Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVII. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1865. NUMBER 287

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, Nov. 13, 1865.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Steamboat	....	4.30 p m
Quebec by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	1.30 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, &c, by str	7.00 a m	4.30 p m
Canada West Day Train...[1]	10.45 p m	7.00 a m
Canada West Night Train.[2]	11.40 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.45 a m	2.30 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.45 a m	7.45 a m 2.30 p m
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	9.45 a m 11.00 p m	2.30 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne and Island Pond [3]	7.00 a m 1.45 p m	8.20 a m 1.15 p m
Portland [4]	1.45 p m	7.00 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.00 a m 2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	8.20 a m 2.15 p m
Longueuil	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
Contrecoeur, Varennes and Vercheres	....	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & Ste. Jrome	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa	6.00 p m	6.00 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P.E. Island, via Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	....	2.00 p m
Sault Ste. Marie, &c., via Toronto, every Tuesday	....	7.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.40 A.M.
[2] do do 7.40 P.M.
[3] do do 1.40 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 P.M.

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

HOUSES.

WANTED

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

November 3. 262

STORE TO LET.

The undersigned, being about to remove to their new premises, in ST. PETER STREET, offer to let that large and commodious WAREHOUSE they at present occupy, having basement above high water mark, with rear entrance, and every convenience for a large business. RENT LOW.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
Nun's Block, St. Paul Street.

November 2. 261

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

October 28 257

TO LET.

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

October 10. 241

Wanted to Rent, from 1st May next,

A good detached HOUSE, with a Garden; the vicinity of Sherbrooke street preferred. Apply to the Office of this paper.

September 30. 233

TO LET.

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

October 4. 236

House For Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale a three-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 24 Dubord Street, facing the Cattle Market. This property will be sold on very easy terms. It will now yield a rental o upwards of $40 per month.
For the conditions address
JOS. SIMARD, ESQ., N.P.,
No. 235 Lagauchetiere Street.

June 24. 149

First-Class Residence at a very low Rent

TO LET,—A first-class new three-story Brick House, containing 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Ten minutes walk from the Court House. Rent £45 to a desirable tenant only.
Apply at the Herald Office.

June 15. 141

TO LET.

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

February 2. 27

TO LET.

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

June 3.

TO LET,

A first-class VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS No. 235 Drummond Street above Sherbrooke Street. The house is in perfect order, and the situation for health and beauty is unsurpassed. The Outbuildings are large and commodious.
—ALSO,—
A COTTAGE, 17 Courville Street. Stabling for two horses. Rent low to 1st May.
C. TUGGEY,
61 Great St. James Street.

October 2. 234

TO LET.

A WORKSHOP in rear of the subscriber's premises.
W. M. SPIERPOINT,
No. 2 Victoria Block.

August 31. 193

TO LET.

A first-class OFFICE, fronting on St. Francois Xavier Street.
Address Post Office Box 238.

May 13. 113

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:

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

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse, 69 Great St. James Street, and Notre Dame Street.

November 16. 273

HERRINGS.

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

November 16. 273

FRUIT CROP—1865.

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

November 16. 273

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SERMON BY THE REV. ANDREW PATTON,

"O WHEEL!"

Or Thanksgiving Day Thoughts, preached in in St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, on the 18th of October.

Price 20 cents.

DAWSON BROTHERS,
Nos. 55 to 59 Great St. James Street.

November 16. 273

FOR SALE:

Landing ex "John Bull," and other Vessels now in Port,

TAYLOR BROS. MUSTARD in 4lb jars and tins
Do CHICORY in 28 and 56lb tins
Do COCOA and CHOCOLATE
LONDON & DUBLIN PORTER, quarts & pints
INDIGO, SPICES, ALUM, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, &c
—ALSO,—
25 Cases WORMWOOD BITTERS

WINN & HOLLAND.
Renaud's Buildings Foundling Street.

October 9 240

BANK OF LONDON

(ENGLAND),

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1855

Subscribed Capital.....................£800,000.
Paid-up Capital.........................£400,000.
Reserve Fund............................£302,300.

CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened with parties residing abroad.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CASH BALANCES.
The Agency of Foreign and Colonial Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private, undertaken.

M. MARSHALL, Jun.,
MANAGER.
Threadneedle Street, London.

September 8. r eow s 124

FOR SALE.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
COLEMAN ST., LONDON,

PUBLISH monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medica Sundries.

This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

*** As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

July 19. 1y s eow 86-170

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING.

97 High Holborn, London.

For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands unrivalled.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

CAUTION.

D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Labels.

*** Orders through Mercantile Houses.

November 24. 9m s 280

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, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers.

Ball Cartridges

for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.
(WHOLESALE ONLY.)

November 25. 1y-s-281

BISHOP'S

Granular Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP,
Manufacturing Chemist,
17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End New Town, London.

THIS perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the bottle, and the name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

December 6. 1y law s 291

CONSUMPTION.

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

CAUTION!—The only Hypophosphites recognized and recommended by DR. CHURCHILL are those prepared by M. SWANN, *Chemist*, 12 *Rue Castiglione, Paris,* to whom all orders should be addressed. The following are the most in use :—

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODA.
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF IRON.
PILLS OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF QUININE.
PILLS OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF MENGANESE.

Price 4 francs per bottle.

November 17. 6m-s 274

TRADE W MARK.

FISHING RODS AND TACKLE

Walking Sticks, Cricketing Goods, Croquet, Archery, &c.

FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES ONLY

MANUFACTURED BY

CHARLES WRIGHT,
376 STRAND, LONDON.

EXPORT, WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL
ESTABLISHED 1840.

Orders, payable in England, carefully shipped.
Price lists on application.

October 6. 6m s 238

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Kearsley's Original Widow Welch's Female Pills,

LONG celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. Purchasers should see that each Box is wrapped in white paper, and has C. KEARSLEY printed on the Government Stamp. Price 2s. 9d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Also Bilious Headaches and Liver Complaints cured by SANGER'S TASTELESS ANTIBILIOUS POWDERS, price 13½d. per Packet.

Both Medicines may be had of
J. SANGER & SON, 150, Oxford Street, London.

September 8. 1y eow,s 214

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.

(MANUFACTURED ONLY IN FRANCE.)

Annual Consumption exceeds 5,000,000 lbs.

THE healthiest, best, and most delicious Aliment for Breakfast known since 1825; defies all honest competition, unadulterated, highly nutritious, and pure. Sold in ½ lb. Packets.

Also, especially manufactured for eating as ordinary sweetmeats, or at dessert.

Wholesale, MENIER, 23, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London. Retail, by all respectable houses.

October 12. 1y s 243

The Best Remedy for Indigestion,

&c., &c.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

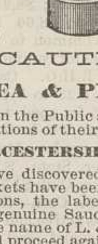
ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

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

November 25. 1y s 281

SAUCE—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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



Extract of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester:—
May, 1851.
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as 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 name 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 & Perrin's Sauce.

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

RIMMER, GUNN & CO., MONTREAL.

November 25. 1y-s-281

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Montreal Agency,

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Capital and Surplus............$4,000,000,

THIS OLD-ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE on terms as favourable as the nature o the risk will allow. During a business of over Forty Years in Canada, it has aimed to secure the public confidence by the prompt and liberal settlement of every Fair Claim.

ROBERT WOOD,
AGENT, MONTREAL,
Attorney for Canada.

September 5. 3m 211

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

INCORPORATED 1810.

Capital and Surplus............$1,500,000.

THIS OLD AND WELL-KNOWN COMPANY is prepared to INSURE in Montreal and vicinity at current rates.

All Losses will be promptly and liberally adjusted in this City.

ROBERT WOOD,
AGENT,
Montreal.

September 5. 3m 211

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMP'Y.

FIRE AND LIFE

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling,

AND

LARGE RESERVE FUND

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS £600,000 STERLING.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO

Insure Buildings and Property

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AT

Very Moderate Rates of Premium.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Amongst other great advantages offered by this Company to Assurers are—

Moderate Rates of Premium.

Days of Grace allowed with most liberal interpretation.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

Bonuses declared every Five Years, which have been equal to TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM on Sum Assured.

The increase in the business of this Branch for the half year in 1864 amounted to upwards of HALF A MILLION STERLING, clearly shewing the high estimation the Company is held in by the public.

H. L. ROUTH,
AGENT.

July 19. 170

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE:

EDINBURGH & MONTREAL,

19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

MANAGER FOR CANADA........W. M. RAMSAY
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES......RICHARD BULL.

ALL information on the subject of LIFE ASSURANCE will be given here or at any of he Agencies.

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager.

April 13.

THE CITIZENS Insurance & Investment Company OF MONTREAL.

Authorized Capital................$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital.................400,000

DIRECTORS:—Messrs. Edwin Atwater, President; Thomas Watson, E. M. Hopkins, Adolphe Roy, John Pratt, John G. Mackenzie, Andrew Allan. Solicitor—Hon. John J. C. Abbott, Q.C. Bankers—The Merchants' Bank Manager—W. B. Lambe.

Wm. Salter and Louis Bourgeau, Inspectors.

OFFICE.—No. 1 Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier Street.

THE CITIZENS INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY is now organized and ready to take risks on all insurable property in this City, within the limits of the water supply, and at lowest rates of premium.

The Company is now prepared to issue Policies of Guarantee of Fidelity of Employees.

August 26. (27) 203

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Established in 1836 — Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, Liverpool; 20 and 21 Poultry, London; 61 King Street, Manchester; 56 Wall Street, New York; Place d'Armes, Montreal; Winyard Square, Sydney; and Elizabeth Street, South Melbourne

TRUSTEES:

Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart.
Adam Hodgson, Esq.
Samuel Henry Thomson Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:

George Grant, Esq., Chairman.
Chas. S. Parker, Esq.; J. A. Tobin, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Secretary—Swinton Boult, Esquire.
And eighteen other Directors.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:

Sir J. Musgrove, Bart. and Alderman, Chairman
T. Harrison, Esq., W. Scholefield, Esq., M. P., Deputy Chairmen.
And nine others.

CANADA BRANCH.

Office, Company's Buildings, Corner of Place d'Armes.

DIRECTORS IN MONTREAL:

T. B. Anderson, Esq., Chairman.
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Henry Chapman, Esq., E. I. S. Maitland, Esq., Henry Starnes, Esq.
G. F. C. Smith, Resident Secretary.

CONSTITUTION.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited. All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company. The Capital is £2,000,000, divided into 100,000 Shares of £20 each, £7,514 of which are in the hands of the Proprietors at £2 per Share.

It may be convenient to the Proprietors to have presented to them in one view the additions which have been made to the various Funds, and thus to see the extent of advance made in the year:—

1859.

The Capital	£188,707 0 0
The Reserve Fund	215,311 11 11
The Life Fund	649,702 8 5
The Fire Re-Insurance Fund	159,596 3 0
	£1,213,317 34

Increased in 1860 to

The Capital	£188,902 0 0
The Reserved Fund	216,146 11 11
The Life Fund	707,785 7 3
Fire Re-Insurance Fund	146,992 2 10
	£1,259,826 2 0 Stg.
Or	$6,299,130 52

SWINTON BOULT,
Secretary to the Company.

All applications for FIRE INSURANCE to be made at the Canada Branch Office, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary.

September 10

INSURANCE.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society,

Empowered by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £750,000 stg
ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 stg.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:

71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues BONDS OF SECURITY for persons holding Government or other situations of trust.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Persons for whom this Society is Surety can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.

Life Policy-holders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship to a proportionate amount at any time—FREE OF EXPENSE.

All Premiums received in Canada invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Secretary.

September 1. (1y 5) 208

MARINE ASSURANCE. BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1833.

THE Subscriber is prepared, as usual, to GRANT INSURANCE ON VESSELS AND MERCHANDISE ON THE INLAND WATERS OF AMERICA.

M. H. GAULT,
AGENT,
St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal

November 1. (197) 260

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE ASSURANCE.

THE Subscriber continues to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, on ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY at MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

M. H. GAULT,
AGENT,
St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal

November 1. (197) 260

Phœnix Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

THIS COMPANY having invested, in conformity with the Provincial Act, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for the SPECIAL SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS IN CANADA, is prepared to accept RISKS ON DWELLING HOUSES, Household Goods and Furniture, and General Merchandise, at the lowest current Rates.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

February 2. 27

FOR SALE.

DUFRESNE & McGARITY

BEG to call the attention of their Customers to their FRESH STOCK of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

500 packages CHOICE TEAS, Greens and Blacks, direct from Shanghai, per Barque Guiding Star.

And from Cross & Blackwell, by the City of Hamilton, from London,

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES,

Containing PICKLES and SAUCES, o various kinds. Also, POTTED MEATS in great variety, such as Beef, Tongue, Ham, Game, Stratsbourg Potted Meats, Anchovy and Shrimp Pastes

MEATS AND SOUP,

In tins of one and two pounds, such as Beef and Vegetables, Beef a la Mode, Roast Beef, Lamb and Green Pease, Duck and Green Pease. Soups: Mock Turtle, Hare, Boyer, and Gibblet.

—ALSO,—

TRUFFLES, CURREES, FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, MUSHROOMS, HORSE RADISH, GREEN PEASE

FRESH FRUITS:

200 boxes London LAYER RAISINS
300 do do do
200 half-boxes do
200 quarter-boxes do
10 cases CRYSTALIZED FRUITS, in boxes of two and three pounds each
25 cases TART FRUITS and DESSERT FRUITS, such as Raspberries, Strawberries, Green Gage Plums, Red and Black Currants, Pears, Peaches, and Apples

DAILY RECEIVING:

FROMAGE, RAFINE, FINNAN HADDIES
FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, in kegs and tins
CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER constantly on hand

DUFRESNE & McGARITY,
228 NOTRE DAME STREET.

November 10. 268

WEST END GROCERY.

PRESERVED CANTON GINGER,
In Jars
For Sale by
250 A. WALSH.

LOCHFINE HERRINGS,
In kegs.
For Sale by
250 A. WALSH.

SCOTCH LING,
Finest quality.
For Sale by
250 A. WALSH.

O.K. & XXX OYSTERS,
Kegs and Tins.
For Sale by
250 A. WALSH.

SMOKED SALMON,
In prime order.
For Sale by
A. WALSH.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
3 AND 5 ST. ANTOINE STREET

October 20 250

IN STORE.

2000 Half Chests China and Japan Young Hyson Tea
1000 do do U. C. Japan do
500 Chests and Half Chests Hyson Twankay, Souchong and Congou Teas
500 Bags Prime Arracan Rice
200 Brls "New Crop" Currants
20 Chests Madras Indigo
Hhds, Qr-Casks, Cases — "Hennessy's" and "Otard, Dupuy & Co" — Brandies.
Hhds, Red and Green Cases — "DeKuyper's" Gin
Puncheons Fine Old Jamaica Rum
Qr-Casks "Woodhouse & Co.'s" L P Madeira.

And, landing ex "Damascus,"

Chests and Half Chests "New Seasons" English Breakfast Souchong and Congou Teas.

FOR SALE BY
HUGH FRASER & CO.,
45 St. Sacrament Street.

November 2. 261

GLENFIELD STARCH.

FIFTY CASES,
FOR SALE BY
I. BUCHANAN & CO.

September 23. 227

FRESH RAISINS.

BOXES and half boxes VALENTIA RAISINS, now landing, and for Sale.

I. BUCHANAN & CO.

July 5. 158

BATH BRICKS.

For Sale: Five hundred Dozen,
NOW LANDING.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.

November 13. 270

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of SEBASTIEN LARIVIERE, of Montreal, C. E., an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects to the undersigned, with whom they are required to fyle their attested claims, with vouchers, within two months from this date.

JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee.

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1865. du 276

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA,

The twenty-first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Present:

The Honorable Mr. Justice BADGLEY.

No. 369.

Exparte on the Petition of BENJAMIN HENRY LEMOINE, Esquire, Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple," sole surviving Trustee and Administrator of the Succession of the late JOSEPH TOUSSAINT DROLLET, in his lifetime, Esquire, Merchant, of the Parish of St. Marc.

THE Court, upon the Petition of the said Benjamin Henry Lemoine, presented this day by his Attornies, Messrs. Dorion & Dorion, doth order that, by a notice in the English and French languages, to be inserted twice in the *Canada Gazette*, and by a notice to be inserted twice a week during two weeks in the English language in the newspaper published in this City of Montreal called *The Montreal Herald*, and in the French language in the newspaper of this City called *Le Pays*, the Creditors of the said Succession be notified and held to produce and fyle their claims, duly attested, in the Office of the Prothonotary of this Court, in the City of Montreal, within fifteen days from the date of the first insertion of said notice, in order that the sum of two thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars, eighty-nine cents, deposited before this Court by the said Benjamin Henry Lemoine, may be paid and distributed amongst the Creditors according to their respective rights, and that thereupon the said Benjamin H. Lemoine be discharged from his administration.

(By the Court,)
COFFIN, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
P. S. C.

b-ts 281

PROVINCE OF CANADA, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL

(No. 293).

IN THE MATTER OF

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AMD CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL,

Petitioners for Expropriation in LAGAUCHETIERE STREET WEST;

AND

DAME MARY ROBSON,

Of the City and District of Montreal, Widow of the late JAMES B. SUTHERLAND, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal, Cooper Proprietor.

IN conformity to the order made in this matter, Public Notice is hereby given that the Petitioners have deposited in the Office of the Prothonotary of the said Court the sum of Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Eighteen Dollars and Twenty Cents, being the price and compensation for the property hereinafter described, acquired by them by forced expropriation, under the Statute 27th and 28th Victoria, chap. 60, to wit:—

"A piece of ground, bounded on the north side "by a street, on the south side by Jacob DeWitt, "on the north-east side by Ste. Margaret Street, "and on the south-west side by the Roman "Catholic Bishop."

And it is ordered that, by a notice to be inserted twice a week during three consecutive weeks in two newspapers of this City of Montreal, the one in English and the other in French, all persons having any claim to or being entitled to the said money or any part thereof be notified, and required to signify in writing his claim or opposition, and fyle the same in the Office of the said Prothonotary within the six days which shall follow the last insertion of the present notice, to be thereafter proceeded with according to law.

COFFIN, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
P.S.C

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 21st November, 1865. r TS 279

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

EXPARTE LAGAUCHETIERE STREET WEST

No. 293.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL,

Petitioners in Expropriation;

AND

DAME ABRIGAIL DEWITT, wife of JOSEPH GOULD, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant, from her said husband duly separated as to property by contract of marriage, and by him duly authorized for the purposes hereof, and the said JOSEPH GOULD, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, CALEB STRONG DEWITT, of said City, Gentleman, and EMILY FRARY DEWITT, of said City, Spinster, *fille majeure et usant de ses droits,*

Proprietors.

IN conformity to the order made in this matter, public notice is hereby given that the Petitioners have deposited in the Office of the Prothonotary of the said Court the sum of One thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-three cents, being the price and compensation for the property hereinafter described, acquired by them by forced expropriation under the Statute 27th and 28th Victoria, Chap. 60, to wit:—

"A piece of ground bounded on the north-east "side by Jacob H. Joseph and Ebenezer "Muir, on the south-west side by the "Roman Catholic Bishop, and on the "north and south sides by the remainder "of the Estate Jacob DeWitt."

And it is ordered that, by a notice to be inserted twice a week during three consecutive weeks in two newspapers of this City of Montreal, the one in English and the other in French, all persons having any claims to or being entitled to the said money, or any part thereof, be notified and required to signify, in writing, his claim or opposition, and fyle the same in the Office of the said Prothonotary within the six days which shall follow the last insertion of the present notice, to be thereafter proceeded with according to law.

GEORGE PYKE,
Deputy P. S C.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 18th November, 1865. r-tT 277

In the Assignment of A. G. Pare.

A FIRST DIVIDEND shall be payable on and after the 15th of December next ensuing, at the Office of Messrs. ADOLPHE ROY & CIE, 278 St. Paul Street, and the Creditors who have not fyled nor attested their claims are requested to do so immediately.

N. B.—The Debtors are also requested to pay to Messrs. ADOLPHE ROY & CIE, who have purchased the Books.

ADOLPHE ROY,
J. B. STEVENSON,
Assignees.

Montreal, 24th Nov., 1865. b-TS-281

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on by THOMAS OUTRAM SAUNDERSON, CHARLES EDWARD SAUNDERSON, and JOHN J. BARKER, under the name and firm of SAUNDERSON & BARKER, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the Thirty-first day of October last, and in future the same business will be carried on by THOMAS OUTRAM SAUNDERSON and CHARLES EDWARD SAUNDERSON, under the name and firm of SAUNDERSON & CO., who will pay and receive all debts due and owing to and from the said dissolved Partnership in the regular course of trade.

Witness our hands at the City of Montreal, this Ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Signed) CHARLES EDWARD SAUNDERSON
" JOHN JOSEPH BARKER,
" THOMAS OUTRAM SAUNDERSON.

272

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

H. DAVIS,
Of the Firm of Julius Lander & Co.

September 15 220

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE, will be sold to the highest and last bidders, in the office of the undersigned Notaries, No. 24 Little St James Street, on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of DECEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,—the valuable Properties hereinafter described, situate in the City of Montreal, depending of the Estate of MR. and MRS. JOSEPH AUGUSTIN CARDINAL, to wit:—

1st. A splendid large Lot of Ground situate in St. Antoine Ward, lately the residence of the late Mr. Doctor C. A. Lusignan, containing 83 feet in front on St. Antoine Street by 80 feet in depth, and at the end of the 80 feet 71 x 530 feet, more or less; bounded in front by the said St. Antoine Street, in rear by the representatives of the late Thomas Thain, Esq., on the south-west side by the representatives of the children of the first marriage of the said late Mr. Doctor Lusignan, and on the north-east side partly by a passage and partly by the representatives of Mrs. Rankin,—with a one-story stone house of 61 x 31 feet; brick kitchen in rear, stables, sheds and summer house thereon erected.

2nd. A Lot of Ground situate in the St. Lewis Ward, containing 40 x 144½ feet; bounded in front by St. Lawrence Street, in rear by St. Dominique Street, on the north-west side by Mr. Simon McTavish Charles, and the representatives of the late F. X. Racicot, Esq., and on the south-east side by Louis Raymond Plessis Belaire, Esquire,—with a two-story stone house divided in two tenements on St. Lawrence Street, and sheds thereon erected.

3rd. A Lot of Ground of irregular figure, situate in St. Lewis Ward, on Lagauchetiere Street, containing 45 x 44 feet, and at the end of the 44 feet 20 x 20 feet in the north-east line adjoining Wm. Sawyer; bounded in front by said Lagauchetiere Street, in rear and on the south-west side by Dame Wilfred Menvier, and on the north-east side by the said Wm. Sawyer,—with a one-story wooden house divided in two tenements, and stables thereon erected.

4th. A Lot of Ground situate in the St. Lawrence Ward, on Dorchester Street, containing 53-4 x 128 on the south-west line, and 132 feet on the north-east line; bounded in front by Dorchester Street, in rear by Jacques Lecompte, on the north-east side by the representatives of the late Alexis St. Arnaut, and on the south-west side by Lots Nos. 5 and 6, hereinafter described, with a one-story wooden house, stables and sheds thereon erected.

5th. A Lot of Ground situate in the St. Lawrence Ward, making the north-east corner of Dorchester and St. Philippe Streets, containing 69 feet and 8 inches in front on Dorchester Street, by 72 feet in depth; bounded in front by Dorchester Street, in rear by Lot No. 6 hereinafter described; on the north-east side by lot No. 4, hereinbefore described, and on the south-west side by St. Philippe Street,—with two wooden houses and sheds thereon erected.

6th. A Lot of Ground situate in the said St. Lawrence Ward, on St. Philippe Street, containing 48 feet by 69 feet and 8 inches; bounded in front by St. Philippe Street, in rear by Lot No. 4, hereinbefore described; on the south-east side by the rear of Lot No. 5, and on the north-west side by Jacques Lecompte,—with a one-story wooden house divided in two tenements, and sheds thereon erected.

7th. A Lot of Ground situate in the said St. Lawrence Ward, containing 40 x 100 feet; bounded in front by Dorchester Street, in rear by the heirs McCulloch; on the south-west side by Edouard Soubredit St. Jean, and on the north-east side by Louis Demers,—with one-story wooden house and shed thereon erected.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned
J. A. LABADIE, N.P.,
J. E. O. LABADIE, N.P.

November 16. r-TS 273

Co-Partnership Notice

THE undersigned have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as WHOLESALE GROCERS, FLOUR AND PROVISION DEALERS, under the name and firm of J. HUDON & CO., and will carry on their Business from this day in the premises occupied by V. HUDON, Esq., 246 St. Paul Street, and 199 and 201 Commissioners Street.

J. HUDON,
A. S. HAMELIN,
CHS. P. HEBERT.

Montreal, 1st May, 1865. 102

HILL & BURLAND,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Penitentiary Cabinet Warehouse,

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving large assortments of FURNITURE, which they will sell low for cash.

They are prepared to take orders for the FURNISHING of HOTELS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, or PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

HILL & BURLAND,
Agents for Penitentiary Cabinet Works

April 1.

INFORMATION WANTED

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

September 214

MONEY TO LEND

ON MORTGAGE, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS COMMERCIAL PAPER, &c.

WM. A. CURRY,
Accountant & General Agent,
35 *St. Peter Street.*

July 20. 1y 171

CASH ADVANCES,

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, covering Merchandise of every description.

E. LYMAN MILLS

Montreal, 31st Oct. 1865. 1m 259

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

THE Subscribers CONTINUE to MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends in all the leading Ports of Great Britain and Ireland.

RIMMER GUNN & CO.

May 14

LUMBER—NEW YORK MARKET.

THE undersigned being Agent for several Canada and New Brunswick Mills, and having good facilities for storing and delivering, will be happy to receive CONSIGNMENTS of SPRUCE or PINE LUMBER, and make necessary advances. Having a large shipping trade demand, can dispose of cargoes at quick sales for cash. Highest references given. Strict attention paid to any shipments made via New York to foreign ports.

CHAS. H. MATTHEWS,
112 Wall Street, New York

September 14. 3m tts 219

Mercantile and Exchange Bank LIMITED.

Of Liverpool, London & Glasgow.

CAPITAL - - - - - £4,000,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON EUROPE PURCHASED AND SOLD, and CREDITS ISSUED FOR IMPORTATION OF MERCHANDIZE AND FOR TRAVELLERS' USE.

EDW. ALEX. PRENTICE,
Agent at Montreal,
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

April 22 tts 95

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA

EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.

84 BROADWAY.

FREIGHT and SMALL PACKAGES received for California and the Pacific Coast.

California Coupons bought or collected.

Collections made and Commissions executed in the Pacific States.

Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.

LETTERS of CREDIT on the UNION BANK of LONDON issued to travelers, exchangeable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.

Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as the safest way of providing themselves with funds.

Also, LETTERS of CREDIT on our SAN FRANCISCO house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our Offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.

CALIFORNIA and NEVADA MINING and other STOCKS bought and sold on commission by telegraph.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents for the Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

November 3 (6m 147) 262

NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk, City Hall, will be received till NOON of SATURDAY, the 2nd of DECEMBER next,

FOR

1,128 Tons of 24-inch, 120 Tons of 6-inch, and 80 Tons of 4-inch CAST IRON PIPES.

The whole of the Work to be done according to Plans and Specifications, which may be seen at the Superintendent's Office, City Hall.

Each Tender must be made upon a blank form, which may be got at the above-mentioned Office, and accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become responsible for the fulfilment of the Contract.

The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

(By order,)
LOUIS LESAGE,
Sup't, Water Works.

WATER WORKS OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, Nov. 7th, 1865. 266

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL

APPLICATIONS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the City Hall, until NOON on MONDAY the FOURTH day of DECEMBER next, for the situation of BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT in the City Treasurer's Office, now vacant, at a *Salary of Sixteen Hundred Dollars per annum, subject, however, to the concurrence of the Finance Committee.*

Satisfactory Securities, to the amount of $8000, to be given; and no person to apply unless familiar with both English and French languages.

(By order.)
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 24th Nov., 1865. n 280

LE CANADA,

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED AT OTTAWA.

AS the first Number of this new Journal will be widely circulated as a specimen number, this is a good opportunity for persons desirous of making known their business in the new Capital, as well as in the District of Ottawa, and in all Lower Canada, to send in, without delay, their advertisements.

The first Number will appear within the next fortnight.

Advertisements are to be addressed as follows:—

"LE CANADA,"
OTTAWA,
C. W.
DUVERNAY BROS.,
Proprietors.

"LE CANADA," Ottawa, Nov. 1., 1865. 270

FOR SALE.

R. ROGERS,

(Formerly Rogers & Samuels,)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

245 NOTRE DAME STREET,

IN RETURNING THANKS for past favours, begs to inform the Public that his Stock for

FALL CLOTHING

is now complete in every variety, and from its extensiveness, would amply repay a visit.

To the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY especially this Establishment offers great inducements in its assortment of

First-Class Ready-made Clothing

Combined with lowness of price.

AMERICAN NATIONAL CURRENCY TAKEN AT PAR.

GOODS SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES FREE OF CHARGE.

PARTIES REQUIRING

Youths' and Children's Clothing

will please bear in mind that particular attention has always been paid to this branch.

Observe the address:

R. ROGERS,
245 Notre Dame Street,
(Old Number 141)
Opposite Hearn's Optician Store.

October 4. 236

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THE undersigned have on hand a large assortment of DOUBLE, COOKING and FANCY PARLOR STOVES,—and also the well-known

"MORNING GLORY."

HALL COAL STOVE, which they offer for Sale at moderate prices. They solicit an inspection at No. 438 ST. PAUL STREET, Corner of ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER.

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.

September 8. 214

The Undersigned offers for Sale:

Indigo, Button Blue, Cloves
Black Pepper, Glue, Lampblack
Pipes, Saltpetre, Rice, Linseed Oil
Twine, French Candles, Corks
Cream Tartar, Liquorice, Olive Oil in cases
Pickles, Sardines, Raisins
Vinegar, Brandy in cases
Brandy (Otard, Dupuy & Co's) in hhds
DeKuyper's Gin in cases
Do do in hhds and qr-casks
Booth's Old Tom Gin, Jamaica Rum
Claret in cases
Salmon in tierces
Souchong, Oolong and Uncoloured Japan Teas
A Crushed Sugar, Dry Crushed Sugar
Molasses, Golden Syrup
—ALSO,—
Borst, Halladay & Co's Whisky
—AND,—
200 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar

V. HUDON,
306 St. Paul Street.

June 8 135

FOR SALE:

200 Hhds Bright Porto Rico Sugar

—AND—

259 Hhds } Prime Retailing
50 Tierces } Molasses.

J. TIFFIN & SONS.

August 15.

REFINED PETROLEUM

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

100 barrels first quality.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO

August 23. 200

FOR SALE, EX SCHOONER,

0 Tons Finest Double Screened English COALS,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER KIND FOR FOUNDRIES AND OTHER STEAM PURPOSES.

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

June 123

For Sale,

FOUR HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE and BOILER with two SMALL MILLS, all in perfect order. Apply to

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall,

May 16

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS.
P. O. Box 1880.

August 31. 3m 207

JAMES ROUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,
10 St. Nicholas Street,............Montreal.

October 12. 6m 243

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

November 26. 283

DAVID J. CRAIG,
WAREHOUSEMAN,
90 Common Street, corner of Nazareth Street.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE for FLOUR, BUTTER, PORK, and Merchandise of all descriptions, Free or in Bond.
Cash Advances on Warehouse Receipts.

August 1. 1y 181

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

August 3 (162) 207

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

September 21. 225

ESTABLISHED 1820.
A. BOURNE,
Engraver and Copper Plate Printer,
293 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

September 18 222

ARTHUR E. VALOIS,
ADVOCATE.
No. 10 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal

M. VALOIS will follow the Circuit of Vaudreuil and Soulanges.

October 9.. 6m 240

R. M. HART,
Advocate,
OFFICE—No. 49 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET

July 7. 1y 160

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

April 14. 89

MARTIN & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUB
OFFICE:
Corner of King and James Stree
HAMILTON, C.W.

N. B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly attended to.

R. MARTIN. | J. W. FERGUSON

January 13. 10

PORTRAIT & OIL PAINTING.
Lessons in Designing and Painting.
NO. 11 ST. SIMON STREET,
Continuation of St. George Street, near the Jesuit's College.

NAP. BOURASSA will be at Monte-Below till the 1st September.

November 5. 270

FOR SALE.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY,

IN CASES.

200 Cases to arrive ex Steamer.

I. BUCHANAN & CO.

Montreal, Oct. 17. 247

SCOTCH LING.

Per S. S. "St. David," at the
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
69 Great St. James Street.

September 26. 229

FOR SALE, In Stock and to Arrive.

TEAS
YOUNG HYSON, TWANKAY, JAPANS, &c.
CHEMICALS
ENNANT'S SODA ASH SAL SODA, ALUM
BI-CARB SODA, VITRIOL, &c.
PIG IRON
COLTNESS GARTSHERRIE, GLENGARNOCK, CLYDE AND BLAIR.
WINES, &c.
SANDEMAN & CO'S PORTS
PEMARTIN & CO'S SHERRIES
AND COMMON PORTS AND SHERRIES.
MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES
MARTELL & CO'S BRANDIES
THE CENTRAL VINEYARD PROPRIETORS BRANDIES
DEKUYPER & SONS' GIN
ISLAY WHISKEY, "Ardbeg" Distillery
JAMAICA and DEMERARA ISLAND RUM, &c.
GUNPOWDER
The KAMES COY'S BLASTING F and FF
PAINTS
JAMES & CO'S DRY WHITE and RED LEAD
GENUINE No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 WHITE PAINTS
CORDAGE
CONVERSE'S MANUFBCTURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—AND,—
COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME
—ALSO—
LINSEED OIL, PUTTY, RICE, MUSTARD, TOBACCO PIPES, WINE and BEER CORKS
&c., &c., &c.

122 LAW, YOUNG & CO.

GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO., London
SANDEMAN & CO., Oporto
PEMARTIN & CO., Cadiz
MARTELL & CO., Cognac
CHARLES TENANT & CO., Glasgow

Represented in Canada by
LAW, YOUNG & CO

May 23. 122

THE MYSTIC HAIR TINT,

PREPARED BY

WM. BOGLE, OF BOSTON, U.S.

THIS celebrated article for Colouring the Hair and restoring the same to its natural appearance, was patented in the United States several years ago, since which period there has existed for it, in the United States and England, an unprecedented demand, and is now almost universally used by all requiring the use of Hair Restoratives. The simplicity and harmless ingredients used in the preparation of this article, the easy and simple mode of application, nothing except a small brush being necessary for that purpose; the natural appearance of the Hair after the application of the Tint, the duration of the application, and the reasonable rate at which the article is sold, are a few of the causes which have followed the introduction of the

HAIR TINT

in the leading Cities of England and America.

A TRIAL of the MYSTIC HAIR TINT will suffice to insure all who use it once to continue to use the article.

For sale by WM. BOGLE, Boston, and al Chemists and Druggists in Montreal.

September 208

NEW MUSIC.

THE THREE MOST POPULAR GALOPS OF THE DAY are

THE WATERFALL, (price 30c.);
THE TRAMP, TRAMP, (price 30c.);
—AND—
THE PRINCE IMPERIAL, (price 30c.);

All of which may be had at
PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE,
Notre Dame Street, E.

October 21. 251

TOBACCO!

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE

500 boxes Choice 10's, various brands
100 do do 5's, do.
400 ⅛-bxs do ½-lbs, do.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.

February 16.

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. Patronized 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 that 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 Headache, 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.

BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE

is proven to be the very best in the world. It instantaneously changes Hair to any required color, life-like and natural.

BOGLE'S MYSTIKOS, OR MYSTIC HAIR TINT.

A new discovery for gradually restoring Grey Hair to its original color. Only one preparation Simple and easily applied. Super for Whiskers Moustachios and Eye-Brows.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and Perfumers throughout the World.

PROPRIETOR—W BOGLE, Boston, U. S.

June 12. 139

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

The original and best in the World. The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. Also,

REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLE-FLEURS,

For Restoring and Beautifying the Hair.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, NEW YORK

August 18. 1y DW 196

TAKE CARE NOW.—Should the Cholera or other epidemics visit this country, the loss of valuable lives which may follow can be guarded against by care of the system, and attention to its internal as well as external cleanliness, particularly at this season of the year. Cool the blood, purify the stomach and bowels by the free use daily of the celebrated PLANTAGENET MINERAL WATER, and you will do much towards saving the body from the ills to which it is subjected.—M.D.

August 11. 190

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

MYSTIKOS OR BOGLE'S MYSTIC HAIR TINT.

THE NEWEST AND GREATEST DISCOVERY—The indispensable appendage to every toilet—The companion of young and old—The "long sought for and now found."

IT IS NOT AN INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, but it gradually and mystically restores hair to its original color, and gives to grey, or to any unpleasant hue of hair, any tint, varying from the lightest, through all the intermediate shades, to the deepest black, lifelike and natural, at pleasure. It can be used as easily as oil to the hair. The directions are so simple that a child may apply it. It is contained in one bottle. There is no washing of the hair before or after the application. It will not stain or discolor the scalp. It is as harmless as water. It is chiefly composed of vegetable ingredients, and no sulphur, lead or deleterious minerals are contained in it. It nourishes and strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and sustains it in prestine beauty to the latest period of life. In short, it is a wonder, a luxury, none should be without it. Try! Be convinced!

The Mystic Hair Tint is peculiarly adapted for ladies, on account of its easy application. Also for the same reason, to gentlemen in the army or navy.

The Mystikos is also the cheapest article as one bottle will last from nine to twelve months.

*** Concise and simple directions accompany each package.

PRICE, $1.50 PER PACKAGE.

September DW 122

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health and Happiness are the twin sisters which render existence pleasant and agreeable, for the enjoyment of life depends, in a great measure, on the state of the health. None need despair who suffer from dyspepsia, pulmonary affections, nervous disorders, ulcers, scrofula, piles, or fistulas while these famous medicines offer not only an antidote, but a radical cure. They have had the most marvellous success in the worst types of diseases which afflict the human race.

November 27. r DSW 282

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EVERY ONE SHOULD USE HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILLIAN HAIR RENEWER that splendid preparation for the HAIR which is fast becoming so popular and so much inquired for. No one who has once tried it will ever give up the use of it.

It will restore grey hair to its original color.
It will prevent the hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp, and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.

Be very particular to ask for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILLIAN HAIR RENEWER, as there is a worthless imitation in the market.

For sale by all Druggists.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H.,
Proprietors.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., General Wholesale Agents for Canada.

June 29.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. These Bitters are for sale by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America.

November 20. du DSW 276

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"*** I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

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

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

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

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

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL.

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

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

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

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

Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO
New York.

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

March 1. D

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO ARRIVE.

Name.	From.	Date.	For.
C'y Manch't'r.	Liverpool	Nov. 11.	New York.
Caledonia	Glasgow	Nov. 11.	New York.
Allemania.	Southampton.	Nov. 15.	New York.
C'y Baltim're.	Liverpool	Nov. 15.	New York
Pennsylvania.	Liverpool	Nov. 15.	New York.
St Andrew	Liverpool	Nov. 16.	New York
City of Dublin.	Liverpool	Nov. 17.	New York.
Hecla	Liverpool	Nov 21.	Boston & N Y
Bremen	Southampton.	Nov, 22.	New York.
The Queen	Liverpool	Nov. 22.	New York.
Cty New Yk.	Liverpool	Nov. 22.	New York.
City of Cork.	Liverpool	Nov. 25.	New York.
Asia	Liverpool	Nov. 25.	Boston.
Helvetia	Liverpool	Nov. 29.	New York.

TO DEPART.

City of London	New York	Dec, 2.	Liverpool.
Louisiana	New York	Dec. 2.	Liverpool.
New York	New York	Dec. 2.	Bremen.
Caledonia	New York	Dec 2.	Glasgow.
North-American	Portland	Dec. 2.	Liverpool.
China	Bos on	Dec. 6.	Liverpool.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 2, 1865.

TEMPERATURE

In the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed at C. Hearn's, Optician, 242 Notre Dame Street.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
37.°	39.°	36.5°

Recorded by Patent Register.

Max.	Min.	Mean.
39.5°	35°	37.5°

Montreal, Dec. 1, 1865.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Meeting of the Montreal Curling Club at Noon. Performances at the Theatre Royal, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Father Point, Dec. 1.

Weather dirty, been raining all day; snowing now. Wind S.W.

Toronto, Dec. 1.

The barque Marsh, laden with wheat, bound from Toledo to Kingston is ashore seven miles above Port Maitland, and is breaking up. The crew are all saved.

Mr. Swinyard, manager of the Great Western Railroad, returned to Hamilton from England to-day, and was warmly received by the employes of the road.

The United States Government has instituted a suit in chancery against Major G. T. Denison respecting his steamboat, the "Rescue." Vice Chancellor Spragge to-day granted an injunction preventing her disposal by Major Denison until next Monday week.

The St. Andrew's Ball last night was a brilliant affair. Judges, lawyers, and merchants were all well represented.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1.—Judge C. W. Searle, one of the oldest judges in the State, died at Zanesville this morning.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—The Consolidation of the Toledo, Peona and Warsaw Railway Company, and the Mississippi and Wabash Railway Company, was consummated at Peona to-day by a laige majority of the stockholders.

The Western Express train, which left Harrisburg at three o'clock this morning, ran into a coal train at White House, N.J., on the New Jersey Central Railroad, at about 6 o'clock this morning, killing some 7 persons, and wounding from 10 to 12 others.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard of Wednesday contains the following: Gov. Holden has received the following telegram from the President, which is laid before the public, for their information:—Washington, Nov. 27.—Hon. W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of N. C.: Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as Provisional Governor. You will be sustained by the Government. The results of the recent election in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the Legislature be in the same direction, it will greatly increase the mischief already done, and might be fatal. It is hoped the action and spirit manifested by the Legislature will be so directed, as rather to repair than increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed herself.

(Signed), Andrew Johnson.
Pres. United States.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Herald's Havana letter of Nov. 22nd, says the authorities called for a loan of one hundred thousand dollars to make the necessary preparations for cholera at Havana.

Portland, Me., Dec. 1.—The S.S. Moravian arrived from New York last night, and will take her mails and sail for Liverpool at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

New York, Dec. 1.—The steamer Havana, from Rio Janeiro Nov. 4th, via Bahia, Pernambuco, Para and St. Thomas, arrived this morning.

Holmes Hall, Mass., Nov. 30, via Ward's Hall, Dec. 1.—The British schooner Loyalist, Capt. Nixon, from Wareham for Boston, in ballast, was dragged ashore at 11 o'clock last night, and took fire at 1 o'clock, it is supposed, from the stoves. She will probably be a total loss.

New York, Dec. 1.—The U. S. supply steamer South Carolina arrived at South-west Pass on the Mississippi River on the 21st Nov., having in tow the steamer Catherine, picked up at sea on the 10th Nov., totally disabled.

The Washington special despatch to the Commercial says: Colfax will undoubtedly be re-elected Speaker. The Hon. A. T. Galt, Canadian Finance Minister, and R. S. Scott, ex-member of the Canadian Legislature, whose arrival has been already announced, are endeavoring to negotiate reciprocal tariff duties, and modify trade regulations, to go into effect after the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in March next. This is Mr. Galt's second visit here for the same purpose, he having come in July last, after the adjournment of the Detroit Convention, in which he took a prominent part. As he is one of the leading members to the Canadian Government, he probably speaks from authority, and whatever he and his colleague stipulate and agree on, or succeed in obtaining, will be acknowledged and recognized by the Government which they represent.

President Johnson's letter to Gov. Holden disappoints those who had hoped he would insist on the aomission of Southern members o Congress, as it shows that he will insist on an honest compliance with the terms of his policy.

New York, December 1st.—The Post says: Wall street is more animated to-day, partly because of favourable reports from Washington, and partly from the anticipated ease to the Money market from the disbursement to-day on account of the $18,000,000 of maturing two year five per cent legal tenders. The Stock market opened firm and closed strong. Government stocks are better. Railroad shares are in more active speculation.

Advices have been received here from Rio Janeiro to the 4th of November by the steamer Havana. This is the opening of regular communication with Brazil by a direct steam mail route. It was expected at Rio Janeiro that the war would soon be over. The victories of the Allied forces over the Paraguayan's are deemed decisive. Gold is at par at Rio. There is no further news relative to the movements of the Paraguayans. They had received another repulse at Corrientes.

Professor Agassiz was at last account following the upward course of the Amazon River. He had discovered sixty new species of fish.

The return of the Emperor to Rio will be marked by popular fetes. At the mint a gold medal is to be struck to his honour.

It is expected that there will be a large immigration into Brazil from the United States.

At Rio Grade de Sud the sudden disappearance of Mr. Charles Raysford, an American merchant, has occasioned much comment.

British Intelligence.—We give, in preference to any editorial remarks, some long and interesting extracts upon the late sad affair in Jamaica, which is likely hereafter to excite a great deal of discussion in the Mother Country. On one side are the comments of the *Times*, which of late years has been as good a Nigger hater as Mrs. Stowe's Legree, and on the other the philosophical, thoughtful *Spectator*, and the judicious organ of the Banking and Mercantile classes—the *Economist*. The two latter think the rebellion has been suppressed with indiscriminating cruelty. The *Times* approves of the acts; but not of the despatches describing them—whether because it thinks description were better avoided, or that it should, if afforded, be couched in other language—we do not learn. We also give an article from the *Economist* on the text of a speech from Sir Morton Peto, in which our financial contemporary expresses its conviction of the limitless resources of the United States, and the certainty that they will easily discharge their public debt.

The Commercial Negotiations—Another Appointment.—It is stated that Mr. A. M. Delisle has been appointed one of the commissioners in the trade negotiations projected by the Canadian Government with Brazil, Mexico, &c. The other members of the commission as announced are Messrs. McDougall, Ryan and Dunscomb.

Mr. Galt at Washington.—Some allusion will be found under our telegraphic heading to Mr. Galt's visit to Washington in relation to tariff duties to come into operation after the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Yesterday the Harbour Commissioners having concluded their work for the season in the River, and having completed the channel between Montreal and Sorel to the depth of twenty feet at the lowest summer level of the water in the river, invited a number of gentlemen to accompany them on a trip, to make proof of what had been accomplished. Accordingly a number of gentlemen whose names will be found below, assembled yesterday morning on board the "St. Lawrence," one of the steamers belonging to the Harbour Commissioners, and about nine o'clock started on their experimental expedition. We have already explained that, besides the work in Lake St. Peter, which was tested a few days ago, as we recorded at the time, the Commissioners had found it necessary to remove a number of small bars and shoals, which had obstructed the flourse of the navigation between Montreal and Sorel. It was to make practical trial of the channel thus completed that the St. Lawrence yesterday went down to the latter place. Before starting a spar was lashed alongside the steamer, of a length to represent a draft of water of twenty feet. With this spar thus lashed the St. Lawrence started at about 9 o'clock and proceeded down the River in charge of Mr. Barnalie, the brother of the Pilot of the same name, who, however, himself has no branch, though he is thoroughly acquainted with the whole river. After the full account we have already given of the improvements in the navigation of the River, we need not go into the details of the various cuttings which have been made above the scene of main operations on the Lake. Most of them are of small extent, and not of great depth, though it would have been useless to dredge out Lake St. Peter, if the River on this side of it had been left with even a single obstruction. It is sufficient to say that the passage was made most successfully, so as to demonstrate beyond a doubt that a twenty foot channel does really exist all the way from Montreal to Quebec. Some little trouble in the pilotage arose from the circumstance that the Trinity House steamer was yesterday employed in taking up the buoys which mark out the channel, so that after reaching Vercheres, the steerage had to be made almost entirely by the bearings of the Light Houses. However the skill of the pilot surmounted this difficulty, and the vessel was safely taken through the channel. At Sorel the spar was removed and she returned to the city. We understand that the Harbour Commissioners intend to take the first vessel which next spring shall be loaded down to 20 feet or its equivalent, through from Montreal to Quebec, as the crucial test of the success of their labours. In the meantime the following certificate signed by the Company, who were yesterday on board of the St. Lawrence, will probably be deemed ample proof of the great fact which has been accomplished:—

"We, the undersigned, hereby certify that "we were present this day in the Steamer St. "Lawrence, when she left the Port of Montreal, "with a spar lashed alongside, adjusted to a "depth of 20 feet; while, at the same time, "there were 11 feet on the flats in Lake St. "Peter, or in the old channel, and 17 feet on "the sill on the lock at the lower entrance of "the Lachine Canal, and proceeded from the "said Port of Montreal to Sorel without ob-"struction.

"Montreal, Dec. 1st, 1865.

"John Young,
"Chairman Harbour Commissioners.
"John G. Sipple,
"Resident Engineer P. W.
"C. Armstrong,
"Superintendent.
"Edw. Goff Penny,
"Herald.
"John Pratt.
"S. Cranwill.
"J. A. Provencher,
"La Minerve.
"H. H. Whitney,
"Sec. Harbour Commissioners.
"A. G. Nish,
"Engineer Harbour Commissioners.
"A. M. Rudolph,
"Harbour Master."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.

30th November, 1865.

BADGLEY, J.,—

Mignault vs. Bonar.—The plaintiff in this case had been living in the State of New York with his family, but returned to this country a year or two ago and lived in Montreal. His daughter, aged eighteen, who was perfectly well acquainted with the English language, kept company with a man who one day induced her to accompany him for a sleigh ride. To preserve appearances the lady took her younger brother with her in the sleigh, but the man afterwards sent the boy off to the post-office, and took the girl to the Revd. Mr. Bonar's private residence, and there in the presence of two persons, sent there for the purpose, a marriage took place, a license being presented by the husband. The name given to the clergyman was not her real name. There was some doubt whether she signed the register. She said she did not sign it, and she said also that she never had any idea of marrying this man, but that when she got to the Rev. Mr. Bonar's house she was called to stand before the clergyman; that she never made any objection; Rev. Mr. Bonar read something out of a book, and after it was all over she was told that she was married. As soon as the marriage ceremony was over, her husband took her back to her father's house. The ceremony was all that took place, there not having been any consummation of marriage. Now this girl was a minor, and her father had never given any consent to the marriage, and, unfortunately for the clergyman, it was true that he asked no questions about her age, or whether there was any consent. The father now brought an action of damages against the clergyman. This was not the first case of the kind that had come before our Courts. There was the case of Laroque *vs.* Michon (2 L. C. Jurist, 267) which entailed very heavy consequences on a Catholic priest who married a minor of fifteen without the consent of her parents. The judgment of the Superior Court in that case dismissed the action on the ground that the marriage of a minor without the consent of her parents, gave rise to an action of damages. The Court of Appeals overruled this decision, and held that the clergyman had brought himself within the law, although the marriage had not been set aside. In that case, too, there was a dispensation from the Bishop to do away with the necessity of banns, and this dispensation was taken by the priest in good faith. Nevertheless, the Court of Appeals condemned the priest to pay £100 and costs, and it was only in consideration of his being a poor man, a mere missionary, that they made the amount so small. The Court was bound by this judgment in appeal, and the defendant must be condemned to pay damages. There were circumstances, however which would mitigate the amount. In the other case the girl was only fifteen, and must have been perceived to be a minor. In this case the female was a well formed woman, and at the time of the marriage she knew all that was going on, and it was only after the marriage that she said that she was living with her father, and that she was only 18. The ceremony had then been performed; but it was only the civil contract of marriage, not being a Sacrament in the Protestant Church, and the girl had suffered nothing, as there had been no consummation of marriage. The defendant could not escape damages, but taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Court was not disposed to go so far in this case as the Court of Appeals had gone in the other, and the defendant would merely be adjudged to pay $100 damages, with full costs of action.

Exparte Hermine Denis.—This was a case of an Italian who died in Montreal. In the entry of his marriage, of his children's birth, and of his own death, his name was spelt differently. There was now an application to the Court to have the name corrected on the Registers, because he was entitled to certain properties in Italy, and the erroneous spelling might lead to difficulties there. As the facts had been proved, the application would be granted.

Court of Appeals.—We learn that Chief Justice Duval is not expected in Montreal this Term, being detained at Quebec by illness. The Court of Appeals sat yesterday, the other four Judges being present. In consequence of the absence of the Chief Justice, the argument in the case of Mr. Daoust, M.P.P., was postponed till the first day of next Term.

England and the United States.—The last mail from England brings a further instalment of the correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams in respect to the claims for compensation for the depredations of the Confederate privateers. The first of this series of despatches is dated Oct. 14th, from Earl Russell to Mr. Adams, in which he directs attention to the terms of the proposition of Her Majesty's Government for the appointment of a Commission, pointing out that such claims were to be enforced as the two powers *shall agree*. There might be many claims that were fair subjects of inquiry before Commissioners: but any proposition to refer claims arising out of the captures made by the Alabama and Shenandoah must receive for answer that "for any acts of Her Majesty's subjects committed out of their jurisdiction, and beyond their control, the Government of Her Majesty are not responsible;" such a reference "not being consistent with any practice usual among civilized nations." Mr. Adams in reply says that henceforward "no proposition of that kind for the settlement of existing difficulties" would be insisted on or submitted to by his Government. With regard to Earl Russell's proposition, Mr. Adams inquires what claims the English Government would be willing to refer to the Commission, Earl Russell replying, says that they will take time to consider. A further despatch follows from Earl Russell, in which he again enters at length into the alleged precedents for the present difficulties.

Habeas Corpus in the States.—A Washington despatch says the President is about to restore the privil. ges of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

CITY ITEMS.

Two Soldiers Drowned.—Last night about 8 o'clock. as three soldiers and a boatman were crossing from the military wharf to the Island, the boat was upset, and two of the soldiers drowned. Their names were William Good, No. 2 Battery Royal Artillery, and Daniel Nott, 25th Regiment. The third soldier, Michael Reddy, Royal Artillery, was rescued by Constable Lee as he was on the point of sinking. The boatman, named John Matthews, clung to the boat which drifted with the current as far as Molson's wharf where it was picked up. The bodies have not yet been found.

Theatre Royal.—The amateurs of the King's Own Borderers are to give an entertainment at the Theatre Royal this evening, under the patronage of Lt.-Gen. Sir John Michel, K.C.B., for a charitable purpose. A very excellent programme has been provided, including the musical burlesque of Macbeth, and the farce of "Did you ever send your wife to Camberwell?" The house is sure to be crowded.

The Raffle of a Sea-Moss and Shell Basket for the benefit of a blind man, will take place this evening (Saturday,) the 2nd of December, at seven o'clock, at No. 22 Hospital Street, formerly the *Transcript* office. The list is not yet filled up.

Recorder's Court.—There were 16 prisoners, but all were of the usual character.

Police Court.—Two prisoners, brought up on suspicion of petty theft, were remanded.

Attempted Suicide.—On Wednesday evening a stranger cut his throat in a street in London, C. W. He was supposed to be from Vermont. Death did not result immediately.

Erratum.—In our report of the St. Andrew's Banquet in yesterday's issue, we stated that the German Society was represented by G. Lomer, Esq., which should have been Henry Drescher, Esq, who is now President of the Society.

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.—The Rev. Mr. Bonar will preach to the poor in this institution to-morrow at 3 P.M.

There will be Divine Service in St. Gabriel street Church (D. V.) on Sunday the 3rd inst. Sermon in the morning at 11 o'clock by Rev. Alex Matthewson, D.D., and in the evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. John Jenkins, D.D.

Knox's Church, Dorchester Street, corner of Mansfield Street.—This neat and elegant structure will be opened (D.V.) to-morrow for public worship. Sermons: in the morning at 11, by the Revd. D. H. McVicar of Cote Street, at 2:45 P. M. by the Revd. John Jones of Cote des Neiges; and in the evening at 7 by the Revd. Albert B. Simpson, of Knox's Church, Hamilton, C.W. The first named gentlemen are well known among us as able and popular preachers,—and from what we have learned of the last named we are assured this gifted and talented young minister will be welcomed and appreciated by his hearers. It is to be hoped that at all these services the Church will be crowded, and that the collections, which are to be made in aid of the building fund, will be liberal, more especially as this is the first appeal of this tried Congregation to the public for assistance.

The Canadian Almanac for 1866. Toronto: W. C. Chewett & Co.—We are indebted to Messrs. Dawson Brothers for a copy of this very excellent almanac. This is the nineteenth year of its publication, and it seems to improve annually. There is a vast amount of information as to the resources, population, revenue and kindred subjects, lists of Post towns, Educational Institution of Canada, her Clergy, Governmental Departments, and other useful information, which the size and moderate price of the work would seem to render it impossible to give. Only a large circulation could warrant the outlay necessarily incurred in getting up so complete a work as this is of its kind. The present number is enriched with a well-executed view of the new Parliamentary Buildings at Ottawa.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIOE

The sitting of this court opened yesterday morning before A. M. Delisle, Esq., Wm. Workman, J. P., and Col. Ermatinger, when the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:—

Champion Brown, chairman: Alfred A. Barbier, Jefery Brock, John Binmore, Campbell Bryson, Louis Blache, F. X. Boire, Bruno Bienvenu, Geo. W. Beattie, Marshall A. Buck, Thos. Brown, David Brown, F. X. Huberdeau, Antone David, Benjamin Lamaire, Ebenezer Muir, Wm Bromby, and John Bremner.

A. M. Delisle, Esq., delivered the charge, which referred chiefly to topics adverted to in pervious charges. It referred to the great increase in Montreal of incendiary fires, and the difficulty, almost impossibility, of obtaining a conviction for arson. The qualification for petit jurors to try cases of arson should be higher, and it suggested the relieving of the Insurance Companies of the task of prosecuting, which should be entrusted to an officer to be appointed to inquire into the origin of all fires. This plan was working admirably in Germany and the States. During the last year there had been 106 fires in Montreal, 28 of which were certainly the work of incendiarism, and by adopting the plan indicated so less than $83,000 yearly would be saved to the city. The threatened approach of cholera was a subject respecting which the Corporation should exercise their large powers to the full; and their plea of want of funds would not be accepted should the cholera come and find the city in an unprepared state. He again referred to the necessity of allowing the magistrates to send, upon confession, juvenile offenders to the Reformatory. This class of prisoners was fast increasing, and the city also wanted a place other than the jail to which the vagrant, loose, idle, and disorderly might be sent. There were characters who spent ten months out of the twelve in jail, and had been in the habit of being committed there during the last twenty-two years. His Honour had not a confident hope of these suggestions being immediately attended to, still it was his duty to continue to make them, and of Grand Jurors to listen to the same.

The Grand Jury then retired, and the Court adjourned till half-past two.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Jury and lawyers met in the Court at half-past two, but it was not until after three o'clock that the magistrates took their seats on the Bench.

The Grand Jury having answered to their names, handed in the following True Bills:

Alphonse Picotte, for larceny, two indictments; Honore Picotte, larceny; Alphonse St. Onge, obtaining money on false pretences; Jno Duffy, larceny; J. B. Despres, larceny, two indictments; William Marshy, house breaking with intent to rob; James McDonald, theft by a servant, four indictments; Henry Morgan, larceny; Hiram Loughrin, larceny; Zephirin de St. Aubain, stealing a record. No Bills: Zephirin de St. Aubain, assault; and Joseph Croteau, larceny. The latter was ordered to be discharged. On being arraigned, Alphonse Picotte and Henry Morgan, two boys, and J. B. Despres, pled guilty; the others pled not guilty and had the date of their trials fixed.

Alphonse Picotte and Henry Morgan were sent to the Reformatory, the first for five years and the latter for three years. Despres was sentenced to twelve months for the one offence, and six months for the other, with hard labour.

The Court adjourned to meet to-day at ten o'clock.

The Cattle Plague Commission.—The Cattle Plague Commissioners have made their first report. They seem to favor the importation theory. The disease is, they say, contagious, extraordinarily swift, and identical with the terrible Rinderpest or steppe-murrain of Eastern Europe, and with the murrain which visited England in 1745, and continued till 1757; and like these maladies, it is to all practical purposes incurable. They have come to the conclusion that there is nothing for it but to stifle the plague at home and stop its entrance from abroad. According to the report, the disease still prevails, and daily extends, and all movements in live stock are recommended to be for the present given up. No fat cattle are to be moved except to market. If the recommendations of the Commissioners be carried out, and any such removal is to be made under an order applied for at the Petty Sessions, fat cattle purchased will have to be slaughtered by the market authorities, so that no cattle after a certain date will be permitted to pass along the roads, except with an order, and then only to market and slaughter. These measures are expected to be sufficient to check the progress of the disorder during the cold months.

Prince Edward's Island.—The P. E. Island papers announce the death of the Hon. Donald Beaton, of Souris, at the age of 48. He represented the first District of King's County in the Lower House of Assembly for some time past, and for a time held a seat at the Executive Board.

Mr. Fuller, Ex-Governor of Utah Territory, is now at Quebec.

The New York *World* denies, on the authority of the officer of health, the report that a case of cholera had occurred in that city.

According to a statement of the Registrar General, London now contains a population of three millions.

Coal at Levis.—Dr. Anderson of Quebec, has been lecturing on this subject before the literary and historical society, producing specimens of the coal (?).

The Proposed Commercial Banquet at Toronto.—The meeting of the Board of Trade held in Toronto on Wednesday evening to consider the propriety of holding a commercial banquet in that city, is described by the *Globe* as a fizzle got up by Mr. Capreol, who desired the banquet for the purpose of forwarding his Georgian Bay Canal scheme. A resolution affirming the desireability of a meeting between the commercial men of both countries for the discussion of "great subjects," in view of the importance attached by the Western States to the use of our navigable waters, and existing and proposed facilities for access to the seaboard, was carried against an amendment deprecating further assemblies after those already held.

New York.—The *Tribune* is mournful over the condition of the city. "Good men," says our contemporary, "are beginning to avoid New York. Over the great city a palsy seems to be creeping. The poison of corruption is working through the city's blood, and, unless it is expelled, decadence must ensue."

Alleged Attempt at Assassination by Fenians in Dublin.—Two detectives were fired at in Dublin on the 12th, but not seriously wounded. The would-be assassins, who are supposed to have been Fenians, were not discovered.

Smuggling.—The latest novelty in this line is the invention of tin "babies," feet and all complete, who are tenderly conveyed across the border by loving mothers. A gallant official, however, offered to hold one of the infants for a lady while she alighted from a car. Perhaps he squeezed it and found it too full for utterance. Suffice it to say, that it was found to contain three or four gallons of good whisky, and that its nice little shoes and stockings were a mere delusion and a snare.

New Brunswick Cabinet.—The St. John *Globe* of the 24th says:—"There is a report current that one of the vacant seats in the Government has been tendered to J. V. Troop, Esq., M. P. P., for the city. The probability is, that Mr. Troop will accept."

Dinner to Mr. T. C. Wallbridge.—A complimentary dinner to Mr. T. C. Wallbridge, member for North Hastings, took place in the village of Madoc on Thursday last. Mr. Wallbridge entered into explanations on a local railway question, and defended the course he had pursued.

The U.S. Sanitary Commission.—From the report of this commission just published it appears that the amount of contributions was $4,813,760; the amount of supplies purchased, $1,913,785; cost of management and distribution, $2,616,989; balance in hand, $282,975.

Nova Scotia.—The Pictou *Standard* is informed that all the contractors except two, engaged on the Pictou extension of the Halifax Railway, have intimated to the authorities their inability to complete the work at their tender prices, and in consequence the government have taken charge of their sections.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.

(*From the Times, Nov.* 15.)

The rebellion of the negroes comes very home to the national soul. Though a fleabite compared with the Indian Mutiny, it touches our pride more. In the Mutiny the public anxiety very soon concentrated itself on particular groups of suffering and danger. We must put down the Mutiny, and there was an end of it. The wound is healed, and has left no rankle. But Jamaica is our pet institution, and its inhabitants are our spoilt children. We had it always in our eye when we talked to America and all the slaveholding Powers. It seemed to be proved in Jamaica that the negro could become fit for self-government; that he could be a planter, a magistrate, a member of the Legislative Assembly; that he could preach and pray with unction and even decorum; that he could behave like a gentleman, and even pay taxes. Certainly the outside of things was delightful. There was only one white to about fifty coloured people; only a handful of soldiers; scarce a ship of war ever in port; and within a day's sail a Black Republic. This was the outside, and of the inside little enough was known. Of course the negro's own special friends did not abuse him, and a couple of thousand white families had something better to do than to reopen an old sore. We were told, indeed, by those whose fate had ever cast them on that shore, that the negro was incurably idle, intractable, insolent, that he needed a strong master, and was incapable of either self-control or gentle management. It was clear that he would have valued his freedom more if he had earned it and had not had it for nothing. But very little of this came out. The clergy, indeed, reported a miserably low morality, gross and grotesque fanaticism, a readiness to follow any leader, a love of wild revivals and of secret meetings for any purpose. We were all prepared for this, and could not help it. But, at any rate, there was the broad fact that Jamaica was black, free, almost self-governing, quite self-taxing, prosperous, quiet, and happy. Who could gainsay the fact? Alas for grand triumphs of humanity, and the improvement of races, and the removal of primeval curses, and the expenditure of twenty millions sterling, Jamaica herself gainsays the fact and belies herself, as we see to-day.

Of course we shall hear a great deal about the strong measures taken to stamp out the flame. We may ourselves wish that the tone of the despatches had been more guarded, but we know that the wish is utterly idle. A man pursuing a gang of treacherous murderers for several days, through rivers, mountains, and morasses, under a burning sun by day, and in pitchy darkness at night, without more than a few minutes sleep now and then, and with horrid spectacles fresh in his eye, can only write as in a frenzy. A rising of this sort must be crushed at once, and if a few hundred soldiers and volunteers are to do the work of a large army they must make themselves ubiquitous, and must everywhere finish their work thoroughly, leaving nothing to the morrow. Immediate justice is the best mercy in the long run, for to the lower class of minds death loses nearly all its terrors if it is seen at a considerable interval. The acts of justice done we see no reason to impugn. The tone in which they are described we can only regard as the inevitable result of such a strain on the mucles, nerves and senses as we hope to be spared ourselves. If any are disposed to be hypercritical, we beg of them to consider at least the possibility of kindling a fresh flame by apparent sympathy with the rebellion.

(*From the Times of Nov.* 17.)

It is with a feeling of great relief that the public will hear that the savage attempt at insurrection which took place in Jamaica a month ago has been for the time suppressed, and at the date of the last advices the island was tranquil. The Government and principal citizens were, when the steamer left, fully employed in taking measures for the protection of life and property; certain districts, though quiet, were far from safe, the small force of troops and militia was spread through the country, and the only examination entered upon at the time was such as was necessary to bring home to the chief murderers the guilt of their acts. But enough is known to show that this has been a most dangerous conspiracy and that had it not been for the premature action of some of the rebels the whole island might have witnessed scenes like those at Morant Bay. The rising presents the usual character of negro outbreaks. One might fancy it a record of some slave insurrection in days long gone by. There is the same secrecy, the same wide ramification of the plot, the same foercity of purpose, setting before itself the gratification of revenge, rapine, and lust, and, singularly enough, the same hatred to the mulatto race. The only difference is that the leader was a man of property and position. Mr. G. W. Gordon was a black member of the Legislative Assembly and a man of considerable property. He had been a member of the Church of England, but had left the community and joined the Baptists, since which time he had distinguished himself by the violence of his political and religious animosities. He was a magistrate, but he had been diemissed by the Governor for seditious harangues. This man appears to have been the prime mover in the rebellion, and it is said that a plan of operation has been found in his handwriting. It is certain that in the attack on the Court House he was deeply implicated. Though a member of the vestry, he was purposely absent from the one which was to be interrupted in so disastrous a manner. This man was arrested, was brought to trial before a Court-Martial by General Nelson, commanding the forces, and was hanged on the morning of October 23.

There appears to have been no special animosity against particular men; the intention was to destroy the whole white population. No age or profession appears to have given immunity. Among those who were killed or wounded were ministers of religion and old people who could not be supposed to be in any way dangerous to the insurgents. In short it is impossible not to give credit to what is the universal opinion of the respectable inhabitants of the island, that there has been for a long time a notion among the black population that they can get possession of the country for themselves, and that it only requires a bold stroke to establish an exclusive black community, either by destroying the whites or driving them in terror from the island.

The authorities appear to have acted with commendable promptness, the chief rebels having been tried by martial law and at once executed. Paul Bogle, the leader of the band which attacked the Court House, had been captured and brought in by the Maroons. Among the persons arrested are the Rev. J. F. Roach Rev. J. H. Cole, Rev. Edwin Palmer, and Rev. H. N. Harris, the last two being described as Baptist ministers. What denomination the former two belonged to is not stated, but it is probable that they are also Baptists. It thus appears that in the opinion of the Government some of the ministers of this sect are implicated. They are said to have been connected with a seciet society called "the African Liberation Society." They had been confined on board Her Majesty's ship Aboukir, and will be brought to trial. It may be that we shall then learn more of the causes and circumstances of the rising, and the nature of the influence which Gordon and his friends had exercised over the blacks.

It is evident that for some time government must be administed with a strong hand, and the blacks convinced that any attempts at disord r will bring severe and speedy punishment on themselves. Otherwise the country will become uninhabitable by the whites, and even by mulattoes, and will return to a state of savagery.

(*From the Spectator, Nov.* 18.)

We have discussed elsewhere the terrible news from Jamaica, and touched on the mode in which the British authorities have suppressed the revolt. But the more the details are studied, the more difficult it seems to exonerate some of the officers engaged from the charge of cruel barbarity. The immediate execution of Paul Bogle and his companions at Morant Bay, was probably necessary, and certainly justifiable, but the slaughter of men who came in voluntarily to surrender, and of all captured by Maroons, or the native police, on the merest hearsay evidence, reads like pure butchery. Col. Hobbs, 6th Royals, (not to be confounded, as he has been, with Captain Hole, against whom there is no evidence of this kind) seems to have distinguished himself the most in this glorious work. We have given one extract from this despatch elsewhere. Here is another:—About daylight, in passing through this village of cross-roads, where the rebels have destroyed everything, I found a number of special constables, who had captured a number of prisoners from the rebel camp. *Finding their guilt clear*, and being unable either to take or leave them, I had them all shot. The constables then hung them up upon trees (eleven in number.) *Their countenances were all diabolical, and they never flinched in the slightest*." The last sentence was meant no doubt to convey Colonel Hobbs' *evidence* for the clearness of their guilt.

The correspondent of the *Jamaica Standard* at Morant Bay says that as nothing could be proved against a lot of *supposed* rebels, except that they were "stragglers," thirty of them were *only* lashed to a gun, and catted with fifty lashes each on the bare back. Among these rebels "was George Marsh, a brown man of about twenty-five years old, who, on receiving forty-seven lashes, ground his teeth and gave a ferocious look of defiance at the provost-marshal. He was immediately ordered to be taken from the gun and hanged," and he was hanged. If this is true, it was most likely a worse crime in the sight of God than that of the rebels themselves. But butchery over which, in America or New Zealand, we should shriek, and thank God that we are not as other men are, we load with praise in our own soldiers, dealing with negro rebels.

Not the least of the gross breaches, not only of humanity, but of legal decorum, in this bloody business, is the trial by court-martial of Mr. Gordon, who gave himself up. He was brought into Kingston on the 17th of October, and then sent on board the "Wolverine," which left immediately for Morant Bay. Kingston was expressly exempted from martial law, and so he was sent into the region where martial law had been declared, in order that he might be tried by it, instead of by the regular civil tribunal. He was not concerned in the murders, but only in the plot for an insurrection, but Brigadier-General Nelson, after a six hours' search for documents, authorized his trial by court-martial, and he was condemned on the 21st October, and executed on the 23rd. Most likely he was guily, but the world, seeing the indecent haste with which a man, quite beyond rescue, and who had voluntarily trusted himself to the law, was made away with, will be apt to think him innocent; and a martyr to our thirst for blood.

Had New Zealand settlers committed a tenth of the atrocities perpetrated by the English in Jamaica the *Times* would have held them up to the scorn of Europe. The victims being negroes, those acts are of course commendable, and the *Times* even goes out of its way to revive the old West Indian falsehood about the share of the Baptists in the insurrection of 1831. It tauntingly asks Sir Morton Peto whether "Knibb" was not a Baptist. Sir Morton quietly acknowledges a fact which reflects the greatest credit on his denomination, Mr. Knibb having been one of the most devoted and successful philanthropists that ever lived, and the *Times* calls the admission a confession, and asks whether Gordon is not also a Baptist. We trust he was, for in that case the Non-conformist body will compel an inquiry into the most precipitate execution ever authorised by a British Government. The hatred of the whites in Jamaica for the missionaries, who are brutes enough to believe that black men have souls, is of ancient standing; and the *Times*, which helped to abolish slavery when it was unpopular, now panders to the lowest of slave-holding theories—the belief that a black man is a brute.

The rebellion in Jamaica, and its suppression, at the cost of 200 or 400 lives, some of them women's, taken with no further security for justice than court-martial trials,—which practically mean trials without defence—must at least produce that thorough investigation of our system of government in Jamaica which would have been deferred for years but for such an outbreak. In the present state of our knowledge of what has occurred, it would seem that there have been *ten* times as many executions of rebels as crimes of personal violence committed by them. That may be a false inference, due to insufficiency of news, and there may be excuse for violent measures of repression. But whatever the truth may be, a rebellion which has provoked—and still more which has *justified*—the summary execution of hundreds of her Majesty's subjects, in an island whose whole population is not larger than that of a first-class manufacturing town, and this when the rebellion did not touch more than a tenth part of the population, cannot be passed by without searching inquiry. Some of the despatches of the officers charged with the suppression of the rebellion have, too, been written in a tone of vindictive and vulgar triumph over their bloody measures. Colonel J. F. Hobb writes in a style which, if it had been adopted by a Northern General in the late war, would have been held up to public loathing. Thus:—"I have Paul Bogle's valet for my guide, a little fellow of extraordinary intelligence. A light rope tied to the stirrups, and a revolver now and then to his head, cause us thoroughly to understand each other; and he knows every single rebel in the island by name and face, and has just been selecting the captains, colonels and secretaries out of an immense gang of prisoners, just come in here, whom I shall have shot to-morrow morning." *Either* these bloody measures were due to a comparatively legitimate panic, in which case the danger must have been fearful, and the rebellion one exciting universal enthusiasm among the black population, and then, we think, it will be clear that the system of government must be both improved and strengthened, or they were beyond what the circumstances justified, and taken in violent passion, and in that case justice demands a thorough investigation.

The information we now possess confirms our view, that the insurrection is the result of a long drouth, producing excessive poverty, terribly aggravated by excessive taxation, and co-operating with a very bad administration of justice. No doubt these combustible elements were kindled into a flame by the publication of the Governor's inquiries for remedial suggestions, and the general refusal of the ruling class to admit that any remedies beyond greater industry on the part of the labourers were possible. But if this be the true account the statement that the insurrection was one against whites and half-castes,—can scarcely be true. It is true that the *Colonial Standard* of Kingston asserts that the plot contemplated the murder of every white or half-caste man and child, in the island, but the preservation of the women for the service and pleasure of the negroes. However, the very article which asserts this, contains matter inconsistent with such a design. In the first place it asserts that Mr. Gordon, and certain of the chiefs were, after the success of the rebellion, to proceed to England, to obtain the sanction of Her Majesty to the new state of things. The *Standard* speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Gordon's ability—would a man of such ability think of coming to England to gain the assent of Her Majesty and our Parliament to rebellion which had begun in wholesale massacres of men and children, and the English ladies of Jamaica? The thing is absurd. If there is really evidence that Mr. Gordon was to come as a delegate to England, we may be sure that the plan was not one of massacre, but only one of political revolution. Another passage compels the same inference. The writer appears to argue from what the insurgents did not do to the fearfully aggravated character of their intentions. We do not profess to be able to construe the latter sentences of the following charge but its tenor is to infer the dreadful character of the rebel designs from the great restraint put by the leaders upon their passions:—

"The manner in which the rebels conducted themselves bears out this plan thoroughly. *Even whilst their first passions might have been aroused by the opportunity of gratifying personal animosities and by the temptation of plunder, they kept in view the conditions of the programme set out for them*, and exhibited enough self-restraint to respect the property of the Maroons, whose interference they feared to provoke. The leaders among them, and indeed none, except the rioters who followed their steps, took liquor, although the night before starting for Morant Bay they had deliberately swallowed rum and gunpowder to fortify themselves for the bloody deeds of the morrow."

[*From the Economist, Nov.* 18.]

After a comparison in some particulars between the Fenian insurrection and that of the negroes the Economist says: There, however, the analogy ends. The Fenian movement was arrested in time, the negro insurrection was not. But Paul Bogle, the "Stephens" of the negro Fenians, was a man of action, and hurled the parish of St. Thomas into a revolt before the rest were ready. The injudicious severity of the Custos or unpaid Perfect of the parish set the accumulated fuel on fire. He ordered a small body of volunteers to fire from the Court house on a mob of blacks who were threatening vengeance for some arrests, and the fire produced one of those mad bursts of fury which with Asiatics and Africans supply the place of anger among Northerns, and the inmates of the Court house were all put to death with the exception of a doctor. The negroes round the neighbouring plantations then rose, and attacked the whites, who fled in a panic, suggested as much by the history of Jamaica as by the visible facts. Many of them were put to death,—though distinctions were drawn, one gentleman escaping because he had been only two months in the island,—and many of the quadroons, who are obnoxious to the negroes from their social pride. It seems highly probable that the slaughter was not directed against white men and brown men as races, but against such white men as owned land, and either white or brown men when acting as the landowners' agent, these latter in Jamaica, as in Ireland, being the objects of a bitter local hostility not always without reason. Some atrocities also were probably committed, black men in insurrection not being scrupulous, but it is probable that the stories of mutilation are either inventions or genrealisations from a single instance, and it is certain that an order had been circulated to kill no women or children, and that the order was obeyed. The officials appear to have acted with a good deal of energy and a very great deal of severity, more energy than we should have expected and more severity than we quite like to believe. Every negro caught red-handed, and we greatly fear every negro strongly suspected, was tried by drum-head court martial, and the number of executions is variously estimated at from two to four hundred, a prodigious number in so limited a population. The active leader, Paul Bogle, was under trial when the news left, without a chance of escape, and Mr. Gordon, whom the colonists evidently hate as a leader of "revivalists," and a negro member of the Assembly, as well as a promoter of insurrection, was already hanged. There must be hereafter an inquiry into the reasons of the severity displayed, and especially into the conduct of Colonel Hobbs; but the rebellion is suppressed, and the task remaining to Mr. Cardwell is to prevent the recurrence of scenes so discreditable to the British name.

SIR MORTON PETO ON AMERICA.

Sir Morton Peto's speech at Bristol bears important testimony to the astonishing prosperity of the Northern States of America, under the enormous burden imposed in the last few years. Nothing can be more clear than that those who predicted that the North must win by the sheer economical superiority of free labour, have had their prediction more wonderfully verified than they themselves expected. The South was more utterly exhausted, and the North further from even the verge of exhaustion than we had any idea of, when the end came. There are not many points on which the testimony of a traveller passing rapidly through a great country is worth much. But there are a few specific points on which an intelligent man of business is entitled to respect, and amongst these is, we think, the tone of feeling in that society on which ultimately the solvency of the Union depends with regard to sustaining the national credit, "No person," says Sir Morton Peto, "who has the least information can doubt the "ability of the Americans to pay their national "debt, and one who expressed a doubt of their "willingness would be treated with merited "contempt." The ability to pay the debt being granted that state of the social mind to which voluntary repudiation is an *impossibility*, cannot well be mistaken by a shrewd man of business, and Sir Morton Peto seems to feel no kind of doubt that such is the state of the social mind in all those States which he has visited.

Moreover, Sir Morton Peto has seen what convinced him that America will have very little difficulty in discharging her obligations. He has seen that the war, even while it lasted, did not visibly diminish the resources of the Free States, or produce that disposition to postpone costly municipal improvements and curtail voluntary subscriptions which a war of much less magnitude would have produced in England. In Boston, no less than five millions sterling had been spent in improvements since the beginning of the war. And he related a fact which tells even more strongly, for voluntary subscriptions are never easily raised in a time of great pressure. Sir Morton Peto says that in four days Mr. Stewart raised no less than £92,000 sterling in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia for a society to provide the wounded and dying before Petersburg, with religious aid. The truth is, we have absolutely *no idea* in England of the wealth of a population whose average means are probably over £100 a year for every family in the land. Sir Morton gives us a still more striking illustration in describing the cheerfulness with which disbanded officers had returned to their civil duties. In a compositor's office he saw "a major, a captain, a lieutenant, and a sergeant," all cheerfully at work at their types: Instead of the labour market being drugged by the disbanding of nearly *a million men*, productive occupations had all been waiting to spring into still greater life, so soon as labour should be again at their disposal. We happen to know another still more remarkable illustration of the abundance of civilian work, and the preference of the men for it. Towards the end of the war, a reserve corps was formed, as a sort of reward for the men who had conducted themselves most gallantly. It became a question whether this corps should or should not be disbanded. The Government hesitated, as it was composed of men who had done great service, and been placed in it as a permanent reward. The officers decidedly objected. But the matter was decided by the universal demand of the men. They said they wanted no reward, nor any pension, "that they could do much better for themselves" than the Government could do for them, and decided the case.

Sir Morton Peto's information on the state and temper of the South is certainly less important, as it depends upon a few individual sources of information which, though doubtless trustworthy, tell us absolutely nothing of the extent to which the dispositions described actually prevail. Still, so far as his information goes, it shows that the cases in which the planters have accepted the abolition of slavery most frankly are also the cases in which they are least likely to suffer. Economist.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF AN AFRICAN SLAVER.

The Cape Town newspapers just received record a gallant engagement, although unfortunately attended with fatal results, which had occurred between the boats of H. M. S. *Wasp* and an Arab slave-dhow on the east coast. While the *Wasp* was lying in the harbor at Zanzibar, information was received that a dhow was to fill up with slaves and run out on a certain night. Two boats—the pinnace and cutter were sent from the *Wasp* to intercept the movement. They lay-to at the back of a small island, guarding the English Passage during the night. Between two and three in the morning they saw the dhow a vessel of over 200 tons, coming down towards them. The boats came out from under the lee of the island, and fired into her, with the object of carrying away her mast, but in this they were not successful. The dhow immediately bore up, and made for the pinnace to run her down, and as she struck the boat fired a volley of musketry and spears into her. There was a force of 46 men on board—all fighting Arabs, engaged from the shore to run the slaver to the north part of the island clear of danger. The pinnace had only a crew of 18 men; and the officer in charge, Lieut. Rising, seeing that there was serious work to be done gave orders to his men to board. They succeeded in boarding over the bows, but met with obstinate resistance, and had to fight their way inch by inch on the deck of the dhow. They were gradually making way, though against great odds, when the cutter came up and boarded at the stern, taking the slavers in the rear and soon had possession of the vessel. The Arabs seeing they were defeated, jumped overboard, and some of them made for the shore. The officer of the Wasp's boat's crew was killed having been speared through the body. Lieut. Rising led his men most gallantly; and after his sword was broken in the engagement, he still fought with the hilt of it, he was at last borne down in the bottom of the dhow just as the Arabs were beaten. There were 287 slaves found on board the ship who have been taken to Seychelles. There was great excitement in the town of Zanzibar after this affair, and the Europeans did not consider it safe to move out of doors for a little time as the Arabs threatened to retaliate for this interference with their brethren, but all was quiet again in a few days.

A Millionaire in Spite of Himself.—Some 10 or 15 years back one of our Fifth avenue nabobs who even then was reckoned among our millionaires, was forced to compound with a debtor by taking a large lot of unimproved property, lying far out of the town, towards Harlem river, at a valuation of $125,000 or thereabouts. At the time, and for several subsequent years, Mr. Lenox (for he is the gentleman to whom I refer), considered himself victimized in the matter, but patience was permitted to have her perfect work; the city grew in a Northerly direction, but was unable to expand toward any other point of the compass; improvements were improvised on every hand, projects seeming visionary and extravagant were constantly broached and carried into execution; among other schemes concocted for the beautifying of the metropolis was that of a magnificent Central Park, the *locale* of which was in the vicinity of this wild land of Mr. Lenox. Alas for the opinions and misgivings of ten years ago. Mr. Lenox has been offered repeatedly for his $125,000 parcel, an advance of a million dollars, and has refused as often to accept any such proposition, until now, with the park almost completed, and its vicinage already marked out as the furture hot-bed of metropolitan fashion and luxury, the once despised plot of scrubby unsurveyed ground, may be safely estimated to be worth little short of three million dollars what wonder that a man, whose property has thus compounded itself over and over while he slept, should occasionally astonish the public by his lavish liberality to Princeton College or the Bible Society; or that he should own the best and most costly collection of Bibles on this continent, or perhaps, in the world? The only wonder is that he is so modest, so charitable, so refined, so Christien a man at all, amid his heaps of weal th.—*New York Correspondence.*

Narrow Escape.—On Friday 10th inst., as a train on the Niagara and Buffalo Railway was leaving a gravel pit, the engine driver a young lady upon the track, a short distance saw ahead, He blew the whistle three or four times, but she seemed to take no notice of it. He then shut off steam, when the conductor went to the pilot of the engine to try and save her. He was, however, too late, as the engine had struck her, pushing her body ahead of it for a distance of about two hundred yards, when it was forced off to one side of the track. The train was stopped and the parties in charge went back, expecting to find the mangled remains of the unfortunate lady; but to their great joy they found her still alive and well. She was, of course considerably frightened but she providentially escaped all injury. She proved to be Miss Lawrence, of Clifton, C. W.—*Essex Record.*

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Easton, Pa., Dec. 1.—The accident reported this morning occurred about two miles west of White House, Pa. It appears that a coal train going east discovered a car of hay on the other track which had broken from a freight train. The express train bound east was due, and the engineer of the coal train stopped his train and ordered the brakesman to stop the car or throw it from the track, as it was going down the grade pretty fast, and he desired to prevent an accident to the train coming west. After stopping the car he started his train and found that part of it had become uncoupled. He then backed up to couple the cars, and while doing it the western extra train, bound east, came round the curve and ran into the rear of his train. Several persons were killed and wounded.

Boston, Dec. 1st.—The steamer Nerns, from New York, has arrived.

Fire.—This morning at about a quarter to one o'clock a fire broke out in the upper story of Mr. Martin's grocery store, corner of St. Antoine and Genevieve streets which was soon extinguished by the fire brigade, the damage being only that occasioned by the water.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Hot and Cold.—A gentleman was strolling along the quays at Liverpool, where he met a tall, gaunt figure, a "digger" from California, and got into conversation with him.—"Healthy climate, I suppose?"—"Healthy? it ain't anything else. Why, stranger, there you can choose any climate you like, hot or cold, and that without travelling more than fifteen minutes. Just think of that the next cold morning when you get out of bed. There's a mountain there with a valley on each side of it, the one hot, and the other cold. Well, get on top of the mountain, with a double-barrelled gun, and you can, without moving, kill either summer or winter game, just as you will" —"What have you ever tried it?"—"Tried it! often; and should have done pretty well, but for one thing. I wanted a dog that would stand both climates. The last dog I had froze off his tail while pointing on the summer side. He didn't get entirely out of the winter side, you see—trew as you live."

Fire and Water.—A man lately made application for insurance on a building situated in a village where there was no fire-engine. He was asked, "What are the facilities in your village for extinguishing fire?"—"Well, it rains sometimes," he replied, with great simplicity.

A young lady composed some verses for a news-paper, headed "Dewdrops from freshly-blown Roses." The printer's devil printed it so as to be read "Freshly-blown Noses."

Why is a child who gets stout as he gets taller, like a newspaper reporter?—Because he picks up in-formation.

There is a man in London in possession of a powerful memory, that he is employed by the Humane Society to "remember the poor."

"Rose, my dear," said a mother to her daughter, "if you are so stiff and reserved you will never get a husband."—"Ma," retorted the young lady, "unless the poets tell fibs, a primrose is not without attractions."

The Play of man and Woman.—The men play cricket in the fields. A woman plays it by singing merrily at the hearthstone.

This evening, at 7 o'clock, Mr. Shaw will sell, at his stores, 97 Great St. James Street, a fine lot of household furniture. See advertisement.

Notice to Capitalits.—We direct the attention of capitalists to the sale of that valuable property, in different parts of the city, belonging to the Estate Joseph Augustin Cardinal, which will take place on Monday, the 4th Inst., at the office of Messrs. Labadie & Labadie, 24 Little St. James street, at 10 o'clock.

English Phesants and Hares.—We call the attention of lovers of good things to the advertisement of Messrs. Dufresne & McGarity, offering English phesants and hares.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

London, Thursday Evening, Nov. 16.

The general state of the money market remains unchanged. Scarcely any apprehensions are now shewn as to an advance in the rates of discount taking place; but, on the other hand, few persons are sufficiently sanguine to anticipate a reduction, which would be likely to prove of a permanent character. We may say that a reduction to the extent of one per cent is not impossible under present circumstances, for the appearance of money affairs is certainly more satisfactory at the present moment than for several weeks past. In fact, there are symptoms which are very encouraging, and were it not for the probability of an extended drain of silver to the East, easier terms for accommodation would certainly result.

The quantity of gold now on passage from our Australian Colonies to this country is valued at rather over than under £1,000,000, and this fact has had a favorable effect on things generally, more especially on the market for home securities. The steamer from the West Indies, which arrived to-day, has brought specie to the value of £270,000; whilst there is a moderate influx of bullion from minor quarters. But, notwithstanding these importations, the money market has continued firm, and although the demand has been only moderate, there have been no signs of weakness in the quotations. This firmness has resulted, in some measure, from the state of the silver market, in which there is considerable firmness, arising from the fact that the demand for the East will continue active. The last Bombay steamer took out about £392,000 in silver for India. The lowest quotation for money is 6½ to 6⅝, but this is somewhat exceptional, the more general quotation being 6¾ to 6⅞ per cent. The rates for the best paper are as under:—

30 days' bills	6½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞	per cent.
60 days' "	6⅞	"
3 mos. "	7.	"
4 mos. "	7⅛, ¼.	"
6 mos. "	7½	"

The discount houses allow 5 per cent for money on call; 5½, if with seven; and 6 per cent, if with fourteen days' notice of withdrawal.

Home Securities, to-day, have ruled firm. Consols for money have marked 89⅛ to 89¼ for account; 88 to 88½ ex. div. United States' Securities have been steady: 5.20's, 63½ to 63¾; Erie Railway, 54 to 54½; Illinois Railway, 81½ to 81¾; Atlantic and Great Western Debentures, 81½ to 82½ ex div. Canada Government 6 per cents have realized 95½; do. 5 per cents, 82½.

The market for cotton has been in a depressed state this week, and prices are about ½d to ⅜d per lb lower than at the close of last week. The transactions in all descriptions of produce have been extremely limited, buyers having limited their purchases to the supply of their immediate wants. These wants are now of very limited extent: the market for goods at Manchester being in a most inactive state, owing to the uncertain state of the market for the raw material. Middling Orleans cotton is now quoted at 20¼d., against 25¾d., and fair Dhollereh at 16¾d., against 17¼d per lb last year. The stock of cotton in London and Liverpool is about 343,000 bales, against 557,000 bales last year, shewing a decrease of 214,000 bales. The quantity of East India Cotton afloat is 279,300 bales, against 421,000 bales.

In the wheat trade this week there has been considerable calmness. Prices, however, are not materially lower, nor are there any symptoms of any decline of importance taking place, but the upper movement is certainly checked for the present.

The recent news from Chili has been productive of great firmness in the Copper market, and prices have advanced £10 per ton; tile and cake are now quoted at £106 to £109; sheet £111; and bottoms at £116 per ton. Most other metals are firm, but there is not much business doing.

The Oil trade continues very firm, and a further advance has taken place in prices. Linseed Oil is worth £38 10s to £39; Refined rape, £57 per ton; and Sperm, £118 to £120 per ton. Turpentine continues firm, and French spirit, on the spot, is worth 48s 6d per cwt. American Refined Petroleum has advanced to 3s 4d per gallon.

There is a moderate demand for most descriptions of Timber at the rates previously quoted.

HERALD OFFICE,
Montreal, Friday, Dec. 4, 1865.

The weather continues quite open and mild. Late last night and early this morning rain fell heavily.

There is nothing to notice in the Grocery market to-day.

Latest English advices state that on receipt of the news of the blockade of the Chilian ports by Spain Copper advanced £10 per ton, being now quoted at £110 per ton for bars.

The monthly return of imports for last month will be found elsewhere. It will be seen that the importation of almost every article is largely in excess of the same month in 1864, and the duty as well.

The Flour market to-day was very quiet. Few sales reported. Extras dull. Fancy sold at $6,50. Superfines nominal. City brands $5,90 to $6,10. Bag Flour sold at $3,12½.

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

Wheat per 60 lbs.—Chicago Spring $1,15 to $1,20; Milwaukee Club $1,20 to $1,22½.

Pease per 60 lbs.—72½ to 75c.

Corn per 56 lbs.—57 to 58c.

Barley per 48 lbs.—60c to 65c.

Oats per 32 lbs.—30c to 32c.

Ashes per 100 lbs.—Nominal. First Pots $7,85 to $7,90; Seconds $7. Second Pearls $7,75.

Pork per brl. 200 lbs.—Dull and lower. Sales at $25 to $35,50 for inspected. Prime Mess and Prime $16 to $17.

Beef per brl. 200 lbs.—Nominal at $14,50; tierces $27

Butter per lb.—Dull. Choice 24 to 25c.

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

Financial.—Sterling Exchange firm at 9½ to 9¾c for cash. Bank 60 days on London—Discount and credit rate 10½ prem. Private and documentary at 8 to 8½ for 60 day drafts on London. Sterling Exchange in New York 9½ prem.

Receipts of Produce this day:—

Ashes per Railroad	brls.	63	
per Canal	bils.	40—	103
Wheat per Railroad	bush.		1750
Flour per Railroad	brls.	2300	
per Canal	brls.	870—	3170
Pork per Railroad	brls.		37
Butter per do	kegs.		217
Tallow per do	brls.		58
Tobacco per do	hhds.		50
Whiskey per do	casks.		46
Apples per Canal	brls.		112
Oil per do	tons.		1

MONEY MARKET.

Montreal Dec. 1st, 6 P. M.

The market has been steady to-day, the quotations being 48 to 48½.

U. S. funds and greenbacks were bought at 32¾, selling at 32½. In silver, 70 cents to the dollar would be paid.

Bank drafts on New York are sold at about 32¼ dis.

Silver has been in good demand, and a considerable quantity has been placed to-day at 4. The buying price has been 4½.

Gold drafts on New York are bought at ⅛, selling at par.

DAILY REPORT OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

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

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

12.30 P.M.—Friday, Dec. 1, 1865.

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.	DIV. MOS.	DIV. DAYS.
Bank of Montreal	112	112½	4 ₱ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Ontario Bank	97½	Par.	4 ₱ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Bank of B. N. A.	96	None.	3 ₱ cent.	July & January
City Bank	98½ x d	99½	4 ₱ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Commercial Bank.	75½	76	3 ₱ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Bank of Up. Can.	31	31	3 ₱ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque du Peuple.	102¾	102¾	4 ₱ cent.	Sept 1 & Mar 1
Molsons Bank	113	115	4 ₱ cent.	Oct 1 & April 1
Bank of Toronto	104	105	4 ₱ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque Jac. Car.	104 x d	B. closed	4 ₱ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Merchants' Bank.	106¾	106½	4 ₱ cent.	January & July
Gore Bank	98	99	3½ ₱ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
East. Town. Bank	90	None.	3½ ₱ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Quebec Bank	B.closed	Par.	3½ ₱ cent.	Dec. 1 & June 1
Banque Nationale.	105	106	4 ₱ cent.	Nov. 1 & May 1
Mon. Min. Comp'y.	$3,00	$4.10	......	......
Huron Cop. Bay	55c	75 cts	20 ₱ cent.	......
Champ. & St.L.R.R	None.	None.	......	......
Ch.&St.L.R'd., pref 10 p. c.	Par.	None.	10 ₱ c ₱ an	April 1 & Oct. 1
Do Stg. 6 p. c.	None.	82		......
Grand Trunk	None.	None.		......
Mon. Tele. Co.	126	127½	6 ₱ cent.	July 1 & Jan 1
Rich. Nav. Co.	140	None.	12½ ₱ c ₱ an	Yearly in Feb'y
City Pass. RR.	57½	None.	......	......

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.
City Gas Company	125	None.
Mer. Exchange	None.	90
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. cy, due 1872	Par.	101
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c stg., due 1885	None.	85
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. cy, due 1885	None.	84½
Mont. Har 8 p.c.cy. Bonds, due 1875	102½	None.
Mont. Har. 7 per ct. Bonds, due 1874	None.	None.
Mont. Har. 6½ per ct Bonds, due 1874	None.	94
Mont. Har. 7½ per ct Bonds, due 1875	Par.	None.
Mont'l. Har. Bonds 6½ per cent due	None.	None.
Quebec Har. Bonds 8 per cent	None.	102
7 per cent ditto	None.	97½
Mont. Corp. Bonds	89	89½
M.W.W. Bonds	90	91

EXCHANGE.

Bank 60 days sight, or 75 days date.	109½ @ 109¾ p.m
Agencies of Limited Banks do do.	108¾ @ 109
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	108¼ @ 108½
Bank on demand on New York	32 @ 32½ dis.
Merchants' Bills	32½ @ 33 dis.
Bank Gold Drafts	⅛ dis @ Par.
Gold rate at noon in New York	148.

J. HEMPSTED, Secretary.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Paid.	Price.
Canada Government 6 pr cent Jan. and July, 1877-84	100	96½
Ditto, 6 pr cent. Feb. and Aug.	100	95
Ditto, 6 pr cent. March and Sept.	100	95
Ditto, 5 pr cent. Jan. and July	100	83
Ditto, 5 pr cent. Inscribed Stock	100	82
New Brunswick Government, 6 per cent. Jan. & July	100	97
Nova Scotia Government, 6 per cent. Sterling 1875	100	101

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Dec. 1.

Flour—Receipts 21,000 brls; market dull, unsettled, and 5 to 20 cents lower; $7,60 to 8,00 for Superfine State; $8,25 to $8,40 for Extra State; $8,45 to $8,60 for choice do; $8,10 to $8,50 for common to medium Extra Western; 8,80 to 8,90 for common to good shipping brands Extra R.H.O. Canadian flour 5 to 10 cents lower; 8.25 to 8,40 for common, and $8,50 to $11,75 for good to choice extra. Wheat—Receipts 110,700 bush; market quiet and 1c lower for low grades; Amber Milwaukee $1,82; new Amber State $2,45; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club $1,73 to 1,74. Rye dull at $1,00 to $1,15. Corn—Receipts 150,000 bushels; market less active and ½ cent lower; 90c to 91c for unsound, and 96 for sound mixed Western. Oats dull and heavy; 48c to 53c for unsound; 60c for Canada; 63c for State. Pork firmer; $28,00 to $28,50 for Mess, closing at $28,50, cash. Beef heavy. Cut Meats dull. Lard heavy at 18c to 23c. Butter quiet, at 28c to 42c for Ohio, and 36c to 48c for State. Cheese quiet at 14c to 19c. Whiskey quiet at $2,34. Petroleum flat. Cotton quiet, at 51c for middling.

MONTHLY RETURN OF IMPORTS.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF MERCHANDIZE, AND OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SUCH ARTICLES ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AT THIS PORT, DURING THE MONTH ENDING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1865, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

RATE of DUTY.	ARTICLES.	1864. Quan'y	1864. * Value.	1865. Quan'y	1865. * Value
SPECIFIC.					
10 cents ₱ gallon	Whiskey galls.	241	55	2565	1391
10 cents ₱ gallon.	Oil, Coal and Kerosene, distill'd, purif'd & ref'd "	......	......	10996	5268
15 cents ₱ gal...	" Naptha "	280	110	623	373
	" Benzole "	1558	206	2432	443
	" Refined Petroleum "	5183	1757	7081	3563
4 cent ₱ gallon.	Crude Petroleum "				
	Total Specific	......	2128	......	11036
AD VALOREM & SPECIFIC.					
100 ₱ cent and 15 cents ₱ gallon.	Cordials galls.	80	65	231	290
100 pc. & 15c. ₱ "	Gin "	17477	3390	21821	4865
100 " & 15c. ₱ "	Rum "	4356	1112	4991	2737
100 " & 15c. ₱ "	Spirits and Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wine and Alcohol, and not being Whiskey "	......	......	......	......
30 " & 15c. ₱ "	Brandy "	444	350	2359	4140
20 " & 4c. ₱ "	Vinegar "	54	41	2040	405
10 " & 5c. ₱ "	Molasses "	320106	75883	352165	77640
5 " & 3c. ₱ lb..	Coffee—green lbs.	35164	4972	118419	16207
30 " & 3c. ₱ "	Coffee—ground or roasted "	6	2		
15 " & 3c. ₱ "	Confectionery "	4957	1137	7313	1331
15 " & 3c. ₱ "	Sugar—refined "			21483	1258
10 " & 2c. ₱ "	Sugar—other than refined "	1001265	47953	1660717	92612
15 " & 4c. ₱ "	Tea "	130122	39848	612809	223204
40 " & $2 ₱ M.	Cigars—value not over $10 ₱ M. Mille.	414.75	2106	154.	695
40 " & $3 ₱ "	Do do over $10 and not over $20 ₱ M. "			31.45	758
40 " & $4 ₱ "	Do do over $20 and not over $40 ₱ M. "	13 2	346	28.3	603
40 " & $5 ₱ "	Do do over $40 ₱ M. "	18.7	859		
30 " & 10c. ₱ lb..	Tobacco Manufactured—Cavendish lbs.	4096	876	986	104
30 " & 5c. ₱ "	Do do Common Cut "	2274	787		
30 " & 15c. ₱ "	Do do Fine Cut "	550	158		
30 " & 2c. ₱ "	Do do Canadian Twist "				
30 " & 10c. ₱ "	Snuff and Snuff flour—dry "	5	5		
30 " & 8c. ₱ "	Do Damp, Moist or Pickled "				
	Total, Specific and ad valorem	......	179888	......	426849
30 ₱ cent	Ale, Beer and Porter, in wood galls.	600	231		
	Do, do do, in bottles doz.	958	975	126	163
	Blacking "		298		197
	Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs lbs.	1816	667	31650	9105
	Spices, including Ginger, Pimento and Pepper—ground "	13	19	279	124
	Packages		971		2424
	Patent Medicines and Medicinal Preparations.		4584		2670
	Soap lbs.	18824	2116	2609	383
	Starch "	51968	3122	600	19
	Total, 30 per cent ad valorem	......	13233	......	15161
25 ₱ cent	Manufactures of Leather—Boots and Shoes	......	5265	......	20
	Do do Harness and Saddlery	......	171	......	36
	Wearing apparel, made by hand or Sewing Mach.	......	1011	......	5084
	Total, 25 per cent ad valorem	......	645	......	5140
10 ₱ cent	Wine of all kinds, in wood galls.	11760	10380	14213	13011
	Do do do, in bottles doz.	261	1789	256	1537
	Dried Fruits and Nuts of all kinds lbs.	679239	31502	646827	31673
	Manufactures of Woollens		44796		130094
	Do Cottons		22424		178089
	Do Silks and Velvets		6898		31111
	Do Furs		8321		11870
	Do Gold, Silver and Plated Ware		2563		4174
	Do Brass or Copper		70		1796
	Do Hardware		52402		58261
	Do Leather, or imitation thereof		1276		2020
	Do Glassware		11614		9376
	Do Fancy Goods		7914		13112
	Other articles		189318		226356
	Total, 20 per cent ad valorem	......	391267	......	712780
15 ₱ cent	Book, Map and Newsprinting Paper	......	......	......	......
10 ₱ cent	Jewellery and Watches	......	8513	......	16739
	Iron of all descriptions, paying 10 per cent	......	63282	......	50263
	Other articles	......	33031	......	70763
	Total, 10 per cent ad valorem	......	104826	......	137765
	Amount of Dutiable Goods	......	697795	......	1308731
	Coin and Bullion	......	212420	......	3650
	Free Goods	......	379157	......	423381
	Total	......	1289372	......	1735762
12½ ₱ cent	Copyright Works	......	155	......	10
	Grand Total	......	1289527	......	1735772

	DUTY—1864.	DUTY—1865.
Total Specific	2270 10	3579 50
Total Advalorem and Specific	132417 26	165874 67
Total 30 per cent Ad Valorem	5047 80	4398 00
Total 25 per cent Ad Valorem	1524 00	1303 75
Total 20 per cent Ad Valorem	87366 40	158332 60
Total 10 per cent Ad Valorem	10242 10	13445 50
Copyright Works	19 44	1 26
Grand Total	$238887 10	$346935 28

Cents not to be noted in above columns; if amounting to 50c to be computed as $1, if under 50 not to be computed.

LATEST MARKETS.

Flour closes at 5c to 20c lower. Wheat 1c lower on common grades.

Stocks steady. Money on call at 7 per cent. C B & Q 115; M & P du C 94½; Pitts F W & C 106¼; C & A pfd 107; Mil & St. Paul pfd 75¼; M S 76¼; C & P 93½; C C & C 127½; C & N W 36½; do pfd 65½; C & T 103; Quicksilver 47¼; W A T 60; Mariposa 15⅛; pfd 21; N Y C 98¼; Erie 92⅝; Hudson 103½; Reading 106½. Gold opened and closed at 148.

STOCK REPORT.

Friday, Dec. 1, 1865.

SHARES.	PAID.	STOCKS.	6 MOS. DIV. LAST PAID.	NEXT DIV. DUE.	CLOSING PRICES.	BUSINESS DONE.
$200	all	Bank of Montreal	4 per cent.	1st Dec.	112 @ 112½ xd	112—112½
£50 stg.	all	Bank of B. N. America	4 per cent.	January.	95 @ 99	......
$80	all	City Bank	3½ per cent.	1st Dec.	98½ @ 99 x d	......
40	all	Ontario Bank	4 per cent.	1st Dec.	Par. @ 100½ x d	Par x div.
100	all	Commercial Bank	3 per cent.	1st Jan.	75 @ 75¾	75½ @ 75¾
30	all	Bank of Upper Canada	None.	1st Jan.	30½ @ 31½	31
50	all	Molsons Bank	4 per cent.	1st April.	113 @ 114	......
100	all	Merchants' Bank	4 per cent.	1st Jan.	106½ @ 106¾	106½ @ 106¾
50	all	People's Bank	4 per cent.	1st March.	102½ @ 105	102½ @ 103
100	all	Bank of Toronto	4 per cent.	1st Jan.	105 @ 105½	105
50	all	Bank Jacques-Cartier	4 per cent.	1st Dec.	103½	......
40	all	Gore Bank	3½ per cent.	1st Jan.	98 @ 100	98½—99
100	all	Quebec Bank	3½ per cent.	1st Dec.	99 x div	......
50	all	Banque Nationale	4 per cent.	1st May.	105 @ 106	......
50	60 p. c.	Eastern Townships	3½ per cent.	1st Jan.	87 @ 90	......
£100 stg.	all	Grand Trunk R. R.	None.	......	......	......
£20½ "	all	Great Western R. R.	per cent. per an.	......	......	......
$200	all	Champ. and St. Lawrence R.R.	None.	......	9 @ 12½	9½
200	all	Do 10 per cent pref	5 per cent.	April.	Par.	Par
40	all	Montreal Telegraph Co	5 per cent.	15th Jan.	125 @ 127	......
100	all	Richelieu Nav. Co'y	10 per cent. per an.	February, yearly	144 @ 147	......
50	all	City Pass. R.R. Co'y	None.	1st Jan.	59½ @ 61	59½—60
40	all	City Gas Co'y	4 per cent.	15th March	126 @ 126½	......
400	all	Merchants' Exchange	3½ per cent.	15th Nov.	85 @ 90	......
20	$15.10	Mont. Mining Co.	None,	......	$3 @ $3.75 p'r share	$2.75
4	12 cts.	Huron Copper Bay Co.	20 per cent.	Date irregular.	55 @ 65	......

DEBENTURES.	CLOSING PRICES.	BUSINESS DONE
Canada 6 per cent cy., (due 1874-5)	99½ @ 100½	Par.
Do 5 per cent stg., do	84 @ 86	......
Do 5 per cent cy., do	84½ @ 86½	......
Montreal Corporation 6 per cent's (due	89½ @ 90½	......
Do Water Works do do	89½ @ 90½	......
Montreal Harb. 8 per cent's (due 1875)	......	......
Do 7 do do	......	......
Do 6½ do do	90 @ Par	......
Do 6¼ do do	......	......
Quebec Harb. 8 do do	102 Nominal.	......
Do 7 do do	......	......
Quebec Corp. 6 do do	......	......
Champ. & St. La v., Stg., 1st mort. 6 p.c. (due '82)	85 @ 87	......

EXCHANGE.

		EXCHANGE.
Bank 60 day's sight, or 75 day's date		109¼ @ 109¾
Merchants' Bills, 60 days		108 @ 108¼
Bank on demand on New York		32¼ @ 33
Bank Gold Drafts		⅛ dis @ Par.
Gold Rate in New York at 2 P.M		148½
Sterling Exchange do		109¼

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

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
Brokers.
No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

IMPORTS.

Brig Union, Capt P A Gung, from Marseilles' A C Cuvillier & Co, Montreal.—Boyd&A 608 cases 100 brls 100 qr-csks; Brown, G&co 100 brls 51 cses 101 csks; V Hudon 102 csks 150 bales 217 cses 100 qr-csks; A C Cuvillier&co 18 qr-csks; A Urquhart&co 500 cses; order 230 cses 70 qr-csks; order 100 bles; order 45 cses; order 100 qr-csks 50 cses; Rimmer, G&co 150 qr-csks 100 cses 75 octaves.

Per Grand Trunk.—F Gagne 1 brl ashes; Schneider & Bond 10 do do; Gillespie, Moffatt &co 5 do: Gilmour W &co 2 do; F & Moore 2 do; Leeming & B 9 brls pork; O Beggs 4 kegs butter; S Cloutiere 2 do; C Fitt 2 do; J M Killigan 5 do; J Kelly 4 do; Owners 2 do; T Hobson &co 12 brls ashes; Ogilvie &co 12 do; G Winks 4 do; A & J Gear 4 do; Sundries 11 do; C J Cusack 700 brls flour; N & Hall 200 do; D Butters 100 do; D Morrice 100 do; H & Band 100 do; T Raphael 200 do; R Mitchell 300 do; C & A Hannan 200 do; F & Williamson 100 do; G Denholm 100 do; Laidlaw M & co 100 do; C & Hunt 100 do; A W Ogilvy &co 1400 bush wheat; W W Stuart 300 do; Boyer & Sons 28 brls pork; West & Bros 50 hds tobacco; J K 103 kegs tobacco; J Jack &co 2 do; Leeming & B 38 do; M P Ryan 28 do; Bank of Montreal 55 brls tallow; Ross and Cameron 8 do; W F Jervis 46 casks whiskey.

Per Lachine Canal.—Per Champion—A Milloy 870 barrels flour, 40 brls ashes, 112 brls apples, 1 ton tobacco, 1 ton oil.