Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XV. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1863. NUMBER 309

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Dec. 14, 1863.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route, Sorel, Three Rivers, &c	8.00 a m	2.30 p m
Canada West Day Train [1]	12.15 a m	6.45 a m
Canada West Night Train [2]	10.45 a m	5.30 p m
Laprairie	9.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.30 a m	7 00 a m 2.00 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	9.30 a m 11.00 p m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	7.00 a m 2.45 p m	7.00 a m 2.15 p m
Portland [4]	7.00 a m	2.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m	6.00 a m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	6.15 p m 10.45 a m	2.00 p m 2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	7.00 a m 2 15 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.30 a m	7.30 a m 2.45 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique &c	6.30 a m	2.00 p m 7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese & St. Jerome	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville, and Way Offices to Ottawa	12.15 a m	6.45 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax, and P. E. Island, via Portland, Saturday	7.00 a m	2.15 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston		2.45 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.25 A.M.
[2] do do 6.10 P.M.
[3] do do 7.40 A.M. & 2.55 P.M.
[4] do do 2.55 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.
All the above Mails (exclusive of the St. John, N.B., &c.,) are daily except Sunday.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give public notice that it is our intention to apply to the Council of the Corporation of the City of Montreal, after the lapse of ten days from the date hereof, for leave to erect, use and employ, in the premises now occupied by us in McGill Street, and known as numbers 96 and 98, a STEAM-ENGINE, to be used in the manufacturing of Boots and Shoes.

MATHEWSON & CO.,
96 & 98 McGill Street.

Montreal, Dec. 15, 1863. d 299

BRISTOL'S

(Vegetable)
SUGAR-COATED
PILLS.
THE GREAT CURE
FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH & BOWELS,

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to
KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

THESE Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases, these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to:

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
Liver Complaints,
Constipation,
Headache,
Dropsy,
Piles.

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results, and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

Only 25 Cents per Phial.

General Agents for Canada.
Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, R. Campbell & Co., J. Gardener, J. H. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray, and by all respectable Druggists.

December 16. DWS 299

66 Great St. James Street. 66

PROWSE & MACFARLANE.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

MORNING GLORY,
RAILWAY COAL BURNER,
ALBANIAN AND
MAMMOTH HEATER,
HEATING STOVES,
WOOD AND COAL
COOKING STOVES.

66 Great St. James Street.
October 24. 254

W. H. SMITH,

Manufacturers' & Commission Agent,
10 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,
MONTREAL.

REPRESENTING BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURERS,
AND
IMPORTER OF

White Granite, Common, Printed, and Decorated Earthenware
China, White, Gilt and Decorated
Parian Statuary, Vases and Ornaments
Glassware, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
Egyptian, Blackware, Lustre, Figures and Toys

Encaustic Flooring Tiles
White Glazed Bath Tiles

Cut Glass Chandeliers, Lustres & Gas Brackets

Iron Stable Fittings, Mangers, &c
Iron Cow-house Fittings, Dog Kennels, &c
Patent Combustion Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, &c

Papier Mache, Japanned and Tin Ware
Electro-Plate and Britannia Metal
Corkscrews and Steel Toys

Bohemian and Bavarian Colored and Enamelled Glass Vases, &c., &c

AND DEPOT IN CANADA FOR THE SALE OF
LIDDLE, ELLIOT & SONS'
Plumbers' Ware, Closet Pans and Urinals
Plug Basins, Marble, Printed and Decorated
Sink Stones and Washing Troughs
Door Grips and Knobs
Door Finger Plates, White, Jet, Marble, Gilt, &c
Table Top, Plug Basins, Marble, and Colored, and Gilt

Photographists' Baths, Trays, &c

Chemists' Mortars and Pestles, Gally Pots, &c

WHOLESALE AGENT
FOR
Adshead's Derby Polish, for Cleaning Gold, Silver and Electro-plate
Do. do. Paste, for Brass, Copper, Tin, &c
Do. do. Cream, for Furniture, Oil Cloth, &c
Do. do. Cement, for Repairing Glass, China, Parian, Marble and Alabaster

WAREHOUSE AND SAMPLE ROOMS,
10 St. Nicholas Street........Montreal.
November 16. 273

TURKISH BATHS.

THE TURKISH BATHS in VITRE STREET are now in operation, and OPEN to the PUBLIC, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, until further notice.

Careful attendance and every comfort may be relied on.

May 1. trs 104

SALT! SALT!

5000 Minots Prime Lisbon Coarse Packing Salt

FOR SALE BY
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
October 21. 251

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIMITED.

To be Established under the Limited Liability Act,
WHICH SPECIALLY LIMITS THE LIABILITY OF EACH SHAREHOLDER TO THE AMOUNT OF HIS SHARES.

Capital, £500,000 Stg., in Shares of £50 each,
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE,)
Of which it is not intended to call up more than £25 per Share.

Deposit on Application £1 stg. per Share,

And a payment of £4 per Share on allotment; calls not exceeding £5 per Share at intervals of not less than two months, until £25 per Share has been called up.

PROVISIONAL BOARD.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., President Bank of Montreal.	HY. LYMAN, Esq., Vice-President Board of Trade.
D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq.	GEO. STEPHENS, Esq., (William Stephens&Co)
WALTER SHANLY, Esq., M P.P.	C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., Manager London and Colonial Bank.
EDWD. ALEX. PRENTICE, Esq.	
GORDON MACKENZIE (J. G. Mackenzie&Co)	ROBT. JAS. REEKIE, Esq.
JOHN OGILVY, Esq., Director Molsons Bank.	FREDERICK KAY, Esq., (Lewis Kay & Co.)
GEO. WINKS, Esq.	ADOLPHE ROY, Esq.
W. H. A. DAVIES, Esq.	ALEX. URQUHART, Esq.
A. R. McMASTER, Esq., (Wm. McMaster & Nephew,) Toronto.	SAMUEL GUNN, Esq., (Bryce, McMurrich & Co.,) Toronto.

BANKERS:
THE LONDON AND COLONIAL BANK, (LIMITED) MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS.

It is generally admitted that the requirements of the large and over-increasing trade between Canada and Great Britain call for increased steam communication; further, that the existing lines are entirely inadequate for the proper development of our commercial position, and that sufficient efforts have not been made to encourage that business which should naturally seek Canadian channels. With the view of meeting this recognized public want, it is proposed to form a Company in England, under the Limited Liability Act, for the purpose of establishing a line of Screw Steamships, of large capacity, to run between the ports of Liverpool and Montreal. It is also intended to put on a fortnightly or monthly line between the ports of London and Montreal, as may be required by the extent of the trade between these ports.

It is believed, in accordance with the manifest opinion of the merchants of this country, that the policy of the Government will hereafter offer much greater inducements to Steamship enterprise; and, as the subsidy to the existing line will be reduced to about one-half in April next, this monopoly, which has hitherto prevented competition, will no longer interfere with the success of another line to Liverpool.

Montreal is now the second port of export on the Atlantic seaboard. The trade returns show an increase of nearly one hundred per cent in eight years, and yet, since the establishment of the weekly line to Liverpool, there has been *no increase whatever* in steamship tonnage to meet the wants of this large and annually increasing trade.

In the year 1856, the total Imports and Exports of Montreal amounted to less than twenty millions of dollars. In 1862, the exports of Breadstuffs alone, by Sea, amounted to nearly Seventeen Millions of bushels, while the total Imports and Exports, by Sea, for the same year, amounted to nearly Thirty-nine Millions of Dollars, showing an increase of nearly one hundred per cent.

Liverpool received a larger proportion of these Exports than any other Port, and it is from Liverpool that about four fifths of the Imports of Canada are shipped; and, yet, while there are two unsubsidized Steamship Lines running to and from the Port of Glasgow, there is only one Line between Liverpool and Montreal.

operation in the promotion of this enterprise, it may be remarked that, but in seeking their co-tained at unnecessarily high rates, solely in consequence of an absence of wholesome competition. In order to show this, it is necessary to refer to the complete monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the existing Company, to the detriment of the interests of the whole Province, but more directly to those of the Importers and Exporters of the country. While this Company were constantly obtaining full cargoes from Liverpool to Montreal, it was found cheaper to send Goods from London to Glasgow, and thence per Steamer to this Port, than to send them *via* Liverpool, or even direct from Liverpool itself to Montreal. And, yet, as may safely be inferred, from the fact of the owners increasing the number of their Vessels, these two Glasgow Lines continue to prosper, on comparatively low freights and no subsidies, on a far inferior route, both as regards Passengers and Freights, and by which no profits are to be derived by the carriage of mails. It may, further, be instanced, as a fact detrimental to the interests of the Province, that European Goods are brought into Canada by Steamship *via* New York at lower rates than those charged by the shorter and quicker St. Lawrence route.

It is well-known that the profits of Steamships running to this Port, during the past few years, have been very large, and there can be no doubt, from the extensive patronage of which this enterprize has already been assured, that, by careful and economical management, the earnings of this Company will also yield a very profitable return to the Shareholders.

In forming this Company in England, where it is intended to seek the larger portion of the Capital required, it will be the object of the Provisional Board to secure the services, as Directors, of the leading men in Liverpool, London, and Manchester, connected with the Canadian trade; but, in order to secure the best English interests and assistance, and, by inspiring confidence, to ensure the complete success of the Company, it is deemed requisite that a Subscription of Stock, say to the extent of £100,000 Sterling should be obtained among the Merchants of Canada, before bringing out the project in the English Market.

It is not proposed to enter into undue competition with the existing Line, and the first-class passenger traffic which that Line is specially adapted to carry, will not be interfered with by this Company.

It is proposed to build a fleet of Screw-Steamships, of about 2,000 to 2,500 Tons, of large capacity, and of moderate power. Such vessels can be built at a relatively much smaller cost than when high speed is required, can be sailed much more economically, and, at the same time, offer equal advantages to shippers of Merchandise, and Steerage and Intermediate passengers, who, it is well known, from their greater number and their less expensive mode of transport, are much more profitable than First-Class Passengers.

It is intended to commence a fortnightly service each way, to be increased to a weekly Line, calling at a Port in Ireland, as soon as the vessels can be got ready. Until such time as the ships are built, it is believed that there will be no difficulty in chartering suitable vessels, so as to enable the Company to go into operation in the Spring.

As many of the supporters of this Company are largely engaged in the Import Trade of this Country, the Directors have every reason to anticipate a steady and very great success to this undertaking.

It will be the policy of this Company, by a liberal system of remuneration, to secure the services of the most efficient Commanders and Officers.

Bankers, or to Messrs. PRENTICE, MOAT & CO., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal, from whom Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

December 16. 299

LEATHER.

SPANISH SOLE (various grades)
SLAUGHTER SOLE
BUFFED COW
ENAMELLED COW
KIPS (whole)
For Sale by
C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
224 St. Paul Street.
November 25 281

CARPETINGS.

ONE of the finest assortments ever imported into Canada JUST OPENED at the
Montreal Carpet Warehouse,
49 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Among which may be found a splendid variety of Patterns in
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' TOURNAYS
BRUSSELS, VELVETS and TAPESTRYS
HARE'S FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
NAIRN'S do do do
LONDON do do do
AMERICAN do do do

The services of skilful and experienced Upholsters are retained, and Oil Cloths will be cut and Carpets made up to fit any dimensions.

RICH PRINTED CLOTH TABLE COVERINGS
Do do do PIANO do
—ALSO,—
Steamboat Blankets,
AT THE
Montreal Carpet Warehouse
49 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. Campbell & Co.,
49 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
September 29. 232

In Store,

1500 hf-chests Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Twankay Tea
250 do Coloured and Uncoloured Japan Tea
90 chests and hf-chests Souchong and Congou Tea
400 bags Arracan Rice
75 brls "Zante" Currants
21 chests Madras Indigo
20 puns Fine Jamaica Spirits
20 hhds } "Hennessy's," "Martell's" and
15 qr-casks } "Otard's"
75 cases } Pale Brandies
40 hhds DeKuyper's Gin
10 hhds } "Burdon's" Pale Sherries
20 qr-casks }
10 qr-casks "Woodhouse & Co's" L.P. Madeira

For Sale by
HUGH FRASER & CO.,
30 St. Sacrament Street.
Decmbeer 2. 287

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Tins Best London White Lead
Tins do Venetian Red Paint
Tins do Spanish Brown do
Tins do Green do
Tins do Blue do
Tins do Yellow do
Tins do Black do
Brls do Whiting
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
September 14.

FRENCH SHOES.

Just Received from Paris,
Two Cases of Gentlemen's Shoes,
(CONGRESS).
J. B. E. HUSSELMAN & CO.,
138 NOTRE DAME STREET.
April 20. 93

WINTER CLOTHING.

Fashion and Economy Combined!

LAVENDER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
38 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Has now on hand a complete assortment

WINTER CLOTHS,

Which he will make up in the most Fashionable Styles at the following Low Prices for Cash Only:

Superfine Black Dress Suit, $26.00
Tweed Suit--Sack, Vest & Trousers, - - - - 14.00
Whitney Surtout, Velvet Collar, - - - - 15.00
A great variety of Tweed for Trousers - - - - 4.50
Blue Pilot Cloth Skating Jackets - - - - 10.00 AND UPWARDS.
Suit of Livery - - - 24.00
Livery Great Coat, with Capes - - - - $20 to 40

ON HAND.
BLACK BLANKETS,
IRISH FRIEZE.

☞Every other description of Garment equally Cheap.

N.B.—TERMS CASH.
December 3. 1m 288

TENDERS FOR 300 CORDS

OF

MAPLE FIREWOOD.

THE undersigned will receive from this DATE to the FIFTEENTH DAY of January next, inclusive, at his OFFICE, at St. Vincent de Paul, TENDERS for

Three Hundred Cords of Green Maple Firewood,

(French Measure,) of the best quality, and all split, said WOOD to measure three feet from point to scarp, and to be delivered in the YARD of the REFORMATORY PRISON on or before the 1st day of July next.

Parties tendering will require to name two responsible parties who are willing to become security for the due fulfilment of the Contract in the sum of $300 each.

REFORMATORY PRISON, C. E.
St. Vincent de Paul,
19th December, 1863. 302

SALE

By Authority of Justice.

WILL BE SOLD, to the highest and last bidder, at the OFFICE of the Undersigned, on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of JANUARY next, at ELEVEN o'clock, in the FORENOON, the IMMOVABLE PROPERTY hereinafter described, belonging to the Estate and Succession of the late PATRICK McVAY, [illegible], and Dame ELLEN GALLAGHER, his wife, deceased, to wit:—

A certain lot of land or emplacement, situate, lying and being on Wellington Street, in the St. Anne's Ward, of the said City of Montreal, containing forty feet in breadth in front, by one hundred and forty feet in depth; bounded in front by the continuation of Wellington Street, in rear by Thomas Gough or his representatives, on one side by Widow John Flynn or her representatives, and on the other side by Francis Mullins or his representatives, with a one-story Brick House thereon erected.

The property is commuted.
Titles incontestible.
For further particulars, apply to
JAMES SMITH,
N. P.
December 21. 303

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Ex SS. *St. Andrew.*

FIRKINS LOCHFINE HERRINGS
Half-barrels do do
Barrels RED HERRINGS
Cases COOKED FINDON HADDOCKS,
Cases COOKED KIPPERED HERRINGS,
Cases FRESH HERRINGS,
In 1 and 2 lb tins
Cases DRIED LING

The above are cured by David Dunn & Son, Glasgow, and are of very superior quality.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
3 St. Nicholas Street,
Agents for Canada.
December 16. 299

WOOLLEN MILL

AND

Woollen Machinery
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to treat with parties desirous of purchasing the extensive WOOLLEN MACHINERY belonging to the ESTATE of the late FRED. W. HARRIS, on the premises formerly known as the Rubber Factory, situated at St. Gabriel Locks, on the Lachine Canal.

Manufacturers desirous of extending in this business will find the present a very favourable opportunity, as the extensive Building and Water Power connected therewith can be secured. The Building is 180 feet x 40 feet, four stories in height. Steam Pipes are fitted throughout the entire building.

HARLOW CHANDLER,
126 Commissioner Street.
Or to ANDREW ROUGH on the premises.
December 15. du 298

The Commercial Union Assurance COMPANY.

19 CORN HILL, LONDON.

FIRE AND LIFE.

The undersigned are duly authorized by the General Agents to accept RISKS in the above Company on favourable terms.

FREER, BOYD & CO.,
10 St. Sacrament Street.
December 11. 295

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA,

General Information, Freight and Ticket Office.

RATES OF FREIGHT AND FARES, to and from Toronto, and all Stations on the Great Western Railway and the Western States, may be obtained on application at the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OFFICE, corner of Custom House Square, Montreal; also, Tickets from Toronto to all places West.

M. PENNINGTON,
General Agent Great Western Railway,
Montreal.
THOS. SWINYARD,
General Manager Great Western Railway,
Hamilton.
December 21. ddd 303

MONTREAL

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Agent for Woollen Manufacturers.
Cochrane, A. McK..............292 St. Paul

Boot and Shoe Stores.
Bourgoin, Theodore..........124 Notre Dame.
Dangerfield, Wm.............143 Notre Dame.
Douglas, Alexander..........253 Notre Dame.
Wilson, C...................301 Notre Dame.
Wilson, Geo., 230 Notre Dame (opp. *Herald* Office)

Book-Binder and Paper Ruler.
Innes, James.......277 Notre Dame Street

Cabinetmaker and Office Furniture.
Carlisle, John.............274 Notre Dame

Carriage and Sleigh Builders.
Cusack, Bros.......................13 Craig.
GAVIN, M. & P......................23 Craig.

Chemists and Druggists.
Devins & Bolton (next Court House), Notre Dame.
Gardner, John..295 Notre Dame (near McGill.)
Picault & Son (Physicians), 42, 44 & 46 Notre Dame.

Confectioners--Wholesale.
Hally & McWilliam.............300 St. Paul.
Holbert, Miller & Co., St. Francois Xavier Street, corner of Notre Dame Street.

Card Engraver and Printer.
Ireland, T..........26 Great St. James Street

Coal Oils, Lamps, &c., Wholesale and Retail.
Blackwood & Mactavish, St. John Street, 2 doors from Great St. James.
McConnell, W...........52 Great St. James

Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker.
Fowler, James...............14 Bonaventure

Engraver, Letter-Cutter & Die-Sinker.
Bailey George P., St. John, 2nd door from Great St. James.

Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Thayer, Dr. L. O., (Surgeon, Oculist & Aurist,) 133 Notre Dame, (up stairs).

Fruiterer and Confectioner.
Braham, Joseph....................2 St. Joseph

Gold and Silver Plater.
Tabb, H. N, & Co...................69 Craig.

Grocers---Wholesale and Retail.
Cusson, Alexis. ......19 Jacques-Cartier Sq.
Graham, George..............287 Notre Dame.

Hair-Dresser and Wig-Maker.
Rock, John, McGill Street, (between Notre Dame and Great St. James.
Sutton, Thomas..............252 Notre Dame

Hair Jewellery, Manufacturers of
Mellor, Emil C..............174 Notre Dame
Binder, George..............115 Notre Dame.

Hats, Caps and Furs.
Riepert & Co..........73 St. Lawrence Main.
Thompson, Job C. & Co......297 Notre Dame.

Hotel.
American House, Hiram Edson. St. Henry Street

Iron Furniture Warehouse.
Bowdler, Wm. (Wire Worker), 5 Victoria Square

Jewellers---(Working).
Mellor, Emil C..............174 Notre Dame
Mills & Cohen...............253 Notre Dame
Beaudry, Narcisse...........26 St. Gabriel
Maysenhoelder & Baddeley, 5 St. Lambert Hill.
Meves, Otto.................10 St. Lambert.
Sommerville, James.........53 Little St. James.

Lithographers.
Duncan & Co..............70 Great St. James

Leather Merchant.
Filer, Binmore & Co. ....295 St. Paul

Marble and Alabaster Sculpture, Importers of.
Baccerini, G, & Co, (Ornamental Work in Cement and Plaster), 119½ Notre Dame Street.

Marble Works.
Thomson, George,..............8 Bonaventure

Milliners and Dressmakers.
Allan, J Mrs ....215 Notre Dame.
Muir, John, Mrs.............291 Notre Dame.

Merchant Tailors.
Irwin, Dresser & Co. (Clothiers).....83 McGill

Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers.
Hearn, Charles..............160 Notre Dame.
Ross, A........7 St. Urbain Street, near Craig
Thornton, E, & [illegible] Victoria Square

New York Branch Dye Works.
Beak, J. & Co. (opp. Crystal Block), 244 Notre Dame.

Pianoforte Manufacturer.
Vogt, Wm. G. & Co..................138 Craig

Paint, Oil and Glass Merchant.
McArthur, John, & Son, 118, 120 & 122 McGill

Painters and Paperhangers.
Craig, Alexander...................55 St. Peter.
Millen, Henry..............in rear of 36 Craig.
O'Keane, John, & Co.........22 Great St. James.

Paper and Stationery---Wholesale.
Angus & Logan (Papermakers and Stationers), 206 St. Paul.

Photographic Artists.
Carr, J T................24 Great St. James
Shorey, J B..............304 Notre Dame
Dion, C ....5 Bonaventure Street.
Ross, James..............105 McGill Street.
Taber, E. H., 210 Notre Dame, 3 doors east of Cathedral.
Webster, Loren...................71 McGill.

Photographic Stock, Dealers in
Picault & Son...........42, 44 & 46 Notre Dame.

Picture Frame-Maker.
Scott, William................2 Victoria Sq.

Plumbers and Gas-Fitters.
Baillie, C...............3 Craig Street (West)
Brown, S H (Tin & Coppersmith)........53 Craig.
Date, John..................269 Notre Dame.
McKenna, Thomas...........36 & 38 St Henry.
Warminton & Son (Tinsmiths).........42 McGill.

Produce and Commission Merchant.
Denholm, George................14 St. John.

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware. Manufacturers of.
Hinman & Rubenstein..................65 Craig
Rodden & Co. (Silver Platers) 35 St. Francois Xavier.

Scale Makers & Blacksmiths.
Dorion, E. & Brother..........30 St. Gabriel

Scale Manufacturers, Platform & Counter
Cox & Collins.......................65 Craig

Silver and Brass Platers.
Hinman & Rubenstein.................65 Craig

Segar Dealers and Tobacconists.
Marrin, Paul..........58 McGill, near St. Paul.
Noack, R....86 Great St. James (near McGill.)
Pagels, F...............60 Great St. James.

Silver-Smith (Manufacturing).
Hendery R........................112 Craig.

Slate and Metal Roofers.
Reed & Rayner......................143 Craig

Stationer & Account Book Manufacturer.
Parslow John....................252 St. Paul.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.
Brennan & Rigney........Prince, cor. William
Darling & Brady.......76 St. Charles Borromee.

Soda Water, Ginger, Beer, &c, Manufacturer of
Farquhar, Mrs. Sarah..............51 St. Urbain
Batsford, R,...18 Great St. James (over Gibb's)

Tailor.
Malo N...........................69 Notre Dame

Tobacco Factors.
West Brothers, (Commission Merchants)....6 St. John.

Trunk & Smiths' Bellows Manufacturers
Clark, Bennett & Co..............245 Notre Dame.

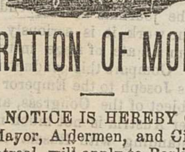
Trunk, Valise & Carpet Bag Manufacturer
Hayward, W. P....................240 Notre Dame.

Watch-Makers and Jewellers.
Mills & Cohen......................253 Notre Dame
Phillips, E, McGill Street, (between Notre Dame and Great St. James Street).
Peacock, H., & Co.................144 Notre Dame.
Rey, C.............................152 St. Paul.

Wine Merchant, Wholesale and Retail.
Gareau & Co.......................75 Notre Dame

Wire Worker.
Decarie Auguste, St John Street, between Notre Dame and Great St. James.

Wood and Lumber Merchant.
Renshaw, John...............Craig, near Bleury.
January 19. 15



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, 8th Dec., 1863. } 2m ts 292

SHERIFF'S SALE.

St. Hyacinthe.

ST. HYACINTHE, } to wit: } PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Lots of Land and Tenements hereinafter described will be Sold at the times, places and hours hereinafter mentioned. All opposition *afin de conserver* may be fyled at any time within two days next after the return of the writ.

VENDITIONI EXPONAS.
Superior Court,—St. Hyacinthe.

St. Hyacinthe, to wit: } No. 612. } JEAN-BAPTISTE TOUCHETTE, Yeoman, of St. Pie, District of St. Hyacinthe, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH DESLANDES *dit* CHAMPIGNY, Yeoman, of St. Pie, District of St. Hyacinthe, Defendant, and the said JEAN BAPTISTE TOUCHETTE, Opposant, to wit:—

The real property *delaissee en justice*, to be sold on the Curator, Onesime Messier, Baliff of the City of St. Hyacinthe, appointed to the *delaissement*, and described as follows:—

A piece of land situated in the Range L'Esperance, in the said Parish of St. Pie, containing two arpents less six feet in front by thirty arpents in depth, the whole more or less, as well in front as in depth bounded in front by the highway of the said Range in rear by the cordon of the lands of the St. Ours Range; on one side by Charles Dufresne, and on the other by Joseph Bergeron with a house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

At the charge by the adjudicatory or judicatories of all the reserves and obligations hereafter mentioned going to the profit of the said donors; to wit: Reserves for the donors of the moiety of the said house and of the vegetable garden, as enclosed, during their lives, with a charge on the said adjudicatories to deliver during each year to the said donors during their lives, at their residences, secured by special mortgage on the said land, the rent, and life annuity (*pension viagere*) following; to wit: Fifty minots of wheat; thirty minots of oats; six minots of barley; two minots of fine boiling peas, and half a minot of Indian corn on demand; three hundred pounds of fine Canadian pork; one hundred pounds of the best beef; eight pounds of candles; one pound of good tea; two gallons of molasses syrup; one pound of pepper; one pound of ginger; one quarter of a pound of cloves; one quarter of a pound of cinnamon; one pint of vinegar; one flask of Olive oil; twelve pounds of good Canadian soap; one minot of salt; twenty pounds of good suet at Christmas; twenty minots of fine potatoes during the course of the Autumn; twenty pounds of fine sugar during the month of May; twenty-four pounds of fine red tobacco; six fat fowls and a six weeks' pig the first of June; half a pound of inferior salt (*sel ratis* and twelve dozen of eggs as they may be wanted; also, the quantity of twelve cords of sound wood, cut one year in advance, half to be soft wood other than white wood, and the other half hard wood, deliverable in the first week of good winter roads, to be cut to a size for the stove, corded, brought into the house, and put upon the stove by the adjudicatory, who, besides, will be obliged to provide, winter, and pasture, annually, a good milch cow for the said donors, which cow, in case of death, sickness, want of milk, or infirmity, shall be replaced by the said adjudicatory, the said cow to be deliverable on the first of may, and to be milked by the said donors so long as she continues to yield; the adjudicatory shall also furnish, annually, at Christmas, to the said donors, a complete set of dress, consisting of a pair of trowsers, coat and waistcoat, of good country cloth; a shirt of good country flannel; two cotton checked shirts; and, also, for the said donor on the first of June each year, a pair of French boots, at Christmas; a cap every other year, at Christmas; and a pair of suitable mittens, at Christmas, every fourth year. The delivery of the boots to commence at Christmas, 1864; and of the mittens, at Christmas, 1866. The adjudicatory is also to provide for the female donor, a petticoat of small stuff; a mantle lined with good cotton print; two good flannel shirts; a good pair of leather boots; a pair of cotton and two of woollen stockings; also three pair of woollen socks; two pair of beef shoes with tops for the said donor. He is also to give them every year, on demand, the sum of ten dollars, to permit the said donors to go and come on the said land to draw water at the well; to bake bread at the oven; to use the buildings on the said land; to have two stalls in the stables, and space there to store annually six hundred *bottes* of hay; to make use of the dairy in common; to have as much of the adjudicatory forage for their horse as they may please, and as much straw as they wish to bed him; farther, he is to give them the quantity of three hundred *bottes* of good hay, to be delivered in hay time in the barn; to provide for them a good servant, to be paid by him, but fed by them; he is to harness and unharness their horse, and the horses of their friends who may visit them, when required; to take charge of their horse; to provide straw for their paillasses; to pay the priest and the doctor in case of sickness (the last to be, however, at common cost) to give them water in their house, when required; pay for a pew chosen by them in the Church—the whole annually. He is moreover to make a false chimney in the house for the use of the said donors; to provide them with crockery ware and bed-linen, when required; to give room in the buildings to keep a pig, enclose manure and dig the garden above reserved; and if required to make the walks; also to furnish when required a harness, sleigh robe, and cushion and even a carriage, respectable and suited to the seasons, where these of the donors shall be worn out; also to replace their horse if he shall die by another good sound horse, which he is to pasture annually. Further more, he is to give and deliver to Marie Marguerite, Joseph, Marie Angelique Petronille, Eleonora Thomas, and Jean-Baptiste Touchette aforesaid, and to each of them the sum of six hundred livres, ancient currency, of which three hundred livres of the said currency, is to be paid annually; the payment of half the said sums to each of them, one year after the decease of one of the said donors, who shall die first, and the other half after the decease of the survivor of them. The adjudicatory is to begin by paying the said Marie Touchette, afterwards the said Marguerite Touchette, and is to continue to pay the said brothers and sisters of the said donor, according to the order in which their names are written above; continuing to give the said sum of three hundred livres, each year, until perfect payment shall be made, without interest. He is also to give and deliver to Marie Angelique Petronille, Eleonore Joseph Touchette, to each of them a cow, a winter pig, six hens, a cock and two sheep, and to the said Joseph Touchette a pailliasse and a woollen blanket, and also to the said Marie Angelique Petronille and Eleonore Touchette two geese, a cupboard, a spinning wheel, [illegible], knives, six forks, six spoons, a bed and bed clothes, and a turn over couch, all which will be exigible at their respectively coming of age, or upon their respective marriages.—Also, on the obligation in cases the said donors should die, and the said girls Touchette above named shall not have reached the age eighteen years, that then the said adjudicatory shall be bound to bring them up like a good father till they reach the age of eighteen years. All the said grain rent to be deliverable dry, clean, honest and merchantable; the potatoes to be put into the cellar by the adjudicatory, who is besides to keep the house in good order, and to furnish other lodgings for the donors in case it should fall to decay, or be destroyed by accident. At the death of that one of the donors who may die first, the wheat rent will be diminished by fifteen minots, and none of the articles intended for the personal use of that one of them, will thereafter be exigible; but as to the rest of the rent it will be exigible until the death of the survivors of the said donors, the time at which all the said rent will cease and be united to the freehold. However, if the death of that one, who shall first decease, shall happen before the said rent shall have become due eight times, reckoning from Michaelmas, 1860, then the adjudicatory shall be held to complete the said eight years of rent. The adjudicatory shall be held to pay for the burial of the said donors; shall cause a service to be said for each of them on the day of their funerals, and another at the end of one year from their decease; the whole conformably to the said deed of donation hereinbefore cited, which was received at St. Pie before Mtre. Gauthier and colleague, Notaries, the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

To be sold, at the Door of the Church of the said Parish of St. Pie, the ELEVENTH DAY of JANUARY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the MORNING.

The said writ returnable the thirteenth day of January next.

O. DESILETS,
Sheriff.
298 u-tt
St. Hyacinthe, December 7, 1863.
[1st publication, December 15th, 1863.]

FOR SALE, ex "Wirrolite"—1800 bags Liverpool Coarse Salt.
PHILLIPS & CO.
October 15.

Unclaimed Letters.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for at the Montreal Post Office, from the 1st to the 15th of December, 1863.

If the following Letters are not redeemed within SIX WEEKS from this date, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

N.B.—Persons enquiring for any of those are respectfully requested to ask for "Advertised Letters." The numbers after some of the names denote the number of Letters to the same address.

LADIES' LIST.

A — Alexander C Mrs, Anderson Jane, Atchison Adeline, Auburn T Mrs
B — Bailey J M, Barrett Charlotte, Bates Catharine, Bates Mrs, Benson Mrs, Bernard D Mrs, Birss Miss, Breckanridge Miss, Brison C Mrs, Broster G S Mrs 3, Burke J A, Burns Ann, Brenan Mary Mrs
C — Campbell J F, Carroll E Mrs, Carter A Mrs, Cawney Bridget, Collins A, Conlan Bridget, Conly Mary 2, Cooper Miss, Corse O S Mrs, Corse Sarah, Coyle Laughlin Mrs, Crawford Wm Mrs, Cruikshank Grace, Currier S M Mrs
D — Davidson Mrs, Davis Evan Mrs, Deveroux Ellen, DeVingut G F Mrs, Dowd Mary, Duval Miss
E — Edwards C D Mrs
F — Farniss L P Mrs, Fell Sarah A, Fisher G Mrs, Fitzgerald J C Mrs, Fraser George Mrs
G — Gord S Mrs, Gordon Eliza, Gordon N F, Gordon E, Grace Honora, Grant Mrs
H — Hanley M A Mrs, Hall Rebecca, Hargrove Mrs, Hitchcock Helen, Holmes James Mrs, Howard Annie, Hughes Jane, Hull S J Mrs 2, Hunt E, Hyland Mary
I — Ireland C S Mrs
K — Kate ——, Keane C, Kennedy Julia, Kent Myra, Kerr Mrs, Kelly Mary
L — Larmouth Mary A, Lee Patrick Mrs, Leonard A Mrs, Long F Mrs 2, Long John Mrs
M — Madden M, Martin Mary, Meyerheine E Mrs, Miller Mary A Mrs, Miller Miss, Morgan John Mrs, Morrison S A, Moss Nattie
Mc — McClelland S A, McCrae Agnes, McCullagh Mrs, McDonald M M, McDonell Margt, McDonald Annie, McDonald Mary, McDonald Margt, McGarvy Ellen, McGilvray Jeannet, McGinnis Sarah, McGuire Jane, McKelney M J, McKenzie Carrie, McLaughlin G H Mrs, McLeod Mary, McMillan Mary, McNaughton Jane, McPhee Mary
Mac — MacIntosh S Mrs, MacTainsh Mrs
O — O'Brien Mary A, O'Connors Ellen, O'Neill Margaret, O'Neil Ann
P — Patrick Mrs, Perkins C A, Pinegar E Mrs, Popham Eleanor, Pratt Sarah, Prentice H Mrs, Prior J M Mrs, Purdy W F Mrs
Q — Quinn Mary Mrs
R — Redmond Annie, Reed Sarah, Rice A E, Rothwell Jeannie, Ryan Winiford
S — Sanderson Miss, Scott Ann, Shurtleff Maria Mrs, Simons Mary L, Slaughter Annie Mrs, Sterner Theresa, Stewart Christiana, Sawyer Malinda
T — Tinkham Silas Mrs
V — Vale Laurence Mrs, Vale Mary A
W — Walker Miss, Wallers Mrs, Watche Mrs, Watier C M Mrs, Watier Maria, Watson Miss, Wedgwood E Mrs, Wilkins Miss, Winters Bessey
Y — Young C, Young Maria Mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A — Addy W S, Aiton Capt, Alexander J E Z, Allen J E, Anderson J D, Anderson J M, Angel Wm, Armour Robt, Armstrong James, Atkins Wm, Austin Sidney, A C
B — Bagley John A, Bailey J E, Bailey G P, Bain John, Baird E B, Baker Henry, Ballard O L & A K, Barry F, Bathgate Wm, Berry Edward, Berry Wm, Bethune Robert, Birch Knightly, Bishop J, Blackwell James, Blancher A & Co, Bain Ebenzer, Barin J C, Brakenshire Joseph, Brown James, Brown Mr, Brown C S, Bruce Duncan, Burch B F, Burch B F, Burns Charles, Burns Patrick
C — Campbell R, Carl James, Case W H 2, Cauliff W M, Cersson A, Clam O L, Clark Adam, Clark Alexander, Clark F R, Cleghorn James, Cleghorn J P, Clint John 2, Coffee Peter, Coffin J K P, Cohn Louis, Cohen Reuben, Collins James, Common J B, Coon A, Cournan John, Court T, Craig Alex'r, Croggy Michael, Crooke J J & Co, Cuiskelly Edward, Cummins A L, Cutler J
D — Dalziel James, Davis H, Davis James, Diamond Nelson, Dillegar W F, Dillon R Major, Dillon Thomas, Daws Alfred, Donald Mr, Donogan James, Donoly Peter, Doran Richard, Dougall James 2, Draper Samuel, Drumm Charles, Duff Alexander, Duncan J D 4, Dillon R G H
E — Edsom Allen A, Errington B T, Evans P D, Evans S S, Egert & Co C P
F — Fannin O P 2, Farnan James, Farrel Garet, Farrell James, Feeney Bartholomew, Ferguson Alexander, Ferguson G B, F M W, Fisher Henry, Fisher C, Fisher Dr
G — Galligan Mr, Gardner Wm, Gaters James, Gaynor, Macdonald & Co, Gerritt Wm, Gibson T N, Gilmore Garven, Glover Elton 3, Gordon John, Graham J M, Graham T P, Granger Thomas, Grant William, Gray W, Gregg F T, Grewing & Kalb, Griffin James, Griffin G R, Griffiths T R, Grily J G, Griswold G W, Gunn Wm
H — Harlow Albert, Hastings George, Hagerty John, Haming P, Halliday Charles, Hanly James, Hartrick Peter, Hazzard W R, Healy W, Henry Mr, Hiberd J L, Hinman W S, Holden F H, Holland John, Holland John, Holliday James, Honville Wr, Hopper Thomas, Hughes John, Hunfrey Joseph, Hutchinson Wm
I — Ining John
J — Jackson C L, Jacob Richard, James ——, Jameson Matt, Jennings Samuel, Jones W F, James Joseph, Jay J J
K — Keach Wm 2, Keating Joseph, Keay Charles, Kelly James, Kerr, Brown & Co, Knell Matthew, King Daniel, Kinsella Michael, Knowles Wm 2
L — Leeper Andrew, Lenty F, Lewis H L, Litnow P H, Long H W, Luch H, Lyon Douglas, Lytle Jas J
M — Magee Joseph, Mahony Thomas, Malone Patrick, Manning Walter, March George, Marks Joseph, Martin Jacob, Mathews F B, Myan C, Megboge James, Middlemiss Joseph, Moffatt Luke, Mohan John, Molson S E, Moore Arthur, Morrell D J 2, Morris John, Morrow Joy, Mount Dr, Murphy Patrick, Murtaugh James, Murray Daniel, Mynott J
Mc — McAdam Charles, McCambridge Alex, McCann George, McCormick John, McCrae Andrew, McCulloch Wm, McDougall Robt, McFarlane D, McGill D 2, McGuire G, McClelland George, McKendrick Peter, McKenna Edward, McKenzie Richard, McMorry Felix, McNab John, McNaughton Patrick
Mac — MacCarthy H F 2, Macdonald J B & Co, Macdonald A R, Mackay D R, Mackenzie T, MacMinn John
N — Newall J, Newmarch Isaac, Nicholson Benjamin, Norris Wm
O — O'Brien John, O'Brien John, O'Brien Timothy, O'Connor Phillip, Oliver Thomas, O'Malley Thomas, O'Malley M, O'Neill Daniel, O'Sullivan Timothy
P — Paekenham T, Palmer W W, Palmer Bennett, Pangman Peter, Pappal Wm, Pardey G M, Park G, Parke James, Parker A, Parks Lewis, Parmelee A B, Patterson James 2, Pierce John, Perrin Thomas, Perrin H W, Philp Richard, Phillips C S J, Phillips J H, Phillips Thomas, Polan Sylvester, Porter W J 2, Porter Eld J, Porter George, Prendergast John, Preston George G
R — Raymond J L, Reid Christopher, Reid Jos, Reid J R, Reinhold Rudolph, Roy James, Reynolds J, Rice Patrick, Richardson George, Roberts Alexander, Roberts Charles, Roche Nicholas, Rochester E, Rock Lewis, Rock Peter, Rodd J J, Rodgers Ichabod, Rodney R B, Rogers Samuel, Rogers Henry, Roll Sergt-Major, Ronnden L W, Rooney P & N, Ross, Strang & Co, Ross Thomas, Ross Graham
S — Sage & Co Messrs 2, Sansum S M, Sargison G W, Sayre Thomas, Salmon Gilbert, Shea Patrick, Sheridan James, Sheriff J J, Smith J B, Smith John, Smith Richard, Smith C S, Smyth David, Snell W H, Starnes C W, Steel J M, Simpson & Dunspaugh, Sinclair Archibald, Singan Patrick, Skeath John, Smart James, Smith E B, Sweet W H, Stephen John, Stobie Mr, Stratton F C, Sullivan John, Sullivan James, Sweekendiech G
T — Taylor Alexander, Taylor James, Thompson Joseph, Thompson Brothers, Thomson & Burns, Thompson Andrew, Trotter David, Turner Isaac
V — Vines Frank
W — Wallace F, Wait Frederick, Walker James, Walkinshaw & Co, Walton B, Ward John, Wallace Frank, Warner J W, Warner Joseph, Waters Thomas, Waters David, Watson Robert, Watson Isaac, Webster Loren, Wellet Charles, West J R, Wettenhouse C S, Wheeler George, White Samuel, Whitehouse Edward, Wilkinson Charles, Willet Charles, Williams Henry, Willock Mr, Wilson Joshua, Willison John, Wise H, Wood John, Wood John, Woodman Frank
Y — Yates Robert, Younger John 2

E. S. FREER,
Postmaster.
POST OFFICE,
Montreal, Dec. 15, 1863. } 305

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, passed at their Meeting on the 12th instant, that a CALL of TEN PER CENT. on the NEW SUBSCRIBED STOCK will become due and PAYABLE at MOLSON'S BANK, Montreal, on FRIDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of JANUARY next.

By order.
WM. H. HOPPER,
Secretary.
December 15. trs 298

Commercial Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 61.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the half year ending THIRTY-FIRST DECEMBER, 1863, HAS BEEN DECLARED this day, and that the same will be payable on and after Saturday, the 2nd day of January next, at the Bank and its Branches.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 14th to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. S. ROSS,
Cashier.
Commercial Bank of Canada, }
Kingston, 26th Nov., 1863. } db trs 288

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SOCIETY OF UNION ST. JACQUES, of Montreal, intend to make application at the next session of Parliament for an Act of Incorporation.

ALEXIS DUBORD,
President,
J. HERCULE GIROUX,
Secretary.
December 19. 2m ts 302

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Messrs. J. FOURNIER & CO., being desirous of satisfying the numerous demands which have been made to them by heads of families residing in this city, beg to announce that from the 15th of this month they will hold, at the disposal of the public, a large quantity of

CASES OF CHOICE WINES AND LIQUEURS,
Each case containing six or twelve bottles,
SUCH AS

2 bottles of Champagne	1 bottle of Champagne
2 do Sherry	1 do Frontignan
2 do Port	1 do Port
2 do Chablis	1 do Sherry
Graves or Sauterne	1 do C'gnac Brandy
2 do C'gnac Brandy	1 do Chablis
2 do Bourgoyne or Frontignan	Graves or Sauterne
At $13.50 per case.	At $7 per case.

N. B.—No extra charge made for delivery.

J. FOURNIER & CO.,
242 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
December 10. tf 294

EX "MARIE LOUISE" and SS. "NORTH AMERICAN," "HIBERNIAN" and "DAMASCUS."

Messrs. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal, offer for Sale—

200 barrels of Sauterne, Chablis, Margaux, Medoc, Bordeaux, Macon, Bourgoyne, Beaujolais, St. Emilion, Chateau Lafite, &c., &c.

PORT,
SHERRY,
GIN,
RUM,
OLD TOM.

100 barrels Cognac Brandy, Otard, Dupuy, Seignette, Lacombe, De Gernon & Co, J. Fournier & Co., and others of the best brands, at $1,75 to $3,25 per gallon.

300 cases "Old Cognac," of the best brands, at $6,75 to $11,25 per doz.

300 cases of Chateaux Margaux, St. Julien, Graves, Sauterne, Chablis, St. Emilion, Chateau Lafite, Macon, Beaujolais Chenas, of the firms of J. Fournier & Co, De Gernon & Co., and Truchon Freres.

"Vins Liquoreux," of the South of France, and other Dessert Wines, particularly recommended to the ladies.

Muscat Frontignan of Lunel, and Sweet Red Wines of Banyls, highly appreciated by the Connoisseurs in France.

150 Baskets of Champagne, just received direct from M. Blanchet, Wine Grower at Epernay, France, without a superior on this market, at $13 per basket.

Liqueurs de la Grande Chartreuse, received directly from the celebrated religious establishment of that name.

Genuine Effervescing Cider, of Lower Normandy.

A remarkably choice assortment of Mousseline and Ornamental Colored Glass, at most reasonable prices.

A large assortment of Zinc and Iron Ware, manufactured by Auguste Lamoureux, of Paris, consisting of Foot Baths, Hip Baths, Basins, Pitchers, Kitchen Utensils, Coffee Pots, Kettles, &c., &c.

Articial Flowers, manufactured by Mme. Seilheimer, of Paris.

Hydraulic Fausset of Belicart, the price of which is now reduced to $1 each.

Corking Machines at $1,25 each, including the Mallet.

J. FOURNIER & CO.,
242 St. Paul Street,
December 10. tf 294

Just Received,

Ex "Marie Louise," from Bordeaux:

French Truffes, in tins
Do. Mushrooms, do
Do. Peas, au Natural et au Beurre, in tins
Do. Sardines, a l'huile sans arretes, do
Do. do, do, avec do, do
Do. Tomato Sauce, in bottles
Do. Lyon Sausages, in tin foil
Do. Lemons
Italian Parmasan Cheese
Do. do. do., in bottles
Juice Gruyere do.
Spanish Onions

—ALSO,—
Claret St. Julien and Medoc, from $3 to $12 case
Haut Sauterne, Barsac, Chablis, do, $3 to $9 do

DUFRESNE & McGARITY,
152 Notre Dame Street.
December 5. 290

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by THOMAS SELLAR, *Echo* Office, *Herald* Buildings, 209 Notre Dame Street. Residence, 327 Lagauchetiere Street, near St. Urbain Street.
October 26. 255

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HIS WIFE APPROVES. — Rev. I. Moore, late Agent American Bible Union, writes:—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations we have ever used—in which declaration numerous friends join us."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich Street, New York.
December 28. r DSW 308

BLISSFUL IGNORANCE.

According to the late Sir Astley Cooper, no man ought to know, from any physical sensation, that he has a stomach. Let those who are daily reminded of the existence of the organ, by pain, and all the concomitants of dyspepsia—whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance under the inflictions of the rebellious member—try, merely try, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. As surely as they do so, their living martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for ease. They will forget that they have stomachs, save when the appetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic reminds them that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more oppression after eating, pain in the right side, nightmare, or constipation. The cures effected by this pure and incomparable vegetable alterative are complete and radical. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. HENRY & Co., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada.

Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, R. Campbell & Co, J Gardener, J. H. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray and by all respectable druggists.
December 28. r DSW 308

WONDERFUL EFFECT OF BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID. —Tom Thumb, who has been on exhibition at Marlboro' Chapel building for some time past, used the Hyperion Fluid upon his head for three days in succession, and it not only added to the beauty and luxuriance of his hair, but it ruined his business, by increasing his stature to the height of mankind generally.
December 28. r D W 308

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In all crowded cities malaria and fogs are breathed over and over again, till the strongest lungs are incapable of producing pure blood, hence the sluggishness of mind and body, the weariness and irritability of many persons during this season of the year. These medicines neutralize these impurities and give vigour to the head, heart, and stomach.
December 28. r D W 308

A GOOD DEED.—All men should be proud of noble deeds and noble actions, and it is with pride we this day call the attention of our readers to the name of a man who has done much to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. That man is the Rev. N. H. Downs, the originator of "Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir." This Elixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure for coughs and colds.

John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.
December 14. D W 1m 297

TIME WILL TELL.—Yes, that is the sure test. That which does not appear plain to-day, may be thoroughly cleared up in a short time. Our certainties or uncertainties are all to be decided by time, which never fails to bring out the truth or falsity of any matter. For five years the Vermont Liniment has been before the public and their verdict has been steadily in its favour. Use it for pains both internally and externally. It is warranted.

J. F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.
December 14. 1m DW 297

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

Batchelor's Celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the World

The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known

This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N.Y.

BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
June 25. 1y DW 15

IN THE YEAR 1845

Mr. Matthews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE, since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world Its price is only FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of Dye contained in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired,—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS
General Agent, 16 Cedar Street, New York.
May 11 v 111

BOGLE'S
AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE

Is as superior to all others as the Meridian Sun to a Candle. All imitate Bogle even to his style of advertisements, which for years have been headed

The Best Hair Dye in the World.

Now others without brains steal and copy this. Their Dyes are as miserable as their invention is contemptible. Avoid them all! Bogle's has been awarded Medals and Diplomas over them all, and to their confusion pronounced "The only Hair Dye fit to be used." No rainbow tints a la "Tittlebat Titmouse." No smut! no skin staining! no humburg, but reliable safe and sure.

The distinctive advantages of this over all other Hair Dyes, are—1st. It is entirely free from all ingredients which can injure the Hair. 2nd. It does not stain the skin. 3rd. It is easier of application, as the Hair can be dyed by it in any weather, whether cloudy, rain, or sunshine. 4th. It acts like magic and is instantaneous in its effect, as the Hair can be washed with Soap and Water almost immediately after application, when it assumes a beautiful silky lustre, and has the most natural and life like appearance. 5th. It is the most permanent and natural Hair Dye ever invented, and neither washing, nor the effects of the Sun or weather destroys its color.

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston, U. S., and for sale by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World

Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

The various testimonials which we have noticed speak well for Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime. We may state that Messrs. Law, Young & Co., of our city, are interested in the sale of it. Among the testimonials, the following is from Col. Thomson, of Toronto, a very high authority, and well known to the Agricultural world of Canada.

From Col. E. W. Thomson.

NEW YORK TOWNSHIP, 29th Sept., 1863.

Dear Sir,—In the Spring of this year I procured two barrels of your fertilizer and applied it to two acres of Chinese Millet. The result was a *very fine crop*. I was so much pleased with it that I have manured a field of ten acres of Fall Wheat, at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre. I will in due time give you the result.

Yours, &c.,
E. W. THOMSON,
President of the Board of Agriculture, U.C.
Mr. A. Coe, Montreal.

N.B.—The two acres of Chinese Millet above alluded to yielded about three tons per acre.
October 15. 246

MRS. WINSLOW

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of Mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR
CHILDREN,

which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is sure to

Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

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 the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTRY and DIARRHŒA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICE, NOR THE PREJUDICE OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. 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 Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar-st., New-York

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. F. HENRY & CO.,
LYMANS, CLARE & CO., Montreal,
General Agents for Canada.
July 9.

Dried Flowers.

DAILY expecting, direct from Prussia, a choice assortment of Dried Flowers, in Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, &c., &c. Also Dried Grasses and Moss, at
303 CENTRAL DRUG HALL.

SOME fine specimens of WAX and PAPER FLOWERS, most elegant Christmas or New Year's Gifts, can be seen at
303 CENTRAL DRUG HALL.

A GREAT variety of TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for the Holidays, at
303 CENTRAL DRUG HALL.

HOARHOUND and CHERRY BALSAM, the best, pleasantest, most effectual, and best Cough remedy known. Prepared only by
A. G. DAVIDSON,
303 Chemist.

Reeve's Ambrosia

REMOVES Dandruff, strengthens the Hair, and gives it a beautifully glossy appearance. For Sale by
A. G. DAVIDSON, Druggist,
Corner Place d'Armes,
Central Drug Hall.
December 21. 303

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1863.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Grand Conversazione and Musical Reunion, at Nordheimer's Hall, at Eight o'clock.
Dr Kahn's Museum of Wonders, Anatomy and Science, at the Mechanics' Hall, from 10 A. M. till 10 P.M.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Sale of 2030 Imperial pints of Rum, &c., at Her Majesty's Commisariat Stores, at Eleven o'clock
BY L. DEVANY
Gold and Silver Watches, &c., at his own rooms, at Seven o'clock.
BY SHAW & BROTHER.
Curtain Trimmings, &c., at their own stores, at half-past Ten o'clock.
Pianofortes, at Mr. Theodore Hart's new Store, at Two o'clock.
Christmas Books, at the store No. 70 Great St. James Street, at Seven o'clock.
Sale of Albums, Plated Ware, &c., at 244 Notre Dame Street, at Seven o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—
December 28—9 A.M. 18 above zero.
2 P.M. 16 above zero.
5 P.M. 17 above zero.

EVENTS OF 1863

WE HAVE IN PREPARATION
A CONDENSED ACCOUNT
OF ALL THE
IMPORTANT EVENTS
WHICH HAVE OCCURRED
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
DURING THE PAST YEAR,
WHICH
WILL APPEAR IN THE HERALD
ON THE
Last Day of the present Month

(BY TELEGRAPH)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

Additional by the "Asia."

Breslaw, Dec. 12th.

Advices received from Warsaw, state that Chadanouski has been hung in that capital. He was accused of complicity in the attack upon Herman.

The Russian Police have closed the warehouses of M Sylenker, the Provost of the Warsaw merchants.

Paris, Dec. 12th.—Bourse steady. Rentes closed 67f. 50c. or 10c. higher than yesterday.

Marseilles, Dec. 12th.—The Vestes with the China, India, and Australia Mails arrived here at half-past 8 o'clock this morning.

Boston, Dec. 26—The Traveller of this city has a letter from Beaufort, S. C., dated 22nd inst., which says an expedition is about starting. All is a hurry. No one knows its destination, but the fact that it is to be commanded by Gen. Seymour, indicates that it is of importance. The order to strike tents was given at 6 o'clock, and at 10 they were off.

Washington, Dec. 26—In accordance with instructions received from the Emperor, the Russian Minister had an audience with the President this morning for the purpose of expressing the thanks of the Imperial Government for the kind reception of the vessels of the Russian Navy, and their officers and crews at the United States, and also for the assistance extended at San Francisco to a Russian Corvette, the Norwich. The communication was cordially received and courteously acknowledged by the President.

Boston, Dec. 26.—The St. Croix Herald, published at Calais, near the Borders of New Brunswick, states that much excitement existed there in consequence of apprehensions of a contemplated raid by rebel agents and roughs from the vicinity of St. Johns. The citizens of Calais and Eastport have formed themselves into home guards, obtained arms and ammunition, and hold themselves ready for any raid that may be attempted.

Fort Monroe, 26.—It is said here that the Russian Admiral will not winter here as he had intended, but should send part of his fleet to Annapolis to winter when he had made a trip to the West Indies and returned. Upon the Admiral's return to his flag-ship a national salute was fired from the water batteries of the Fort.

New York, Dec 27.—The funeral of General Corcoren took place to-day. The remains were escorted to the grave by the 22d and 69th Infantry and 4th artillery, the Common Council, several societies and many military officers.

The United States Marshall yesterday found quite a number of revolvers among the passengers of the steamer Morning Star, all of which were taken away and given in charge of the Purser. Numbers of Roughs offered large inducements for passage provided they be taken on board after the steamer had passed the guard ship.

The Herald contains intelligence from Mexico that Commonfort was killed on the 13th of Nov. Dease being appointed his successor.

A French division of troops had been outflanked after leaving the city of Mexico on an expedition, and were retreating back to the city.

Mr. Gatchell the correspondent captured at the Bayou Coteau fight states that there were 600 privates and 24 officers captured with him. He states that the disaster was owing to the bad conduct of Gen. Washburn and the gallantry of Gen Burbridge, alone saved the whole corps from capture.

A Panama letter to the Times states that the town of Pamaco in Canca had been captured by the Equadoria, who were invading Columbia under Flores. The Columbians under Mosquera are concentrating to resist Flores.

Considerable ill feeling had been exhibited towards the American Minister Partridge and Consul Livingston for aiding General Barios to escape; but the presence of the gunboat Saginaw prevented any demonstrations.

Cerrera, with his army, has left Salvador to invade Guatamala.

Cotton was being considerably cultivated in Nicaragua. The coffee crop in Costa Rica will be heavy this year.

Arrival of the Steamer Olympus.

New York, Dec. 28. The steamer Olympus with Liverpool dates of Dec. 16th, arrived this morning. The ships Winged Racer, and Manilla, for New York, and Amanda for Falmouth, were captured and burned by the Alabama, Nov. 16th, off Java Head. Private investigation was progressing at Queenstown into the recent enlistments there by the Federal steamer Kearsage. The Richmond correspondent of the London Times admits that the blockade has now for the first time made access to Rebel ports really dangerous and difficult. A correspondent of the same journal with the Rebel army in Tennessee, admits that the crisis is approaching to test the South, and pays a high tribute to the magnificence of Northern faith, and self-reliance as contrasted with lukewarmness of the Southern masses. There are rumors of a probable material reduction in British Naval stations.

The mammoth iron-clad Monitor, nearly 7000 tons was safely landed in the Thames.

The replies of Germanic Confederation to Denmark and Greece in regard to Congress is published. All excepted. It is reported that Austria sent a note definitively declining invitation It is reported that M. Drouyn de Lhuys sent a circular to the French Diplomatic agents relative to Congress, stating that Russell of England has frustrated the combination; but France is ready to come to an understanding with the governments willing to debate pacifically among themselves those questions liable to lead to complications. The Supplementary election in Paris resultedin success of the opposition candidate by a largemajority. The Bill for the 300,000,000 loan, was laid before the Legislature.

The Senate had debated an address to the Emperor. One speaker had denounced England for thwarting the Congress.

Bourse 67f. 30c.

Rumors continue of Ministerial changes in Austria.

The Holstein Question was unchanged. The German troops were about to enter to carry out the federal execution. It is asserted that the Danish troops were ordered to retire and avoid the conflict.

The Frankfort Diet had voted $17,000,000 for expenses The revolutionary party in Venetia is moving.

London, 16th.—The Holstein Question continues in a threatening position.

Another rebel representative, Mr. Superville, has reached France via Mexico.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, 16th.—Cotton closed with a downward tendency.

Breadstuffs flat and quotations easier. Provisions quiet and steady. Tallow still declining.

Consols close at 90⅝ for money. Ill. C. 26 to 24 disct; Erie 62 to 64.

Washington, 27th—There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac A number of staff and corps officers are on a visit to Washington.

Fort Monroe, 27th—The U. S. steamer Massachusetts arrived this morning in fifty-four hours from Charleston Bar, with two hundred and forty discharged men, forty-four sick, and sixteen rebel prisoners, captured on board the rebel steamer Cheatham.

Charleston harbor dates to the 24th of December state that no event of importance had occurred since the sailing of the last steamer. There had been but little firing between the land batteries the last few days. The ironsides and monitors were all lying safe at their anchorage. There was no present prospect of active operations.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Tribune's Army despatch states that the cavalry raid has returned to Bealton Station, having made a successful foray against the rebels, driving the guerillas into the mountains, and destroying at Luray an extensive saddle and harness factory and a large tannery. A rebel mail and a quantity of medicines and dry goods were captured. Quite a number of prisoners were also captured During the raid several brilliant skirmishes were had.

The Herald's despatch says the re-organization of the army has commenced. Gen. Dillon has been assigned to the command of the Irish Legion.

Newbern, N. C., Dec. 23.—The new oath of allegiance has been administered to a number of Rebel officers and soldiers who have recently come into our lines to accept the pardon offered by the President. They bring intelligence of a large number alike situated, who intend to do likewise at the earliest opportunity.

The late Wilmington papers announce the arrival at that port of Blockade running steamers in great numbers. A Refuge who has just arrived here says that 23 arrived there the night before he left.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th inst. says:—Our Government has abandoned every point excepting the treatment of Negro prisoners. Now the simple truth is our Government has not abandoned any point. The honor and dignity of the Government on the position of Negro prisoners and their officers will not be compromised. The recent visit of Gen. Hitchcock to Fort Monroe, was to confer with Gen. Butler and to communicate to him the orders of our Government on this subject. The object is to secure the exchange of an equal number of prisoners on each side, leaving all other questions for further determination. The excess being largely in our favor.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

St. Johns, N. B., Dec. 28.

Collins and McKenna, two of the Chesapeake pirates, were arrested, and brought before the Police Magistrate to-day, on application of their Counsel. The examination was postponed for a week.

Washington, Dec. 28th.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac this morning, state that all is quiet along the lines. Nothing worthy of note is transpiring.

Washington, Dec. 28th.—The rebel schooner Marshall J. Smith, laden with cotton and turpentine, and bound from Mobile to Havana, was captured off Mobile Bay, after a brisk chase, and several ineffectual subterfuges in hopes of escaping, by Lieutenant Commander McCann, commanding the gunboat Kennebec. Her manifest was thrown overboard, but it was understood that the cargo included 260 bales cotton. A considerable sum of money was captured, which was left in charge of the Assistant Paymaster of the Kennebec. The schooner and cargo were sent to New Orl ans for adjudication

Fort Monroe, Dec. 28.—The flag of truce boat has arrived from City Point, with 500 Union prisoners, in exchange for those sent up by Gen. Butler. The rebel Government refuses any further exchange unless all the questions are given up about which our Government has been contending, and their laws in regard to officers and soldiers in negro regiments are recognized. They also refuse to receive a flag of truce from Gen. Butler, or to negociate with him on the subject of exchange, because of Jeff. Davis' proclamation outlawing Gen. Butler last year. It will be remembered that they were quite willing to receive medicines from and to correspond with him. Notwithstanding the proclamation of which they now make a pretext for discontinuing the negotiations, they have already exchanged over 500 prisoners with General Butler.

The Richmond Examiner of to-day contains the following despatch:—Charleston, Dec. 25.—The enemy commenced shelling the city last night, keeping up a steady fire which is still going on at 9 o'clock this morning. A fire broke out at 2 o'clock, destroying 10 or 12 buildings, and causing a few casualties. There is heavy firing in the direction of Stono, which is believed to be between our batteries and the enemy's gunboats. The shelling of the city continued to-day.

All is quiet at Sumter.

Charleston, Dec. 26.—From 12 o'clock on Thursday night to 4 on Friday p.m., 130 shells were thrown at the city. The enemy fired from five guns—three at Gregg, one at Cumming's Point, and one from a mortar battery.

Charleston 27th—The enemy fired four shells at the city last night. There has been no firing from Morris Island to-day. Our batteries kept up a vigorous fire on the working parties who are engaged in erecting another battery at the entrance end of Cummings Point. Our loss at Stono was 1 killed and 5 wounded.

Dalton, Dec. 27th.—Gen. Jos. E. Johnston assumes command of the army of the Tennessee to-day.

Scouts report 2000 Yankees at Cumberland Shed, 2 miles north of Cleveland, and a similar force south of that place.

Orange C.H., Dec 24.—The Yankees destroyed a port of the town of Luray, Page County, by fire.

Mobile, Dec. 24.—Two regiments sent down to Fort Jackson had not recovered the Fort, and were fighting on Saturday.

OUR RELATIONS TO THE EMPIRE.—We believe that there is no greater proof of the factitiousness of any virtue than the constant boasting of it. If we hear a man or woman vaunting his or her preeminent and exclusive possession of any quality, which is supposed to belong to all persons decently born and bred, we imagine at once that we see an attempt to cover some weak point. Either the boaster is open to suspicion of simple hypocrisy, or, being notoriously weak on other points, he seeks to exaggerate the value of that one where he may be supposed to be relatively strong. Upon these grounds, we avoid dragging in professions of our own loyalty or that of our friends by the head and shoulders upon unnecessary occasions, and we feel, when we hear others doing so, that there must be some reason for it analogous to that which would make a man recite his *credo* to a person with whom he desired to be accepted as honest, or asseverate his pecuniary honesty as a recommendation to some office in the Church. There have been plenty of instances of half the laws of the realm, especially those devised for the maintenance of the Queen's peace, being broken to the tune of God Save the King, and of men destroying a monarchy under pretence of affection for the Crown. We desire, therefore, that our loyalty should be manifested rather in acts than in words—by a consistent obedience to the laws and conformity to the spirit of the government and people of the Mother Country, rather than by noisy protestations of a sentiment, which we hold in common with all our fellow-subjects throughout the Empire, and for which we certainly claim no more special praise than we should do for respecting our pledged word or keeping our hands out of other people's pockets. With these views, we have always been opposed to that system of policy, which, accompanied by the loudest protestations of affection for England, was at the same time destroying the only material interest which the people of England could have in continuing their relations with the Colony. Sentiment is all very well in its way. There is, undoubtedly, a ground for pride in extended dominion, which the subjects of constitutional countries feel, like the sovereigns of monarchical countries; but it would be rather difficult to explain what pride of dominion an Englishman can feel in a Colony governed as Canada is from within, when the self-government which we exercise is used to shut out British productions from our market. Here is a subject on which those who profess to be the friends of the Mother Country, *par excellence*, might very well have exerted themselves to serve her. She has been put to large expense to maintain a connection which we all desire to keep up; all intelligent men know that she must continue to bear that expense during all times, and that, if war should unhappily occur, all that we could do, though it might strengthen her materially in men, would be as a mere drop to that avalanche of money which she would have to pour out upon this side of the Atlantic. And yet, with this knowledge of the charges which we impose, and must impose, upon the Imperial Treasury, the industrial classes at home have seen the efforts of our government employed for the purpose of shutting off from them the profits they might derive from commercial intercourse with this part of what is called, it might almost be thought in mockery, the same Empire. We believe that, for those who desire the continuance of the existing relation between the two countries, nothing can be more suicidal than this policy, which treats our own fellow-subjects worse than they treat foreigners; which is always drawing from, never paying into, the Imperial Treasury; and which at the same time, closes the doors of those channels by which an indirect gain might be returned against the indirect loss. On another point also, we believe that it is our manifest duty, no less than our interest, to conform ourselves to the policy of the Empire. That policy is peace and non-intervention. It is not often that we can say or do anything to aid or obstruct it; but suddenly and unexpectedly we were placed in a position where our deportment might have much to do in bringing about hostilities of a gigantic character, in which even success could secure no gain, and must be accompanied by an outpouring of blood and treasure, which no one could regard otherwise than as highly disastrous. Of course we know very well that the idiotcy of declaring that any subject of Great Britain has abandoned the cause of that country because of the strength of Mr. Jefferson Davis' demonstration of her ill-treatment of his government, is below any serious consideration. The writer himself did not mean what he wrote, and was no doubt startled when he saw the extreme absurdity into which his ardour had betrayed him. Yet he was thus betrayed only by an excessive ardour in carrying out the sort of professions in which he has been long indulging. The Imperial Government officially knows nothing of Mr. Davis' governmental machinery. It has refused to receive his ambassadors; it is represented still at Washington; and its Consuls remaining, the ports of the Confederacy had obtained their *exequaturs* from the Federal not the Confederate Government. If all that we have read for many months past in the journals who supported the late Canadian Government were true, all this is wrong. The Confederates should have been acknowledged; their ships built in England allowed to set an example of the means by which, in a future war, the commerce of Great Britain might be made a prey; Lord Lyons at Washington—if he stayed there at all—balanced by another diplomatist at Richmond; and the British Consuls, whom Mr. Davis has so insultingly expelled from his territories, should have been directed to apply to that potentate for permission to act. Now while the British Government has studiously declined to proceed in this manner the journals of which we speak, have been constantly writing as if it had, and as if their duty was therefore to keep the hostile zeal against our neighbours at red heat. They have so effectually done their best to force the hand of their own Government, that we see the result of similar teaching at Halifax, breaking out in an act of high handed illegality, while in the Province, it has encouraged men of character akin to that of the pirates of the Chesapeake, to think that they would be tolerated, and perhaps aided, in an attempt to make this Province the basis of an invasion of the United States. While we have never doubted our obligation to take part in all the burdens of the Empire, and even to bear with courage, the whole brunt of such calamities, as must on account of our peculiar position fall almost exclusively upon ourselves, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that our sufferings, if they were an atonement, could not be a recompense to the Empire, if we, by our folly, brought about a quarrel in which she would have to fight for honour under circumstances, which would undoubtedly involve enormous and, in a material point of view, utterly useless sacrifices on her part. This fervid sympathy for a foreign government which may be of very temporary duration, and with which our own has refused to have any relations,—a sympathy which in its most rampant form has given expression to a preference for this mushroom state, involving necessarily a repudiation of our own, is in our judgement dishonorable to ourselves, and if not illegal is only not so, because the law does not deal with opinions and tendencies; but only with acts. If it be the law, as it is, that Her Majesty's Imperial advisers shall under her immediate supervision conduct the foreign relations of the Empire, then it is plainly opposed to the principle of the law for us to encourage a spirit which may counteract their leading.

MR. CHARLES DELISLE.—The *Gazette* published yesterday morning, as part of the *pieces* in the affair of Mr. Delisle, a series of letters which have passed between Mr. Charles Delisle and Mr. Doutre, on the subject of the inquiry into the management of the office of the Clerk of the Peace. The letters were submitted to His Excellency by Mr. Alex. M. Delisle, by a petition in which he prays his Excellency to consider them in connection with the reports of the Commissioners. We can hardly suppose that Mr. Delisle, with his knowledge of legal proceedings and acute logical understanding, could imagine the Governor General would or ought to comply with his request As in the Redpath case, when affidavits were put in, which having professedly a different object, were overburdened with charges against the character of the plaintiff, the production of these letters in this manner must be regarded as "quite unprecedented," except on the old fashioned principle of abusing the prosecuting lawyer, when you have nothing to say for yourselves. We do not say that Mr. Delisle is in the latter category; but he must know quite well that, the charges against him cannot be disproved by establishing excessive and if he pleases indecent zeal on the part of the person who brings them forward. The letters themselves, if they are genuine, show that Mr. Doutre took an active part in obtaining from Mr. Chas. Delisle the information which might serve as the basis for the inquiries respecting his brother; Mr. Brehaut, and Mr. Schiller; that Mr. Charles Delisle, then residing at Ogdensburgh; was frequently apprehensive of being arrested; and was very anxious for a pardon; that Mr. Doutre sought to quiet his apprehensions by stating his belief that the bills found against him long after his absence from the country were never meant to have any other effect than to alarm him; that they were, in fact, promoted by Mr. Alexander Delisle and Mr. Schiller for that purpose, and that purpose only, at the last moment; and that, so far from these gentlemen being desirous of arresting him, they would be exceedingly sorry to see him in Canada He, however, all through the correspondence, distinctly declined to advise Mr. Charles Delisle to come back; saying that he would take no responsibility for any "accident"; and as to the pardon, he said, in like manner, he knew and could tell nothing about it; but that the government might, as governments did sometimes, grant a pardon, in consequence of the valuable information he had been the means of affording relative to frauds in a public office. It also shows that Mr. Doutre wrote some newspaper articles on the subject of the inquiry, and that on one occasion, he wrote to his correspondent that Mr. Frank Johnson had sent a letter to the *Witness* which he had answered, and requested the said correspondent to bring Mr. Johnson, if probable into the circle of charges, against the other officials. All this presents Mr. Doutre in the light of a very zealous prosecutor, perhaps some may think of one carrying personal enmities and bitterness into the punishment of what were professedly public offences; but why it should have been submitted to Lord Monck, seeing that Mr. Doutres evidence was not to convict Mr. Alexander Delisle, we do not understand. The correspondence on the part of Mr. Charles Delisle shows as might have been expected the writer to be an accomplished rascal. After revenging himself on his brother by his disclosures to Mr. Doutre, he turned round to sell Mr. Doutre's character, so far as it was involved in these letters to Mr. Schiller, who either gratified him, or of whom some one else said that he was about to gratify him, with a $20 bill. Thereupon he overflows with whining maudlin gratitude and repentance; talks of his dear brother Alexander, and wonders how he—Charles—could have behaved so ill to him and Mr. Schiller, or how they could have been so generous to him. He declares that he is in rags and starving, and sadly wants to have the prosecution against him quashed without being brought to trial, as he says was done in the case of Asselin. He also says that a letter published in the *Pays*, under his own hand, was really composed by Mr. Doutre, and only copied by him; but when written to to forward this document, he says he sent it back to Mr. Doutre—a statement which we think, considering the character of the man, it is open to any one to believe or not as he pleases. A remarkable circumstance about these letters, and one which is significant—if the letters have any significance at all—as to the only question in which the public are interested, is, that Charles Delisle, though overflowing with snivelling and doubtless hypocritical penitence for having given information, makes his crime to consist wholly and solely in his ingratitude, never once in his falsehood. It would be very hard to hang a dog on his evidence, and of course it has gone for nothing with the Commissioners, except as an index to their inquiry; but if, having been introduced into the process the letters are to be used at all, they would indicate that the writer was speaking about things which were familiarly known to those whom he addressed as well as to himself; but that he felt it a breach of the proverbial honour among a certain class of people to peach. We repeat, however, that nothing coming from Charles Delisle ought to be allowed to hurt any one in the mind of any man—a conviction which increases our surprize at the publication of this correspondence, apparently by way of defence. If there is none other, the case has gone by default, though other characters may be blackened in addition to those of Messrs. Alex. Delisle, Brehaut and Schiller. But with the characters of these persons Lord Monck had nothing to do.

SUICIDE OF AN ENGINE DRIVER.—One of the oldest stokers on the Grand Trunk Railroad, Eastern Division, committed suicide on Saturday morning at Island Pond, in the most deliberate and determined manner imaginable. On Christmas night, a party was given the *attaches* of the Raiload Company at the the above Station, and was continued until a late hour. Deceased and his wife went home, he having apparently spent a most agreable evening. In the morning he got up, took a glass of water, into which he mixed two powders, and drank it off in a cool and unhesitating manner, after which he to'd his wife that he was about to die in a short time, and informed her that he had taken poison. She went at once for a physician, to whom, on his arrival, deceased said he had take two powders the nature of which he, the physician, might learn by looking into a drawer in which there two of the same kind. On examining the powders, the doctor saw that there was no hope for the man. He appeared to suffer nothing, and was quite collected to the last, refusing to assign any reason for the act, but giving minute directions with regard to his effects and several sums of money due to him. The cause of this act is not definitely known, although his friends entertain suspicions regarding it which it is needless to publish.

DARING ROBBERIES.—The general repose prevailing on Sunday night was effectually taken advantage of by thieves for the prosecution of their schemes of plunder. A house was entered in Charlotte street through the cellar window by a party of thieves, and a watch valued at $23 taken from a hook within a foot or two of the head of a bed occupied by the owner Mr. P. Brault. They decamped quietly with their booty without disturbing the slumbers of the people.

Another robbery equally bold, and in all probability perpetrated by the same party was committed at the corner of Mignonne and Amherst streets, where the shop of Mr. King was entered and throughly ransacked. A box of jewellery belong to a man, named Brennan, left in charge of Mr. King over Sunday, was found and two watches, gold and silver, together with gold rings and other jewellery amounting into value $200 stolen. As they were passing through the kitchen when leaving the house they aroused the servant, who was about to detain one of them; but he raised an axe and threatened her life if she moved, whereupon she screamed and the robbers rushed out and escaped.

A private of the Fusilier Guards had a silver watch stolen from his knapsack on Sunday night in barracks.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—This well-known chapel being like many other churches, we are sorry to say in this city, a little behind hand in pecuniary matters, the church-wardens and vestry determined to give a soiree and concert, in order to raise the necessary funds. The principles on which this church is managed are so well known that we need merely state, it is one where the seats are entirely free. We suppose that there are few who will not approve of this system. Whatever conventional habits we may have acquired, reflection will convince us that the *House of God* should be open to rich and poor alike, and that each one should contribute to its support to the extent of his means, and according to good conscience. As regards the concert, we know that some of the best talent in Montreal is engaged, and everything will be done to make it agreeable. It is under distinguished patronage, and we trust that the exertions of the Committee will be repaid by a large attendance. For a programme of the performances, we refer to the advertisement in another column.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 76 interments last week. Roman Catholics 52; 4 men, 9 women, 22 male children; 17 female children; Protestants 22; 7 men, 6 women, 4 male children, 5 female children; in the Jewish cemetery 2, 1 man and 1 woman. Children under one year of age 17. Nativity Ireland 20; Canada 47; Spain 1; England 4; United States 1; Scotland 3; Germany 1. The diseases are;—small pox 4; inflammation 3; croupe 5; consumption 10; infantile debelity 16; scarlatina 4; fever 6; dropsy 3; diptheria 3: hooping cough 3; hemorrhage 1; old age 2; dentition 1; Epilepsy 1; effects of drink 1; pleurisy 1; childbirth 1; bronchitis 1; puenmonia 2; inflammation of the bowels 2; apoplexy 1; debility and jaundice 1; not given 1; general debility 1. The localities are, St. James Ward 13; St. Antoine Ward 19; St. Ann's Ward 18; Prison 1; St. Louis Ward 10; Papineau Road 1; St. Mary's Ward 7; Hotel Dieu 2; Village St. Jean-Baptiste 2; Cote des Neiges 1; Point St. Charles 1; General Hospital 4; St. Lawrence Ward 2; East Ward 1;

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, in the grocery and tavern of J. B. Racette, corner of Mignonne and St. Dominique streets, which resulted in the total destruction of the place, and considerable damage to the neighbouring house. The building is owned by F. X. Beaudry.

FIRE IN THE CONGREGATIONAL NUNNERY.—About 6½ p.m. on Saturday, a fire was discovered in the Congregational Nunnery, St. Jean-Baptiste street, originating in the cellar where ashes and grease, from the Kitchen were collected. The fire was suppressed without damage.

Sea Shells, Albums, Electro Plate, &c., by auction this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the store lately occupied by O. McGarvey, 244 Notre Dame Street. Shaw & Brother, Auctioneers. Private sales during the day. These goods will well repay a visit of inspection.

Attention is directed to the sale of curtains, curtain trimmings, fine Paris made mantles, cloaks, &c., at Mr Shaw's stores, this morning, at ten o'clock.

Those of our readers who want first-class Pianos will bear in mind the sale of these fine instruments to-day, at two o'clock. The Pianos are all of the finest description, and will be sol without reserve.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPEECH OF HON. JNO. S. MACDONALD WITH REGARD TO THE POSTAL SUBSIDY.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

Your publication of Saturday last contains the speech of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, made at the public dinner recently given at Ottawa. In this speech the hon. gentleman is either incorrectly reported, or his memory is much at fault, and I ask in consequence space in your next issue to place in juxtaposition, as under, the statement made in the speech, with an extract from my report to the Provincial Executive, as one of the arbitrators alluded to.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald's speech:—	Extract from my letter addressed to the Hon. A. A. Dorion, Pro- Montreal, 2nd August, 1862:—
"He referred to the postal subsidy. Their predecessors ought to have settled it, as they were empowered by law to do. They had instead appointed arbitrators. One arbitrator was in favor of $300 a mile, and another of $200. The difference would probably have been compromised at $250 per mile. The present Government settled it at $100 effecting a great saving."	"With reference to my letter of the 23rd instant, I have now the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the statement which I had in draft in reply to that of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, when your notification of the revocation of the order in Council reached me, and put a stop to further action between Mr. Brooks and myself in the matter of the postal arbitration." "You will observe that I was prepared to award to the Company, for the next five or seven years, a yearly sum equal to $145 63-100 ⅌ mile, for the scale of service proposed," which sum, I may add, includes $16,000 for special service with English mails, &c., and $18,771 for side service of 108 [illegible].

Montreal, 28 Dec. 1863. G. MOFFATT.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—A man named Victor Malette, a butcher residing in St. Joseph Street was prosecuted for assaulting a bailiff, named Dupont, while in the discharge of his duty; and Stanislas Corbeille a tavern keeper in St. Lawrence street for the same offence committed upon a bailiff named Dominique, also in the discharge of his duty; both pleaded guilty and will be sentenced to-day. Joseph King a painter was arrested for stealing a pair of gloves from a private of the 30th Regiment, named W. H. Anderson, in St. Paul street in a tavern on Saturday last, A military policeman, who was called in, searched King, and found a pair of gloves bearing the regimental number given by Anderson. King on being brought before Mr. Coursol for examination pleaded not guilty and was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

Two privates of the Military Train named George Cottill and William Lee were arrested on complaint of George Demers, a tavern-keeper in Hochelaga. Demers stated that about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 25th, the soldiers entered his house, and asked for some beer, going into a room off the bar to drink it. They remained there about an hour, and on going out, Demers saw a toilet bottle in the pocket of one of them. He subsquently missed a number of articles from a bureau in the room, consisting of toilet articles, thread, collars, night-caps, &c., amounting to about $6. He made complaint, and the men were arrested. They were remanded for further examination.

In the Recorder's Court there were thirty-five prisoners, consisting largely of the *genus* toper. David Cashin, a blacksmith, was fined $5 or one month for interfering with the police. Thomas Ryan, a carter, for being absent from his vehicle, was fined $3. Another carter, named Kennedy, was also fined to the same amount for the same offence. Louis Robert, a carter, for furious driving and assaulting the police was fined $5. Cyprian Lablanc, carter, for cruelty to his horse and furious driving was fined $3.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Brussels Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

Brussels, Dec. 11, 1863.

We have at last before our eyes the replies of all the Sovereigns to the invitation given them by Napoleon 3rd. Let us take possession of this new paper in that ground contestation, which public opinion and perhaps the God of War will be required to judge of *en dernier resort*. The small princes, who are not menaced by the great powers, those who live as it were conventionally, by the fact of toleration on the part of the potentates—the small princes I say have been very discreet. They appland the Emperor's idea of putting an end by pacific measures to an immense disorder, which threatens to cause modern society to fall into ruins, if care be not taken. They will go to the Congress and will strive to take with them a spirit of justice and moderation, and to draw their inspiration from the idea of the Emperor of the French. That goes well. But now listen to the leviathans of Europe, that is to say those who in order to eat up the people have rows of teeth, in the shape of five hundred thousand bayonets apiece. Let us begin with Prussia. She consents to go to the Congress; but on condition that there shall be a foregone agreement as to the points in dispute.—However as she is the least threatened by the treaties of 1815, she does not find herself very much opposed to seeking a solution in concert with the other powers; always, however; indicating clearly, that her sympathy leans to the side of Russia.

Austria also wishes for a programme. In that cunning style which is peculiarly that of the Austrian Chancery, and which obliges the reader to guess the meaning of the writer, she declares in substance that the questions which the Congress are to examine must be set forth in advance, so as to have an understanding on the direction which its labours are to take, and so as to keep at a distance all these dangerous and almost insoluble problems, which, if rashly opened, would but envenom the debates and give rise to new complications, instead of smoothing down those which at present exist. This language is understood at half a word.

Russia, in fine language, declares that she is ready to send a representative to the Congress, but on condition that the object aimed at shall be perfectly arranged before hand.

As to His Holiness the Pope, he will go to the Congress. He gives his word. He desires that violated rights should be reclaimed; and especially, that in Catholic countries there should be re-established that substantial pre-eminence, which naturally belongs to the Catholic religion which is the only true one. The spirit of intolerance, which reigns from one end to the other of this diplomatic *mandement*, permits us to judge beforehand of the intentions of the Holy Father, and to refuse our confidence to those who hope that the Pope will take advantage of the meeting of the Congress, in order to render to Cæsar that which belongs to Cæsar, or, in other words, to give Rome to the Romans.

Here then is a *resumé* of the situation. On one hand Prussia, Austria and Russia brought together by the common danger with which they are threatened; on the other England, which has decided on conserving her freedom of action, and a neutrality which has little of sympathy with France. Lastly France herself appears, followed by some Kinglets, and having no sincere ally but Italy, which desires to obtain Rome and Venice. In vain have I endeavoured to look at this question from various points of view—there results from all such attempts this one evident, palpable fact. It is that a coalition against France, which has been formed in the germ, has had its growth hastened by the proposition for a Congress. I fancy that I begin to distinguish something in the politics of the Tuileries, and unless I deceive myself the game which that Court plays has not been bad. It has been commenced by telling [illegible] by the speech to the Chambers as by the letter of invitation—"You monarchs, by right divine, acknowledge me as one of yourselves. Let me enter your conclave by signing [illegible] to take the place of those of 1815. In exchange, I, who am the moderator of the revolution, will protect you, and will consecrate for another long term your right of possession." If the Sovereigns show themselves too squeamish, he will then turn to the people, and will say to them—"I have vainly endeavoured to cause popular rights, of which I am the representative, to triumph. These obstinate monarchs, by their superannuated prejudices, have hindered my good intentions from being made effectual. Here I am, constrained to rest in a dangerous and humiliating *status quo*, or else to make war. This war will be that of the peoples against the Kings. Will you be for me, or against me?"

Buridan's ass, which died of hunger between two bundles of hay, was but an ass. An animal endowed with reason, I suppose, would not have hesitated; but having first demolished one of the bundles offered him, would then have passed to the other. You will understand this short apologue without my insisting upon it farther. Meantime, and as a demonstrative reason, the "General Statement of the Warlike Material" for the year 1860 has just been distributed to the French Deputies and Senators. This document, already three years old, to which I direct your grave attention, must be considerably augmented in order to bring it up to the present date. I will make a synopsis, asking pardon, however, of your readers for the figures, with which I must trouble them. Statistics have their exigencies, from which we cannot escape. The artillery reckons up 21,965 cannons, and 19,938 carriages, 17,238 advance trains for field service, and 9,287 caissons for ammunition. Here are the details of the stores of ammunition: 5,029,276 solid balls (boulets pleins;) 61,617 hollow shot (boulets creux;) 767,899 shells (bombes;) 3,606,855 shells of another description (obus;) 452,070 grenades; 18,790,457 iron shot (balles en fer;) 187,396 boxes filled with shot (boites a balles remplies;) 10,022,618 kilos of powder, and about 500,000,000 of cartridges. As to firearms and swords, here is the list: 1,800,000 percussion carbines, and muskets; 400,000 pistols, and short muskets; 1,000,000 of flint muskets; 1,395,915 sabres; 34,576 cuirasses and 58,719 lances.

This list whose dryness you will excuse, is certainly the best argument, which can be used by the cabinet of the Tuileries to induce the other powers to take part in the Congress In deed I may say that Europe smells powder, and I would not bet that by the time my letter reaches you, there will not already have been a certain number of cartridges burned. In that event Holstein may certainly claim her share in the conflagration which may result from the existing state of things. Notwithstanding the re- [illegible] the Duchies shall take place. The Federal army composed of Hanoverians, Prussians and Austrians is already on the march, and will concentrate on the 15th inst., under the orders of Baron Moltke, upon the frontier of the Duchies. Immediately thereafter, Baron Moltke will deliver to the Danish authorities a summons to evacuate within three days, and in case of refusal the Federal troops will make their entry. Now will King Christian, in order to avoid an impending conflict give orders to his troops to retire behind the Eider? Besides the improbability on other grounds, I must add that this would be very dangerous. The new King of Denmark knows well the point to which the patriotism of his people and his army has been excited; and it is openly affirmed that a military conspiracy is imminent if Christian does not hold the banner of Denmark firmly and erect. It remains to be seen what may be the intentions of the allies of Denmark; to wit of England, France and Sweden.

But what wretched buffonery is it for Austria to make herself the champion of the Holstein nationality, while she makes herself the accomplice of Russia in cutting the throat of Poland. Yet the nearer we approach the moment when a solution must be found, the less careful does the Vienna cabinet show itself to dissimulate its real intention. It treats Galicia like a conquered country It disarms the population. Every inhabitant suspected of sympathy with Poland is at once arrested. The journals are suspended, and, to complete the work, it is seriously contemplated to proclaim a state of siege in that unhappy Province. Compare this conduct with the letter of Francis Joseph to the Emperor Napoleon III., on the subject of the Congress, and you will judge whether Austria is not much more ready for an understanding with Russia than with France. But have the great *corps de etat*, in the latter country, any consciousness of the danger which menaces them? We might be tempted to believe the negative, on reading the draft of the address prepared by the Senate. Is it possible so much quietism, abnegation, and confidence can enter into the hearts of the conscript fathers of the Empire? "All that you have done, Sire," they seem to say, "has been done well; and all "that you will do, will be done even better. "Command and we will obey—that is our lot—"our mission on earth. The French people has "now taken that habit." But in perusing this address, of which I have given the substance, if not the form, one cannot but think, in spite of himself, of the Senators of the first Empire, who, in 1813, compared the Emperor Napoleon to a God, and who, the year following, pronounced his deposition. For some days there has circulated a very persistent rumour, of which I must make myself the echo It is said that the Emperor, enlightened by the sort of welcome given to his invitations by the monarchical powers, and thus decided to draw his strength from the element to which he owes his elevation, that is to say the popular element, has resolved to break, once for all, with the party of reaction and its hangers-on The constitution of 1852, say the newsmongers, will be radically amended, and, to begin with, there will be no longer any necessity for obtaining an authorization for establishing a journal. By thus favouring the creation of journals, he will succeed in diminishing considerably the influence of the democratic journals, which to-day live and speak, in virtue of the monopoly which is secured to them. Again it is said that a new system will introduce in a certain degree the principle of Ministerial responsibility. Lastly, it is added that freedom of instruction and of public meetings will be proclaimed. Things have gone so far that M. Emile Ollivier has been indicated as one who is to figure in the Ministry by which the edifice will be crowned, while M. Emile de Girardin will succeed M. Boitelle in the delicate functions of Prefect of Police.

I fancy that people are going a little too fast, and that a constitutional empire is not so near as they say. I must not forget the 14th of this month, three days from this writing—the day on which several French constituencies are to be called upon to re-elect their representatives. Among the rest is that of M. Eugene Pelletan in Paris. It was found on the 31st May that the system of compression and terror, invented by M. de Persigny, did not give the most brilliant results, and therefore it is likely that other methods will be tried. Among them is the opening of a prospect of reforms, to take place at a period not very distant. This binds no one to anything, and it serves to destroy the interest of such electors as do not wish to vote against the Government; but who yet would like to have conceded to the grand children of those who made the French revolution, some of that liberty which their fathers thought they had conquered. The opponent of M. Pelletan, is as at the general elections, M. Picard, Mayor of Ivry. The official candidate has been a real benefactor for the arrondisement of Sceaux, which has for many years begged for public improvements, of which there was urgent need, and which have within fifteen days been undertaken beyond a wish. Fountains, roads, schools, plantations,—they are working furiously at all these things, and all, let it be understood, for the glorification of M. Picard, who to the population is represented as the sovereign dispenser of the Ministerial dew. In my next I shall let you know whether the electors of Paris have, like Esau, sold their birth right for a mess of pottage.

There are some rumours from Ireland of a movement at once Catholic and revolutionary. Thanks to the entire liberty of the Irish press, their journals may arouse the population with very little hindrance; but there appears here to be something more than literary manifestations. It is even hinted that arms have been seized by the Government, and that the conspirators are expecting American assistance. Is this anything more than a mystification? That I leave to better interpreters; but it would not be very simple to believe that ultramontane intrigues may have something to do with such a movement. The wounded hare even will turn to fight, and thus Rome is just now employing all her strength. She had need to do so; as it seems to me, for I cannot but think that the final cri is of the Temporal Power is not far off; and *apropos* of this subject, I may mention the appearance of a book, which to some eyes has all the importance of an event. It is entitled *Le Maudit*, and just now every one is fighting for copies.—It is a bitter attack against the Catholic Clergy and the Jesuits I have rarely read anything so audacious in respect to the personages brought upon the scene, and what is of most consequence if true is, that its authorship is imputed to a French Bishop of the Gallican school, who is said moreover to have been inspired by powerful influences. This therefore may be a symptom of something else, and as such must be pointed out to your readers.]

Other news is altogether insignificant.

THE FINE ARTS.—The collection of Oil Paintings belonging to John Wolfe was sold on Thursday and Friday last, by H. Leeds & Co., when 113 Paintings, valued at $100,700, were disposed of. The following are a few of the prominent works of art sold:—

BELGIAN AND DUTCH SCHOOLS.	
Wild Horse attacked by a Lion—E. Verboeckhoven	$ 400
The Artist's Studio—C. Wauters	195
Devotion—A. Hanan	200
Return from the Chase—J. Moerenhout	210
The Grandfather's Holiday Visit—F. De Brackeleer	1,625
The Sheepfold—E. Verboeckhoven	1,250
Winter Scene in Holland—B. C. Koek Koek	1,425
Winter Landscape, Holland—A. Scheifhout	800
Market Scene by Candlelight, Amsterdam—P. Van Schendel	3,100
The Confidante—Baron G. Wrappers	3,100
The Love Test, Italian Gleaners—De Keyser	3,100
Scenery of the Upper Rhine, with effect of Sunset—B. C. Koek Koek	3,550
Halt at Noonday on the route to market—E. Verboeckhoven	3,400
Milton and his Daughters—De Keyser	2,400
Tarquin and Lucretia—W. Van Mieris	1,800
Dutch Vessels of War—Buckhuysen	65
Fruit—J. Wink	80
FRENCH SCHOOL.	
Horse and Dog—A. Giroux	65
Peasant Girl with Turkeys—T. Salmon	120
The Wreck—T. Gudin	115
View on the Banks of the Seine—A. Dupre	70
Arabs Watering Camels—E. Billet	320
A Turkish Bazaar—T. Frere	435
The Picture Connoisseurs—V Chavet	525
The Billet Doux—J. Fauvelet	280
A Card Party in the 18th Century—E. Fichel	675
An Indiscreet Chambermaid—T. Duverger	170
The Artist and his Family by the Seaside—E. Le Poitevin	520
Peek-a-Boo—H Schlesinger	1,000
The Drawing School—Lanfant de Metz	650
Pleasure and Pain—Zinc	50
The Sentinel—Zinc	35
Ferry on the Soane—J. Veyrassat	510
Girl Knitting—E. Frere	700
Normandy Landscape with Cattle—C, Troyon	2,750
The River Side—C. Lambinet	425
The Toilet—C. Chaplin	225
The Reluctant Bather—E. Luminais	450
Etruscan Vase Merchant—J. L. Hamon	1,075
The Holy Virgin—A. Guillemin	750
The Bouquet—J. Trayer	600
The Flower Girl—A. E. Plassan	950
Christ Tempted on the Mount—P. Delaroche	575
The Smoker—J. L. Meissonier	2,250
Morning Prayer—E. Frere	2,550
Mill at Montreun, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland—A Calame	1,075
The Embarkation, French Seaport, Time of Louis XIV.—E Isabey	1,700
Venice at Sunset, Entrance to Grand Canal—F, Ziem	1,425
Fleurs D'Amour—N. Diaz	1,700
The Sylvan Bath—E. Delacroix	2,400
Spring, View near Barbison, France—T. Rousseau	750
View in Holland, with Cattle—C. Troyon	2,500
Day Dreams, or the Indolent Scholar—T. Couture	4,750
Love's Diversions—E. Dubufe	2,000
Brittany Peasants at Prayers—G. Brion	2,750
Beatitude—C. Landelle	1,950
Les Belles Francaises—C Brochart	425
Les Belles Espagnoles—C. Brochart	425
The Pet Dove—C Brochart	250
The Pet Dog—C Brochart	250
The Blonde—Dubufe	50
The Brunette—Dubufe	50

After the sale, the life-size marble statue representing the "Peri," by J. Mozier, was sold to Mr. Farr for $2,700.

HEAD QUARTERS.
Quebec 22nd Dec. 1863.

Militia General Orders.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

1. The Lt.-Gen. Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, has, at the request of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, appointed a Board of Military officers in each of the Garrison Towns of Quebec, Montreal Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto and London, for the examination of such officers of the Volunteer Force Throughout the Province as may desire to have their proficiency in drill and discipline tested and certified by such Boards.

2. The certificates which the Boards will be authorized to give will be of two classes:—

Class I. For such officers as shall have proved to the Board their ability to handle a Battalion at Battalion drill.

Class II. For such officers as shall have proved to the Board their ability to drill a Company at Battalion drill.

3. The actual expenses of all officers who shall succeed in obtaining certificates of either class, in proceeding from their homes to the place of examination, and returning, will be paid.

4. Volunteer officers desirous of having their competence tested and certified by such Boards will send in their names with as little delay as possible, to the Office of the Adjutant General, and will receive from that office a notification of the time and place of examination.

First "or Prince of Wales Regiment" Volunteer Militia Rifles, Montreal.—The Commission of Captain Edwyn Evans as Captain in this Battalion is hereby antedated to 18th Nov. 1859, to take rank and precedence following Captain Dufresne of the same regiment.

Sixth Battalion or "Hochelaga Light Infantry," Montreal.—The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hibbard is hereby accepted.

NON-SERVICE MILITIA.

Fourth Battalion, Berthier.—Lieutenant Colonel, the Hon. D. M. Armstrong, is permitted to retire, retaining his rank,

His Excellency the Commander in Chief cannot allow Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong to retire without recording the sense he entertains of that officer's long and faithful services in the Militia of this Province.

By Commadn of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief.

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Col.,
Deputy Adjt.-Genl. of Militia

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, 28th Dec., 1863.

The weather yesterday was bright and mild; this morning a little snow fell, with every appearance of a further downfall.

We give to-day's receipts of Produce:

Ashes per Railroad, brls	36
Flour per do, brls	460
Dressed Hogs per do	334
Tobacco per do, bxs	34
Butter per do, kegs	33
Tallow per do, brls	119

Very little business was done on the Corn Exchange to-day. Flour—There were several sales Superfine at $4 20 to 4.22½. 500 brls. Extra brought $5, and 300 brls Fancy $4 60. Little doing in other grades. Bag flour sold at $2.25 to 2.30. Grain—Wheat sold at 93c by the car load. Nothing doing in other grains.

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

Milwaukee. Dec. 29.—Wheat $1.13½ in store. Receipts 77,000 bushels. Provisions unchanged. Pork $18 per brl, Lard 12c per lb.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange is dull, but unchanged. Bank drafts on New York 34 to 34½ per ct. dis.; private do, 34½ to 35 per ct dis. American bills are buying at 35, selling 34 per cent dis. Silver, buying 3 to 3½ per cent dis.; selling 2½ to 3 per cent dis. By telegram from New York Gold is 152¼ to 152½; Silver 149 to 150; Sterling Exchange 165.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK MARKETS—Dec 28.

Stocks better with fair business. Money unchanged. Sterling Exchange quiet 165 to 167. Gold 152.

Flour—Receipts 9,000 barls; market quiet and heavy; sales 3,600 barrels; $6,15 to 6,35 for Super State; $6,65 to 6,80 for Extra State; $6,80 to 6,90 for choice do; $6,20 to 6,40 for Super Western; $7,00 to 7,60 for common to medium Extra Western; $7,40 to 7,60 for common to good shipping brands Extra Round Hoop Ohio. Canadian Flour quiet and unchanged; sales 200 bbls; $6,45 to 6,60 for common; 6,75 to 8,90 for good to choice Extra.

Rye Flour steady at $5,50 to 6,70.

Wheat. — Receipts none; market quiet; $1,44 @ $1,47 for Chicago Spring; $1.45 to 1,49 for Milwaukee Club, the inside price for inferior; $1,48 to 1,51 Amber Milwaukie; $1.58 to 1.61 for for Amber Michigan.

Rye quiet and nominal. Barley quiet but firm.

Corn—Reeipts 6,727 bush; market quiet and steady; sales 25,000 bushels at $1.27 to 1,29 for Shipping Mixed Western in store, chiefly $1,28 to 1,29.

Oats quiet and steady at 91 to 93c for Canada; 92c to 93½c for State; 93c to 94c for Western. Pork very quiet.

Imports.

Per SS St George, James Wylee, Master, Glasgow—Through Goods—Messrs Ogilvie&co Montreal 103 cks spirits; D Wilkie, Quebec, 1 pkge books; W D Campbell, Quebec, 1 bx; A Roy&co Montreal, 2 bxs; W Brown&co do 46 kegs nails; A Prevost&co 1 bale; R Mckenzie, Montreal 9 cks; Jas Scott Toronto 1 case; Jas Robertson Montreal 69 bdles tubes; Jas Robertson Montreal 1 csk gas fittings; Le Mesurier & Campion Quebec 10 bales; A Laurie & co Montreal 3 bales; Order Montreal 30 cks whiskey; C Alexander Montreal 2 cks whiskey; Jas Robertson Montreal 95 blocks of block tin; James Bobertson Montreal 2 cks copper; James Walker Hamilton 1 bale; W Stuart Montreal 1 bale; D McDonald Montreal 1 bx; Geo Ritchie & co Toronto 5 bxs; H Chapman&co Montreal 2 cks; Gas Company Quebec 5 metres; Gas Company Quebec 2 crates; Thomson, Claxton&co Monsreal 1 bale; A Roy&co Montreal 1 bale; Henry Morgan Montreal 1 bale; Henry Morgan Montreal 2 cases; S evenson&S Montreal 2 bales; J McDonald & co Toronto 4 bales; Way B & co Point Levi 4 do; Dr Douglas Quebec 2 cs 2cks 9 chsts 10 bales 1 truss; Geo Wanless Montreal 1 truss; J Roy Montreal 1 cs; J Moodie Hamilton 1 box; McCall S & co Quebec 1 cs; W Hay jr Quebec 500 cs spirits; J Scott Toronto 2 bles; G Robertson Kingston 60 hf chsts 1 ble; Gillespie M & co Montreal 43 hf-chsts 1 tin 1 small bx; W & R Muir Montreal 2 bles; W Brown Montreal 1 prcl; H&A Allan Montreal 4 bndls empty bags.

Per G. T. Railroad East.—Mitchell Kinnear & co 84 hhds sugar; V Hudon 10 do; Sundries 10 bxs 9 bls fish 13 kegs oysters; J Patton 3 brls g'ware; E L Mills 1 bdl rags; W Darling 5 cases; E Jarret 1 cse; GTR 4 tubes; J A Harte 4 cks.

Per Grand Trunk Railroad West—J Dougall &co 8 brls ashes; J Scott 22 do; J McKay 4 do; A Robertson 2 do; Akin & K 100 do flour; T W Raphael 100 do; H Empey 100 do; D E McLean &co 200 bags do; Bank of Montreal 60 brls do; T W Raphael 5 dressed hogs; M Laing 31 do; W &T Leeming&co 143 do; Taylor Bros 9 do; A W Ogilvie & co 89 do; M P Ryan 14 do; Bank of Montreal 43 do; Moffatt & co 34 boxes tobacco; Chandler&H 18 kgs butter; Akin & K 15 do; J Dougall&co 70 brls tallow; J Mathewson&son 40 do.

GRAND CONVERSAZIONE,
AND
Musical Reunion,
AT
NORDHEIMERS' HALL,
ON
Tuesday, December 29,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

PART I.
Grand Marrch—Giovani D'Arco—Band 60th Rifles—Verdi.
Solo—Romance—Mon ame a Dieu, mon cœur a toi — Gentleman Amateur—
Duo—Violin and Piano—William Tell—Mr. Torrington and Gentleman Amateur—DeBeriot and Osborne.
Glee—Amateurs.
Solo—Ombre legere, le Pardon de Ploermel—Lady Amateur—Meyerbeer.
Reading—The Two Vagabonds—Mr. Andrew.
Variation with Oboe Solo—Band 60th Rifles—Baricelli.

Interval of 20 minutes, during which REFRESHMENTS will be served in the Room by Ladies, at a low tariff.

A SUPPER will be ready in an adjoining room, at the end of the First Part. Tickets, 37½ Cents.

PART II.
Piano Solo—D. Major, No. 3, Op. 10: Presto et Largo, Mr. Eglauch—Beethoven.
Solo—The Baron—Cenerentola—Rossini.
Solo—Violin—7me Air Varie—Mr. Torrington—De Beriot.
Glee—Amateurs.
Solo—Il Bacio—Lady Amateur—Arditi.
Reading—Little Jim—Mr. Andrew
Band 60th Rifles—Coronet Solo—Turnielo.

VIVAT REGINA.
TICKETS—50 Cents.
(N.B.—No Reserved Seats.)
December 29. c 309

DUFRESNE & McGARITY,
152 Notre Dame Street,
CALL the attention of families and others to the following list of
Choice Old Wines, &c.,
WHICH THEY WILL SELL THIS WEEK AT REDUCED PRICES,
Viz.:
Sandeman's, Graham's and Offley's Old Port Wines
Pemartin's Domecq's, and Amantillado Fine Sherries
Barton & Guestier's Fine Clarets and Sauternes
Lacombe's, Aine, Condeq, and Gezard's Claret Sauternes and Haut Barsac
Moet & Chandon's, Mumm's, Chas. Farre, Fine Sillery, Cremant and Dry Champagnes, Moselle and Hock
Martel, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co's Brandies, some very old vintage, in wood and bottles
Wolff's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps
Scotch Whisky and Irish Poteen
Guiness & Sons' Extra Stout, quarts, Imperial pints and pints
Bass' and Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, quarts and pints
Wm Dow & Co's, and Molson Bros' celebrated India Pale XX and XXX Ales and Porters, at Brewery prices
Penners' Cider; Curacoa, Maraschino, Anicet, Chartreuz, Noyeau, Cherry Brandy, Bernard's Ginger Wine
Pere Kermann's celebrated Green and Yellow Liqueurs, a most famous Liquor for digestion, the first ever imported into this city
—AND,—
ALL KINDS OF FRENCH DELICACIES.
McKinnon's celebrated Biscuits, in great variety Extra Fine English, Gruyere and Dutch Cheeses
—ALSO,—
The celebrated Fromage Raffiner, constantly on hand
—ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,—
A choice lot of Malaga Grapes, West End Raisins and Havana Oranges
&c., &c., &c.
☞ Customers will confer a favor by leaving their orders as early as possible.
DUFRESNE & McGARITY.
December 29. b 309

For Sale,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
100 doz Champagne, in pts & qrts
A very superior article.
G. McGREGOR.
December 29. 309

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
New Year's Gifts!
JAMES PARKIN
BEGS to solicit the attention of his customers to his Stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN GOODS,
Suitable for the present Season, and in inviting the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and neighbourhood to an inspection of the same, would remind them that there are few more useful or acceptable PRESENTS at this Season of the Year.
The LATE ARRIVALS include ARTICLES worn for
Morning, Dinner, Ball,
—AND—
EVENING DRESS.
New Lace and Muslin Sets,
COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
IN
HONITON, MALTESE, GUIPURE, BRUSSELS,
AND THE
EMBROIDERED VALENCIENNES LACES,
New Lace,
VELVET & SILK SASHES
Aumoniers, &c.
New Silk and Velvet Boddices,
MILLINERY.
—A—
Beautiful Collection
—IN—
LACE AND BLONDE CAPS,
Of the most recent designs, and new Trimmings,
New Head Dresses.
WREATHS, CORONETS, &c.,
Velvet, Cloth, Silk & Lace Jackets
NEW LACE CAPES.
Berthes, Garibaldis,
&c., &c., &c.
LACE, MUSLIN, AND GRENADINE
DRESSES,
Plain and Dress Handkerchiefs
IN LACE AND EMBROIDERY;
AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF THE
NEW TRIMMING LACES,
300 Lace Collars, 30 cents to $3,
200 do do, sets, $1 to $5, and upwards,
A Lot of 230 Embroidered Muslin Collars, at 1s 1½d, worth 1s 9d.
—ALSO,—
A Consignment of Beautiful Articles
—IN—
FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
—CONSISTING OF—
Ornaments for the Hair, Tiaras, Combs, &c.
As worn this Season in London and Paris.
The remainder of the GOODS from the Exhibition will be offered VERY CHEAP, in order to dispose of the whole this season.
JAMES PARKIN
168 Notre Dame Street.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
December 19. 302

Bank of British North America.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on the CAPITAL OF THE BANK, will become payable to the PROPRIETORS OF SHARES REGISTERED IN THE COLONIES, on and after the
26th day of January, 1864,
during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circular to the respective parties.
The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, free of income tax, and will be payable in the Colonies at the rate of Exchange current on the 26th day of January, 1864, to be fixed by the respective Local Boards, with an additional equivalent to the income tax.
No transfer can be made between the 1st and 26th January, 1864, as the Books must be closed during that period.
By order of the Court.
C. McNAB, Secretary.
No 7 St. Helen's Place, London, 8th Dec, 1863. ddn 309

THE IRON SCREW STEAMERS "QUEEN VICTORIA" and "NAPOLEON III," not having been sold under the advertisement issued from this Department in November last, Tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 1st March next.
These vessels, the property of the Provincial Government, built by Napier of Glasgow, in 1856, are in good order, and well found in every respect. Length over all 173 feet; beam 30 feet; depth of hold 16 feet; draught of water, when light, 14½ feet, and when full of cargo, 16 feet. Total measurement, 495 tons; measurement exclusive of space for machinery, 212 tons. Coupled oscillating engines of 300 nominal and 750 effective horse power; diameter of cylinder, 60 inches; length of stroke 4 feet 6 inches; two tubular boilers, 10 feet 8 inches long, 14½ feet broad, and 17 feet high; full speed, 13 knots an hour.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
For further information apply by letter to the undersigned, stating the information required.
The vessels may be seen at the Port of Quebec.
By order of the Commissioner,
T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.
Quebec, Canada East, 26th December, 1863. 1m 309

Game! Game!
PRAIRIE HENS,
QUAILS,
DUCKS,
HARES,
TURKEYS AND GEESE.
Large supplies.
ALEX. McGIBBON.
December 29. 309

28,000 lbs.
FOREIGN FLEECE WOOL,
A. McK. Cochrane.
December 29. b 309

For a Limited Period Only.
DR. KAHN'S
MUSEUM
OF
Anatomy and Science,
NOW OPEN DAILY,
For Gentlemen Only.
AT THE LOWER ROOMS,
MECHANICS' HALL,
Great St. James Street.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.
LECTURES on important subjects connected with ourselves, every evening, at Eight o'clock.
Every subject connected with OURSELVES, HOW WE LIVE, MOVE, and HAVE OUR BEING, is illustrated in this truly wonderful collection of Anatomical Models. Here may be seen the
Wonders of the Human Frame,
And more really useful knowledge gained by one visit than by weeks of reading.
The greatest *Lusus Naturæ* in the world is the
CYCLOPS CHILD,
Exhibited at DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM.
The exquisitely beautiful
Florentine Venus,
Dissecting into 700 parts is pronounced by the European Press to be the *acme* of perfection and Anatomical Science.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the LOWER ROOMS, MECHANICS' HALL.
December 24. 306

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
For Sale,
Parian Vases in great Variety,
PARIAN BUSTS AND STATUETTES
OF THE
PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES,
NAPOLEON,
SHAKSPEARE,
MILTON,
CLYTRE,
&c., &c., &c.,
Bohemian & Bavarian Glass Vases,
TOILET BOTTLES,
Flower Jugs, Ring Stands, &c.
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
TETE-A-TETE SETS,
PUNCH BOWLS, JEWEL STANDS,
Dresden China Figure Vases.
A FEW OF THE CELEBRATED
EXHIBITION FLOWER STANDS,
OR GLASS EPERGNES,
Invented by the DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.
JOHN PATTON & CO.,
73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET
December 24.

Christmas and New Years
PRESENTS.
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts
Garibaldi Jackets, Sontags,
Woollen Scarfs, Boas, Armlets
Balmoral Hosiery, Knitted Hosiery
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT AT
RINGLAND & EWART'S,
272 NOTRE DAME STREET.
December 16. du 299

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S
PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST SELECT STOCK IN THE CITY OF
Gent's Fancy Flannel Shirts,
Gent's Dress and Regatta Shirts,
Gent's Cardigan Jackets, Scarfs and Collars,
Gent's Shetland Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers,
Gent's Hand Knitted Shirts, Pants and Socks,
All suitable for Christmas and New Years Presents,
WILL BE FOUND AT
RINGLAND & EWART'S,
272 NOTRE DAME STREET.
December 16. du 299

Christmas and New Year's
PRESENTS.
Woollen Hoods, their own make
Fingering, Fleecy and Berlin Wools, of the finest qualities
Blankets and Flannels, of the most superb material
ALL OF RECENT IMPORTATION,
TO BE FOUND AT
RINGLAND & EWART'S,
272 NOTRE DAME STREET.
December 16. du 299

DURING THE HOLIDAYS
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS UNEQUALLED STOCK of
Photographic Albums
AT
VERY REDUCED PRICES,
Offording an opportunity of obtaining
Superior Albums at Prices
THE
Inferior kinds are usually Sold for
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.
December 28. r 308

Montreal Collegiete School,
12 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET
This School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1864.
FEES:
Day Pupils..........$10 per Term.
Boarders.............80 do.
Prospectuses at 193 St. Lawrence Street, or at the Booksellers.
CHARLES NICHOLS, HEAD MASTER, (Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, England.)
December 28. r 308

A Rough GREY TERRIER having followed a Gentleman home on Monday Afternoon, the 28th December, it is requested that the owner will apply at the Officer's Mess, 60th Rifles, Notre Dame Street.—The Dog has a double chain collar on his neck.
December 29. m 309