered as passed unanimously. The speaker decided against him. Mr. Blanchard requested the Government to lay on the table Mr. Howe's credentials as a delegate to the Imperial Government. The Provincial Secretary replied evasively.

The Attorney General introduced a resolution to the effect that as soon as Nova Scotia was released from the operations of the British North American Act, she would be prepared to take a full share of the expenses of the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad.

Mr. Blanchard recommended delay, and that so important a measure calculated largely to affect the the revenues of the Province for all time, to come, be laid on the table as a notice merely.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

It is reported that Mr. Howe has not gone home as a delegate, but has accepted a lucrative situation on a London paper, and will not return to Nova Scotia.

The Dominion members residing here held a caucus to consider whether they would go to Ottawa again. The Express learns that they will all proceed thither except Power, who is in poor health.

A number of small fires occurred during the past three days. Last night the Methodist Church in Grafton Street, a handsome Gothic structure, took fire just before service, and was totally consumed. Building and organ partially insured. The wind being fortunately North, and the water supply ample, the barracks and other adjoining public buildings escaped.—Gazette.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

A NOISY SCENE IN CHAMBERS—A DEMAND.

London, Feb. 24.

A remarkable scene occurred at the last session of the French Legislative body. The chamber was engaged in the discussion of the bill for the regulation of the press—M. Havin, of the Siecle, rose and said he had a document which he wished to read to the members. It was the judgement of the Court exonerating himself and M. Garroll from charges brought against them by the government. The President interrupted M. Havin and refused to allow him to proceed. M. Havin insisted on reading the document. Much disorder and confusion followed, whereupon the President declared the sitting for the day dissolved. The Government members then retired, but the Liberal members remained, loudly protesting against the arbitrary action of the President. They were finally expelled from the building by officers.

New York, Feb. 25.

The Herald's St. Petersburg special says:—The Russian Admiral serving in the Grecian Archipelago demanded the Porte Government to authenticate or disavow certain newspaper reports circulated in Turkey to the effect that the officers of the Czar had afforded aid to the Cretan insurgents. The Grand Vizier replied that the official despatches of the Turkish Admiral contained no such charges; and that the newspapers were to blame.

LATEST.

Disraeli to Resign.

London, Feb. 25.

It is now thought Mr. Disraeli will resign his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Sir Stafford Northcote will take his place. No one is yet named as the probable successor of the latter as Secretary of State for India.

Official despatches from General Napier say that the envoy by him to Prince Kassa; was well received at Dunbor, and found 3,000 warriors with their chiefs assembled at Adwas by whom he was heartily welcomed.

Paris, Feb. 25, midnight.

Mr. Packer, an American who took part in the alleged disturbance at the Odeon Theatre, on the performance of Victor Hugo's drama "Ruy Blas," has been tried and sentenced to six days' imprisonment and the payment of a slight fine.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1868.

PERTH ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the above Society, held in the Catholic School House on the 22nd inst., the following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Society for the current year:—

Rev. Charles Murray, President.
William O'Brien, Esq., 1st Vice-President.
Patrick Brady, 2nd Vice-President.
William Walsh, Treasurer (re-elected).
G. A. Conitt, Recording Secretary.
Thomas Short, Corresponding Secretary.
James Russell, Grand Marshal.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Patrick Griffin, James Doran, M. G. O'Connor, Thomas Patterson, Michael Cathcart, T. Enright, Edward Kennedy, N. Brown, Patrick O'Neil, James Furlong, Thomas Donnelly, John Hart.

THE CANADA ZOUAVES.—Some of the Lower Canadian and New York papers are making quite a little fuss about the raising and departure of a large Company of Canadian Zouaves for the service of his Holiness the Pope. This is quite an ordinary affair, except that in enlisting these Mercenaries, the Pope has sought for them in Canada instead of Bavaria or Switzerland. The life of a Papal soldier is a life of great misery and privation, as was found to be the sad case when the Pope's Brigade was raised in Ireland in 1848. Bad food, worse clothes, still worse pay, and if possible, treatment by the noble Romans worse still. The Pope's soldiers never were popular at Rome, and singular to say, that in the employment of Mercenaries choice has always been made of the Protestant Swiss in preference to those of the Catholic Cantons. These Zouaves will have simply garrison duty to perform—no fighting at all. While Napoleon throws his Ægis over the temporalities of the Popedom, no finger will wag to insult the Pope; but were that protection once withdrawn, all the Zouaves raised in a dozen years could not prevent the Papal Dominions from being overrun with Italian soldiers in a month.

Touching these particular Canada Zouaves, we do not believe all that is said about them, that they entered the Military Schools of Lower Canada for the very purpose of being instructed in military tactics ere they went to Rome, the sooner to obtain Commissions; but this is certain, they executed in New York some evolutions that could not have been done had they not had considerable previous practice. And this brings to what we said yesterday, that the Military Schools of Canada are fast becoming expensive nuisances.

☞ Small droves of cattle are being driven across the ice to Cape Vincent for the American market, but the number taken over so far is not nearly so great as last year's.

☞ The Entertainment this evening by members of the Queen's College Alma Mater Society, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, William street, will be one of good merit. A very pleasant evening, no doubt, will be spent at it.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—Martin James was charged by Inspector Mostyn with selling liquor without license. Two witnesses were examined, who stated that they had not been in defendant's house for months, and as the case was not proved, defendant was discharged. This was the only case.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

Feb. 26th.

J D Hall, Gananoque; C McGregor, Toronto; H Atkinson, Rome; J Nyld, New York; Miss McLaren, Montreal; H McLaren, Halifax.

Arrivals at the Burnett House.

Feb. 26th.

Mrs. Warren, Belleville; E. C. Hilts, Syracuse; J Thompson, Belleville; S Phippen, do; A Snyder, New York; G H Ellis Chicago; T Cook, Albany; F. Cochrane, Detroit; J Fitzsimmons, Albany; J Bumble, Wilton; C Lovett, Boston; Miss Carrie A. Moore, do; A H Ellis, Toronto; C Dane, Prescott; G Ferrin and wife, Cape Vincent; G Morton, Montreal; Archibald Moir, do; H Labello, Toronto.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Feb. 26th 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—

Silver buying at 4½ discount.
" selling at 3½ discount.
Greenbacks. Bills 79c. Silver 72
Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 141½.
Commercial Bank Bills 90c.

Current Prices of Grain.

Kingston, Feb 26th, 1868.

G. M. Kinghorn reports—

Fall Wheat,	1 70 to 1 75	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	0 00 to 0 00	" "
Rye,	0 93 to 0 94	" "
Barley,	0 96 to 0 98	" "
Peas,	82 to 00	" "
Oats,	55 to 00	" "
Buckwheat,	75 to 00	" "

Kingston Markets.

February 26th.

	$ c.	$ c.
Superfine Flour ℔ barrel,	7 00 @	8 50
Superfine Flour ℔ 100 lbs.	3 45 ..	4 00
Wheat, Spring ℔ bushel	1 65 ..	1 70
Peas ℔ bushel	0 82 ..	0 87
Barley ℔ bushel	1 00 ..	1 7
Rye ℔ bushel	1 02 ..	1 3
Oats ℔ bushel	0 55 ..	0 60
Buckwheat per bushel	0 65 ..	0 70
Indian Meal ℔ bag	1 25 ..	1 30
Oatmeal ℔ barrel	0 00 ..	0 00
Potatoes per bush	0 65 ..	0 70
Turnips ℔ bushel	0 45 ..	0 50
Carrots and Beets ℔ bushel	0 40 ..	0 45
Onions ℔ bushel	0 00 ..	0 00
Butter, fresh, per lb	0 24 ..	0 25
" By the tub	0 22 ..	0 23
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	5 00 ..	6 50
Fresh Pork per 100 lbs	6 00 ..	7 50
Mess Pork	18 00 ..	18 50
Prime Mess ℔ bbl	13 50 ..	14 00
Hams ℔ lb	0 12½ ..	0 00
Shoulders (smoked) per lb	0 10 ..	0 12
Bacon per lb	0 10 ..	0 12
Mutton per lb	0 5 ..	0 7
Veal ℔ lb	0 0 ..	0 00
Lamb	0 5 ..	0 7
Cheese ℔ lb	0 10 ..	0 12
Eggs ℔ doz	0 20 ..	0 25
Honey per lb	0 00 ..	0 00
Turkeys each	0 75 ..	1 25
Geese each	0 25 ..	0 50
Fowls ℔ pair	0 25 ..	0 50
Chickens (Spring) per pair	0 20 ..	0 40
Ducks ℔ pair	0 50 ..	0 60
Green Apples ℔ bbl	3 00 ..	4 00
Apples, dried per lb	0 10 ..	0 00
Timothy Seed ℔ bushel	7 50 ..	8 50
Clover Seed ℔ bushel	9 00 ..	10 00
Wool ℔ cwt	4 0 ..	5 00
Wool ℔ lb	0 25 ..	0 75
Pot Ashes ℔ cwt	5 25 ..	5 25
Hides ℔ 100 lbs	7 00 ..	8 00
Sheep & Lamb Skins	0 25 ..	0 65
Calf Skins per lb	0 10 ..	0 02

Customs Imports.

Feb. 25th.

G T R, Costicook—20 bbls d-apples, G Robertson & Son; 2 bbls varnish, Provincial Hardware Company.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—5 bales duck, Calvin & Brock; 18 bbls g ware, G S Hobart; 3 bales, G M Wilkinson; 1 boxes, C F Gilchrist.

G T R, Costicook—3 bbls trimmings, Provincial Hardware Company.

Montreal Stock and Share List.

Montreal, Feb. 25.

Share.	BANKS.	Dec.	Closing Prices. p. c.
$200	Bank of Montreal	10	128¼a129¼
£50	Bank B. N. America	6	102 a —
$100	Commercial Bank		35¼a 36
80	City Bank	8	100¼a101¼
50	Banque du Peuple	8	B'k closed
50	Molson's Bank	8	111 a112
40	Ontario Bank	8	97 a 98
100	Bank of Toronto	8	110¼a112
100	Quebec Bank	7	98¼a 99¼
50	Banque Nationale	8	106¼a107¼
40	Gore Bank	7	80 a 82¼
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	105a 106
100	Merchants' Bank	8	107¼a108¼
50	East. Townships Bank	8	98¼a100
50	Royal Canadian Bank	8	91 a 91½
100	Union Bank	8	100 a101
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	97 a 98
50	Bank of Commerce		99 a100
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk		16 a 18
20½	Great Western	4	15 a 17
	MISCELLANEOUS		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co	10	131 a132
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	138 a140
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	99 a100
100	Can. Inland S. N. Co.	20	107 a108

EXCHANGE.

Bank on London, 60 days	110 a110½
Private " "	109 a109½
Bank on New York	30 a 30½
Private "	30½a 31
Gold Drafts on New York	Par

MONTREAL MARKETS—February 26.

Flour—Super Extra, 8,00 to 8,25; Extra, 7,75 to 8,00; Fancy, 7,60 to 7,75; Welland Canal Super, 7,45 to 7,60. Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 7,45 to 7,60; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 7,45 to 7 60; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 7,10 to 7,25; bag flour 3,60 to 3,75. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00; Spring, 1,70 to 0,00; Western 0,00 to 0,00 Oats—per 32 lbs, 46 to 47. Barley—per 48 lbs, 95 to 1,00. Butter—Dairy—15 to 20c. store packed 15 to 20c. Ashes—pots, 5,35 to 5,40; pearls 5,80 to 5,85. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 141½.

Flour—small arrivals; market stagnant; rates nominally unchanged. Grain nominal—no sales. Provisions—Pork slightly firmer. Hogs unchanged. Butter—good demand at firmer rates. Lard improving. Ashes unchanged.

New York Markets—Yesterday.

Stocks steady. Flour firm; receipts are 3,046 bbls; sales are 7,200 bbls at 8,60 a 9,40 for superfine state and western; 9,10 a 10,60 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet. Wheat not active; receipts are 10,000 bush; sales are 7,500 bush at 2,-51 a 2,53 for No. 1 Spring in store; 2,65 for amber Green Bay in store. Rye scarce and firm; receipts are 775 bush; sales are 1,600 bush western at 1 87. Corn about 1c better; receipts are 27,000 bush; sales are 39,000 bush at 1,24 a 1,26 for new mixed western afloat; 1,27 for old western in store; 1,30 for old mixed western afloat. Barley scarce. Oats nominal. Pork quiet. Lard firmer.

WHISKERS.—DR. LAMONTES CORROLIA will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample for trial sent for 10 cts. No letter answered unless prepaid. Address REEVES & CO., 71 Nassau St., New York. w6m239

MARRIED.

At Montreal, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Canon Farbre, at the R. C. Bishop's Palace, John Joseph, son of Mr. J. H. Daly, to Agnes Sinclair, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Pennie, all of Montreal.

DIED.

In this city, on the 21st instant, Annie Dorcas, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Rogers, aged 13 years.

In Kingston, on Feb. 21st, at the residence of Mr. John Coy, Queen street, Maria Hunt, aged 26 years.

In Kingston, on the 25th instant, Eliza Jane Woods, wife of Peter Gingras, aged 36 years.

In Ottawa, on the 17th instant, Philomene, wife of Mr. Victor Laporte, aged 26 years.

Near Prescott, on the 11th inst., Mr. Robert Weir, son of James Weir, Esq., in the 26th year of his age.

At Cold Springs, on the 16th inst., Sarah, wife of the Rev. Charles Pedley, in the 45th year of her age.

In Ottawa, on the 19th instant, Charles, son of Jos. E. Lemieux.

In Ottawa, the 19th February, Mary, widow of the late James Heavy.

At Dublin, Ireland, on February 5th, the Very Rev. William Bernard Lander, LL.D., Dean of Leighlin, formerly Dean of Ontario, aged 49 years.

At Ottawa, on the 22nd instant, Samuel Kirby Lough, aged 21 years.

In Hamilton, on the 19th inst., Mr. Peter Sagriff, aged 47 years.

At Peterboro, on the 15th inst., Jonathan Sweeting, aged 79 years.

Near Peterboro, on the 11th inst., Elizabeth, relict of the late Isaac Nicholson, aged 78 years.

At Peterboro, on the 17th instant, Ellen, wife of A. B. Kidd, aged 27 years.

In Hamilton, on the 20th instant, Louisa, wife of James Lightfoot, aged 23 years.

Near Perth, on the 15th inst., Angus Macdonald, aged 50 years.

In Montreal, on the 24th Feb., Rev. Robt. Graham, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, aged 67 years.

At Ottawa, on the 24th inst., Mary, wife of Matthew Battle, aged 52 years.

At Quebec, on the 22nd inst., Henry Joseph Rogers, aged 32 years.

At Hamilton, on the 21st instant, Julia, daughter of John Barry, Esq., aged 16 years.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 12, 2nd Concession, Township of Pittsburg, containing 200 acres, 170 under good cultivation, being decidedly one of the most productive farms in the Township. The buildings, chiefly new, comprise a substantial Stone House, two Barns, Granary, Driving House, Stables, &c.

Also, the east half of Lot No. 10, in the same concession, containing 100 acres, 70 under cultivation and entirely fenced, having upon the Lot a Log House and new Frame Barn, 48x36. The farms, which are on a good Macadamized Road and within 8 miles of Kingston, can be sold separately to suit purchasers. Titles indisputable, and possession given on pur