Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LV. — MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1863. — NUMBER 21

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Jan. 26, 1863.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Railroad	9.00 p m	7.00 a m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West Express Train....[1]	11.30 p m	6.30 a m
Canada West Mixed Train......[2]	8.30 p m	9.00 a m
Way to Ottawa, including Carrillon, Grenville, &c	8.30 p m	6.30 a m
Laprairie	10.30 a m	2.30 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m	6.00 a m 2.30 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	10.30 a m	2.30 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	8.00 a m 2.00 p m	6.30 a m 2.15 p m
Portland [4]	8.00 a m	3.00 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.00 a m 2.15 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.00 a m	2.15 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	11.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecoeur	10.30 a m	7.30 a m 2.30 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Therese, St. Jerome & St. Andrews	7.30 a m	6.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax, and P. E. Island	9.00 a m	7.00 a m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 8 00 A.M.
[2] do do 9.45 A.M.
[3] do do 7.15 A.M. & 2.45 P.M.
[4] do do 3.30 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail
All the above mails are daily, except Sunday

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Undersigned GIVE NOTICE by these presents that the PARTNERSHIP existing under the name, style and firm of F. & J LECLAIRE & CO., is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

FRS. LECLAIRE,
JEAN LECLAIRE,
ISIDORE LECLAIRE.

Montreal, 1st Jan., 1863. 1m 1

THE BUSINESS of the late Firm will be SETTLED by JEAN and ISIDORE LECLAIRE, who will CARRY ON THE SAME BUSINESS, in the same Premises, under the name and firm of F. & J. LECLAIRE & CO.

JEAN LECLAIRE,
ISIDORE LECLAIRE.

Montreal, 1st Jan., 1863. 1m 1

NOTICE.

PERSONS having CLAIMS against the late DAVID KINNEAR are requested to send in the same, duly attested, to the HERALD OFFICE
November 26. 283

NOTICE.

LOOK OUT FOR CHEAP BOOKS at E. PICKUP'S NEW BOOK STORE, over Adams & Co's, next door to Bancroft's City Express, Great St. James Street. Although the price of Books in New York has advanced 25 per cent. E. P. will be able to sell his present stock 25 per cent below the former catalogue price. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

E. PICKUP.

December 16. 300

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of J. B. ST. DENIS, of St. Hyacinthe, Merchant, now absent from this Province, are requested to fyle their CLAIMS, duly authenticated, with MESSRS. JOBIN & MATHIEU, Notaries, No. 5 Ste. Therese Street, Montreal, or with the undersigned, at St. Hyacinthe.

LEONARD BOIVIN,
Attorney.

Montreal, Dec. 12, 1862. 298

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of J. B. ST. DENIS, formerly residing at St. Hyacinthe, and now absent from this Province, are requested to fyle their CLAIMS as follows:—

Those of Montreal at my Office, in Montreal, and those of St. Hyacinthe at the Office of Messrs. BOURGEOIS & BACHAND, Attornies, at St. Hyacinthe; and

All persons INDEBTED to the ESTATE are likewise requested to PAY without delay.

E. B. DUFORT,
CURATOR.
Office—No. 62 Commissioners' Street.

Montreal, Dec. 30, 1862. b f 1

CASH ADVANCED.

GOOD COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated, and MONEY LOANED, in sums from $50 and upwards, on DIAMONDS, PLATE JEWELS and other VALUABLES.

Address Box 696, Post Office. All communications strictly confidential.

December 29. 316

Sale by Licitation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of FEBRUARY now next ensuing, at ELEVEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Office of the undersigned Notary, No. 20 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, will be Sold to the highest and last bidder, by Licitation and Authority of Justice, A LOT OF GROUND belonging to the late Firm of WILLIAM STEPHEN & COMPANY, and described as follows:

A LOT OF LAND or EMPLACEMENT, lying and situate in the Saint Joseph Suburbs, Saint Joseph Ward, of the City of Montreal, containing fifty-seven feet in front, by ninety-one feet in depth, more or less, without warranty of precise measurement, and such as bounded; joining in front towards the south-east to Saint Joseph Street, in rear towards the north-west to Pierre C. Valois, Esq., on one side towards the south-west to the Hon. DeBeaujeu, and on the other side towards the north-east to the representatives D. L. St. Omer, without any building thereon erected.

A clear title will be given.

For conditions, apply to the undersigned.

T. DOUCET,
N.P.

Montreal, Jan. 12, 1862. 10

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, by Authority of Justice the LANDS hereinafter described, depending of the *communaute de biens* which has existed between LOUIS OUIMETTE and the late SOPHIE MARCILLE, to wit:—

1st. A LAND of an irregular figure, in the Parish of St. Cesaire, in the Range called "La Pointe," of forty arpents in superficies, having for neighbours at one end Charles Choiniere, at the other end Jos. Roy, on one side Abraham Choiniere, and on the other side Charles Choiniere, fils, with a House and other Buildings thereon erected.

2nd. Another LAND, in the said Parish, of one arpent and-a-half by sixteen; bounded at one end by W. Cheffers, Esq., at the other end by Ab. Choiniere, one side by Jos. Roy, and on the other side by Martin Normandin, without Buildings.

3rd. Another LAND, situate in the Parish of Ste Marie de Monnoir, of ten arpents in superficies; bounded at one end by one named Vient, at the other end by Antoine Charron, on one side by Pierre Brouillet and on the other side by Ferdinand St. Jean, without Buildings, and in standing timber.

The Sale of the 1st and 2nd Lots will take place at the Door of the Church of St. Cesaire, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH of JANUARY instant, at TEN o'clock, A.M., and the Sale of the 3rd Lot will take place at the Door of the Church of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, on the same day, at THREE o'clock, P.M.

The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale, or previously by addressing LOUIS OUIMETTE, at St. Cesaire.

F. R. BRILLON, N.P.

Belœil, Jan. 5, 1863. e w,tf 11

SALE
By Authority of Justice.

WILL BE SOLD, by Authority of Justice, at the Church Door of St. Pie, in the County of Bagot, on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of FEBRUARY next, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, to the highest and last bidder, the following IMMOVABLE belonging to the *communaute* which has existed between FRANCIS ANGER, Husbandman, of the Parish of St. Pie, and ANGELIQUE LUSSIER, his deceased Spouse—

A LAND, situated at the small Range of St. Francois, in the Parish of St. Pie, of two arpents in breadth, and thirty arpents in length, joining in front to the road of the said Range, in rear to the road of the Great Range of St Francois, on one side to John Baptiste Rouleau, and on the other side to Eloi Lussier, with a House and other Buildings thereon erected.

For the conditions, apply to the undersigned Notary.

A. GAUTHIER,
N.P.

St. Pie, Jan. 8, 1863. r mt 9

The right Store for Cheap Rubbers. G. Grinton & Co., 258 Notre Dame Street.

November 27. 284

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

UPON the discovery or *positive information* of a FIRE, application should be made to the *nearest* Signal Box, where will be found a Plate giving information of the place of deposit of the Keys. The Box having been opened, plain directions in English and French will be found affixed to the inside of the lid for giving the alarm of Fire.

Each Police Constable is likewise furnished with a Key.

It is especially requested that the Citizens will use every precaution against giving *unnecessary alarms*.

ALEX. BERTRAM,
C.E.F.D.

CITY HALL, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1862. 14

District of Montreal. } A SESSION of the COURT of QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, holding CRIMINAL JURISDICTION in and for the District of Montreal, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY next, at TEN o'clock in the FORENOON. In consequence, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner in the Common Gaol of the said District, and to others, that they must be present then and there; and I give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to each of them in their respective capacities.

A. M. DELISLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 19th Jan., 1863. } 16

McGILL UNIVERSITY.
Practical Chemistry.

GENTLEMEN desiring to attend the COURSE of APPLIED CHEMISTRY will be pleased to meet DR. STERRY HUNT, at the LABORATORY of McGILL COLLEGE, on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at TWELVE o'clock.

W. C. BAYNES, B.A.,
Secretary.

McGILL COLLEGE, Jan. 5, 1863. } 4

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give Notice that their STORES ARE NOW CONNECTED BY RAIL TO THE GRAND TRUNK, and parties wishing to Store with us can do so by having their Produce consigned on Bills Lading direct to our Stores.

JAMES HOLIDAY & BROTHER,
WAREHOUSEMEN.

January 10. 8

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, under the name, style and firm of McBAIN, RAMSAY & CO., to carry on the Trade and Business of WHOLESALE DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS of BOOTS and SHOES at Montreal.

WM. McBAIN,
JOHN McCOWAN,
DAVID RAMSAY.

Montreal, Jan. 6, 1863. r 14

IN reference to the above, we have much pleasure in intimating to our Friends that we have Leased those extensive Premises, No. 301 St. Paul Street, where we are now

Manufacturing a Large Stock for the Spring Trade.

The Stock is being Manufactured under the immediate superintendence of our MR. RAMSAY, who, from his long experience and practical knowledge of the Trade, we feel convinced will enable us to offer Goods of a superior quality and manufacture. All the newest styles will be produced in their season, and our constant aim will be to supply our Customers with a class of Goods that, in material, style, finish and workmanship, will stand second to none of any other Manufacturer in British America.

McBAIN, RAMSAY & CO.

Montreal, Jan. 6, 1863. r 14

Bank of British North America.

THIS BANK is prepared to draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE or grant CREDITS upon Messrs. AD. MARCUARD & CO, Bankers, Paris, France.

ANGUS C. HOOPER,
Manager.

Montreal, Jan. 3, 1863. 3

JOHN KNOX,
General Agent & Wholesale Commission Jobber in Dry Goods, &c.,
No. 9 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Corner of St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

December 24. 1y 307

CARD.

THE lovers and amateurs in WORKS OF ART are invited to call at the Repository of Art of the Undersigned, No. 83 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, (BIBLE HOUSE).
Pictures Restored, Bought or Exchanged.
Office Hours from 1 to 5.

M. BESSUNGER.

December 9. 294

NEW MUSIC
FOR SALE AT PRINCE'S,
145 NOTRE DAME STREET.

D'Albert's International Quadrille,
As played at the Exhibition by the Military Bands.

The Princess Alice Valses,
As played by Her Majesty's Private Band.

Tinney's New Lancers,
A capital Set, played by all the Military Bands in London.

January 15. 12

Apothecaries to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

MEDICAL HALL.

SUPERB BOUQUETS, of the rarest Flowers, for Evening Parties, Table Decorations, &c, may be obtained at the MEDICAL HALL, the proceeds of Sale to be given to the Poor of the City. 14

THE CALISAYA ELIXIR.—Another large supply of the popular Tonic, the "FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK," just received by

14 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

LA NOBLESSE POMADE.—La Noblesse Perfume, Golden Oil, Bayley's Ess. Bouquet, Hendrie's Soap, &c, just received by

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

January 17. 14

HIDES.

FOR SALE (TO ARRIVE)—
3140 BUENOS-AYRES DRY HIDES
1000 MONTE-VIDEO DO

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.

January 11. 10

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
PAY WATER RATES

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the CORPORATION of this CITY for WATER are hereby NOTIFIED that, unless the amount owed by them respectively be PAID on or before

Saturday, the 31st instant,

the undersigned, in obedience to orders, will be under the necessity of adopting legal proceedings against them indiscriminately, and without further notice.

E. L. RANSON,
Accountant Mont, W. W.

WATER WORKS OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 16th Jan., 1863. } r trs 15

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
TO HOTEL, SALOON & TAVERN-KEEPERS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS intending to OBTAIN the APPROVAL of the CITY COUNCIL for

TAVERN LICENSES,

are hereby NOTIFIED that they are positively required to send in their APPLICATIONS, in due form, between the present date and the FIFTEENTH day of MARCH next, and that no application received after that date will be entertained.

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 17th Jan, 1863. } n trs 15

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
BOARD OF REVISORS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BOARD OF REVISORS, appointed to REVISE the VOTERS' LISTS for the next ANNUAL ELECTION of a MAYOR and COUNCILLORS in this CITY, will MEET in the CITY HALL, at the hour of TEN o'clock, A.M, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of JANUARY instant, and DAILY thereafter, at the same place and hour, until all the said Voters' Lists are Revised and Settled; and that the Revision of the Lists shall be proceeded with in the following order, viz.:—

The Board will REVISE—

The Lists of the EAST, CENTRE and WEST WARDS, on TUESDAY, the 20th January instant.

The List of the ST. ANN'S WARD, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January instant

The List of the ST. ANTOINE WARD, on THURSDAY, the 22nd January instant.

The List of the ST. LAWRENCE WARD, on FRIDAY, the 23rd January instant.

The List of the ST. LEWIS WARD, on SATURDAY, the 24th January instant.

The List of the ST. JAMES WARD, on MONDAY, the 26th January instant.

The List of the ST. MARY'S WARD, on TUESDAY, the 27th January instant.

And all persons who have demanded to have their names added to any of the said Lists, and all who have excepted to names now on any of the said Lists, and have demanded that they should be erased therefrom, are hereby notified to attend before the said Board, on whichsoever of the above-mentioned days that the Lists in which they are interested will be under revision.

(By Order).

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 7th Jan., 1862. } n trs 6

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL
WINTER ROADS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following SECTIONS, Nos. 3 and 4, of BY-LAW No. 57, passed on the 7th January, 1842 REGULATING WINTER ROADS, will be STRICTLY ENFORCED during the present Winter:—

SECTION 3. That whenever, during the Winter season, Snow or Ice shall accumulate on any of the Sidewalks in the said City, or any portion of them, it shall be the duty of the person or persons owning, occupying, or having charge of the house, building, or lot of ground, before which such accumulation as aforesaid shall be, to cut the Snow or Ice down to a depth of four inches above the surface of the said Sidewalks, so that the same shall be uniform with that of the adjoining property, unless otherwise ordered or permitted by the Surveyor of the said City, under a penalty not exceeding Fifteen Shillings for each offence.

SECTION 4. That whenever the Snow will become so congealed, or Ice formed, on any of the Sidewalks or portions thereof, in the said City, as to prove dangerous to passengers, it shall be the duty of the person or persons owning, occupying, or having charge of the house, building, or lot of ground before which the Sidewalks shall be in such a state as aforesaid, to cause ashes to be strewed thereon, or the ice or congealed snow to be made rough, by cutting the same, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Shillings for each offence.

(By Order).

P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, December 9, 1862. } du-mt-295

PARSON'S BACON, HAMS and STILTON CHEESE. A supply just received.

6 ALEX. McGIBBON.

DATES! DATES!—Fresh Dates in fancy Cartoons. Also, Fresh CITRON PEEL, just received ex Steamship "Bohemian."

ALEX. McGIBBON,
6 Finnan Haddie Depot.

ENGLISH GAME.—Another lot of "Pheasants," "Grouse" and "Black Game," just received ex Steamship "Anglo Saxon."

ALEX. McGIBBON.

January 8. 6

FOR

THE HOLIDAYS.

R. SHARPLEY
HAS NOW ON VIEW
THE MOST
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
ALL ARTICLES
IN

Electro-Platedware
Papier-Macheware
Cabinetware
Jewellery
Watches and Chains
Glass and Chinaware
French Fancy Goods
Games, in great variety

IN FACT,
EVERY ARTICLE ADAPTED
FOR
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
INCLUDING ALL THE
Latest London and Paris Novelties,

Purchased by the Subscriber, in person, from the MANUFACTURERS, *within the last three months.*

R SHARPLEY,
CRYSTAL BLOCK.

December 17. 302

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Choice Champagnes & Brandies.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
50 cases Champagne, "Lac d'Or," quarts
20 do do, "do," pints
30 baskets do, "Sillery" Super, quarts
20 do do, "do," pints
30 cases Brandy, 1851
30 do do, 1856
50 do do, 1857

In order to clear off the above Wines during the approaching Holidays, a REDUCTION OF TWO DOLLARS per dozen will be made on former prices.

—ALSO,—
100 puns Muscovado Molasses
100 hhds Bright Porto-Rico Sugar

V. HUDON.

December 23. 306

SQUAILS.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF THIS AMUSING
ROUND-GAME
JUST RECEIVED,
At R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

January 6. 4

SKATES.

A CASE OF
PILKINGTON'S
Celebrated Skates, Ladies' and Gent's,

Just received, per SS. "Bohemian," which, on account of the lateness of their arrival, will be disposed of at a small advance on cost.

R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

January 6. 4

VINO DE PASTO,
Manzanilla,

AND other SHERRIES, now landing and for Sale by

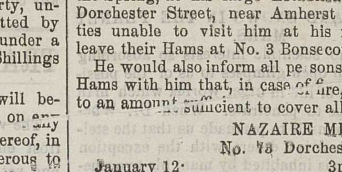
FREDERICK KINGSTON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Hospital Street.

July 14. 167

For Sale,

BY COURCHET & CO, No. 171 St. Paul Street—
1000 boxes assorted Window Glass, from Belgium
200 cases Holland Gin, extra
Peppermint Oil
Layer Raisins, boxes, hf & qr-do, New Fruit
M R Raisins, do, do do do
Shelled and Soft Shelled Almonds
Maccaroni and Vermicelli
Prunes, Fruits in Brandy
Assorted Liqueurs
Brandies in bottles and octaves
Wines in bottles and casks
Chicory, French Glue, Brimstone
French Candles, Orange Water
Filberts, Liquorice in small boxes
&c, &c, &c.

December 30. 1y 311



THE Undersigned would inform Families in Montreal and the Country, who have HAMS to CURE and SMOKE, that he is now prepared to RECEIVE their Orders. EVERY DAY, up to the Spring, at his large Establishment, No. 73 Dorchester Street, near Amherst Street. Parties unable to visit him at his residence can leave their Hams at No. 3 Bonsecours Market.

He would also inform all persons leaving their Hams with him that, in case of fire, he is insured to an amount sufficient to cover all loss.

NAZAIRE MERCIER,
No. 73 Dorchester Street.

January 12. 3m mwf 9

THE BEST REMEDY
FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world.

Orders to be made payable by London Houses.

November 18. 1y t 276

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

OVER SIXTY VARIETIES of the Choicest FRUIT ESSENCES, just received at the

MEDICAL DEPOT, McGILL STREET

December 31. 312

MIRRORS!
MIRRORS!!
MIRRORS!!!

FOR
Christmas & New Year's
PRESENTS,
BEING A MOST
SUITABLE and ELEGANT
PIECE OF FURNITURE
FOR SUCH A PURPOSE,
AND
Nowhere to be had in such Variety
AS AT
A. J. PELL'S,
64 Great St. James Street.
—ALSO,—
JUST RECEIVED,
A Consignment of Oil Paintings,
IN
HANDSOME FRAMES,
Which will be disposed of at LOW PRICES.

December 20. 304

CURTAINS.
JUST RECEIVED,
Ex SS. "Norwegian,"
Embroidered and Plains Reps,
Embroiderd and Plain Terrys,
Of the NEWEST STYLES and COLORS.
—ALSO,—
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
And a large assortment of
Brussels and Tapestry Carpets,
AT THE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
74 Great St. James Street.
JAMES BAYLIS.

December 27. 309

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
C. HEALY

INVITES attention to his STOCK of BRITISH and FOREIGN
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
HAIR NETS
HEAD DRESSES
LACE and MUSLIN GARIBALDIS
BERTHES
COIFFURES
HANDKERCHIEFS
—AND,—
A large assortment of NOVELTIES, suitable for PRESENTS. The whole will be SOLD at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

C. HEALY,
219 Notre Dame Street.

December 30. 311

GIBB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per SS. "Norwegian," a further Supply of
Fancy Coatings, Waistcoatings and Trowserings.
—ALSO,—
UNDERCLOTHING & SOX.
In all the NEW FABRICS.
The Celebrated Aberdeen Knitted Gloves; Buck, Dog-Skin and Kid Gloves.
With a large assortment of all the
Novelties in Silk and Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Ties, &c.

December 29. 310

TIMBER.
AN EXCELLENT LOT
OF
BLACK WALNUT,
For Sale by the undersigned.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

December 29. 310

McPherson's Gough Lozenges
ARE

The only certain Remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs generally.

McPHERSON'S LOZENGES are the most convenient, pleasant and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing and if neglected, dangerous symptoms. They give almost instantaneous relief, and when properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. To those who are affected with difficulty of breathing, or a redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are almost indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist Asthma, McPherson's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in a dry or nervous Asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greately prevented. To public speakers and vocalists, McPherson's Lozenges are invaluable, two or three of them will remove occasional hoarseness, and their regular use for a few days will at all times increase the power and flexibility of the voice, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

January 7. 5

OFFICE DESKS
ON
HAND MADE TO ORDER.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

December 29. 310

CLUB SKATES

FOR LADIES—A few sizes remaining. For GENTS', all sizes, Plain and Brass Mounted. Gutta Percha Skates at 25 per cent discount to close. Also, a variety of other Skates, all at low prices, for sale by

GEO. HAGAR,
302 St. Paul Street.

December 31. 312

House Furnishing Hardware.

JOS. RODGERS & SONS celebrated TABLE CUTLERY, Dish Covers, Brittannia Metal Tea Pots, Tea Trays, or Trays in Sets, at all prices. Toilet Sets, Enamelled Baking Dishes, Enamelled Saucepans, Stewpans, &c., &c.
For sale by

GEO. HAGAR,
302 St. Paul Street.

December 31. 312

STEPHENSON HOUSE
AND
ST. CATHARINES
SALINE BATHS.

In Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of Women, Indigestion, Scrofula,
And OBSTINATE SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS of BONES and SKIN, and the many and
WONDERFUL CURES
Effected by these Waters, have made them
FAMOUS THROUGHOUT AMERICA

☞REFERENCE is permitted to the following distinguished Visitors, as to the efficacy of the ST. CATHARINES WATERS in Disease:—The Right Revd. Archbishop Hughes, Gen. J. Watson Webb, Alvah Hunt, Esq., Edwin Forrest, Esq., F. DePeyster, Esq., C. Stetson, Esq., D. Howard, Esq., Messrs. P. V. King and Lekoy, of New York City, H. W. Sergeant, Esq., of Fishkill, Messrs. Jas. Lawrence, P. Grant, and P. C. Brooks, of Boston, Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, C.C. Trowbridge, Esq., Detroit, Prof. Jas. P. White, Buffalo, &c. The majority of the leading Physicians in the large cities are also well acquainted with the properties of the Waters, and the following gentlemen in Canada:—Chancellor Blake, J. B. Robinson, Esq., Toronto, John Galt, Esq., M. Vankoughnet, Esq., Judge McCord, Montreal.

☞ST. CATHARINES is eleven miles west of the Supension Bridge. Niagara Falls trains connecting with all Express trains on New York Central Railway will convey passengers direct to the Springs, per Great Western Railroad.

For sale by all the principal Druggists in Montreal.

P.S.—Wholesale orders, addressed J. BRIGGS Montreal, promptly attended to.

Montreal, April 3, 1862. 1y 82

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

WE, the undersigned, A. HOUTMAN & CO., of Delfshaven, near Schiedam, Holland, Distillers of HOLLAND GIN, being very anxious to obtain the lasting patronage of Importers of that article into the Canadian Ports of Entry, and being conscious that our usual mode of disposing of our Gin, which consists in the obtaining and executing of Orders from the Trade, at fluctuating market prices, does not conform with the usages and peculiarities of Canadian commerce, in consequence whereof, the great advantages over others, which we are desirous of offering to the commercial public of Canada, are not duly appreciated, we have concluded to follow an entirely new mode of introducing our Gin, by importing in the early Spring, and (if sufficient encouragement is given us), also in the Fall of next year, a considerable quantity of half and quarter pipes, and red and green cases, divided in small invoices, into the ports of Quebec and Montreal, which invoices, on arrival of the vessel, will be separately offered for Sale at Auction, at fair and very acceptable terms, which will be made known in due time.

The standard quality of our Gin, which is surpassed by no other brands, will be invariably the same, as will be shown by samples at each auction sale, and will undoubtedly obtain for our trade-mark (the Crown Double Anchor Brand) a high and unassailable reputation in the Canadian markets.

By thus appealing to the sense of justice and impartiality of the merchants in this country, we are conscious that we show a sincere desire to obtain a firm and deserved footing in the Canadian markets, which we are willing to win, even at a sacrifice; and we confidently hope that importers will show their appreciation of our sincerity by keeping open in their Warehouses a small corner for the storage of some of our Gin, which we trust they will not fail to purchase at our first Auction Sale.

Delfshaven, near Schiedam, Oct. 20, 1862. }

A. HOUTMAN & CO.

Agents for Canada,
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

November 20. du,dly tf 278

FOR SALE ON FAVOURABLE TERMS,
THE
Delightful Country Residence
OF THE LATE
Hon. Chas. C. SABREVOIS DE BLEURY,
TWELVE MILES FROM THE CITY,
MACADAMIZED ROAD,
VIZ:

The MANSION, (all of Cut Stone) Park, Garden and Outhouses, situated in a most beautiful spot. The Scenery is magnificent. The Outbuildings are of Stone, neatly arranged and in the best of order.

—ALSO,—
SEVERAL FARMS,
Of the best Land, all Cleared, and adjoining.

A more delightful, complete and desirable Residence certainly cannot be found, and attention is confidently invited.

The Terms of Payment will permit a portion to remain at interest.

For further particulars apply to T. BOUTHILLIER, Esquire, or to the undersigned Notary, at his Office, No. 31 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

C. C. SPENARD, N.P.

January 5. n mwf 3

EVENING DRESS
New Lace Capes
New Lace and Blonde Berthes
Black and White Lace Flounces
Black and White Dress Falls
New French Wreaths
New Chenille & Invisible Hair Nets
New Chenille & Velvet Head Dresses
New Opera Mantles
New Lace Garibaldis & Jackets
New Velvet and Cloth Jackets, &c

AT J. PARKIN'S,
168 Notre Dame Street.

January 5. 3

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL SUPPLIES, and has in Store one of the largest assortments of

Shelf Hardware
in Canada, together with a large Stock of
Heavy Hardware,
which he offers for Sale at Low Prices, and on Liberal Terms of Credit.

J. HENRY EVANS,
271 St. Paul Street.

September 29. 233

MINTORN'S WAX.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Mavrocordatos," a full supply of
WAX in SHEETS, white and coloured
COLOURS for COLOURING FLOWERS, &c., &c.
BRUSHES, WIRES, &c, &c.

A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST,
Sole Agent for Mintorn. Place d'Armes.

CHEST PROTECTORS.

A LARGE SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED By
305 A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FINE assortment of FANCY and TOILET REQUISITIES on hand, making most elegant and acceptable Presents for the Christmas and New Year, for sale low at

A. G. DAVIDSON'S, DRUGGIST,
305 Place d'Armes.

COAL OIL.

A FEW BARRELS of Extra, Non-explosive and free from smell, for sale low by

A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST,
Corner Place d'Armes.

December 22. 305

FOR SALE,

J. DENIS HENRY MOUNIE & Co's BRANDY
J. Hennessy & Co's BRANDY
Fine OLD JAMAICA RUM
Jamieson's IRISH WHISKEY
Ramsay's ISLAY WHISKEY
OLD RYE WHISKEY
Superior PORT and SHERRY WINES in wood and bottle
SYRUPS—Lemon, Ginger, Raspberry, Orange and Pine Apple
FRENCH LIQUEURS, Curacao, &c, &c
—ALSO,—
A complete assortment of McKinnon's and Fitts' Superior BISCUITS

A. WALSH,
West End Grocery.

December 30. 311

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, 1863, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circulars 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, 1863, to be fixed by the respective Local Boards, with an addition equivalent to the Income Tax.

No transfer can be made between 1st and 26th January, 1863, as the Books must be closed during that period.

By Order of the Court.

A. McNAB,
Secretary.

No. 7 St. Helen's Place, London, 9th Dec., 1862. } dn 3

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES
SUPERSEDED BY
THE DUCHESSE,
WHICH, FOR
Style, Cut, Quality and Finish,
IS UNSURPASSED.

☞Only to be had at the
CHEAP SHIRT STORE,
211 & 213 Notre Dame St.,
JOHN AITKEN & CO.

W. W. McCLELLAN,
(Late 151 Wellington Street),
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, Butter, Eggs, Ashes,
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Nos. 7 & 9 WILLIAM STREET (Four Doors West of McGill Street), MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. David Torrance & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., Robertson, Hutchins & Co., Hon. John Young, Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal; James Hicks, Esq., Perth, C.W.; Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Sarnia, C.W.; James Morton, Esq., M.P.P., Kingston; E. Whitney, Esq., Gault, C.W.; Messrs. R. M. & O. S. Hough, and Leduc & Gibbs, Chicago; Messrs. A. Leduc & Co, Milwaukie; J. G. Kennedy, Esq., Cashier Branch Bank of Indiana, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS

January 7. 5

COAL OIL!
COAL OIL!

25 barrels Portland Kerosene
35 barrels Non-explosive Coal Oil
Guaranteed 112°. F.

For Sale low, by

JOHN GARDNER,
Druggist,
10 295 (West End) Notre Dame Street.

COAL OIL!
COAL OIL!

Portland Kerosene Coal Oil
Non-explosive Coal Oil

For Sale, by RETAIL, at REDUCED PRICES.

J. GARDNER,
Chemist and Druggist,
295 (West End) Notre Dame,
10 (Near McGill Street).

CASTOR OIL--10 cases
OLIVE OIL--In hhds and qr-casks

For Sale by

J. GARDNER,
Notre Dame Street.

January 13. 10

AN OPEN COPPER BOILER, capacity 50 gallons—Suitable for Hatters, Dyers and Confectioners—to be SOLD CHEAP.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
11 Apothecaries' Hall.

TONQUIN BEANS—
For Sale by

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
11 Apothecaries' Hall.

GUM ARABIC—
10 bales for Sale by

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.

January 14 11

LEATHER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—
Spanish Sole No. 1
English Bend No. 1 } "St. Pie" Tannery
Slaughter Sole No. 1 }
Spanish Sole, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, "Glasgow" Tannery
—ALSO,—
Common Brands, Nos. 1, 2, and 3
Calcutta City Slaughter Whole Kips, "St. Pie" Tannery
Calf Kid, "St. Pie" Tannery

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

January 9. 7

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
268 Notre Dame Street.

WINTER REQUISITES.
THE CELEBRATED
Fluide d'Hiver or Winter Fluid,

For the Speedy Cure of Chapped Hands, Lips, and all Roughness of the Skin. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Glycerine Cold Cream of Roses
Rose Lip Salve
Camphor Cream in boxes and pots
Glycerine and Camphor Skin Soap
Do and Almond do
Elder Flower Skin Soap
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Hunnewell's Cough Remedy
McPherson's Cough Remedy
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry
Bryant's Pulmonic Wafers

J. A. HARTE,
Druggist.

January 13. 10

Show Case for Sale.

A Superior Upright Show Case,
SUITABLE FOR THE
Display of Plate or other Fine Goods,
TO BE SOLD LOW.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St Paul Street.

December 2? 310

Coal Oil

PERFECTLY SAFE and FREE FROM SMELL and SMOKE

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.

January 9. 7

THE Undersigned are prepared to contract for the SALE of ALL THE OIL CAKE made by them at their Mill during the coming year, deliverable monthly.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

December 31. 312

PRINTING!

PLAIN AND FANCY.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED

AT

REASONABLE TERMS

AT THE

"HERALD"

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Notre Dame Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.

THE GREAT WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For preserving, restoring, curling, cleansing, dressing and fashioning the Hair and Moustachios into the most soft, silky and glossy description imaginable.—Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, by the President of, and the elite of fashion throughout, the United States.

The unprecedented demand for this wonderful Hair Restorative has led to the fabrication of a host of counterfeits, often containing elements most deleterious to the hair, and thousands have had cause to regret their use. See you get the genuine.

The virtues of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid for the Hair require no panegyric. Its universal success has never been equalled, and the immense good it has done is testified by thousands of certificates from physicians and parties of the highest standing, open for inspection at the Proprietors. Therefore,

All who suffer from Baldness—
All who are troubled with Dandruff—
All who have Salt Rheum, or any Humor on the Scalp—
All who have "Hair-Eaters" at the Roots of the Hair—
All who are troubled with Headaches, and
All who wish to have a beautiful glossy Head of Hair, in luxurious growth to the latest period of life—

Use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.

Its price is within your reach, whilst its manifold virtues are beyond price. When used in early childhood, it lays the foundation of a good head of hair in after life.

Ladies find it invaluable for keeping the parting clear of dandruff and "hair-eaters," whilst it keeps the hair moist, and beautifully in place and curl.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY will find Bogle's Hyperion Fluid peculiarly adapted to their various wants, as it embraces in itself all the best qualities of an Oil or Pomatum, blended with a cooling, cleansing and purifying Wash of the most delightful description, which never freezes. It embellishes the hair, cleanses the scalp, and is most agreeably refreshing after toilsome and tedious duties.

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street, Boston, U.S. To be had in England of Morgan Bro's., 24 Bow Lane, Canon Street, London; R. Hoverden, 5 Great Marlborough Street, ditto, and of every Druggist and Perfumer in Montreal and throughout the World. 260

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, 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 it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICE, NOR THE PREJUDICES 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., Montreal,
General Agents for Canada

July 9. 163

BE PREPARED IN TIME.

When seized with pain, whether in the head, bowels stomach, joints, limbs, back—whether it be in the liver, kidneys, or other organs—use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and in a few minutes, all pain and uneasiness will disappear. All diseases that indicate their presence by the sign of pain, discomfort or uneasiness, Radway's Ready Relief—if administered when pain is experienced—will positively arrest. No disease would grow upon you, if it was promptly met on its first approach. Fever and ague, yellow fever, typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, flux, diptheria, influenza, small pox, are more easily prevented than cured; and, if Radway's Ready Relief is used when symptoms of discomfort or paroxysm of pain are experienced, no serious sickness will follow. Let people bear this in mind, be the pain slight or severe, use Radway's Ready Relief and you will avoid sickness.—Neither Opium, Morphine, Veratum Arnica, or any other narcotic or Anodyne will relieve you from pain so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Nor are the effects of these drugs and poisons so pleasant as the Ready Relief.

Quinine is the favorite hobby of Physicians in the treatment of chills and fever, fever and ague and other fevers. Now Radway's Ready Relief will prevent attacks of these diseases, and if seized will cure the patient much quicker than quinine, and leave the patient in a sound and healthy condition. Quinine will not do this. If Radway's Ready Relief was better understood there would be very little sickness. If persons when they feel pain, would use it, there would be no increase of pain or growth of sickness.

Price—$1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

DR. RADWAY & CO'S OFFICE, 87 MAIDEN LANE N. Y. Sold by Druggists.

Agents—J. F. Henry & Co. and Lymans, Clare & Co.

January 12. du DW 9

Wars and rumours of wars have come at last. What the future may have in store for us we do not know. It is a sorrowful sight to see a great country borne down by the terrible scourge of war. However, let it content us that Downs' Elixir, the great remedy for Coughs, Croup, Asthma, &c., and Henry's Vermont Liniment, the new Pain-Killer, still remain with us. We would say to our suffering friends, read the advertisement in another column and get a bottle of each and try them. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

January 19. 1m DWS 15

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DYSENTERY.—Unlike other specifics in common use which act as mere temporary styptics, Holloway's Pills seize on the seat of the disease and exterminate its primary cause,—by invigorating the digestive organs, stimulating the liver, purging the channels and purifying the blood, they promote a speedy restoration of health and vigor. In billiousness, sick headache, acidity of the stomach, and depression of spirits, they are equally efficacious. Sold by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

January 19. 177 r DWS 14

BOGLE'S
AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE

Is as superior to all others as the Meridian Sun to 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 humbug, 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.

April 26.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK, Late 223 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)

For sale by JOHN F. HENRY & CO. Montreal.

May 30. 1y DW 129

To Nervous Sufferers of both Sexes

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to DR. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

March 14. 1y DW 15

IS THERE any VIRTUE in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City,* writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.
Numerous Certificates as above.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1863.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Anniversary Meeting of the Canada Sunday School Union, in Gr at St. Jam s Street Wesleyan Church, this evenl g, at 8 o'clock.

Concer , in the City Concert Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY J. R. HARPER & CO.

Miscellaneous Auction Sale, at their own Stores, at Seven o'clock.

BY JOHN O. BRO N & SON.

Dry Goods, Books, &c., at their own Stores, at half-past Six o'clock.

BY L. DEVANY

Sale of Gold Watches, Fan y Goods, &c., at his stores Cathedral Block, 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:—

Jan. 24—9 A.M. 12 above zero.
2 P.M. 13 above zero.
5 P.M. 13 above zero.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Newark, N J, Jan. 24.

The six o'clock train from here, on the Hoboken railroad, ran into an open draw over the Hackensack River this morning Jacob Wandruff, Engineer, and several men were drowned. The bridge tender had neglected to run on the draw, and it was some time after the accident before he could be awakened.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Secretary of War has received the follo i g te egram:—

Cairo, Jan 3.—I have just received a telegram from Memphis, Tenn., from acting Rear-Admiral S. D. Porter, on board the U. S steamer Black Hawk, mouth of the White River, January 20, as follows;

We have taken St. Carlos, Duval's Bluff, and Desarres; the light drafts are over 300 miles above the mouth of the White River. The Dekalb, Lt Commander Walker, captured at Duval's Bluff 2 eight-inch guns, with carriages, ammunition, &c.; 200 fie d rifles, and 3 platform carronades, at Desarres we captured 39 prisoners cars, and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

(Signed,) S N. PENNOCK.

New York Jan 24.—By the arrival of the S.S Sheldrake f om Havana, we have the f llowing:—Havana, Jan. 14.—Our sugar crop is beginning to make its appearance in market. The crop promises to be a very large one.

The news from Mexico is of a highly interesting and exciting character. French communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba has been completely cut off by the Mexican guerilas, and can only be re-established and kept up by the French posting strong guards all along the route The Mexican guerillas are in strong force all along the route, and annoy the French exceedingly. It is reported that the French have been repulsed and driven back from Puebla with great loss. The French General Berthier's vanguard, 4,000 strong, was completely surprised by 800 Mexican Cavalry, and about 2,000 of the French troops were killed and wounded Several French officers were taken by the Mexicans and dragged off. The pr spects of the French look exceedingly bad; they can get no supplies from the country, and are surrounded by a most determined enemy, who watch every opportunity to take advantage of them. No French soldier can stray from his camp without being lassoed and dragged off by some Mexican guerilla who is on the watch for him.

The small-pox in its most malignant form has broken out in Vera Cruz, and a lazeretto is being built for that class of patients.

Washington, Jan 24 – Major-General Burnside was in this city to-day and had an interview with President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Major-General Halleck

It is generally believed that the reports that any of the army has crossed the Rappahannock are without foundation in fact. A telegram from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says that there is nothing of interest to communicate.

It was reported at Key West on the 17th, that the Pirate Alabama, off Havana, had sent a boat ashore.

The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall on the 15th, arrived this morning with $400,000 in specie.

The civil war in New Granada is ended.

American Gold has declined at Panama 2½ per cent.

The Panama Herald of the 17th, announces the arrival of the British war steamer Galatea from Bermuda, and says it is reported that the commander of the G latea had received positive orders to take Admi al Wilkes, on board of which ever foot d, and convey him to Bermuda, where he will be detained till further orders from England.

The steamer Vesuvius took a million and a half specie from Mobile to England

The steamers Ann. Chilie and Flora had arrived at Nassau, from England, probab y to run the blockade.

St. Johns, N.F., Jan. 24.—The S. S. Damascus sails from here on Wednesday for Liverpool Telegrams for Europe can be forwarded through the ag ency of Geo. Stoker, New York.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Jan. 23.—The Sabbath has been well observed throughout the camp. No business except that of the most urgent kind has been transacted. Nothing of unusual character has been observed within the enemy's lines, within the last few days.

Baltimore, Jan. 25.—Th steamer Vanderbilt sails from Fort Monroe to-m orrow to tow the iron-clad Weehawken South. The Vanderbilt has a supply of coal for a cruise after the Alabama after performing this duty.

Portland, Jan 25. The Jura sailed at midnight of Saturday for Liverpool.

New York, Jan. 25.—Advices from New Orleans state that on Thursday p m, January 8th, there was a rumor at New Orleans that the Winona, one of our gunboats, had been sunk by the South Battery at Point Hudson. It is also reported that tonewall Jackson with 40,000 men had reinforced Vicksburg. There was nothing from Galveston up to noon of the 9th.

Salt Lake City, Jan 25.—An expedition of cavalry, infantry, and two howitzers, under command of Col. Connor, has started north to chastise the Indians. Six hundred Snake Indians entrenched in rifle pits on Bear River, 200 miles north, have recently become outrageous, murdering sheaver Head miners, and bidding defiance to the soldiers.

THE ALABAMA.—A telegram from Washington announces that a gentleman there has received a letter, stating that the French Government has opened a correspondence with the British Cabinet, on the subject of the depredations committed by the Alabama.

THE BLOCKADE OF SAVANNAH.—An interesting case, arising out of the capture of the British ship "Admiral" by a United States cruiser, for attempting to run the blockade of the port of Savannah, has been heard in the Liverpool Court of Passage, before the Assessor. A number of seamen who had agreed to serve on board the "Admiral" into and out of safe ports in North or South America, brought an action against the owners of the vessel for extra wages and compensation for the time they were detained and "ill-treated" on board the United States cruiser. They complain that the Captain altered the course of the vessel and attempted to run her into Savannah, a blockaded port, and consequently one of danger. The defence was that the Captain of the "Admiral" was not aware that the port of Savannah was blockaded, and that his vessel was towed over the bar of Port Royal by the very United States steamer which seized her "under pretence of furnishing her with water and oil." The seamen acknowledge that the Captain protested at the time of the arrest, in the presence of all the crew, to the United States officer, accusing him of having thus decoyed him into the line of the blockade. The Assessor decided that the men should be paid; but leave was given to the owners of the "Admiral" to appeal the case to the Court of Exchequer.

MR. RUSSELL ON THE SOUTHERN CHARACTER.—This is a matter respecting which there has been a great deal of discussion, and though the truth can hardly be doubted anywhere on the Continent of America, yet of late the settled opinions about American facts and systems have been so perverted and reversed, that Englishmen hardly recognize English sentiment, in the apologies for Slavery, and the admiration of the character of slaveholders which form a considerable part of our current literature. Mr. Russell's correspondence, while he was in the South, is indeed sufficiently recent and sufficiently public to have prevented these aberrations, and yet the publication of his Diary seems to have been required to remind the general public again even of what they had so lately been informed of by an observer in whom they justly repose so much confidence. There can be no question that the comment of that excellent paper the *London Athenæum*, which we reprint below, is a just one, and that Butler's rule in New Orle ins was a vast improvement upon the state of things which existed before his advent. Here is a picture of society as developed by the institution of Slavery, drawn by English hands, which we commend to all who have been infected by the recent mania in favour of that institution and its supporters. We copy from the *Athenæum*:—

As to th ferocity and cowardice of Southern duels, Mr Russell substantiates all that previous English writers have advanced. "Well," said the Governor of Mississipi, "I think our average in Jackson is a murder a month;" but the Governor used a less offensive term than murder. At Jackson the traveller gained much information about the duello. "I learned, he says, 'many valuable facts. I was warned, for example, against the impolicy of trusting to small-bored pistols, or to pocket six-shooters in case of a close fight, because, suppose you hit your man mortally he may still run in upon you and rip you up with a bowie knife before he falls dead; whereas if you have a good heavy bullet into him, or make a hole in him with a 'Derringer' ball, he gets faintish and drops at once." Here, again, is useful instruction.—"If a gentleman with whom you are engaged in altercation moves his hands towards his breeches-pocket or behind his back, you must smash him or shoot him at once, for he is either going to draw his six-shooter, or pull out a bowie knife, or to shoot you through the lining of his pocket. The latter practice is considered rather ungentlemanly, but it has been honored lately in the observance than in the breach." Of Great Britain the Southern gentlemen displayed equal ignorance and disdain To them we are a race of cowards, because we put down duelling, and our country is but "a sort of appanage of their cotton kingdom." Indeed the old toast of "Cotton is king" was repeated to Mr. Russell with a frequency and an emphasis that sorely irritated him at the time, and make him now say, "Live pool and Manchester have obscured all Great Britain to the Southern eye." A other article in the true southern's creed is, "Great Britain is in mortal fear of France, and is abjectly subdued by her great rival." Of New Orleans, Mr. Russell speaks in terms which lead us to believe that its present state under the iron rule of General Butler must be an improvement on its former condition The blood curdles as the eyes reads the description of New Orleans jail, where murderers and burglars are herded with boys undergoing imprisonment for trifling robberies; where accused persons, waiting for trial, are made to associate with the vilest reprobates of a vicious city, and female pauper lunatics are confine i in the same court, though in different galleries, with felons condemned to death. Well may Mr. Russell exclaim, "Shame and horror to a Christian land!" Such is the special correspondent's picture of the South, such his descrip ion of the Southerners whom Mr. Spence, a few months ago, was painting as refined and chivalric gentlemen, anxious to fill their ancestral acres in patriarchal simplicity, and be at peace with all the world. It is needless to state that Mr. Russell charges the Slave States with being "mainly responsible for the defiant, irritating, and insulting tone commonly used to us by American statesmen."

Perhaps it may not be uninteresting, *apropos* of Mr. Spence, to add that his Southern zeal is by no means purely of a literary or philosophic kind, as it appears by the Southern correspondence lately captured that he is one of the financial agents of the Confederates, and, probably, has considerable pecuniary investments of his own in their cause.

GENERAL FITZ-JOHN PORTER.—We have already announced that this officer, whose trial by Court-Martial closed a few days ago, has been found guilty on all the charges and specifications, and dismissed from the service. The charges were preferred by General Pope, and were of the gravest character, such as, if proved, would necessitate the dismissal of the accused. Gen. Porter had a patient and full hearing, and was defended with great ability. The Court which disposed of the case, was composed of officers, worthy of the fullest confidence, for impartiality and competence. The charges were briefly as follows;—disobeying on the 29th August an order of General Pope, then his superior officer directing him to bring his corps to help Hooker and others in the second battle of Bull Run, and other important orders as to the movements of his corps while the battle was in progress; disregarding another order on the following day, and also a peremptory one from Gen. Pope to bring his command into action and to report in person upon the field. Allowing some of his brigades, in defiance of positive orders, to march back to Centreville, thus delaying the arrival of Prat.'s brigade on the field of battle on the 30th August. Retreating from the enemy without any attempt to engage them, or assist the forces already opposed by superior numbers, and who were relying for victory upon the flank attack he had been directed to make. Failing on the 29th April, between Manassas Station and the field of battle then pending, to advance on the enemy, though he was within sound of the guns, and the aid of his corps was greatly needed. Believing that the troops of Gen. Pope were r-tiring from the field, he instead of aiding them, fell back to Manassas Junction, leaving the army to the disaster of a presumed defeat. And, when ordered to engage the enemy's lines, and to carry a positi n near their centre, he hesitated, and so feebly attacked as to make little or no impression, retreating unnecessarily, and without any great efforts to rally his troops to make the resistance demanded by the momentous consequences of a retreat a so critical a juncture of the day. This last charge, however, was abandoned by the Judge Advocate, for want of evidence to support it.

General Porter was defended by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Charles Eames, Esq., and the defense was so especially notable as to lead to the belief that he would be acquitted. The record of the trial was made up by Judge Holt and was laid before the President, who approved the finding at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. General Porter on learning that he was dismissed from the service, is said to have been powerfully affected as well as astonished, apparently not anticipating such a result. By the evidence upon the trial, and before the Court Martial now sitting in the case of Gen. McDowell, it has been made apparent that about the time mentioned in the charges, jealousies and cliques existed among the generals, of which Porter's disobedience of orders, and disregard of duty were but the natural fruits. Such a state of feeling was wholly incompatible with proper military discipline, and precluded the possibility of the success of the Federal arms. The sad consequences of being a party to such unworthy jealousies, as exemplified in the disgrace that has overtaken General Porter, will go far toward correcting the evil, and will warn other generals from like conduct.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—We have heard many sad stories of the bitter disappointment of numbers of those who were induced to try their fortune in British Columbia, and of the sufferings they have endued. One young gentleman, a resident of Montreal, and well known to the writer, started with others some time ago, and after innumerable privations, reached the diggings But there fortune did not smile on the party, and the majority of them were reduced almost to starvation, and the particular one of whom we speak, according to his last letter, was barely keeping himself alive by the most menial employment The last papers received show very plainly how false were the hopes held out, and exaggerated the stories of the fortunes that could be made in a few weeks They announce that the speculative fever which raged so fiercely during the last spring and summer has not, as many supposed it would with the return of the successful miners, resumed its virulent form. It is no longer an infectuous disease; persons generally listen to the stories of fabulous wealth with a nonchalantic air worthy of stoics Thus far there have been but few sales and those were of claims on creeks well known (not mythical, with certain prospects obtained on which to base a safe calculation. The Fraser river is frozen over above the town of Lilloet, for half a mile, and the cold has been intense. The *British Colonist* of the 30th Nov. says that the steamer Labouchere arrived on the 29th from Bentinck Arm, via Fort Rupert and Nanaimo, with 45 passengers, most of whom are from Cariboo by the overland route to the Arm. The 'Labouchere' arrived just in the nick of time to save them from starvation, as they had been living on "beans straight" for several days. Provisions are very high. Meals $2 each; butter $2 per pound, and other things equally dear. There is gold in Cariboo, but it requires capital to get it. It is said that the gold in the Saskatchewan will pay about four dollars per day.

THE HON. MR. HOWLAND.—It was rumoured through the city on Friday last that the Hon. Mr. Howland was so ill as to render it impossible for him to move from Boston. We are happy to say, however, that there was no foundation for this statement, as we learn by special telegram on Saturday evening that he arrived at Toronto on Friday night.

ROBBERY OF A BANKING HOUSE.—The banking house of H. J. Messenger, in the village of Marathon, N. Y, was entered on the night of the 21st by burglars. The safe was opened by drilling, and robbed of its contents—about $6,000.

THE "HAMILTON SPECTATOR."—We are informed, says the Toronto *Globe*, upon what we consider good authority, that negotiations between leading Conservatives of this city and Mr Gillespy, proprietor of the Hamilton *Spectator*, have at length been brought to a successful termination, and that the *Spectator* is to be removed here very shortly.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC.—Thos. Pope, Esq., Mayor of Quebec, left town on Thursday morning for Portland, *en route* for England. He was escorted from his residence, St. Denis street, City Council, and a numerous concourse of other personal friends. On reaching the wharf, the usual hearty wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage and speedy return, with restored health and happiness, were warmly expressed by the Mayor's friends and cordially recprocated by him. On reaching the Railway Station, at Levis, Mr. Pope was met and escorted to the cars by a crowd of his friends residing in that locality, including many of the leading men of the place, who bade him farewell in the most warm and kindly manner.

CONCERT.—The Sedgwicks, father and son, announce that they will give their first Concert in Montreal on Tuesday evening. A very charming feature of the evening will be the Concertina-music of Mr. Sedgwick, and his son, who plays the instrument with his father. The Concertina is an instrument which certainly merits a larger share of consideration than it has heretofore received. In able hands it is one of the most effective of solo instruments, and is capable of interpreting the most masterly combinations. The Sedgwicks are, we believe, in every way capable of displaying the fine qualities of the instrument. The Concert promises to be a very complete one, the other performers being, Miss Mitchell, Mr. Millar on the flute, Mr. H. Prince, Cornet à Piston, and Mr. Manning on the violin.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION ANNIVERSARY.—We understand that the Rev. E. L. Webb, of Boston, will take part in the meeting this (Monday) evening. We would call the attention of our readers to the above meeting. The report will be one of unusual interest, and the agents who will be present have many interesting facts to communicate.

BURGLARY.—On Friday evening the store of Messrs. Law, Young & Co., of this city, was entered, and some goods abstracted therefrom. The burglar or burglars entered the store by chisselling out one of the panels of the door. They got out a cask of brandy, which they were obliged to leave on the road. They succeeded, however, in escaping with a chest of tea, which, we believe, is all that is missing. The police should attend to this, as it is dangerous to permit rascals who have the ingenuity to plan and the daring to execute such crimes as these to be at large.

CASE OF THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.—Dr. Phillimore and Vernon Lushington Esq., of the British Court of Admiralty, have delivered a lengthy and elaborate joint opinion in the case of the British steamship Circassian, lately condemned as a United States prize in the Court of the southern district of Florida, for attempting to run the blockade of the port of New Orleans. The British jurists say that the blockade of New Orleans had *de facto* ceased to exist at the time of the seizure of the Circassian, and she could not be held accountable for the intention to commit an act which she really had no power to do. The opinion is as follows:—

We have carefully perused the judgment delivered in this case by the Judge of the District Court of the United States, Southern Division of Florida, and the documents referred to in that judgment.

We are of opinion that the le rned judge was right in deciding that the capture of the Circassian took place on the high se s; and we are further of opinion that he correctly expounded and applied the general principles of international law, relative to blockades, as hitherto laid down and acted upon, both in the prize courts of Great Britain and of the United States of North America.

There can be no doubt that the Circassian was, upon these principles, and apart from other considerations, liable to condemnation, for sailing with an intention to violate the blockade, and that the criminal liability attaching to that intention was not removed by the intention to touch also at an intermediate port.

But it appears to us clear that the attention of the learned judge was not directed to two important facts in the case, either of which, taken into his consideration, must necessarily have led him to a conclusion opposite to that at which he arrived, and have prevented the condemnation of the ship.

These two important facts are as follows;—

I —The government of the United States has, since the commencement of this war, issued a proclamation as to the rules of prize law relating to blockade, which it intends to apply to vessels of neutral States, and that proclamation has been duly notified to foreign States.

It is clear that it is competent to a belligerent to relax or mitigate as against himself the rules of international law. It is equally clear that if he duly notifies to foreign States his intention to make such relaxation or mitigation, that he is bound to administer in his prize courts the law with this qualification until he notifies his intention to abandon it as formally as he has notified his intention to adopt it.

On the 19th of April, 1861, the government at Washington issued a proclamation in which are the following passages:—

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States in such case provided; for this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach or attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the said vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.

A subsequent proclamation, dated April 29, in the same year, incorporated the former proclamation, and extended it to the ports of Virginia and North Carolina.

These proclamations are not in any way referred to in the judgment against the Circassian.

It is not pretended the Circassian was duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, or that "the last and date of such warning" was duly endorsed on her register, or that, after such endorsement, she did again attempt to enter the blockaded port.

It seems to us manifes , therefore, that the condition which, according to the proclamation, must precede the capture and condemnation of a neutral vessel, did not exist in this case, and it follows that she was improperly condemned.

This would appear to us the plain, literal and inevitable construction of the proclamation, and we are fortified in our opinion upon this point by the judgment of the United States District Court delivered in the case of the Hiawatha, which was condemned during the present year for a breach of blockade.

The learned judge in that case commented upon the proclamation as follows:—

"It is strenuously insisted that under the proclamation of the President a vessel is not subject to captu e for violation of a blockade unless there has been a previous warning endorsed on her register by a commander of a blockading vessel, at the port whose blockade she attempts to violate, and she afterwards attempts to enter or leave the same blockaded port. In my opinion, the provision in the President's proclamation of April 19, 1861, referred to on the argument, is not to be construed a condition absolute, governing all instances of an effort by neutrals to break a blockade, but imports that a vessel so to be warned must have been arrested attempting to do the forbidden act, and will not apply in cases where vessels have, at the time of capture, perfected the prohibited attempt by effecting an entrance into or escape from a blockaded port undetected until the unlawful purpose has been accomplished."

It is clear that the Circassian was not in the category of those cases to whom the learned judge refuses the benefit of the condition. The Circassian had not "perfected a prohibited attempt by effecting an entrance into a blockaded port."

We also think that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, when Great Britain was a belligerent, in 1810, supports, if further support be necessary, the conclusion at which we have arrived. The British government had notified to the government of the United States that orders had been given to British cruisers "not to consider blockades as existing unless in respect to particular ports which may be actually invested, and then not to capture vessels bound to such ports, unless they shall have been previously warned not to enter them."

The Supreme Court of the United States decided that "the words of the order are not satisfied by any previous notice which the vessel may have obtained, otherwise than by her being warned off. This is a technical term which is well understood. It is not satisfied by notice received in any other manner. The effect of this order is that a vessel cannot be placed in the situation of one having a notice of the blockade until she is warned off. It gives her a right to inquire of the blockading squadron, if she shall not previously receive this warning from one capable of giving it, and, consequently, dispense with her making the inquiry elsewhere. While this order was in force a neutral vessel might lawfully sail for a blockaded port, knowing it to be blockaded, and being found sailing towards such port would not constitute an attempt to break the blockade until she should be warned off." (The Maryland Insurance Company vs Woods. 6 Cranch. Rep. p 29, C. T. Marshall.)

We cannot doubt that if the case of the Circassian be appealed to the Supreme Court, that justice will be done upon the principles laid down in this case, and upon the obvious meaning of the plain language of the proclamation.

II —It remains to notice the second point to which the attention of the learned judge does not appear to have been drawn.

The Circassian was condemned on the ground of her intending to enter the blockaded port of New Orleans.

Now, at the time of the capture of the Circassian the blockade of New Orleans had *de facto* and *de jure* ceased The vessel, therefore, could not be condemned for an intention to do that thing, which, if she had done it, would have been lawful—viz, to enter the port of New Orleans.

The principle seems clear.† The exposition of it is thus given by Lord Stowell:—

There is no doubt, then, that this vessel must have been condemned upon the authority of that case, unless one other material distinction of fact had existed, leading to a new point for which the Court is strongly disposed to adhere. It is this: that this vessel was not captured until the blockade had ceased. It is said that the offence was consummated by the act of sailing; so it is, in a certain sense. But the ship was not taken in *delicto*, and that I have often had any case pointed out to me in which the Court had pronounced an unfavorable judgment on a ship seized for the breach of a bygon blockade. I know of no such case, and certainly the same reason for right does not exist; because, the blockade being gone, the necessity of applying the penalty to future transgression cannot continue. That was the ground on which my opinion was formed in restoring the ship, though I did not then express my reasons for that judgment in a case that came on at the conclusion of a long and laborious sitting. It is true, as has been observed, that the offence incurred by a breach of blockade generally remains during the voyage. But that must be understood as subject to the condition that the blockade itself continues. When the blockade is raised a veil is thrown over everything that has been done, and the vessel is no longer taken *in delicto*. The *delictum* may have been completed at one period but it is by subsequent events done away. On these considerations, I pronounce that this cargo is not subject to condemnation on the ground of the blockade. (The Lisette, 6 Rol, 394, 395.)

We are of opinion, therefore, upon both these grounds, that the Circassian was illegally condemned. We advise Mr Pearson to prosecute an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and, bearing in mind the high character and great repute of that tribunal, we entertain a confident hope that he will do so with success.

The British government could certainly not interfere, in any proper effect, till the last court of appeal in the United States had been resorted to in vain, and we must not be understood as expressing any opinion even in that case as to the duties of the British government.

ROBERT PHILLIMORE,
VERNON LUSHINGTON.

†Such, too, is the construction put upon it by the United States government in their correspondence with the British government. This correspondence has been printed and laid before Parliament.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE—SATURDAY.—No cases were brought before the Judge of the Sessions of the Peace. Patrick Collins was again brought up and examined on the charge of having murdered Edward McGinn, private of the 47th regiment. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial.

Ten cases were brought before the Recorder. —Edward Rienteu was charged with having struck his wife. Remanded till Tuesday.—Ann Dowera and Jas. Gleeson, for being vagrants, were fined 40s or two months.—Pat. Hutchinson, John Dunn, and John Lunson, were brought up, charged with having committed an aggravated assault upon one George Harrington. It appears that the prisoners set upon Harrington in Mr Thomson's yard, Colborne street, Griffintown, and beat him very severely, breaking one of his legs. What makes the crime more atrocious is the fact, that Harrington was an old man, about 50 years of age, while his assailants were young lusty fellows. Harrington was conveyed to the General Hospital, and the prisoners remanded by the Recorder until further information determines the nature of the case, and the Court before which it will be tried. A general row ensued while the police were endeavouring to arrest the prisoners, who were secured after great difficulty.

CITY ASSESSMENT.—If we may judge by the inaugural of the Mayor, an effort will be made by the present Council to induce the Legislature to repeal the act of two sessions ago, which changed the basis of assessment in towns and cities. We cannot but regret that the Mayor should have proposed such a step to the Council. Of course, as Mayor of the city, he desires to appear well before his constituents, and if he should get the law altered, he might be able to reduce the general rate of assessment by a few cents in the dollar. But if this is the only serious objection to the act of '61, we fail to see in it a sufficient reason for its repeal. There is no class of the citizens so straightened in circumstances as those who find themselves in possession of large tracts of unproductive property, with no way of bettering their condition in such times as the present. There are many men in Toronto, who, at one time, considered themselves wealthy, but, on account of the quantity of unproductive land which they own, are to-day hardly able to pay their taxes. That the act of '61 was designed to relieve this class of persons from their anomalous position, and whilst it has had this effect, it cannot be said to bear oppressively on the poor man; for, after all, the burden of the taxes is borne by those who are in better circumstances. We trust no effort will be made to repeal the law until it has had a longer trial Should the Council be rash enough to commit itself to such a step we have little fear that Parliament will be prepared to reverse a principle which it laid down and embodied in an act of Parliament but two years ago.—*Toronto Leader.*

A NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.—In the latest register of French loves and conjugal disasters, it is stated that the youthful bride of a well-known banker's son-in-law, who had sloped with the Receiver-General of Tours, has returned from her little journey perfectly disgusted with the experiment, and perfectly restored to her sense of duty and affection for her husband by the singular wit displayed by the latter, which shewed at once his superiority over the man for whom she had deserted him At the moment of elopement the gay Lothario wrote a line to the injured husband, giving notice of the destination the fugitives were about to seek, and offering to bestow any reparation of honor which the husband might choose to demand; whereupon the latter immediately despatched an envelope containing ten bank notes of a thousand francs each, with a short pithy letter, saying that as he knew by sad experience the extravagant habits of his fair travelling companion, he was afraid lest for want of funds he might be induced to turn back,—and begging his acceptance of the sum mentioned, to meet some little portion of the expenses he had entailed upon himself by association with such a terrible spendthrift as the fair lady he had chosen. The laugh is wholly on the side of the husband, while the poor victorious lover sneaks about crest-fallen, having lost place, preferment, honor and reputation.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Number of prisoners tried during the week ending 24th January, 96; fines imposed, $195

☞ *See the Montreal Business Directory.*

BRITISH OPERATIVE RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged..	$29,434 00
Additional subscriptions:	
Weckwith Township, C.W.....	400 00
Ormistown, Chateauguay Co., per R. N. Walsh.....	156 00
Loyal Montreal Lodge, 3115 I. O. O. F., M U.....	84 00
South Georgetown Thanksgiving collection, per Rev. J. C Muir....	75 00
Danville, C E., per J. P. Stockwell..	45 75
Thos. D. Bigelow.....	25 00
Employes of Thos. D. Bigelow.....	34 50
Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Scotland, per Arch Petrie.....	32 00
Onslow, C. E., Offertory collection,	5 20
St. John's Church.....	5 00
A Friend.....	
Children of St. Joseph street Sunday, per R. Hay.....	3 00
Mr. Whiteave, per R. Hay.....	2 00
A little Sunday Scholar, Point St. Charles.....	05
	$30,311 59

P. REDPATH,
Treasurer.

LEARN in youth, if you can, that happiness is not outside, but inside. A good heart and a clear conscience bring happiness which no riches and no circumstances alone ever do.

TRUTH.—It is very easy to convey a lie in the words of truth. But there is scarcely anything more dangerous.

HEAVEN is on the side of virtue; for whoever dreads punishment suffers it, and whoever deserves it dreads it.

WHICH is easier to spell—fiddle-de-dee or fiddle-de dum?—The former, because it is spelt with more e's.

Why is a good boy like a puppy?—Because he is a younker (young cur).

COL. LOWRY'S LECTURE.

The above lecture was delivered in the Cathedral building on Friday night, in behalf of the missions to the heathen. A respectable audience were in attendance.

After being introduced the speaker commenced by saying that he had seen a singular and beautiful picture in the London Illustrated News representing a powerful giant bending under the weight of the infant Christ, which he carried on his shoulders, with many people following him. That symbolised, he said, the missionary movement of the present day. That was the way our blessed Saviour carried on the mission of his Church. God, he said, was a good workman, but liked to have men help him. Since the time of the settlement of the Israelites, the infant Christ (the young Church) was carried on the shoulders of some nation to which it was committed. That nation was preeminent according as it discharged its office. The speaker went on to say that this charge was carried from nation to nation as each proved unworthy of it by its wicked deeds, until at last the charge rested on England under Victoria. He trusted that England, the giant that now carried him, whose grander power which was only the consequences of having borne him, might be the means of bearing him onward yet to her own glory.—He said he would endeavour to show the comparative failure of the Indian mission and in so doing would not undervalue the present or past sacrifices that either individuals or societies had made. Successful Missions, like the Arctic expedition, opened the way before them as much by failures as by success. They should give glory to those who did their work faithfully, and endeavour to find out where they failed. The Indian admitted the converts that were made, but did not admit the cause which produced them. They chose Christians for their masters, but remained heathen. This anomaly was a most useful lesson to enquire into the causes for it. If their power, he said, derived its source in their religion, should the connection with original source be cut off there was reason to fear that the stream no longer supplied from the fount, would dry up—that the nation which now carried Christ on its shoulders should be deprived of the burden which unacknowledged and unthanked had been the source of all its greatness. The first difficulty in the way of the missionary was that of *caste*, which was a real difficulty. The speaker then alluded to the scarcity of chaplains in the English regiments. When Lord Hill was cautioned that there were Methodists in his division, he said 'poor fellows it is the only chance of religion they will get. He then alluded to the differences existing between societies, and said that the Church of England had that difficulty to contend with we might now be worshipping Thor an Wodin. He said the march of civilization in India was overcoming many of the obstacles. It was not very easy, for instance, to sustain caste in a railroad car. But the only link to connect the English people with the native was christianity. The speaker said they should be alive to the importance of connecting so great a country as India to ourselves by permanent ties. If they were true to themselves and united in purpose this might be accomplished Then the church in India instead of being an abstraction or an idea would become a living thing. They should not be deterred because they who did the most good to the church had been unpopular; when they reaped the fruits of their labors they would be honored. As an instance of how men were wrongly prescribed the speaker quoted an anecdote of Dr. Pusey—the Doctor was travelling in company with an old lady who was not acquainted with him, ignorant of the doctor's name. The old lady in the course of conversation, asked the doctor if he had heard of that barbarous Dr. Pusey, who was turning the world upside down. The doctor admitted that he had heard something about him, but told the lady that she should not find fault with his turning the world upside down, since she had confessed that she was not pleased with the side that was uppermost. "Do you know" the lady continued with a mysterious air, "that he sacrifices a lamb every Friday. The Doctor here then revealed himself, assuring the lady he did not know how to kill a lamb. He hoped they would restore each other's differences, and said that circumstances they were they could not discharge their duty to the heathen even now except through the agency of a society. They should have a kind regard for the feelings of others, and co-operate with them, and establish not discord but unity the hearts of the people in the great work of converting the heathen. They should think of the greatness of the missionary effort, of the evils it put down, and the blessings it conferred with salvation of souls, and unite together and work diligently, and refute the opinion of the world which looked upon the missionary effort as an absurdity. Even now they were permitted to see the dawn of a brighter day They must have been struck by the yearning which both the clergy and laity felt on learning that the established church of Scotland had made a much closer approximation to their book of Common Prayer And was there a more marked and significant fact that that the sons of Wesley were being educated for the church of England. Within one year nine dissenting clergymen had been admitted at the church of England. The speak r concluded with the two following quotation:—"May God grant," said Dr. Arnold, "to my children if they live to manhood an unshaken love of truth and a firm resolution to follow it for themselves with an intense abhorrence of all party sides." "Every year and every day convinces me," observes Lord Ca lyle 'not only of the wrongfulness but the unreasonableness of intolerance—intolerance in any matter but especially in matters of religion.'

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, when the meeting dispersed.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

A letter from the Rev. T. Van Calker, Superintendent of the Moravian Mission in Surinam, dated Oct 4, 1862, announces that on that day the law recently passed by the Legislature of Holland concerning the abolition of Slavery in the Dutch colonies was published in Surinam In accordance with this law, a proclamation of the Governor declared all the slaves of the colony free, on and after the first of July next. They are, however, to remain several years under the supervision of the State.

This measure nearly completes the work of Emancipation in the West Indies; one by one the European monarchies holding West-Indian colonies—England, France, Denmark, Sweden—have acknowledged the most inalienable of human rights, the right of every man to his personal liberty, and decreed the abolishment of Slavery. Different methods have been tried. In some instances, as in the French colonies, emancipation has been sudden; in others it has been gradual; but in every instance it has been peaceably accomplished. The negroes have neither massacred their masters nor refused their liberty; and now that the opposition of a few planters has been overcome, and all the negroes have been declared freemen, this condition appears so generally as their normal state that no voice dares to demand their re-enslavement.

The immense majority of the negroes in the West Indian islands are Christians, and it is well known that the missionaries, who have a more intimate acquaintance with them than any other class of men, bear a favorable testimony to their religious and moral condition. They unanimously attest that their Christianization has made rapid progress since emancipation, and that the churches are rapidly progressing toward a position which will render them self-supporting, and allow the foreign missionary boards which provide at present part of the expenses for the pastors and the churches, to withdraw their missionaries, and send them to pagan countries.

Suinam has a population of about 16,000 white persons, and nearly 50,000 negroes. More than one-half of the negroes, about 27,000, belong to the missions of Moravians, who employ among them at present no less than sixty-six missionaries, all of whom are hopeful of the beneficial effects of emancipation.

ALL THE NINE MONITORS AFLOAT.—The launch of the Lehigh, Ericsson battery, which took place at Chester, Pa., on Saturday, makes all the nine Monitors afloat. The only one not in a state of readiness is the Nantucket, and she is launched. In addition to these the Red Bird and Roanoke are now approaching completion. The Catskill is to be finished next week, the Sangamon will go to sea about the 27th, and the Nantucket about the 20th proximo. The first vessel of the second batch to be launched—the Tecumseh—will be floated out from Colwell's yard, in Jersey City, about the 25th of February. The passage, which was launched at St. Louis, does not belong to either of these classes, being smaller. Violet 2 is to be the name and rate of the pretty craft called Martha, purchased some time since by one of our physical, as distinguished from purely mechanical structure, we can at present hope to peep. We know that the day and night of Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars, are nearly of equal length, and more than *double* the days and nights of the more distant and more elaborately moonlit (or ringed) planets. We know that they are all four, much heavier, bulk for bulk, than the bigger planets, the little Mercury being much the heaviest of the four; we know that they all have atmospheres; and we know very little more about them except Mars.

Dr. Whewell's case against Mars chiefly consisted in its presumed cold, and in a general improbability argument derived from the vast number of ages during which the Earth,—which is much more favorably situated with regard to heat—had remained certainly untenanted by man. To the last argument there is no need for reply, as no one cares to believe that a planet is at this moment inhabited, but only to believe that it is prepared for the dwelling-places of rational beings But with regard to the extreme cold of Mars, the assumption is probably unwarranted. A recent astronomer asserts that "water would not remain fluid even at the Martial equator, and also would freeze at the temperate zones." Probably no assertion was ever less well grounded. The calculation is made on the principle that Mars is so much farther from the sun that the intensity of his rays is there only 4 9ths of their intensity here. That is true. But then much more depends on the effect of a thick atmosphere than on the mere intensity of rays. Water will freeze on Mount Blanc, where the mere rays are certainly much intenser, while it is summer heat in the valleys below. Accordingly, if the Martial atmosphere be only sl