Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVII. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1865. NUMBER 296

POST OFFICE.

Montreal, Dec. 4, 1865.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Steamboat	.....	7.00 p m
Quebec by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	1.30 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, &c, by str	7.00 a m	4.30 p m
Canada West Day Train..[1]	10.45 p m	7.00 a m
Canada West Night Train..[2]	11.40 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.45 a m	2.15 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.45 a m	7.45 a m 2.15 p m
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	9.45 a m	2.15 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne and Island Pond..[3]	7.00 a m 1.45 p m	8.20 a m 1.15 p m
Portland..[4]	1.45 p m	7.00 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.45 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.45 a m 2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	8.20 a m 2.15 p m
Longueuil	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
Contrecœur, Varennes and Vercheres	.....	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & Ste. Jrome	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa	10.45 p m	6.45 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, &c P.E. Island, *via* Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	.....	2.00 p m
Sault Ste. Marie, &c., *via* Toronto, every Tuesday	.....	7.00 p m

(1) Conductor's Bag open till 7.40 A.M.
(2) do do 7.40 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.

HOUSES.

O LET,
A Two-story HOUSE, No. 108 St. Hubert Street, in perfect order. Possession 1st October. Apply on the premises.
August 24. mwf2t

TO LET
The WAREHOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Thomson, Claxton & C., near the Custom House.
J. L. BEAUDRY.
November 8. ddd-mwf 266

WANTED

A FURNISHED HOUSE of six, or eight apartments, until the first of May next, or longer, for which a liberal rent, and a responsible tenant can be had, on application to Mr. Shaw, Furniture and General Auctioneer, St. Francois Xavier Street,
November 3. 262

TWO three-story first-class HOUSES TO LET on Berry Street, near Viger Square. Rent moderate.
Apply to
A. LUSIGNAN,
No. 31 Berry Street.
October 28 257

TO LET.
A neat self-contained HOUSE, in Amherst Street. Six Rooms with capital Cellar, Garret and Outbuildings. For a respectable tenant it will be put into first rate order. Apply to
EDW. GOFF PENNY,
Herald Office.
October 10. 241

Wanted to Rent, from 1st May next,
A good detached HOUSE, with a Garden; the vicinity of Sherbrooke street preferred. Apply to the Office of this paper.
September 30. 233

TO LET,
From now to 1st of May next, TWO HOUSES on Richmond Square. Rent $200 and $120 for the term.
Apply to
HENRY JACKSON,
2 Cornwal Terrace.
October 4. 236

House For Sale.
The undersigned offers for sale a three-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 24 Dubord Street, facing the Cattle Market. This property will be sold on very easy terms. It will now yield a rental o upwards of $80 per month.
For the conditions address
JOS. SIMARD, Esq., N.P.,
No. 235 Lagauchetiere Street.
June 24. 149

First-Class Residence at a very low Rent
TO LET.—A first-class new three-story Brick House, containing 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Ten minutes walk from the Custom House Rent £45 to a desirable tenant only.
Apply at the Herald Office.
June 15. 141

TO LET.
The first-class HOUSE No. 1 Calender Place, Mountain Street, now occupied by James Johnston, Esq. To be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock.
Apply to
D. McINTYRE,
43 St. Peter Street.
Feb ruary 2. 27

TO LET.
A splendid STORE, situate on the corner of Lemoine and McGill Streets, No. 63. Possession immediately.
Apply at the store, or to Messrs. Labelle & Labelle, Advocates, No. 48 Little St. James Street.
June 3.

TO LET,
A first-class VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS No. 25 Drummond Street now occupied by Sherbrooke Lodge is in perfect order, and the situation for health and beauty is unsurpassed. The Outbuildings are large and conodious.
C. TUGGEY,
61 Great St. James Street.
October 2. 224

TO LET.
A WORKSHOP in the rear of the subscriber's premises.
W. J. SPIERPOINT,
No. 2 Victoria Block.
August 31. 193

TO LET.
A first-class OFFICE, fronting on St. Francois Xavier Street.
Address Post Office Box 238.
May 13. 113

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:

Booth's Old Tom : 150 cases
Kinahan's L.L. Whisky : 50 cases of this fine old Irish Whisky
Guinness & Co.s Extra Stout : 600 cases, quarts, pints and Imperial pints
Waters & Williams' Quinine Wine : 150 cases
Bernard's Ginger Wine : 200 cases
Seltzer Water : 75 hampers, quarts and pints
Crosse & Blackwell's assorted Goods : 181 casks and cases Pickles, Sauces, Potted Meats, &c., &c.
ISLAY DEW—John McGaan's Pure "Caol Ila" Islay Whisky, in hhds, qr-casks and cases
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse, 69 Great St. James Street, and Notre Dame Street.
November 16. 273

HERRINGS.

200 firkins Lochfine
200 half-do do
50 cases Ling
Extra Labrador, in brls and half-orls
ALEX. McGIBBON.
November 16. 273

FRUIT CROP---1865.

West End Raisins
Valentia Raisins
Layer and M R Raisins
Sultana Raisins
Currants
Turkey Figs
Almeria Grapes
Malaga Grapes
Jordan Almonds
Walnuts
Filberts
S S Almonds
French Plums
In Jars, Tins, and Kegs.
ENGLISH FILBERTS : 25 baskets
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse, 69 Great St. James Street, and Notre Dame Street.
November 16. 273

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SERMON BY THE REV. ANDREW PATTON,

"O WHEEL!"

Or Thanksgiving Day Thoughts, preached in in St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, on the 18th of October.
Price 20 cents.
DAWSON BROTHERS,
Nos. 55 to 59 Great St. James Street.
November 16. 273

FOR SALE:

Landing ex "John Bull," and other Vessels now in Port,
TAYLOR BROS. MUSTARD in 4lb jars and tins
Do CHICORY in 28 and 56lb tins
Do COCOA and CHOCOLATE
LONDON & DUBLIN PORTER, quarts & pints
INDIGO, SPICES, ALUM, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, &c
—ALSO.—
25 Cases WORMWOOD BITTERS
WINN & HOLLAND.
Renaud's Buildings Foundling Street.
October 9 240

In Warehouse and for Sale:

200 hhds Muscovado Sugar
100 puns Choice do Molasses
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
November 11 8j2

For Sale,
FOUR HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE and BOILER with two SMALL MILLS, all in perfect order Apply to
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
'Apothecaries' Hall,
May 16

MEDICAL.

Apothecaries TO H. R. H. The Prince OF Wales.

MEDICAL HALL.

FOUR TIERCES JUST RECEIVED OF

DR. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD,

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS,
BY
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
286 Sole Agents for Canada.

THE ONLY PURE, SWEET, PALATABLE

COD LIVER OIL

IS THAT PREPARED BY
Messrs. CASWELL, MACK & CO., NEW YORK.

It has been submitted to our leading Physicians, and they prescribe it in preference to any other introduced by
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL,
Opposite the Post Office,
And 6 Phillips' Squar
December 1. 286

CENTRAL DRUG HALL.

ALCOHOL, by the barrel.
For Sale low by
DAVIDSON & CO.,
280 CHEMISTS.

KITCHEN'S PURE GRAPE WINE, for Medicinal and Sacramental use.
Just received by
DAVIDSON & CO.,
280 LATE A. G. DAVIDSON.

ST. CATHERINE'S MINERAL WATER! Having been appointed General Agents for Lower Canada, we are now prepared to fill orders for this justly celebrated Water, either by gallon or case.
DAVIDSON & CO.
280

DAVIDSON'S FLUID EXTRACT SARZAC is four times the strength of ordinary Sarsaparillas. Prepared only by
DAVIDSON & CO,
LICENTIATE CHEMISTS.
November 24. 280

IN STORE AND FOR SALE

600 bags CHOICE DEMERARA SUGAR
2500 packages NEW SEASON TEAS—Young Hyson, Twankay, and Twankay Uncolored, Japan and Congou
100 bags PRIME RIO COFFEE
50 do PRIME PORTO RICO COFFEE
60 barrels REFINED SYRUP
Chests FINEST MADRAS INDIGO
DAVID TORRANCE & CO
October 31.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ten Puncheons St. Croix White Rum
Ten Puncheons very Old Jamaica Rum 1850,—
Refined Cheese, Lunburg Cheese
Prairie Chickens and Quails
Daily expecting—Canvas Back Ducks
DUFRESNE & McGARITY,
223 Notre Dame Street.
November 20. 276

JUST RECEIVED.

MACKENZIE'S CHURCH ROYAL ALBERT BISCUITS—The only genuine Biscuit in this City, such as supplied to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
—ALSO—
JOHN GRAY & SONS (GLASGOW) FINEST SCOTCH MARMALADE
CASES OF SCOTCH LING FISH
KEGS & 20LB BOXES LOCHFINE HERRINGS
BARRELS OF BROSE MEAL AND SCOTCH PEARL BARLEY.
DUFRESNE & McGARITY,
228 Notre Dame Street.
November 4. 263

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS.
P. O. Box 1880.
August 31. 3m 207

JAMES ROUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,
10 St. Nicholas Street,.....Montreal.
October 12. 6m 243

M. LAFRAMBOISE,
Advocate,
LATE OF ST. HYACINTHE.
OFFICE—NO. 39 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET
November 28. 283

DAVID J. CRAIG,
WAREHOUSEMAN,
90 Common Street, corner of Nazareth Street.
FIRST CLASS STORAGE for FLOUR, BUTTER, PORK, and Merchandise of all descriptions, Free or in Bond.
Cash Advances on Warehouse Receipts.
August 1. 1y 181

J. S. MILLAR,
Formerly of Grand Trunk Railroad Co.'y, Portland
FORWARDING, SHIPPING,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
72 Tower Buildings, Liverpool.
August 3 (162) 207

JOS. REILLE,
Land Surveyor and Architect,
HAS REMOVED
TO 65 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET
September 21. 235

ESTABLISHED 1820.

A. BOURNE,
Engraver and Copper Plate Printer,
293 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.
September 18 222

ARTHUR E. VALOIS,
ADVOCATE.
No. 10 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal
M. VALOIS will follow the Circuit of Vaudreuil and Soulanges.
October 9.. 6m 240

R. M. HART,
Advocate,
OFFICE—No. 49 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET
July 7. 1y 160

C. A. STARK & CO.,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
7 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,
(Corner St. Paul Street, Montreal.)
April 14. 89

MARTIN & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUB
OFFICE:
Corner of King and James Stree
HAMILTON, C.W.
N. B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters prompt ply attended to.
R. MARTIN, J. W. FERGUSON
January 13. 10

PORTRAIT & OIL PAINTING.
Lessons in Designing and Painting.
NO. 11 ST. SIMON STREET,
Continuation of St. George Street, near the Jesuit's College.
NAP. BOURASSA will be at Monte-Below till the 1st September.
November 5. 270

FOR SALE.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES

THE undersigned have on hand a large assortment of DOUBLE, COOKING and FANCY PARLOR STOVES,—and also the well-known "MORNING GLORY."
HALL COAL STOVE, which they offer for Sale at moderate prices. They solicit an inspection at No. 48 ST. PAUL STREET, Corner of ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER.
A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.
September 8. 214

FOR SALE.

JAMES PAINTS.

LANDING EXOTTAWA (s.), FROM LONDON
GENUINE Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in 25 lb. Kegs
GENUINE DRY WHITE LEAD
GENUINE DRY RED LEAD
WINN & HOLLAND.
October 25. 251

FOR SALE:
CASKS CAUSTIC and SAL SODA
CASKS BLEACHING POWDER
CASES GREEN and RED GIN
CASES HAY'S SCOTCH WHISKY
CASES BOOTH'S OLD TOM
BOXES and Hf do VALENCIA'S
Bags COARSE and STOVED SALT
Brls EXTRA ROUND & SPLIT HERRINGS
PHILLIPS & CO.
November 1. 260

LEHIGH COAL, LEHIGH COAL.
FOR SALE,
500 Tons BEST LEHIGH COAL—Lump, Broken, Egg, Grate, Wallnut, Chestnut and Pea Sizes.
WOODS, DAVID & CO.,
80 McGILL STREET, Young's Buildings.
August 4. 184

COALS. COALS.

FOR SALE,
300 chaldrons Wallsend Grate COAL
200 do Newcastle House COAL
Screened and delivered free.
WOODS, DAVID & CO.,
80 McGILL STREET (Young's Building
August 4. 18

FOR SALE.
500 Tons Best Welsh Anthracite Coal
All sizes. Hand-picked.
Screened and delivered.
WOODS, DAVID & CO.,
8 McGILL STREET, Young's Buildings.
August 4. 140

FOR SALE.

A FARM about a mile above Lachine Station, containing 55 Arpents, with Buildings.
A FARM at Sault-aux-Recollets, 120 arpents.
A Three-story STONE and BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 15 Wellington street, a first-class Busin ss Stand (John Walker's.)
Sev ral Hundred BUILDING LOTS at Point St. Charles, with many Blocks of Buildings there; and a number of Building Lots at Cote St. Paul, in the vicinity of Factories, &c.
For further particulars, apply to
JAMES SMITH, N.P
Montreal, 26th July. 176

THE
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGAN,
FOR
CHAPELS AND SCHOOLS

Is acknowledged to be the best instrument of its kind now manufactured, while in the DRAWING ROOM, owing to the beauty and elegance of its case, combined with its sweetness of tone and variety of expression, it is fast taking its position beside the Pianoforte, forming a most agreeable complement to the latter instrument

The very simple and pleasing contrivance called the *Automatic Swell* is attached to all the Cabinet Organs, and affords the player facilities for effect and variety such as no other reed instrument possesses.

The flattering testimonial to the superior excellence of the Cabinet Organ over all competitors, signed by the leading Organists and Professional men of the United States, recommends it as being "specially desirable for private as well as public use."

All the different styles and sizes for sale by
GOULD & HILL,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES & SHEET MUSIC.
115 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
November 4. 263

FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS,
Five First-class Building Lots,
—AND—
A First-class Cottage, Brick-roughcast, &c., &c., &c.,
SITUATED IN DUROCHER STREET.
For conditions apply to
J. E. GUILBAULT.
November

$50 Agents Wanted. $150
WE want a good Agent in every County in the British Provinces, to introduce our new FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. We pay a salary from $50 to $150 per month, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Also, great inducements offered to local agents, male or female. The machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15, and fully warranted for three years. Send (post-paid) for circulars and terms to agents, R. T. BUSH & CO., Manufacturers, 14 KING STREET (EAST), TORONTO, C.W.
P.S.—We stand ready to pay $1000 for any Machine, high price or low, that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours.
Seplember 9 3mDW 215

NOTICES.

LE CANADA,

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED AT OTTAWA.

AS the first Number of this new Journal will be widely circulated as a specimen number, this is a good opportunity for persons desirous of making known their business in the new Capital, as well as in the District of Ottawa, and in all Lower Canada, to send in, without delay, their advertisements.
The first Number will appear within the next fortnight.
Advertisements are to be addressed as follows:—
"LE CANADA,"
OTTAWA,
C. W.
"LE CANADA," DUVERNAY BROS.,
Ottawa, Nov. 1;, 1865. Proprietors.
270

Co-Partnership Notice

THE undersigned have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as WHOLESALE GROCERS, FLOUR AND PROVISION DEALERS, under the name and firm of J. HUDON & CO., and will carry on their Business from this day in the premises occupied by V. HUDON, Esq., 246 St. Paul Street, and 199 and 201 Commissioners Street.
J. HUDON,
A. S. HAMELIN,
CHS. P. HEBERT.
Montreal, 1st May, 1865. 102

INFORMATION WANTED
OF ALEXANDER MORTON, native of Tyrone, Ireland, by his Brothers DANIEL AND WM. MORTON, 32, 8th Avenue, New York.
Se ber 214

MONEY TO LEND

ON MORTGAGE, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS COMMERCIAL PAPER, &c.
WM. A. CURRY,
Accountant & General Agent,
35 St. Peter Street.
July 20. 1y 171

CASH ADVANCES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, covering Merchandise of every description.
E. LYMAN MILLS
Montreal, 31st Oct. 1865. 1m 259

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

FOR SALE:
200 Hhds Bright Porto Rico ugar
—AND—
259 Hhds } Prime Retailing
50 Tierces } Molasses
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
August 16.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on by THOMAS OUTRAM SAUNDERSON, CHARLES EDWARD SAUNDERSON, and JOHN J. BARKER, under the name and firm of SAUNDERSON & BARKER, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the Thirty-first day of October last, and in future the same business will be carried on by THOMAS OUTRAM SAUNDERSON and CHARLES EDWARD SAUNDERSON, under the name and firm of SAUNDERSON & CO., who will pay and receive all debts due and owing to and from the said dissolved Partnership in the regular course of trade.
Witness our hands at the City of Montreal, this Ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
(Signed) CHARLES EDWARD SAUNDERSON
" JOHN JOSEPH BARKER,
" THOMAS OUTRAM SAUNDERSON.
272

THE undersigned has been, by Notarial *acte* before J. H. ISAACSON, N.P., duly appointed Assignee to the ESTATE of A. C. AMARY, Manufacturer of Feathers, and hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to him, at his Office, 464 and 466 St. Paul Street.
H. DAVIS,
Of the Firm of Julius Lander & Co.
September 15 220

STEPHENSON HOUSE,
AND
MINERAL BATHS,
ST. CATHERINES, C.W.

THIS HOUSE having undergone the usual Refitting for the season, is NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.
BATHS in good order.
E. W. STEPHENSON,
May 25. Proprietor. 123

WELLS, FARGO & CO
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,
84 BROADWAY.

FREIGHT and SMALL PACKAGES received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California Coupons bought or collected.
Collections made and Commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
LETTERS of CREDIT on the UNION BANK of LONDON issued to travelers, exchangeable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.
Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as the safest way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, LETTERS of CREDIT on our SAN FRANCISCO house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our Offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.
CALIFORNIA and NEVADA MINING and other STOCKS bought and sold on commission by telegraph.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents for the Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
November 3 (6m 147) 262

CANADA
Railway Advertising Company
NOTICE.

IN order to avoid the trouble and inconvenience hitherto experienced in looking after the Cards placed in only a limited number of Cars, and for a shorter period than a year, the CANADA RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY beg to announce to their patrons and the public that hereafter no advertisements will be received for a less period than one year, and that each advertiser's Card will be placed in all the Cars of the Grand Trunk Railway leaving the Montreal Station.
An important saving in time and labour being thus effected, the Company will be enabled to make a considerable reduction in the rates of advertising, as well as to confer an important advantage on all advertisers.
As this change, and the addition of several new Passenger Cars which have recently been placed on the line, will involve the re-arrangement of the Cards, advertisers will have an opportunity of making any alterations in their advertisements which they may desire, if early notice is given at the Office.
In addition to the claims of this medium of advertising, which has been highly valued by both Wholesale and Retail Dealers, the holding of the PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION in this city this year will undoubtedly add largely to the number of travellers, and very much increase the value of advertising in the Cars.
Samples of several new and attractive forms of Cards, the cost of which will meet the views of all classes of advertisers, are now being prepared, and may be seen in a few days at the Office,
67 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
April 29 101

THE MYSTIC HAIR TINT,
PREPARED BY
WM. BOGLE, OF BOSTON, U.S.

THIS celebrated article for Colouring the Hair and Whiskers, giving the most natural appearance, was patented in the United States several years ago, since which period there has existed for it, in the United States and England, an unprecedented demand, and is now almost universally used by all requiring the aid of Hair Restoratives. Its simplicity and harmless ingredients used in the preparation of this article, the easy manner of application, nothing except a small brush being necessary for that purpose; the natural appearance of the Hair after the application of the Tint, the durability of the preparation, and the reasonable rate at which the article is sold, are a few of the causes which have followed the introduction of the
HAIR TINT
n the leading Cities of England and America.
A TRIAL of the MYSTIC HAIR TINT will suffice to convince all who use it how to continue to use the article.
For sale by WM. BOGLE, Boston, and al Chemists and Druggists in Montreal.
September 1 208

FOR SALE.

TOBACCO!
THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE
500 boxes Choice 10's, various brands
100 do do 5's, do
400 ½-bxs do ½-lbs, do.
RIMMER, GUNN & CO
February 16.

HENNESSY'S" BRANDY,
IN CASES.
200 Cases to arrive ex Steamer.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
Montreal, Oct. 17. 247

CHS. FARRE
CHAMPAGNE.

THE undersigned having, as per annexed letter, been appointed SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN CANADA for the above brand of CHAMPAGNE WINE, offer it for sale; relying upon its merits, which have already acquired for it here that reputation so well established in Europe and the United States, to recommend it.
Besides obtaining for his Wine a first-class Medal at the French Universal Exhibition of 1855, Mr. FARRE has been appointed Purveyor to the Courts of Spain and Prussia.
E. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.,
Gentlemen,—By authority from the house of Madme. Ve. Chas. Farre in Reims, I hereby appoint you SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS of the Chas. Farre Champagnes in the whole Province of Canada, and you are hereby authorized to advertise as such on and after this date.
I am respectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. WELSH,
General Agent in the United States and Canada for the house of Ve. Chas. Farre in Reims.
July 26. 7

Bishop's Celebrated Effervescing Granulated Preparations.

THE Subscribers have just received from London a supply of the following elegant Preparations, viz :—
Effervescing Citrate of Iron
Do Citrate of Iron and Quinine
Do Citrate of Magnesia
Do Vichy Powders
Do Seidlitz Powders.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
384 & 386 St. Paul Street.
May 108

FOR SALE.

DAY & MARTIN'S
REAL JAPAN BLACKING,
97 High Holborn, London.

For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands unrivalled.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN CANADA AND THE COLONIES.
In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.
CAUTION.
D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Labels.
*** Orders through Mercantile Houses.
November 24. 9m s 280

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.
BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST., LONDON,
B&B
PUBLISH monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.
This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.
*** As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists Storekeepers, and Surgeons.
July 19 1y s eow 86-170

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.
(MANUFACTURED ONLY IN FRANCE.)

Annual Consumption exceeds 5,000,000 lbs.
THE healthiest, best, and most delicious Aliment for Breakfast known since 1825; defies all honest competition, unadulterated, highly nutritious, and pure. Sold in 4lb. Packets.
Also, especially manufactured for eating as ordinary sweetmeats, or at dessert,
Wholesale, MENIER, 23, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London. Retail, by all respectable houses.
October 12. 1y s 213

CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Churchill's successful treatment by the Hypophosphites of Soda and Lime.

CAUTION !—The only Hypophosphites recognized and recommended by Dr. CHURCHILL are those prepared by M. SWARM, *Chemist*, 12 *Rue Castiglione, Paris*, to wuom all orders should be addressed. The following are the most in use :—
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODA.
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF IRON.
PILLS OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF QUININE.
PILLS OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF MENGANESE.
Price 4 francs per bottle.
November 17. 6m-s 274

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Kearsley's Original Widow Welch's Female Pills,

LONG celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. Purchasers should see that each Box is wrapped in white paper, and has C. KEARSLEY printed on the Government Stamp. Price 2s. 9d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.
Also Billous Headaches and Liver Complaints cured by SANDERS' TASTELESS ANTIBILIOUS POWDERS, price 1s½d. per Packet.
Both Medicines may be had of
J. SANGER & SON, 150, Oxford Street, London.
September 8. 1y eow, s 214

The Best Remedy for Indigestion,
&c., &c.

NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world.
November 25. 1y s 281

SAUCE---LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE **Only good Sauce** AND Applicable to *every* VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester:—
May, 1851.
Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as wellas the most wholesome Sauce that is made
CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in some or more instances the name of J. L. & P. FORGED.
L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
Ask For Lea & Perrin's Sauce.
Sold Wholesale and for export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, London, &c. by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
RIMMER, GUNN & CO., Montreal.
November 25 1y-s-28

TRADE MARK.
FISHING RODS AND TACKLE
Walking Sticks, Cricketing Goods,
Croquet, Archery, &c.
FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES ONLY
MANUFACTURED BY
CHARLES WRIGHT,
376 STRAND, LONDON.
EXPORT, WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Orders, payable in England, carefully shipped.
Price lists on application.
October 6. 6m s 238

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps. Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distance. Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millmetres.
Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers.
Ball Cartridges
for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders.
Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Eighy's and Henry's Rifles.
ELEY BROTHERS,
Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.
(WHOLESALE ONLY.)
November 25. 1y-s-281

BISHOP'S
Granular Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP,
Manufacturing Chemist,
17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End New Town, London.

THIS perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the bottle, also the name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.
December 5. y law s 291

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF "ARCHIBALD YOUNG, SENR.," of Sarnia, C.W., *An Insolvent.*

Adjourned Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Sale of the following Real Estate, which was advertised to take place on Friday, the 29th September instant, is adjourned till
Friday, the 29th day of December next,
By order of the Assignee.
Therefore, at Noon, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of December next, there will be offered,
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
IN THE COURT HOUSE,
IN THE
TOWN OF SARNIA, C. W.,

In the room allotted to proceedings in Insolvency, the right, title, and interest of the above named Insolvent, in the undermentioned Real Estate, viz. :
1. Four and a half acres of garden and nursery ground, situate on Christina Street, in the said Town of Sarnia, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon erected, and now in the occupation of the Insolvent.
2. The lot of land known as Lot No. 4, on Front Street, in the Town of Sarnia, with the extensive brick building lately occupied by Messrs. A. Young & Son, as dry goods and grocery store and frame cottage and store house thereon erected, also the valuable water frontage and excellent wharf adjoining.
3. Part of Lot No. 49, Front Concession, in the Township of Sarnia, containing 16 acres, more or less.
4. Fourteen Acres of Bay Land on Front Street, in said Town, with a Saw-mill erected thereon also all the machinery therein, and appliances as now fixed in the said mill.
5. Part of Lots Nos. 17 and 18 in the 6th Concession, London Road, in the Township of Sarnia containing 112 acres, more or less, of valuable farm land, in good cultivation, subject to a Mortgage to the Trust and Loan Company, and a second Mortgage to the Montreal Bank, over this and other lands.
6. Lot H, north Durand Street, in the said Town, about 83 feet wide, by 160 feet in depth.
7. Lot 241, north Cameron Street, in the said Town, measuring 37½ feet x 100 feet.
8. Lot 244, St. George Street, in the said Town, measuring 37½ feet x 100 feet.
9. Lot 244, south Bright Street, in the said Town, measuring 37½ feet x 100 feet.
10. Lot 245, north Bright Street, in the said Town, measuring 37½ feet x 100 feet.
11. Part of Lot No. 16, in the 11th Concession, in the Township of Euphemia, containing about 5 acres.
12. Lot No. 3 west Murray Street, in the Village of Corunna.
13. Lot No. 1, Block A, in the Village of Wyoming
14. Lots 1 & 2, " H, " "
15. " 1, " N, " "
16. " 15 & 16, " T, " "
17. " 15 & 16, South Wellington Street, about 3 acres.
18 Lots on Milton Street, 50 x 100 feet each, and Lots Nos. 5 and 6, north side Wellington Street, containing about 4 acres, with small frame dwelling house thereon erected. This Lot will be sold subject to Government claims and Mortgage thereon.
For all further particulars, apply to George Stevenson, Esquire, or Messrs. Mackenzie & Gurd, in the Town of Sarnia, or to the undersigned, No. 17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, with whom also any hypothecary claims must be fyled within six days from date of sale.
JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.
Montreal, 25th September, 1865. mwf 290

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MARIE LOUISE MARTIN *dit* LADOUCEUR, wife of ETIENNE HANSSELMAN, Trader, of Montreal, has this day instituted, before the Superior Court at Montreal, an action *en separation de biens* against her said husband.
LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LEBLANC,
Attys. for the said Plaintiff.
Montreal, 31st October, 1865. 1m ws 263

FOR SALE.

THOS. RUSSELL & SON,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL,
BY ROYAL L

cile of the defendant. For it was quite possible that the defendant might change his residence between the issuing of the writ and the service of process, and in such case the service of process would be necessarily made at a place different from that stated in the writ. If the defendant were wrongly described in the writ, he could complain on that ground, but the objection now made was that the service was not made at the place stated in the writ to be defendant's domicile. His Honor was of opinion that the service at the defendant's place of residence was sufficient.

DRUMMOND, J., did not think it necessary to pronounce any opinion on the motion to amend the endorsement on the writ, because it appeared to him that the return of service was bad. He did not think the respondent went too far in saying that the writ might as well have been served at Gaspe Bay. It might be a hard case, as prescription was obtained against plaintiff's demand, based on promissory notes, but he could not view it otherwise than as a matter of law and practice.

MONDELET, J., was of opinion that the defect in the service could not be overlooked, and that the judgment appealed from was correct.

AYLWIN, J., read the judgment of the Court confirming the judgment appealed from, but making an alteration in the *motifs*.

Judgment confirmed, Meredith, J., dissenting.

INDUSTRY VILLAGE BUILDING SOCIETY (Plaintiffs in the Court below), Appellants; and LACOMBE, *pere*, (Defendant in the Court below), and SCALLON (Opposant in the Court below), Respondents.—This was an appeal from a judgment rendered at Joliette by Mr. Justice Bruneau, 18th March, 1861, maintaining the opposition of Scallon, Opposant, which had been contested by the Plaintiffs, on the ground that Scallon had previously been paid the amount claimed by his opposition.

MONDELET, J., said there was no difficulty in the case. The Opposant's claim had not been extinguished at the time the opposition was fyled.

Judgment confirmed unanimously.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WILLIAM STREET DRAIN.

(*To the Editor of the* "MONTREAL HERALD.")

Sir,—I learned the other day from Mr. Philbin and his partner that the William Street drain was to be stopped. I was much surprised at this, as I had understood that arrangements were to be made to carry it on during the winter and drain the swamp at Douglas'. I hope that something will yet be done to effect that object, as the expenditure cannot equal even the cost of a number of deaths, which may be saved by carrying out so important a sanitary precaution. If it is stopped let the responsibility fall on those who assume it, but let progressive members of the Council endeavour to get the work carried on. If the disease gets into Griffintown, it will not stop there.

WILLIAM STREET.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The second sitting of the Quarterly Meeting of the Council was held last night, His Worship the Mayor presiding.

From the Water Committee. For a special appropriation of $4,287.50, to meet unforeseen expenditure incurred in the completion of the new wheel. The Finance Committee concurred in this report, whereupon,

Alderman Grenier moved, seconded by Alderman Gorrie, that the report be adopted. Carried.

From the Fire Committee: In favour of Louis Charbonneau's petition for leave to erect a steam engine in St. Charles Barromee Street.

Moved by Councillor McNeven, seconded by Alderman Rolland, that the Report be adopted; carried.

From the Road Committee: recommending the granting of $8,000 to pay debts due by the department, and to clean the streets, in which the Finance Committee concurred.

Moved by Ald. David, seconded by Alderman Gorrie, that the Report be adopted.

Before the vote was taken His Worship the Mayor said he would protest against any grant being made.

Councillor Donovan said whatever the effect of the protest he would be responsible for his own vote to his fellow citizens who, he had no doubt, would support this measure.

Alderman David said that all the work heen stopped but ordered by the Mayor to be recommenced. Was he to leave unpaid the expenses incurred by his own act?

Alderman Rodden said the whole course of the Mayor with respect to the Road Committee was tantamount to telling the Council not to grant that Committee any money, for if anything were required he could go to the City Treasurer and order it himself

Alderman Gorrie said that as long as the system of allowing the different Committees to overdraw their appropriations was continued, no proper check could be exercised. They ought to be restricted if possible to the sums allowed to them.

The report was then adopted.

Councillor McGauvran asked how much was necessary to complete the William street sewer.

Alderman Bowie said that it would take at least $4,300 more than had been appropriated.

Alderman Rodden said that $24,000 had been authorized to be laid out on that sewer, although the Road Committee were restricted to $12,000, provided it could be properly done at that price. They might ask for a portion of the surplus.

An irregular discussion took place on the advisability of proceeding with the work on this sewer through the winter season,—Councillor Brown maintaining that unless the Creek were filled up with proper material, the sewer had better be left alone, as to leave the creek in its present state, the nuisance would be worse after the sewer was completed, than it is now. The matter then dropped.

Alderman David moved, seconded by Alderman Rolland, that the Council do now adjourn. On the understanding that the adjournment would take place at ten o'clock, the motion was not pressed.

Councillor Poupart moved, seconded by Councillor Labelle, that the 15th Section of the City By-Laws respecting the markets be altered, so as to allow of farmers bringing grain to the City to sell and deliver it in all parts of the City where they may think proper, and that the market committee be instructed to draw up a by-law to that effect.

Alderman Bowie contended that the motion was out of order and should not be put. He held that such an alteration would affect the city revenues and fill the city full of carts delivering grain in every quarter to the great inconvenience of the public.

Coun. Ogilvie was inclined to vote against the motion, as he did not think it went far enough. He believed His Worship had expressed an opinion, some time ago, agreeing with his. The present system was most barbarous, and was more like that of the 15th than of the 19th century.

His Worship said that everything should be done to promote the business of the city. The present system was a most annoying one to buyers and sellers.

The City Clerk read a report from the Market Committee on a petition on this subject presented at the last session of Parliament, authorizing farmers to sell grain and other produce in any part of the city, on taking out an annual licence of six dollars.

Alderman Bowie moved the adoption of this report, which was carried.

The Council then adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

SOIREE.—The public Soiree, in aid of the building fund of the St. Lambert Protestant Church, will be held in the lecture room of the Great St. James Street Wesleyan Church, on Friday evening next, the 15th instant.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. James Elliott, Rev. Geo. Douglas, Rev. Mr. Briggs and other friends.

The Choir of the Church, under the able management of Mr. Torrington, have kindly consented to render several choice choruses, from the great Masters, on the occasion.

Tickts 25 cents each; to be had at the door. Tea on table at half-past six.

SOIREE LAST EVENING.—The Royal Victoria Temple, Independent Order of Good Templars, held a public Soiree last evening in the Bonaventure Hall. There was a good attendance, and after the refreshments had been disposed of, addresses appropriate to the occasion were given by the Chairman and several other gentleman, the evening being enlivened with songs, glees, dialogues, &c.

The Treasurer of the St. Andrew's Society gratefully acknowledges the handsome sum of $100.37½, from the Committee of the Scotch entertainment on St. Andrew's night, per Alex. Murray, Esq., for the charitable purposes of the Society.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning a little before eight o'clock an alarm of fire was given from 12 Vitre street. The house is a two-story wooden building belonging to Mr. Dubord. The fire had been caused by the stove pipes in a room in the lower part of the house, which was badly damaged, the injury to the rest of the property being very slight. It is understood that the loss is covered by insurance.

POLICE COURT.—William Fowley, a school boy, fourteen years of age, was sentenced to pay a fine of $2 or eight days imprisonment. Cornelius Deery, a prisoner in the gaol, was charged with committing a violent assault on a fellow prisoner, and was sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment for two months. Margaret Ledue, charged with larceny on five indictments, was remanded. Napoleon Crevier, for larceny, was bound over to appear at the next Quarter Sessions in March.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were in all twenty one cases, all for drur kenness, fined in sums varying from $1 to $5.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—A meeting was held on the 9th inst., Dr. Grenier in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and sustained. M. A. Guertin gave notice that at the next monthly meeting he would move that Mr. G. Laviolette be admitted a member of the Institute. Mr. J. A Thibeault delivered a lecture on cholera, for which he received the thanks of the meeting. The next lecture will be given by M. A. Guertin.

APPOINTMENTS—VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

(*From the Canada Gazette.*)

6th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry"—To be Captain: Lieut. C. L. Levey, vice Porter.

To be Lieutenants: Ensign A. Crawford, vice O'Brien appointed Adjutant; Ensign H. Millen, vice Goodfellow, resigned; Ensign H. H. Geddes, vice Levey, promoted; Lieut. and Paymaster W. A. Bates to have the honorary rank ofCaptain.

To be Assistant Surgeon: John O'Donnell, Esq., M.D.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

WHO IS GOVERNOR EYRE?

(*Abridged from the London Spectator.*)

Governor Eyre, best known to us through certain proceedings of a questionable kind, supposed to indicate something like panic, in Jamaica, deserves better to be known through a very different class of proceedings, in which he has shown qualities that perhaps not one Englishman in a million could match. The more severely we criticize his conduct in the former matter, the more imperative becomes our obligation to exhibit the grander aspect of it, which his achievements as Australian explorer present. He has told his own tale, which has been recently repeated by Mr. Howitt, and still more lately by Mr. Henry Kingsley in *Macmillan's Magazine*. And it is only fair to say that Mr. Henry Kingsley begins by a testimony to Mr. Eyre's reputation as protector of the Australian blacks—the lowest type of man known to us,—which should fairly raise a strong presumption in favour of his justice where any issue between the Anglo Saxon and a lower race is placed clearly before him. Mr. Kingsley wrote:—

"He knew more about the aboriginal tribes, their habits, language, and so on, than any man before or since. He was appointed Black Protector, and did his work well. He seems to have been eminently kind, generous, and just. No man concealed less than Eyre the vices of the natives, but no man stood more stedfastly in the breach between them and the squatters, at a time when to do so was social ostracism. The almost unexampled valour which led him safely through the hideous desert, served him well in a fight more wearing and more dangerous. He pleaded for the black, and tried to stop the war of extermination which was, is, and I suppose will be, carried on against the natives in the unsettled districts beyond reach of the public eye. His task was hopeless."

A man "eminently kind, generous, and just," standing between the squatting aristocracy of Australia and the wretched savages of those regions, should certainly be able to stand between the negroes of Jamaica and the terrified white population. And if, as we fear, he has failed to do so, his character must present at least some curious paradox.

Courage of an order that makes ordinary courage seem cowardice,—Mr. Eyre certainly does not want. It would be impossible and useless to repeat a twice-told story, which, in the form into which Mr. Kingsley has thrown it, no one who reads can ever forget. But we may just recall the kinds of courage which that wonderful narrative illustrates,—the inborn love of braving unknown dangers, the profound contempt for hardship, which often fails to accompany the greatest serenity in danger, an unequalled fortitude under pain and suffering, without any disposition to be driven from his purpose,—a persistency of will independent of the value of the end to be attained, or suffering to be saved by sacrificing it, incredible patience with small obstructions indomitable determination to struggle with great ones,—such were the qualities which took Mr. Eyre over 900 miles of actual desert, with water attainable only at intervals of about 120 miles, and no end beyond that of demonstrating his own prediction, that no good could come of the route he followed. Mr. Eyre had persuaded the colony of South Australia, just then anxious to find a practicable land route f r cattle to Western Australia, to permit him to explore in a northerly direction instead, as he showed that the westerly exploration could come to nothing. The colony, permitted him and his attempt failed. He then persuaded himself that he was under a sort of honourable obligation to satisfy the colony that the western route also was impracticable, and this he insisted on doing at the cost, as he expected, of both his own and a friend's life (and actually at the cost of the friend's), though before he started the colony was persuaded that his view was correct, and *sent the most urgent entreaties to him to give up the mad expedition*. Go, however, he would,—with one English attendant, Baxter, and three native boys, two of whom murdered his companion about half-way,—over hundreds of miles of sand of cliff, without a tree, or spring of water, or even a native settlement. Repeatedly for *six days* at a time they dragged along the horses with their provisions, or the sheep which they were ultimately to eat, without coming even to sand where a brackish well was possible. Baxter wanted to go back. The inadequate end Eyre had proposed to himself was attained. But he had resolved to complete his journey or perish, and complete it he did. When they were five hundred miles away from help on one side, and four hundred on the other, Baxter was murdered, and why the savage followers did not shoot Eyre it is impossible to say. But even, them alone with one native boy, he proceeded, and for two months longer trudged on, alone but for this savage, always half starved, generally fainting with heat and thirst, latterly almost frozen with cold, to carry out the arbitrary task her had set himself. Clearly Mr. Eyre is one o those men who by "putting his foot down" on a given course can make it sacred to himself.

Is, then, courage, fortitude, and iron strength of purpose such as this, compatible with the supposition that in Jamaica Mr. Eyre has yielded to a social panic, and adopted unscrupulous measures for suppressing insubordination? We fear it is. The mind which can hunt down any end with inevitable step, is rarely the mind to show most discrimination in choosing amongst several the true end to hunt down. Profoundly as we admire the qualities Mr. Eyre showed in his great expedition, there never was a less justifiable sacrifice in all the noble records of perilous discovery. As we read Mr. Eyre's character, he let a mere feather's weight of fanciful feeling determine him to risk everything for nothing. In the same way, if he got the idea that the Jamaica whites had trusted him, and in vain, he would have been spurred on by a similar moral gadfly to crush all sign of rebellion, at any cost. These men of iron purpose, with inadequate judgment, are the most dangerous of rulers. When Mr. Eyre was protector of the blacks he was responsible for only one trust,—the protection of the Blacks. And with one simple trust before him, no doubt he did battle for it with a noble pertinacity. But in Jamaica he was not protector of the Blacks, but Governor of the whole island, and he had a number of conflicting interests amongst which to choose, and so was, we think, pretty sure to make a temporary idol of that duty which for the moment seemed most imperative. The blacks were murdering white men. He thought of nothing but the most drastic measures for repressing that tendency, and lost view of that complexity of the judicial duty which is of the essence of a governor's functions.

THE JAMAICA DESPATCHES.

(*From the Examiner.*)

For the Servants hall there is a Complete Letter Writer, and a similar publication is much wanted for gentlemen who may have to pen despatches. "The style is the man," said a great authority, and the style of Colonel Hobbs is the man who holds a negro boy by a rope with a pistol at his head, with the avowed intention of shooting and hanging the next day upon the terror-stricken urchin's informations. Every one can read the character of Colonel Hobbs in his writing, and his military brethern are not proud of the display. But from Governor Eyre we might have expected something, more decorous in tone, and clearer in expression. Certainly there is none of the levity in the Governor's despatch which shocks us in the others, but if Mrs. Malaprop had held the pen the wording could hardly have been worse. He begins with a statement that "the outbreak commenced at Morant Bay, and rapidly spread through the *continuous* parishes."

He then explains the objects he proposed to himself, and the second is of a very startling nature. He proposed to head the insurrectionary movement.

At Port Antonio, on the 18th ult., "all was going on well," says the Governor. And how was that? Several courts-martial had been held, and capital punishment inflicted. All this might be necessary, but it was not what most men would consider well.

In concert with General Nelson the Governor shipped Gordon from Kingston, where the law was in force, to Morant Bay, where the law of force prevailed under the name of martial law and of all his operations, aided by General Nelson, the Governor says they were carried into effect "not only satisfactorily but pleasantly." Considering that the business was shooting and hanging, the pleasant way in which it was conducted is hardly to be understood by people who have not been parties in so agreeable an occupation.

THE RIOT IN JAMAICA.

(*From the Examiner.*)

We are by no means sure that we should be right in calling the disturbance in Jamaica a rebellion. There has been a ferocious riot worthy of the pristine savagery of Africa, in which sixteen white men were massacred by a negro mob, not drawn together by chance, but deliberately lead, and in which the treatment of the bodies of the dead was, in all but eating their flesh, of the same character as it would have been among the Maories of New Zealand or any other savages. Since our last the despatches of Governor Eyre has been laid before he public, and although this document extends to eighty-one paragraphs, with three paragraphs of a postscript, we must admit that, while it contains much mentio nof conspiracp and rebellion it contains no evidence of either. We are not surprised at this, for from the first outbreak to the close of the Governor's letters only seventeen days had elapsed, so that there was obviously no time for a satisfactory accountof the events which had taken place. It is only certain that, for some time previous to the riot a feeling of apprehension of negro insurrection had taken possession of the ruling classes. The Governor immediately proclaimed martial law over the eastern portion of the island Kingston being expressly excluded. The entire district implicated did not exceed one-twelfth part of the island. Forthwith detachments of troops were set in motion and courts-martial sat for the trial of prisoners. As usually happens with such forms of judicature, or we should rather say of condemnation, the trials were informal, and very prompt; the heat of indignation may, therefore, too possibly, have warped the judgment.

Among many very suspicious cases of which no satisfactory account has been given, is one in which the Governor himself is immediately involved, the case of Gordon. To prove this summary execution legal, several question have to be answered. Why was not Mr Gordon tried by the civil law? For he was not captured, but gave himself up in Kingston, which, at the express desire of the Governor himself, was exempted from martial law. By what law was he sent thirty miles distant to be tried by martial law? On what evidence was he comdemned for high treason? We are sorry to see that ths only testimony which the Governor adduces is the affidavit of a single person, who said that certain seditious notices had been sent through the post office directed in Mr Gordon's handwriting. But the abetting of sedition, or even sedition itself, is not a capital offence, and the question then is, upon what evidence was Gordon comdemned to death? "At daybreak "of Monday, the 16th of October," says the Governor, "a court-martial sat to try prisoners, "and twenty-seven were found guilty and hung." That was a sharp morning's work, and it was before this court-martial that Mr Gordon was brought, after being withdrawn from the civil jurisdiction under which he was living from the place too in which he had committed the sedition or treason, if he had been guilty of either. The proceeding seems equivalent to a sentence of death before leaving Kingston.

The truth appears to be that the whole white population as well as that of mixed blood were thrown into a panic by the savage massacre of Morant Bay. They determined, therefore, to crush the peril at once, and in doing so they displayed not only great zeal and energy, but a great superfluity of zeal and energy. We have not been swift to condemn our countrymen, and at the first tidings of their calamity credited them with those grounds of action which we expected to find, but have not found, in the Governor's despatch. Still, however, we may retain our judgment in suspense.

We hope we may then find that Governor Eyre will be able to exonerate himself from the charge for which he is personally answerable.

As to the recent relations between Governor Eyre and Baptist Missionaries in Jamaica, we find the following extract from a Baptist magazine of August, 1864:—

"The first important meeting was held at Montago Bay on the 17th February last. It consisted of the ministers and delegates of the Jamaica Baptist Union, representing over 50,000 persons, and it is stated by competent judges that not less than 10,000 persons were present. Among other business was the adoption of an address to Governor Eyre, expressing, in strong terms, their approval of his public acts, especially his determination to employ no one in the Government service, who cannot produce satisfactory testimonials of good conduct."

In Governor Eyre's reply there occurs the following:—

"I cannot close my reply without briefly adverting to the gratifying account which I saw in one of the daily journals, that at the recent meeting at Montego Bay, there could not have been less than 10,000 persons assembled to meet you in celebration of the Jubilee, and that yet not a single police case has resulted from this mammoth and memorable demonstration. * * Surely, when the influence of the Christian missionary is so powerful in the preservation of outward conduct and decorum, we may reasonably hope it is not without its effect upon the inner man. * * Persevere then, gentlemen, in the holy undertaking in which you are engaged, and doubt not that in His own good time God will grant an answer to your prayers, and a blessing upon your labors. For your kind good wishes towards myself and my family I return you my grateful acknowledgements, and I humbly share in your prayer that when our respective labors in the world are terminated, we may all meet in the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

GOVERNOR EYRE'S DESPATCH.

(*From the Spectator.*)

It is but natural that the proceedings in Jamaica should excite violent party feeling in this country, nor do we complain that the criticism we have passed upon the proceedings have been vehemently criticized. We are told we have apologized for the mob who fired the Court House. Is that because we took care to approve cordially the execution of Paul Bogle and all known to be concerned in it? We are assured that it is "part of the programme" of our journal to take the side we have taken,—an accusation which means, we suppose, that it is the part of our programme to plead for those who suffered injustice, who have many powerful enemies and few powerful friends,—an accusation which we have no desire to deny But we care nothing for the negro *qua* negro. We would say nothing to palliate a negro's guilt in any crime he has committed. The only offence we have been guilty of in this respect, is adesire to see black men dealt with exactly as white men of the same characteristics would be dealt with.—If Colonel Hobbs had kept "an intelligent little valet" of Mr. Stephen's close to his saddle bow, with a pistol to his head, and had ordered him, under that compulsion, to point out the officers of the Fenian organization in a crowd of Irishmen, and had hanged or shot all so pointed out the next day, the Irish members, not to say the English members, of the House of Commons, could have made a good deal of fuss about that summary proceeding. Had the O'Donoghue been seized in London for writing seditious letters tried by court-martial in Dublin and hanged within forty-eight hours, we should have scarcely heared a panegyeic on Lord Wodshouse's promptitude or had articles approving the successful severity of the Lord-Lieutenant. The suppressed premiss at the bottom of all these protests against our very line of thought is the assumption that a hundred negroes lives are less value than one white life.—that, in short, proceedings which would be utterly savage in Ireland are praiseworthy in Jamaica. That women without arms or a chance of arms, should be hanged by court-martial for admitting that they had been present at meetings at which oaths of secrecy were enforced, is surely a somewhat startling ferm of British justice. Not even the panic of imminent universal rebellion would be held to palliate such a proceeding in Ireland. In Jamaica the laws of justice and mercy are of course widly different.

TRIAL OF DR. HUNTER.

On the 24th ult. Robert Hunter, commonly called Dr. Hunter, surrendered to answer an indictment charging him with rape.

The first witness called was the prosecutrix, Annie Merrick.—She said, I am the wife of Mr. Merrick, of Upper Baker-street. I had been suffering from consumption. I consulted the 14th of October. I asked him if he though he prisoner, and saw him from time to time up to the could cure me. He said he could, and would make me as well as ever I gave him a guinea and he told me his terms would be 5l. 5s a month. I said I would see whether I could afford them. On the following day my husband paid him 5l. 5s. On the 14th of October I went to him and I was shown into the waiting-room. A great many patients were there, and I waited more than two hours. I then saw the prisoner in his room. He was quite alone I said I felt the pain in my side much worse. He told me to sit down, and asked me to inhale something with an instrument which was on the table. I inhaled it for about five minutes, and he took a small bottle and poured some of the contents of it into the instrument. I was inhaling at the time. A few minutes after a very strange feeling came over me. It was a stupifing feeling. It increased. I retained my consciousness. He then said he would examine the pain in my side, and, it being low, he put his right hand up my clothes to do so. He remarked how much better my lung was, and that he hoped soon to get me about All at once, he threw me on the back of the chair. It was a kind of position that left me perfectly helpness. He then committed the offence with which he is charged. For a second or two I was perfectly powerless. I struggled as much as I could. He put his head and mouth over my face, and began kissing me in the most passionate manner, so that I could not scream. I got from him at last, and the chair being on wheels it flew back against a sofa. I took up my gloves and ran towards the door; but it was fastened. I turned round and he was coming towords me. He said he hoped I would not think anything of what he had done; but I demanded that the door should be opened. He then unfastened the door, and I went out. On leaving, I stood for a moment to see if I could get a cab, as I was unable to walk. I could not see one, and I went to the house of Mrs. Sharland, about a minute and a half's walk from where I was. I remained about ten minutes, and walked partly home. I saw a cab and hailed it. On the way I called at Dr. Hunter's for an embrocation which he had prescribed for me. The servant gave it to me, and I got into the cab and went straight home. I saw my mother when I got home, and I made a complaint to her. I took to my bed, which I kept for a fortnight.

Mr. Rigby: Did you make any complaint to your husband.

Witness: I was unable to do so. I had not the slightest communication with the prisoner after that. My mother went to him to ask that a doctor might be sent, and Dr. Willes was sent. He came to see me on the following Monday morning, the assault having been committed on the Saturday. Dr. Melville came afterwards.

He was one of the visiting doctors from Dr. Hunter's.

Mr. Rigby: When was it you made the complaint to your husband?

Witness: On the Monday fortnight after it happened.

Did you make a full complaint?

Witness: No.

Mr. Rigby: Did you at any time make a full disclosure to him?

Witness: Yes; on the 2nd of November.

I had inhaled on several former occasions at Dr. Hunter's. The room in which I was with Dr. Hunter was a front drawing-room, with houses right opposite, and folding doors separated the room from another room. The chair was a low one with a high back, and no arms. The process was to sit on the chair and inhale from an apparatus below. He pushed the chair back to examine my side. I could not at first see what he was doing for my dress. I did not know what was about to happen until he began the assault.

Sergeant Ballantine: Do you mean to represent that the matter was completed? No.

Did you struggle? Yes.

Was there anything to prevent your screaming? His face being upon mine did; but I was quite powerless, and my only object was to get out of the house.

Were you unable to scream? I did not think of it.

Then it was not that you were physically incapable? I did not try. I was too stupified.

I see in your deposition you said you did not scream because you did not like to make a "scene," you having been violated in this manner? I really was so surprised and so weak that my only object was to get home. The house to which I went is a public house, kept by Mrs. Sharland. Mr. Sharland is not here. I have not had any communication with Dr. Hunter since the assault.

Sergeant Ballantine: Neither written nor verbal? I don't think I have.

Will you swear you have not? The blister was not strong enough, and I think I wrote to tell him, and to ask him to make the embrocation a little stronger. I wrote on the afternoon of the same day.

Was that after you had told your mother he had committed a rape upon you? Yes.

The letter was read as follows:—

"Dr. Hunter.

"Dr Sir,—I think there must have been some mistake in my medicines, as I understood from you that you had prescribed something to make the blister. I only received a bottle labelled "embrocation," which I have put on my side without the least effect. I have sent the remainder of the bottle, and should feel obliged by your sending me word if it is what you intended for the blister. I am in such dreadful pain, or would not trouble you so much.

"I beg to remain yours obed'tly,

"ANNIE MERRICK.

"52 Upper Baker street."

That was sent on the same day on which the the assault was committed, and about an hour after I had told my mother. I had told my mother and she begged me not to say any thing about it in the letter, as I should have to tell my husband, and Dr. Hunter might give me something to injure me. Besides, I wanted still to have the benefit of the month's advice, for which I had paid. I was not aware until now that I had addressed him "Dear Sir." There was a charge against my husbanb and brother for an assault on Dr. Hunter. I don't know a person named Goddard. I have relations in Glocester of that name. My brother's name is Goddard Jones. I have never heard of his calling himself Dr. Goddard. My brother was once a policeman.

The chair was produced in court, as was also the inhaling apparatus. Elizabeth Jones: I am the mother of the prosecutrix, I recollect her coming home on the 14th of October. She was crying, and made a complaint of violence. She appeared very excited. She made a communication to me. In about an hour afterwards she took to her bed. On Sunday I went to Dr. Hunter's and saw a servant maid. I went on Monday and saw Dr. Hunter. I asked for a visiting doctor to come to my daughter. He directed Dr. Willes to go. She became much worse. I was nine nights attending her. The Sacrament was administered to her. That was about a week after this affair.

By Mr. Sergeant Ballantine. She wanted to tell her husband but I would not let her tell him. When I went to Dr. Hunter on Monday I did not complain, because I was afraid he might give her something to injure her. I did not tell my husband or my son. The first night I left my daughter she told her husband. Her husband wanted to shoot Dr. Hunter.

Eliza Wood I am in the service of Mrs. Sharland. I remember Mrs. Merrick coming there on the 14th of October. She seemed much excited. Mrs. Sharland went out of town yesterday I don't know where.

Samuel Merrick, the husband, was called for the prosecution, but not examined by them.

In reply to Mr. Sergeant Ballentine, he said,—On October the 30th I went to Dr. Hunter's. He said he could not allow further attendance unless the fees were paid. I had previously paid. He said he should require the money down and I arranged it should be paid. I did not pay it because my wife would not have his attendance. She did not make a full disclosure until the 2d of November and on the same day I went with my brother to Dr. Hunter's with a horsewhip. After a defence by Sergeant Ballantine who called no Witness case.

Mr. Justice Byles, in summing up said the indictment charged the prisoner with having assaulted Annie Merrick, and ravished her. The case was wanting in some of the circumstances which usually accompanied cases of this nature Ordinarily the question was whether the women consented. No such issue was raised here. The defendant alleged that the assault never took place. And he never remembered a case in which more fearful wickedness was imputed by each party to the other. On the one side it was said that not only had the defendant committed a rape, but a rape through the violation of a sacred confidence. Of the prosecutrix it was said that she had been guilty of the most abominable perjury. The defendant was a properly qualified medical practioner at New York nor was there anything imputed to him except the subject of this charge. And with respect to the prosecutrix, there was no imputation whatever upon her character. The learned Judge then very carefully recapitulated the evidence. The issue is whether the defendant has been guilty of a rape under the most disreputable circumstances, or whether the prosecutrix has been guilty of deliberate perjury, and whether, I fear I must say, other persons have in that been concerned with her. If you think the defendant is guilty, you must do your duty if you think he is not, you will acquit him. If you are so puzzled that you cannot make up your minds, then, you will avail yourselves of the golden rule not to convict if there be a reasonable doubt.

The jury then retired, and after the lapse of a quarter of an hour returned into court with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The announcement was received by the people in the gallery with cheers, which were soon suppressed.

The trial lasted about six hours.

BREAD AND BUTTER QUESTION.—The undergraduates at Oxford complain of the way they are served at dinner and the prices they are charged. One of them in a letter to the *Times* this illustrates the character of the service:—

Yesterday evening the dinner provided for the mess to which I belong was as usual, perfectly cold. We accordingly sent for the manciple; and, after complaining to him, requested him also to observe that the hot-water dish on which the meat is placed was not only not properly heated, but as cold as the meat upon it.

"Oh! Sir," replies the official, "I have nothing to do with that. That is the business of ——, the general butler." —— is accordingly sent for.

"Have you the charge of heating these dishes?"—"No, Sir; the other butler does that. I've got to look after the spoons and forks." "Send the other butler, then."

Presently "the other butler" arrives, and the following dialogue ensues:

"You have to see that this dish is properly heated?"—"Yes, Sir." "Then, how is it as cold as ice to-night?" "But, I haven't the charge of heating the water, Sir."

We were getting tired of sending for people now; but, determined to get to the bottom of the matter, if possible, we had up the cook's boy, who, as butler No. 2 said, had to heat the water.

We expostulated with the boy, and received some excuse about "a hole in the boiler," and "not being able to get it mended on Sunday." Then, "Anyhow, if there isn't more water in the thing than there is to-day, it will never keep anything hot." "Oh, Sir, I have have nothing to do with putting the water in. I've only toheat it before it is put in."

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN ENGLAND.—The Irish papers report that Sir Robert Peel on resigning his office as Secretary for Ireland was offered the Duchy of Lancaster or a peerage, but declined both. Mr. Hutt, who makes way for Mr. Goschen, has, however, accepted a baronetcy. We suppose it is all right, but the rule which makes success one of the qualifications for reward is a dangerous one to break. Sir Robert Peel has not conciliated Ireland, Mr. Hutt did not carry Austrian treaty the. Acute me nof business do not pay their shopmen for not selling their goods.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—John Naylor, was baptized at Welney, in Norfolk, and appeared from the register to have been 117 years old at his death, on October 30 of this year. If the statement is correct Naylor was probably the oldest man in the world, but, as usual, there is a hitch. The account, taken from a Lynn papers leaves it uncertain whetner Naylor,s baptism was registered, or whether he only thought it was. His son, who is eighty, believed him to be only 110.

NITROUS OXIDE IN SURGERY.—A series of experiments were recently made, in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia, with nitrous oxide gas in surgical operations, with the most satisfactory success, the gas being administered by Dr. Colton of this city. The amputation of a leg is thus described by *The Buletin*: "The patient was placed on the operating table, and Dr. Morton, the surgeon, was ready for the operation. Dr. Colton commenced administering the "laughing gas." In about one minute the patient was unconscious, and Dr. Morton commenced to amputate the limb, which he completed in about five minutes. On waking, the patient was asked how he felt. 'First rate!' he exclaimed, and he appeared as bright and fresh two minutes after as before inhaling the gas. He stated that he had experienced no pain, and knew nothing that had taken place. Before the gas was administered Dr. Morton remarked that he had inhaled it himself, and it produced very pleasant sensations, with none of the nausea and disagreeable effect of ether and chloroform. Such proved to be the fact in severe surgical operations."

The Philadelphia Press says of other operations: "At the Pennsylvania Hospital, yesterday morning, a number of interesting experiments were made in the use of nitrous oxide or laughing gas as an anaethetic in surgical operations where chloroform or ether had been heretofore used. The applications were completely successful, entire insensibility to pain being produced in every case, and the most difficult operations performed without causing the least apparent pain to the patient. A patient, afflicted with neuroma in the leg, or bulbous enlargement of the nerve, had the leg amputated. Two other minor operations were performed, and the patients universally declared on awaking from the sleep, that they had not experienced the slightest pain. It is intended in future to use this agent entirely, to the exclusion of choroform and ether, inasmuch as it exercises no bad effects upon the patient, and is administered with far more ease and certainty.'

That teeth are extracted when the patient is under the influence of nitrous oxide gas, is afact not only no longer disputed, but is so universaley acknowledged that the practice is resorted to by all our best dentists. If it can be introduced as an anæsthetic agent in surgical operations requiring longer time, as these cases in Philadelphia seem to prove, it must speedily supplant chloroform and ether, as it is unquestionably in every other respect much preferable to either of them.

THE LATE GALES.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

The following statement of terrible sufferings, exposure and hardships at sea and on an uninhabited island is made by Captain Robert Whitty, of the schooner "Joel G. Sweet," The schooner "Joel G. Sweet" left Charleston on the 19th Oct for Apalachio, under command of Capt. Chas. Marks, Capt. Whitty being employed to navigate the vessel to her port of destination. Nothing occurred worthy of note until the 21st of Oct., when they were overtaken by the hurricane which was one of the mostterrific and disastrous that ever visited our coast. The gale continued to increase in force and violence until the 23rd, when the few remaining sails upon the vessel were blown away, with the exception of the mainsail, which was badly torn. About noon on that day they sighted the land a little to the north of Jupiter Inlet, but shortly afterwards lost sight of it. All through the night the gale continued to increase in force, with the sea running mountains high, the weather being thick and rainy. Early the next afternoon observed the breakers to leeward, tried to keep off, but could not. At this time they were a few miles to the north of Cape Canaveral. A heavy sea came rolling over him, and swept Captain Marks and Captain Whitty overboard, and at the same time the mainmast was carried away. Captain Marks clung to the mast and was hauled on board; but the sail that was attached to the mast when it was carried away fell over Captain Whitty and kept him beneath the waves. He instinctively felt for his knife to cut a place in the sail, so that he might come to the surface and breathe; but his knife was lost, and all the horrors of a death by drowning were suffered by him during the time that he remained under the water. After he had swallowed a great deal of salt water, and just as he was upon the point of giving up all hope of extricating himself from his perilous position, the mast and sail were lifted from over him by a monstrous wave, and he arose to the surface again, and was hauled on board the vessel more dead than alive, by those who had given him up as lost. Captain Whitty had his breast badly bruised and his right hand fearfully cut by the mast, and Captain Marks had one of his ribs broken and sustained several injuries. After crossing the breakers the vessel was driven in towards the beach, the waves in the meanwhile, breaking clean over her. One of the men, after repeated efforts, gained the beach with a rope, and by that means they were all enabled to land safely. They were so completely exhausted that they all lay down beneath a small tree and slept soundly, despite the fearful storm and roaring surf, until ten o'clock that night, when they were awakened by the sea washing away the sandhill whereon they had lain. They had been without food and water for twelve hours, and hungry, drenched and exhausted as they were they could sleep no more that night, owing to the inundated state of the island. Cramped and chilled, they were obliged to keep on their feet all night. The storm continued all night and all the next day with unabated fury. In the morning the schooner had disappeared; but, upon searching for her, they discovered that she had drifted about two miles farther down the beach. The gale now began to moderate, but they were unable to reach the vessel. Their situation was now indeed truly horrible. They had nothing to eat for nearly three days, and their tongues were swollen in their mouths for wunt of water. During the afternoon of the second day on the island a barrel of biscuit was washed ashore, and these were all soaked with the salt water. They dug in the sand for fresh water, which they soon discovered, when they immediately set to work and, in regular order took turns in lapping up the water with their tongues. The beach was strewn with fragments of wrecked vessels, and at one place they found the bodies of a man and woman, their arms tightly clasped around each other, as they had met their death. One of the man's legs was just off below the knee; it had probably been eaten off by the sharks. On th efourth day they had succeeded in gathering enough lumber to construct a raft, and this they launched on the lagoon that separated the long, narrow island from the moinland. Filling a small jug, which had been washed ashore, with fresh water, and taking as many biscuit with them as they could carry, they left the island where they had suffered so much, and that afternoon, just as they were nearing the mainland, they were picked up by a small schooner and carried to Smyrna. From here, with the crew of the schooner "Harriet B. Tyler," which had also been wrecked, they tried to reach the port of St. Augustine, Florida, but were unable to cross over the bar owing to the tremendous surf. They were then compelled to land, and had to make their way as best they could overland to the village of Enterprise on Lake Monroe. They had scarcely shoes on their feet, but very little food. When they camped at night they were surrounded with wolves, and it was not until they reached Enterprise that they really knew what rest was. From Enterprise they proceed to Jacksonville, where they were furnished with transportation to Charleston by Captain Crocker, of the steamer *Cosmopolitan*, who did everything in his power to make the unfortunate men as comfortable as possible. The officers and crew of the *Cosmopolitan* generously subscribed eighty four dollars to enable the sufferers to reach their homes. They saved nothing but what they had upon their backs, and some of them will not be able to work for some time to come.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On referring to Mr. Leeming's column of advertisements, it will be seen that the particulars of the *seven* houses on Prince Rupert Place, and also of the "Brewster" property, in St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier Streets, are given. We are desired to say that the particulars of the Richmond Square and Aylmer Street houses will be given to-morrow.

The Trade Sale of Hardware, Electro-Plate, damaged Cutlery, &c., will take place this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at the store of the auctioneer, 26 St. Peter Street, W. E. Eastty.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that that most valuable property (so long known as the site of the old Duclos Hotel), forming the corner of McGill and College Streets and Longueuil Lane, comes at length under Mr. Leeming's hammer, at his office, on the 4th January next, and presents one of the finest sites in the city forthe erection of wholesale dry goods or other stores, or an hotel of imposing character and capacious dimensions, now so much demanded in this locality to meet the increasing requirements of the trade and travel of the city. The dimensions are 92 feet front on McGill Street, 143 feet on College Street, 135 feet on the north side and 64 feet 6 inches on Longueuil Lane. A plan may be seen at Mr. Leeming's office. The property is commuted and the terms of payment will be liberal. The attention of capitalists is respectfully invited to this most important sale.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

HERALD OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1865.

The much desired change in the weather has come at length. Rain has fallen heavily all day.

Business generally is very dull. The produce markets here and in the United States are declining—especially Breadstuffs. In Chicago the over speculation in Wheat has ended in financial disaster.

The mails per "Asia" were received to-day. We learn that the Cattle Plague in England had not increased; in Scotland and Ireland it had decreased. The imports of foreign stock into London for the week ending Nov. 18 was most extensive, amounting to 19,815 head, being 6,500 over corresponding week of the previous year, and 8,500 over 1863. The arrivals from home districts was on the increase, and the Beef trade was heavy, at a decline. The Pork trade was also heavy, with full supplies.

Alluding to the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount, the *Economist* says:

There can be no doubt that after the sudden and unexpected increase in their resources, the Bank of England were quite justified in reducing their rate of discount. No one contests it, and therefore it is needless to argue it. It is more useful to correct over-sanguine anticipations which natural but mistaken parallels suggest.

There is a great difference between this year and last. Last year at this time industry and trade underwent a signal diminution. The credit of the country was not radically hurt; there was no panic; but, nevertheless, credit was *revised*. A good many people who used before to enjoy excellent credit, afterwards only enjoyed moderate credit, and some got altogether out of credit. There was a period of suspense last year in mercantile operations analagous to, though less than the great periods of languor after 1847 and 1857. But there is no reason this year to expect any lull or any cessation. Credit has not even been talked of; conversation in such matters, the beginning of evils, has not begun. The trade of the country was a little checked, and wisely checked, by the great rise in the value of money; it only waits cheaper money to restore its full activity, and that readiness for business is the greatest antagonist of cheap money.

Secondly. There is great danger in drawing a close analogy between the present times and times even recently past. The capital of the country goes abroad now much sooner than it did formerly. It goes into trade now much more easily and quickly than it did formerly; and therefore that capital is much more closely used up. We must be very cautious therefore of expecting cheap capital when our surplus stock is very small, and the demands upon it is very sudden and very great.

In addition to the demands on our capital which we have indicated, there will certainly be a demand of *some* magnitude, though how great is uncertain, for bullion to pay for cotton. On this account we must caution our readers against the sanguine predictions of cheap money which are in the mouths of many, and which the late influx both into the Bank of England and that of France has naturally suggested.

In Flour there is only a very moderate business doing, and the market is dull. A lot of Superfine sold at $5, and a smaller lot of a choice brand $5.25. Extreme rates asked for strong baker's flour, which is more enquired for. Some of a low grade sold at 12½c to 15c under the price of Superfine. Quotations are nominally as follows: Superior Extra $6.75 to $7; Extra $6 to $6.50; Superfine from Canada Wheat $5 to $5.20; Strong do. $5.25 to $5.35 per barrel of 196 lbs. Bag Flour $2.85 to $3 per 112 lbs.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs—$4,75 to $5,10.

WHEAT per bus of 60 lbs—Nominal. Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club $1,15 to $1,20.

PEASE per 60 lbs., 70 to 72½c.

CORN per 56 lbs.—57c to 58c.

BARLEY per 48 lbs., 60 to 65c.

OATS per 32 lbs.—32c.

ASHES per 100 lbs—Nominal. First Pots $7,00. Seconds $6,00; First Pearls $7,15; Seconds $7,75.

PORK per brl. 200 lbs.—Dull. Mess, uninspected and inspected, $24 and $25.

DRESSED HOGS—$8 to $8.75 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER per lb.—Dull. Choice 21 to 23c; Medium 18 to 20c.

CHEESE per lb.—Dairy 12½c; Factory 13c.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange firm. Bank 60 days sight on London 9¼ to 9¾ premium for cash; for Discounts, 10¼ to 11 prem. Sterling Exchange in New York 9¼.

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

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—Wheat $1,21½ to $1,22 store, firm. Flour $5,95 to $6, quiet. Pork $26.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Wheat, $1,22½ to $1,23 in store. Corn 43c in store, firm.

Receipts of Produce this day:

Ashes per Railroad	brls.	82
Flour per Railroad	brls.	900
Wheat per do	bush	1750
Pork per do	brls.	189
Tobacco	hhds.	11
Highwines per do	casks	84
Butter per do	kegs	178
Lard	brls.	8
Tallow	brls.	20

MONEY MARKET.

Montreal, Dec. 12th, 6 P. M.

Gold opened at 144¾, went up to 145¼, and closes at 145.

Greenbacks and American money are scarce, and higher prices are paid in proportion to the price for gold. To-day they are bought at 31¼ to 31¾; selling at 30½ to 30¾.

Bank Exchange on New York can be sold at 30¼.

Silver in demand; buying price 3¾ to 4, selling at 3½ to 3¾.

NICHOLS & ROBINSON,
Brokers.

DAILY REPORT OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*Reported exclusively for the "Montreal Herald."*)

The Firms composing the Board:—C. & C. G. Geddes, James Hempsted, Robert Mitchell, Joseph Wenham, A. M. Cohen, E. Ford, McCulloch Bros., Geo. W. Simpson John Bethune jun.

12.30 P.M.—Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1865.

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.	DIV. MOS.	DIV. DAYS.
Bank of Montreal	111½	112	4 ₩ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Ontario Bank	Par.	Par.	4 ₩ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Bank of B. N. A.	97½	None.	3 ₩ cent.	July & January
City Bank	99	99½	4 ₩ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Commercial Bank	75½	76	3 ₩ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Bank of Up. Can.	31	31½	3 ₩ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque du Peuple	103	103½	4 ₩ cent.	Sept 1 & Mar 1
Molsons Bank	113½	115	4 ₩ cent.	Oct 1 & April 1
Bank of Toronto	105	None.	4 ₩ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque Jac. Car.	104	None.	4 ₩ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Merchants' Bank	107	107½	4 ₩ cent.	January & July
Gore Bank	98½	Par.	3½ ₩ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
East. Town. Bank	91	None.	3½ ₩ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Quebec Bank	None.	Par.	3½ ₩ cent.	Dec. 1 & June 1
Banque Nationale	105	106	4 ₩ cent.	Nov. 1 & May 1
Mon. Min. Comp'y.	$3,10	$3.59	......	
Huron Cop. Bay	60c	60 cts	20 ₩ cent.	......
Champ. & St.L.R.R	None.	15	......	......
Ch.&St.L.R'd., pref 10 p. c.	Par.	None.	10 ₩ c ₩ an	April 1 & Oct. 1
Do Stg. 6 p. c.	None.	82		......
Grand Trunk	None.	None.		......
Mon. Tele. Co.	127	128	6 ₩ cent.	July 1 & Jan 1
Rich. Nav. Co.	140	None.	12½ ₩ c ₩ an	Yearly in Feb'y
City Pass. RR.	62½	None.		

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.
City Gas Company	126	None.
Mer. Exchange	None.	90
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. cy, due 1872	99	100½
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c stg., due 1885	None.	85
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. cy, due 1885	None.	84½
Mont. Har 8 p.c.cy. Bonds, due ..1875	102½	None.
Mont. Har. 7 per ct. Bonds, due 1874	None.	None.
Mont. Har. 6½ per ct Bonds, due 1874	None.	94
Mont. Har. 7½ per ct Bonds, due 1875	Par.	None.
Mont'l. Har. Bonds 6½ per cent due	None.	None.
Quebec Har. Bonds 8 per cent	None.	101
7 per cent ditto	None.	97
Mont. Corp. Bonds	89	90
M.W.W. Bonds	90	91

EXCHANGE.

Bank 60 days sight, or 75 days date	109½ @ 109¾ p.m
Agencies of Limited Banks do do	109 @ 109½
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	108½ @ 109
Bank on demand on New York	31½ @ 32½ dis.
Merchants' Bills	32 @ 33 dis.
Bank Gold Drafts	¼ dis @ Par.
Gold rate at noon in New York	144¾.

J. HEMPSTED, Secretary.

INSOLVENTS.—The following is the new list of insolvents in the *Canada Gazette* of the 9th inst.:—John A. Cockburn (of Cockburn & McMillan), Berwick, C.W.; William James Taylor, Chatham, C.W.; A. B. Dubois, Acton Vale, C.E.; A. S. Moore, Adare, C.W.; Dubois & Fils, Acton Vale, C.E.; O. Auguste Lamontagne, Sandy Bay, C. E.; Rose Blais Marceau, St. Roch de Quebec, C.E; Dickson & McAdam, Packenham, C.W.; Timothy Moynihan, McNab, C.W.; Jas. Goslin, St. Catherines, C.W.; Thomas Hinchey, Tamworth, C. W.; Joseph Slemin, Toronto, C. W.; Robert John Chapple, Haldimand, C.W.; Joseph Thompson, junr., Clinton, C.W.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The Bank directors, at their weekly court yesterday, announced the reduction of the rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. The alteration of the Bank of France rate from 5 to 4 per cent was almost simultaneously announced. The returns published by both establishments explain the reasons for the steps taken. During the early part of the week the ordinary terms of the market were sustained at the Bank rate. Little money was offered, but mercantile houses abstained from applying for discounts in any considerable amount. A very small amount of business except that resulting from current necessity, was transacted. Since the reduction of the rate there has been even less demand. The alteration in the state of the reserve of the Bank has been produced so rapidly, and is so considerable that there is a disposition to look for further immediate ease. Judging, however, from the past, very many causes combine to render the future of the money market extremely insecure. The cotton speculation may revive at any moment, and in the unsettled state of the trade will be afresh attended by disturbance in the value of money.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	Paid.	Price.
Canada Government 6 pr cent Jan. and July, 1877-84	100	97
Ditto, 6 pr cent. Feb. and Aug.	100	96½
Ditto, 6 pr cent. March and Sept.	100	96
Ditto, 5 pr cent. Jan. and July	100	83
Ditto, 5 pr cent. Inscribed Stock	100	82
New Brunswick Government, 6 per cent. Jan. & July	100	97
Nova Scotia Government, 6 per cent. Sterling 1875	100	101

BIRTH.

In this city, at No. 31 Balmoral Street, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Wm. Perry, Junr., of a son.

DIED.

On the morning of the 11th inst., Mr. Richaty Mulligan, aged 66 years, a native of the Counrd of Westmeath, Ireland.

STOCK REPORT.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1865.

SHARES.	PAID.	STOCKS.	6 MOS. DIV. LAST PAID.	NEXT DIV. DUE.	CLOSING PRICES.	BUSINESS DONE.
$200	all	Bank of Montreal	4 per cent.	1st Dec.	112 @ 112½	112—112½
£50 stg.	all	Bank of B. N. America	4 per cent.	January.	97 @ 99	......
$80	all	City Bank	3½ per cent.	1st Dec.	98½ @ 99	99—99½
40	all	Ontario Bank	4 per cent.	1st Dec.	100 @ 100¼	Par 100¼
100	all	Commercial Bank	3 per cent.	1st Jan.	75½ @ 76	75½—75¼—75
30	all	Bank of Upper Canada	None.	1st Jan.	30½ @ 31½	31
50	all	Molsons Bank	4 per cent.	1st April.	113 @ 114	......
100	all	Merchants' Bank	4 per cent.	1st Jan.	107 @ 107½	107 @ 107½
50	all	People's Bank	4 per cent.	1st March.	103 @ 103½	103 @ 103½
100	all	Bank of Toronto	4 per cent.	1st Jan.	105 @ 105½	105
50	all	Bank Jacques-Cartier	4 per cent.	1st Dec.	104 @ 105	......
40	all	Gore Bank	3½ per cent.	1st Jan.	98 @ 100	98½—99½
100	all	Quebec Bank	3½ per cent.	1st Dec.	99 x div	......
50	all	Banque Nationale	4 per cent.	1st May.	105 @ 106	......
50	60 p. c.	Eastern Townships	3½ per cent.	1st Jan.	87 @ 90	......
£100 stg.	all	Grand Trunk R. R.	None.	....	......	......
£20	all	Great Western R. R.	per cent. per an.	....	......	......
$200	all	Champ. and St. Lawrence R.R.	None.	....	9 @ 12½	9½
200	all	Do 10 per cent pref	5 per cent.	April.	Par.	Par
40	all	Montreal Telegraph Co	5 per cent.	15th Jan.	125 @ 127	......
100	all	Richelieu Nav. Co'y	10 per cent. per an.	February, yearly	144 @ 147	......
50	all	City Pass. R.R. Co'y	None.	1st Jan.	60 @ 65	60
40	all	City Gas Co'y	4 per cent.	15th March	127 @ 129	......
400	all	Merchants' Exchange	3½ per cent.	15th Nov.	85 @ 90	......
20	$15.10	Mont. Mining Co.	None.	....	$3 @ $4.00 p'r share	......
4	12 cts.	Huron Copper Bay Co.	20 per cent.	Date irregular.	57½ @ 60	57½ @ 60

DEBENTURES.	CLOSING PRICES.	BUSINESS DONE
Canada 6 per cent cy., (due 1874-5)	99½ @ 100¼	......
Do 5 per cent stg., do	84 @ 86	......
Do 5 per cent cy., do	84½ @ 86½	......
Montreal Corporation 6 per cent's (due	89½ @ 90½	......
Do Water Works do do	89½ @ 90½	......
Montreal Harb. 8 per cent's (due 1875)	......	......
Do 7 do do	......	......
Do 6½ do do	90 @ Par	......
Do 6¼ do do	......	......
Quebec Harb. 8 do do	102 Nominal.	......
Do 7 do do	......	......
Quebec Corp. 6 do do	......	......
Champ. & St. La v., Stg., 1st mort. 6 p.c. (due '82)	85 @ 87	......

EXCHANGE.

Bank 60 day's sight, or 75 day's date		109½ @ 109¾
Merchants' Bills, 60 days		108 @ 108½
Bank on demand on New York		31½ @ 32
Bank Gold Drafts		¼ dis @ Par.
Gold Rate in New York at 2 P.M.		145¼
Sterling Exchange do		9¼ @ 9¾

N.B. Accrued Interest on Debentures is invariably paid by purchasers in addition to quoted price.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
Brokers.
No. 2 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Dec. 12.

Flour—Receipts 35,000 brls; market heavy and unsettled; 10 to 20 cents lower; $6,85 to 7,70 for Superfine State; $7,75 to $7,95 for Extra State; $8,00 to $8,25 for choice ditto; $6,75 to 7,25 for Superfine Western; $7,50 to 8,00 for common to medium extra western; $8,20 to 8,60 for common to good shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour dull and 10 cents lower; 7.80 to 8,00 for common, and $8,15 to $11,00 for good to choice extra. Wheat—Receipts 73,000 bus; market dull and lower for common grades and steady for choice Spring; choice Amber Milwaukee $1,76; Amber State at about $2,35; No. 1 Milwaukee 1,31; good Milwaukee $1,71. Rye heavy; sales of Western at 95c; State $1,07. Barley heavy; $1 to $1,05 for State; $1,14 for Canada West. Corn—Receipts 12,680 bushels; market without decided change; closing more steady at 83c to 93c for unsound, and 94c for scund mixed western: 95c for high mixed, nearly Yellow. Oats rather more steady, at 45c for unsound; 57c to 60c for sound. Pork firm; $28,75 to $29,12½ for Mess, closing at $29,13¼ cash.

LATEST MARKETS.

Flour closed dull, heavy and and 10c to 20c lower for Western. Wheat closed dull and common grades drooping. Corn closed firmer. Pork—Mess $29,12½, cash. Lard closed firmer at 16c to 20½c.

Gold opened at 144¾ and closed at 145. Cotton dull, at 47 to 49c for middling.

IMPORTS.

Per Grand Trunk West.—J Dougall & co 30 brls ashes; Akin&K 23 do; Sinclair, J&co 13 do; Hobson&co 12 do; T W Raphael 4 do; Order 300 brls flour; Janes, O&co 100 do; C A Stark&co 100 do; L & Buchanan 100 do; Agent Point St Charles 100 do; J McDougall 100 do; G Cruikshank 100 do; A W Ogilvie 1,750 bus wheat; L Boyer&co 114 brls pork; Gilmou&co 70 do; M P Ryan 5 do; Mr McDonald 11 hhds tobacco; J Lewis 84 csks highwines; M P Ryan 139 kegs butter; L & Buchanan 14 do; Hobson&co 10 do; Sinclair, J&co 15 do; R Mitchell 8 brls lard; M Laing 20 do tallow.

Per Grand Trunk East.—L&Brady 16 brls; J A Leclerc 1 bx; W H Heptford & co 5 bxs; G Banaher 2 do; P Murphy 1 stove; E Rodgers 21 pkgs; B&Crawford 1 bx; L Rearry 1 do; M Kerrigan&co 25 hhds 3 trcs; J L Cassidy&co 5 cks 14 brls; J A Leclerc 5 bxs; C C Snowdon&co 5 brls 3 cks; L Larive 1 bx; L Crepan 1 do; T Cawthorne 1 do; M Rindeau 1 do; H Melancon 1 do; J Cooper 1 do; H Cawthorne 1 do; R Tearmouth 1 do.

The New York *Tribune* says, "the reason why Drake's Plantation bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced, &c."

The *Tribune* just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once, and that's the last of them.

The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Governmens Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
"REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y."

"* * * "Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
"REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the populerity of which ar daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C.

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
They are Sugar-Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate, and had to adandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O.

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs, that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, 254 Broaway.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.
DEAR SIR,—I have been afflicted for many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.
Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL.

If the ladies knew what thosands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one-half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 159 West 14th Street, New York, says, "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers." &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume The best evidence is to try them. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weaknes, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these bitters. They speak for themselves

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any persons pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it *only* in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO
New York.

JOHN F HENRY & CO., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, (New No 515,) Wholesale Agents for the Canadas
March 1. D

DIED.

On the 10th instant, James Milne, Esq., aged 66 years.

☞ Friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, 37 Latour Street, today (Wednesday,) 13th inst., at Two o'clock, to the Baptist Church, thence to the Mount Royal Cemetery.

At St. Hyacinthe, on the 8th instant, at the residence of her son, Mr. H. J. Doherty, after a short illness, Margaret Toomy, aged 65 years, relict of the late J. Doherty, Esq., J.P.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are invited to meet at the Bonaventure Station at quarter past one o'clock, p.m., on the 13th inssant, and accompany the remains from thence to the R. C. Cemetery.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Frederick, youngest son of Wm. Maynard, aged 15 months and 8 days.

SAVAGE & LYMAN
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED,
AND ARE
NOW OPENING
THEIR USUAL
EXTENSIVE and VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR THE
COMING FESTIVE SEASON.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
December 13. 296

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
Gold Albert and Guard Chains,
GOLD SEALS AND KEYS.
A Great Variety of NOVEL CHARMS,
AT
SAVAGE & LYMAN'S,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
December 13. 296

NEW-YEAR GIFTS!
NEW-YEAR GIFTS!!
GOLD BRACELETS,
BROOCHES,
EAR-RINGS, AND
NECKLACES,
TOUT EN SUITE,
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
—ALSO,—
Lockets, Necklets and Solitaires,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 13. 296

Received by the Undersigned:
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings,
STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS.
Solitaires, Scarf Pins and Rings,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS!
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 13. 296

MARBLE MANTEL CLOCKS,
A NICE ASSORTMENT
JUST OPENED,
A USEFUL PRESENT
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
—ALSO,—
A Choice Lot Bronze and Parian
FIGURES and GROUPES,
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 13. 296

SAVAGE & LYMAN
Have for Sale:
AN ASSORTMENT OF
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
In all its variety of manufacture,
IN NEWEST STYLES.
IN PART OF:
Tea and Coffee Sets,
Dish Covers,
Side Dishes and Covers,
Tea Urns and Kettles,
Epergnes and Centre Stands.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Fruit Dishes and Stands,
Trays and Salvers,
Cake Baskets,
Ice Pitchers and Bowls,
Castors and Egg Stands.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
December 13. 296

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
OPERA, FIELD and TOURIST GLASSES
TELESCOPES,
MICROSCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES & SLIDES
GOLD and STEEL SPECTACLES
EYE-GLASSES, &c., &c.
AT
SAVAGE & LYMAN'S.
December 13. 296

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
SAVAGE & LYMAN
HAVE RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF
JET ORNAMENTS,
CONSISTING OF
Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings,
CHAINS, CROSSES, &c., &c.
December 13. 296

DRESSING CASES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wood and Leather
Dressing Cases and Bags, *fitted complete.*
—ALSO,—
Travelling and Courier Bags
Reticules and Work-Cases
AN ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED
BY
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 13. 296

CHRISTMAS REQUISITES.
SAVAGE & LYMAN
HAVE JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
TABLE CUTLERY, MADE TO ORDER.
—ALSO,—
BEST ELECTRO-PLATED (A & B) FORKS
SPOONS, LADLES, &c., in Fiddle,
Kings, Prince Albert, Double-Threaded, Prince of Wales and Beaded Patterns.
Cases of DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.
—ALSO,
Cases of PLATE AND CUTLERY, fitted complete, being very useful and suitable for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
December 13. 296

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
SAVAGE & LYMAN
HAVE FOR SALE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR
WATCHES,
In GOLD and SILVER CASES,
MADE ESPECIALLY TO ORDER,
And reliable Time-keepers.
December 13. 296

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS!
SILVER WARE,
London and Home-Made Tea & Coffee Sets,
Claret Jugs,
Pitchers,
Cups, Goblets,
Salt Stands,
Napkin Rings,
Fish Knives and Forks,
Ladles, Spoons,
Forks, &c.
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 13. 296

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. JAMES LINDSAY,
Commanding Second Military District,
COL. F. R. ELRINGTON, Commanding, and
OFFICERS of the 4TH BATT. P. C. O
RIFLE BRIGADE.
On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 13th,
THE AMATEURS
OF THE
4th BATTALION P.C.O. RIFLE BRIGADE
WILL MAKE THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE AT THE ABOVE THEATRE,
When will be produced the far-famed Romantic Play, in three acts, by W. Dumond, Esq., entitled,
The Foundling of the Forest.
To be followed by a variety of Singing and Dancing.
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the highly laughable Farce, in one Act, (by J. M. Morton, Esq.,) entitled,
NURSEY CHICKWEED.
THE BAND OF THE BATTALION will form the ORCHESTRA, and perform several Choice Airs during the Evening.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes, $1 and $1; Reserved Seats, 75 cts; Family Circle, 40 cts; Pit, 25 cts.
Tickets for Boxes and Reserved Seats for sale at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Street.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, P.M.; performance to commence punctually at 7.45. Carriages may be ordered at 11.15
MANAGER, ...MR J. COOK.
ACTING MANAGER, ..MR. G. LEE,
VIVAT REGINA!
December 11. 294

ART ASSOCIATION
OF
MONTREAL.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this Association will be held at the OFFICE of the Association, MECHANICS' HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 14th instant, at EIGHT o'clock P.M.

BUSINESS.—To receive report of Council; to elect Officers and Members of Council for 1866; and other general business.

N.B.—It is the intention of the Council to move the adjournment of the Meeting to Friday the 15th instant.

(By order.)
B. CHAMBERLIN,
S. E. DAWSON,
Hon. Secretaries.
December 12. b 295

KNOX CHURCH,
(LATE ST. GABRIEL STREET)
CONGREGATION.

A SOCIAL MEETING of the CONGREGATION will be held in the LECTURE ROOM of the CHURCH, on THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, at which Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. IRVINE and others.

November 29. 284

A COURSE OF SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES on the RESURRECTION and the FUTURE LIFE, will be delivered in the NEW JERUSALEM (Swedenborgian) CHURCH, (corner of Dorchester and Hanover Streets) commencing SUNDAY, Dec. 17, of which the following is a Synopsis:—

LECTURE I.—Introductory observations; prevailing ideas; Resurrection not Material, but Spiritual; takes place immediately after death; nature of resurrection body, &c.

LECTURE II.—Recapitulation, with Scripture proofs of the doctrine; death a continuation of life; only a transition from one world to another; man possesses every faculty after death.

LECTURE III.—Man the only rational and immortal created being; end of creation, *an angelic heaven out of the human race*; no angel or devil created such; heaven and hell both derived from mankind; the inhabitants of heaven, those who have lived in heavenly love—of hell, those who lived in infernal love.

LECTURE IV.—Continuation and further development of the same subject; this world a school of discipline and formation of character for eternity; our future lot of happiness or misery wholly dependent upon the character we have formed for ourselves here.

LECTURE V.—Same subject concluded; the *ruling love*—what it is; acquired in this world and not to be changed to all eternity; if good, it necessarily leads to heaven—if evil, to hell; illustrations from Swedenborg. Conclusion.

Service to commence each evening at SEVEN o'clock. Seats free.

December 12. ddn 295

SUGAR AND HERRINGS.
68 hhds } PRIME BARBADOES
149 barrels } SUGAR
133 barrels EXTRA No. 1 FAT SPLIT HERRINGS
JUST LANDED EX "EXPRESS" VIA PORTLAND,
AND FOR SALE BY
MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.
December 13. m 296

FOR SALE:
JUST RECEIVED,
FROM
MOET & CHANDON,
Two Hundred and Fifty Cases
OF THEIR
DRY SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,
NO. 1 ENGLAND,
LAW, YOUNG & CO.
December 13. 296

REMOVAL.
SCHNEIDER, BOND & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
491 and 493 St. Paul Street.
December 13. 296

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of the late P. C. MARTIN, in his lifetime of Montreal, Trader, are requested to file the same forthwith, with L. N. BENJAMIN, Advocate, No. 47 St. John Street, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

HENRY STARNES,
AGENT FOR THE CREDITORS.
Montreal, 12th Dec., 1865. b 296