Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIV. | MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1862. | NUMBER 28.

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, December 24, 1861.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c., per Railroad	10.00 a m	5.30 p m 1
North Shore Land Route to Quebec	8.00 a m	2.00 p m
Canada West, as far as Kingston (and Ottawa,)	9.15 p m	7.00 a m 2
Canada West, through to Toronto and Detroit	11.00 a m	4.30 p m 3
Laprairie	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m / 11.00 p m	8.00 a m / 2.00 p m
Boston, Burlington, Rutland, &c.	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
New York, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, Island Pond and Portland	1.15 p m	2.00 p m / 7.00 a m 4
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	5.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m / 6.30 p m	5.00 a m / 1.00 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.30 a m	1.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	10.00 a m	1.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.30 a m	1.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache and St. Scholastique	8.00 a m	.30 a m
St. Therese, St. Jerome	8.00 a m	.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	.30 a m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 6.30 P.M.
[2] do do 8.15 A.M.
[3] do do 5.30 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 A.M. & 2.45 P.M.

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

Note.—All the above mails are daily [Sundays excepted], except that by North Shore Land Route to Quebec, which arrives every day except Tuesday, and closes every day except Sunday.

☞ St John, N.B., Halifax and P.E. Island via Quebec; steamer from Portland discontinued.

☞ Every Friday night during the Winter season, the English Mail, for the Ocean Mail steamers from Portland, will be closed at the Montreal Post Office, at SEVEN P.M. for Letters, and SIX P.M. for Newspapers.

MONTREAL City Passenger Railway Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY, in accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, at their Meeting on the 2nd instant, that FIVE CALLS of TEN PER CENT EACH will become due and be PAYABLE at MOLSONS BANK, in Montreal, as follows:—

First Call payable on the 4th day of December next.
Second Call payable on the 4th day of January, 1862.
Third Call payable on the 4th day of February, 1862.
Fourth Call payable on the 4th day of March, 1862.
Fifth Call payable on the 4th day of April, 1862
(By Order),

ALEX. R. PRATT, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal City Passenger Railway Company, 5th November, 1861. 266

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY ROSE, of this City, PRINTER, having ASSIGNED his ESTATE for the BENEFIT of his CREDITORS, by Deed before Mtre. WILLIAM F. LIGHTHALL and Colleague, Notaries, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all DEBTS due to the said HENRY ROSE must be PAID immediately to the undersigned ASSIGNEES, who alone are authorized to grant Receipts, at the OFFICE of JAMES SMITH, N.P., 72 St. Francois Xavier Street.

WILLIAM ANGUS,
JAS. SUTHERLAND,
J. C. BECKET.

Montreal, Dec 16, 1861. 301

THE Undersigned are authorised to arrange for ADVANCES upon the Security of REAL ESTATE in Sums of from $500 to $20,000.

ABBOTT & DORMAN, Solicitors, 26 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET Montreal.

December 21. 1m 304

ESTATE P. B. BADEAUX.

PARTIES having CLAIMS against the above ESTATE are requested to send them, duly attested, to the OFFICE of the Undersigned; And all parties INDEBTED to the ESTATE are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as all claims remaining unpaid after the 1st of December next will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

ANDREW MACFARLANE, ASSIGNEE, Nos. 258 & 260 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1861. 278

Crown Land Department,

QUEBEC, 10th December, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that STANISLAS DRAPEAU, Esq., Agent for the settlement of Lands on the Elgin and Taché Roads, is now authorized to make FREE GRANTS of ONE HUNDRED ACRES on the TACHE ROAD, in the Townships of Garneau, Lafontaine et Chapais.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Asst.-Commissioner.

December 14. r-s 299

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next SESSION, for the Passage of an Act to authorize the Sale, for the benefit of whom it may concern, of the REAL ESTATE, appertaining to the Estate and Succession of the late DAME HARRIET JUDITH HART, Widow of the late Benjamin Hart, in his lifetime of Montreal, Merchant.

December 13. 2m-s-298

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES AND Monuments.

FOUNTAIN MARBLE WORKS,

No. 6 Bonaventure St., opposite the Hall

THE Undersigned is prepared to execute Orders of every description in the MARBLE LINE at greatly reduced prices, and in a superior style of workmanship.

N.B.—White Marble Grave Stones as low as $3.

GEO. THOMSON, Practical Marble Worker.

September 27. 1y-tts 232

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE *Pain Killer*

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled Family Medicine.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon—

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whit-lows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveller, —on sea and land,—and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

Prices, 12½ cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by dealers every where.

FOR SALE

THAT EXTENSIVE BLOCK OF LAND known as the "BREWSTER PROPERTY," situate and being at the extremity of the St. Joseph and St. Antoine Suburbs, in the said City of Montreal, with a large and commodious BASIN in connection with the Lachine Canal, a large STEAM SAW-MILL, several DWELLING HOUSES and OUT-HOUSES thereon erected.

TERMS EASY.

For conditions, apply to the Proprietor,

J. B. SMITH, Mountain Street;

Or to JAS. SMITH, N.P.

December 16. 300

MIRRORS! MIRRORS!!

SCOTT & MARSDEN,
CARVERS and GILDERS, &c.,

HAVE now on hand a very large quantity of superior

British Looking-Glass Plates,

(All sizes), which they are prepared to dispose of at a LOW RATE.

CARVED WOOD FRAMES

Made in any Style, to suit Purchasers. Specimens and Designs on hand.

Portrait and Picture Frames.

S. & M. call attention to their NEW STYLE of FRAMES for every kind of Pictures, which, for variety and excellence of design, is not equalled by any other house in Canada. Also, employing none but first-class, experienced workmen, and using the best material, the public may rely on getting at this establishment the finest description of work at a moderate figure.

OVAL FRAMES.

A large assortment kept always in Stock.

Cheap Framing.

Having engaged competent workmen, from New York, for the manufacture of the WASHABLE GILT MOULDING, they can now sell the same at a reduction on former prices.

The Trade supplied at a small advance on New York prices.

2 HAYMARKET SQUARE.

November 14. r-m 273

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. G. BEARD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF COAL.

OFFICE AND YARDS,
Corner of McGill and Wellington Streets and Grey Nun Street.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand and for sale, best qualities of the following descriptions of

COAL,

Imported by themselves direct from the Mines, and of this year's production:

LEHIGH of all sizes
SCRANTON do
LACKAWANNA do
Newcastle, Sidney, Ohio Grate, and Steam and Blacksmiths' Coal,

Which they offer for sale at very low prices.

J. G. BEARD & CO.

November 30. 287

CABINET FURNITURE.

Rosewood Mahogany and Walnut
DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, and BED ROOM
FURNITURE,

Of the Newest and Richest Design,
For sale by the Subscribers.

J. & W HILTON.

December 6. 292

CHRISTMAS BOUQUET.

A NEW PERFUME OF PERMANENT FRAGRANCE, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CALLED
"THE CHRISTMAS BOUQUET."

For Sale by
LYMANS CLARE & CO.,
And
S. J. LYMAN & CO.

December 17. 301

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers are constantly receiving CONSIGNMENTS of LEATHER from different Tanneries, as follows:—

Spanish and Slaughter Sole Leather
Harness do
Waxed and Grain Upper do
Do do Calfskins
Kips (Whole and Sides)
Splits (Large and Small)

—ALSO,—

Enamelled and Patent Leather, the best made in Canada. our own manufacture—Dressed Goatskin, French Calfskins and Pure Cod Oil.

FILER, BINMORE & CO., LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 295 St. Paul Street.

December 7. 293

CABINET FURNITURE.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the public to their extensive stock of

Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Drawing Room, Dining Room & Bed Room FURNITURE.

Having completed certain new arrangements in their manufacturing department, and having engaged the services of a skilful and experienced DRAFTSMAN and DESIGNER, they feel confident that with their present facilities they are enabled, in

NEWNESS OF STYLE, ELEGANCE OF DESIGN.

and first-rate WORKMANSHIP, to compete with any other establishment in their line in America.

J. & W. HILTON.

September 28. 233

NEW SHAWLS.

JUST RECEIVED,
Ex "North-Briton,"
Five bales Fancy Woollen Long Shawls,
NEW COLORINGS,
LATEST STYLES.

ALEX. WALKER, St. Peter Street.

October 28. 258

FOR SALE,

48 Barrels ENNISKILLEN OIL.

Apply to
ROBT. MITCHELL, 32 St. Francois Xavier Street.

December 16. 300

STOVES.

COOKING STOVES and TINS complete—all sizes—of the most approved patterns HEAVY BOX STOVES—made expressly for the Subscriber—warranted.

GEO. HAGAR, Stoves and Hardware, 302 St. Paul Street.

December 31. 313

MALAGA GRAPES—
Just arrived, at
J. D. HENDERSON'S.

HAVANA ORANGES,
FRENCH LEMONS,
CATAWBA GRAPES, and
BALTIMORE OYSTERS,
At
J. D. HENDERSON'S.

GENUINE FINNAN HADDIES (neither McEwan's nor Sharp's), at
J. D. HENDERSON'S.

December 18. 302

ADVANCES.

THE Subscribers continue to make liberal Cash Advances on approved Merchandise They are also prepared to negotiate Loans on Warehouse Receipts or other Collaterals.

JAMES GORDON & CO, Brokers

March 5

THREE MORE New Compositions for the Pianoforte

THE BURLESQUE GALOP.
☞The only correct edition, as played by Prince's Quadrille Band. Price 25 cents.
THE ST. LAWRENCE GALOP,
☞By Kate Vankoughnet, authoress of "Lord of the Isles' Galop." Price 15 cents. As played by Prince's Quadrille Band.
THE STAR OF ERIN QUADRILLE,
☞As performed by the Guards Bands at the Court Yard at Buckingham Palace. Price 60 cents. Played also by Prince's Quadrille Band.

Mailed to any address, on receipt of the marked price.

HENRY PRINCE, 145 Notre Dame Street.

Dec. 7. 293

THE Undersigned PRODUCE and COMMISSION MERCHANTS hereby agree to CLOSE their respective PLACES of BUSINESS during the WINTER MONTHS, on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at TWO O'CLOCK; this arrangement to commence on the 14TH INSTANT and to continue till the opening of Navigation, 1862.

GILMOUR & CO,
DAVID ALLAN POE,
Z. BENOIT & CO.,
RIMMER, RINTOUL & CO,
DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
JOHN DOUGALL,
A. J. W. LAIDLAW & CO.,
JOHN RHYNAS,
JAS. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
DAVID LAURENT,
McCULLOCH BROS.,
JANES, OLIVER & CO.,
A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
W. & T. LEEMING,
J. & T. CAVERHILL;
SIDEY & CRAWFORD,
C. J. CUSACK,
ROBT. SIMMS & CO,
ARCHER, LABELLE & CO.,
AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
OVIDE DUFRESNE,
GEO. CRUIKSHANK,
SIDNEY FORD JONES.

Montreal, 11th December, 1861. 297

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY beg to direct attention to the following RULE with reference to their Assured joining Militia or Volunteer Corps:—

"Persons Assured are permitted, without payment of Extra Premiums, to join Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteer Corps, and to perform any military duties required of them in peace or war, in defence of their country."

(By Order.)

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

COLONIAL COM'PY'S. BUILDING, Dec. 17, 1861. 302

UNITY Life Assurance Association.

PERSONS whose lives are assured in this Association are informed that no Extra Premium will be charged to them on joining any Militia or Volunteer Corps for service in Canada, and that all Policies will be paid in full where death ensues in consequence of such service.

W. P. REYNOLDS, Manager B.N.A.

11 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, December 20, 1861. 1m-305

For Sale by the Subscribers,

250 Packages Choice Butter.

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

December 4. 290

NOTMAN,

PHOTOGRAPHER to HER MAJESTY
9 & 11 BLEURY STREET,
MONTREAL.

October 15. 247

PORTRAIT and OIL PAINTING.

Lessons in Designing and Painting.

NAP. BOURASSA has OPENED his STUDIO at his Residence,

No. 11 St. Simon Street,

Continuation of St. George Street, near the Jesuit's College.

November 5. 266

Gem and Stone Seal Engraving,

BY
M. JUDGE,
No. 79 St. George Street,…Montreal.
REFERENCE—G. MATTHEWS, Esq.

November 16. 275

A CONSIGNMENT OF London Manufactured

Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ear-Rings, Scarf Pins,

SET WITH

Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Carbuncles, Opals, &c.

ON VIEW,
At R. SHARPLEY'S, Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

December 24. 307

MUCKLESTON'S

Registered British Volunteer
REGULATION LEGGINGS,
(AS USED BY THE LONDON VOLUNTEERS)
MANUFACTORY
171 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal,
Three Doors East of the Nuns' New Buildings

The Trade in giving orders will note that they are made in

ENAMELLED LEATHER
SMOOTH PATENT do
DICED WAXED do
And FINE EAST INDIA CALF

Sold in all the leading Stores throughout the Canadas.

☞British Government Contract TWO HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND PAIRS.

December 21. 305

STOVES.

Straton's Stoves--36, 30, 27, 24 and 20 inch.

A few for sale cheap to close consignments.

—ALSO,—

Tin Plates, Charcoal and Coke.

J. H. WINN.

December 30. 313

"Cheers but does not Inebriate."

THE FINEST COFFEES, Fresh Roasted and Ground, for the NEW YEAR, at the OLD TEA and COFFEE STORE, Established

—1835—

S. ENGLISH.

"West End" Raisins.

A VARIETY of DELICACIES, suitable for the HOLIDAYS, at

S. ENGLISH'S, 266 Notre Dame Street.

December 28. 311

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

MANTLES,

AT

MORISON'S,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

100 Mantles at 5s., worth 10s.
100 Mantles at 7s. 6d., worth 15s.
100 Mantles at 10s., worth 20s.
100 Mantles at 12s. 6d., worth 25s
100 Mantles at 15s., worth 30s.
100 Mantles at 20s., worth 40s.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

December 10. 299

MILITIA REGULATION, CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SWORDS,

AT

R. SHARPLEY'S,

Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

December 21 305

Aitken's Outfitting Establishment,

211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING — A complete assortment in every size and quality.	GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS—all sizes. Plain, Fancy and Embroidered
LADIES' CHEMISE, 2s 6d	SHIRT COLLARS in all latest styles
LADIES' MORNING DRESSES, 6s 3d	SCARFS AND NECK TIES suitable for the season
A splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S DRESSES and KNICKERBOCKER SUITS	FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS A new lot at *greatly reduced prices*
LADIES' LAMBS' WOOL UNDERCLOTHING	LAMBS' WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
HOOP SKIRTS	GLOVES AND MITTS in Cloth, Kid and Ringwood
MOROCCO AND GOLD BELTS	GENTS' DRESSING GOWNS from 10s
HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.	GENTS' SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

—Also,—

Great Bargains in White and Fancy Flannels.

JOHN AITKEN, SON & CO., 211 & 213 Notre Dame Street.

January 9. 8

New Year's Gifts!!

BY APPOINTMENT.

G. LEVEY.

Large Arrival of New Brands of CIGARS.

MRS. LEVEY, in tendering her thanks for the numerous favours heretofore received from the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Montreal and vicinity, begs to inform them that she has just received a very large assortment of GOODS, suitable for NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, &c., comprising, amongst numerous other things, New Shapes of Pipes, Cigar Tubes, Tobacco Jars, Fusee and Cigar Cases, and different Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, the famed "ZARZUELAS" Cigar of the same Brand as those supplied to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Suite during their visit to this Colony. Also, Cigars of the following different first-class Brands, "Pureza de Mato Conchas," "La Espagnola Silindrados," "La Gugemiedad Londres" and "Palacio Crystal Regalias and Conchas." And Turkey, Latakia and other Tobaccos, with numerous other little Nick-Nacks, suitable for PRESENTS, which will well repay the visitor for the trouble of an inspection. 149 NOTRE DAME STREET.

December 31. 313

GREEN TEAS.

YOUNG HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL, and GUNPOWDER

Ex "DORA" and "POTOSI."

I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.

January 4. 4

SHERRY.

"P. DOMECQ" and "ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN." — In Store, ex "Wacousta,' from Cadiz, a complete assortment of SUPERIOR **PALE SHERRIES.**

For Sale.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.

January 4. 4

PORT WINE.

'GRAHAM & CO," OPORTO. — Pipes, hogsheads and qr-casks, various grades, ex "Cameos," from Oporto.

For Sale.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.

January 4. 4

BRANDY.

"JAS. HENNESSY & CO.," COGNAC. — Hhds, qr-casks octaves & cases

GIN.

"J. DeKUYPER & SON," ROTTERDAM. — Hhds, qr-casks and cases.

For Sale.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.

January 4. 4

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
24th October, 1861.

IN ORDER to afford the MARITIME PUBLIC the earliest information respecting the existence of ROCKS and SHOALS not hitherto laid down in the Charts, I have been directed by the Admiralty to publish notices from time to time in the local Newspapers of any discoveries made by our Surveying party.

HALIFAX HARBOR.—A Rock with 14 feet least water, lies 50 fathoms from the end of Lyle's Wharf, and bears from Government House E ½ S. 180 fathoms. It lies within the 5 fathom line of the Admiralty Chart, but in passing up the Harbor no vessel of size should approach the wharves until well passed this bearing from Government House. If York Redoubt be kept open of the wharves this will be cleared.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Freels Rock with 24 feet water, the only danger off Cape Pine, bears from Cape Pine Light W. ½ S. distant 2½ miles. In running along the land to the Westward, it may be cleared by not shutting in any of the land of Cape Mutton until Cape English come in sight.

CAPE ST. MARY should be approached with caution—the following Rocks have been lately discovered:

Between St. Mary's Cays and the Cape, and bearing from the Light S.W. by S. 5.2 miles, is the **False Cay** with 12 feet least water.

Lance Rock with 12 feet least water lies S.W. from Point Lance, distant 2 miles.

IN ST. MARY'S BAY on the East side of the Cape, 5½ miles E. ¼ S. from Point Lance, and S.W. ½ W. 1.90 miles from Hares Ears is **Red Cove Rock** with 18 feet water; and 5½ miles E. by N. from this and S. ½ E. 2 miles from Red Head, is **Red Head Rock** with 24 feet least water.

IN PLACENTIA BAY, on the the West side of the Cape, there is **Perch Rock,** 15 feet water, 5.70 miles N. by W. from the Light.

Nest Rock, 9 feet water, 6.20 miles North the Light.

Curslett Rock, 12 feet water, 1.85 miles W. by S. from Point Breme.

Patrick Rock, 9 feet water N.E. by N., 3.30 miles from Point Breme.

South Rock, 9 feet water, 1.70 miles S.W. by S. from the Virgin Rocks.

False Girdle, 6 feet water, S.S.W. ½ W. 1.40 miles from the Virgin Rocks.

Gibraltar Rock, lying 1.25 miles West from Point Verde, has only 4 feet water, instead of 8 feet as given in the old Charts.

Placentia Harbour has now only ten feet water at the entrance, instead of 18 feet as at the time of Cook's Survey.

BURIN.--On the West side of Placentia Bay.

Mortier Rock, 18 feet, on Mortier Bank, lies E. by S. ½ S. from Burin Light-house, distant 6.40 miles.

Near the South entrance to Burin Harbour, 660 fathoms S. by E. from Little Burin Island, lies **Emberly Rock,** with 24 feet water.

And S. W. by S. 230 fathoms from Cat Island lies **Cockle Rock** with 18 feet water.

Also West 170 fathoms from Poor Island lies **Poor Rock** with 12 feet of water.

Within the entrance and half a mile E. N. E. from Neck Point, and 100 fathoms from the shore of Burin Island lies **Mine Rock** with 10 feet of water.

Off Sauker Head there are two Rocks instead of one, the outer with 21 feet lies S. by E. ¾ E. 250 fathoms from the Head.

Off Small Point W. by S. ½ S. 350 fathoms lies **Bass Rock** with 20 feet of water.

LAPOILE.--La Poile Bay, 36 miles E. N. E. from Cape Ray, is now distinguished by a Beacon erected on the Western point of entrance, and also a Beacon on Ireland Island, Eastern side of entrance.

JOHN ORLEBAR, CAPTAIN,
In charge of Gulf St. Lawrence & Newfoundland Survey.

November 11. 270

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, being compelled to absent himself frequently from his Office in this city, in consequence of professional engagements before the Commission appointed for the Partition of certain Lands in Bolton, requests all persons writing *on the subject of these Lands,* to address their letters to the "Care of L S. HUNTINGTON, Froste Village, County of Shefford;" and he would desire that all other communications on professional business be addressed, not to himself personally, but to DRUMMOND & BELANGER, Advocates, No. 34 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

LOUIS T. DRUMMOND.

January 18. m s 16

GIBB & CO.

HAVE now open to inspection a CASE of GOODS per Steamer *Jura,* containing the LATEST NOVELTIES in GENTLEMEN'S DRESS TIES, TINTED GLOVES, MILITARY SHIRTS, ARISTOCRAT COLLARS, FANCY SILK and WOOLLEN SCARFS, DRESS POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, RAILWAY RUGS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, NAGASAKI UMBRELLAS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, and a few pair of the celebrated LONDON CLUB SKATES.

December 28. 311

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A Brilliant Light Without Danger.

Non-explosive Burning Fluid!

BURNS in the ordinary Fluid and Coal Oil Lamps, and requires NO CHIMNEY.
☞Call and examine for yourselves.

JAMES FAIRIE, OIL AND LAMP DEPOT, 55 St. Francois Xavier Street.

January 6. 5

NEW LACES, &c.

C. HEALY respectfully invites attention to his assortment of NEW LACES, which, with his large stock of EMBROIDERIES and other Goods, form a complete assortment from which to select

Presents for approaching Holidays

Real Lace Collars, 1s. 3d. to 25s.
Real Lace Sets of every description 10s. to 30s., and upwards.
Embroidered Collars and Sets at all prices.
Zouave Vests, Pearl and Velvet Coronets, French Wreaths, Chenille Hair Nets, Head Dresses, &c., &c.

C. HEALY, 219 Notre Dame Street.

December 21. 305

Mourning Goods.

KEMP & CO.,
212 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Second Door East of the French Church)

HAVE just received from London a select assortment of GENTLEMEN'S MOURNING GOODS, viz.,

MOURNING SCARFS
MOURNING EUREKA (new style)
MOURNING TIES
MOURNING WRAPPERS, &c., &c.

N.B.—A good stock of Shetland Underclothing still on hand.

January 9. 8

TO HOUSEKEEPERS, &C,

Shaker's Preserved Tomato, or Tomato Sauce,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, and warranted genuine. It retains all the taste and properties of the fruit unimpaired.

Sold only by
LYMANS, CLARE & CO., 226 St. Paul Street.

January 14. 12

CHICORY—Pure Ground Chicory
HAMS—Cincinnatti Sugar-Cured Hams
NEW FRUIT—Layer Raisins in boxes, hlf-boxes and qr-boxes; Currants in barrels
PICKLES, SAUCES, &c—Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Mushroom Catsup, Anchovie Sauce, Mustard, Capers, Olives, &c.

For sale by
GEO. CHILDS, 275 St. Paul Street.

January 9. 8

VACCINATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Act of the Provincial Legislature, 24th Vic, cap. 24, entitled "*An Act to provide for the more general adoption of the practice of Vaccination,*" the following Medical gentlemen have been appointed for the purpose of Vaccination in this City, in accordance with the said Act, viz.:—

Dr. F. W. Campbell,
For the East, Centre, West, and St. Lawrence Wards.

Dr. J. L. Leprohon,
For the St. Ann and St. Antoine Wards.

Dr. A. Ricard,
For the St. Louis, St. James, and St. Mary's Wards.

The places selected in each Ward for Vaccination, and the attendance of the said Medical gentlemen thereat, are as follows:—

For the East, Centre and West Wards,
DR. CAMPBELL'S Office, No. 12 Place d'Armes. Attendance, First Saturday of each month.

For the St. Lawrence Ward,
No. 9 St. Alexander Street (up stairs). Attendance, First Monday of each month.

For the St. Ann's Ward,
The School Room in Mr. F. Farrell's premises, corner of George and Gabriel Streets. Attendance, First Saturday of each month.

For the St. Antoine Ward,
DR. LEPROHON'S Office, corner of Lagauchetiere and St. Radegonde Streets (near St. Patrick's Church). Attendance, First Monday of each month.

For the St. Louis Ward,
No. 65 German Street, in front of the Voltigeurs Engine House. Attendance, First Thursday of each month.

For the St. James Ward,
DR. RICARD'S Office, No. 110 St. Mary Street. Attendance, on the 31st January instant, and thereafter on the 21st of each month.

For the St. Mary's Ward,
No. 173 St. Mary Street, being corner of St. Mary and Sallaberry Streets. Attendance, First Wednesday of each month.

Upon the EIGHTH day following the days of attendance above specified, the Medical gentlemen aforesaid shall also attend at the respective places above designated, to INSPECT the PROGRESS of the Vaccination in the persons vaccinated, and to deliver the necessary certificate according to circumstances.

The HOURS OF ATTENDANCE shall in each case be from ELEVEN o'clock A.M., to THREE o'clock P.M.

The DOCTOR'S FEE, which is limited by law to TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every person successfully vaccinated, will be provided for by the Corporation of the said City, in cases only where the parties are too poor to afford to pay the same.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN, that under the above cited Act, the father or mother of every child born after the FIRST JANUARY instant, are bound, under

A PENALTY of FIVE DOLLARS,

To take, or cause to be taken, the said child (within three calendar months after its birth) to the Medical gentleman in attendance at the appointed place in the Ward in which the said child is resident, for the purpose of being vaccinated; unless such child have been previously vaccinated by some legally qualified Medical Practitioner, and the vaccination duly certified.

CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, Jan. 24, 1862. du tts 22

Corporation of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, will apply to Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to amend the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal, or relating thereto, with a view to extend the authority and powers conferred by the said several Acts on the Corporation of the said City of Montreal, and to grant new and additional powers to the said Corporation.

By order,
CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

City Hall, Montreal, October 28, 1861. t 259

International Exhibition, London, 1862.

THE COMMISSIONERS for CANADA of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, give notice to all parties desirous of exhibiting Canadian Products, (whether application has been already made for the exhibition of the same or no) that such articles may be sent in for examination and approval to the following places, at any time between the TENTH DAY of FEBRUARY next, and the undermentioned dates, viz:—

IN CANADA WEST.—London, 18th February; Hamilton, 20th February; Toronto, 22nd February; Kingston, 25th February; and Ottawa, 28th February.

IN CANADA EAST.—Quebec, 14th February; Three Rivers, 18th February; St. Hyacinthe, 22nd February; Sherbrooke, 25th February next; and Montreal, 3rd and 4th March next.

Articles will be received and stored at the Depots of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at London, Toronto, Kingston, Quebec (Point Levi), Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe.

The Commissioners will begin their examination at 10 o'clock A.M., of each day named.

Intending Exhibitors must deliver the articles or Exhibition at the above named places free of charge. Should they not be approved, the Grand Trunk Railway will return them free of charge to any Depot on their line from which they have been sent.

Parties sending in Grains or Woods are requested in every case to transmit a certificate, stating the species and varieties, and where grown. Woods should be sent of the usual dimensions for commerce, and Her Majesty's Commissioners have expressed a desire that they be shown in planks 4 inches thick, showing the sap on both sides, or in 4 inch scantling, and accompanied, wherever practicable, by twigs with leaves or flowers.

Parties desirous of further information may apply, concerning Minerals and Specimens of Economic Geology, to Sir W. E. Logan, Montreal; concerning Products of the Forests and Waters, to Dr. Tache, Quebec, or Dr. Hurlburt, Hamilton; concerning Agricultural Products, to Hon. L. V. Sicotte, St. Hyacinthe, and Colonel Thomson, Toronto; concerning articles of Canadian Manufacture, to Dr. Beatty, Cobourg; or to the Secretary, Montreal, to whom, also, communications on all other business of the Commission are to be addressed.

B. CHAMBERLIN, *Com'r.,* Secretary.

Montreal, 7th Dec., 1861. r-tf Fr tf-295

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!

LEHIGH (direct from the Mines and FRESH), all sizes—best quality

NEWCASTLE and WALLSEND GRATE and HOUSE, SCREENED—best qualities

NEWCASTLE BLACKSMITHS' (DOUBLE SCREENED) NUT COALS—first quality

BEST SCOTCH STEAM—FRESH

FIRE BRICKS AND CLAY,
&c., &c., &c.,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AND AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

J. O. MILLER, WOODS & CO.,
Corner YOUVILLE, Foot of McGill Streets.

October 29. 259

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the remedies of DR. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.
HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.
HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.
HON. JOHN ABBOTT, Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.
HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.
HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, Mayor of SALEM, MASS.
HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.
HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.
HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.
HON. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN
HON. CHAS. S. RODIER, Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.
HON. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.
HON. H. M. KINSTREY, Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.
HON. ADAM WILSON, Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.
HON. R. M. BISHOP, Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.
HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.
HON. JAMES McFEETERS, Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.
HON. JAMES W. NORTH, Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.
HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr., Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.
HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.
HON. WILLARD NYE, Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.
HON. W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.
HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of GALENA, ILL.
HON. JOHN HOGDEN, Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.
HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of CHATANOOGA, TENN.
HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
HON. R. D. BAUGH, Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.
HON. GERARD STITH, Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.
HON. H. D. SCRANTON, Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.
HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.
HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.
HON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.
HON. HEMAN L. PAGE, Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.
HON. W. W. VAUGHN, Mayor of RACINE, WIS.
HON. A. FARR, Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.
HON. JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.
HON. M. J. A. HEATH, Mayor of SELMA, ALA.
HON. A. J. NOBLE, Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.
HON. W. S. HOLYBAD, Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.
DON ESPARTERO MANUEL, Mayor of VERA CRUZ.
DON PIETRE DE CABALLO, Mayor of MEXICO.
DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES, Mayor of HAVANA.
DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA, Mayor of LIMA, PERU.
DON M. G. MILANGNO, Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.
DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA, Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, and Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,

And sold by Druggists every where.

Sold at Wholesale by Lymans, Clare & Co. Montreal, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

April 6.

McMILLAN & CARSON

MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS,
66 McGill Street, Montreal.

McM. & C. beg to intimate to their Customers that they have now on hand a very complete and well-assorted stock of FANCY TWEEDS and DOESKINS, OVERCOATINGS, PILOT, BEAVER, WHITNEY, IRISH FRIEZE, and BLACK and BLUE BLANKETS; also, CANADA TWEEDS, all from the most celebrated makers.

All of which they are prepared to make to measure in their usual style, at very moderate prices.

☞TERMS CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY

November 22. tts 280

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.:—

I. The London Quarterly (Conservative).
II. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
III. The North British Review (Free Church).
IV. The Westminster Review (Liberal).
V. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumours of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per Annum.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3.00
For any two of the four Reviews	5.00
For any three of the four Reviews	7.00
For all four of the Reviews	8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3.00
For Blackwood and one Review	5.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10.00

☞*Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.*

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.

January 9. 8

I. RITCHOT & FILS,

No. 30 Commissioners' Street
SIGN OF THE RED HORSE.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to their numerous Customers, would announce to them that they have decided upon OPENING their STORE but

ONCE A WEEK,

every THURSDAY, from this date to the opening of Navigation.

☞*This change is for their Store in the City of Montreal only.*

The Father or Son will be in attendance to transact business.

They would also announce to those indebted to them, to settle their accounts without delay.

The Messrs. RITCHOT, having decided on regulating their old affairs, desire to see those persons indebted to them within the shortest possible delay. Those not coming forward to settle their indebtedness will be prosecuted.

I. RITCHOT & FILS, Commissioners' Street.

Montreal, Jan. 1, 1862. 1m mwf 1

FOR SALE,

SUGARS—
150 hhds Bright Porto-Rico
100 do do Barbadoes
150 do do Cuba
180 barrels do do
200 do Refined

MOLASSES—
150 puns Clayed
60 tierces Muscovado
200 barrels Syrups

TEAS—
300 hf-chests Extra Fine Young Hyson
200 catties do do do do
100 hf-chests do Gunpowder
300 catties do do do
150 chests and hf-chests Old Hyson
100 hf-chests Twankay
300 chests & hf-chsts Oolong & Souchong

—ALSO,—

50 qr-casks Fine Olive Oil
10 hhds Bordeaux Vinegar
50 barrels White Wine do
500 boxes M R and Layer Raisins
100 do Belmont Sperm Candles
12 bales Almonds
150 bags Arracan Rice
50 hhds Cognac Brandy, best brands
50 do DeKuyper's Gin
300 cases do do
200 do Brandy
100 do St. Julien Claret
10 hhds / 10 qr-casks } Fine Old Scotch Whisky

JAS GORDON & CO.

January 6. 5

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

JUST RECEIVED, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

—ALSO,—

Photographic Carte de Visite.

SAVAGE & LYMAN, CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

November 2. 263

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh supply of the What Cheer Hop Yeast Cakes, also Whitney's Self-Raising Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, and Choice Golden Syrup. Cincinnati Sugar-Cured Hams, Spiced Beef, Rolled Bacon and Lard Green and Black Teas; Java Coffee ground daily on the premises. For sale at the West End Depot for McEwan's Finnan Haddies, 287 Notre Dame Street.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

January 13. 11

CHEESE! CHEESE!!—
Queen's Arms, Pine Apple, Dutch and Gruyere Cheese. For sale by
BRUNEAU & DUFRESNE.

SAUSAGES! SAUSAGES!!—
Genuine Italian, Salame, and Boulogne Sausages. For sale by
BRUNEAU & DUFRESNE, 152 Notre Dame Street.

January 9. 8

Apothecaries Hall, Cathedral Block.

THE Subscribers are receiving, by steamers from England, regular supplies of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, with all new and approved remedies as soon as introduced.

English and French Surgical Instruments and appliances.
Elastic Silk Stockings, Knee-Caps, &c.
Pulvermacher's Hydro-Electric Chains for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Nervous Affections.
Trusses—Hutchinson's, Benjamin's, Dartnell's, &c.
DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica Food.
Hard's Farinaceous Food.
Robinson's Patent Barley.
Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia.
Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia and Accidulated Syrup.
Bailey's Fluid Magnesia and Accidulated Syrup
Browne's Chlorodyne from Davenport.
Keating's Cough Lozenges.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.
Dalley's Carminative.
Cockle's Antibilious Pills.
Dixon's and Hunt's Pills.
Roche's Embrocation for Whooping Cough, &c.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Apothecaries' Hall, Cathedral Block.

January 8. 7

CONDIMENTS, DELICACIES, FRESH GROCERIES, FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.; Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Essences, Capers, Olives, Anchovies; Tarragon, Chili and English White Wine Vinegar; Calf's-Foot, Lemon and Orange Jellies; Tart Fruits, assorted; Truffles; Mushrooms; Green Peas; Chutney; French Mustard; Anchovy and Bloater Paste; Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue; Shrimp Paste; Curry Powder; Dried Canton Ginger, in boxes; Preserved Ginger and Chow-Chow, in jars; French Crystallized Fruits, in boxes; Black and Red Currant Jelly; Fried Soles; Imperial Plums; Dundee Marmalade; Guava Jelly; Green Corn and Beans; Tamarinds; Fresh Tomatoes; Quinces; New Jordan Almonds; Currants; Candied Peels, &c., &c. Also, 450 packages finest selected WEST END (of London) RAISINS, in Layers; 400 boxes finest Turkey Figs, in layers. For sale by

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Depot for McEwan's celebrated Finnan Haddies.

January 15. 13

HEALTH AT HOME OR ABROAD.—If you cannot afford to travel or go to the seaside for the benefit of their health, keep up the supply of PLANTAGENET WATER. Use two or three glasses of it in the morning, before breakfast, and one glass, as a beverage, occasionally throughout the day. M.D. 163

Perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, purging or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion, (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping cough, dyptheria, measles, chicken and small pocks, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness, sinking, fits, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in physic, oil and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 6,418. We find it the safest remedy. Andrew Ure, M.D.F.R.S.; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:—Cure No. 1771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomitting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits and nervous fancies. Cure 54,816. The Rev. James T. Camqbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement and partial deafness.

Packed in tins with full instructions. Barry du Barry & Co., 77 Regent Street; also Furtnam, Mason & Co., London, and through all Grocers and Chemists. DW tts 332

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid

For the growth, restoration and beautifying of the Hair. Under the immediate patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT, H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, and used in the ROYAL NURSERY by command.

If any fact more convinsive than another were necessary to prove the great benefit derived from the use of BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID, now hailed throughout the world as the GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC, it would be that of its rapid sale—quadrupled every year—and the immense number of certificates from all parts of the world, extolling its manifold virtues when everything else had failed. There is no malady which affects the Hair but this can cure. Is your Hair thin, coarse, wiry, turning bald or grey, Bogle's Hyperion Fluid will restore it to its pristine beauty and luxuriance. It is the only article to cure Scurf and Dandruff, and is highly esteemed for headaches and colds in the head. On children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair, and at the lady's toilet it is indispensable. Price, 25, 50 and 75 cents per box.

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street, Boston, U.S. To be had in England of Morgan Bro's., 24 Bow Lane, Cannon Street, London; R. Hoverden, 5 Great Marlborough Street, ditto, and of every Druggist and Perfumer throughout the world. DC 227

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used the past TEN YEARS with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers in Canada.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

J. M. HENRY & SONS, 30 St. Henry Street, Montreal, GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA.

May 7 109

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE ONLY HARMLESS AND RELIABLE DYE KNOWN!

ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to WM. A. BATCHELOR since 1839, and about 200,000 applications have been made to the Hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied; the Hair is invigorated for life by this splendid Dye, which is properly applied at No. 16 Bond Street, New York.

Sold in all Cities and Towns of the United States by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

☞The genuine has the name WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, and address upon a steel plate engraving on the four sides of each box.

Late 233 Broadway, New York.

April 25. 1y DW 99

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—HE ONLY IS WISE WHO SEEKS SAFETY IN PRECAUTION.—Life is uncertain, thousands in the vigor of health to-day will never see to-morrow. The varying atmosphere, the raw piercing winds warn us of winter's approach with its icy blasts and ruthless scourges, coughs, colds, sore throats, asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, consumption, rheumatism, chilblains, frost bites, &c. The wise and cautious will immediately have recourse to those powerful invigorators—Holloway's Pills—which enable the lungs to resist the deleterious effects of the weather and fortify the constitution to withstand the rigors and inclemencies of winter. The Ointment is an infallible remedy for inflammation of the throat, and all disorders of the chest produced by violent colds, it also gives speedy relief to the organs of respiration. r DC 313

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.—Who can be beautiful with a pale sickly complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free, and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousands of pores in every inch of surface, whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when the skin is dry and parched—when it is icy blasts and covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body as designed by our Creator.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood; remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

December 3. 1m 289

BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE—The greatest wonder of the age—patronised by the elite of fashion in the Courts of St James and the Tuilleries, and to be found at the toilet of beauty and fashion throughout the world.

This wonderful compound has now been before the public for several years, and, wherever introduced, the sales have been beyond all precedent. Specimens have been sent to a number of Exhibitions, and wherever it has come into competition with other preparations for Dyeing, its immense superiority has been acknowledged in every instance by awards of Silver Medal and Diplomas. It is a liquid easy of application, and turns Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black, without staining the skin. In short, the inventor asserts, and every person who has carefully used it will join in the statement that this is the best Hair Dye in the world. It is now universally prefer red in London and Paris. Price 50 cents, $1, and $1.50

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street Boston, U.S. To be had in Great Britain and France of his Agents, and by Druggists and Perfumers every where DC 272

PROCLAMATION!

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

THE Subscriber, in anticipation of an UNNATURAL and DESTRUCTIVE WAR with our good FRIENDS and COUSINS of the (for the present) Disunited States of America, and, in order to be prepared (in such an unfortunate emergency) to give his undivided attention to MILITARY MATTERS, that he may be able to render full and efficient service to our glorious QUEEN and fair country, is desirous of reducing his EXTENSIVE STOCK of WRITING PAPERS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, Engravings, PICTURE FRAMES, PLAYING CARDS, Diaries for 1862, Shop Twines, Fancy and Miscellaneous Stationery, &c., &c., &c., and in order (if possible) to close the Stock before the commencing of hostilities, offers unprecedented inducements to Wholesale CASH purchasers. His Stock is large, well assorted and purchased in the best markets, and will be sold at a small advance, in order to effect a clearance, being anxious to put himself under a course of strict military training before taking the FIELD.

GEO. HORNE, 52 & 54 St. Francois Xavier Street.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, at panic prices—

250,000 ENVELOPES, assorted, from 4s to 25s. a 1000.
25,000 Feet MOULDINGS for PICTURE FRAMES.
20 casks Steven's, Todd's and Arnold's superior WRITING FLUID and COPYING INKS.

Will be published in a few days (for gratuitous distribution) to customers, HORNE'S COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1862.

December 9. 294

RINGLAND & EWART,

272 Notre Dame Street,
HAVE ALWAYS A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Winter Underclothing, Hosiery, GLOVES, &c.,

FOR

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

As we purchase *only from the Manufacturers,* our prices will be found *much lower* than those of other and non-importing houses.

December 12. 297

EXTRA SUGAR-CURED CINCINNATI HAMS and BACON
FINNAN HADDIES, cured by Macdonald & Co., Portland
SWEET HAVANA ORANGES
FRESH FIGS (Crop 1861)
LAYER RAISINS
CITRON, ORANGE and LEMON PEELS

For sale.
A. WALSH, West End Grocery.

December 24. 307

For Sale,

BARRELS CHOICE CURRANTS—NEW CROP.

WILLIAM NIVIN, 16 St. Sacrament Street.

January 9. 8

Twines! Twines!!

SINGLE YARN or SHOE THREAD
SHOP TWINES
CARPET CHAIN, Plain and Colored
SAIL TWINES, &c, &c

WILLIAM NIVIN, 16 St. Sacrament Street

January 9.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1862.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Snow-Shoe Races, this afternoon, at the Mile-End Race Course, at Three o'clock.

Wood's Minstrels, in the Mechanics' Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN GREGORY & CO.

Groceries, &c., at their own stores, at Ten o'clock.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.

Crockery, &c. at store lately occupied by S. B. Fish, Great St. James Street, at Two and Seven o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of Saint Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—

January 31—9 A.M. 14 above zero.
2 P.M. 17 above zero.
5 P.M. 15 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

JANUARY 31.

St. Lawrence Hall.

J Carpenter, New York; Jas Haskett, Quebec; D Morgan, do; E H Blais, do; James Crawford, Windsor; Jas G White, Lexington; T Bierman & lady, Pittsburg; Mr Lindsay, St Johns; Dr Geo M Douglas, Quebec; Thos Galt, Toronto; Major Johns, Militia Train, England; Surgeon Major MacDonald, do; O McMahon, Quebec; Ed Matte, do; Captain Toriano, Royal Artillery, England; Vete'ry Surgeon Lane, do do; John S Rubidge, Morrisburg.

Canada Hotel.

L Lacoste, Boucherville; J Lesperance, Quebec; G Gingras, do; T Sauvageau, Laprairie; A Archambault, Varennes; Rev Mr Bedard, St Remie; H Bourassa, Laprairie; F Charland, Belœil; D Lamarche, St Roch; J C Auger, Terrebonne; C Belanger, St Hyacinth; L Delery, Boucherville; M Lanctot, Laprairie; D Payette, Ottawa; E Blanchard, Belœil; F Poutre, St Johns; Dr Tasse, St Laurent; John Taylor, St Polycarp.

Ottawa Hotel.

Mrs C Sawyer, Halifax; Mr & Mrs H B Sowles, St Albans; J Gibb, Quebec; J Clark, Milton; Hon J Nelson, Washington; J Sullivan, Ottawa; Miss Sullivan, do; B Cantwell, Ottawa; F Fausk, St Andrews; Hon A B Foster, Shefford; Mrs Turner, Lancaster.

Cosmopolitan Hotel.

W John, England; Mrs Snell, do; D Hickey, Kingston.

Montreal House.

S Hart, New York; Capt Moss, Berthier.

Two Day's Later from Europe.—By the arrival of the Cunard Steamship *Africa* yesterday morning at New York, we have news from Liverpool to the 18th and from Queenstown to the 19th instant, a telegraphic summary of which will be found under the proper heading. The *Anglo-Saxon's* mails reached town from Portland, yesterday afternoon.

The Grand Trunk and the Postage.—"You talk of the World, Sir, the World is in its dotage, and yet the cosmogony or creation of the World has puzzled the philosophers of every age. What a medley of opinions have they not broached on the creation of the World. Sanconiathon, Maretto, Berosus, and Ocellus Lucanus, have all attempted it in vain. The latter has these words: *Anarchon, arakai atelataion to pau*; which implies—'I ask pardon, Sir, cried I, for interrupting so much learning, but I think I have heard all this before.'" Such is the Vicar of Wakefield's account of his conversation with a worthy named Ephraim Jenkinson, whose learned address, above written was, in the first instance, the introduction to a horse swindle, and in the second, informed Dr Primrose of the character of the worthy, who would otherwise have been disguised by the change of his grey wig for a juvenile head of coal black hair. We could not help being reminded of the second interview of these celebrated characters when we recently read the following expression of opinion in the Quebec correspondence of the *Belleville Intelligencer*, apropos of Mr. Watkins' proposal that the payments to be made by the Canadian Government for postage service to the Grand Trunk Company for the next twenty years shall be capitalized. "Was ever such a monstrous proposition heard of? What, pay for a service twenty years in advance, when you cannot be sure that the parties to render such service will be in existence twelvemonths. It cannot be brought about, and it will never be listened to by those who have the interest of the country at heart."—"We ask pardon, sir," we say to the writer, who is usually understood to be Mr. Benjamin, "but we think we have heard all this before." We have had a great many Grand Trunk Relief Bills within the last ten years or so, and we never knew one of them yet that was not preceded by exactly such patriotic refusals to do the thing required as that which we quote above. Nevertheless, the utterers of these fine speeches, and writers of these fine articles, have always ended by doing or approving the thing which they declared they would not do. We no sooner hear the well known expressions, than we take it for granted that we are in presence of the same impostors, though they may in the meantime have changed their wigs. In the same letter, it is stated, we suppose correctly, that the matter to be arbitrated upon by the gentlemen chosen by the Government and the Grand Trunk Company, is not whether the payments for postage shall be capitalized; but whether the rates now paid shall be increased, and to what extent. He adds,—"It is true the Company has never accepted the pay given to them as a liquidation of their demand, but has always received it on account; but there are those who believe that enough has been paid all along for the service such as it is, and I frankly admit to you that I think with them." Nevertheless, whatever be the decision of the arbitrators, and we are sure that the one appointed by the Government will be actuated only by principles of honour and justice, everybody knows that Mr. Benjamin will vote, not only for an advance of pay, but for the capitalization of all the payments, if the Government only desire that to be done.

The London "Times" and "Daily News" on the late Imbroglio.—It would be observed by the extracts from the Times' articles upon the rendition of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, which we published yesterday, that the *Thunderer* is by no means inclined to moderate the rancour of its attacks upon the Government and people of the United States. Altogether ignoring the action of that Government, in advance of Earl Russell's demands upon it, as manifested in Mr. Seward's despatch to Mr. Adams, the *Times* broadly asserts that, "what mystery there has been (on the subject of the capture and rendition of the Southern Commissioners), has been found in the Republican Government;" and, notwithstanding the withholding from the British public all knowledge of that despatch, it adds, "The proceedings of the British Government have been carried on in the broad torch light of the public press." We are glad to find in the *Daily News* of the 10th instant, the following correct statement of the facts so grossly misrepresented by the *Times*. "It is important," says the *News*, "that no journal of reputed influence or authority in this country should be allowed to outrage the American Government with impunity. We do not hesitate to say that the *Times* does this in the grossest and most malignant manner. It repeats in the most offensive form an accusation never supported by any evidence, and which is now shown to all the world to be utterly without foundation—that the Federal Government had grossly insulted this country. It asserts broadly that 'the Government of the Federal States had done in mere wantonness what no nation of the Old World has ever dared to do—invaded our political asylum, and insulted our flag.' It is time that such statements as these should be called by their right name. They are deliberate and malignant falsehoods And the falsehood is as clumsy and stupid as it is wilful and malicious. We have received no insult at all, as all the world is aware by this time. Every school-boy knows the essential difference between a violent act and an insult Captain Wilkes has not insulted us, because in his blundering extempore study of the law books he honestly thought he was justified by international usage. And assuredly the American Government has not insulted us, or shown the least disposition to do so. It has never attempted in any way to accept or justify Captain Wilkes' violent act. On the contrary, soon after the arrival of the Rebel Commissioners at New York, Mr. Seward voluntarily sent off a despatch to Mr. Adams, stating that Captain Wilkes acted without instructions, and assuring the English Government of the friendly feeling and disposition of the Federal Cabinet. And as soon as reparation was demanded, it was made not only in a frank and honourable manner, but in a thoroughly friendly spirit."

Canadian Municipal Repudiation in London.—On the 15th ultimo a meeting of holders of the debentures of the City of Hamilton, of which the last coupons are unpaid, was held at the London Tavern, to take into consideration the conduct of the City in withholding the last half year's interest. Mr. Geo. Dawes, who represented several holders of the bonds of the City, mentioned that he had written to the Mayor and Corporation in answer to their circular, announcing that the interest would not be paid, and had informed them that no reason was seen in the facts mentioned by them, which should induce the bondholders to allow of any postponement of payment of their interest. Mr. Dawes had farther notified the people of Hamilton that if the amount now due were not remitted by return, they will take immediate steps to enforce the right of the bondholders. Several resolutions were passed, the first of which declared that the meeting viewed with "surprise and indignation" the plea that the continued payment of interest would necessitate the levying of a tax of 10s 6d in the £ on the assessed value within the Municipality, and suggesting that if no relief were obtained from the Provincial Parliament, the bondholders should accept a lower rate of interest, and defer the payment of the principal.—Another resolution deprecated the idea of compromise, either in respect to principal or interest, and determined to take every means for the immediate recovery of the money.

Our Paris Correspondence.—Our clever Paris correspondent's letter of this week, it will be observed, is written specially in the interests of our fair readers.

The Militia.—We give the following, we suppose, semi-official announcement, from the *Gazette* of Thursday morning:—

Re-organization of the Militia—Appointment of a Commission.—We are happy to say that we have received information which enables us to announce, that with a view to the more effective organization of the Militia, the Governor General has issued a commission on which, besides three members of the Government, will be placed Col. Lysons, C. B., Col. the Hon. Sir Allan MacNab, Bart., Col. the Hon. Sir E. P. Taché, C. B., Col Campbell, C. B., of St Hilaire, and Col. Cameron of Kingston. It will thus be seen that the regular service will be represented on the Commission by the gallant Colonel sent out specially on this service by the Imperial Government, as having large experience with English volunteers; and that four Colonels commanding districts, (two for each section of the province) two of them members of the former commission, have been selected as his colleagues. We are also glad to be able to announce that Lieut.-Col. Wily, who has had so much experience with volunteers in Canada, and is in all respects the man best fitted for the work, is to be Secretary of the Commission.

We learn also that it is intended that this Commission shall report, as soon as possible, a bill which the Government will introduce during the present session; and we may confidently hope that, at such a time as the present, after our recent experience, both sides of the House will work together, and use their best exertions to pass an Act which will make our Canadian Militia really effective.

We apprehend that, under the circumstances, the formation of any more new corps will be suspended until the new law can be brought into force—lest arrangements now made should be found to require considerable alteration under its provisions.

Lieut.-Col. Whitney's Light Infantry Battalion.—This Battalion, composed of five companies, of 50 men each, is to meet for drill, with arms (issued to them from the military stores,) this evening, at the Victoria Hall.

Grenadier Guards.—The first detachment of the Grenadier Guards is expected to arrive this day. Their quarters in the Nuns' buildings are ready, and sentries mounted.

Water Taxes.—We are informed that all parties who have not paid their water taxes up to the first of May are now being prosecuted without any further notice. Householders would, therefore, do well to pay up as quickly as possible, and save the expense of a prosecution in the Recorder's Court.

Another Burglary.—The premises of Capt. Osburn Smith, Bellevue Terrace, were entered on Thursday night, and a buffalo robe, a whip, and five turkies stolen. The latter were killed on the spot. The robbers entered by breaking open the stable door. Capt. Smith says that he has only seen two policemen near his house for the last three years. On one occasion he sent for a constable to remove a drunken man, and on the other one of the city guardians came to him for help.

Trinity Church.—On Tuesday and Wednesday next a bazaar is held in Nordheimer's Hall under the superintendance of the Ladies of the Congregation of Trinity Church, the proceeds to go towards the liquidation of the debt on the new Organ. Many skilful and ingenious hands have been engaged for some time back in preparing a collection of article, useful, curious and elegant, which will be disposed of at the bazaar by the Ladies on reasonable terms. The contributions of friends have also added greater variety to the products of their own industry. There will be a lunch for gentlemen which promises to be of a *recherche* description.

There will be a Religious Service in the basement of the New Baptist Church, Beaver Hall, next Sabbath, February 2nd, at 11 a.m., and 3 and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. H. Walden, of Massena, N.Y., will preach in the afternoon and evening. The subject of the evening's discourse will be "The Mission of the Baptists." Collections in aid of the Building Fund will be taken at each Service.

Attention.—We direct attention to the Snow-Shoe Races coming off to-day on the Mile End Race Course, and predict "quite a time," and good contestations with the Indians and many of the members of our Montreal Clubs.—*See advt.*

Woods' Minstrels continue their entertainment to-night, and will conclude it with the amusing after-piece of the Widow's Admirers. The celebrated Mr. Nat. Davis will appear in some of his laughable parts, and the no less eminent Mr Billy Allen will dance his champion jig against time. We understand that this ingenious artist has been known to continue his violent saltations for no less a period than forty-one and a half minutes. This is the last night of the performances of this troupe, which will proceed immediately to Upper Canada.

The *Vicksbury Waig* in speaking of the singing of Laura Honey (now Mrs. Stevenson,) says:—

"We have heard the veritable Jenny Lind herself, and we will be pardoned by musical connoisseurs, if we say that we enjoyed the melodies of her lovely counterfeit as much as we ever did her own. There is about Miss Laura's singing a natural, unaffected sweetness and power that is very captivating. Like the wild song birds of the grove, she utters the softest and divinest notes, without appearing to be conscious of the musical miracles she is performing. Like them she inherited her power from nature, and art has not impaired it. When she sings one of her touching ballads, it seems as if all the warblers had left the sylvan grove, and the flowery hedge, to give her the witchery of their own native "wood-notes wild." We confess that we were highly surprised and pleased, and thought that the bees on Mount Hymettus had never feasted on sweeter honey.

Certainly at Messrs. John Gregory & Co's. Family Auction Sale, every one will find something they want. Just read the advertisement.

Curling.—Two of the three matches which the Quebec Curling Club has been engaged in playing with the Clubs of Montreal terminated yesterday. In one the Quebecers, in the other the Montrealers were victorious.

First, as to the match with the 'Montreal' Club: It was recommenced yesterday morning at 9-30 a.m., and finished at 11-30. The Montrealers were unable to pull up the ground lost the previous evening, and final score stood:—

Montreal.	Quebec.
W. Meikleham,	Wm. Crawford,
Chas. Simms,	A. Nicol,
Geo. Denholm,	W. Brodie,
Col. Dyde, (skip) 19	Jas. Dean, jr., (skip) 28.

The majority for the 'Montreal' Club, on the two rinks played in Montreal being only three, the Quebec Club won the whole match by seven shots.

At noon, the match with the 'Thistle' Club of Montreal was commenced, and was very closely contested until its termination at five o'clock.—Some beautiful play was made on both sides, and the greatest excitement prevailed among the spectators. The score at the close was:—

Thistle.	Quebec.
J. S. Shipway,	Wm. Crawford,
F. Fisher,	A. Nicol,
D. Shaw,	Wm. Brodie,
D. Mair (skip) 23.	J. Dean, jr (skip) 23.

The 'Thistle' Club having been in a majority of two shots at Montreal, won the match by that number.

In the evening the dinner to the three clubs came off at Russell's. The utmost good feeling prevailed on the occasion; the bill of fare was excellent, and the band of the 17th Regiment contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the evening and we believe the Montrealers confessed that the hospitality shown them at Quebec was not inferior to that displayed towards the Quebecers when at Montreal.—*Quebec Chronicle, Thursday.*

Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

Paris, January 10, 1862.

Our sharp frost and brilliant feats of skating have come to a sudden and ignominious conclusion. A thaw had set in, with all the pleasant concomitants of grey clouds, soaking rain, and four-inch-deep mud, which usually accompany such a change of temperature in this favored region. The imperial pair and their courtiers cannot accuse themselves of having disregarded the Empress's favorite motto during the late frost, for they all passed several hours each day on the icy surface of the lakes, which figure so conspicuously among the municipal treasures of the French Capital. Their Majesties skated in and out among the crowds assembled upon the ice, without any ceremony or seclusion; the Emperor diversifying his amusement by causing an ice-chair to be brought to him from time to time, and inviting the ladies he happened to know, and a few particularly pretty ones whom he did not know, to seat themselves in it, and then pushing them vigorously over the ice. It is needless to say that the fair dames thus honored are all in a flutter of gratified vanity that threatens to be some time in subsiding.

The constantly recurring Court mournings, necessitated by the late unusual mortality among royal and princely heads, has somewhat interfered with the usual course of entertainments given at this season at the Tuileries. The first of the Court balls came off two nights ago, the mourning for the regretted Prince Consort having just expired. Yesterday began a new mourning for the brother of the King of Portugal. The dulness thus occasioned at Court exercises a depressing influence on the doings of the gay world.

The commercial stagnation so general in France, and the anxiety caused by the Anglo-American difficulty, now so happily relieved, have also tended to render the present season less brilliant than usual. The costly private theatricals, which have been the rage here for two years past, are quite ignored this winter. They demanded too great an outlay both of money and of time to remain in favor, when "economy" is, professedly, at least, "the order of the day," and when the minds of the masculine portion of the community are so much occupied with more serious topics. Dinner parties are just now the form of dissipation especially in vogue, and this form of hospitality, hitherto scarcely naturalized in France, bids fair to be developed here with all the tasteful brilliance which our neighbors generally contrive to infuse into their amusements. But whatever may be the current of the time in Governmental matters, "economy" can scarcely be held to be the aim of the fairer half of Parisian society, whose demands, in the serious region of the toilette are very far from promising any abatement in the amount of the terrible "quarterly bills" that have been so steadily on the increase for some years past.

The capricious *fiat* of fashion has utterly proscribed the flounces which were so generally in favour all through the autumn of the year just ended; has brought the fronts of bonnets quite up over the forehead: has strengthened the admiration of all womanhood for the Balmorals and other gay petticoats so convenient at this season; and is rapidly getting up a mania for flowered silks and Irish *guipures*. So much for the general features of the "change" that has come over "the spirit of the dreams" of Parisian mantuamakers and their lady-vassals.

Of walking-dress little can be said during winter; cloaks and mantles, furs, and bonnets, being more conspicuous than dresses at this unpropitious season. For bonnets, the favourite material is velvet, of black, Pompadour green, dark blue, Magenta, or the beautiful new shade of pinkish crimson, known here as the "Alpuse rose;" white velvet being reserved for morning concerts and other more "dressy" occasions.—These colours are usually accompanied by velvet flowers or feathers of the same shade, often mixed with black, black bonnets being generally trimmed with velvet flowers of some bright, contrasting colour, and white ones, especially the more elegant ones being trimmed, on the outside, with a drooping, willowy white plume, and underneath, with roses, violets, or other bright flowers. Black lace, with dark bonnets, and white blonde with white ones, are still very generally employed in trimming bonnets; the most elegant ones having generally a trimming of Chantilly, or blonde put on, full, upon the curtain, and growing deeper at the centre, so as to project an inch or two beyond the curtain, forming a point above the middle of the neck. This style of curtain, graceful and pretty for long-necked dames, is neither the one nor the other in the case of short-necked ones. Bonnets are now trimmed exclusively on the top, both outside and inside; the *tours* (cap-borders) being worn extremely full. The pendant, willowy plumes alluded to above, and which are worn at the side, form the sole exception to the tyranny of the rule that compels your bonnet-trimming to be perched exactly above your nose. Strings, in all cases, of plain broad taffetas, watching the shades of the bonnet.

Cloaks are worn large, full, and round, either with large open sleeves, or without, at the fancy of the wearer. Velvet cloaks are now almost covered with the rich raised silk embroidery which has been growing more and more popular for a few seasons past; and is gradually supplanting the rich trimmings of lace and guipure so much worn of late. A cloak of black velvet, thus embroidered, and trimmed, with sable, and worn with a flat victoria and muff of the same, is the height of the *ton*, at this present writing. The cloak would cost from £20 to £50 according to the amount of embroidery upon it; and would in all cases, be lined with a quilted silk or satin, of the same colour as the cloak. As for the furs, they would range from say £40 to several thousands. Black, or very dark ruby, or brown, are the only colours seen in cloaks of this quality. For plainer dress, various thick, soft cloths, generally of one dark colour, but sometimes of black and white, or white and gray, are universally worn; the latter are seen more often as carriage wear. The rage for the *burnous* form of cloak is on the decline; the shapes most worn being straight in front, and somewhat rounded at the sides, making a slight point behind. Large buttons in front; and a plain binding all round, put on a *cheval*, i. e., hemmed down, outside and in, about half an inch from the edge. While so many shops are showing the action of the commercial treaty, one great "cloak emporium" on the Boulevardes has filled its windows with enormous placards, bearing these amiable words, in staring great letters,

"Nothing English sold here! All our tissues are warranted pure wool!"

For common walking-dresses, a variety of worsted *reps*, dark, with minute specks of colour, and French poplins are much worn; made quite plain; the corsage buttoned in front, with plain linen collars and cuffs. A narrow belt of riband, fastened with a buckle or clasps, and a narrow silk neck-tie, embroidered at the ends, complete this useful but unpretending costume. For morning dress, black silks, crossed with narrow lines of colour, are much worn; they are made quite plain, and buttoned to the throat A morning dress of black *gros de Naples*, just made by Mlle. Ceriot, is fastened with a double row of plain silk buttons, put on in a novel way, of her inventing. The edge of the right side of the *corsage* is laid a fold of silk, an inch and a quarter wide, put on straight (like the *corsage*); on the inner edge of this flat strip, or fold, is placed a row of buttons, with a button-hole outside each. On the edge of the other half of the *corsage* is placed a row of buttons, exactly corresponding to the row on the opposite side, and buttoning into the button-holes aforesaid. The effect of this simple innovation (the straight fold, with its double row of buttons being the only triming of the *corsage*) is remarkably pretty. The sleeves have a *revers*, with one row of buttons at the wrist; the skirt full, put on in small box-plaits, and gathered behind

Evening dresses are much trimmed round the hem with bands, rounds, triangles, &c., of black velvet, edged with narrow lace; the skillful imitation of chantille, so much improved of late, being greatly in vogue for this purpose, as being scarcely more than half an inch in width, the general effect of these edgings is much the same as it would be were real lace employed. For dresses of plain taffetas, a good deal of this sort of trimming is used; with the dresses of *moire antique*, deep flounces of lace or *guipure*, with a *berthe* of the same; in dresses of the charming new style of silk—taffetas of very rich quality, white or of very delicate colours, sprigged over with bunches of large and small *chine* flowers, of very vivid hues—the trimming is composed exclusively of *ruches* of narrow riband, of the colours of the sprays, put on in Greek scrolls, and other geometrical patterns, round the bottom of the skirt; the *corsage* is generally worn low, and the sleeves are either short or very open so as to display the lace of the under sleeves.

There is nothing new to chronicle in the way of ball-dresses; for which *tulles* crape, light silks, organdine, all the old materials, in fact, are still in favour. Some very elegant ones, just completed by Ceriot, are of white tulle, over satin; the skirt very full, is cut at the knee, one full flounce making up the length. This flounce is covered with rows of narrow satin riband, run on full, the thread being a few lines from the top of the riband, which thus forms a tiny heading. The rows of riband are set on straight, about an inch and a half apart. The *corsage* is low, with a *berthe* of tulle, *bouillonee*, (*i.e.*, composed of little puffing) with small bows of riband and short sleeves to match. One at the bottom of the waist was finished off with a double piping of satin. One of these dresses was entirely of white; another of pink, and a third of amber; the ribands and under-skirt being of the same colour. These dresses, equally simple, brilliant, and elegant, cost £12 each; the quantity of riband and labor involved in them being very considerable. With silk under-skirts instead of satin ones, they would have cost £10 each; but the effect, though equally graceful, would be much less brilliant. Another charming ball-dress, by the same *artiste*, was composed of two skirts of *tulle*; the under one, long, and trimmed round the bottom with a little pinked flounce, an inch and a half deep, of white taffetas; the upper one, edged with a still narrower flounce, was looped up at the knee, so as to form a series of slight festoons all round, each festoon being held up with a bunch of small blush roses. The *corsage* was trimmed with Greek folds; a bouquet of blush roses in front, and two small bunches on the shoulders; short sleeves, *bouillones*, and finished with a little silk flounce like those on the skirt. Among the new silks, some are striped with bands composed of bits of brocaded pattern, alternating with bits of velvet, richly flowered. One of these, at Ceriot's, is of rich brown ground, the stripe (running the long way of the silk) being composed of alternative black broché silk and black velvet with roses; a magnificent, but very costly fabric. It is trimmed with a *ruche* of brown silk, pinked at both edges, and set on, in a Greek scroll, about half a yard deep, round the bottom of the skirt, with a little roll of black velvet, sewed along the middle of the *ruche*, which thus forms, as it were, two little frills, one above the velvet, and the other below. The sleeves, open, and rounded at the wrist, have a Greek scroll running down the middle of each, in front. The *corsage* is high, fastened in front with a row of buttons of Florentine mosaic. This dress cost £16! Buttons of Florentine mosaic are much employed just now Broad sashes, with short bows and ends as long as the skirt, having been much worn in front, and then at the side, are now rare, but worn behind only.

The hair is generally arranged in rolls, turned back from the face; with flowers stuck in under the rolls, at the side of the head, or peached on the top, over the forehead Tiara-shaped bands of velvet, staroed with diamonds, or ornameted with pearls, are also much in vogue, though rather too pretentious to be quite in keeping with anything below the precincts of a Court. Nets of gold thread, of pearls, coral, &c., or of braid trimmed around with a *ruche* of riband or pincked silk, with or without tassils are still very much worn, but are, probably, destined to "go out" before very long.

The sewing machines now coming so generally into use, are all employed in braiding rich and complicated patterns upon children's clothes. The braids employed for this purpose are rather plain or mixed; this sort of trimming is creating a *furore* at the present time.

Low dresses, with pelerines, appear destined to "come in" again ere long. The pelerines already seen are generally round behind, and pointed before, the points crossing in front; sometimes they are square before and behind, and eloped over the shoulders, trimmed with a band of black velvet, edged with lace, (to match the skirt and sleeves), and a little pinked *ruche* of silk, beyond the velvet.

Many of the best dressmakers now obviate the clumsiness caused by the excessive fulness of the upper part of the skirt, by turning in a few inches of one side of each breadth, at the hips; this plan sensibly diminishes the fulness of the top of the skirt, without, however, imparting to it anything approaching the ugliness of the old-fashioned "goring."

Collars and cuffs are still worn very narrow; no novelty has yet appeared in this department. Open waists and chemisettes are seen, but not recommending. Lace undersleeves, either with collars or with pelerines, are also of the old forms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION OF CRAIG STREET.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—In justice to the German Society I hope you will state in your valuable paper that this Society only meets every Tuesday, and is in no way connected with Clubs and Societies that meet on the Sabbath for card-playing and drinking. The letter in your paper of the 25th inst, signed a German, is wholly unauthorized by and against the spirit of the German Society.

By order of the
Board of Officers of the
German Society.
FRANCIS RASCHE, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—While I and most of the influential Germans here condemn the practice and advise against the Singing Club to meet on the Sabbath, I must say upon investigation, the whole tirade of the Montreal Daily *Witness* may be well designated "a storm in a tea-pot." As to card-playing on the Sabbath there was none. As to drinking, yes—but drunkenness—no! I here emphatically declare that, with one single exception, I know of not one German in Montreal addicted to drink. It is against the German character. In Germany temperance societies do not exist, there being no need for them. The tirade against card-playing is equally ridiculous. If playing at whist at three-pence or six-pence the Rubber is called gambling, I have no objection to be myself classed in that fraternity. The Germans lack that accomplishment "hypocricy," which has more than anything else led to this "storm in the tea-pot."

Yours truly,
GERHARD LOMER.

Anniversary Meeting of the French Canadian Missionary Society.

The Anniversary Meeting of the French Canadian Missionary Society was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, at seven o'clock on Thursday evening. The Chapel was thronged throughout.

Lieut.-Col. Wilgress, R. A., President, filled the chair.

The meeting was pleasingly opened by the pupils of the Pointe aux Trembles Institute, who were seated in the gallery, singing in French.

The Rev. E. B. HARPER then read a portion of Scripture, and concluded the devotional exercises by prayer.

The Rev Dr. WILKES proceeded to read the general Secretary's report.

The Rev. A. F. KEMP rose to move the first resolution as follows:—

1. *Resolved*,—That the report now read be adopted and printed, and that the following gentlemen be the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number.

President—Lieutenant-Colonel Wilgress, R A.

Vice-President—Hon James Ferrier, John Redpath, Esq, Rev Wm Taylor, D D, John Dougall, Esq.

Treasurer—James Court, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries—Rev Henry Wilkes, D D, Rev J B Bonar.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev A F Kemp.

Superintendent of Missions and Secretary—Rev Philip Wolf.

General Agent—Rev Robert Wallace.

Committee Revs D H McVicar, W R Parker, J Leitch, E B Harper, J H Johnson, Captain Maitland, Messrs Joseph McKay, R Anderson, J C Becket, Wm Rowan, George Rogers, L Paton, George Childs, John Louson, John Hilton, H Seymour, E K Greene, J Baylis, Richd Holland, J Robertson, W Nivin, J W Howes, G W Reed, G Hagar, W J Lighthall, H A Nelson, W Learmont, S H May.

Honorary and Corresponding Members—Rev John Bonar, D D, Edinburgh; Rev William Arnot, Glasgow; Rev E N Kirk, D D, Boston; J D Bryce, Esq, Glasgow; Alexander Leslie, Esq, Aberdeen; Gen Anderson, R A, Edinburgh; Alex Gillespie, Esq, London; Captain Henry Young, Bedford; S S Ward, Esq, Hartford, U S; J M Atwood, Esq, Philadelphia; Bryce Allan, Esq, Liverpool; F R Starr, Esq, Philadelphia; Rev J Jenkins, D D, Philadelphia; Rev John McLoud, Philadelphia; Rev J H Roper, Bristol, England; Rev D Fraser, A M, Inverness; Rev Wm Scrymgeour, Linlithgow.

He did not think that the Report required any moving at all He believed that it would move itself, like a ball set rolling at the top of a hill. It was a real report—it told them of the work that was doing. When he was a youth, he thought that Societies' reports were like the reports of great guns—a mere sound and nothing more, telling them of some great event that had occurred. Their report was not of this kind—it did not tell them of something that was to be done, but of something that had been done. He would say to them, get that report and read it carefully. They would find it repaid perusal. It would warm their hearts, and tell them of the work which was being done in this land. They came before them to tell them what they were doing. They did not go about it in a secret way—they came boldly before them to tell them what they were doing for the cause of Christ. If his hearers had been in Italy a short time ago they would have seen crowds assembling in churches for what? To see a weeping Madonna. But if they could have looked behind, they would have seen a wily priest working the machinery that caused the fictitious tears. Now they presented us with no spectacle like this. If some one were to put an extinguisher upon all the lights in that room, they would be left in darkness. And so it was with the Church of Rome; it put an extinguisher upon the truth, and all was darkness. They saw little here of the state of things which existed in some places. The light, however, was now beginning to break in, and we might hope soon to see the clouds of superstition rolled away, and the light of Jesus Christ spread over the land. It was to aid in a work like this that the Society was formed, and therefore deserved the warmest support and sympathy.

The Rev. A. DUFF seconded the adoption of the Report. He could not help thinking this the most important of all their Anniversary Meetings. This was the society that grappled with the work—that went right into the breach. It had for its object the revolutionizing of the religious state of society. It introduced a little leaven which it was hoped in time would leaven the whole lump. Instead of the crucifix, they would give the French Canadians the cross; instead of the confessional, they would direct them to the throne of Grace, and instead of the virgin, they would point them to Jesus Christ, the only advocate and mediator. He spoke of the gratification he had experienced in hearing the gospel preached by some of the French Canadian Missionaries. They said to Roman Catholics, we are a Catholic Society, we do not preach Presbyterianism or any other sect, we preach Christ. It had been well observed by the previous speaker that the work was a very arduous work. What were they pledging themselves to that night? To support the Society by their contributions and prayers. Their labors could not be successful without prayer Let them then beseech the Throne of Grace, conscious of their own weakness, for aid in the work.

The Rev. CANON BANCROFT, D. D., supported the Resolution. Their object in meeting that night was a two-fold object, it was to express their gratitude to God for past success, and secondly to wish God-speed to that noble institution which had been an unspeakable blessing to the country. He would merely mention one or two points, which had passed through his mind that evening The first was the steady, onward progress of the work. He found on enquiry that not only their venerable Chairman was a member of the Society at its establishment 23 years ago, but that he who read the Report was also then a member. The review of its progress must cause devout thankfulness. The next point he would allude to was the usefulness of the institution at Point aux Trembles. He had visited it again and again, and he thought the time would come when no stranger would think of visiting our city, without going to see it. It was a light shining out of darkness. The Rev. Doctor noticed some of the changes in the regulations which were designed to scatter the good seed braad cast throughout the land. He would refer next to the fact that we now had a French Canadian Church in Canada. If his young friends would only be true to their colours and stand their ground manfully we would live to see a work accomplish that would astonish them. Let the Institution, its teachers, its colporteurs, its pupils have our affectionate sympathy. He trusted it would still be the rallying point of Christians of every name.

A collection was then taken up, the pupils of the Institute in the interval singing another hymn in French. They were applauded at the conclusion.

The Rev. D. H McVICAR moved the next resolution as follows:—

Resolved.—That the position of the Church of Rome in this Province, viewed in reference to its rich endowments, thorough organization, increasing political influence, growing ultramontanism, and especially the strong hold her unscriptural dogmas and idolatrous practices have upon her adherents, numbering half the population of this country—should alarm and arouse us to those consequences to ourselves and children, which History shows to result from such power and influence; as well as excite deeper sympathy for our beloved fellow subjects, more immediately held under her sway.

He said that in taking part in that great meeting he was reminded of the saying of a martyr of the Reformation, that a light was kindled that day in England which would spread far and wide. The resolution spoke in very plain terms of the position which the Church of Rome occupied, that she was firmly fixed upon our soil and increasing in political influence These were facts of which she made no secret, but of which she boasted. He referred to the fact that the property of some of her religious corporations had been exempt from taxation. Her political influence was well understood. The confessional and the power of withholding absolution were some of the means which she used to maintain and extend her power. The Jesuits had establishments in this city. The Rev. gentleman gave some accounts of the origin of this order, the ruling principle of which was that everything done in behalf of the Church was right, and obedience to superiors a duty strictly enforced He did not undertake to pronounce upon them, but on looking into the history of nations, we saw how the Jesuits were expelled from various places, and how at length they were suppressed by a Papal Bull in 1753, but were subsequently restored. The intolerant and persecuting spirit of the Church of Rome was sufficient to throw a doubt upon her dogmas. The rev. gentleman briefly recapitulated some of the leading persecutions carried on against the Waldenses and others. These were facts which should make them alive to the danger of allowing this system to become more firmly established in our country. He bid them come and witness the transactions of the Society. Let them pronounce upon the book which the society gave the people. In conclusion, he asked, should the Mission not have their cordial support? Would they not continue seeking to have the minds of this noble people enlightened by their prayers and other means in their power.

The Rev. J. B. BONAR seconded the resolution. It was one of very great importance It assumed that the influence of the Roman Catholic Church was evil, and that it was right in this assumption was evident to all who had observed the working of the Roman Catholic system elsewhere. If we would see an example of what one part of a population could do to another, let us look on the other side of the lines. Slavery was but one little plague spot, and yet it had made dough faces of Northern politicians and wrought no end of evil and misery throughout the country. What to-day was causing famine in Manchester? What but that war. It would affect posterity down to the latest times. So with respect to the power of the Roman Catholic Church, they ought to beware of its growth and extension. He need not repeat what had been said at every Anniversary, that the French Canadians were a kind, inoffensive, affectionate people. The speaker related an instance showing that they were quite capable of becoming zealous and efficient labourers in the Lord's cause We ought to sympathise with them in consideration of the hindrances which lay in their path in the achievement of the highest object of life. They were brought to the Saviour, not by the Church, but in opposition to the Church They, therefore, should receive our kind sympathy. The Saviour sympathized with them. Again, the only way in which to do good was to do it kindly and affectionately. Let all, then, by humble, earnest efforts endeavour to bring them to Christ.

The Resolution was then carried.

The Revd. J. H. JOHNSON moved the third Resolution, which read as follows:—

3. *Resolved*,—That the means employed by this Society, namely, the circulation of the Holy Bible and religious literature, the education of the young on a thorough scriptural basis, and the preaching of the Gospel, are the best means to destroy the influence of the Church of Rome; and while we are greatly encouraged by the fruits already witnessed from these instrumentalities, this meeting would earnestly call upon the friends of the Redeemer to increased prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, as well as to greater liberality, to render these means more efficacious.

We were free from the great evil of Slavery, but we had been told truly that from the great evils we were not exempt He took pride in his birth-right as a Canadian, as well as in the connection with the Mother Country. The extent of Canadian territory was very great, and we might anticipate the time when Canada would be giving laws to other nations. But it could not be denied that there was a plague spot in our midst—an incubus weighing down the energies of our people. There were many means employed by the Society to counteract this evil. First, its dissemination of the Word of God. The Church of Rome used all her influence to suppress it, and why, but because she knew that the Bible sounded the death-knell of her system The Resolution next mentioned religious literature. The Church of Rome had a species of reading, but of an extremely poor and unsatisfactory character. It was gratifying to know that the Society furnished literature fitted to elevate the mind. The education of the young on a scriptural basis was another means, as well as the preaching of the Gospel. Lastly, while the Resolution returned thanks for past success, it called for increased prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. He concluded by an earnest exhortation not to relax their efforts while the prospect of success was so encouraging

Mr. J. A. VERNON then briefly addressed the meeting in French

The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR seconded the Resolution and it was adopted, after which the meeting was concluded by the Doxology and Benediction.

POLICE COURT.—Friday.

A SINGULAR CASE.

William West *vs.* Andrew Beard, assault and battery.—Complainant stated that on Tuesday or Wednesday (the 21st or 22d Jan.,) he arrived at the house where his wife lived, No. 9 St. George street. He had been home to England to see after some property, and when he went away left his wife to keep a boarding-house. On going into the house, he saw his wife and defendant in a room, and asked her to retire with him. This she refused to do and he seized her in his arms and carried her away. Witness saw defendant loading a pistol and he, witness, stretched out his arms and told him to fire away. Defendant then struck him and he fell against the stove pipes and knocked them down. When he went into the house he understood his wife to say that he had dishonoured him. Witness then went on to relate rather a rambling story. He appeared to say that on the Wednesday following, his wife and defendant took him to the Liverpool House, Notre Dame street, and tried to make him drink, but he said he refused to take liquor. He had four children, two boys and two girls. The eldest boy was about 11 years old, and the youngest between four and five. They were at the house on the Wednesday night, but were taken away while he was out on Saturday, and he has neither seen them or his wife since. He was willing to work for his children and support them, but he did not know how to find them.

Cross-examined—Went to the Liverpool House after the assault. Defendant wanted witness to forgive him, and he told him that he would. (Witness suspected that his wife and defendant had lived together as man and wife while he was away) Was not drunk when he went home on Wednesday, but was much exasperated at finding how things had gone on.

One Rogers was then called for the defence, but his voice was altogether inaudible to the Reporters. It afterwards appeared however that he said that West went to the house on Wednesday night, under the influence of liquor, and he so ill-treated his wife that she called out for assistance, whereupon Beard went to protect her. That he, Beard, was first struck by West, whom he then shoved away and he fell against the stove pipe.

Another witness also said that West was drunk when he went to the house.

The Court then observed that the case would be dismissed since there was no doubt West was drunk. His wife also had good cause to be offended after being spoken to in such a manner. But if his children had been taken away as he stated, he might obtain redress by other means. Case dismissed with costs.

From the conduct of West for the last few days, and his appearance and manner in Court, many believe that he is not quite right in the 'upper story,' or may be suffering from a fit of the "horrors" Inquiries will no doubt be made in order to ascertain whether his statements can be relied on.

MORE DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Two other houses were broken up on Thursday night by High Constable Bissonette, with some of the City Police.

Margaret Coursolles was brought up, charged as the keeper of a disorderly house of ill-fame in St. Dominique street.

Mr. Faulkner, M. P. P., observed to the Court that this was the first time she had been brought there, and, besides, the High Constable said the house was not very disorderly. Fined $20 or two months.

Marie Demers, Elmire Crevier, Sophie Poulin, Sophie Laviolette, Alice Finn, and Margaret Brown, all pleaded guilty of being inmates of the same house, and were each fined $6.

Denis Marion, François Guerin, and Louis Vincent, all pleaded guilty of being habitual frequenters of the same house. They were each fined $10, or in default two months common gaol,

John Oatman was charged with being the keeper of a disorderly house of ill-fame in Dorchester street, corner of St. Urbain. He pleaded not guilty, and will be brought up for trial this morning.

After he had been removed, Maria Bird, Mary Ann Ferguson, and Emily Price, were placed at the bar, charged with being the inmates of a disorderly house of ill-fame, namely, that of John Oatman. They immediately pleaded guilty, but the Court intimated that sentence would not be passed until he had seen what sort of proof would be adduced against Oatman.

It is to be observed that Oatman's house is in the immediate vicinity of the Free Seat Anglican Church and the other house of ill-fame is near the German Church, St. Dominique street.

STEALING PORK.

A poor French woman, named Elmire St. Michel, was charged with stealing 3s. worth of pork from a farmer, Michel Desjardins, who was standing in market. She pleaded guilty, and was sent down to gaol for 8 days.

RECORDER'S COURT—Friday.

Ten prisoners were brought before the Recorder, eight for drunkenness.

Thomas Voisey, beer driver, was fined 2s 6d or four days, for driving without a number.

Judgment was also given in a case which was tried the day before

Peter Murray and Carson Meehan, for assaulting Dominatem Daigneau last Saturday night, by striking him with a stick, &c., were fined, Murray 20s or 3 weeks, and Meehan 5s and costs or days.

Carson Meehan was also charged with committing a violent assault on Pierre Asselim, by striking him on the head with a stick, &c., and for that offence fined $4 and costs or 15 days.

In a third case Murray and Meehan were charged with violently assaulting Joseph Lachapelle, by striking and kicking him, and knocking him down. In this case Murray was fined 30s or 3 weeks, and Meehan 3s and costs or 8days.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

Special Correspondece of The Cincinnati *Gazette*.

Camp Near Sorrest, Jan. 27. 1862.

SCHOEPFF'S ARRANGEMENTS TO CO-OPERATE WITH THOMAS IN AN ATTACK.

Last Thursday evening we learned that General Thomas was certainly advancing towards us on the Columbia road. Communication was once more opened up between his forces and those of General Schoepff. He was said to be within 15 miles of us with three regiments others following. Gen Schoepff at once prepared to cooperate with our friends. On Friday morning the 1st and 2d East Tennessee Regiments marched out on Columbia road and were followed by the 12th Kentucky The 17th and 31st Ohio went to Hudson's Ford, near the mouth of Fishing Creek, to cut off the enemy should he attempt to retreat on this side of the river, or by that road to throw a force between us and Gen Thomas. Two pieces of Capt. Hewitt's Battery accompanied us. Capt. Standart's Battery went with the Tennessee troops. The 38th and 35th Ohio remained in camp as a reserve.

After a tiresome march of nine muddy miles we reached our destination at the lower ford We found the creek impassable except by bridging

The two regiments, took their position so as to command the stream, and bivouacked for the night

Saturday afternoon the order came to fall back on Somerset.

LISTENING AT SCHOEPFF'S CAMP TO THE ROAR OF BATTLE.

Sunday morning came, dark and rainy six minutes before 8 o'clock we heard the first boom of cannon. The battle was evidently raging somewhere near Gen. Thomas's camp. Yet it was so unexpected to us that we could scarcely believe our ears. Major Coffee was the only one could offer any solution. He knows Major General Crittenden and remarked, "George is drunk as usual, and came out for a fight."

The cannonading continued, with but brief pauses, for two hours, and then ceased. We waited in suspense for two hours more, but no news. The general impression seemed to be that something had gone wrong.

About noon Lieut.-Col. Moore and I went over to headquarters to see if we couldn't get some information.

Just then we saw coming Major Lawrence, Captain Hewitt, and a third person. He and his horse looked like an incarnation of the demon who may be presumed to preside over mud. If there was one square inch on their several bodies visible through the surrounding crust of earth and water, my eyes failed to perceive it. But his first words were decidedly those of a man of like passion to those of other mortals: "Hurrah, Zohy's dead!" He sought the General while the Major stopped to tell us that the rebels were routed and our men were in full pursuit of them toward the river. In a moment out rushed Gen. Schoepff. "Munoz, go tell the 17th, 35th, 37th, and 31st to prepare to march instantly" "Instantly," he repeated in his quick, decisive way. We hurried back to camp. The boys had not eaten their dinners yet. They were tired Saturday's march. They had no meat for breakfast. But it made no difference. The only anxiety was lest Thomas should drive the enemy over the river before we could get down. Boys sick in the hospitals hurried out to get their muskets Our regiment which could not have brought out 300 men for dress parade, marched 500 strong to battle, and one company gone to repair the road to Stanford. Cols. Bradley and Vandevier left their rooms where they had been lying dangerously ill for the weeds, to head their regiments. I did not see the latter. Col. B. looked as the Cid Campeador must have done when the Spaniards placed his corpse at their head to lead them once more to victory.

We reached Fishing Creek in an hour and a half. It was running breast high and swift—There was no time to bridge it. A rope was stretched across. The men strapped their cartridge-boxes upon their shoulders, and, with one hand holding their gun-locks out of the water, and with the other clinging to the rope to keep themselves from being swept down the stream, they pressed across. All the horses and mules that could be found were put in requisition for ferriage. But it was night before the last man was over. Four miles march brought us to Gen. Thomas's camp. All along the road we heard the report of Gen. Zollicoffer's death. The country people, who have suffered from his lawless soldiery, were wild with delight. One old woman exclaimed, "I've got two children in the fight, but I don't trouble myself about them. I'm so glad that Zollicoffer is dead.

On arriving at the camp, Col. Connell, who had known General Zolicoffer, asked to be permitted to see the corpse, and I went with him He lay wrapped in an army blanket, his chest, left arm and side exposed. A pistol ball had struck him in the breast, a little above the heart, killing him instantly. His face bore no expression such as is usually found on those who fall in battle; it was calm, placid, noble. But I have never looked on a countenance so marked with sadness.

Poor Zollicoffer! He has been a most unfortunate man. Distrusted by his party on account of his supposed liberality toward the North, which was his birthplace, his political aspirations were destroyed before the rebellion commenced. In its inception he was bitterly opposed to it, and struggled against Disunion till that great flood-tide came which swept away so many of those whose names were once venerated throughout the land.

Assuming command of the Confederate troops he became a terror along the Upper Cumberland, not through any disposition of his own to be cruel but on account of the wild and undisciplined hordes whom he commanded but could not control. His fidelity to the upstart government was doubted, and he fought the battle of Wild Cat against the advice of every colonel in his army, and with a reckless desire to obtain military distinction. Foiled there, he brought his troops to their late position on the Cumberland, threatening the heart of Kentucky. No position was ever better chosen. Gen. Crittenden relieved him of his command on the 1st day of January, and Gen. Zollicoffer went home for a few days. He left his home again to die at the head of his army, fighting a battle against his own judgment, and in the moment of defeat.

After leaving the camps, we pushed on toward the enemy.

The road, which had been bad enough before, now became frightful. The boys, worn out with fatigue and hunger, dropped down by the way side to sleep. Some, stumbling in the mud, were too much exhausted to raise themselves again, and had to be pulled up by their comrades.

About 9 o'clock we halted, built fires and lay down to rest until the moon should get far enough up to give us light to travel by. Two hours of rest somewhat refreshed us, and we again pressed on. We had heard heavy cannonading at Mill Springs, and we knew that the morning would either see a bloody fight or a complete retreat of the enemy. It was 2 o'clock when we reached the camp. More than half of the three regiments which went through that night were dropped on the way. One by one they came straggling in, till by the time we were ready to move in the morning there were but few behind.

Our boys built a few camp fires and lay down on the damp ground to sleep. I crawled off to a stable, tied my horse, and at first thought of sleeping under him, the only place I could see which seemed available; but Capt. Rippey's sharper eyes discovered a box which had once been filled with rye, we are short men, and the box just fitted us. There was enough of the grain left to make a comfortable bed, and we enjoyed it.

About 7 o'clock Capt. Standart opened with his guns upon a steamboat lying in the river. He soon set it on fire and burnt it. We then congratulated ourselves that we had caught the rebels and cut off their escape.

In a little while, a long column of our troops began to file away toward the rebel camp. There came an order to move, and off we went. We marched a half mile and halted, the artillery, which I had accompanied the first column opened again, but word soon came that the intrenchments were abandoned. Then we were ordered forward again. In a few moments we were on a hill top, and the enemy's camp lay before us. A space of more than a hundred acres, surrounded and divided by low hills, all of which were capped by long lines of earthworks. The woods were cut away, and the fallen timber lay in every direction, to hinder the approach of an attacking enemy.

As we marched into the camp, a storm was raging. There was a sudden fall of rain. The lightning leaped from the sky upon the hills. The thunder echoed our artillery.

Long columns of our men filed along the circular crests of hills But there was hardly a cheer. We had hoped to capture every man, and though we had taken everything which made them an army, we felt disappointed. We had done more hard work, made more marches under the most trying circumstances, thrown up more intrenchments, and, in short, had done more of every kind of soldiers' duty, than any other regiments in the State. We wanted to have the soldiers' luxury—a fight.

Yet the victory was complete. Thirteen cannon, more than a thousand stand of arms, a thousand horses, ammunition, baggage trains, commissary stores of every kind, tents, clothing, and, in short, everything which the poor fellows had were left to us. A copy of the order of retreat was found, directing that the army should move at 4 o'clock, silently, and leave everything. They did not even spike their guns.

No army was ever smitten with such a panic. That they should leave fortifications of the extent and strength of those around their camp, seemed almost incredible. Those fortifications were evidently constructed under the supervision of a skillful engineer.

To our men, accustomed to cold tents, the rebel camp seemed almost a paradise. The most of the regiments were furnished with log huts, warm, comfortable and homelike. In the commissary department they were much better supplied than we have been. No crackers, but good corn bread and biscuit most inviting. Coffee, sugar, beef hogs, everything of the best, and plenty of it. The South may be starving, but the Southern army is far from it. In clothing and arms alone our troops have the advantage over them. Their guns were, many of them, flint-lock muskets, shotguns, and squirrel rifles. But few rifled muskets were found.

No signs of the enemy being visible, and our own stock of provisions running short, Gen. Schoepff's brigade was ordered back to Somerest After travelling about eight miles on our return we came to the field of battle.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

The enemy, under the immediate command of Major-Gen. Crittenden, marched, eight regiments strong, from their camp last Saturday night Their mounted guards were skirmishing through the greater part of the night with ours The 10th Indiana occupied a wooded hill on the right of the road. On the left was a field, stretching down the hill for several hundred yards. In front of the woods was another field of about twenty acres.

The enemy formed in these two fields, attacking Indiana troops both in front and upon their left flank. A section of Capt. Stoncar's battery and been brought up, and was stationed in the road. The attack here was made about 7 o'clock in the morning. Col. Manson coming up to the position just after the attack began, and seeing that his men must be overpowered before the regiments could come up, ordered his men to fall back, which they did in good order, fighting as they went.

The 10th retired about 150 yards to the rear of a ravine. At this point Col Fry's 4th Kentucky came up and formed along the fence. The two regiments here formed in the shape of a "V," its point toward the enemy advancing from the ravine, behind which they had re-formed after their temporary success in the first attack. For nearly an hour they tried to break that "V," but failed.

What rebel regiments came through the woods to attack the 10th I have not learned. Those which attacked Colonel Fry were "Mississippi Tigers," as they loved to call themselves. These were the crack regiments of the enemy, and they sustained their reputation. Again and again they charged across the field, but were always met by the terrible fire of the Kentucky 4th, and driven back.

At the point of the "V" died Zollicoffer. He fell nearer our camp than any other man of his army. He was with Battle's regiment. A short distance to his right a party of his men had been broken from their comrades, and were herding together like frightened deer. Col. Fry's men were just about to fire on them. Gen. Z. was on foot, and within a few feet of the Colonel. A gum coat concealed his uniform. Seeing the condition of his men, as the Colonel rode up, Gen. Z. said to Col. Fry, "Colonel, you would not fire upon your friends would you?" Col F. supposed the General was one of our own officers, and at once replied, "Certainly not, sir" He turned and rode a few steps, when one of the General's aides fired at him, wounding his horse. Believing that he was tricked Col. Fry at once wheeled and fired at the General. The latter raised his hand to his breast and fell dead. Another ball struck him at the same moment, I believe, in the arm.

Here, too, fell young Bailie Peyton, son of a venerable man well known to the nation.—Young Peyton, like his father, struggled long against disunion. He was hissed and insulted in the streets last May, for telling his love for the old Union.

It was near this point that my only personal friend in the Southern army was wounded. I remember Allan Battle. There is no one of the Oxford boys of four years ago who does not remember and love him. Married into one of our best known Ohio families, educated in a Northern College, and with so many ties of friendship binding him to the North, it was no thoughtless spirit or bitter hatred which made him turn up arms against us. Last June he took his young wife to her father's, and then returned to Nashville to close up his father's unsettled affairs, intending then to go North and await the issue. But the tide in Nashville was too strong for him. To carry out his first intention would be to separate himself for ever from his own family and from his birth-place, for to the men of the South their independence seemed at that time *un fait accompli*.

I talked about him with a wounded prisoner. He spoke of him with an affection which you and many others of our acquaintance will echo. He said that Allan had often told him of his hatred of this war, and his unwillingness to fight "the best friends he had in the world outside of his own family." Allan was the Adjutant of his father's regiment. The color-bearer, marching beside him, had his leg broken by a ball, and fell. Young Battle caught up the flag, advanced a step, waving it, when he too was shot in the shoulder. He fell, and, rising again, was struck by a bullet on the cheek. He was able to walk from the field, and made his escape.

The death of the General does not seem to have greatly disheartened the enemy. They continued their attacks with as much vehemence as ever. The 2nd Minnesota Regiment came up and formed along the fence, on the left of the 4th Kentucky. The rebels still extended their line to flank us on that side. The 15th Mississippi charged up to the fence, and the men in the two regiments fought hand to hand, catching hold of each other's guns, and trying to drag them through and over the fence, but it was all in vain.

McCook's gallant Dutchmen came up to support the 10th, forming on their right, and with them driving the enemy out of the woods, over the ravine, across the field to the right of the road. The 14th Ohio, which, with the 9th, had marched all night to get to the battle, together with the two East Tennessee and the 2th Kentucky regiments, were coming up. The enemy themselves were in danger of being outflanked and cut off from their retreat. Standart's battery was in full play, with deadly effect on their centre. Kinney's and Whitmore's were advancing There was no help for it, the day was lost to the rebels, and they must retreat. They were pushed back, flying as they went across the fields. Our deadly Minie balls told fearfully on their ranks; yet the loss was not all theirs. Many of our brave fellows dropped.

Many regiments are completely broken, and run for the forests on the left. Wood's Alabama Regiment breaks for a swamp, and scatters there. It has a home-look to them, and is a safer place than the road or the fields, Some regiments act together, and form in a field a mile to the rear of their first position. But Standart's shells, thrown from the hill where the section was so nearly taken, began to fall among them. They fly again. pursued by our victorious troops For the third and last time they form, only to be scattered as before.

After this the rout is complete. Panic-stricken they fly in all directions. The pursuit is pressed up to the very intrenchments of the enemy. Two of their pieces have been taken. The third, which they took with them, is only saved to be left behind in their flight across the river. Our cannon open on their camp, our shells falling into their most effective battery, killing four of the men at their guns and driving the rest away. The darkness of the nightfall only prevents a general assault, and our troops lie down, hoping in the morning to complete the good work of that Sabbath, a work they had not sought, for they were resting that day, preparatory to the attack which Gen. Thomas had intended to make on Monday.

It will be a matter of surprise to the whole nation that the rebels should leave their fortified camp to attack us in the open field. The fact is, they knew that they either had to fight or retreat. General Boyle's brigade had cut off their river communication with Nashville, and threatened their rear. They knew that General Thomas was advancing on the Columbia road. They believed that Fishing Creek was so high that General Shoepff's forces could not cross, and were totally unaware of the arrival of the two Tennessee regiments and the 12th Kentucky at Gen. Thomas' camp. In danger of being surrounded and starved out, they had either to retreat or do what they did—try to cut us up piecemeal. They thought that they were attacking but three regiments. They left on the field of battle 150 dead and as many wounded, beside the many whom they succeeded in sending away before the pursuit became too hot. Our loss was 38 killed and 134 wounded.

Where is Major General George B. Crittenden? It appears that he did not go back to his camp, for the order of retreat was signed by Colonel Cummings, Acting Brigadier-General. There is a strange rumour that he was cut off from the main body of his army, and with two regiments is still hiding somewhere in the woods.

MR. McCORD,
ADVOCATE,
(Late of Aylmer, District of Ottawa),
OFFICE.................PLACE D'ARMES,
Immediately over S. J. Lyman & Co
February 1. 28

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.	Am't of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend last 6 mos	Closing Prices.
Bank of Montreal..	$ 200	whole	4 per cent	112½
Bank B.N. America	£50 stg	do	3 per cent	....
Commercial Bank..	$100	do	4 per cent	99@100
City Bank..........	80	do	4 per cent	102½
Bank of U. Canada.	50	do	None.	42@43
Banque du Peuple..	50	do	4 per cent	110¼
Molsons Bank.....	50	do	4 per cent	112½
Ontario Bank, Old.	40	do	4 per cent	100
Do New	40	10 p c		100
Bank of Toronto...	100	do	4 per cent	103
Quebec Bank	100	whole	4 per cent	105
Banque Nationale..	50	85 p c	4 per cent	104½
Gore Bank....	40	whole	4 per cent	98@100
B. Jacques Cartier..	50	10 p c	None.	100
RAILWAYS.				
Grand T. of Canada	100stg	whole	None.	....
Atlantic & St. Lawrence, l'sed to G.T.	100	do	None.	....
Great W of Canada.	82	do	1½ pr ct.	....
Champlain and St. Lawrence........	200	do	None.	12
MINES.				
Montreal Mini'g Co	20	$15	30 cts p sh	$2.00
Canada Mining Co.	5	90	......	....
Huron Copper Bay.	4	12½	20 p c	50 c p sh
Lake Huron Silver and Copper.. ...	5	75	......	....
Quebec&L Superior	8	$4 10	......	....
SUNDRIES.				
Mon'l Telegraph Co	40	whole	5 p c. 6 mo	115
Mont'l City Gas Co.	40	do	4 p c. 6 mo	115
City Passenger R'y.	50	10 p c	....	100, 100½

BONDS.	Closing Priesc.
Government 5 per cents.................	100
Government 6 per cents 1872............	105
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund 5p c	100
Montreal Water Works 6 per cents......	96
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cents.......	95
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 8 per cents...	106
Champlain R. R. 7 per cents............	70
Champlain R. R. Bonds, (Montreal & N. Y. 8 per cents)	100

EXCHANGE.		
Bank on London........................	110	@ 110¾
Private do	109	@ 109¾
Do with documents..............	—	@ —
Bank on New York	98½	@ 99
Private do	—	

Edw. Alex. Prentice & Co.,
Brokers, No. 4 Exchange.
Montreal, January 31, 1862.

Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market.

Montreal, January 31, 1862.

FLOUR.—Double Extra, $5.60@ $6.00; Extra, $5.30 @$5.50; Fancy, $5.10 @ $5.20; No. 1, $4.75 @ $4.85. No. 2, $4.50 @ $4.60. and Fine, $3.75 @ $4.00. Bags—Spring Wheat, $2.50 @ $2.60; Scotch, $2.60 @ $2.70.

WHEAT—U. C. Spring, ex cars and in store, $1.01 @ $1.04; White Winter do., $1.12½@$1.17½.

PEAS—Per 66 lbs, 65c @ 70c

PORK.—Mess, $12.00 @ $12 50; Prime Mess, $11 50 @ $12 00; Prime, $9.00 @ $10.00. In hog, $3.60 @ $4.00 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER—7c @ 14c.

ASHES—Pots. $6.75 @ $6.80; Pearls, $6.20 @ $6 25.

OATMEAL—Per 200 lbs, $4.15 @ $4.20.

Flour.—Since our last there has been no change of consequence in our market. The demand has, however, been better and prices fully firmer, the receipts, owing to snow-storms, having fallen off considerably. Sales of No. 1 from $4.75 @ $4.85 on the spot, and $5 for May delivery. Fancies and Extras neglected, and quotations nominal. Low grades in better demand for consumption. Bags—Active for good; common dull.

Wheat.—We have still to notice a good demand for U. C. Spring ex cars and in store, sales having taken place at $1.02 @ $1.04. Receipts small and not equal to the demand. Nothing doing for delivery or White Winter.

Peas.—We know of no transactions.

Provisions—Very dull and little doing, but we make no change in quotations. In Hog the receipts are not quite so large, and a fully better feeling, but still difficult of sale.

Butter—Scarce, and good lots readily sold, while poor is quiet.

Ashes—Have again advanced, and are in fair demand.

Oatmeal.—We hear of no arrivals or sales.

Freights.—More tonnage offering at Portland and Boston, but hear of no transactions to base quotations upon.

Exchange.—Bank 60 days on London, 10 @ 10½ per cent. premium; Private do. do., 9¼ @ 9¾ per cent. premium; Bank, on demand, New York, 1½ @ 2 per cent. discount; Private do. do., 3 @ 5 per cent. dis.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Shippers and Brokers.

Imports

Per Steamship ANGLO-SAXON, John Graham, Master, from Liverpool:—

Mr Smallpiece 1 cs; M&L Samuel 1 do; Dinkelspiel&Bumsel 1 case; Huntingdon & Brooks 21 crates; Paton&co 2 cks; Dinkelspiel&Bumsel 1 cs; Buchanan, Harris&co 30 brls; Gault Bros&co 1 cs; Thibaudeau, Thomas&co 3 bls; J H Winn 32 bxs s plates 6 bndls wire; Lymans, Clare&co 1 ck; Thomson, Claxton&co 3 cses; Kerry Bros&co 4 cases 4 cks; Adam Hope&co 1 do 4 do; Young Law,&co 10 cs; W McMaster&Nephew 2 do 7 bles; Hibbard&co 1 cs; Robert Morris 1 do; Thomas Mussen 1 do; W & R Muir 5 do; D Torrance & co 217 boxes tea; Wm Lindsay 1 cse; estate A H Armour&co 1 do; McCall, Shekyn&co 10 do; Laurie, Callum&co 1 ble, Jas Johnston&co 7 cs; John Charlesworth 7 do; M&L Samuel 1 ck 4 do 2 cases; Haldin&co 2 cks 8 bdls wire; W Rousell 1 case; Hy Graham&co 3 bles; Peter Sinclair 1 box; Mr Garth 1 case, H Benjamin&co 1 do; Rollo&Adam 1 do; M J Wilson 600 bars iron; J Henshaw 45 cs wine; D McInnes&co 1 ble; J A&H Mathewson 91 hf-chts tea; Jas S Evans 3 cs; J P Clarke 2 do; Burritt, Lonsdale&co 1 ble; G Winks&co 80 do; Frothingham&W 367 bars 120 bundles 70 plates iron; Wm Stephen&co 6 cses 11 bdls; J McKay&Bros 5 do 8 do; Jas Parkin 1 do; Allans, Rae&co 1 do; Frere Turele 1 do; John Rankin 9 do; M S Gardner&co 4 cks seeds; James Harris 1 cs; Lymans, Elliott&co 3 cks; Jas Fleming 21 sacks and 1 hamper Jno A Bruce 1 ck; Lamplough&Campbell 2 cses; Jas Cooper 1 do; Wm Evans 3 do; Tyler, Davidson&co 1 cs 1 ck; Paul Hua 8 cses; Mr Dalton 1 do; Frothingham&W 257 bdls steel; H T Wickham 1 cs.

BOSTON GOODS

Order 30 bls; Pickering & Davidson 12 cases; T Higgin & co 16 chests 1 box samples; Tufts, Newall&co 3 cs; J M Beebes&co 9 do 1 bale; Order 5 cs 50 chests; C Stoddart and J Sweeney 3 cs; C F Hovey&co 5 cses 25 bales; White, Brown, Davis&co 20 cs; G M Barnard&co 484 bales cotton 53 do hair 50 chsts indigo 90 half-chests tea; Mackentire, Laurie&co 8 bales; Wyman&Arklay 3 do; G M Barnard 48 bles wool.

NEW YORK GOODS.

Order 138 bales wool 73 do 30 do 111 do; Brown, Shipley&co 25 do do; Order 74 do do.

PORTLAND GOODS.

Thomas May 25 cs; Edmonstone, Allan&co 3 bles; Kendall&Whitney 10 casks seeds; B&A Express Co 16 pkges.

PASSENGERS

Per steamship "Anglo-Saxon," Capt. Graham, from Liverpool to Portland, Thursday, Jan. 16th, 1862:—

Mrs Fayner and 2 children, Mrs Snell, Mr T Wilkinson, Mr De Manviere, Mr Wm John, Mr Holcroft, Mr Levoix, Mr Winram—10 cabin and 50 steerage passengers.

BIRTHS.

At Quebec, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Stephen Lambert, of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 29th ultimo, the wife of Mr. Alex. Kirkwood, of a son

At Toronto, on the 28th ultimo, the lady of John W. Gwynne, Esq., Q.C., of a daughter.

At Toronto, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of Mr. Wm. Taylor, of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 23rd ultimo, the wife of Mr. A. C. Chewett, of a daughter.

At Berlin, on the 25th ultimo, the wife of Moses Springer, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Sherbrooke, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. C. P. Reid, W. E. Ibbotson, Captain commanding 1st Vol. Militia Rifles, of Sherbrooke, to Charlotte Matilda, daughter of Joseph Pennoyer, Esq., Surveyor, &c., to the British American Land Company, Sherbrooke.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 22nd ultimo, by the Rev. Wm. Aitkin, Mr. Robert Walker Graham, to Miss Helen Trotter Fosters, both of Elmsley.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. W. Ritchie, at St. James' Church, Sutton, Georgina, Mr. Wm. Bourchier, eldest son of Jas. O Bourchier, Esq., to Emma Marion, second daughter of J. G. E. Lockett, Esq., of North Gwillimbury.

In London, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Scott, D. C. Macdonald, Esq, Solicitor, to Alicia, eldest daughter of L. H. Thomson, Esq.

By the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, on the 28th ultimo, Mr John Parkins, to Miss Melissa Shadwick, both of Delaware.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 29th ult., aged 32 years, Robert A. Malcolm, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Alexander Urquhart & Co.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his Funeral, which will take place this day (Saturday) the 1st February, at 2 p.m., from his late residence, No. 74 St. Denis street, to the Mount Royal Cemetery. No cards will be issued.

In this city, on the 31st ultimo, Jane Grace, aged 7 years and 9 months, third daughter of Alex. Milloy.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her Funeral, which will take place to-morrow (Sunday), at 2½ p.m., from her father's residence, opposite St. Andrew's Church, without further notice, as no cards will be issued.

In this city, on the 31st ultimo, Margaret, second daughter of James Hardman, aged 6 years.

At Quebec, on the 28th ult., Mary Maria Towner, wife of Mr. Michael White, aged 56 years.

At his residence, Smithvale, on the 28th ult., Archibald Laurie, Esq., aged 69 years.

INDIAN SNOW-SHOE RACES

THE FIRST SNOW-SHOE RACES of the SEASON will take place on the MILE-END RACE COURSE, on SATURDAY, February 1st, when the IROQUOIS and several INDIANS from the NORTH WEST will contend for the following Purses:—

1st.—4 mile Race on Snow-Shoes. Purse $25. Open to Indians and all Clubs wishing to compete.
2nd—1 mile Race, open to Indians only. Purse $15
3rd.—Hurdle Race. Purse $10. Open to Indians only.
4th.—Boys' Race. Open to all Boys of 10 years of age. A pair of Snow-Shoes.
5th.—Soldiers Race. Purse $4. Open to all.

STEWARDS:—Col. J. C. Coursol, Major J. E. Malhiot, E. Lamothe, Esq.

Races at 3 P.M.

Prices of Admission—Grand Stand, 25 cents; Second Stand, 12½ cents. Reserved Seats for Ladies.

January 28. e24

LOST,

A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, with a small white spot upon his chest. When last seen, he had on a wide leather strap with a ring on it. Answers to the name of "Mungo." Any person who brings him to the Donegana Hotel will be rewarded.

February 1. u 28

Straw and Hay Cutters,

FOR Cutting Hay and Straw for Horses and Cattle—for hand and horse-power the most approved patterns. For sale by

GEO. HAGAR,
302 and 304 St. Paul Street.

February 1. 28

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Montreal Line.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

New York, January 31, 1862.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 18th and Queenstown on the 19th, arrived at 9 A. M.

Commissioners of Customs received orders to permit the free exportation of all articles against which prohibition had recently been issued.

It is reported that Earl Russell, in response to a memorial from the Liverpool Shipowners' Association relative to the stone blockade at Charleston, said he sent a despatch in December warning the American Government against the ill feeling that the proceeding would engender, and that it would lead to the opinion that the reconstruction of the Union was considered hopeless. After the design was executed he sent another despatch, expressing a strong hope that it would not be permitted elsewhere.

It is rumoured that the French and other Governments were taking similar steps.

The Morning Post rejoices at the general condemnation of the act; and says it is rousing the European Governments to a common sense of indignation, and asks why more forbearance is shewn America than was the case when Belgium was recognized, particularly as Holland was never guilty of barbarities committed by the Washington Cabinet.

The suspension of specie payments continued the theme of gloomy prognostications for the North.

The Daily News, in reviewing the Seward's Trent despatch, says although it contains much that is questionable in law, its main positions are certainly based on acknowledged legal principles.

More diplomatic correspondence had been published, including a letter from Seward to the Secretary of the Navy, condemning in strong terms the fact that, after her capture, the British schooner James Campbell was taken in o New York with the British flag flying under that of the United States; and another note condemning the act of an American commander in extracting an oath from three British seamen, captured for breach of the blockade, that they would not undertake a similar proceeding again. Seamen are relieved from the obligation of an oath.

It was reported that when Mr. Dayton submitted the names of 20 or 30 Americans to Thouvenel for presentation to the Emperor on New Year's day, the latter enquired as to the characters of the Americans. Mr. Dayton replied that they were all eligible for presentation to the President of the United States. The result was that no Americans were at the reception.

Bourse advancing; 69 56.

In the Italian Parliament there was an interesting debate on the Roman question. Baron Ricasoli said the destinies of Italy were ripening.

Two American Missionaries, Parker and Holmes, were massacred by the Chinese rebels near Chefos.

The Observer suggests the expediency of intervention of France and England between the Federals and Confederates of America, and says such an act would be approved of by the whole world.

The Persia arrived at Liverpool on the 18th, and the Niagara arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.

Madrid, 10th.—The Sumter having been ordered by the Spanish Government to leave Cadiz has gone to Gibraltar.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.

The Gazette of the Senate contains a decree authorizing the issue of 30 millions Treasury Bonds for payment of subvention to Railway Company. These Bonds are not yet to be issued, and the National Bank is to discount them.

Paris, Jan. 19.

The Debats thinks that Lord Palmerston's intentions toward the United States are not pacific.

The Temps, in announcing that Mason and Slidell were expected in Havre, says no obstacle will be offered to the fulfillment of their mission to France and England. The Plenipotentiaries of the South will be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South

The Presse says the French Government will receive neither Mason and Slidell nor any other Southern commissioners.

The Pays says that the Government of Ecuador requested the mediation of England in Peru. England accepted the office.

The Independence Belge says France will assume the initiative in remonstrating against the blockade of the Southern ports. England will only afford France moral support.

Vienna, Jan. 19.

It is reported that fresh negociations have been opened between Austria and Hungary.

Turin, Jan. 19.

Garibaldi had refused the Presidency of the National Society of Providements.

Paris, Jan. 19.

The Moniteur says that the partizans in England for recognizing the South increases.

Consols 93@93½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour rather firmer, but still difficult to sell at Tuesday's reduction. Quotations 28s@33s.

Wheat in good consumptive and speculative demand, at an advance of 1@3d.

Red Western 10s 10d@11s 4d.

Southern 12s 4d@12s 6d.

Corn firmer, and closes with an advancing tendency. Mixed and Yellow 31s @31s 6d; White 35s@38s.

Pork offered at 2s@5s, decline.

Lard neglected.

Ashes flat. 30s for Pots, and 35s for Pearls.

Sugar quiet, but steady.

Boston, Jan. 30.

The ship of the line Vermont was commissioned to-day, and will soon leave for Port Royal under the command of Captain Baldwin. She is thoroughly fitted for a store and hospital ship, and carries an armament of 4 64-pounders and 20 32-pounders.

The Hon. Samuel A. Elliot died at his residence in Cambridge last night.

Rolla, Mo, Jan. 29.

The latest information from the West is that our army is encamped at Lebanon in considerable numbers. Major Wright's battalion is quartered in a house lately occupied by the secessionists, but the greater portion of the troops are encamped just beyond the town. No troops except scouts have advanced beyond that town, nor is it probable they will until the regiment on the way shall have arrived.

From a gentleman recently arrived from Webster county I learn that Captain Freeman, who has been carrying on a thieving business in Webster, Douglass, Wright and other counties, was killed about a week since in a skirmish which took place in Webster county between some Union men and rebels. It was at first reported to be Colonel Freeman of Polk county, which proves untrue. The Colonel is a more influential, but no more meaner man than this Freeman.

General Curtis and staff departed several days ago to join the army in the field.

Trenton, N.J., Jan. 30.

A bill exempting telegraph operators in New Jersey from military duty passed the Senate to-day.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Major Frederick Steele of the 11th Regiment of Infantry, as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

The King Phillip which came up yesterday reported that the Resolute in running up from the Lower flotilla to Indian Head, on Thursday night, was fired at by the Rebel batteries, but was not struck.

It is reported that a short time since while one of our vessels was firing at a Rebel battery one of her guns could not be discharged, when the load was withdrawn and the cartridge found to be filled with sand.

A strange and unaccountable mis-statement of facts appears in the London Post, which says, the reason why Secretary Seward's note to Minister Adams, dated November 30, relative to the Trent affair, was not laid before the British public, is that Mr. Adams did not communicate it to that Government, but withheld it in the exercise of his own discretion. So far from this being true Mr. Adams in a despatch received by the latest European Mail says; He not only stated its contents to Lord John Russell, but read every word of it to him on the 20th of December. This mis-statement has here given rise to the question whether the Post is really the organ of Lord Palmerston, or does it wilfully impose itself as such on the credulity of the British public.

Dispatches just received from the British Government shows that the disposition on the Trent affair by Secretary Seward is satisfactory, and justifies the expectation of peace between the two countries for a long time to come.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames reached Washington to-day.

Louisville, Jan. 30.

The remains of Zollicoffer and Payton reached Mainfordville to-day in charge of General Zollicoffer's brigade surgeon, temporarily released on parole of honour.

There is no news from below. No forward movement in Northern Kentucky is expected for some time, the condition of the roads making transportation impossible.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 30.

The following is from to-day's and yesterday's Southern papers:

Savannah, Jan. 29.—The city is comparatively quiet. No immediate attack is apprehended. The object of the Yankees seems to be to cut off communication with Fort Pulaski.

There were six Federal gun boats at Watt's Cut and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commanding the channel of the river yesterday. Commodore Tatnall conveyed two steamers and a fleet towards Fort Pullaski with provisions. The enemy opened fire upon them, and a battle ensued, lasting forty minutes. The provision boats and the steamer Sampson are now returning. The Federals fired upon the latter, and she was slightly damaged. Fort Pulaski is now fully provisioned for six months. A letter from an officer at the Fort says that the enemy cannot take it by any attack they make. The Yankees are engaged in removing the obstructions in the channel. There are other defences yet to pass. The people of Savannah are