Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LV. | MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1863. | NUMBER 29

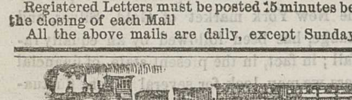
POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Jan. 27, 1863.

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 2.30 p m	6.30 a m 2.15 p m
Portland.....[4]	8.00 a m	2.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.00 a m 1.45 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.00 a m	1.45 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, via Quebec	9.00 a m	7.00 a m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	8.00 a m	2.15 p 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 2.45 P.M.

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



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.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs ALL INSURANCE COMPANIES and the Public in general, that he is ready to execute all orders at a moments notice, (having the Telegraph Office at hand,) as Agent or otherwise, in giving due assistance towards SAVING CARGOES and VESSELS WRECKED in the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

DAVID HARROWER, Riviere du Loup, En-Bas.

October 31. 261

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Undersigned give notice by these presents that the PARTNERSHIP existing under the name and style of CHAPUT & GOUGER, is DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and that M. CHAPUT is solely charged with the regulation of the affairs of the said Partnership.

ANDRE GOUGER.
RAYMOND CHAPUT.

Industrie, May 17. 118

M. GOUGER embraces this occasion of announcing to the Public that he will continue the Business in the same Premises, and that M. Chaput has opened a New Store in the same street.

Industrie, May 17. 118

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

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 17th November, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that, if the purchase money of the Lands in Lower Canada held by Location Tickets issued under the Regulations of 2nd March, 1849, be not paid in full before the 1st May next, the Lots will be resumed and offered for Sale.

WM. McDOUGALL, Commissioner.

278 r T

FOR SALE.

Hf-chests Uncolored Japan Tea
Bags Fresh Walnuts
Bags Fresh Filberts
Bags Provence Almonds
Bags Arracan Rice
Boxes Virginia Tobacco, pounds
Bags Laguayra Coffee
Crates Wine Bottles
Cases Common Brandy

CONVERSE, COLSON & CO.
20 LEMOINE STREET.

October 1. 235

SAUCE.--LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only good Sauce AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester:

May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRIN that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. FORGED.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, London, &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

January 2. 1y-f-1

AMMUNITION

TARGET
12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges

For Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
☞ WHOLESALE ONLY.

April 9 1y w

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

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

SPRING & CO.

Cash paid for Old & New Clothing.
LOWER PART
Bonsecours Market, or 36 Inspector Street.

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

JUST RECEIVED, from London, per "City of Hamilton," a complete assortment of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS.

250 S. ENGLISH.

JUST RECEIVED, per "City of Hamilton," Victoria, Chedder, Queen's Arms, Wiltshire, Pine Apple and Dutch CHEESES.

250 S. ENGLISH.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of YARMOUTH BLOATERS at

S. ENGLISH'S,
266 Notre Dame Street.

October 18. 250

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs. The efficacy of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES is demonstrated by testimonials from Physicians, Surgeons in the Army, and eminent men wherever they have been used.

They were first introduced in 1850. *It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for* COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, the Hacking Cough in CONSUMPTION, and numerous affections of the THROAT, giving *immediate relief.*

Public Speakers and Singers
will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

From Rev. HENRY WILKES, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

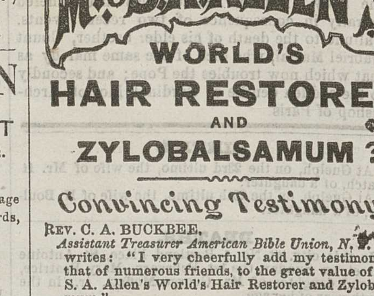
"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief."

"I have been much afflicted with BRONCHIAL AFFECTION, producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice. "REV. GEO. SLACK,
"Minister, Church of England,
"Milton Parsonage, Canada."

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But, from a moderate use of the Troches, I now find myself able to preach nightly and weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience.

"REV. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B.,
"Wesleyan Minister, Montreal."

November 20. 5½m T DSW



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.

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
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

BY APPOINTMENT.

Genuine Havana Cigars
CHOICE TOBACCOS,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, TOBACCO JARS, Cigar Stands, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Fusee Boxes, and a general assortment of Fine Tobacconist Goods, suitable for **Christmas and New Year's Presents.**

THE Undersigned has just received, per Steamer "EAGLE," from Havana direct, a very choice assortment of the very finest Brands of HAVANA CIGARS, which will be found, for excellence and flavor, fully to sustain the reputation of this well-known establishment, whilst the very superior assortment of FINE PIPES of every description, and Tobacconists FANCY GOODS just opened [illegible] ers, will be found a most desirable collection for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

G. LEVEY,
149 Notre Dame Street.

December 17. 301

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

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, qurts
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

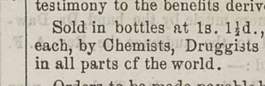
For Sale,

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 BEST REMEDY
FOR INDIGESTION, &c.



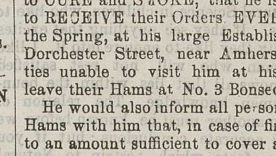
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

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



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

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, Embroidered 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. Jaines Street.
JAMES BAILIS.

December 27. 309

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
C. HEALY

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

C. HEALY,
19 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 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 Cough 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 who 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 regulary used by many professional vocalists.

January 7. 5

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 Potts, 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

OFFICE DESKS
ON
HAND MADE TO ORDER.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

December 29. 310

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 Suspension 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, and 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

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

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.

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

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

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

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for at the Montreal Post Office, on the 15th of Jan., 1863.

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

N.B.—Persons enquiring for any of those are respectfully requested to ask for "Advertised Letters."

The numbers after some of the names denote the number of Letters to the same address.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Aitken Mrs — Austin Margaret Jane
B
Bain John Mrs — Burns Ellen Mrs
Burke Emelia Mrs — Butler John Mrs
Burnell Emma Miss
C
Cameron Mathilde — Clarke Agnes Miss
Carr Marg A Miss — Clough Cathrine
Chase Harriet Mrs — Cote H F Miss
Clark Eliza — Cowan Bridget (2)
D
Davignon E Miss — Daly Mary Ann Miss
Dillon Catherine Miss — Danson Dora Miss
E
Emerson Margaret — English M Mrs
F
Fenran Sarah Jane — Forbes Margaret
Fitzhenry Fanny — Fuberton Margaret
G
Gilen Mary Miss — Gormly Jane Miss
Gorman Bridget Miss
H
Hall Buchanan Mrs — Hicks Isabella Miss
Haley Jeremiah Mrs — Hinman Adeline Mrs
Harvey Agnes Miss — Hobs Abbie B Mrs
Henry Mrs
K
Keefe Mary — Kirby Miss
L
Levie Mary Mrs
M
Madden Mary Mrs — Morgan C Mrs
Melburne C E Miss — Morse Maryann Miss
Meroni Charles Mrs — Murray Mary C Miss
Mc
McCleary Thomas Mrs — McMillan Mary Miss
McInnes Betsey Miss — McNamara Catherine
McLynn J Mrs — McWilliam Thomas Mrs
McMahon Catherine Miss
N
Nickelson Mary Miss
O
O'Gorman Widow Mrs — Osborne Jane Miss
Orr Adeline Miss
P
Pendergrast J Mrs — Plees Mrs
Q
Quinn Mary Miss
R
Renaud Polly Mrs — Robertson Archibald Mrs
Ridge Ann Miss — Rose Margaret Mrs
Riordon Mary Miss
S
Seaton Jane Miss — Sly G Mrs
Shaughnessy Bridget Miss — Stephen Annie Miss
 — Stewart Henry Mrs
Skakel Adeline Miss — Swain Marcella
T
Tolmie Jessie Miss
W
Walker Mrs — Wood Mary Mrs
Warren Widow

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

A
Adams J W — Allen James H
Allan Isaac — Andrews H B
Allen Robert — Anlon John
Alcock John — Antoine ....
Allen R M — Armour John
B
Barnard George F — Bery W
Babbitt J O — Biddlecomb E (2)
Baily John C & Co — Birs Clement
Barrett W — Blythe William
Barker James — Boyd William
Bate E — Brown T H
Beach W G — Brusler A
Bedale Albert — Burleigh W Brownlee
Bell Ross — Bonheim T G & Co
Benway Henry
C
Campion Richard (2) — Conroy J C
Cannavan John — Conway William
Carmody Thomas — Cottell T G M
Cawley Alfred — Cowan William
Chapman William Herbert — Coward James
 — Cunningham William
D
Davidson M — Duclos William
Davies W — Durroch Duncan
Denis J B & Co — Dunne James
Dole W C — Driscoll Frederick
Donnelly James
E
Eckroyd Thomas
F
Fagan Peter — Ford Matthew
Farrell John A — Fraser William
Fergeson John — Frimble James
Fletcher John
G
Garratt James — Gear Henry J
Gamble James — Gilbert John
Garratt James — Goudie James
Garrett J — Grant Charles E
Gay Elias — Guttslam J
H
Hall W H — Herring R
Hard P O — Hickey Thomas
Harlow Hiram — Hicks R
Harris George E — Hicks Mr
Harvey V C — Hirsch Jacob
Hayter Charles J — Hookey Thomas
Heart William — Hopkins H Corporal
Henshaw C
J
Jackson John — Johnston John
Jackson & Co — Jones Beverly S
K
Keefer T C — Kilgillon Peter
Keefe E — King George
Kifford James — Kirby William
L
Lane William — Linton Robert
Leath Albert — Lucas Thomas
Lawlor William — Lynch John
M
Maloney P G — Moore Richard
Martin William — Morel Alfred
Mason Thomas — Morrell & Hamill
Masson A R — Moore Patrick
Meighem M — Morris Mr
Melrose John — Moses J W
Meyer August — Mullen J M
Meyrick J J — Munro Daniel
Millar & Johnson — Murphy Richard
Misetto Gabatta — Murray Michael
Morgan James
Mac
McBain John — McGrath John
McDonald John Capt — McIntyre Hugh
McDonald Ronald — McKay R
McDonald A R & Co — McLean Archibald
Macfarlane Archibald — McNaughten Duncan
McFarlane William — McWatters John
McGarvey E
N
Neilson George — Noyes C A
Norman Merritt — Nugent Francis
O
O'Deay Michael — O'Neil H
P
Paterson F Capt (2) — Phipps J C (2)
Pearce Mr — Porter Samuel
Pears Henry — Porter Henry
Perrottet A M — Postlewait Henry L (3)
Perry Charles E — Price D
Penton F W L — Pridham Alexander
Phillips Edward D — Pringle Thomas
R
Rabat C S — Richey & Harvy
Rainault L D — Rosenstock James
Ranholz Richard — Ross Thomas
Raymon J F & Co — Ross W A
Remhard Froelich — Rush William
S
Salary Alexander — Slack Robert
Salmon Gilbert — Slater J P
Saymor Patrick — Small Henry
Scanlon John — Smith Mr
Scott T H — Smith Brothers & Co
Scott George S — Smith J
Schmalensee Mr — Smith Samuel
Secretary Royal Caledonia Curling Club — Snow Joseph
 — Spelman T & C
Sexton Thomas — Stenson Thomas
Shattuck L W — Stevenson P S (2)
Shea Mr — Sullivan John
Sheridar W H Dr
T
Tansy Patrick — Thompson George W
Thomas W R — Townsend Joseph
Thompson Andrew M — Turner E
W
Waight George — Whitcher Thomas W
Walker John — Whiting & Co Messrs
Walsh Patrick — Wiese Frederick
Walsh John — Wilkinson J
Ward S S — Wilson John
Ward Alfred — Winnett William
Wellett Frank — Wintercast Mr
Walsh Matthew — Wright Ralph

E. S. FREER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Montreal, Jan. 15th, 1863.

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

THE ROAD TO HAPPINESS.

Keep the bowels regular and your conscience clear, and you will enjoy life. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will secure the first desideratum, and lay the foundation for a healthy existence. To those who are sick with Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Dropsy, Heart disease, Inflammation of the Bowels, Kydneys, Bladder, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and the horrible train of concomitants induced by the use of Quinine, Calomel and mercurial poisons, may rely upon a sure cure by the use of these pills. These pills are an improvement on all Pills, Powders, Oils and Seidlitz waters in use; Under their influence the patient increases in strength, sleeps well, eats well, and performs all the functions of life well. Persons taking these pills need not fear exposure to wet, cold, damp or malarious atmosphere, they will so charge the system with health, as to protect it against disease.

Physicians will find in these pills, a vegatable substitute for Calomel and Mercury—will likewise find them a treasure in cases of Erysipelas, Inflammation of the Bowels, Yellow, Typhoid, Bilious and other Fevers, where the patient is too weak to risk a dose of the common drastic Pills, Oils, Powders, &c., these Pills will purge thoroughly, but will not weaken the patient.

Drastic purgatives in the treatment of acute or inflammatory diseases should be avoided, owing to their local action, by irritating the coats of the intestines, they only excite the bowels to peristaltic movement, while the bile, and other diseased humors are left circulating in the system. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are the only safe purgative medicines to take in cases of this kind.

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 26. du DSW 21

MRS. WINSLOW

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

SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR
CHILDREN,

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

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

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

Relief and Health to your Infants.

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

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe 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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DIZZINESS—HEADACHE.—Who would with patience suffer the pangs of excruciating headache, the gnawing stings of indigestion, the sickening nausea of bile, the tremor of shattered nerves, the broken and troubled sleep—with the gradual constitutional decay from excess—when these evils may be avoided or permanently cured by the agency of these invaluable medicines. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box.

February 2. 179 r DWS 27

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

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 no 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 233 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

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—
80 Brls Pure Cod Oil
20 Brls Cincinnati Winter Strained Lard Oil
50 Brls Pale Seal Oil
50 Brls Winter Bleached Whale Oil
—ALSO,—
25,000 Gallons LINSEED OIL, their own make

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

January 22. 18

CASTOR OIL—50 Cases.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

January 22. 18

ANIMOS NOVITAS TENEBO. OVID.
THE MONTREAL HERALD

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1863.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY S. M. AITKEN.
Fish and Oils, at the stores of W. L. Murison, McGill Street, at Eleven o'clock.
BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Books, at his own Stores, at half-past Two o'clock.
BY L. DEVANY.
Sale of Gold Watches, Fancy Goods, &c., at his stores, Cathedral Block, at Seven o'clock.
BY JOHN O. BROWN & SON.
Dry Goods, Books, &c., at their own Stores, at half-past Six 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:—
Feb. 3—9 A.M. ° zero.
2 P.M. 6 above zero.
5 P.M. 3 above zero.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

New York, Feb. 3.

Advices from New Orleans on the 20th ult., state that the last of the transports of Banks expedition left for up the river on the 26th ult.

Gen. Banks went up on the 24th. Only sufficient troops were left to defend New Orleans, with 4 or 5 gunboats. It is inferred the destination is Port Hudson.

Boston, Jan 30.—Gen. McClellan, accompanied by his wife and several friends, visited Lawrence to-day in a special train. His reception was the most hearty of any demonstration in the history of that city. Thousands of citizens greeted him, amid the firing of cannon and ringing of bells.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Accounts from Fairfax Court House, received to-day, say that Col. Wyndham has just returned from an expedition to Warrenton. He surprised the town last night, and while there sent strong patrols to the Rappahannock, at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo. These patrols found no enemy at either place, and captured at Warrenton 80 stand of arms, which he was compelled to destroy, having no means of transporting them.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—Gen. Loan, commanding the central district of Missouri, has issued orders that all bushwhackers, guerillas, robbers, Confederate recruiting officers, emissaries assuming to act under rebel authority, found in that military district, shall be promptly executed by the first commissioned officer into whose hands they may be delivered, and all persons knowingly harboring, or in any way aiding or abetting such parties, shall suffer like punishment, and their houses be destroyed and all the personal property on the premises seized and appropriated for the indemnification of Union citizens. Any officer failing to promptly execute this order will be Court marshalled for disobedience of orders.

Cairo, Feb. 3.—Vicksburg dates are of the 30th ultimo. Gen. Grant had arrived. The work of widening and deepening the canal is progressing. The rebels have planted a battery on the Mississippi shore which commands the lower end of the canal.

The Vicksburg Whig, of the 22nd, says that Longstreet, with 13 brigades, had gone to Tennesse. The gunboat New Era was attacked and sunk in the night, near Island No. 10, by Guerillas with 3 pieces of cannon. The boat returned the fire with shell, and the conflict lasted till near daylight, when the rebels retired. Their force is believed to be between 25 and 35.

The telegraph operator at Paducah reports that the command at Fort Donalson was attacked at an early hour this morning. At 4 o'clock this p.m. the engagement was still going on. Reinforcements had gone forward.

Expected Reform in the Manners of Politicians.—We anticipate during the present session a marked reform in the manners and bearing of our public men—at least in the Legislative Chambers. For some ten or twelve years we have been reading and hearing lectures upon the proprieties of members of Parliament from the party now in opposition. The sins of their adversaries were long and loudly descanted on, in a manner which conclusively showed that those who gave these lessons understood the whole gamut of constitutional and patriotic politeness. For instance, how often have we been shocked by an exposition of the atrocity of moving an amendment to the address in answer to the speech from the throne; the greater atrocity of putting into the amendment any "abstract proposition;" the worse enormity of asking time to consider of the amendments to be proposed; and the final impenitence of a prolonged and often adjourned debates. We might go on with our list of the didactic essays afforded to us, either verbally or in writing, upon the other offenses of the late opposition; but in truth they are almost summed up in the foregoing, though in detail spread out over the session in want of confidence motions, and other proceedings intended to test the strength or expose the weakness of the Ministry. We think there is one advantage of the late change in affairs which even the warmest friend of the late Ministry will not contest—it is that at last we shall have a constitutional opposition, who know so well what is right that they will never do wrong. The address in answer to the speech from the throne will, we have no doubt, be carried on Thursday night, after a little peaceful banter on the part of Mr. Cartier and Mr. Jno. A. Macdonald. In this a tone of dignified deference to the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches will be modified by self-respecting precautions against it being understood that they are yet quite satisfied with the conduct of the Government, though they intend to give its policy not only a candid but even affectionate consideration. Mr Cauchon, we suppose, will not say a word. If he does, it will be to deprecate, in his softest accents, any disposition on the part of his friends to impede the progress of the business of the country. When any ministerial measure is brought down, the utmost attention will be paid to the explanations offered by its promotors, and only the most violent attempts at evil doing will meet with opposition. No one except gentlemen in charge of a measure will think of wasting the time of the country by a speech of more than five minutes in duration; but there may probably be an exception to this in the case of Mr. Cartier, who, as he will know more about the intentions of the drawer of the bill than that person himself, will naturally assume the explanation. We should not wonder if the ex-Premier, under the necessities of this duty, should speak several times, for several hours at a time. This, however, will of course forward business. Such we expect to be the line of conduct pursued by the present Opposition. They have for years told us what an Opposition should do, and we do not doubt that they will improve the occasion to demonstrate their theory in practice.

Mr. Brown and South Oxford.—A rumour has been current that Mr. Brown having understood that it was an objection to Mr. Connor's appointment to a judgeship that he would be succeeded by the proprietor of the *Globe* in the representation of South Oxford, took steps to assure the parties concerned that he had no intention of offering himself for that constituency. We learn, from what we believe to be good authority, that there is no truth whatever in these statements, and that should Mr. Brown choose to offer himself for South Oxford, it is not likely that that there will be any opposition to his return.

England and the Pope.—The news from England, as we expected, goes far to dispel the story of a serious offer made by England of protection to the Pope. It appears that the Pope did jocosely say something to Mr. Russell about the chances of his having to apply to England for protection, and that Mr. Russell, as in duty bound, replied by declaring that His Holiness would be hospitably received, which was no less a true than a polite reply. Whatever air of seriousness the story had, seems to have been imparted to it by the French, who, however, themselves appear to have feared mystification, and to have couched their remonstrance in language which might be held to be a banter, however important the real meaning which it conveyed. There may be something more yet to be made known; but we scarcely think it will turn out that the British Government, while it would certainly offer the same hospitality to the Pope as to other potentates who have sought British asylum, is likely to volunteer good offices, unlikely to be either accepted or accceptable, and which besides would probably prove very embarrassing to both parties.

The Coteau Barron Tunnel.—The above tunnel is now in course of construction in Catherine Street. It was commenced at the corner of Dorchester Street, and Papineau Square, for the purpose of draining the Sherbrooke Street swamps, and relieving the city shores of the surplus water coming from the Mountain, and Cote St. Antoine and discharging the same into the St. Lawrence at Molsons. The size of the shore of this tunnel is similar to the one in McGill Street, six feet in diameter. The walls of the drain are twelve inches thick, and are constructed of bevilled brick specially made for the purpose by Mess. Sheppard and N. J. Adams & Co. of this city; This drain was commenced about the 16th August, and has reached at this date a distance of about 3000 feet. There are stone connections at the corner of St. Catherine and Amherst Streets, and of Amherst and Ontario Streets. The average depth on the whole is about twenty feet. Man-holds are constructed at distances of about 300 feet apart, for the purpose of cleaning and examining the shores, should it be necessary. These man-holds are built of circular brick of a different model from others, and are covered with one solid stone, having a hole bored in it of three feet by two feet six inches. This hole is covered with a sheet of iron three quarter inch thick for the safety of travellers until required to be opened. Iron bars are built in these holds to faciliate ascent or descent when necessary. The estimated cost of this tunnel is $10,000. At present there are 150 men engaged on this work, and, notwithstanding the many impediments incident to this season of the year, we are happy to say that under the able management of Mr. Philbon, the contractor, and the supervision of Mr. Bowie, Corporation Supervisor, and Mr. Questione Engineer, who was the originator of the drain, it is making rapid progress towards completion.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace.—The February term of General Sassions of the Peace is to be opened this morning, Mr. Justice Coursol presiding. The calendar is rather heavier than usual, there being about seventy-five cases to be disposed of. The charges are principally larceny, stealing money, and obtaining goods and money by false pretences.

Montreal Gymnastic Club.—On Monday evening last, several of the members of the Montreal Gymnastic Club assembled at their Gymnasium, Burnside Hall, and presented their popular instructor, Mr. William C. Dole, with a handsome Silver Salver, as a mark of their esteem and gratitude for the great interest he has always shown in their physical education. In the course of their short address, they expressed much regret at his being obliged, by other engagements, to leave them so early in the season, and expressed a hope that they should again have the benefit of his instruction next Fall. The Salver bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. William C. Dole, as a mark of esteem and gratitude, by a few of his friends and pupils. Montreal, 2nd Feb., 1863."

The St. Luke's Church Concert.—We understand that the arrangements for this Concert are now nearly completed, and that the programme will be published in the course of a few days.—The lady patronesses, the ladies of the Congregation and the committee, are most indefatigable in their exertions to render this the Concert of the season. The select and varied character of the music, and the high reputation of the performers, are such as to ensure a rich treat to all. From the large sale of tickets, we take it that the success of the undertaking, in a pecuniary sense, is already secured.

Crime in Toronto.—According to the criminal statistics of Toronto, the following number of persons were sentenced for various crimes in that city during the year 1862:—

	Males.	Females.
Irish	1867	1035
Canadians	376	102
English	572	101
Scotch	177	23
Americans	71	17
Germans	60	9
Colored	44	29
Other countries	41	20
Total	2208	1336

Memorial to the late Lord Bishop of Quebec.—A meeting of the members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Quebec, was held at the National School on Saturday last, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a suitable memorial to the late Lord Bishop. It was unanimously resolved to erect a memorial window in the east end of the Cathedral. Subscriptions are to be solicited from all parts of the Province, and any surplus remaining after defraying the cost of the window is to be added to the "Bishop Mountain Labrador Mission Fund." About $500 was raised before the meeting adjourned.

An Improved Metallic Thermometer.—We have received one of Ross' improved Metallic Thermometers, and so far as we are able to judge of it the instrument appears to be very complete, and extremely sensitive in registering the slightest change in the temperature. It is manufactured by Mr. Alex. Ross of Montreal, and is very convenient and portable, being in the shape of a small round box. We have no doubt that it will meet with a large sale.

Fire.—About nine o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was given from the box 56 on the corner of Dorchester and St. Andrew Streets. The fire Brigade proceeded to the spot, and found that the fire originated in the chimney of a house on the corner of Lagauchetiere and St. Andrew Streets. Before extinguished the fire spread to two attic rooms. The damage was inconsiderable.

Sale of Real Property Yesterday.—The property sold by licitation by Mr. Doucet yesterday, being the vacant lot in St. Joseph street, near McGill street, belonging to the late firm of W Stephen & Co., was sold for £1,480, with charges about £1,500.

Accident.—A colored child was run over on Craig Street, yesterday evening about a quarter to four o'clock, by Jos. Merriani a carter. The carter was arrested, and gave bail in $5, to appear before the Recorder to-day. The child was not seriously hurted.

The employees in the pressing department of McDonald, Brothers & Co's. Tobacco Factory met together on Monday night, and presented Mr. Donald Campbell with a valuable gold watch, as a token of their respect for him as foreman.

In consequence of Mr. Devany's absence in Upper Canada his auction sale will be discontinued from this evening until his return.

Sale of Books.—The sale of Books at John J. Arnton's Auction Rooms, yesterday afternoon, was well attended, and the prices obtained satisfactory. The sale will be continued this afternoon and evening, and all who are desirous of purchasing standard works, should make use of the opportunity now offered to obtain them.

Police Intelligence.—Tuesday.—The case of Wm. Park Weir against John Hurlburt, for assault and battery, was postponed until Wednesday on account of the illness of Mr Devlin, Counsel for defendant.

There were eighteen cases before the Recorder. Bridget Empey and Harriet Young were fined 50s. or two months for being drunk, fighting and disturbing the public peace in Water Street.—Ann Doran drunk and disorderly in a house of St. Jos. Street, was fined 10s. or fifteen days.—Catherine Hickey, drunk in a yard in Kemp St., was fined 10s. or fifteen days.—Mary Ann Green drunk and disorderly in the Station, fined 25s or one month.—Joseph Richet was charged with having committed an assault upon Miss Visbet. It seems that the prisoner's wife had taken in some disreputable girl through charity, that the prisoner used some indecent freedom with the girl, and when the plaintiff who was a boarder in the house, remonstrated with him for his injustice to his wife, he struck her knocked her down and kicked her. The prisoner was fined $3 or three weeks.—Moses Chepuc was fined $5 or one month for being drunk and driving furiously.—Joachim Tilmon, a hawker, was fined $3 for blocking up the passage at the corner of Lagauchetiere and Visitation Streets, and thus subjecting pedestrians to the disagreeable necessity of stepping in the slush.—Patrick Duffy was brought up for assaulting his wife.—A very dark "darkey" testified that prisoner was jealous of *him*, which caused the quarrel. The woman said she deserved what she got. Uninfluenced by her feelings in that respect, the Recorder fined Duffy $10 and his wife $2 for being drunk.—David Wisebrook for obstructing a policeman in the discharge of his duty, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.—John Dubour, huckster of this city, for obstructing, by endeavouring to intimidate a policeman, who was arresting his brother-in-law on the 18th December last, was fined $4.

Glasgow Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."

Glasgow, Jan. 15, 1863.

With mild weather and very comparatively quiet, and moderate, festive rejoicings our New Years has been inaugurated. Sorrows and cares fall to all lots, but a ray of consolation falls upon us in the knowledge that the famine caused by King Cotton's death is fast passing away, revealing the pleasing fact that our resources and *pluck* are equal to all emergencies; "The enterprise which has gathered the opulence of the "world at our feet will not decay; and above all "the religion of our fathers, and the virtues "which leaned upon it for support, will still "continue to soothe and stimulate the varied "races which go to make up our vast population." Our local authorities have, manfully, done their duty, and through a just administration of the poors' funds, and subscriptions from private benevolence, munificent in the extreme, and for our own city, doubling the amount raised in France for a kindred purpose, have placed us in so favourable a position that we need no longer fear the winter before us, but salute it with hopeful courage. Complaints are not so rife as they were a few weeks ago, indeed, the general on dit is that trade is looking up, and a number of the cotton mills are beginning to work on half time, that were, formerly, closed. Mr. Freeland, the gentleman I mentioned in a former communication as having given a handsome endowment to the Andersonian University, has sent £1000 to the fund for the relief of the unemployed, which speaks volumes for the Scottish heart that beats within him, though far from the land of his birth. The advent of a number of *sharks* to our shores at the fall of the year, it was said, indicated a mild temperature for our winter, and the prediction is in a great measure true, but we would rather have some of the clear bracing frosty weather of Canada, for our damp and dirty streets are redolent of colds and rheumatism.—The first phase of our amusements, prepared for the holidays is already on the wane. The Fine Art Institute closes its exhibition in the Corporation Galleries on the 19th inst., having met with fair success, although not quite up to the mark in the quality of the pictures, and is to be succeeded by a series of lectures given under fashionable auspices, and, of course intended for a very recherche auditory. Popular and great heads are to wag on the rostrum and ventilate their ideas on various subjects selected. Among "the bright particular stars" I may name, the Lord Advocate; Professor Aytoun, Rev. Norman Macleod, Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Irvine, and Dr. Vaughar. Judging from the past, there can be no doubt but the tickets of admission will be eagerly sought after. Soirees now begin to hold sway, and I have to record the "Grocers" as having been passed off with considerable eclat. As a matter of course there was the usual amount of speech, with which the more fortunate "Tommy Treacles" are in the habit of gilding the pill of hope to the young aspirants doomed for a time to watch the scales which weigh out tea and sugar. Along with the comforts for the inner man, there was provided a corps of professionals, to do the agreeable with *music in all its branches*. "Mr. Harcourt Bland," late of the Theatre Royal, gave his series gratuitously, and pleased the assemblage highly with his oratorical displays, and beautiful readings—the evening being wound up by an invitation to the ladies to foot it merrily "on the light fantastic toe." John Anderson of Polytechnic notoriety has followed in the same line and presided at one given to his employees and their friends in the Merchants' Hall. The worthy John sat like "Jove, of the ain Lord Mayor" it was pleasing to announce that his three p's—viz, pushing, perseverance, and punctuality, had been amply crowned with success. But we have now to view a scene of a still higher order, the occasion being the Grand Conversazione given by the principal and professors of the University, to a company composed of the elite of Glasgow, held in the Fore Hall of the ancient structure. Numerous objects of interest were displayed for the delectation of the guests. The Blackstone Examination Chair with its curious antique carving, and a significant hour glass attracted a notible share of attention, and a brilliant series of photographs representing subjects celebrated in the art world, and from the studio of Mr. Macpherson of Rome, were much admired. By means of a lamp and medium these wondrous works are to be witnessed on Friday and Saturday, in the Merchants' Hall, to still greater advantage as they will be projected on a large and magnified scale. On a table conspicuously placed was the testimonial consisting of a superb fruit series in silver, recently presented to Dr. John Macfarland, the well known physician, lately retired from practice, commanded the admiration of the onlookers. Food for reflection, was scattered about in the shape of drawings, and many of the choicest examples of illuminated M. S. S. from the Museums, riveted the gaze of the admirers of caligraphy and painting. Dr. Rogers, late of America, now professor of Natural History in the College, discoursed briefly on meteors, and on British animals, touching on the Darwinian theory of the selection of species and then turned to the absorbing topic of comparison of the Gorilla brains. He considered the latter as very far removed from the former notwithstanding Professor Huxley's views to the contrary; and ere the evening closed he described the model of Capt. Cole's cupola for warships. He stated that Mr. Napier our eminent engineer, had contracted with the Danish government to build two of these formidable floating war fortresses, with improvements, which I trust will render them ugly customers to our German cousins, who seek to dismember and ruin the ancient candinavian realm, for their own aggrandizeent.

This very entertaining assembly terminated at 11 p.m. and each of the invites I am certain heartily wished to be soon present at "another of the same." Within the walls of the same *Alma Mater*, "on the Tuesday previous, Dr. Caird the new professor of Divinity was inducted in the presence of his colleagues, and others attracted by the fame which attaches to the author of the religion of Common Life." Dr. Caird drew attention to the relative bearings of science and philosophy to theology, expounding his subject in so admirable a manner as to command the applause of the auditory—In concluding he expressed the depressing sense of inadequacy with which he undertook the duties incumbent upon him, having neither the experience nor the natural christian wisdom of his predecessor, and stating in the higher researches in which they were to be engaged, he would only be feeling his own way on a path where he could only be a few steps in advance of those to whom he was acting as guide. Filled with the profoundest sense of deficiency, yet, with at least, that preparation which arises from the most ardent love and enthusiasm for the study, he proposed to begin his work! Lord Palmerston has signified his intention to deliver his inaugural address as Lord Rector at the Easter recess of Parliament. The opportunity is to be taken to offer him a banquet on a magnificent scale. It will be the most important demonstration which has taken place in our city since that of Sir Robert Peel As the latter a wooden building was specially erected for the purpose, which was very uncomfortable, and badly ventilated, I presume the City Hall will do duty in the case of Lord Palmerston. His Lordship has graciously accepted a similar invitation from Edinburgh, where he received a portion of his education.—The annual meeting of the directors of the "Royal Infirmary" has just taken place, and their report has been issued—It represents that excellent institution in a flourishing condition.—The Edinburgh Hospital is not placed in so advantageous a position so far as funds are concerned, there being a deficit of £600. Philosophical, Archaeological and Natural History Societies have commenced their meetings, and in this connection I may mention the interesting fact that Mr. McKirlay has communicated some additional knowledge to our study of Bryology, having discovered a few new species of mosses in the Breadalbane Hills. The supply of water to the city from St. Katrine and other Lochs continues to be ample, and the Committee reports that engines are now scarcely required to extinguish fires. From the force and facility with which the water is made available, a vast amount of property has been saved that otherwise would have been destroyed. It is to be hoped the Insurance Companies will reduce premiums, so as to induce many to take advantage of the benefits of Insurance. As it is said the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to make some reductions of duties, it would be well if he would lower the charges on fire policies. A small duty on Lucifer matches would be less felt, and bring in a much larger revenue. It is said a Scotchman, "Newcastle grindstone," and "Birmingham button" are to be found everywhere and it is pleasing at all times to record the success of our countrymen abroad. Mr. G. B. Edlin of the Scottish Bar has succeeded in obtaining the second puisne Judgeship of the Mauritus, the Chief Judge being also a Scotchman, viz., Mr. C. F. Shand. Our Scottish nobility also desire to be commended for their seasonable benevolence to the poor, and I would mention particularly the Duke of Hamilton, who within the last few weeks has dispensed most munificent bounties. The Marquis of Abercorn has paid £10,000 to the sufferers by the mismanagement of Mr. Peter Morison, the late manager of the Bank of Deposit. The Marquis unfortunately allowed his name to be used as a director without making due enquiry, and so has suffered. Mr Peter Morison, an unworthy native of the land o' ca'tes, is living in style on the Continent, having feathered his nest ere the temple of Mammon he had puffed up fell about his ears.

A monument in the form of an obelisk, eight feet high, and of Sicilian Marble, has just been raised in the Southern Necropolis, over the grave of the late "Edward Morris." He was born in 1787 and died in 1860. The epitaph written by the enthusiastic Clergyman and apostle of temperance, the Rev. Alex. Wallace, concludes with the graphic words, "His hoary hairs were found in the paths of righteousness, and his latter days were peace." While Mr. Kennedy of Edinburgh is treading in the late John Wilson's steps in the "modern Babylon," another of our Scottish vocalists, rejoicing in the name of "Burns," has been carrying his Caledonian lays into the backwoods of the "United States," and intends once more to give his country the benefit of his vocal powers as soon as he has cleared the Canadas of all rivals.

Verily this is the age of testimonials. A troop of friends has gathered to present the worthy clergyman of St. Mungo's Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Robertson with silver plate, dinner and dessert services on the occasion of his marriage. It is all very well when the worthy are so treated, but on many occasions of late it would have been better had the system been "more honoured in the breach than the observance" for from E. T. Smith, of Cremorne Gardens, (Everlasting Testimonial Smith as Punch facatiously dubbed him,) down to the restaurateur and beer seller, the thing had become an intolerable nuisance! One is never a prophet in one's own country, any more than is merit always truly recognised, otherwise, long ere this your wretched correspondent would have received the fashionable recognition of his services to society, but, blessed is he that expecteth little" and as the said neglected correspondent is *contentus parvo*, he can well afford to sing lustily "*vogue la galere*. A committee has been formed at Edinburgh for the purpose of instituting University Halls, somewhat after the model of our southern brethren's institutions of the same class. Notwithstanding the growls of our Scottish Lion, and our standing on our dignity. With respect to nationality it is astonishing to perceive the desire to imitate English customs, and names. In Glasgow we have now Belgrave, Canonburry Terraces, St. George's and Charing Cross, and all that Dundreary sort of thing, which "a *fellah* can, really, not make out," seeing our vernacular is not deficient in a nomenclature that would be much more appropriate.—The parliament House of Edinburgh has just been adorned with a statue of the late Lord Cockburn, the eminent judge—a name well known to every Scotchman, and closely associated with that of the late Francis Jeffrey. The statue is by W. B. Brodie, R. S. A. It is full length in the robe of Solicitor General and is allowed to be an able production of the Artists' chisel. It stands near to Roubillac's celebrated statue of Lord President Forbes, and forms not an unpleasing contrast to the "man turned into stone" for such is the impression the famous Frenchman's work leaves on the mind! Mr Steele the eminent sculptor, also resident in Edinburgh, has just finished his statue of Mr. Baxter which is to be erected in the pavilion of the Baxter Park of Dundee. The Queen in recently creating a batch of Baronets has not forgotten "puir auld Scotland" so our worthy son of commerce and sterling worth, is now Sir David! Mrs. Ramsay of Barnton gave a grand ball at Barnton on Thursday night last—being the first since the death of her husband in 1850. The tables were embellished with the costly cups and plate gained by Mr. Ramsay's famous race horses at the various meetings in the United Kingdom.—Trade on the Clyde continues brisk, and "the hammer fastening rivets on" is heard all the day long. The shipbuilding yard of the late John Wood, at Port Glasgow, has been sold to Duncan & McGregor, iron shipbuilders. The former is a son of the late Mr. Duncan, shipbuilder, Greenock, and the latter a scion of the late John Macgregor, of the renowned firm of Todd & Macgregor—The return of customs and dues at the three ports show a decided increase.—The intelligence of the wreck of the SS. "Caledonia" has just reached us. The Anchor Line has been very unfortunate, this being the third loss the Company has sustained. Their new ship, the "Britannia" is fast approaching completion, and it is hoped will be more fortunate than its predecessor—Dr. Begg, a leader in the Free Church, who has gained some notoriety for his onslaughts on all who differ from him, has carried a motion in the Presbytery forbidding clergymen to read their sermons, the Rev. Father enunciating the logical truth that a good sermon delivered offhand is more effective than a written one. The worthy Dr., however, said nothing about an indifferent sermon.—Doctor Gibson, the famous "James" of the *Reformers' Gazette*, does his utmost to keep up the prestige of the Free Church in the West, and has been calling to account the Rev. W. Smith for his farewell sermon in Edinburgh, prior to taking charge of the Free Tron Church in Glasgow. In said sermon the Rev. W. Smith said a few good things applicable to the present times. It would appear he has been too liberal to make his views palatable to "James," and hence the culprit was required to do penance. It must have rejoiced the hearts of these two pillars of the Church to learn that the Episcopal Bench of England has commenced a razzia against the railway Sunday excursion.—It is with deep regret that I conclude with the announcement that a most foul murder has been committed in the orderly Capital of Scotland. A Mr. Milne, hitherto a respectable jeweller, it seems had been drinking hard during the holidays, and thus induced an attack of *delirium tremens*, which culminated in his stabbing to the heart a young friend of the name of Paterson. While deep sympathy is felt for the victim, commiseration is also elicited for the wife and children of the perpetrator, who, of course, are plunged into the most poignant grief.

Brussels Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."

Brussels, Jan. 12, 1863.

Mr. Editor,—The time is come when all the Sovereigns of Kingdoms, which can be in any sense considered constitutional, will pronounce the traditional discourse known as the speech from the throne. The peoples are expecting, and listen in the attitude of the companions of Eneas, as that is described to us by Virgll in his first book of the Eneid. In fact, from royal mouths there must come forth either Pallas with her helmet on, or *Minerva* with her olive branch. The French are already aware of what they have to look for. The opening of the session took place with them yesterday, and you will already have seen the text of the harangue pronounced on the occasion of this solemnity. If the Bourse were really a thermometer of the public opinion, foreigners, like myself, might conclude that the Imperial words were not of a kind to produce tranquillity, for everything in the market has fallen, from the funds to galvanized Indian Rubber. For my part, after reading again, with particular attention, the Imperial discourse, I can find in it nothing but the ordinary common phrases of diplomacy. Two points alone have any importance—the one having relation to the Roman question; the other to a subvention which is to be applied to the funds to be given to the cotton operatives now out of work. I will presently return to these points, when I shall have spoken to you of the ceremonial of the opening of the session, which took place in the grand Salle des Etats at the Louvre, and was performed by the Emperor in person. Cardinals, Ministers, Members of the Privy Council, Marshals and Admirals presented themselves on the steps of the throne. Every one who wore a decoration or a ribbon figured in the noble assembly, which was rendered still more brilliant by the presence of the ladies of the high functionaries. The official *canard* informs us that a little before 1 o'clock the *cortege* of the Empress, followed immediately by that of the Emperor, left the Tuilleries. The Imperial and other Guards kept the line from the Clock Tower to the Denon Tower, where the Emperor alighted. As on all occasions, the sovereign was surrounded by a crowd of soldiers. The Empress was accompanied by the Prince Imperial, the Princesses Clothilde and Mathilde, Lucien and Anna Murat. The Emperor entered accompanied by the Princes of the blood. But let us return to the two sentences of *quasi* importance in the speech. As to the Roman question, I read:—"Our armies have "defended the independence of Italy without allying themselves to revolution, and without altering, except on the field of battle, our good "relations with the adversaries of one day: "without abandoning the Holy Father, whom "our honour and our past engagements oblige us "to sustain." These words appeared to many to indicate a firmly adopted resolution to prevent the union of Italy, and to give a triumph to those doting politicians, Messrs. La Guerroniere and Drouyn de Lhuys. The Italians, therefore, were sadly cast down by them; but I who, from my high land in Brussels, am in the habit of reflecting on and commenting on all royal announcements, do not see the affair in so dark a light as it has been [illegible] intimate conviction, which I think I have already expressed to you, that, Pius the 9th once dead, the French Government will consider itself as free from any engagements to the Papacy, and that it will oppose no more obstacles to the unification of Italy, if it should happen that at that epoch the Italians should still consent to live united under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel.—As to the proposed appropriation in aid of the cotton operatives now out of work, I confess myself to be simply indignant at the degrading *communism* which seems more and more to enter into political ideas. In England the Government has not mixed itself up with anything; but the citizens, free as they ought to be, and accustomed to enjoy the advantages afforded by association, have speedily collected enormous sums for the cotton spinners of Manchester. But in France, where you must have an authorization of the Prefect of Police before you can sneeze, the movement has been feeble, and but for the initiative taken by one of the Paris journals, the *Temps*, the subscription would have dragged miserably. At last it made a start. France was informed of what was taking place in her midst; for some days succours of every kind came from every direction; and the citizens were about to have the glory of acting for once without the government. But this was to hope too much, and the Imperial discourse has made the fact known to the good Frenchmen. The State alone may cure the evil. It will cure it; for it will only cost an extra tax, and that will hardly appear in the mass. Here is one of the most deplorable examples of the interference of Government in the affairs of its subjects, and we cannot wonder if, after political education of this kind, the Utopia most warmly embraced by the people in times of revolution, is a communist Utopia. The administration, so soon as it can do so, encourages these unfortunate tendencies, by opposing itself to the exercise of the initiative of the individual. To give but one example—the promoter, at Paris, of the subscription for Rouen, Mr. Boissaye, a dry goods merchant, had asked permission to place alms chests in the principal theatres of Paris, after the example of the Western and Northern railways. Permission was refused to M. Boissaye under the fallacious pretext that as the theatres were chiefly frequented by foreigners, it was of consequence to avoid giving them at the first look a spectacle of the distress of France. M. Boissaye could not help remarking that the objection was misdirected, as foreigners arrive by the railroads before going to the theatres, and the railroads had opened these means of subscription. The honourable merchant was, however, interrupted, and made to know that authortty still held to the ancient motto of "*stat pro ratione voluntas.*"

The ceremonial of yesterday did not want in interest for those especially who, under a velvet robe or an ermine mantle, still see only a man or woman, that is to say, nothing but human weakness. The Deputies who were not well behaved during the last session, that is to say, who forgot that the first virtue is submission, might discern on the face of the master a smile of the least possible good will—a certain sign of a powerful exercise of patronage at the moment of the election. Those who had burned their ships, and who can only hope to appeal successfully to their electors, by placing themselves resolutely in the ranks of the opposition, took a high tone, enough to make those in the secret of the comedy die of laughter. In the meantime, the news which comes to us from France on the electoral movement are remarkably interesting, and the *mot d'ordre* seems to be given on all points—Coalition. The Republicans of 1848, except those still in exile, the Orleanists, and the Legitimists, have renounced the system of abstention, and there is talk of names which have disappeared for a long time from the political arena. The administration does not appear to be without disquietude as to the result, and perhaps it is to terror that we must attribute the severity of M. Persigny for the journals which treat of the electoral question. The *Courrier du Dimanche*, for having addressed its readers on the subject, has received a third warning in the person of M. Prevost Paradol, one of the wittiest and most learned of the Parisian journalists.

The *Moniteur* of the 13th has put an end to the little anxieties which for some time have troubled the minds in the higher regions of the French clergy. The successor of Mgr. Morlot is known. It is to be M. Darboy, Bishop of Nancy, a Bishop of much wit, if not of great wit, strongly suspected of Gallicanism, and particularly unpleasant to the Ultramontanes Mgr. Darboy has made his way rapidly. In 1848, as it is still remembered, he was a poor, threadbare abbe, always dressed like a citizen, and living by the manufacture of the little narcotic treatises known under the names of the "Seven Wounds of the Saviour," the "Miracle of La Salette, &c." The young men of twenty-five years remember Mgr. Darboy as second almoner of the College of Louis le Grand. I believe that the Court of Rome has been painfully affected by the news of the nomination of M. Darboy to the archiepiscopal seat of Paris. The wicked public has broadly remarked that on the very day of the burial of Mgr. Morlot, there was a grand ball at Court, and that the day after the Emperor and Empress went in grand gala to the Theatre of *Varieties*, where the piece was a funny little drama called, "*Eh, allez donc Durluette!*"

Many letters from the Province make known that a somewhat animated discussion is expected in the Legislative Chambers on the Mexican question. Immediately, however, *Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire*, declares that it does not partake in these expectations; but we need not take much account of the affirmations of this *feuille officieuse*. I do not know how the sentence of the Imperial discourse which related to the destinies of Italy will be received at Turin; but it must be acknowledged that since Garibaldi has disappeared from the stage the descendants of Alfieri and Dante occupy a very small place in the speculations of the public. The Ministry as its most striking feat has limited itself to the organization of public subscriptions in favour of the victims of brigandage in Southern Italy. Poor Government! whose 100,000 regular troops are held in check by 99 brigands, the exact figure which has been calculated by the newspapers of this fine country. However, I must add that the grand figure of Garibaldi once more appears above the horizon. The Emancipation Society of Milan has offered the chair of its President to the great Italian patriot, and he has accepted it. There is a question about fortifying Civita Vecchia in the Pontifical States in such a manner, as to make of it an impregnable fortress. It is, however, a fact that England sees these works with an ill eye, and assumes that it is a sign of the permanent occupation of Italy by France. Thereupon she has demanded explanations from the French Government. *A propos* of England. The Parliamentary session commences 5th Feb., and the famous "yellow book," equivalent to the French blue book will be distributed to the members of the two houses. This diplomatic collection will it is said contain documents of a very lively interest, concerning the curious advances which the Cabinet of St. James has made to the Holy See by the medium of Mr. Odo Russell. At London discussion turns chiefly upon economy and Lord Palmerston who has for public opinion a deference which the French would like to find in their Government, appears to have taken his part very decidedly to the great despair of the opposition, which thus loses one of its principal arms. In France, Mr. Heffter of the *Temps*, very judiciously remarks, under any regime, what is called a strong government would have thought it concerned its dignity to concede nothing to its adversaries. In England politics are differently understood, and governors and governed find themselves alike the better for it.

The news from Greece are important. The National Assembly having been organized, the verification of the gifts of the members to their seats was proceeded with. From the work first undertaken we may conclude that the Provisional Government is not in great favour with the deputies. The election of Mairomichalis, deputy for Œlyton, and brother of the present Minister of War has been annulled. This citizen did not in fact go with a demand, and it may even be laid that he conquered the suffrages of the electors at the point of the sword. He surrounded himself with armed men, and then caused the urn containing the votes to be brought to his house. These not being favorable to him, he forced the prefect to give him a certificate that he had been chosen. I know more than one country where things are done in the same manner. Manifestations of all kinds continues at Athens, and all the efforts of Mr. Bourie, the French Minister tend to lessen their effects. The officers have drawn up a protestation of fidelity to Prince Alfred, King of the Greeks. In presence of the disorder of which Greece is the theatre, the rumour of an Anglo-Gallican occupation has spread rapidly—a rumour which to a certain point is justified by the following proclamation: "We are as careful as any one can be "of the national dignity; but we do not see how "the Greeks could degrade themselves by offering the crown of Greece though they knew in "advance that it would be refused. Has England refused this crown as too paltry? Up to "this day history has contested the claim of "perfidious Albion to the sentimental virtues; "but it has never denied her great political wisdom. Is it possible that the great men of England have not understood what is apparent to "the most simple journalist of Paris—that the "crown of Greece is the Empire of the East?" In these words are revealed the true tendency of public opinion in the East, and it will not appear so strange if we will examine the state of profound decomposition into which the Ottoman Empire is falling. A mad monarch who dies leaves the succession to an imbecile prince—such are the Atlases which must bear on their shoulders the weight of the Oriental World. They will let it sink.

Germany has not caused much talk during the week which has just elapsed. I must however, communicate to you some rare incidents which have reached me. The Municipal Council of Berlin having felt the need of presenting an address to the King of Prussia, the latter did not allow such an occasion for testifying his respect to the "constitution which he violates daily to pass unimproved. He pretended that that his intentions had been misunderstood, like the celebrated Dumollard, who pretended that he killed the unhappy servant girls with no other intention than to save them from seduction and misery. The King of Prussia forgets that at each moment that his Ministry expends the budget, which the Chambers have not voted, he violates and violates again the unhappy constitution. The Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, one of the most liberal of monarchs, has it is said advised his illustrious relative to make concession to the wise demands of his subjects. This is a Prince who counsels in the desert; besides how could he counterbalance the [illegible] marck, that mouth of gold? While be closes his ears to projects of political organization, King William does not open his eyes to projects of commercial reform. I learn from Wiesbaden that the Municipal Council addressed to the Government a petition in favour of its adhesion to the Franco Prussian treaty of commerce; but that the Government sent back this petition as treating upon matters beyond the attributes of the Municipal Councils. It must be added that the envoy of M. de Bismarck has proposed to the French Government certain modifications of this treaty; but that he has not yet obtained any reply.

The French journals of the last few days especially *La Patrie* have made us acquainted with the possibility of a change in the Ministry at Madrid; but what proof have they and what reasons can they give for the political disgrace of Marshal O'Donnel? The news from Madrid less officious and more trusted informs us that the amendment of M. Mon in favour of French policy has been rejected by a majority of 150 votes against 72. They add that Marshal O'Donnell, the political ally of General Prim stands very well with the Court, and that be is far from likely to be displaced. The crisis was, therefore, wholly imaginary. It is also said that not seeing the cession of Gibraltar approaching the Cabinet of Madrid is thinking of converting Ceuta and Melilla into free ports, and that a bill for this purpose has already been laid upon the table by the Minister of Finances.

The Arrest of Mr. Boileau.—In the matter of the arrest of the proprietor of the *Philadelphia Evening Journal*, the Grand Jury have presented the facts to the Court. As we have stated, he was arrested for printing articles in favor of the rebels, and discouraging the cause of the Union. Judge Ludlow is going to instruct the District Attorney to frame indictments, and bring the case to trial. His remarks were brief and mild, and he evidently does not expect any very severe upturning of the nation after all.

The St. Germain Poisoning Case.—The inquest in the case of the late Madame Barbinas, of St. Germain, E. T., has terminated, resulting in a verdict against Pierre Duval *dit* Barbinas, the husband of the deceased, for causing the death of his wife by administering poison. He has been committed to Arthabaska gaol, to await his trial, for the crime with which he stands charged, at the approaching term of the Court of Queen's Bench for that District.

GRAND CONVERSAZIONE OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The first Annual Conversazione of the Natural History Society took place in the new building St. Catherine Street last evening, and it afforded us infinite satisfaction to see so large and fashionable an attendance. The audience in the first place assembled in the lower hall, which was very handsomely decorated for the occasion, the walls being almost covered with paintings, engravings and drawings, kindly sent by the members and friends of the Society. The magnificent band of the Royal Artillery was present by consent of Col. Dunlop, to whom the audience owe many thanks for the pleasure thus afforded. An overture was played in the early part of the evening, while the large assemblage were being accommodated with seats.

On the platform we noticed Dr. Dawson, Rev. Mr. Kemp, Rev. Dr. DeSola, Dr. Smallwood, J. J. Day, Esq., Stanley Bagg, Esq., Chairman of the Conversazione Committee; John Leeming Esq., James Ferrier, jr., Esq., C. Robb, Esq; and we also observed Col. and Lady Rollo, Mr. and Mrs. Frothingham, Mrs. and Miss Bagg, Mr. Edmonstone, J. P. Clark, Esq., Prof. Gibson, Prof. Rogers, and others present.

Dr. Dawson rose and said,—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in this evening inaugurating a new feature in the progress of this Society—our annual conversazione—an occasion on which the members of our association, with all its beasts, birds and creeping things announce themselves "at home," and invite their friends to a scientific and intellectual feast, which we hope will continue to grow in interest in each succeeding year, and will remain as one of the permanent institutions of the society and of the city.

The last occasion on which we thus entertained our friends was that of the opening of this building, an event of the utmost importance in the history of the society, and which has more than realized the most sanguine anticipations of those who promoted the removal of the Society's collections, and the erection of our new and commodious apartments. Since that time, our collections have been largely augmented, many new members have been added to our list, and our monthly meetings have been amply supplied with interesting communications, many of them marking important steps of progress in the Natural History of Canada. We have now connected with this Society as members and correspondents, nearly all the working naturalists and geologists of British America, and our proceedings, published in the "Canadian Naturalist" have extended the reputation of the Society throughout the world, and added an immense mass of valuable facts to the Natural History of this country. The seven large volumes of our "Naturalist," and the numbers constantly appearing, now form an indispensable part of the library of every one who studies the Natural History of North America. Our labours have also been appreciated at home.—The circulation of the "Naturalist" in Canada, and the fact that it is self-supporting, the large attendance at our monthly meetings and public lectures, and the recognition of the Society by the Government of the country, as a recipient of a portion of the sums which Canada, in emulation of the wise liberality of older countries, annually grants for scientific and literary purposes, all testify to this. We all wish, however, that the advantages which we offer were still more largely used. Our philosophy is not of that kind which shuts itself up in pedantic exclusiveness. We regard the study of nature as the common heritage of all, and desire to open up to every one, from the little child upward, its beauties and its uses. Placed, as I am, at the head of an educational institution in which all branches of learning are represented, it does not become me, on ordinary occasions, to magnify my own special office as a teacher of Natural Science, or to insist on the reasons which have induced me to prefer in my own case the study of nature to other means of improving my mental powers and rendering myself useful to my fellow men. But here, as an officer of this Society, I may be permitted, without disparagement to other kinds of useful knowledge, to state some special claims of the study of nature.

And first I would say on this subject, that the study of nature is eminently fitted to develope all our higher powers by reasoning on just prianiples, this is absolutely undeniable, and might be stated still more strongly. Man is the only creature on our globe fitted to comprehend nature, and in his primitive state of innocence nature was his only book; and just as among lower creatures, every one is specially adapted to its conditions of life, so there is a special adaptation of the powers of man, created in the image of his Maker, to that system of things present in all its parts from the same Almighty mind. Practical experience confirms this inference. What more fitted than natural objects to call forth the exercise of the powers of observation, what to develope a more nice power of discrimination, what to train to all the intricacies of contingent reasoning. The man who has disciplined his mind by the thorough study of any department of nature, who has gathered together and scrutinized its minute facts, who has by careful induction learned from them general truth, who has mastered, as far as our limited intellects may, the plan of the creator in any portion of his works, has thereby gained a mental training more godlike in its character, than any that can be learned from art or human literature, because he has been following in the footsteps not of man, but of God.

Farther, natural science grasps within itself the essence of many other departments of culture. All the higher literature and more especially the literature of the sacred books and of the more ancient nations, is imbued with nature. All true art has its foundation in the higher art of creation. The principles of mathematical and physical science have more of their highest applications in the mineral, the plant, and the animal; and geology presses into its service the results of almost every kind of inquiry as to material things. For this reason, while nothing can be more simple than the mere elements of the knowledge of nature, nothing can be more intricate or abstruse than its higher questions; nothing is more suited to convince a man of his own ignorance, or to prevent him from resting in a limited range of acquirement, or from remaining satisfied with the rude attempts of man to imitate the perfect beauty and adaptation of natural things.

Again, the modes of investigation in Natural History bear a direct relation to those modes of thought which are most necessary in the ordinary work of life. Observation, comparison, reasoning from cause to effect, and thus a relation to the means by which the author of nature carries on his vast operations, are the leading pursuits of the naturalist; and their effect in producing an acute, yet comprehensive style of thought, is conspicuous in the lives and works of all eminent students of nature. Nor is there anything in Natural History calculated to engender pedantry or conceit. The naturalist works in the presence of mysteries of life and structure which he cannot fathom, and which, therefore, teach him humility. He is only the interpreter of that which he cannot imitate, and he is willing, in attesting his facts, to sit at the feet of any one who can inform him in respect to the thousands of ordinary phenomena open to the investigation of every person who observes.

Lastly, the revelation of God in nature, like that in His word is thrown around us in such a way that while a little child may learn much of it, the powers of the highest intellect are tasked in reaching its higher truths, and in correcting the errors in which carelessness and ignorance envelop it.—These two great revelations are twin products of the Divine mind: the one the study of Man in innocence; the other the safety of Man fallen: and it is true that he who loves God most will appreciate nature most; he who knows nature best, must best understand its Author. To disparage the study of nature as inferior to any other means of culture is to evince the littleness of a mind [illegible] to those of God, or the impiety of a mind that that has no wish to magnify the works which men behold as the internal manifestation of the spiritual creation, that cannot see the attributes of the Maker in the work of his hands.

But I must not follow such thoughts further, and shall close by earnestly inviting all who are present this evening, to unite with us in exloring the wonders that are spread everywhere around us in nature and assuring them that in this matter a little knowledge is not a dangerous, but on the contrary, a pleasant and profitable thing; and that while in Canada, there is scope for many more teachers than we now have, there is still more ample scope for all who may desire to understand and enjoy the results of their labours.

After some more music by the band, Dr. Dawson introduced to the audience the Rev. A. F. Kemp, who said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It affords me very great pleasure, indeed, to be here this evening. I have a great love for natural science, and I am present on this occasion to say such words on that subject as shall occur to me. The cultivation of Natural Science is, as I take it, a very important department of learning, but as Dr. Dawson has already stated that to you so well, I shall say nothing further on that particular point. I have said that I have a great liking for Natural science, and I am sure many of you have also. A great many people like nothing but what they can turn to profit; but the unsophisticated are not so. And so we see a great love for Natural Science in children, who like to touch things. If they see anything that excites their curiosity they like to enquire into it. I like to see a man who will not rest satisfied unless he knows all that lies within the boundaries of human knowledge. The relation of one thing to another must be known before we can come to accurate conclusions; but if you note all the facts which pertain to Natural Science, and understand the relation they bear to one another, then your deductions will be pretty correct. Now in Natural Science there are a great many departments, and an infinite variety of subjects to investigate. Whatever one fancies, that he may choose. Some persons like to run after butterflies, but for my part I shrink from sticking pins through these little creatures. But some tastes lie in one direction, and some in another, and so some people like to devote their attention to that department which pertains to animal life. For my part I like that department which pertains to what I might call sensual life—that is to the vegetable world. In pursuing the study of this department, you have a great source of physical exercise, and a means of invigorating the mind. The department then to which I have turned my attention, chiefly because it was "come-at-able," is Botany, and I know of nothing which has given me greater pleasure than this study; I do not know that there were any times when I have had greater satisfaction, than when engaged in pursuing the investigations which pertain to this little department. In these studies one meets with some odd adventures. I remember once when I was at the Bermudas, and had a little time to spore, I was in the habit of riding round under the cliffs, and when I saw anything peculiarly interesting or beautiful, I was excedingly anxious to get at it. Well, one day when I was riding round to see what I could find, as I was looking over into the water, I saw something very bright, and I feasted my eyes upon its beautiful hues. Oh! if I could only get that I thought, what joy I would have; and as I was not a very good diver, I got a long stick, and worked away, and at last I caught it, and when I pulled up my prize what do you think it was? A bit of a soldier's red coat. (Laughter.) But I had the pleasure of being surprised. When you pass a pool of stagnant water, and see it covered with a green substance, you think that it is not very nice, and would not like to handle that substance and examine it, or to drink the water under it. But when you really become acquainted with the creatures which float there you see that they are full of beauty, beauty which is not exceeded by that of any other object in natural history, and you find that they have been sent there to supply an antidote to the poisonous effluvia which might rise from the water. They live on the carbon of the carbonic acid gas, and set free the oxygen, and so when a pool is covered in this manner, you will find no effluvia, and in fact you might drink the water with safety.

The Rev. gentleman then said that he had made some sketches of the beautiful little plants which he delighted to study, and went on to explain them, affording much amusement and instruction to his hearers. Although he felt he had devoted himself to the ministry, he felt equally bound to do all in his power to unfold the page of creation which has been laid before us.

Dr. De Sola then addressed the audience. He said:—

I believe that no member of the N. H. S. will regret that it was decided to hold this pleasant jovial meeting here when he looks around and sees how readily and numerously the friends of the Society have come forward this evening to show their interest in it. And I am sanguine enough to believe that all who have come tonight are friends of the Society, and wish us God speed in our efforts to promote its objects. And I am also sanguine enough to believe, as a consequence, that those days in which the Natural History Society only vegetated, and in which even this vegetable existence was scarcely known to the public, are past, forever, past without recall. At the same time, I do not forget that though the claims of natural science are becoming better understood, still much misconception as to its ends still exist, and some branches which this institution favors are even now regarded with suspicion, if not with positive dislike, by many worthy persons, who unaccountably fancy that the cause of revealed truth may be injured by them. This is no occasion fully to examine such an objection. We can only say to such timid persons, become members of this Society, and judge for yourself what powerful support science has given revelation with reference to this misconception. I may go further and say, that had carpers at holy writ been better naturalists, and possessed greater knowledge of physical science, they had not written half the fallacies they have. Thus, if the writer of a recent publication entitled—"A Critical examination of the Pnet"—(called critical, perhaps, because there is no evidence of fair criticism in it)—on the same principle that a worthy son of Erin called himself rich because his money could not be counted; if this writer, I say, had only been a working member of Natural History Society of Montreal, I am sure that at least some of his objections would not have been started, but he would have recoiled at their absurdity. As an example, when he puzzles himself with one of his favorite arithmetical propositions. If 600,000 men in London, require so much fuel, how much did 600,000 Israelites require in the dessert, where trees are few; a member might remind him that the *genus homo* amidst the fogs, damp and cold of London, requires a little more caloric than the *genus homo* travelling under the burning sun of Arabia—that to cook the bread and roast-beef of old England requires a little more fuel for their cooking than the manna, the food of the Israelites, and which was melted by the mere heat of the sun. We could also whisper to him a few secrets about animal fuel, such as the Arab even now prepares in the dessert, and referred to by the prophet Ezekiel. We might say something too of the changes taking place in the face of the physical world, of Lebanon, now barren and once covered with trees, of the present sterility of parts of Palestine, formerly most productive and prosperous, and show that even the wood fuel they had, was not absolutely required—nay, we might give him a rule-of-three sum in return, and say, if 60,000 persons required so much fuel in Arabia, and so much in London, [illegible] number of persons in these northern regions of Canada, can find cord-wood enough for their supply, when so vast a proportion of these are needy persons and have only enough to supply their wants from day to day. We will volunteer the reply also. The reply is one, which all the researches of this Society into the Eternal works of the natural order, as well as the holy book, gives us, it is that the hand of God never works short, but every thing and every one bears incontrovertible testimony to the infinite power, wisdom and benevolence of the Creator of nature. I trust my reference may be excused. It was simply in illustration of the needlessness of the alarm of some timid ones—and as demonstrative of the truths that science is the true friend and supporter of religion, and that, therefore, this and kindred institutions should enjoy the unbounded confidence of the community.

In inviting an accession of numbers to our ranks, we think that this Society, as pioneer in the development of Natural History in this country, as originater of the present Geological Society of Canada—for this Natural History Society was certainly first to move here—we believe it has some claims on every Canadian. A certain amount of progress has followed on its efforts, an accession of scientific talent has been made, and when I mention the name of a Dawson, a Logan, a Hunt, and a Billings, I think you will conclude with me that we number among us those of whom any Society even in Europe might be proud. We know that in a young community like ours where nearly all are engaged in those pursuits which leave little time for Scientific researches, we need not hope for a very large number able to take an active part in the primary object of this Society. But this will not always be the state of things, and we should therefore do something for posterity, we can at least lay up materials for instruction ready for use when they shall be wanted, and if we only do this, we shall be doing an important work for which coming generations will thank us. But we are in fact doing more than this. The efforts of the members as they are becoming progressively greater are also becoming better appreciated. The Society is becoming so favorably known that we may hope to see it yet bearing relation to all the British American Provinces as the British Museum bears to the mother country. We therefore ask all who can to come and aid us in realizing our aspirations which are chiefly those of the original founders of this Society—that of extending the knowledge of Natural History in particular, and of the Physical Sciences in general around us, so that our labors may redound to the credit not only of this growing city, but of this growing colony; and above all, that these labors may be additional testimony to the truth that the Hand that made us is Divine, even the Hand of Him whose power, wisdom and benevolence are clearly revealed to us in all that is around.

The audience were then invited by Dr. Dawson to partake of the refreshments which had been provided, and they dispersed through the building, amusing themselves according to their fancy. Up stairs a number of powerful microscopes were exhibited, and the objects explained by E. Murphy, Esq, and the band at intervals played some very fine selections. We are sure that all who were present must have thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and we hope that this meeting may be the means of awakening a greater interest in the proceedings of the Society, which we wish all success.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Ordinary Meeting, Feb. 2, 1863.—Principal Dawson, the President, in the Chair. The following papers were read:—

1. On the Land and Fresh-water Mollusca of Lower Canada, with thoughts on their connections with the Post-pliocene fossils of the St. Lawrence Valley, and on the general geographical distribution of Animals and Plants in Canada, by J. F. Whiteaves, Esq, F.G.S.

The object of the author was to restore the character of Fresh-water and terrestrial Mollus can fauna of Canada in its geographical distribution and the probable connection of this with the physical changes of the laterTestiary and modern periods of geology. Mr. Whiteaves regarded Canada not as a distinct Zoological and Botanical province, but as including portions of the provinces of the Eastern and Western States, and the sub-Arctic Province. He noticed the distribution of our Mullusks in these provinces; and the fact of the extension of some of them into Western America and Europe, bringing this fact into relation with the probable vicissitudes of land and water in the more recent geological periods.

2. On the parallelism of the Quebec group with the Lower Llandeilo of England and Australia; and on some new or little known species of Palœozoic Fossils. By E. Billings, Esq. F.G.S.

Mr. Billings explained the position of the Canadian Survey, in reference to the views which it maintained with respect to the age of the Quebec group, and in connection with some fossil remains still further confirming these views; referring to the discovery of similar rocks holding fossils of the same species, by McCoy in the gold regions of Australia; and also to the recent observaties of Harkness and Salter on the Skiddaw rocks, whereby it appeared that these were identical in age with the Llandirlo series and also with the Quebec group.

3—By Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F.R.S., on the Gold Deposits of Canada.

Dr. Hunt mentioned the first discovery of gold in the Chaudiere Valley by Gen. Baddeley in 1835, and the subsequent investigations of the Geological Survey, and of others, in 1848-52, which had shown that the sand and gravel over a great area of Eastern Canada occupying the hill-country and the region southeast to the frontier was gold bearing. He described some of the quartz beds in the slates as giving promising quantities of the precious metal, but said that the attempts as yet made to work the gold had been by washing the sand and gravel. In 1851-52 the Canada Gold Mining Company washed the gravel for about an acre, with an average depth of two feet, on a flat at the junction of the Chaudiere and River du Loup, and got from this about 5000 pennyweights of gold, valued at over $4300. The gross expenses of working were a little over $3500. This amount of gold is equal to one and three-quarter grains ($1\frac{3}{4}$) to the bushel of earth. He did not think that the gravel high up in the banks of the rivers would be so rich as that on the alluvial flats, but it had been shown that even at fifty feet gold was found throughout the clay and sand. The gold of this region has a fineness of 864 to 892 thousandths. The true way of working these deposits Dr. Hunt conceived to be by what is called the hydraulic method generally practiced in California. In this way, water is brought by canals or aqueducts, sometimes for many miles, and a stream of an inch or two, with a head of sixty or seventy feet, is directed by a hose pipe against the bank of clay, sand, and gravel, which are cut down and washed into the valleys, covering the gold behind. The water performs the work of excavating, transporting and washing all at once. This method has revolutionized the gold working in California, where several millions of dollars have been expended in constructing these canals, which yield great returns on the money invested, the water being rented to the miners at so much an inch. It is said that two men with a proper jet of water turn over and wash 1,000 bushels of earth in a day, and that one-twenty-fifth part of a grain in a bushel will pay for extracting by this hydraulic method. Many of the tributaries of the Chaudiere du Loup and St. Francis River, may be readily made available for the purpose of constructing canals with a sufficient head of water. Dr. Hunt anticipates that before long the enormous deposits of gold-bearing earth in Canada will be turned to profit.

The following donations were received:

From L. Thomson, Esq.—Specimen of the Trumpeter Swan.

From G. Barnston, Esq.—Specimens of Fishes and Reptiles.

From Mr. E. C. David—Specimen of Wild Rice from the Prairies.

From B. Gibb—Horn of African Rhinoceros.

From Mr. J. O'Brien—Specimen of the great horned Owl.

From Mr. Hunter—Thirty-two specimens of the sternum or breast-bone of Canadian birds.

From S. Bagg, Esq.—Bye-laws of the Nummetic Society of Montreal, and a paper read before the Society.

From T. Roy, Esq.—Pictorial description of the Victoria regina.

From J. Ferrier, Esq., jun.—Japanese work on fishes, with coloured drawings.

From Various Societies, &c.—Proceedings and publications.

ENGLAND AND THE POPE.

The *Globe* says that the French version of Mr. Odo Russell's interviews with his Holiness was founded on hearsay. It is not quite accurate. In answer to a remark of the Pope, playful or otherwise, Mr. Russell assured his Holiness that England would not refuse him hospitality in case it were required. Subsequently Mr. Russell gave a more formal assurance. This is very different from going to the Vatican with a framed proposal to the Pope that he should forthwith make Malta the headquarters of the Church.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Minister in Rome.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys wrote as follows to the French Minister at Rome on the 20th December: I have heard in an indirect manner that Mr. Odo Russell, on being received by the Pope, gave to his Holiness, in the name of Earl Russell, the advice to quit Italy, adding that, in such case, her Britannic Majesty's Government would willingly offer to him the island Malta as a place of residence; that English vessels would be at his disposal; and that the Pope might rely upon the eagerness of England to give him in the asylum that he might accept the conditions of an establishment worthy of him. The propositions were made in an official form, adopted for the first time in the intercourse which Mr. Russell held with the Holy See. Mgr. Chigi having come to see me, I told him, in alluding to the above, that I had learned that we had new auxiliaries and competitors in the protection which we give to the Holy See. The Nuncio having confirmed the information which had been given me, I added, while avoiding to take the matter more seriously than was necessary, that we hoped very much that if the Pope, which God forbid, were compelled to quit Italy, he would grant us the preference over England, and that we should ask it.

Reply to the French Minister.

In reply the French Latour d'Auvergne wrote: I hasten to send you the information which I have received concerning the proposition made to the Holy See by Lord Russell to put the island of Malta at the disposal of the Pope, in the case of his consenting to give up Rome to Italy. In the course of the summer Mr. Odo Russell, who was about to take leave, solicited an audience. Admitted to the audience, Mr. Russell pleaded but in decorous terms, the cause of Italian unity, for the success of which, he said, his government entertained the most ardent desire. At the moment of his taking leave the Holy Father addressed to him, it seems, without attaching to them the least importance, these words:—"Adieu, dear Mr. Russell, Who knows if one day I shall not be forced to go to you to ask for protection?" Mr. Russell immediately returned into the cabinet of the Holy Father, to ask him if he indeed feared that he should be compelled to quit Rome; and if, in that case, he would really be disposed to go to England? The Pope very quickly reassured Mr. Russell, by adding that he was ignorant of the trials which Providence reserved for him; but that for the moment he did not at all dream of removing from Rome. Mr. Odo Russell, who doubtless reported this conversation to his government, giving it, perhaps, more importance than it really possessed, was immediately summoned to London. On his return to Rome, Mr. Odo Russell went to Cardinal Antonelli, and gave him a note in which Lord Russell, after having supported the cause of Italian unity and the right of Italy to possess Rome, advised the Pope to quit the Eternal City, and announced that, in case the Holy Father were disposed to follow this advice, the English Mediterranen fleet would be placed at his service to convey him either to France or to Spain, or to Malta, where a palace would be put at his disposal, and where he could wait freely till Italy had pronounced in relation to his sovereignty. Mr. Odo Russell in presenting the note of his government to his Holiness' Secretary of State, authorized him to make confientially such use of it as he might think fit. The Cardinal hastened to reply that he had no use to make of it, seeing that the Pope did not dream the least in the world of quitting Rome. The intention of his Eminence was to maintain complete silence in this matter, so as not to give to the proceeding of Mr. Russell an importance which it did not possess. But it soon became known, as Mr. Odo Russell himself spoke of it to one of the diplomatic employes accredited to the Holy See. Matters remained there, however, and Cardinal Antonelli regarded the incident as terminated, when, according to what has been told to me, Mr. Odo Russell again presented himself, on the occasion of the Christmas fetes, and informed him that he had received a private letter from Lord Russell, in which that minister expressed his lively regret at seeing that the Pope was not disposed to accept his propositions, adding that he had reasons to believe that His Holiness would in a very short time find himself under the necessity of profiting by them. Cardinal Antonelli abstained from making any reply.

The Health of the Pope.

(Rome, (Jan. 13) correspondence of the London Post.)

The state of the Pope's health has not been so satisfactory of late as his Holiness's friends could have wished. The Pope continues to suffer from erysipelas, and his doctors have deemed it advisable to open another issue in his leg, in order to give a free course to the noxious humors, and prevent their invading the more vital parts of the body. But his Holiness has also suffered morally in consequence of two recent events. I allude to the death of his elder brother, Count Gabriel Mastai, who died of the same malady as that which now troubles the Pope; and secondly to the sudden demise of Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris.

BIRTHS.

At Guelph, on the 23rd ultimo, the wife of Mr. H Hatch, of a daughter.

At Guelph, on the 29th ultimo, the wife of H. Boulter, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

In this city, at No. 1 Portland Place, St. Antoine Street, on Sunday, the 1st February, Mary Beatrice, second daughter of Mr. George Moffatt, jr., in the sixth year of her age.

☞ The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock, proceeding to St. George's Church, and thence to the Cemetery.

In this city, on the 2nd instant, John L. Greaves, aged 24 years and 6 months.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow, (Thursday, the 5th instant), at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence No. 5 Dubord street, to Trinity Church, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery, without further notice, as no cards will be issued.

In Toronto, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Sarah McKown, relict of the late John McKown, a native of the county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 100 years and 2 months.

In Hamilton, on the 26th ultimo, in the 46th year of her age, Sarah, the beloved wife of L. M. Belnap.

Montreal Skating Club.

THE BAND will PLAY at the MONTREAL SKATING RINK THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at Half-past SEVEN o'clock.

HENRY McKAY,
Secretary.

February 4. c 29

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, Feb. 3, 1863.

The weather to-day has been cold and clear, which has had the effect of hardening the ice opposite the river. Yesterday one or two accidents occurred, owing to the rising of the river, and consequently the ice on the margin being unsafe. The farmers are now bringing in their Hay in large quantities, and to-day the supply was greater than we have had for months. The grain markets were poorly attended, owing we suppose to farmers not being satisfied with the prices of pork and grain.

We give the Receipts by Railroad:

Ashes, brls	76
Flour, brls	2693
do bags	976
Wheat, bush	3500
Pork, brls	9
Barley, bus	350
Tobacco, hhds	23
Highwines, cks	30
Butter, kegs	51
Whisky, cks	18

Business in the Corn Exchange was very dull to-day, only small sales making at our last quotations. We have nothing new to notice in Groceries.

Financial—As to be expected the rapid use in the New York market of Gold, Silver, and Exchange, has been followed by an equally rapid fall; in fact, in the present state of financial matters we may look for several violent fluctuations of this sort according to the war news, and also the movements of Congress, as regards financial arrangements. We give the telegram of yesterday and to-day, received during each afternoon:

	Gold.	Silver.	St'g Exchange
Yesterday	158¼	151	175
To-day	154¼ to 155	150	171½ to 172

We suppose this arises from some news that Congress will not pass the bill for the immediate issue of $300,000,000 new Treasury money.

Here Sterling Exchange is quiet, the Commersariat advertise for tenders for Treasury drafts up to noon to-morrow. New York Bank drafts 36 discount; American Bank notes 38 per cent discount; Silver unchanged.

The *Times* money article notices the prospectus of a new Marine Insurance Company, chiefly under Liverpool auspices; the capital to be £1,000,000 stg., the Company to be enrolled under the limited liability act, and the new feature of it is, that only insurances on cargoes are taken, none on the hulls of vessels.

The London *Times* of the 13th ult., in its city article, gives an excellent warning to parties, who possessing money and being dissatisfied with the present low rate of interest, embark their capital on the numerous new and tempting schemes held out to entice them. It shews that the business of concocting joint stock undertakings is so thoroughly organized in professional hands as to create a certainty that none of the profits will go into the pockets of the public. It argues that the promoters of a really sound and good scheme, when the stock reaches, say 6 per cent premium, sell out and start another on the same principle, offering the public the certainty of profits made by scheme No. 1, and should No. 2 take, out comes No. 3, and so on till a ruinous competition for business arises; and the stockholders are victimized; the promoters having taken the precaution to sell out. A stingency in the money market generally kills off a lot of the new schemes, and it thinks that judging from the last bullion returns of the Banks of England and France the possibility of a partial destruction is not altogether remote

To-day's receipts at the Custom House, $3877,63c.

The following was omitted in the manifest per S. S. "Norwegian," George Winks & Co. 12 bales 9 cases merchandise.

The following is David E. Maclean & Co's Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market:—

Montreal, February 3, 1863.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $5.25 @ $5.30; Extra, $4.90 @ $5.05; Fancy, $4.65 @ $4.75; No. 1, $4.35 @ $4.55; No. 2, $4.25 @ $4.30; Fine, $3.75 @ $4.00. Bags—Spring Wheat, $2.40 @ $2.45; Scotch, $2.45 @ $2.50.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 90c @ 95c; White U.C., $1.07 @ $1.08.

PEAS—Per 66lbs, 65c @ 70c.

PORK.—Mess, $10.00 @ $10.25; Prime Mess, $8.00 @ $8.50; Prime, $7.25 @ $7.75.

BUTTER.—10c @ 15c.

LARD.—7c @ 8.

ASHES.—Pot, $6.15 @ $6.20; Pearl, $6.00.

OATMEAL—Per 200lbs, $4.75 @ $4.80.

HOGS.—$3.00 @ $4.25.

FLOUR.—Until to-day prices of Flour have been almost nominal; however, there is a little better feeling, and a few hundreds of Supers were sold at $4.45; market closing steady. Higher grades not asked for. Bag Flour quiet. For Spring delivery there has been nothing done.

Wheat.—Spring, ex cars, dull.

Provisions—Except a little demand for nice Pork, are dull.

Butter—Better sorts in fair demand; poor neglected.

Ashes—Dull and low.

Oatmeal—None offering.

Dressed Hogs—Very quiet and hard to sell at quotations.

Seeds—Quiet and not so much in demand.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK MARKETS—Feb. 3.

Flour—Receipts 14,780 brls; sales 8 000 brls; State and Western dull and 5 to 10 cents lower; $7 to 7,25 for Superfine State; $7,50 @ 7,65 for Extra State; $7,00 @ 7,25 for Superfine Western; $7,50 @ 8,00 for Common to medium Extra Western; $7,80 @ 7,90 for Round Hoop Ohio.

Southern flour scarcely so firm; sales 800 barrels mixed to good; $7 35 @ 8,10; $8,32 @ 10,75 for fancy and extra.

Canadian Flour 5 to 10 cents lower; sales 400 brls.

Wheat less active and 1 to 2 cents lower; sales 6000 bushels; $1,48 @ $1,56 for Chicago Spring; $1,56 @ 1,62 for Milwaukje Club; $1,64 @ 1,69 for Amber Iowa.

Corn less active and 1 cent lower, sales 65,000 bush; 95c for shipping mixed Western.

Pork quiet; sales 150 brls at $15 to 15,12 for Mess; $11,50 to 13,50 for Prime. Western Prime Mess $16 to $17.

Lard steady; sales 150 bbls at $10½ to 11¼.

Stocks dull and lower since the Board are heavy.

Gold down 153¼.

Money unchanged.

Sterling Exchange quiet at 170.

Exports.

Statement of cargo on board the S. S. Bohemian, from Portland, Jan. 31, 1863:—

From Canada—832 brls flour 260 do pot ashes 206 boxes bacon, hams, &c, 11 brls lard 341 bags c seed 8 bales furs 602 pks butter 60 brls pearl ashes 166 kegs lard 4 brls lard 7 bales pork 2 brls do 2 do beef 11 bales hops.

Specie—$27,853.

Western States—2101 bxs bacon, hams, &c, 24 brls lard 7 hhds shoulders 15 pkgs butter.

Imports.

Per Montreal and Champlain R. R.

Owner 1 bx; C Quevillon 1 bundle; D W Moor &co 10 bgs gum; Owner 368 hf-chests tea; T W Browne 2 bxs tin ware; McDonald Bros&co 4 cs lumber; N Davis 9 pcs do 4 bdls h'ware.

Per G. T. R. West.

Feb. 3.—W&T Leeming 11 brls ashes; TW Raphael 1 do; T M Clark 2 do; W Darling 2 do; J McKay&Bros 22 do; Stewart&McI 5 do; J McKay &Bros 17 do; M P Ryan 1 do; J Scott 3 do; Orathern&C 2 do; S Ogden&co 5 do; Aikin&K 2 do; Ogilvy & co 4 do, Janes, O &co 500 do flour; A McGibbon 100 do; R Mitchell 600 do; W & T Leeming 43 do 200 bgs do; Aikin&K 176 bgs do 200 brls do; Gillespie, M&co 200 do 3 bgs do; T M Clark 100 brls do; L Renaud 100 do; Empey&co 200 bgs do 150 brls do; M Laing 100 bags do 100 brls do; Bank of Montreal 200 do; A Leduc 100 bgs do; R Latham 200 brls do; Taylor Bros 100 do; E McLean 100 do; McDougall&B 100 do 100 bgs do; D Robertson 350 bushels wheat; Janes, O&bo 350 do; W&T Leeming 350 do; W Parkyn 1050 do; A W Ogilvie 1400; J Dougall 9 brls pork; P Ryan 350 bush barley; Various 23 hhds tobacco; G Moffatt&co 30 csks highwines; J Dougall 28 kgs butter; W&T Leeming 3 do; N Thurber 20 do.

☞ See the Montreal Business Directory. ☜

TO LET,

SEVERAL OFFICES in St. Sacrament Street.
Also, some HOUSES and TENEMENTS in St. Nicholas Tollentine and Campeau Streets.
Apply to
THOMAS L. JOHNSON,
64½ St. Francois Xavier Street.
February 4. m 29

TO LET,

A Cut-Stone DWELLING, containing seven rooms, with Basement, Kitchen, and Cellar; very commodious and comfortable, 17 St. Genevieve Street, off St. Antoine Street.

—ALSO,—

A Cut-Stone DWELLING, at present occupied by the Rev. M. Cyre, two doors, from St. Geneveive Street, in Lagauchetiere Street, with Hot Air Stove and all the modern improvements, containing 17 Rooms.
Apply to
THOS. JENKINS,
207 Notre Dame Street.
February 4. 29