Chief J. Lafontaine

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLVIII. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1856. NUMBER 3.

HERALD
Steam, Book & Job Printing Office,
No. 209 Notre Dame Street,
(Near St. Frs. Xavier Street.)

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to inform his friends and the public, that, having enlarged his Stock of PRINTING MATERIALS, STEAM PRESSES, &c., he is now prepared to undertake every description of

BOOK, JOB AND CARD PRINTING,
In his premises, "Herald" Buildings.

Having recently added one of HOE'S NEW CYLINDER PRESSES, for Job Printing, to his Stock, he hopes to be able to execute every description of JOB PRINTING at moderate rates, and with despatch.

JAMES POTTS.
Oct. 1, 1855. 263

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,

AND other affections of the LUNGS and CHEST, cured by INHALATION, local and general treatment. Inhalation alone will fail to cure most of these diseases, but in connection with proper general remedies, under Dr. HEATH'S direction, it is highly curative in these, heretofore, incurable affections. Dr. Heath is frequently applied to by persons who have neither been relieved by Inhalation, nor benefitted by shoulder-braces, nor inhaling tubes. The fact is that inhalation is only an auxiliary, and that those "Traps" are absolutely injurious.

As a proof of the success attending Dr. Heath's combined treatment, we refer to the subjoined—a few only of a large number of letters:—

423 Broadway, New York, Sept. 8, 1855.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Although not indebted to you pecuniarily, I am under obligations of gratitude which I do not expect to be able to pay for your skill in curing me of a Bronchial affection, some three years ago, which had troubled me for a number of years, and which would not yield to caustic applications, gargles or washes. Notwithstanding my profession requires the almost constant use of my vocal organs, the cure is permanent. If you think this will be of any service to yourself or the public, you will please use it in any manner to attain it. You will, no doubt, remember two or three of my friends were also cured by you. MARCUS COLBURN.

Nervous, Chronic, Scrofulous, and affections of the Generative system, tax the constitution to such an extent as to render it liable to take no Tuberculous and other Chronic forms of disease in both sexes. Those afflicted with any of these diseases can apply with a certainty of relief to Dr. HEATH, No. 850 Broadway, New York, from 9½A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays excepted. Patients at a distance may be treated or advised by letter on stating their cases fully.

Who is Dr. Heath? For the information and satisfaction of those who perchance do not know, we refer them to an interesting editorial which appeared in the New York Day Book two weeks since, and which has been extensively copied in the leading papers of that city, and pretty generally in the country papers. We will let others answer this question, lest our readers who have not read the above-named article, entitled "The Character and Men of New York, the Metropolis of North America," should complain of our neglect to publish it also.

I have known Dr. Heath for ten or twelve years, during which time he has assiduously devoted himself to the study and treatment of Chronic Diseases, Genito-urinary, Nervous and Constitutional Affections, Diseases of the Ear and Eye, but especially in treating Consumption and affections of the Chest with flattering success.
J. K. SNELL M.D., Green Point, Brooklyn.

Having seen numerous affidavits of cures per-
ed by Dr. Heath, of No. 850 Broadway, we
pleasure in recommending him to the afflict-
'vocate and Register, Rahway, N. J.
ost cheerfully recommend Dr. Heath to an
d public, as a professional friend of
ttainments, and of eminent success in
ts of practice.
LESTER GREEN, M.D., N. Y.
J. A. SMITH, M.D., N. Y.
gentleman of high moral cha-
estimable professional abilities.
GEO. PETRIE, M.D., N.Y.
characteristics in a good doctor
nce and professional ability,
eath possesses in an eminent
Hon. A. LOOMIS, N.Y.
New York, Sept. 24, 1855.
I have taken my pen in
I am entirely free from
alarming Consumptive
came under your medi-
was so rapidly under-
I was almost despairing
until I was advised by
d see if you could not
only cured me physi-
me of excessive sus-
—Yours, in gratitude,
G. BYERS, N. Y.
ductory Work on the
Diseases, will be sent
pplication.
1y DC 247

RA.
sease may be found in
Y DAVIS'
IN KILLER.
Iowa, May 5, 1855.
r obligations to you
ved from your invalu-
era here on the Missis-
ason. A few days since
and burying one of our
sed to have died with the
rning I was taken with
mpanied with coldness of
n covering and hot appli-
e warmth. My wife's fam-
Pain Killer with success
ason in Buffalo in 1849, ad-
took two doses at intervals
fine perspiration ensued, and
ng a little weakness, I was
n since. It may have been an
t whether ague or cholera, it
pose.
overy, I find that several of our
used the Pain Killer as a remedy
ad pronounced it good. I therefore
in recommending it to a still more
otice. Yours truly,
W. M. CROZIER, Att'y at Law.
DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Davis' Pain Killer as an internal remedy
equal. In cases of Cholic, Summer Com-
t, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Asthma, it will
e in one night, by taking it internally, and
athing with it frequently. It is the best Liniment in America. Its action is like magic when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds and sprains. For the sick headache, and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer.
Sold by Druggists generally.
Dec. 11. DCS 1m rts 293

For Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

The late Rev. Doctor Leonard Woods, Abbott Professor of Theology, in Andover, (Mass.) says: "From a long use of the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam* in my family circle, and in some instances among Theological students, I have been led to regard it as a safe and efficacious medicine."—Reed, Cutler & Co., Druggists, Boston, proprietors. *Be careful to get the genuine, as there are many imitations.*

Sold in Montreal by Lymans, Savage & Co., Richard Birks, and W. E. Bowman. Price 50 cents and $1.
Dec. 14. Clm 51

SNAITH & BALL,
Dealers in the Choicest Descriptions of
GROCERIES.

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATES, COCOAS, Wines, Oils, Fruits,
SPICES, PICKLES, SAUCES, Potted and Preserved Meats, Preserves, Fruits in Syrup, &c. &c

☞ GOODS DELIVERED in all parts of the city.

FAMILY ACCOUNTS payable Monthly.

WAREHOUSE,
Corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets.
Oct. 8. 238

Havana Plan Lottery.
JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY!
(By authority of the State of Georgia,)
MACON, GEORGIA.

THIS LOTTERY is conducted on the plan of the Royal Lottery of Havana, of single numbers—and drawn at CONCERT HALL, Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan, and Jas. A. Nisbet, Esq.

CLASS I.

Grand Scheme for January 15, 1856, when Prizes amounting to $60,000 will be distributed as follows:

1 Prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1 do	5,000	is	5,000
1 do	4,000	is	4,000
1 do	3,000	is	3,000
1 do	2,000	is	2,000
1 do	1,500	is	1,500
1 do	1,100	is	1,100
5 do	1,000	is	5,000
10 do	500	is	5,000
10 do	200	is	2,000
10 do	120	is	1,200
25 do	100	is	2,500
70 do	50	is	3,500
336 do	25	is	8,400
28 Approximation Prizes			800

501 Prizes, amounting to $60,000.
Only 10,000 Numbers.

Every Prize drawn at each drawing, and paid, when due, in full, without deduction. Orders strictly confidential. Drawings sent to orders. Registered Letters at my risk. Bills on all solvent Banks at par.

Tickets $10. Halves $5. Quarters $2,50.

☞ Address JAS. F. WINTER, Manager, Macon, Ga.
Dec. 17. 1y 298

For Sale, or to Let,

IN the TOWNSHIP OF ACTON, in the 7th range, No. 31, a STEAM SAW MILL of 30 horse-power in good working order, with 200 cords of Dry Wood, and about 500 Logs all ready to saw, about 2½ miles from the Depot.

Also, a LOT OF 284 ACRES OF LAND, well supplied with Pine and Hard Wood.

For more information apply at No. 48 St. Elizabeth Street.

D. LEDUC.
Montreal, Dec. 1, 1855. 1m 300

LOTTERY! LOTTERY!!
J. T. PEACOCK'S GRAND LOTTERY OF
Christmas and New Year's Presents,
To be drawn on or about the 20th Dec. next.

400 TICKETS AT 15s EACH.
100 VALUABLE PRIZES WORTH £300!

J. T. PEACOCK begs to inform his friends and the Public generally that his Grand Lottery of New Year's and Christmas Presents, will take place on or about the 20th of December next, should the list of Tickets be all sold.

The Drawing of this Grand Lottery will be conducted, as heretofore, by a Committee of Subscribers appointed by themselves for that purpose.

J. T. Peacock having spared no expense in getting up this Grand Lottery, hopes that it will meet with the same encouragement as heretofore. The following is a list of the principal prizes:—

1.	A real Chronometer Gold Watch, hunting case, and a splendid gold chain,	£50	0
2.	A splendid Electro Plate Tea Sett, 4 pcs	25	0
3.	A Gold Lever Watch, full jewelled,	15	0
4.	A Gentleman's splendid Dressing Case utensils complete, and electro plated,	15	0
5.	One do do	12	10
6.	One Black Ebony Travelling Liquor Box, brass mounted, with Decanters and Wine Glasses,	12	10
7.	A Lady's Splendid Mozaic Brooch,	12	10
8.	A Diamond Ring, with Opal in the centre,	10	0
9.	One lady's Gold Brooch, with Fillagree work and Pendant,	10	0
10.	One electro plated Liquor Stand with 3 cut glass bottles and colored glass	7	10
11.	A Gent's Diamond Breast Pin,	7	10
12.	An electro plated Cruet Stand, with seven cut glass bottles,	7	10
13.	One splendid Gold Fuschia Sett, set with Coral, and containing Brooch & Ear Rings,	6	0
14.	One Lady's Gold Bracelet, set with Topaz,	5	0
15.	An electro plated Basket (strawberry pattern),	4	10
16.	One do do	4	0
17.	A Silver Watch,	4	10
18.	An electro plated Cake Basket,	3	10
19.	A Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon, gilt with gold,	3	10
20.	A Gent's Gold Double Eye Glass,	2	0
21.	Do do Single do	1	10
22.	A pair of electro plated Candlesticks,	1	10
—	21 prizes at £1 5 each,	26	5
—	40 do 1 0 do	40	0
—	17 do 0 15 do	12	15
		£300	0

J. T. PEACOCK,
No. 138 Notre Dame St.
Montreal, Nov. 28, 1855. 282

FOR SALE,

MUSCOVADO and Refined Sugars
Molasses and Syrups
Brandy, Pale and Dark
Montreal and U. C. High Wines
Port, Sherry and Champagne Wines
W. W. Vinegar
DeKuyper's Gin, in hhds and cases
Cod, Seal, Olive and Sperm Oils
Montreal and Liverpool Soap
Moulded, Adamantine and Sperm Candles
Indigo, Epsom Salt, Copperas, Alum
Sulphur, Cassia, Whiting, Pickles, Ginger
Black Lead, Cloves, Glue, Saltpetre
With a general assortment of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
—ALSO,—
250 chests Twankay, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas
150 boxes Cavendish and other Tobaccos
500 boxes Window Glass
150 barrels Mackerel
250 do Large Split and Unsplit
—AND—
250 Stoves, St. Maurice Forges, assorted sizes
200 Dutch Ovens
100 casks English Manufactured Nails
L. MARCHAND & CO.
Sept. 14. 218

International Telegraph Line.

THE undersigned having, in August last, purchased the Grand Trunk Telegraph Line, has, in connection with Mr. Thaddeus Poucher, of the Morse and Bain Union Line, Oswego, placed it in thorough working order, and is now prepared to carry on the business of Telegraphing throughout the Provinces and the United States with efficiency and despatch.

The main Line which runs from Montreal to Buffalo, connects at the former place with the British North American Line which extends throughout the Lower Provinces, and at the latter place with House's Printing Telegraph which extends throughout the United States. It also connects at Montreal and Prescott with other American Lines. There are branches from Toronto to Collingwood along the Northern Railway Line, from Hamilton to Guelph, from Cobourg and Port Hope to Peterborough, and from Belleville to Picton, through Trenton, &c., &c.

The principal Office will be, in future, at Cobourg, and all communications must be directed to the undersigned at that place.

No person has authority to contract any debts whatever on account of the Line, except the undersigned, who will have the exclusive control and management of it.

WILLIAM WELLER,
Managing Proprietor.
Coburg, Oct., 1855. 257
☞ A few first-rate Operators required.

CANADA
SUGAR REFINERY.

THE undersigned offers for sale the usual descriptions of

REFINED SUGAR

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THEY CAN BE IMPORTED FOR:
LOAF SUGAR, in tierces.
DRY CRUSHED, in brls of about 200 lbs
GROUND & EXTRA GROUND, in brls of about 200 lbs.
CRUSHED, in brls of about 240 lbs.
YELLOW REFINED, in brls of about 250 lbs.
SYRUP, in brls of about 40 galls.
JOHN REDPATH.
60 Commissioners Street, Montreal, Aug. 29, 1855. DC 204

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE—
Hhds, Trcs, Brls } Good to Very Bright Porto Rico Sugar
Puns, Trcs } Muscovado and Clayed Molasses
Boxes, hf-bxs and qtls Codfish
Barrels Wet Codfish
Hhds Martell's Brandy
Boxes Mott's No. 1 Chocolate, Broma, Soluble Cocoa, &c
Boxes Twankay, Hyson Twankay, and Young Hyson Teas
Boxes Preserved Lobsters
—ALSO,—
1 Ten-Inch HAWSER, nearly new.
J. & J. MITCHELL,
17 & 18 Common St.
Nov. 3. 261

GASALIERS,
TWO, THREE AND FOUR LIGHTS.

HARP PENDANTS
LOBBY LAMPS
Bedroom Brackets
Mantel Piece Ornaments
Mantel Piece Brackets
Syckle Pendants
Gas Fittings, suitable for Shops
Glass Shades, various Patterns and Prices
For sale at
ROBT. MITCHELL'S
Gas Lustre Warehouse,
96 Great St. James Street.
August 25. 201

HUDSON'S BAY
BUFFALO ROBES,

A LARGE COLLECTION,
For Sale by the Subscribers,
JOHN HENDERSON & Co,
Crystal Block.
Sept. 4. 209

English Soaps, &c.

N. PRICE & Co.'s Brown Windsor Soap
do Palm Oil Soap
do Almond Soap
do Honey Soap
do Rose Soap
Hendrie's Cosmetic Petroline Soap
Rigge's Military Shaving Soap
Just received by
GEORGE VAN FELSON, Jr., Agent,
Opposite the Court House.
Dec. 14. 247

LONG'S TURCO FLESH BRUSH
" Baden Rubbers
" Calefaceo Flesh Belts
For sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.
Dec. 18 299

FOR SALE.

E. ATWATER & CO.,
St. Nicholas St., Montreal,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF
German Sheet Window Glass,
STAR & DIAMOND STAR BRANDS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copal Varnishes, &c.
E. ATWATER.
A. W. ATWATER.
232

GERMAN SHEET WINDOW GLASS.

STAR BRAND—
Sizes from 7 x 9 up to 34 x 44, in cases of 50, 100 and 200 feet each
DIAMOND STAR BRAND—
Sizes up to 40 x 50.
The above brands of Glass are of the best quality imported into Canada.
E. ATWATER & CO.,
Importers,
St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.
232

VARNISHES.

COACH BODY VARNISH
CARRIAGE VARNISH
POLISHING do
No. 1 FURNITURE VARNISH
No. 2 do do
GOLD SIZE JAPAN
FOR SALE AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
E. ATWATER & CO.,
Manufacturers,
St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.
232

LINSEED OIL, Boiled and Raw, in hhds and qtr-casks
Spirits of Turpentine
Copal Varnishes
German Sheet Window Glass (Star brand)
Genuine English Ground White Lead
Do do, in large and small packages
Nos. 1, 2 & 3 assorted kegs
Dry White Lead, Nos. 1 & 2
Refined Red Lead, Litharge
English Zinc White, (dry and ground)
Venetian Red, Yellow, Black, Blue and Greens, ground in oils, in kegs and tins
Paris Green, dry and ground
Putty in bladders, Patent Dryers
Chromes (yellow and green)
Lampblack, Black Lead
Turkey Umber, Terra de Sienna, Vandyke Brown
Purple Brown, Prussian Blue, Celestial Blues
Ultramarine Blue, Brunswick Greens, Ven. Red
Tiver, Hard Red Chalk, Rose Pink
Imperial Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow
Sugar Lead, Whiting, Paris White, Chalk
Vermillion, Indian Red, Glue
Fire Proof Paints, Pumice Stone
Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronze
Dutch Metal (white and yellow), Diamonds
Steel Graning Combs
Best English Ground Paint Brushes, Sash Tools
Camels' Hair Pencils, Writers and Tracers
Stock Brushes, Ground Distemper Brushes, &c
E. ATWATER & CO.,
Importers,
St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.
232

THE Undersigned has commenced to receive his FALL ASSORTMENT of HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE, and invites the attention of purchasers to his Stock, which will be sold at lowest market prices.
J. HENRY EVANS.
August 30. 205

FORESTER, MOIR & CO.
22 and 24 Saint Sacrament Street,

OFFER FOR SALE—
Twankay, Hyson Twankay, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson & Congou Teas
Musco. Sugars, Syrups and Molasses
St. Domingo Coffee, Patna Rice
Tobaccos, Cavendish and Honey Dew, in hf-bxs and catties
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles
Liverpool, Montreal, Castile and Toilet Soaps
Glenfield and Pearl Starch, Fig Blue and Indigo
Coleman's Mustard, Sauces, Pickles, Spices
Saleratus, Car. Soda, Cream Tartar
Yeast Powders, T D Pipes, Lamp Black
Blacking in tins, White Wine and Cider Vinegar
Fish and Oils, Hennessey's Brandy
Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines
Gin in hhds & cases, London Porter, &c &c
—Also,—
2000 barrels, 1000 bags, 4000 minots } Liverpool Salt
—And,—
2500 Seamless Bags
300 bales Wick
600 trusses Cotton Twine
Oct. 4. 235

SLATE AND SLATING.
REED & RAYNOR,
Slaters and Slate Dealers,
141 Craig Street, near St. Urbain Street,
MONTREAL,

OFFER for sale ROOFING SLATE of the best quality, in lots to suit purchasers; and are prepared with skilful workmen to execute orders in the Slating line with fidelity and dispatch.

OLD ROOFS REPAIRED.

Sawed Slate, for Firewalls, Coping, Refrigerators, &c., furnished to order.

R. & R. would call the attention of parties about building or re-covering roofs, to this method of roofing, as cheap, durable, and fire-proof.

Orders in the city or from abroad respectfully solicited.

GEO. W. REED,
W. H. RAYNER.
April 4. 80

COMPOSITION ORNAMENTS for Steamboats, Stores and Churches.

Landscape, Portrait, and Miniature Frames, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Pier Tables, Window Cornices, and Mouldings for Rooms, and Frames of all kinds.

Old Frames Cleaned and Re-gilt. Oil Paintings Cleaned, Restored, and Varnished.

☞ Orders taken for Steamboat or other Gilding from any part of the Canadas.

YUILL & LAIRD.
July 11 232

JUST received for sale—
50 dozen "Ruster Ausbruch" HUNGARY WINE, vintage 1822.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
August 4. 183

JUST received for sale—
An invoice of 4 cases JEWELLERY.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
August 7. 185.

MUMM'S IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, a supply of this excellent Wine.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
Oct. 4th, 1855. 235

THE Subscribers have, in addition to their extensive assortment of
FURS, SNOW SHOES, TOBOGGANS,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S
MOCCASINS.
WITH and WITHOUT INDIA RUBBER SOLES,
SNOW SHOE MOCCASINS,
NEAPS, &c.
JOHN HENDERSON & CO.
Nov. 22. 277

For Sale,
SCREENED GRATE COAL,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
H. E. SCOTT,
Railroad Buildings,
Commissioner St.
Oct. 30 257

Tow Lines.

HAWSERS, from 6½ to 8 inches, suitable for the Lake and River craft, for sale by
GORDON & CO
Sept. 26. 228

500 BOXES TIN PLATES, Best Charcoal 500 do "GLAMORGAN" PLATES Now landing ex "Britannia," and for Sale.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.
Sept. 12. 216

Flour for Sale.

NO. 1 Superfine and Extra.
NOAD BROTHERS.
Dec. 7. 290

Lemon and Orange Peel.

500 lbs LEMON
500 lbs ORANGE } PEEL
Superior quality, for Sale by
CREBAR & McGIBBON,
152 Notre Dame Street.
Dec. 4. 287

FOR SALE.

FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS!
CROP 1855.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "ELECTRIC," from Malaga, the usual supply of FRESH FRUITS:—
Layer Raisins, boxes, half-boxes, and quarters
Bunch Muscatel, do do do
Lemons and Oranges
Soft Shell Almonds
Jordan Almonds
Valentia do
Bitter do
Prunes in fancy cartoons and glass jars
—ALSO,—
From the well known House of Crosse & Blackwell:
Pickles, Sauces and Preserved Meats
North Wiltshire Cheese in tin foil
—WITH—
The Yearly Supplies of
Lochfine Herrings, kegs and half-kegs
Digby do, boxes
North Shore do, in half barrels, for family use
—AND, ON HAND,—
Dublin and London Porter
Scotch Ales
Pale Brandy, in cases, vintage 1841
With the usual supplies of Wines from first class houses.
8 casks Glassware, well assorted, to suit Country Merchants, in small packages—in part Decanters, Tumblers, Jugs, Butters and Covers, &c
DANIEL LANIGAN,
264 Notre Dame Street.
Oct. 31. 258

ON HAND—
Hhds Hennessey's Brandy, Pale and Brown
Hhds De Kuyper's Gin
Cases do Red and Green
Hhds Islay Whiskey
Puns Jamaica Spirits
Puns Cuba Rum
Brls Hibbert's London Porter
Port and Sherry Wines, &c, &c
AND
Now landing ex "Don",
50 hhds De Kuyper's Gin
For Sale by
HUGH FRASER,
30 St. Sacrament St.
Oct. 27. 255

Propelling Pencils.

THE Subscriber has received a fresh supply of MEAR'S SUPERIOR PROPELLING PENCILS.

The above is decidedly the cheapest and most convenient pencil yet introduced. The leads, being of the finest quality, and thickness of an ordinary lead pencil, and not liable to break, each pencil is long enough to last six week's constant writing, one dozen of which accompanies each pencil.

GEO. HORNE,
27 Little St. Joseph Street.
Nov. 20. 275

To the Ladies!
MASONIC EMPORIUM.

JOHN O. BROWN,
135 Notre Dame Street, 135
And No. 1 Great St. Lawrence Street,

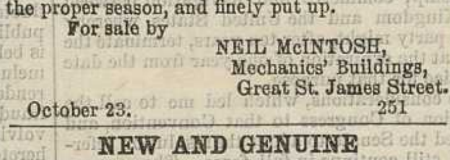
HAS just received a new and varied Stock of TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., viz:—
200 ps Black Velvet Ribbon
150 ps Coloured do
150 ps Ribbon Trimming
100 ps Fancy Gimp do
50 ps Moss Trimming
50 gross Fancy Silk and Jet Buttons
25 ps Plaid Velvet Ribbon
100 setts Gilt and Bronze Buttons
50 boxes French Flowers
10 boxes do Feathers
2 boxes Gold and Silver Wreaths
25 doz Ladies' and Childs' Polkas
Muslin Collars, Sleeves and Chemi
Lace do do do
Mourning do do do
Babies' Embroidered Cloaks and Hoods
Do do Short and Long Robes
Do do Caps and Waists
—ALSO,—
A great variety of Hosiery, Shawls, &c. &c.
And other Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.
JOHN O. BROWN,
135 Notre Dame St., and 1 St. Lawrence Main St.
Dec. 6. 289

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, ex "DON, from Hull:—
30 tons Best London Washed Whiting, in brls
10 tons do Paris White
150 kegs Dry White Lead
30 kegs do Red do
25 brls Putty, in bulk
5 csks Sugar of Lead
100 tins Paris Green, Dry and in Oil
50 bxs Black Lead
4 bags Genuine English Vermillion
500 tins Blundell's White Lead
—Also, in Store,—
2000 tins White, Green, Blue, Yellow, Paris Green, Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, &c.
—And,—
1500 half-bxs Window Glass
150 cases do do
WOODS, PERRY & Co.
Nov. 10. 267

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE.

THE Subscribers are receiving per River St. Lawrence and Cunard Steamers, an extensive Stock of

SHELF
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE.
GOVAN & GLASGOW
Brand of Iron.
BARBER, KER & CO.
Sept. 29. 231



LOCHFINE HERRINGS,
Ling and Finnan Haddies.

JUST Receiving, ex "Home," from Glasgow, a Consignment of LOCHFINE HERRINGS, in firkins and in tins.
—ALSO,—
SCOTCH LING in cases, and FINNAN HADDIES hermetically sealed in tins—all caught in the proper season, and finely put up.
For sale by
NEIL McINTOSH,
Mechanics' Buildings,
Great St. James Street.
October 23. 251

NEW AND GENUINE
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS

WHITE Belgian Carrot, Mangel Wurtzel,
Blood Red do Large Red Onion,
Long Orange do Radish Seeds,
Altringham do Turnip do
Long Red Clover, White Clover do
Cabbage Seeds, Cauliflower do

Together with a general assortment of English, French, and American Seeds, selected from the growers of the highest reputation. The subscriber can with confidence state that his Seeds will be found of superior quality, and sold cheap.

By RICHARD BIRKS, [late Rexford,]
77 McGill Street.
March 24. 71

CARTER, KERRY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Importers of Paints, Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs,

HAVE received by ships from the various Ports of Great Britain, their SPRING importations, to which they invite the attention of Druggists and General Merchants in Town and Country.

St. Paul Street, Montreal.
June 4. 130

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE, NOW IN STORE—
Hennessey's Dark and Pale BRANDIES, vintage of 1851
De Kuyper's GIN, hhds and red cases
Bass & Co's EAST INDIA ALE, pts and qts
Abbott & Son's LONDON PORTER, pts and qts
Refined GOLDEN SYRUP
Choice MUSCOVADO MOLASSES
Patna Cleaned RICE in bags
ZANTE CURRANTS in brls
Jamaica GINGER, CASSIA, MACE
Finest Madras INDIGO, Calabria LICORICE
Coleman's London MUSTARD, 4 lb jars
NUTMEGS, White's BUTTON BLUE
Casey's LIVERPOOL SOAP, Crown brand
White's GLASGOW PIPES
BLACK PEPPER in bags
GERMAN Sheet WINDOW GLASS
250 hf chests Young Hyson
120 chests Fine Souchong } TEAS
D. TORRANCE & CO.
256

FOR SALE.

OILS—Just received and for Sale by the Subscribers—
2800 gals Refined Seal Oil
350 do Winter Bleached Whale Oil
800 do Pure Cod Oil
WHYTE, ROSS & CO.
Oct. 19. 248

Bottles.

150 crates Quart
70 do Pint } Wines
60 do Quart
45 do Pint } Beer
For sale by
G. D. WATSON
July 20 170

Corn for Sale.

IN lots to suit purchasers.
NOAD BROTHERS.
Dec. 7. 290

Fire Bricks and Grindstones.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
20,000 Best Newcastle FIRE BRICKS
500 do GRINDSTONES, assorted, from 16 to 60 inches
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
July 14. 116

Chain Cables and Anchors.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
50 tons Best Proved CHAIN CABLES, assorted, from 7-16 inch to 1 inch
50 Iron Stocked ANCHORS, 1 @ 10 cwt
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
July 14. 116

NEW ENGLISH MUSIC.

THE Subscriber has received THIS DAY, per Steamer *Asia*, his FALL SUPPLY of

EUROPEAN MUSIC,
Consisting of all the latest
POLKAS,
VALSES,
QUADRILLES.
GALOPS,
FANTASIAS,
BATTLE PIECES,
And a splendid assortment of
NEW PATRIOTIC SONGS, &c. &c.
—ALSO,—

A choice selection of MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, KEEPSAKES, FLUTES, CORNETS, ACCORDEONS, &c. &c., in endless variety, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his numerous Patrons and the Musical Public.

HENRY PRINCE.
Nov. 21. 276

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the FALL SHIPS large additions to their Stocks of

Wines, Brandy, &c.	Heavy Hardware,
Groceries,	Pig Iron,
Paints,	Plate & Sheet Glass
Oils,	& Glassware.

And offer for sale—

WINES:
Port Wine—"GRAHAM & CO.'S" best and various qualities in pipes, hhds and qr-casks.
"SANDEMAN & CO'S do do do
Sherry—"GORDON & CO.'S" do do do
Also, a few Butts "OLD EAST INDIA,"
Claret—"BARTON & GUESTIER'S," of "LATOUR," "BATTAILLEY," "ST. JULIEN," & other Brands.
Champagne—"MOET & CHANDON'S" 1st quality and extra superior.
"RUINART & CO.'S" do do.
"PERRIER FILS" do do.
Marsala Madeira—"FLORIO & CO.'S"
Masdeu—"F. DURAND'S" superior.
Red Wine, Benecarlo, &c.
Brandy—"HENNESSY'S" Brown and Pale, in hhds & cases.
Gin—"DEKUYPER'S," in do do.
Whiskey—ISLAY and GLENLIVIT.
London Porter—"BYASS" and "HIBBERT'S."
Pale Ale—"ALLSOP'S & BASS".
Strong & Pale Ale—"RUTHERFORD'S"

GROCERIES:
A Complete Assortment,
Comprising:—Refined and Crushed Sugars, Currants, Liquorice, Belmont Sperm Candles, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, Mustard, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Starch, Fig Blue, Borax, Windsor Soap, Olive and Salad Oil, Sardines, Bordeaux Vinegar, Capers, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, &c. Madras Indigo, Alum, Brimstone, Sulphur, Sal Soda, Carbonate of Soda and Soda Ash, Corks, Tobacco Pipes, &c.
"STEELE'S" LIVERPOOL SOAP.

PAINTS AND OILS:
"JAMES & CO.'S" Red & White Lead and Paints
LINSEED OIL, Boiled and Raw, Blundell's.
PUTTY, Ochre, Glue, &c.

HEAVY HARDWARE:
"GOVAN" BAR IRON, common and refined
Hoop and Band Iron, Oval and Half Round Iron
Swedes Iron, Sheets, Cut Nails, Horse Nails
Spring and Cast Steel
Pot Ash Kettles
Glamorgan Plates
Tin Plates, IC and IX
Galvanized Iron Plates.

PIG IRON:
Gartsherrie, Blair, and Eglinton.

PLATE GLASS, (see separate advertisement)
GERMAN SHEET GLASS,
GLASSWARE (a large assortment.)

I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.
No. 2 St. Alexis Street,
Sept. 27, 1855. 229

AUG. LaMONTAGNE
OFFERS FOR SALE IN BOND OR STORE,
50 hhds and quarter-casks Raynal & Alusse BRANDIES
25 do do Grégoire & Co.'s Brandies
100 cases Pale Brandy
All equal to anything in the market.
500 doz Ruinart's Champagnes
350 doz Barton & Guestier's Clarets
Pipes, hhds and qr-cks Sandeman's Port
Hhds and qtr-cks Pemartin's Sherries
Hhds and qtr-cks Portilla Sherries
Hocks, Claret Bottles, Corks, &c
Sept. 12 216

DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S
Much Celebrated Eye Water!!
"Its merits stand unrivalled."

THIS old, tried and invaluable remedy for all diseases of the eyes, after having stood the test of over fifty years, and the demand for it still increasing, is now, and has been for the past two years, offered for sale in an entire new dress. Each bottle will have a Steel Plate Engraved Envelope, with a portrait of the inventor, Dr. Isaac Thompson, New London, Conn., and a *fac simile* of his signature, together with a *fac simile* of the signature of the present proprietor, John L. Thompson, No 161 and 163 River Street, Troy, New York, and none other can be genuine.

The proprietor has been compelled to make this change in the style of wrapper owing to the large quantity of counterfeit which for the past few years has been palmed upon the community and especially at the west.

Purchasers are particularly requested to buy none but the above described, and as the red label heretofore used has been called in, any found in that form the proprietor does not hesitate to pronounce counterfeit.

For sale by
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street,
Montreal.
Nov. 10. 267

CORDAGE.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, all sorts, comprising—
Deep Sea Line Trace Rope
Leading Line Halter do
Hambro Lines Bed Cords
Garden, Chalk, and Fishing Lines
NOAD BROTHERS.
Oct. 22. 250

RICE, 50 bags fine Patna
RAISINS, 150 boxes
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE.
Dec. 13. 295

Eau de Cologne.

THE Subscribers have just received and offer for sale—
Ten Cases FARINA'S COLOGNE—quarts, pints and half-pints, in wickered bottles.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.
Nov. 2. 260

FOR SALE.

IN STORE—
7 hhds "Hennessy" Brandy } Pale & Brown, 1850.
10 hhds, 15 qr-cks } "Otard, Dupuy & Co" }
100 cases "Martell" & "Otard, Dupuy & Co" do
13 hhds DeKuyper's Gin
5 qr-cks Islay Whiskey
20 hhds, 10 qr-cks, 25 cases } Pale and Gold Colored Sherry Wine
5 qr-cks, 15 cases } Port Wine
10 brls Hibbert's Porter
—ALSO,—
Champagne, Salad Oil, T D Pipes, Cigars, Pickled Codfish, Round Herrings, &c, &c,
For sale by
DONALD FRASER,
11 Lemoine Street.
Dec. 10. 292

FOR SALE—
Bay State Felt Beavers
Willamantic Seamless Bags
Conestoga Canton Flannels
Portland Stripes
Pennsylvania Ticks
Omega Denims
Do Blue Drills
Massic Falls Batting
Canada Grey Cloths
—AND—
A great variety of American Satinets, plain and fancy.
—ALSO—
Best Southern Cotton Yarn, assorted, in each bale and in single numbers.
G. M. MILLAR,
273 St. Paul Street.
Dec. 11. du 293

THE Subscribers have on hand and offer to the Trade and others the following SPICES in bulk or ¼ lb packages, ground by themselves, and warranted pure, viz.:—
ALLSPICE,
CINNAMON,
CLOVES,
GINGER (Jamaica),
Do (E. I. and African),
PEPPER, WHITE,
Do BLACK.
—Also,—
CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEELS.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co.,
226 St. Paul Street.
Dec. 13. 295

Pork and Tallow.

PRIME Western Tallow and Mess Pork
For sale by
NOAD BROTHERS.
Dec. 7. 290

LAMP DEPOT.

SOLAR LAMPS, for Oil
Patent Shop Lamps
Hall Lamps
Glass Oil Lamps
Fluid Lamps,
In endless variety, with almost every requisite in the Lamp line.
W. R. HIBBARD,
161 St. Paul Street, corner St. Jean Baptiste St.
Dec. 11. 293

SAFETY LAMPS.

NOW receiving, samples of "NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP," which the public are respectfully invited to call and inspect.
W. R. HIBBARD,
161 St. Paul Street.
Dec. 11. 293

For Sale,

135 Hhds DeKUYPER'S GIN
75 hhds Martell's, Hennessey's, and Otard's Brands—vintage 1850
20 hhds do do do—vintage 1851
W. & J. SMITH & CO.
Nov. 27. 281

Scotch Whiskey.

QR-CASKS and HHDS for sale.
OGILVY, LEWIS & CO.
Oct. 11. 241

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers—
35 casks Bi Carb Soda
40 barrels heavy Muscovado Molasses
WHYTE, ROSS & CO.
Nov. 28. 282

CHARCOAL.

10,000 BUSHELS BEST AMERICAN HARD WOOD CHARCOAL, in BULK or by RETAIL, for sale by
GILBERT, MACDOUGALL & CO.
Montreal, Dec. 1. 285

Ground Land Plaster.

THE Subscribers offer for sale one thousand barrels fine Ground Land Plaster.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.
Oct. 29. 256

GOOD STORAGE AND CELLARAGE Free or in Bond, can be had on application to
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
Nov. 28, 1855. 282

JUST RECEIVED for Sale—
50 casks GOLDEN SYRUP
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
Oct. 9 239

SARSAPARILLA SYRUP
Ginger do
Lemon do
Orange do
Pear do
Pineapple do
Vanilla do
Raspberry Vinegar for sale by
J. GARDNER, Druggist, &c.,
West End Notre Dame St.
Dec. 18. 299

THERMOMETERS.

THE Subscribers have received a supply of KUDALL'S THERMOMETERS, which are SURE INDICATORS of temperature. They are adapted for the climate, indicating as low as 40°. Every thermometer warranted correct.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.
Dec. 15. 297

BOURDEAUX VINEGAR, 10 hhds
COLEMAN'S MUSTARD, 500 jars
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE.
Dec. 13. 295

FRESH GOODS.
(Imported by last of Navigation.)

LAYER RAISINS, in boxes
MUSCATEL do, boxes and halves
TURKEY FIGS, in boxes, 4lb nett each
FILBERTS (superior article) in bags
BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in hhds
JOSEPH TIFFIN.
Dec. 18. 299

1500 LBS FINE NEW HONEY for sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
next the Court House.
Dec. 18. 299

CROCKERY,
AT LOW PRICES.

THE Subscribers having received the whole of their Fall Importations, are prepared to supply their Customers and the Trade at LOW PRICES.
THOMSON & MINCHIN,
241 St. Paul Street,
(Successors to Robt. Anderson.)

HOPS FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of THIS YEAR'S GROWTH, in capital condition. Enquire of
P. FALLON, Lower Lachine,
Or COWAN & CROSS,
St. Maurice Street.
Sept. 5. 232

ECONOMIZE YOUR HAY.
STRAW CUTTERS.

IT has been ascertained that Horses and Cattle may be kept in good condition by using one-half STRAW with HAY, cut and mixed, with a little BRAN. STRAW CUTTERS, at very low prices, may be had at the Store of
GEO HAGAR,
145 St. Paul Street.
Dec. 1. 285

SUPERIOR LONDON VARNISH
From Messrs. NOBLES & HOARE'S Manufactory.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the sale of this CELEBRATED VARNISH, used by all the principal RAILWAY COMPANIES and CARRIAGE MAKERS throughout Europe and the United States, are receiving per "*Onda*" a large assortment of the following kinds, which they offer for sale:—
Best Wearing Body Varnish
Best Elastic Carriage do
Best Black Japan do
Best Black Enamel do
Best Black Japan, gold size } In Tins of ½, 1, 2 and 5 gals. ea.
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
Montreal, July 7, 1855. 6m 159

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
100 brls Davidson's Table Salt
200 kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda
50 csks Chrystals do
20 do Bleaching Powder
10 do Cream of Tartar
60 do Whiting
50 do Paris White
500 bxs best Liverpool Soap
200 do T D Pipes, "White's"
150 do Black Lead
100 csks Sulphur
50 cases Mixed Pickles
40 do ½ and lb Bottles Mustard
100 bxs Brown Windsor Soap
1000 lbs Bottle Wax, all colors
50 tins Ground Ginger
—ALSO,—
1000 tins White Lead, 28 lbs each
1500 do Black, Red, Brown, Green, Plum, Blue, &c, in 7lb, 14 and 28lb tins
30 csks Venetian Red
—AND,—
400 bolts best Navy Canvas
100 coils assorted Cordage
Manilla Hawsers, Deck Spikes
Horse Nails, &c. &c.
GORDON & Co.
Oct. 9. 239

LEHIGH COAL.

TWO CARGOES of a superior quality of LEHIGH COAL—Lump and Egg size—to arrive on Tuesday or Wednesday next, is offered for sale.
P. D. CARRIQUE,
No. 5, St. Sacrament Street.
Sept. 29th, 1855. 231.

RED ASH COAL.

THIS is a splendid article of Coal for burning in Grates, or for Cooking purposes. It is clean, and entirely free from smoke and dust. It gives entire satisfaction to all who have tried it.
P. D. CARRIQUE,
No. 5, St. Sacrament Street.
Sept. 29th, 1855. 231

Grate, Stove, & Furnace Coal,
Of Superior Quality, and free from Dust & Dirt

THE Subscriber would invite particular attention to the various kinds of

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Which he now offers for Sale.

☞ Consumers must bear in mind that there is as much difference in the *size* as in the *kind* of Coal to be used, as all will be convinced who will call at the Office, 5, St. Sacrament Street.
P. D. CARRIQUE.
Sept. 29th, 1855. 231

Grate Coal.

A SMALL LOT of superior quality, SCREENED.
H. E. SCOTT,
Commissioner Street.
Sept. 27 229

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers are now opening a very large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of—
10 cases French Merinos
6 do Paisley and Vienna Filled Shawls
12 do Long Wool Shawls
6 do Cloth and Velvet Mantles
8 do Black and Colored Silks
5 do Fancy Striped and Checked Silks
10 do French and English Ribbons
4 do Black and Colored Velvets
25 do Printed Delaines and Cashmeres
1 do Rich Moire Dresses
A large assortment of Cloth, Lambs' Wool and Kid Gloves, Scotch and English Lambs' Wool Hosiery
2 cases Alexandre's Kid Gloves
3 do Laces, Edgings, &c
2 do Choice Sewed Muslin Work
15 do Knitted Wool Polkas, Hoods, &c
25 do Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres
10 do Fancy Overcoatings
15 do Ready-made Clothing
30 do 6-4 and 7-4 Cobourgs and Lustres
White Shirtings
Grey do
Blankets and Flannels
Carpets and Druggets
5-4 Prints
A large assortment of Small Wares, &c.
OGILVY, LEWIS & CO.
Sept. 26. 228

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
Wrought and Cast Iron CAR WHEELS, Scrap Iron Car Axles, BAR IRON, PIG IRON, CAST STEEL, SPRING STEEL, Bolt Copper, Copper, Brass and Steel Wire, Yellow Metal, patent and common, Block and Grain Tin, Pig and Sheet Lead, Brass Locomotive Boiler Tubes, Patent Lap-welded Iron Boiler Tubes, Composition Gas Tubing, Patent-welded Iron Tubes, screwed, for gas, water or steam, Boiler and Tank Rivets, Unscrewed Nuts, square and hexagon, Hammers, Hammer Handles, Patent Lifting Jacks, Tackle Blocks, three & four sheaves, Patent Steam Indicators, Finished Engine Brass Work, Engine Packing, Cotton Waste, Hair Felt for covering boilers and steam pipes, Asphalte Roofing Felt, Locomotive, Carriage and Signal Lamps, Circular and Square Fire Brick, and Ground Fire Clay, &c &c.
OILS.
Pure Sperm, Mason's Sperm, Olive, Lard, and Car Oils, of the first quality, for machinery and engine purposes.
WM. MEIKLEHAM,
Young's Buildings, McGill Street.
Sept. 22. 225

House Coal.

200 Chaldrons GLASGOW SPLINT GRATE COALS, carefully screened, in lots for family use, for sale by
WM. MEIKLEHAM,
Young's Buildings, McGill Street.
Sept. 22. 225

FALL DRY GOODS.

FOR SALE.—Receiving via the United States, and ex "Mohawk" and "City of Quebec," &c.
Grey Cottons, med. and extra qualities
Leather Gloves, Mitts and Gauntlets
Ladies' Furs and White Wool Boas
Men's Fur Caps and Gauntlets
New Styles of German Pure Laines, Scotch Galas, Silk Winseys, Polkas, Mantles and Dresses
Scotch & Leicester Hosiery and Gloves
Flannels, Plaidings and Kerseys
Printed Druggets, Green Baize
Prints, Dark Chintzes and Stout Blues
Lace Goods, in full assortment
Small Wares, do do
Oil Baizes, Imit. Woods and new Fancies
Galloons, Paris Bindings, Buttons
Wool & Cashmere Printed Long Shawls
Coburgs, Alpaccas, Lastings
S'fine Broads, Doeskins and Satinets
Shirting and Blue Stripes
Bleached Shirtings, Scotch Hollands
Bagging, Forfars, Patent Canvas
Batts, Wads, Combs, I. R. Braces
Ticks, Denims, B. Drills, C. Flannels
ROBERT ADAMS,
298, St. Paul Street.
August 27. 202

Anthracite Coal.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now a full supply of ANTHRACITE COAL, which they offer at the following prices per ton—
Lehigh—Old Lehigh Co.'s Mines, picked, 45s.
Ditto—Broad Mountain and Beaver Meadow Mines, picked, 40s.
Schuylkill—White Ash, picked, 37s. 6d.
Lakawana, best quality, 36s. 3d.
Pittston, do "
The Coal is double screened and warranted to be the same quality as represented.
GILBERT, MACDOUGALL & CO.
September 8. 213

Hardware.

FOR SALE—
1000 boxes various brands Canada Plates, in good order
500 do do do, slightly damaged
1000 casks Cut Nails
500 do Wrought Nails and Horse Nails
500 do Wrought and Pressed Spikes
Charcoal Tin, different quality and brands
Bar Iron—Scotch, Refined Swede, Norwegian and Three Rivers
Hoop and Band Iron
Boiler Plate and Angle Iron
Steel of all kinds
Chains and Anchors
Heavy Hardware generally
J. HENRY EVANS.
August 30. 205

Sheet Copper

FROM 20 to 80 oz., in sheets 6 by 4 feet, for sale by
THOMAS PECK & CO
August 10. 232

HUDSON BAY SALMON, in Tierces and Brls,
For sale by
WATSON & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 4 235

JUST received for sale—
COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE
—ALSO—
RAPE SEED OIL, in quarter casks
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
Oct. 22. 250

No. 1 LARD,

IN KEGS and BRLS,
For sale by
WATSON & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 17. 246

ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
FURNACES
For the Warming of Churches, Public Buildings, and Private Dwellings.
No. 14 St Bonaventure Street.

M. R. COQUERELLE, Engineer, guarantees an economy of 40 per cent. IN FUEL, (whether wood or coal,) by the use of his Furnaces, which are the only kind in America capable of this result, or which can by their perfect combinations warm the air without rendering it unhealthy for breathing.

To give confidence in the advantages here announced, M. R. Coquerelle will himself undertake to furnish all the fuel which can be burned in these Furnaces during the Winter at a price which will give the 40 per cent. promised.

Price for private residences from £10 to £40.
Dec. 21. 302

GENTLEMEN,—We have just to hand the very handsome

FLANNEL SHIRTS

Which you have seen in England, received per steamer *via* Boston.
—ALSO,—
A SPLENDID LOT OF
DRESS SHIRTS.
JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
Shirt Makers.
Montreal, Dec. 20, 1855. 301

(Ex Steamer America.)
NEW ENGLISH MUSIC
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

THE Subscribers have received their monthly package of Standard, Vocal, Dance and Miscellaneous Music, which is more extensive and varied than usual, in order to give our patrons a rich and bountiful selection for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

For which purpose the present importation has been specially and carefully selected. In addition to D'ALBERT'S ALBUM for 1856, JULLIEN'S do do, It is full of choice MUSICAL WORKS, splendidly illustrated, and containing all the Popular Patriotic Songs and Dance Music, &c., of the day.

J. W. HERBERT & CO.,
At the Golden Lyre, 131 & 133 Notre Dame St.
Montreal, Dec. 15, 1855. 297

Elegantly Bound Illustrated Gift Books.

THE Annuals and the Poets, morocco, gilt edges; National Atlas, Bibles, Prayers, & Church Services, Pilgrim's Progress, Hervey's Meditations, Josephus, Rollin, Napier, Macaulay, Hume, Gibbon, and other Histories, Voltaire, 78 vols (French), Wilson's Ornithology, Buffon, Knight and Chambers' Cyclopedias, Lives of the Lord Chancellors, Queens of England, Byron, Napoleon & Wellington, Waverly Novels, Penny and Saturday Magazines, Bohn's Translations, Tales of the Borders, Scott, Bulwer, Marryatt, Dickens, Smollett and other novelists; and upwards of 10,000 volumes, all sorts and languages, unusually cheap for cash.

Blackwood's Magazine, vol 1 to 46, half bound, very scarce.

Lot of Music, Novels & Magazines, half price.

B. HILL,
Opposite Post Office.
Dec. 24. 304

CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

IN providing all the necessities for the festivities of the season, there is one article which must not be forgotten. The best thing to take after spending the evening out, or after a Christmas Dinner, is our

CELEBRATED PLANTAGENET WATER.

Be sure and get in a supply of it, to be taken in the morning as you rise, if you desire to improve your digestion, and keep your system well regulated, and fit to bear all the change of weather and the variety of food partaken of.

DEPOT, No. 4 PLACE d'ARMES.
Dec. 24. 304

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
WINTER ROADS.

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

Section 3.—That whenever during the winter season, snow or ice shall accumulate on any of the side-walks in the said city, or any portion of them, it shall be the duty of the person or persons owning, occupying, or having charge of the house, building, or lot of ground, before which such accumulation as aforesaid shall be, to cut the said snow or ice down to a depth of four inches above the surface of the said side-walks, so that the same shall be uniform with that of the adjoining property, unless otherwise ordered or permitted by the Surveyor of the said city, under a penalty not exceeding fifteen shillings for each offence.

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

By order,
JAMES A. B. McGILL,
City Surveyor.
City Surveyor's Office, City Hall,
Montreal, 13th Dec., 1855. du mwf 296

KID GLOVES.

FOR several years past GLOVES of an inferior quality, bearing my name, have been sold as manufactured by me; in consequence I have adopted a new mode of marking my Gloves, viz., with LETTERS in addition to my ancient system of NUMBERS, in view of checking this fraud upon the public, and also to insure a more perfect regularity in the indication of sizes.

Up to this time great difficulties have been experienced in regard to any improvement in the sewing of gloves. I have however succeeded in surmounting them, and have adopted a new system of sewing which enables me to guarantee greater strength in that respect: this system consists in a knot stopping each stitch, and will be applied to black, dark and medium colors. White and light colors will be sewed as formerly, but with a stronger, and consequently more durable silk.

Thus, beside the name **"ALEXANDRE"** stamped on the inside of each pair, the absence of the following signs will detect the fraud:

1. Addition of the stamp with LETTERS to the stamp with NUMBERS, as per annexed table.
2. New mode of sewing, consisting of a knot for each stich, for black, dark and medium col'd Gloves.
3. Thicker and therefore more solid silk, with the ancient mode of sewing for white and light col'd Gloves.

Hoping that these improvements will meet with your approbation, as they are the proof of my constant efforts to deserve the continuation of general favor,

I remain,
most respectfully and sincerely yours,
ALEXANDRE.
Paris, April 1st, 1855.

N.B.—Mr. PAUL HUA, in Montreal, is my Sole Agent for Canada.

OFFICE—68 St. Sacrament Street, opposite the Exchange.
August 27. mwf 232

MISSING,

EX "STAR OF EMPIRE," at Boston, 1 Case SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Subscribers have received a Cask of IRON MORTARS, marked W H H, instead of the above.

Any party giving information of the above will oblige

S. J. LYMAN & Co.
Nov. 8. 265

Removal.

THE Subscribers have removed their Office from the corner of Claude and Notre Dame Streets to No. 65 Champ de Mars Street.
PELLETIER & BELANGER,
Advocates.
May 3. 232

TIRAGE AU SORT.
Grand opportunity for Investment.
Great and Rare Chance of acquiring a Stone Dwelling House and Garden, valued at £1000, for £50!!

THE undersigned having had his property at the MILE END surveyed and divided into Building Lots, offers to dispose of the same by the above mode.

There are to be Ninety-Three Tickets—ALL PRIZES, NO BLANKS—each Ticket to be FIFTY POUNDS, payable as follows:—Fifteen Pounds before the drawing takes place, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest.

There will be FOUR GRAND PRIZES, one consisting of the House and Garden occupied by the subscriber. The house is built of stone, two stories in height, and in every way suited to the convenience of a large family—valued by competent judges at £1000; and the remaining THREE LARGE LOTS fronting on the Main road, valued at £150 each.

Every Ticket will draw a Prize!

And as the lowest price for similar *emplacements* in the locality is at this moment greater than that now put on the Ticket in this *Tirage*, it follows that every subscriber is certain to receive the worth of his money, besides having the chance of gaining £1000 for his £50.

The drawing will take place so soon as the list is filled, of which notice will be given.

Plans may be seen, and information had, at the office of T. J. PELTON, N. P., Little St. James Street, H. H. MACFARLANE, P. L. S., 53 Francois Xavier Street, or WM. ADAMS, Sr., Esq., Notre Dame Street.

PETER RUTHERFORD.
Montreal, Dec. 24, '55. mwf 304

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!!

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST DESIRABLE SELECTION OF
JEWELLERY and FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
MAY BE FOUND AT
A. HOFFNUNG'S
New Jewellery and Fancy Depot,
274, West, Notre Dame Street,
One door from the corner of St. Peter Street.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully announce that he has just received ex steamer "America" a large addition to his already splendid stock of JEWELLERY, ELECTRO PLATE, PAPIER MACHE and FANCY GOODS, selected expressly for the approaching season.

Among the new goods just received may be enumerated some new and beautiful Electro Plated Tea Setts, Plated Kettles, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, Candlesticks, Spoons, Forks, &c, of the best quality hitherto imported.

Also,—A lot of rich Papier Mache Ware, comprising Work Boxes, Desks, Inkstands, Portfolios, Albums, Tea Caddies, Envelope Cases, Tea Trays, Tables, &c., &c.

A splendid assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's GOLD NECK CHAINS of the finest quality and newest styles, together with a magnificent stock of JEWELLERY and FANCY GOODS, much too various to be enumerated.

An inspection of the Stock is respectfully solicited. The reputation which this establishment has already obtained for being the BEST and CHEAPEST in Montreal, will be sustained, the Subscriber being determined to make his business second to none in the city.

A. HOFFNUNG,
274 West Notre Dame Street,
(1 door from the corner of St. Peter St.)
Montreal, Dec. 14. 296

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
SAVAGE & LYMAN
Have received per steamer "America"
FOUR CASES OF
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
AND
FANCY GOODS!

which, in addition to their recent importations, enables them to offer to the inspection of their friends and the public, the

Largest, Richest, and most Expensive Stock of Goods, in their line, in this City!

in part consisting of full setts of
GOLD BRACELETS, BROOCHES, AND EAR-RINGS,
GOLD GUARD, ALBERT and DROP CHAINS, SEALS AND KEYS,
STUDS and SLEEVE BUTTONS, RINGS, SCARF PINS,
NECKLETS AND LOCKETS,
in great variety.
Gold Pen and Pencil Cases,
Gold and Silver Mounted Agate and Malachite Bracelets and Brooches,
Jet Brooches and Bracelets.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
of every description.
SILVER CUPS, GOBLETS, &c. &c.
do Knives, Forks and Spoons, in cases,
do Pocket Fruit Knives,
Cases of Silver & Plated Dessert Knives & Forks

Also, their usual assortment of
PLATED WARE,

Electro Plated Forks and Spoons, of various patterns; Papier Mache Writing Desks, Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, &c; Ladies' & Gents' Rosewood and Leather Dressing Cases; Porte-monnaies, Card Cases, Fans, Flower Vases, Bouquet Holders, and many other

ORNAMENTAL & USEFUL ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
☞ Notre Dame, corner of St. Gabriel Street.

N. B.—As the above mentioned goods were not imported to be SOLD WHOLESALE or by AUCTION, but especially FOR THEIR OWN PRIVATE TRADE, they can confidently recommend them for beauty of design and excellence of workmanship.
Dec. 15. 297

Christmas Presents.

ALBUMS, MUSICAL KEEPSAKES,
MUSIC PORTFOLIOS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ILLUMINATED MUSIC CASES,
—AND,—
A very superior assortment of
NEW ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
DANCE, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
MUSIC,
Suitable for Presents, for Sale by the Subscriber,
HENRY PRINCE.
Montreal, Dec. 22nd, 1855. 303

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

Snow Boots, Shoes and Hose
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Hosiery
Do do do Gloves
Ladies' and Children's Wool Polkas
Wool Gaiters, Boots, Bootakins, &c.
Gent's Fancy Flannel Shirts, Ties, Mufflers, &c
Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, Bandanas, Lamb's-wool Shirts and Drawers, &c.
SMALLWARES IN GREAT VARIETY
At RINGLAND & EWART'S,
270 Notre Dame Street.
Terms Cash. No Second Price.
Montreal, Dec. 21, 1855. 302

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the Public to his stock of

Imported Pianos.

These Instruments are of superior finish and workmanship; in regard of power, fullness of tone, touch and equality, unrivalled; warranted to stand the climate; and will be sold 20 p. cent. cheaper than at any other place.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to buy Pianos are respectfully invited to inspect them, and judge for themselves, before making purchases at any other house.

L. EGLAUCH,
Corner of St. Catherine and Constant Sts.
N.B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.
Dec. 18. 1m 299

Christmas and New Year's Gifts!

B. DAWSON begs to call the attention of the public to his well assorted stock of BOOKS, suited to the present Holiday Season, comprising a large variety of ILLUSTRATED WORKS, and of FINE EDITIONS of STANDARD AUTHORS, elegantly bound in calf, morocco and antique bindings.

He has recently opened a very complete assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services, in the neatest styles of binding in velvet, morocco, &c.

His stock of JUVENILE BOOKS is also very large, and includes books suitable to all ages.

For sale at No. 23 Great St. James Street.
Dec. 21. 302

FOR SALE,

A FARM in the Township of COMPTON. The Farm contains 300 acres of Land, of which 150 acres are well cleared and fenced—Portland Railroad passes through it. The remaining 150 acres are well wooded with maple wood of splendid growth. It joins the Village of Richardson, where there are grist and saw mills. The Coaticot River passes through the middle of the property. It is considered the best farm in that vicinity,—better known as the "Cochran Farm."

Apply at this office or by letter (post-paid) to
P. W. DEASE.
Oct. 31. 258

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ We would remind our friends in the Country that all *UNPAID LETTERS* are refused by us.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1856.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We publish to-day the message of President Pierce to the Congress of the United States. Considering the proverbial length of a President's message, this address may be considered remarkably short, yet it is not on that account wanting in comprehensiveness. Plain, straightforward statement of the views the President desires to impress upon his countrymen is the characteristic of the document; and the absence of bombastic self-gratulation, which we too often find in these annual summaries of national affairs, is well worthy of remark. It were well if the moral tone of the message were as excellent as its literary style. But here we notice a confusion in ideas very different from the clearness of the language which the writer employs. We do not impute this confusion to the intellectual defect of the person or persons who draughted the message. They have had two or three bad causes to defend, and in order to do so they have with great skill brought forward sophistries, in such a manner as to make them pass for truths candidly, though firmly, expressed. We see this in that portion of the message which relates to the Nicaragua difficulty with Great Britain The President admits that the general wording of the treaty between the two countries, by which both are debarred from colonization in Central America, gave rise to some exceptions not particularly specified in the agreement, since he mentions that there was a supplemental correspondence, recognizing the right of Great Britain to retain the Balize. Upon what rule of construction, then, is the sense of the agreement to be determined? Great Britain proposes to read it, like all compacts not distinctly referring to the past, with respect to the future only. She says that all her political rights acquired before the treaty are to be maintained under it. The true question appears to be, what did Great Britain fairly hold at the time of the treaty? This the President overlooks; and taking it for granted that all British establishments except the Balize—the Balize, too, restricted to his own ideas of its geographical boundaries—were excluded from Central America, he concludes that Great Britain has violated her engagements by refusing to give up her Protectorate of the Mosquito coast. Here the true point of discussion is kept out of sight. With regard to the other subjects of dispute with Great Britain, the recruitment for the Foreign Legion and the Hudson Bay territory, we do not know that there is much to complain of. The British Government has admitted its error with respect to the first point, and must, we presume, submit, like other bodies when in the wrong, to some kind of apology. As to the second, the President proposes an arrangement, which will no doubt be satisfactory to all parties. Throughout the discussion on this subject there is great temperance of language, and a studious avoidance of that kind of braggadocio, which has occasionally deformed the messages of Presidents in other times of international difficulty.

The most remarkable part of the message is that which relates to the slavery question. Here the New Hampshire President puts himself before the world in the light of the avowed champion of the slave power; and here, too, by a sophistical account of the American constitution he converts the great principle of the right of each State to the control of its domestic institutions and laws into a rule by virtue of which Southern slavery is to be virtually introduced in Northern States, and the great safeguards of personal freedom, such as the *habeas corpus* act, are to be in them set aside. The abolitionists as they are called have never yet proposed any law which can interfere with the slave institution in Slave States. Northern constables are not found in Virginia nor Maryland in conflict with the State authorities. No law made in Northern interests is supported by calling in United States marshals to enforce it, in Louisiana or Alabama. It is the slave interest which insists upon neutralizing the laws of the Free States; not the abolition principle which invades by legislative provision and national force the territory which inhumanity and oppression have marked out for their own. Yet, though every few months we hear of disturbances in Boston or some other Northern city, arising from a foray of Slave State authorities, backed by United States officers, and tried before United States judges, in contempt of State rights, the President coolly asserts that history has shown that the aggressions on the tranquillity of the country have always come from the advocates of freedom. As we understand the compact originally made between the States, the idea mutually adopted was this, that each party should be, in its own boundaries, free from the control of the other. But, even from the first, a special privilege was granted to the South to catch their runaways on Northern soil, if they could do so by their own exertions. This was an exceptional arrangement at variance with the absolute sovereignty of each State within her own limits; but this has not contented the slaveholder, and he has, by the Fugitive Slave Law, made the Federal Government intervene in behalf of one set of States, upon the territory of the others.—In Kansas and Nebraska, in the same way, the slave power has trampled on the rights of the inhabitants of the free States. These territories were common property—a vast field for colonization as the older settlements filled up. The South, by getting Slavery introduced there, has done its best and is still doing so, to deprive the great mass of the white inhabitants of the United States of their interests in those lands. The countries settled by freemen on the continent of America have been pre-eminently the inheritance of the labouring man. Everywhere, on free soil, the penniless from the Eastern States and from all part of Europe have set up their tents, and, in the course of a few years of labour, have become wealthy and honored. But, slave-labour and free-labour cannot co-exist. Besides, the colonization of a slave State is the work not of poor and energetic men, but of rich men, capable of transporting a very expensive species of stock on to large plantations, which are then to be cleared by a considerable outlay of capital, not by the slower processes of industry. The South has, therefore, filched for its wealthy aristocracy the patrimony of the industrious poor men of the North.

The United States Post Office is, we suspect, a very badly managed institution. There is, as usual, a large deficit, and our personal experience, and facts which have come under our observation in the experience of others, lead us to conclude that the mail service is very irregularly managed. This can hardly fail to be the result of making the Post Office a mere political engine. In other respects the state of the finances of the Union is very favorable. The President belongs to the sound party of Political Economists. He is not deceived by the juggling which deludes some people into the idea that taxation can ever be anything but a necessary evil, and he, therefore, proposes to take advantage of the surplus in the Treasury to reduce the duties.

CRUEL: VERY.—The *Pilot* actually insinuates that the *Gazette's* recent profound articles on politics are not appreciated by the Government, and that this want of discernment on their part has led them to set at its heels a bull-dog, in the shape of the Kingston *Commercial Advertiser*. Only think of such a journal being employed for such a purpose. The *Pilot* even says that the *Gazette* writes twaddle, and concludes by advising the last named organ to accept the lesson given it through the Kingston paper. This last paragraph is unkind to the last degree. What can be the *Pilot's* opinion of his fellow organ?

A PROLIFIC MOTHER.—We learn from our friend Mr. Fallon, of the late "Penner farm," Lower Lachine, that he has had a somewhat marvelous increase to his *stock*, in the shape of a family of Newfoundland puppies, seventeen in number, born yesterday morning. The mother is only twenty months old. Four out of the seventeen died shortly after birth—not, we regret to say, without suspicion of harsh treatment from their thirteen surviving brothers and sisters.

THE PET BANK AGAIN.—No act of the late Ministry was more loudly nor more justly condemned than their conduct in removing all the public accounts to one favored banking institution. It was justly felt that such favoritism not only involved serious financial difficulties to persons engaged in commerce; but that it also led to very grave imputations of interested motives on the part of a finance minister, who would thus prostitute his office to give advantages which must swell the dividend of one institution to the loss of others, to the full as well conducted. Some of the present ministers brought the subject more than once before Parliament, and after their accession to power, when it was urged on their attention they professed a desire to rectify the wrong. But only yesterday we heard that they had pushed their system further than Mr. Hincks had ever done, and that the accounts of certain judicial officers, for the security of which such officers are responsible, have been withdrawn from other banks and deposited in the Upper Canada Bank, in obedience to a circular from head quarters to that effect. When we reflect that there are Lower Canadian Ministers in the Cabinet, who sometimes profess to be greatly influenced by zeal for their own locality, we are astonished to hear of such a high-handed act as this. Here are Lower Canadian funds, for which Lower Canadian officers are responsible, which do not enter into the books even of the Government, and they must be taken away from a Lower Canadian Bank to swell the deposit line of the already over-gorged Bank of Upper Canada, and *pro tanto* enlarge the accommodation to the customers of that institution, while it diminishes what can be granted to the connections of the eastern Bank. We wonder whether our contemporary the *Gazette*, which used to have so keen a sense of the wrongs done by pet-banking, will be able to say anything on the present interesting occasion?

OUR TORONTO CORRESPONDENT.—Our contemporary, the *Toronto Mirror*, we observe, in reply to our correspondent "of that ilk," denies the correctness of his information, in reference to the manner in which he alleged, in a recent letter, the departmental advertising was being prostituted, with the view of sustaining the ministerial organs in general, and the *Mirror* in particular. Our contemporary is not a little *wrathy*, and calls our friend "malignant," "lying" and "mair o' horrible an' awfu'" but as he adduces no evidence in support of these bitter words, we trust, he will be satisfied with our recording his plea of "not guilty." Our correspondent may possibly have something further to say in support of his charge—*nous verrons*.

THE HISTRIONIC ASSEMBLIES.—The first of these assemblies was held at the Theatre Royal on Monday night last. It was numerously and fashionably attended, and everything went off with *eclat*. The dramatic entertainment, with which the evening's amusements commenced—the lively and interesting little comedy of "The follies of a night"—was extremely well performed by our amateur friends and the dancing kept up with great spirit, and infinite grace, until an early hour on New-Year's morning. We have seldom seen a gayer or more beautiful scene than—thanks to Mr. Herbert's admirable arrangements—our elegant Theatre presented on the occasion. The whole house was brilliantly lighted, handsomely decorated, and pleasantly heated; and a flooring having been erected over the Pit and on a level with the Stage, a splendid Ball-room was obtained—the surrounding boxes producing a peculiarly picturesque and ornate effect. When we say that our friend Prince presided in the orchestra, we give an assurance that the music was all that could be desired. As to the supper arrangements, they might have been, we must confess, more commensurate with the well-earned fame of the *artist*—however, *aliquando etiam dormitat bonus Homerus*, and we doubt not, next assembly, our illustrious caterer of the Place d'Armes will prove himself wide-awake.

NEWS ROOM AT VARENNES.—Following the example of a great many localities, Varennes has just established a Literary Society, which, under the name of the Varennes News Room, will undertake the duty of spreading information and instruction among the numerous youth of the village. The following officers were elected on the 20th Decr. last:—P. L. de Martigny, Esquire, President; J. N. A. Archambault, Esquire, N.P., Vice-President; Alfred J. Duchesneau, Esquire, M. D., Secretary-Arch.; Adolphe Cadieux, Esq, Treasurer; Adolphe Bernard, Esquire, Librarian; Committee of Management: Louis H. Massue, Esquire, Chs. F. Painchaud, Esquire, M.D., M. A. Girard, Esq., N.P.

A CAREFUL ENGINEER.—The Burlington (Iowa) *Telegraph* of 5th instant, says, that the engineer on a passenger train on the Albany and Salem (Indiana) Railroad, on arriving recently at the bridge over Salt Creek, near Bloomington, directed the passengers to alight, then crossing the bridge on foot, he told the fireman to start the train and jump off, and that he would catch it when over. The train was started, and on reaching the centre of the bridge it gave way, and the locomotive and cars were plunged into the stream and instantly disappeared from view.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S OFFICE,
January 2, 1856.

A meeting of the Central Board was held this day, the Lord Bishop in the chair.

A grant of £20 was made to the Rev. Mr. Merrick, to complete the church at Berthier. £60 were also granted to the Book and Tract Committee. The Treasurer reported that £500 had been invested for the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

The following sums have been received since the last meeting:—

Subscription at Granby and North Shefford, £6 2s 1d; St. Armand West, £9 14; St. Hyacinthe, £1 16s 3d; half of annual subscription at Christieville, £3 1s 3d; collected after sermon at St. George's, Montreal, £22 5s 6d; Alexander Smith's subscription, St. Stephen's Church, £2 10s; half of subscription at Milton and South Roxton, £6 10s 7½d; Rev. J. Stark's subscription, £1 17s 6d; half of subscription at Bedford, £2 0s 6d; Rev. J. Jones' subscription, £1 17s 6d; subscription from Berthier, £10 5s 7½d; do. at Vaudreuil, £4 3s 1½d; received from Parochial Association, £30.

For the Widows and Orphans' Fund:—

Collection after sermon at Knolton, £3 15s; at Clarendon, £3 10s; at Rawdon and Kildare, £2 16s; at St. Hyacinthe and Shipton, £1s 8s 9d; at Christieville, £4 3s 7½d; from Rev. J. Griffin, £1 17s 6d; donation from Hon. J. Jones, £2 10s.

KENTUCKY RIVER SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The distinguished Engineer of the Niagara Suspension Bridge, John A. Roebling, Esq., who is now entrusted with the building of a bridge across the Kentucky river, in writing to some gentlemen of Cincinnati, concerning this structure, says: "The Niagara Railroad Suspension Bridge, which I completed last spring, forms a span of eight hundred and twenty-two feet from centre to centre of towers. It has proved entirely successful, and its stiffness is greater than that of any wooden railroad bridge in this country. With the additional experience I have gained on the Niagara Bridge, it is not to be feared that I should fail in the Kentucky River Bridge The same views and principles which have guided me in one case, will guide me in the other. Although the span of the Kentucky Bridge will twelve hundred and twenty-four feet, or one-half more than the Niagara Bridge, there is no reason to doubt its success. It is comparatively easier to produce a certain degree of stiffnes in a large span, than in a smaller—for the reason, *that the larger the span the greater its weight and the more force is required to disturb the equilibrium of that suspended weight*. When a train enters upon the Niagara Bridge, a slight depression, not preceptible to a casual observers, produced at the end of the bridge. But at the same time a correspondeding *rise* takes place at the other end of the span. Now the heavier the superstructure and *total suspended weight*, the greater will be its resistance to a force which is disturbing its equalibrium.

"I will close these remarks by assuring you that I do not entertain the slighest doubt as to the complete success of the Kentucky River Suspension Bridge, and will add that this great great work of art, surrounded by such magnificent scenery, will form one of the most attractive points on the whole route. With a sincere wish that your efforts for the success of that great national highway may be crowned with success, I remain, &c.

SYMPTOMS OF FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.—Since the first two or three months of the exhibition, there was a talk in all high commercial and industrial regions of a complete modification of the customs' dues in France. Within the last week these reports have recommenced, and there is now a rumour of all prohibitions being shortly about to be abolished, and a duty of 20 per cent. becoming the maximum of what is in future to be applied to foreign products. The two decrees issued, one before the opening of the exposition, and the other a short time back, the first fixing a duty of 20 per cent. upon prohibited goods exhibited at the Crystal Palace; the second fixing the same duty upon prohibited merchandise seized during the war;—those two decrees are the data upon which people go, and the reasons they give for advancing that the French Goverment means little by little to abandon its system of protection and gradually to arrive at a complete remodelling of all commercial tariffs.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1855.

Still another week has passed, and yet we have no Speaker. All speculation is at fault.—The interests at stake and governing the contest are so numerous and varied that the usual rules of argument and conclusion seem to leave no room for application now. Only two things seem to be certain,—first, that nine-tenths of the Anti-Slavery men, who are voting for Mr. Banks, will never leave him; and second, that the President is very anxious to bring about an organization in order that he may get out his annual message, and that the legislative business may proceed. If I am not mistaken in the first of these propositions, there can never be an election until Mr. Banks is chosen—because the seventy-five Richardson men have resolved in caucus never to yield their candidate; and no election can be effected except by the choice of Mr. Banks through the yielding of three or four of the opposition, or of Mr. Richardson by a cordial union of all the "National Know-Nothings" with his friends, which is impossible. The whole question, as I look at it, is one of time. For once in the history of our Government, I believe the Free State men are prepared to resist the oppressions of the slave power to the end; and if they do this, their standard bearer cannot fail.

During the week various efforts have been made to trick the friends of Mr. Banks into ambascade and defeat. The most dangerous of these was a motion by Mr. Campbell of Ohio (an Anti Slavery man, in whose bosom disappointed ambition rankles just now because *he* failed to be chosen Speaker), to appoint Col. Orr of South Carolina temporary Chairman. Orr is a Pro-Slavery Democrat of the Calhoun shool, who believes in the right of a State to secede from the Union either peaceably or forcibly. He, and the other delegates from his State never go into caucus. They therefore took no part in passing the resolution of the democratic caucus which denounced Know-Nothings in contemptuous and insulting terms. For this reason the Southern Know-Nothings are willing to vote for him, if the Democrats will unite upon him. But the Democrats refuse to take him up at their request, because that would be to retire from their own position, and an abandonment of their platform of principles as expressed in the caucus resolutions. But if Orr could be got into the chair, temporarily, and a resolution should subsequently be introduced by either a treacherous Banks' man, or a Southern Democrat, proposing to declare Mr. Orr permanent Speaker in view of the difficulty of electing anybody else, the Democrats could not well vote against it, and their vote, united with that of the Know-Nothings, and half-a-dozen faithless Anti-Slavery men, would settle the question. I trust, however, that no such scheme can now succeed. I shall look every hour for the choice of Mr. Banks, either under the plurality rule, or by the voluntary absence of some three or four of the President's friends.

The developments of the last week, render it more than ever important to the Administration that an organization should be effected In the South-Western portion of the Union, where the "fillibuster" spirit is rife, the President is being soundly abused for his refusal to recognize the Buccaneer "Government" of Walker and his pirates in Nicaragua. This sentiment will, doubtless, be greatly strengthened by the prompt and energetic action of the federal authorities in breaking up the expedition of "emigrants" which started for San Juan last Monday in the "Northern Light." The President is satisfied, however, that the facts to be developed by his message, in regard to Central American affairs and our diplomatic relations with Great Britain under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, will fully justify the extremest of his measures to suppress everything of the slightest color of fillibusterism. Although, in common with a large majority of my countrymen, I have little respect for the Administration of President Pierce, I think it due to him to say that, in this instance, his conduct has been most praiseworthy.

I think in one of my first communications to the *Herald* I stated that our Government had disavowed the act of our Minister, in Nicaragua, recognizing the Walker Government, and predicted that Parker H. French would not be received as its representative here, or be permitted to enjoy the privileges of exterritoriality usually extended, by courtesy, to Ministers in *transitu*. The official correspondence in the *Northern Light* arrests, fully indicates my predictions. Had our Government recognized Walker, it would have been perfectly legal for "emigrants" to go to Nicaragua and accept his proffered grants of land. But, while we refused to recognize Walker's authority, of course we could only consider his proffers of land in the light of prospective spoil held up by a buccaneer to tempt honest men to help him to rob a nation and take their pay from the plunder. So the President of the United States viewed it, and acted accordingly. But the following extract from one of Attorney General Cushing's letters, to District Attorney McKeon, is conclusive:—

> Col. French, by letter of the 19th inst., communicated to the Secretary of State a copy of what purports to be credential letters from D. Patricio Rivas, designated as Provisionary President of the Republic of Nicaragua, accrediting him as Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic to the United States, and requested an interview preparatory to the formal presentation of said credentials to the President.
>
> To this the Secretary of State replied, by letter of the 21st inst., stating that the President does not yet see cause to establish a diplomatic intercourse with the persons claiming at this time to exercise political power in the State of Nicaragua; and that, for sufficient reasons assigned, he does not at present deem it proper to receive any one as a Minister to this government duly appointed by that Republic.
>
> Copies of these two letters are herewith inclosed.
>
> You will thus perceive that Col. French is entitled to diplomatic privilege in the United States, only in a very qualified degree. He is not an accredited Minister, but simply a person coming to this country to present himself as such, and not received, by reason of its failing to appear that he represents any lawful government.
>
> Under such circumstances, any diplomatic privilege accorded to him is of mere transit, and of courtesy, not of right; and that courtesy will be withdrawn from him as soon as there shall be cause to believe that he is engaged in here, or contemplates, any act not consistent with the laws, the peace, or the public honor of the United States.
>
> The President entertains all possible regard for the diplomatic character, by whomsoever borne; but he cannot allow it to be made a cloak for the infringement of our laws or of our international obligations. He therefore desires you to make distinctly known to the principal party, the precise relation of the case, and to communicate the same to all other parties concerned in such manner as you may find to best comport with the public interests.

Subsequently, when Mr. Dillingham, French's Secretary, was arrested on the charge of violating the neutrality laws, he claimed diplomatic privileges as a member of French's Legation, which were promptly denied, and he was required to procure bail; besides, a warrant for the arrest of French was promptly issued. French, I am satisfied, will never be received as Minister from Nicaragua; although, should he be recalled and replaced by an intelligent native who declares the acquiescence of his countrymen in Walker's revolution and Government, that fact will go far to induce the United States to recognize the new state of things there. Still, I think, the United States will be slow to act definitely in the premises, until after we have some new developments on the Central American controversy with Great Britain.

Secretary Marcy has finally transmitted his reply to Lord Clarendon's last argument in the illicit recruiting case—justifying the stand taken by the President, insisting that Great Britain violated the sovereignty of the United States in that affair, and making a *peremptory demand for Mr. Crampton's recall*. Of this I am assured by a gentleman high in the confidence of the Executive, and I have no shadow of a doubt of its truth.

Since my last, "Merry Christmas" has been celebrated with mirth, and merriment and feasting. If I mistake not, you make far more of this holyday in the realms of Her Britannic Majesty than is common in the United States. In New York and the New England States the 1st of January is the grand holyday. It is on the last night of the old year that the juveniles hang up their stockings at the chimney corner before retiring to dream of Santa Claus riding over the house tops, amid the jingling of sleigh-bells, and laden with toys. Here, however, Christmas is the grand carnival, strangely ushered in by the boys with ceaseless salvos of small artillery, and Chinese fire-crackers. It must be confessed that the juveniles who thus gratify their love of noise, can have little perception of what is fitting on the anniversary of the birth of the "Prince of Peace."

On Christmas evening every dwelling almost is a scene of hilarity and enjoyment, of which that at the *National Hotel* may be taken as a sample. Let me premise by observing that we have at last a superbly furnished and admirably kept hotel at Washington—something which we have long needed, and never had before. If you would prove my assertion, just call at the National when you come this way. Our host finding the day stormy and drear, forbidding the ladies leaving the house to mingle in the gayeties of the evening elsewhere, promptly placed a band of music at our service for a "hop." But, perhaps, the word is an "Americanism," and not familiar to your ears; so let me say that a "hop" is an informal ball on a small scale, enacted in the public parlors, the carpets of which are covered with a dancing cloth for the occasion; it is devoid of formality, charmingly social, and in every respect calculated to cultivate easy, graceful and friendly intercourse between the guests of a great hotel.

After two or three hours of dancing, a brief respite was ordered, and the company marched to the dining room, where a most elegant game supper was provided, and the champagne was circulated freely with the compliments of the host to his guests. At midnight the scene was over, and all retired conscious that the holyday had been a season of unalloyed pleasure. The ladies on these occasions do not vie with each other in dress and decoration. The ordinary evening dress of the parlor is preserved; but that is quite rich enough for any time, and in better taste than the over dress and excess of display in which, it must be confessed, my countrywomen are apt to indulge when invited to more formal gatherings.

At some future time I will describe to you a Presidential Levee.

LEO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—I hve just seen in the *Herald* a letter signed "Rus." (in urbe?), in which it strikes me the arguments are fallacious, and some of the statements unwarranted by facts.

With regard to the poor attendance at the Vestry Meeting in the Cathedral for electing Delegates to the Synod to be held in Montreal, and also with regard to the Synod held in Fredericton, it is assumed that the non-attendance was caused by the dislike and opposition to the project of those who were not present; that it was in fact, as the writer says, "passive resistance."

Now this is simply ridiculous; remaining away could be no resistance whatever. It is most strange that only those should have attended who were in favor of the scheme, and that those who were averse to it did not go there, if not to put an end to the proceedings by a vote of a majority (if such there was) against them, at least to record their opinions and let it go forth to those whom they represented, and to the world, that they disapproved of it.

Having some little experience in these matters, it appears to me far more probable that the same causes which thin our numbers, lay and clerical, at Central Board and other Church Meetings were active in the cases mentioned, namely, a desire to avoid expense and trouble. In the diocese of Toronto, where sufficient interest is taken in Church matters to overcome this feeling, we hear nothing of non-attendance.

I know it to be a fact that every year Delegates are elected to the Central Board of the Church Society who never think of attending because it would take up time which they consider more usefully bestowed, and also would subject them to expense as they would have to travel from the country and remain some few days in Montreal.

It was on this account that a rule was made, not very long since, permitting country congregations to elect as Delegates members residing in Montreal. Any one who has paid attention to the matter must have remarked how difficult it is to secure an attendance even for an ordinary Vestry purposes, where all the parties live near the place of meeting. No one can, therefore, with any shadow of reason assume that the paucity of numbers was caused by the dislike to the measure of those who remained away. If they wished to oppose it, there was only the one way of doing so: it is to be presumed they would have appeared and voted, if not addressed the meeting, against it, instead of letting it go by default.

The concluding statement of "Rus's" letter is merely, to use an expressive word—fudge. The proposed Synod sets out by declaring, in part of its constitution, that there is no desire for severance from the Parent Church, a measure which the most ardent approvers of a Synod would deplore and strive against to the utmost of their power, and, therefore, there is no danger of those numerous and undesirable evils which "Rus" so graphically sets forth

There is no doubt that a majority of the Clergy and Laity in this Diocese—as was proved at the synodical meeting in 1853—feel that we are in an anomalous position as we are at present. That a Synod would, while it aided the Bishops, protect the Clergyman and Layman against acts of tyranny and oppression, if such were possible or contemplated, and we might just as well argue that there is no connection between Great Britain and Canada, because we have here a right to make laws for ourselves in a Provincial Parliament, as that there is danger that we shall be severed from our beloved Mother Church because we shall frame a few necessary and salutary rules for our guidance in matters of Church discipline.

I cannot conclude without saying that I think it very unseemly that matters belonging to our Church, which should and might be exclusively judged and decided upon by churchmen, should, day after day, be dragged before an unsympathizing and perhaps inimical public to pass their sentence upon. It is very like a man rushing out to call in his neighbors to assist him in settling family jars—a measure which is apt to draw contempt upon both parties. It would be much better to keep these things for the meeting, which will take place, of those whom they exclusively concern. Our brethren of the Roman Catholic Church act far differently and far more wisely.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
CATHUBBS.

Montreal, Jan. 3, 1856.

UPPER CANADA.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—We regret much to have to record one of those accidents from fire, which often occur to young persons, and the scene having taken place in the Theatre, might have been attended with sad consequences, owing to the number of people present, but for the good sense of the audience. Miss Rosa Cook, whom our readers may recollect as an interesting young *danseuse*, generally dressed in boy's attire, is the sufferer; and to cast more gloom on the circumstance we have to add that she was hardly fourteen. The accident occured during the performance of the *Enchanted Isle*, in which piece the unfortunate young lady played the part of a fairy, and was costumed in light muslin. We learn that in each wing there is a large stove, which the exposed situation of the stage renders necessary should be kept at a good heat. In passing one of these the skirt of Miss Cook's dress was brought into contract with the red hot stove, and in one second she was in a blaze of flame. She gave a cry of fear and rushed round towards the second "fly," when Mr. Petrie, who was dressed for the King, not having any means of succoring, her, tore off his hanging cloak and covered the young girl with it, thus stifling the flames. Mr. Nickinson, who heard the tumult, thought that the sufferer was his youngest daughter, and thinking the flames extinct, raised the cloak, but they again burst forth. They were, however, immediately extinguished. All this took but a few seconds, and fortunately the accident happened out of sight of the audience, for although it occurred during the progress of the piece, the scene which was on, was but a little distance from the foot-lights. The commotion, was by this time communicated to the front, and a cry was somewhere raised that the house was on fire, and anxiety was depicted on every face. Many prepared to leave their seats, and had not some steps been taken, there would have been probably a long list of casualties to relate. The forethought of Miss Nickinson however relieved the audience from suspense, and in very brief sentences she called upon the people to be quiet,—told them that there was no danger—no fire—and simply to remain in their places. It is some consolation to have to add in the sad circumstances, that the audience at once obeyed the injunctions. The noise was immediately stilled and it is no exaggeration to say that one could have heard a pin fall. The effect was electrical. After a few minutes delay Mr. Nickinson came to the front and informed the audience of the accident, without exciting them by a recital of its extent—stating that under the circumstances the performances would not continue. The audience consequently left the Theatre. In the meantime, the poor young girl was carried into the dressing-room attended by Doctor Scott, and other medical gentlemen. The whole of her dress was burnt to a cinder and it was evident from the first that the injuries which she had undergone were very serious for she never spoke, and appeared insensible to all the cares which were extended to her and at half past four yesterday morning she breathed her last. What gives a more melancholy interest to the affair is the fact that the child's father who is the leader of the orchestra, being at once informed of the accident rushed on the stage. His friends however prevented him from hearing the worst, but this morning they no longer delayed the sad intelligence. It will be seen that the Theatre is closed until further notice and so far as sympathy can extend consolation, the family of Mr. Nickinson have spared no efforts to soothe the excited feelings of the poor childs, family.—*Toronto Leader, 28th.*

BODY STEALING.—The vault of the Cemetery at Pointe aux Trembles, in which the bodies of deceased persons are deposited in the winter season, was broken open on Tuesday night last, and the bodies of two females stolen therefrom. The keeper of the grounds, on going to the Cemetery yesterday morning, found the fragments of the coffins and the shrouds lying scattered on the ground, where the robbers, in their haste had left them. One of the bodies was that of the late Madame Marcaux, sister of Madame Alex'r Mercier, of this city; the funeral of this lady took place about a fortnight ago. The other body was deposited in the vault last Thursday.—*Pilot.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my convictions of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the Constitution upon the President "to give to the Congress information of the "state of the Union, and recommend to their "consideration such measures as he shall judge "necessary and expedient."

It is a matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—CENTRAL AMERICA.

While relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending, which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 19th April, 1850, both parties covenanted that "neither will ever" "occupy, or fortify, "or colonize. or assume or exer-"cise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, "the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central "America."

It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former Republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally and to the same extent, for the present and for the future; that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America by Great Britain or the United States.

The Government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States that, in correspondence cotemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact, that, in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America, commonly called the Mosquito Coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that State.

All these acts of pretentions of Great Britain, being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this Government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two Governments differ widely and irreconcilably as to the construction of the convention, and its effect on their respective relations to Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito Coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions, as to the Mosquito Coast, are founded on the assumption of political relation between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were at a recent period revived by Great Britain against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterward to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now re-asserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Balize, now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter as well as the spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this Government.

The interpretation which the British Government, thus in assertion and acts persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this Government for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two Governments to Central America.

To a renewed call by this Government upon Great Britain to abide by and carry into effect the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the British Government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British Goverument passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer, that, if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the interference or the premises. We steadily deny, that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Balize, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surrendered by the convention.

This Government recognizing the obligations of the Treaty, has of course desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties; and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights which we might assert, independently of the Treaty, in consideration of our geographical position and of other circumstances, which create for us relations to the Central American States, different from those of any Government of Europe.

The British Government, in its last communication, although well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two Governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this Government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire, which is avowed by the British Government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification if future efforts shall result in the success, anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

RECRUITMENT.

One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars, which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent States, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation, as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties, may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers by or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the United States will under no circumstances surrender.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles, contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation; and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the Government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France, in transporting troops, provisions and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromit our neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers lest private armed cruisers, or other vessels, in the service of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith, and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign State, either as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel-of-war, letter of marque, or privateer. And these enactments are also in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares, that no State has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another State, without its consent, and that whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this Government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain. Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history, indicated that the British Government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this Government. It was matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British Province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile, suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British Government.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British Government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here, by Great Britain, without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakeable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and, in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance by the recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan, devised by official authority; that recruiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and by the regular co-operation of British officers civil and military,—Some in the North American Provinces, and some in the United States. The complicity of those officers in an undertaking which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief.

These considerations, and the fact, that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with a full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British Government, in order to secure, not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

BRITISH RELATIONS—CONTINUED.

I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a Commissioner, in connection with Great Britain, to survey and establish the boundary line, which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay to act in the matter will increase the dangers and difficulties of the controveasy.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cession of the rights of both Companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and, with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 5th June, 1854, is now placed on the same footing, in respect to commercial intercourse with the United States, as the other British North American Provinces. The Commission, which that treaty contemplated for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rfvers on the coasts of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors—to complete which there is needed further appropriations for the service of another season.

SOUND DUES.

In pursuance of the authority conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 3d day of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of his Government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose.

The considerations, which led me to call the attention of Congress to that Convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic Sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission. The exaction of those tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interests and honor shall demand.

I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound Dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maratime highways of nations as a close sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it.

The Government, on a former occasion, not unlike the present, signalized its determination to maintain the freedom of the seas, and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary States had, for a long time, coerced the payment of tribute from all nations, whose ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment made by them, the United States, although suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce of the world from an ignominious tax, so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of Europe.

If the manner of payment of the Sound Dues differ from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was, in its origin, nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those, who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the Governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit, for the capitalization of the Sound Dues, and the distribution of the sum to be paid as commutation among the Governments, according to the respective propositions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have decided in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the Convention the question of her right to levy the Sound Dues. A second is, that, if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved which affects the right in other cases of navigation, and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition, it is contemplated, that the consideration of the Sound Dues shall be commingled with, and made subordinate to, a matter wholly extraneous, the balance of power among the Governments of Europe.

While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberality with other Powers in compensating her for any advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts.

I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

FRANCE.

I announce with much gratification, that, since the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then existing between this Government and that of France, respecting the French Consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two Governments continue to be of the most friendly nature.

GREECE.

A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that country, of property belonging to the present American Consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both Governments.

SPAIN.

With Spain, peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this Government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who illegally seized and detained the steamer *Black Warrior* at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States.

In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which visited Cuba in 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building materials and provisions, free of duty, but revoked it when about half the period only had elapsed, to the injury of citizens of the United States, who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish Government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently, when it was assented to, payment being promised to be made so soon as the amount due can be ascertained.

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer *El Dorado* has not yet been accorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish Government. I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and, whenever they shall occur, facilitate their more speedy settlement.

MEXICO.

The interposition of this Government has been invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican Republic is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its Government to give due consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this Government. But, if the revolutionary movements, which have lately occurred in that republic, end in the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and it may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

In regard to the American Republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this Government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have risen in some of them, and from their own insufficient power to check lawless irruptions, which in effect throws most of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower Californih.

TREATIES.

Since the last session of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian kingdom, have been negotiated. The latter kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also acceded to a declaration, recognizing as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Russia of the 22nd of July, 1854. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

TREASURY.

The statements made in my last annual Message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified.

It appears from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were $65,003,930; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to $56,365,393. During the same period, the payments made in redemptian of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to $9,844,528.

The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was $18,951,976; the receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters, amount together, to $67,918,734; thus affording in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of $86,856,710.

If, to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three-quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be $71,226,846, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1856, of $15,623,863 41.

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included $3,000,000 to meet the last installment of the $10,000,000 provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and 7,750,000 appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of $10,759,000, and reduce to the expenditures, actual or estimated, for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of $60,476,000.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $40,583,631, and, deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the Federal Government remaining at this time is less than $40,000,000.

The remnant of certain other Government stocks, amounting to $243,000, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which the fiscal business of the Government is now conducted Notwithstanding the great number of public agents of collection and disbursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect involving hazard of serious the recommendation, heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public officers to insert false entries in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their service to deliver to their sucessors all books, records, and other objects of a public nature in their custody.

Deprived as our public revenue, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only of our commerce, but of the other great interests upon which that depends.

The principle that all monies not required for the current expenses of the Government should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sonrces exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that, in readjusting the import tables and schedules, which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the present tariff is not anticipated.

ARMY.

The army, during the past year, has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our permanent fortifications. The additional regiments, authorized at the last session of Congress, have been recruited and organized, and a large portion of the troops have already been sent to the field. All the duties which devolve on the military establishment have been satisfactorily performed, and the dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops, have furnished additional evidence of their courage, zeal, and capacity to meet any requisition which their country may make upon them. For the details of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents.

Experience, gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provision, by a retired list, for disabled officers, and for increased compensation to the officers retained on the list for active duty. All the reasons which existed, when these measures were recommended on former occasions, continue without modification, except so far as circumstances have given to some of them additional force.

The recommendations, heretofore made for a partial reorganisation of the army, are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers, who commence their service with the grade of cadet, qualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the duties of every arm of the service; but to give the highest efficiency to artillery requires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of the siege and field artillery. The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of the artillery, a speciality, but requires, also, an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of an officer for either the line or the general staff, it is desirable that he shall have served in both. With this view, it was recommended on a former occasion that the duties of the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line, and, with conviction of the advantages which would result from such a change, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

NAVY.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in full the Naval operations of the past year, together with tha present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited.

The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition, as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the coming Spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigences of the protection of the extensive sea coast and vast commercial interests of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops-of-war.

In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his Report.

POST OFFICE.

It will be perceived, by the report of the Postmaster General, that the gross expenditure of the Department for the last fiscal year was $9,963,342 and the gross receipts $7,342,196, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of $2,626,296; and that the cost of mail transportation during that year was $674,952 greater than the previous year. Much of the heavy expenditures, to which the Treasury is thus subjected, is to be ascribed to the large quantity of printed matter conveyed by the mails, either franked, or liable to no postage by law, or to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on letters; and to the great cost of mail service on railroads and by ocean steamers. The suggestions of the Postmaster General on the subject deserve the consideration of Congress.

INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for useful suggestions it contains, as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer.

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military scrip or land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is 24,557,400 acres; of which the portion sold was 15,729,524 acres, yielding in receipts the sum of $11,485,380. In the same period of time, 8,723,854 acres have been surveyed; but, in consideration of the quantity already subject to entry no additional tracts have been brought into market.

The peculiar relation of the general Government to the District of Columbia renders it proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the District outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The Commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District have made such progress in the performance of their task as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress.

Information has recently been received that the peace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the undetermined foreign interests existing in those Territories, to which your attention has already been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citizens.

In the Territory of Kansas there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to federal law, or of organized resistance to territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward events will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

The southern boundary line of this Territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For these and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union, including such particular concerns of the Federal Government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared to me desirable and useful to bring to the special notice of Congress. Unlike the great States of Europe and Asia, and many of those of America, these United States are wasting their strength neither in foreign war nor domestic strife. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists, is attributable to the imperfections of human nature, or is incident to all Governments, however perfect, which human wisdom can devise. Such subjects of political agitation, as occupy the public mind, consist, to a great extent, of the exaggeration of inevitable evils, or over-zeal in social improvement, or mere imagination of grievance, having but remote connection with any of the Constitutional functions or duties of the Federal Government. To whatever extent these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to the stability of the Constitution, or the integrity of the Union, and no farther, they demand the consideration of the Executive, and require to be presented by him to Congress.

Before the Thirteen Colonies became a confederation of independent States, they were associated only by community of Transatlantic origin, by geographical position and by the mutual tie of common dependencies on Great Britain. When that tie was sundered, they severally assumed the powers and rights of absolute self government. The municipal and social institutions of each, its laws of property and of personal relation, even its political organization, were such only as each one chose to establish, wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, each State had "full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." The several Colonies differed in climate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in systems of education, in legislation, and in the forms of political administration; and they continued to differ in thse respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the revolution.

The object of that war was to disenthral the United Colonies from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country; the political result was the foundation of a federal republic of the free white men of the colonies, constituted, as they were, in distinct and reciprocally dependent, State governments. As for the subject races, whether Indian or African, the wise and brave statesmen of that day, being engaged in no extravagant scheme of social change, left them as they were, and thus preserved themselves and their posterity from the anarchy, and the ever-recurring civil wars, which have prevailed in other revolutionized European colonies of America.

When the confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their association, by giving to the general Government direct access, in some respects, to the people of the States, instead of confining it to action on the States as such, they proceeded to frame the existing Constitution, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was to delegate only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes, or, in other words, to retain as much as possible, consistently with those purposes, of the independent powers of the individual States. For objects of common defence and security, they intrusted to the General Government certain carefully defined functions, leaving all others as the undelegated rights of the separate independent sovereignties.

Such is the Constitutional theory of our Government, the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone, among modern republics, through nearly three generations of time, without the cost of one drop of blood shed in civil war. With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to contend successfully on the battle-field against foreign foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States, and has raised our industrial productions, and our commerce which transports them, to the level of the richest and the greatest nations of Europe. And the admirable adaptation of our political institutions to their objects, combining local self-government with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a Government like ours to cover a Continent with Confederate States.

The Congress of the United States is, in effect, that congress of sovereignties which good men in the Old World have sought for, but could never attain, and which imparts to America an exemption from the mutable leagues for common action, from the wars, the mutual invasions, and vague aspirations after the balance of power, which convulse from time to time the Governments of Europe. Our co-operative action rests in the conditions of permanent confederation prescribed by the Constitution. Our balance of power is in the separate reserved rights of the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovereignty in every one of the States, with its reserved rights of local self-government assured to each by their co-equal power in the Senate, was the fundamental condition of the Constitution. Without it the Union would never have existed. However desirous the larger States might be to reorganize the Government so as to give to their population its proportionate weight in the common counsels, they knew it was impossible unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the Government, whether legislative or executive, through their equal representation in the Senate. Indeed, the larger States themselves could not have failed to perceive, that the same power was equally necessary to them, for the security of their own domestic interests against the aggregate force of the general Government. In a word, the original States went into this permanent league on the agreed premises, of exerting their common strength for the defence of the whole, and of all its parts, but of utterly excluding all capability of reciprocal aggression. Each solemnly bound itself to all the others, neither to undertake, nor permit, any encroachment upon, or intermeddling with another's reserved rights

Where it was deemed expedient, particular rights of the States were expressly guarantied by the Constitution; but, in all things besides, these rights were guarded by the limitation of the powers granted, and by express reservation of all powers not granted in the compact of union. Thus, the great power of taxation was limited to purposes of common defence and general warfare, excluding objects appertaining to the local legislation of the several States; and those purposes of general warfare and common defence were afterwards defined by specific enumeration, as being matters only of co-relation between the States themselves, or between them and foreign governments, which, because of their common and general nature, could not be left to the separate control of each State.

Of the circumstances of local condition, interest and rights, in which a portion of the States, constituting one great section of the Union, differed from the rest, and from another section, the most importont was the peculiarity of a larger relative colored population in the Southern than in the Northern States.

A population of this class, held in subjection, existed in nearly all the States, but was more numerous and of more serious concernment in the South than in the North, on account of natural differences of climate and production; and it was forseen that, for the same reasons, while this population would diminish, and, sooner or later, cease to exist in some States, it might increase in others. The peculiar character and magnitude of this question of local rights, not in material relations only, but still more in social ones, caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the Constitution.

Hence, while the General Government, as well by the enumerated powers granted to it, as by those not enumerated, and therefore refused to it, was forbidden to touch this matter in the sense of attack or offence, it was placed under the general safeguard of the Union, in the sense of defence against either invasion or domestic violence, like all other interests of the several States. Each State expressly stipulated, as well for itself as for each and all of its citizens, and every citizen of each State, became solemnly bound by his allegiance to the Constitution, that any person, held to labor or service in one State, escaping to another, should not, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such vice or labor might be due by the laws of State.

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South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical Administration of the general Government, to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States, which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States to disguise their own injustice, pretend or imagine, and constantly aver, that they, whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time, this imputed aggression, resting, as it does, only in the vague, declamatory charges of political agitators, resolves itself itself into misapprehension, or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new Territories of the United States.

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio, and for its eventual subdivision into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the Confederation, it is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power, as between the States which retained, and those which did not retain, a numerous colored population, escaped notice or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interests and opinions of the Northern States—a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Union—was, in great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

When Louisiana was acquired by the United States, it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the south; for, while it was important to the country at the mouth of the river Mississippi to become the emporium of the country above it, so also it was even more important to the whole Union to have that emporium; and, although the new province, by reason of its imperfect settlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite boundaries of the United States, with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory, as in everything else, equally at least an accession to the Northern States. It is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisition in the special interest of the South.

The patriotic and just men who participated in that act were influenced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was in truth the great event which, by completing for us the possession of the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access to the Gulf of Mexico, imparted unity and strength to the whole confederation, and attached together by indissolnble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and the South.

As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain to the United States of territory on the east side of the River Mississippi, in exchange for large territory, which the United States transferred to Spain on the west side of that River, so the entire diplomatic history of the transaction serves to demonstrate. Moreover, it was an acquisition demanded by the commercial interests and the security of the whole Union.

In the meantime the people of the United States had grown up to the proper consciousness of their strength, and in a brief contest with France, and in a second serious war with Great Britain, they had shaken off all of which remained of undue reverence for Europe, and emerged from the atmosphere of those transatlantic influences which surrounded the infant Republic, and had begun to turn their attention to the full and systematic development of the internal resources of the Union.

Among the evanescent controversies of that period the most conspicuous was the question of regulation by Congress of the social condition of the future States to be founded in the Territory of Louisiana.

The ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio had contained a provision, which prohibited the use of servile labor therein, subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from service due in any other part of the United States. Subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, this provision ceased to remain as a law; for its operation as such was absolutely superseded by the Constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal of social propagandism in some sections of the confederation; and, when a second State, that of Missouri, came to be formed in the territory of Louisiana, proposition was made to extend to the latter territory the restriction originally applied to the country situated between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless it received the sanction of Congress, with some modifications of line, to save the existing rights of the intended new States. It was reluctantly acquiesced in by Southern States, as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union, not only of the rights stipulated by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality among the States guarranteed by the Constitution. It was received by the Northern States with angry and resentful condemnation and complaint, because it did not concede all which they had exactingly demanded. Having passed throught the forms of legislation, it took its place in the statute book, standing open to repeal, like any other act of doubtful constitutionality, subject to be pronounced null and void by the courts of law, and possessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States, which might thereafter be organized out of any part of the original territory of Louisiana.

In all this, if any aggression there were, any innovation upon preexisting rights, to which portion of the Union are they justly chageable? This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it save the dormant letter of the statute.

But, long afterward, when, by the proposed accession of the Republic of Texas, the United States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred, and became the occasion for systematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union, in defiance of their rights as States, and of the stipulations of the Constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of persevering endeavors, by some of the representatives, in both houses of of Congress, to deprive the Southern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri.

But, the good sense of the people, and the vital force of the Constitution, triumphed over sectional prejudice, and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which her people had chosen for themselves, and with express agreement, by the re-annexing act, that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality of States.

Whatever advantage the interests of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results, as they unfolded in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by the South.

To every thoughtful friend of the Union,—to the true lovers of their country,—to all who longed and laboured for the full success of this great experiment of republican institutions,—it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the Constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European country? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star, instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union.

But another struggle on the same point ensued, when our victorious armies returned from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to provide for the Territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalga. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind which appreciated the evils of sectional controversy upon the question of the admission of new States. In that crisis intense solicitude pervaded the nation. But the patriotic impulses of the popular heart, guided by the admonitory advice of the Father of his Country, rose superior to all the difficulties of the incorporation of a new Empire into the Union. In the counsels of Congress there was manifested extreme antagonism of opinion and action between
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ngenuous, as well as patriotic and just, to do directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute book of an act which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and complete recognition of the principle that no portion of the United States shall undertake, through assumption of the powers of the General Government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only the Constitution of the United States."

The measure could not be withstood upon its merits alone. It was attacked with violence on the false or delusive pretext, that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial reasons. When, before, was it imagined by sensible men, that a regulative or declarative statue, whether enacted ten or forty years ago is irrepealable,—that an act of Congress is above the Constitution? If, indeed, there were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only, who had never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and to condemn it; who have constantly refused to complete it by needful supplementary legislation; who have spared no exertion to deprive it of moral force; who have themselves, again and again, attempted its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions; and who, by the inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to perception of the true constitutional principle, of leaving the matter involved to the discretion of the respective existing or incipient States.

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precludes the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed, as political action is liable to be, by human passions. No form of government is exempt from inconveniences; but in this case they are the result of the abuse, and not of the legitimate exercise, of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty—on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot-box their peaceable and silent but irresistible power.

If the friends of the Constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue than that of a State, whose constitution clearly embraces "a republican form of government," being excluded from the Union, because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the idea of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other States. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question, with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States, and of the republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts which assure the equality of all the States.

POSSIBILITY OF DISSOLUTION.

But, deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes either Northern or Southern of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederations?

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in Some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which if preserved in, must and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle'aimless disturbances of public peace and tranquility. Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical dovotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans —to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation,—and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

STRENGTH OF THE UNION.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow-citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperiled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their Constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the Constitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1855.

A PALPABLE HIT.—The following scene occurred in the House last week. Mr. Orr is a democrat from South Carolina, and Mr. Washburn is a "repubiican" from Maine:

Mr. Orr—I would like to inquire when the gentleman was elected to Congress?

Mr. Washburn—One year ago last September.

Mr. Orr—Was not your party defeated last fall in the State of Maine, and is not the present Legislature of that State democratic?

Mr. Washburn replied that during the last canvass in his State the leading issue was the Maine liquor law, [laughter] and the election was mainly decided upon that question. He also briefly stated the positions assumed by the parties in the canvass.

Mr. Orr—The gentleman says that the Maine liquor law entered into the canvass and was the leading issue. Do I understand from this that the people of Maine like whiskey better than freedom? (Loud and long continued laughter and applause.)

The merriment was so loud that Mr. Washburn's response was not heard. Perhaps he did not make any response.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The many cures of Dyspepsia and kindred diseases performed by the Oxygenated Bitters, after all other remedies have failed, should be sufficient to induce any one suffering from those complaints, to give the medicine a trial.

Dc29 2w

The many cures of the Toothache performed by Dr. Cummings' Nerve Anodyne, after all other remedies have failed, should be sufficient to induce all who suffer from its effects to give it a trial. For sale by druggists generally.

Dc29 DSC2wrts

Jack, the Giant Killer, has long been the wonder of children, but the modern giant, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, is always victorious over his great antagonist, pain, in what form soever he may present himself.

Dc29 DSC2wrts

CONSUMPTION BAFFLED.—Since the days of Esculapius, medical men have striven in vain to conquer that arch enemy of mankind, consumption. Dr. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass, has we have every reason to believe, succeeded in attaining this object, nearer than any predecessor or contemporary. He calls his remedy Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, by which name it has been favorably known for many years in all parts of the world. It is recommended by numerous eminent persons as tne best remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs extant. Dr. Ayer recently received a letter from Hon. Daniel Webster, in which that statesman speaks of the Pectoral in the highest terms, and mentions that he is personally knowing to the usefulness of this article in both America and Europe.—*New York Sunday Times.* D.

DIOCESAN LIBRARY and READING ROOM.

THE ANNUAL COURSE of TEN LECTURES will commence on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at EIGHT o'clock, at the MECHANICS' HALL, Great Saint James Street, and be continued on the following MONDAYS.

The first Lecture will be given by the LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL. Subject—Glimpses of Truth among the Heathen.

Jany. 21—Rev. J. S. SYKES: Ecclesiastical Music.

Jany. 28—Rev. Archdeacon LOWER: on the Poet Gray.

Lectures will also be delivered by the Right Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, D.D., Bishop of Vermont; the DEAN OF MONTREAL, on the influence of liberty on human happiness; Rev. Professor THOMPSON, on Alfred and his times; Rev. Canon GILSON, ——; Rev. Canon LEACH, on the English Dramatists; Rev. Edw. J. ROGERS, ——; and the concluding Lecture by the LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Single Tickets for the Course, $1; Family Tickets to admit 4, $2; to be obtained at the Bookstores of Mr. Armour and of Mr. Dawson, at Mrs. Walton's, Notre Dame Street, and at the Diocesan Lending Library, National School House.

Tickets for a single Lecture, 7½d.

Jan. 4. 13

CHURCH SOCIETY'S OFFICE,
January 2nd, 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY will be held at this Office, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at NOON, for the transaction of business;

And in the EVENING a PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the MECHANICS' HALL, at SEVEN o'clock—the Lord Bishop of Montreal in the Chair.

A Collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.

EDW. J. ROGERS,
Secretary.

3

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the succession of the late MICHAEL CORRIGAN, in his lifetime Farmer, of Cote St. Antoine, in the Parish and District of Montreal, are requested to fyle them immediately; and all persons indebted towards the said succession are requested to pay to

MAURICE MURPHY, 75 Alexander Street,
THOMAS McCREADY, 57 Mountain Street,
And JAMES MULLINS, St. Patrick's Church,
Executors;
Or to E. McINTOSH, N.P.,
St. Joseph Street, Recollet Suburb, No. 77.

Montreal, Jan. 3, '56. 3

RODDEN & MEILLEUR'S
STOVE AND IRON FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

No. 71 Great St. James Street,

MANTEL-PIECES and GRATES,
HOT-AIR FURNACES, REGISTERS, AND VENTILATORS,
IRON RAILING AND GATES.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has formed a PARTNERSHIP with Mr. A. A. MEILLEUR, and would solicit the continuation of their patronage.

T. M. RODDEN.

December 28, 1855. 3

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE,
ST. URBAIN STREET.

THE DUTIES of the above Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, the 7th inst.

TERMS:

Preparatory	£5	0	0	per ann.
Junr. English	6	0	0	do
Senr. English, with French	8	0	0	do
Ditto, with Mercantile Branches	10	0	0	do
Do English Composition, with Latin, Greek, and Mathematics	10	10	0	do
German or Drawing	4	0	0	do
Boarders	60	0	0	do

☞ Fees for Pupils commencing after this date payable in advance.

S. PHILLIPS, Principal.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF GERMAN.
SAM'L PHILLIPS.

Jan. 1. b 1

THE MISSES TURNER'S SEMINARY will be re-opened on MONDAY next, Jan. 7th.
55 St. Urbain Street,
Jan. 3, 1856. u 2

TO LET,

THE First Class Wholesale Dry Goods Store now occupied by Messrs. Alex. Molson & Co., St. Paul Street.

Apply to
WALTER MACFARLAN.

Jan. 3. m 2

WANTED TO RENT—A COTTAGE, with little Garden in the western part of the city, near the mountain, from 1st of March.
Address F. P., *Herald* office.

Jan. 3. r 2

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the MONTREAL HERALD.

BY MONTREAL LINE,
Office Merchants' Exchange, St. Sacrament St.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

The *Herald's* correspondent, under date of St. Domingo, Nov. 28, writes:—

"The Emperor Souloque, so recently at the head of the formidable expedition against the Dominicans, is on his return without his having fired a shot at his adversaries.

"A French man-of-war ship hove in sight on the 25th off this place. The senior officer in command hoisted his flag, and soon after was in correspondence with the French Representative on shore. A courier was instantly despatched to the Emperor bearing sealed despatches, on the perusal of which his Imperial Majesty immediately gave orders to march back again.

"It is rumored, and generally believed, that France will not permit the Haytians to invade or molest the Dominicans."

NEW YORK MARKETS—Jan. 3.

Flour dull, and prices without important change; sales 4,500 barrels, at $8,31@8,37 for State, $8,25@8,27 for Western; small sales Canadian at $8,50@10,12.

Wheat firmly held and quiet; sales 2,500 brls Red Tennessee at $1,95. Common better; sales 28,000 bushels, at 92@94 cts for Mixed Western, and 83@90 cents for New Southern Yellow and White.

Pork firm; sales 400 barrels, at $17 for Mess and $14,75@15 for Prime.

Lard steady; 200 barrels sold at 11¾@12 cts.

Ashes dull.

Stocks drooping. Money in good demand on call. Exchange quiet.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MONTREAL, TO WIT: } PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS will be sold at the time and place mentioned below. All oppositions *a fin de conserver* may be fyled at any time within two days next after the return of the writ:—

VENDITIONI EXPONAS DE TERRIS.

Montreal, to wit: }
No. 1833.

THE Honorable PETER McGILL, of the City and District of Montreal, Esquire, sole surviving Trustee under the marriage contract between Francis Thurlow Cunningham and Hannah Caroline Robertson, Plaintiff, *ès qualité*;

—against—

The Lands and Tenements of WILLIAM SYKES, of the Parish of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Railroad Contractor, Defendant;

The said lands and tenements mentioned and described in the Schedule annexed to the said Writ, marked A, as follows, to wit:

Firstly.—"A Tract or Parcel of Land, situate at the *pied du Long Sault* in the Seigniory of Argenteuil, being the front half of the last lot, number eleven, in the said Seigniory, including the continuation thereof, bounded in front by the Ottawa River, and continuing on a line parallel to lot number ten to half the distance between the said Ottawa River and the North River, where the said lot number eleven with its continuation is bounded, in the rear by Duncan Dewar or representatives, on one side by William Harrington or representatives, and on the other side by the hereinafter mentioned lot number ten, as the whole is, with all and every the members and appurtenances thereto belonging."

Secondly.—"A Lot of Land situate in the Seigniory of Argenteuil, at the said *pied du Long Sault*, containing three acres and twelve feet in front by thirty acres in depth, bounded in front by the Ottawa River, in the rear by the North River, on one side by Mr. Benjamin Wales or representatives, and on the other side by the lot hereinbefore described and William Harrington or representatives, the said lot being designated as lot number ten in the said Seigniory, with a Brick Cottage, Stables, Barns and other buildings thereon erected."

To be sold at the door of the EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH of the VILLAGE of ST. ANDREWS, on TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH DAY of JANUARY next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

The said Writ returnable the nineteenth day of January next.

JOHN BOSTON,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, Dec. 29, 1855. 3

THE SECOND GRAND
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

Under the management of
Messrs. EGLAUCH,
MAFFRE, and
PRINCE,
will take place at the

CONCERT HALL,
In the Mechanics' Institute,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

☞ For particulars see Programmes.

Reserved Seats 2s 6d; Back Seats 1s 3d.

Tickets to be had at Prince's and Seebold, Manby & Co's Music Stores; also at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Concert to begin at 8 o'clock precisely.

Jan. 3. 2

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Members of the above Society will be held at the Committee Room, "DOLLY'S", on FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening, on business of great importance, connected with the 10th Article of the Bye-Laws of the Society.

A full and punctual attendance is requested.

By order,
JAMES PARKIN,
Assistant-Secretary.

Jan. 3. u 2

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

FURTHER TENDERS, addressed to the "Committee on Roads and Improvements," will be received at the Office of the City Surveyor, until noon on MONDAY, the 7th instant, for the supply of 500 Toises of WHYN or BANC-ROUGE STONE, 500 Toises of GREY and 500 Toises of BLACK STONE, for Macadamizing; to be delivered at the different places designated in the Schedule to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders must enclose the *signatures* of two responsible persons who will be willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Committee will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

By order,
JAMES A. B. McGILL,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 2nd Jany., 1856. 2

FOUND,

A SPOTTED POINTER DOG, with brown head and ears. The owner may have him by proving property—paying expenses of advertising and keeping.

Apply at the office of this paper.

Jan. 3. r 2

JUST RECEIVED—
SHEET LEAD, from 4 lbs to 7 lbs
Lead and Composition Pipe, of various calibre
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

Jan. 3. 2

FOR SALE—
Sparkling Hock
Sparkling Moselle
Still Liebfraumilch and Hockheimer
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

Jan. 3. 2

Men's Rubber Over-Shoes,			2s 6d	per pair.
Women's do	do		2s 0d	"
Do	do	Buskins,	2s 0d	"
Misses' do		Over-Shoes,	1s 9d	"
Children's do	do		1s 3d	"

THESE Goods are not TRASH FROM AUCTIONS, but are of the BEST QUALITY; and that there shall be no mistake about it, EVERY PAIR WILL BE WARRANTED, and the money returned if not satisfactory.

For sale by
MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,
288 Notre Dame Street.
H. & H. MERRILL,
190 Notre Dame Street.
GRAVEL FRERES,
Corner St. Lawrence & Craig Sts.
RAYMOND PLESIS dit BELAIR,
173 St Lawrence Street.
PATTON & BROTHERS,
42 McGill & 79 St. Paul Streets.
G. N. JOHNSON,
321 St. Joseph Street.

Dec. 31. 3w 309

APPLES! APPLES!

BEST WINTER FRUIT, consisting of
GREENINGS,
SPITZENBERGS,
BELL FLOWER,
GILL FLOUR,
RUSSETT, &c.,
For sale at No. 64 McGill Street.
Liberal discount to dealers.

Jan. 3. r 2

CHARITABLE SOIREE.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE of the YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION will take place on

Tuesday Evening, 15th January next,
AT THE
CITY CONCERT HALL,
BONSECOURS MARKET.

Proceeds to be devoted to Charitable purposes.

Refreshments of a superior quality will be provided by Mr. C. ALEXANDER.

The Splendid Quadrille Band of Messrs Maffre and Prince has been engaged for the occasion.—Also a splendid Brass Band.

Admission—Gentlemen's Tickets 6s. 3d.; Ladies' do, 3s 9d.; refreshments included.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Sadlier & Co's; O'Meara's Restaurant; the Franklin House; Patton & Brother, and P. Ronayne's Clothing Stores, M'Gill Street; Wm. Butler's, St. Ann's Market Hotel; Terence Moore's Railway Hotel; Prince's Music Store, Alexander's Confectionery, and Wilson's Saloon, Notre Dame Street; John Phelan's Grocery Store, Dalhousie Square; of the members of Committee, and at the doors on the evening of the Soiree.

Montreal, Dec. 24, 1855. mwf 304

MONTREAL
Protestant Orphan Asylum.

THE DAY appointed by Law for the holding of the Annual General Meeting of this Corporation falling on a HOLIDAY, we, the undersigned, do hereby call a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the said Corporation, to be held in the House of the Institution, Saint Catherine Street, on WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of JANUARY next, at TWO o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, electing Office Bearers for the year, and confirming the alteration of the 15th By-Law, pursuant to the Resolution passed at the Monthly Meeting of 7th May last.

A full attendance of both Ladies and Gentlemen is respectfully requested.

JANE ROSS.
SOPHIA MOFFATT.
E. M. GREENSHIELDS.
LUCY BARRETT.
SUSAN C. FISHER.

Montreal, Dec. 31, '55. 309

1856!
English Diaries and Almanacs.

HANNAY & DIETRIXEN'S London Almanac, the cheapest and most complete published. Price 0s 9d

Illustrated London News Almanac,	1s 6d
The Ladies' Illustrated Almanac,	1s 6d
Marshall's Ladies' Pocket Book,	3s 6d
" Gentlemen's ditto,	3s 6d
Nautical Almanac, 1856-57,	4s 0d
Punch's Pocket Book,	3s 9d
Lett's Diaries,	3s and 3s 6d

Also, further supplies of
The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs and Cultivators' Almanac, with 150 fine wood cuts—price 1s 3d

H. RAMSAY.

Jan. 3. Dm mtf Cc 2

BOGLE'S
ELECTRIC HAIR DYE!

A RECENT and most wonderful discovery in Chemistry, for instantaneously, and without the least inconvenience, changing Red, Light, or Gray Hair, into a permanent Auburn, Dark, or Black Color, without injuring or staining the skin in the least, and retaining all the original gloss and softness of the hair.

The preservation and adornment of the Hair have in all ages been considered of the greatest importance, as affecting health and comfort, and as essential to an elegant appearance. Poets have given the wildest wing to their fancy in describing the effects of soft, silken, flowing ringlets:

"Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair."

BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA,

For Preserving and Beautifying the Complexion, and rendering it Fair, Delicate and Transparent.

The proprietor, with an honorable consciousness of meriting the approval of the fair sex, ventures to bring the above article under their notice, confident of its superior merits; and has no doubt that it will be found equally efficacious for its desired object, as "Hyperion Fluid" has proved itself for restoring the hair.

BOGLE'S AMOLE,
A Compound for Shaving.

In consequence of the many complaints made by gentlemen who shave themselves, of the preparations for shaving heretofore, such as fretting and chapping the skin, the lather drying on the face, and other pernicious effects, the inventor of the Amole compound for shaving has for years been searching for some vegetable source which might yield the properties so much required.

THE AMOLE, or Soap Plant of California, possesses them in abundance, and by judicious combination and adaptation, they are now incorporated, with other elements, into such an efficacious and agreeable composition as will render the operation of shaving delightful and refreshing.

Manufactured by WM. BOGLE,
277 Washington Street, Boston,
Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by all respectable Druggists throughout Canada.

Dec. 12. 294

Valuable Property for Sale,
IN COMMISSIONERS' SQUARE,

WELL known as a Carriage Manufactory for the last twenty-eight years or more—well worth the attention of capitalists, now that it is in contemplation of building a magnificent Hotel on the site of the Haymarket.

For particulars apply to the proprietor,
M. O'MEARA.

Montreal, Dec. 6, 1855. ddu 289

BURNETT'S
SUPERIOR EXTRACTS OF
Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nectarine, Bitter-Almond, Cinnamon,

FOR flavoring Custards, Pies, Blanc-Mange, Ice Creams, Jellies, Sauces, &c. &c.

The superiority of the above-named Extracts consists in their *Perfect Purity* and *Great Strength.*

They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

These Extracts are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used. Hence it will be perceived that they are cheaper than others which are sold in larger bottles.

For sale by JOSEPH BURNETT, Manufacturer and Proprietor, 39 Tremont-st, Boston,
And LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO., Agents.

Sept. 19. 6m mwf 222

Machinists' Tools.

LATHES, of various sizes, with and without Screw Cutting Gear,
IRON PLAINING MACHINES, of different sizes,
SCROLL CHUCKS, of different sizes,
PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINES,
VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINES,
MACHINE FILES, a very superior article.
—ALSO,—
Pig Iron, Newcastle Coke, Fire Brick,
Fire Clay, "Smiths" Coals, &c., &c.

For Sale at the City Foundry, Queen Street Griffintown.

C. P. LADD.

June 23 mwf 98

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } A GENERAL SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the District of Montreal, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Montreal, on the EIGHTH day of JANUARY next, at TEN of the clock in the Forenoon. In consequence, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner in the Common Jail of the said District, and to others, that they must be present then and there; and I give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to each of them, in their respective capacities.

JOHN BOSTON,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, Dec. 17, 1855. 299

"*BEACON*"
Fire and Life Insurance Company
OF LONDON.

CANADA BOARD.
MONTREAL:
William Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire.
Standing Counsel:
Messrs. Abbott and Baker.

THIS Company INSURES all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c., and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms.

All descriptions of LIFE RISKS taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured.

Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

C. C. ABBOTT,
Agent for Canada East.
No. 25 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 2, 1855. 1y mwf 260

Brooch Found,

ON FRIDAY last, near Mr. Armour's Store, Notre Dame Street. The owner may have the same by applying to Mr. ABBOTT, St. Anne's Market, on paying for the advertisement.

Jan. 1. 1

To Importers & Wholesale Dealers
IN
LIVERPOOL SOAP.

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing a NEW ARTICLE OF SOAP, WARRANTED MUCH SUPERIOR in QUALITY to the BEST BRANDS of LIVERPOOL or ANY OTHER BAR SOAP IMPORTED, and which they will sell to the Trade AT A PRICE THAT DEFIES COMPETITION.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON.

Dec. 31. 309

POINT ST. CHARLES SALOON.

THE ABOVE IS NOW OPEN. VISITORS will find in the READING ROOM the "Illustrated London News," Montreal Papers, Boston Papers, and New York Papers.

MERCHANTS and others having business at the G. T. R. Depot, will find this convenient, as a CORRECT MARKET LIST of CANADA and the UNITED STATES can be seen daily.

R. DUNDON, Proprietor.

N. B.—WINES and LIQUORS not second to any house in the city.

Dec. 31. 6m 309

Mount Pleasant Hotel,
COTE DES NEIGES.

AT PRESENT THAT THE SNOW HAS MADE

Good Roads round the Mountain,

GEORGE LAUTERBACH notifies the public that he has opened the House, formerly COMPAIN'S, known as

MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL.

BALLS, DINNERS, LUNCHES, AND ALL SORTS OF REFRESHMENTS.

Dec. 29. a ws 308

For Sale.

A SECOND-HAND STEAM BOILER, about 12-horse power, almost new.

For information, apply to
D. LEDUC,
No. 48 St. Elizabeth Street.

Dec. 19 1m 300

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Lace and Embroidery

FORMS so necessary a part of LADIES' DRESS at this time, that there are few more acceptable PRESENTS, and my STOCK comprises the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS in this line. Amongst the latest arrivals deserving a special notice are:

RICH EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SETTS, 20s to 35s.
RICH LACE SETTS, 20s to 50s.
RICH MUSLIN DRESSES, 17s 6d to 25s.
RICH FLOUNCED SINGLE and DOUBLE SKIRT LACE DRESSES, 27s 6d to 50s.

Black and White Lace Jackets, Talmas, Capes, Berthes, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c, of every description and Price.

Gentlemen's Neck Ties, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, White Kid Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

J. PARKIN, Laceman.

Dec. 29. 308

BOTTLED WINES, FRUITS, &c.

SUPERIOR Bottled Wines, Liqueurs, Syrups, Brandy, Gin, Islay Whiskey, Old Jamaica, Old Tom, &c.

—together with—

Preserved Salmon & Lobsters, Sardines in Oil, Scotch Marmalade, Potted Meats, English and American Cheese, Belmont and Belmont Sperm Candles, No. 1 Dairy Butter, Sugar-cured Hams, and a fine assortment of Fresh Fruits, and other Groceries, suitable for the season, for sale by

CRERAR & McGIBBON,
152 Notre Dame Street.

Dec. 21. 302

CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FERRY,

BETWEEN
BREWSTERVILLE
AND
MONTREAL.

THE undersigned informs the Travelling community that he is now prepared to convey Passengers to and from BREWSTERVILLE and MONTREAL, in safe and comfortable Batteaux, well manned with strictly temperate men, under his personal superintendence.

The Batteaux leave Montreal DAILY from the LONG WHARF, opposite the Bonsecours' Market, with HER MAJESTY'S MAIL, at 7 o'clock A.M., and 1:30 P.M., and

From Brewsterville DAILY, on the arrival of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Cars for Montreal, at 10:30 A.M. and 4:P.M.

The undersigned will also be prepared to convey Passengers to and from Brewsterville and Montreal at all hours during the day.

For further particulars apply at the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Office, 68 Commissioner Street, Montreal.

JOHN MORRISS.

Brewsterville, Dec. 31. 1

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having admitted Mr. ALEX. McKENZIE COWIE into Co-partnership, the business heretofore carried on by himself will be continued from this date under the firm of FOSTER & COWIE.

JAMES FOSTER.

JAMES FOSTER, }
ALEX. McK. COWIE. }
Montreal, Jan. 1st, '56. 1

Furnished Apartments to Let.

TWO OR THREE BED-ROOMS and ONE PARLOR vacant at No. 238 Notre Dame Street.

Jan. 1. du 1

FINE HEALTHY LEECHES just received and for sale by
S. J. LYMAN & CO,
Place d'Armes.

Dec. 31. 309

HARPER FOR JANUARY.

B. DAWSON has just received—
Harper's Magazine for January, containing the first four chapters of Dickens' new novel entitled "Little Dorritt; 15s per annum.
History of the reign of Philip II., King of Spain—by Wm. H. Prescott; 2 vols 8 vo, 22s 6d
The Story of English History to the American Revolution, being No. 14 of Harper's Story Books; 15s per annum
Plain Talk and Friendly Advice to Domestics, &c; 3s 9d
—ALSO,—
Reasons why the concurrence of the Bishop should be considered necessary to the validity of all acts of a Diocesan Synod
Western Wanderings, or a Pleasure Tour in the Canadas—by Wm. H. G. Kingston, author of "Blue Jackets," &c; 2 vols
For Sale at
No. 23 Great St. James' St.,
(Late Post Office.)

Dec. 20. 301

For Sale by Private Contract.

MR. MICHEL BOULET, of the Village of Industry, offers to sell on liberal conditions, A SPLENDID LOT, fit for trade, situated in the Saint Antoine Suburb of this city, at the corner of St. Antoine and Mountain Streets, containing 91 feet by 108 feet, French, with FIVE HOUSES and other buildings thereon erected.

For conditions apply to the undersigned.

J. A. LABADIE, N. P.
J. E. O. LABADIE, N. P.

Montreal, Nov. 16, '55. tf 272

THE Undersigned begs to acquaint his Friends that having CLOSED the BUSINESS which has kept him from his office a few months back, he has resumed his PROFESSION, and can be consulted at his new Office, No. 11 St. VINCENT STREET (opposite the *Minerve* Office), from 9 A. M. till 4 P.M.

A. MONTREUIL, N.P.

Montreal, Dec. 21. a tf 302

MR. A. F. SABINE

HAVING commenced business in PHILADELPHIA as BROKER and INSURANCE AGENT, begs to offer his services to his friends in Canada for the execution of any Commissions with which they may favor him.

Office—No. 95 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.

Dec. 14. 3m f 296

M'MILLAN & CARSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING
AND
OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE
No. 66 McGill Street.

McM. & C. beg to intimate to their numerous customers that they have on hand their usual supply of OVERCOATINGS. Also, Superfine West of England BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOE and DEER SKINS, VESTINGS, &c.

GARMENTS of all descriptions made to measure in a manner that cannot be surpassed, either as regards fit, style, or workmanship, and at very *moderate prices for cash.*

From the success they have had in cutting, that most difficult and important item of Gentlemen's dress, namely, PANTALOONS, they feel warranted in saying to those who desire a good fitting Pant, made from the best fabrics, that they can be supplied at their Establishment.

Terms Cash, and one Price only.

Dec. 29. rts 308

The Vaudreuil Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given by THE VAUDREUIL RAILWAY COMPANY that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Company, for an extension of its powers, including the power of increasing its original capital, of continuing and extending its Railway from and above the City of Ottawa to Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, and of amalgamating with any Railway Company authorized to construct any Railway from and above the said City of Ottawa in the direction of Georgian Bay, and other amendments and purposes connected with the affairs of the Company.

S. S. BENNETT,
Secretary.

Montreal, Dec. 15, 1855. 2m 307

Montreal and New York Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TIME CHANGED.

Steam Ferry Across the St. Lawrence.

ON and after TUESDAY, Decr. 18th, 1855, Through Passengers leave the Bonaventure Street Depot at 10,00 a m only; connecting at Mooer's Junction with the Ogdensburgh trains East and West, for Ogdensburgh, Ottawa City, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo and the West; also with the Plattsburgh Railroad to Plattsburgh, Steamer *Francis Saltus* to Burlington, thence via Railroads to New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, &c. &c.

Passengers for Europe, New York or Boston, &c., can be Ticketed via Mooer's Junction to Rouse's Point, thence via Vermont Central, if desired.

Passengers reach Ogdensburgh same day, also Rutland same night, to lodge.

Note.—Freight to or from New York, Boston, &c, via Rouse's Point, to Mooer's Junction, or Ogdensburgh and the West, received and forwarded by Montreal and New York Railroad with despatch, and in same cars, crossing the St. Lawrence in the powerful steamer *Iroquois* without breaking bulk, and every day in the year, Sundays excepted.

Connections sure & arrangements permanent.

Through Tickets sold to all parts, as above, at the office, Bonaventure Street, and E. PICKUP'S News Office.

Trains between Montreal and Lachine as under:

From Montreal	From Lachine
8,00 a m	9,00 a m
10,00 a m	11,00 a m
3,30 p m	4,00 p m

ANDREW ROUGH, Agent.

Office M. & N. Y. R. R., }
Montreal, Dec. 17, 1855. } 307

GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.

THE Subscriber has received another and better assortment of SCARFS, MUFFLERS, and HOSIERY than he has ever yet had; also, a full supply of WELCH, MARGETSON & CO.'S DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c.

DRESS TIES and GLOVES of every description.

W. W. CAMPBELL.

Dec. 24. 304.

Canary and Hemp Seed.

20 Barrels of the above, fresh, just received and for sale by
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.

Nov. 30. 284

J. C. ROBILLARD. SOLE AGENT for the United States & the Canadas
LELEGARD & Co's imperial CHAMPAGNE.
LELEGARD & Co's imperial CABINET.

LELEGARD & CO.'S
IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

THE Subscriber having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the UNITED STATES and THE CANADAS of LELEGARD & CO.'S IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, begs leave to call the attention of the TRADE to this superior article.

The proprietors will spare no exertion or expense to give to their CHAMPAGNE the FIRST RANK amongst the leading marks of this market.

1200 Baskets presently on hand.

Credit liberal for approved paper.

J. C. ROBILLARD.

NEW YORK—79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold Street.
MONTREAL—106 St. Paul Street, near Bonsecours Market.

Dec. 22. 303

FOR SALE—
30 Tinnets SUPERIOR TABLE BUTTER for family use.
ALEX. WALKER,
Custom House Square.

Dec. 28 307

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOK!
DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE OF AMOS LAWRENCE.

OF THIS BOOK Mrs. H. B. STOWE writes in the *Independent*:—"There is no work of art like a noble life. We are proud of this book. The good effect which this life may have in determining the course of young men to honor and virtue is incalculable. This Biography shows that there is a Christian Life in which all sects agree, a basis of union, not doctrinal but practical, where there may be a real unity."

A consignment of the above, at Boston prices, is for sale at the office of the undersigned, where also may be had the Works and Memoir of CHANNING, DEWEY, WARE, and others; and a general assortment of Books and Tracts illustrative of Unitarian Christianity.

HENRY ROSE,
44 Great St. James Street.

Montreal, Dec. 27, '55. r 306

Important Notice to the Ladies.
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE most agreeable present the LADIES could give to their HUSBANDS, Brothers, or Friends, would be a BOX OF BEAUTIFUL HAVANA SEGARS, a SUPERB TOBACCO JAR, CIGAR CASE or SNUFF BOX, in Silver or Gold, with a variety of other articles suitable for a Smoker. What greater pleasure could the Ladies desire than to see their FOND HUSBANDS enjoying his Smoke in the *Bosom of his own Family*, and more particularly when the GIFT emanates from one so dear! Therefore, Ladies, try the effect; and try one of LEVEY'S BOXES OF SUPERIOR CIGARS, imported and put up in small boxes for the occasion, at $5 each.

JOHN LEVEY,
Crystal Block.

Dec. 27. 306

PROTESTANT POOR RELIEF ROOMS,
Old High School.

THESE ROOMS are now open DAILY, except FRIDAY, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

Applications for relief will be received on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, and after the applicants shall have been visited at their dwellings, relief will be given out on

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

A MEAL will be supplied, to be taken at the Rooms, by those needing it and worthy, DAILY, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Tickets to be given to the poor at the doors, and which serve as a direction to the place, are obtainable at the Rooms, and at MR. PICKUP'S, at 2s 6d per dozen.

To give success to the object for which these Rooms are opened, the Protestant public are respectfully and earnestly requested,

1st,—To refuse relief to street and door beggars.

2nd.—To aid, by contributions of money, which will be received on behalf of the Committee by John Greenshields, Esq., Treasurer; and of cast-off-Clothing, material for making up Clothing, Flour, Meal, &c., which will be received at the Rooms.

3rd.—To enter upon the Register at the Rooms their names and residences, as having work to give to men or women.

4th.—To visit the Rooms, and to examine the Registers, which will be at all times open for inspection.

For the Committee,
THOS. M. TAYLOR,
Chairman,
A. N. RENNIE,
Secretary.

Montreal, Dec. 24, 1855. 304

GRAND
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FOR OBTAINING AN
ORGAN FOR ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
MONTREAL.

LADY PATRONESSES:

Mrs. Fulford,
Mrs. Justice Reid, Mrs. Gilson,
" Judge Aylwin, " Moffatt,
" " Day, " Anderson,
" " McCord, " J. Molson,
" Bethune, " J. J. Gibb,
" Leach, " Gough,
" Bond, Miss Boston.

The Concert will be held in the MUSIC HALL of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Great St. James Street,

On Friday, 18th January, 1856.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH,

May be procured at the Stores of Messrs. Armour, Dawson, Pickup, Prince and Herbert.

Dec. 18. e T 299

AUCTION SALES
BY J. D. BERNARD & CO.
VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT THE AUCTION ROOMS
Of the Subscribers,
NO. 206 ST. PAUL STREET,
ON
Wednesday Morning, January 16,
WILL BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE FOLLOWING
Valuable Immoveable
PROPERTIES,
(Should the same not be previously disposed of by Private Sale):—

LOT 1. A Lot of Ground, situated at Cote St. ANTOINE, in the City of Montreal, known under the name of

VILLA ROSA,
OR
CHATEAU ST. ANTOINE,

Lately the residence of JOHN DONEGANI, Esq. containing over EIGHT-AND-A-HALF arpents of Grounds planted with the choicest FRUIT and FOREST TREES; bounded in front by Dorchester Street, on one side partly by a road belonging to the Gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal and partly by Jesse Thayer and the end of a projected street, on the other side by Henry Judah, and in rear, partly by lots, numbers 46 and 47, of Bourg Grey, partly by a continuation of St. Antoine Street, and partly by the said Henry Judah; the said lot being of an irregular figure, measures about two arpents and three-fourths in front on Dorchester Street, and its most extensive depth is of about three arpents and a half, the whole more or less and without any warranty of precise measure. With a well finished Two-story House, Green-Houses, Stables and other buildings and dependencies thereon erected.

Plans of House and Grounds to be seen at J. D. Bernard & Co's Office.

2. A Vacant Lot, situated at the extremity of the St. Antoine Suburb, containing 55 feet in front by 121 feet in depth, without any warranty of precise measure; bounded in front by St. Antoine Street, in rear by Thomas Fingland or representative, on one side by heirs Phines, and on the other side by C. S. Rodier.

3. A Vacant Lot, situated at the extremity of the St. Antoine Suburb, containing 45 feet in front by 124 feet in depth, without any warranty of precise measure; bounded in front by Canning Street, in rear by L. Buchannan, on one side by Francois Decary, and on the other side by the heirs of D. Arnoldi.

6. A Vacant Lot situated on the St. Lawrence Suburb, containing 80 feet in front by 80 feet in depth, without any warranty of precise measure, bounded in front by Ignace Street, on one side by Lagauchetiere Street, on the other side by one Bellick, and in rear by the heirs Busby.

7. A Vacant Lot situated in the St. Lawrence Suburb, containing 340 feet in front by 160 feet in depth, without any warranty of precise measure, bounded in front by St. Dominique Street, on one side by Theodore Hart, on the other side by the Hon. D. B. Viger, and in rear by a projected street.

8. A Vacant Lot, being No. 17 of the division or partage of the estate Fortier situated in the St. Lawrence Suburb, containing about 35 feet 4 inches in front, by about 102 feet in depth, bounded in front by Craig Street, in rear and on one side by P. Moreau, representing Miss Simson, and on the other side by the heirs Barron, without any warranty of precise measure, with a passage in rear of said lot, to be common or mitoyen between the said lot and lots No. 13 and 14 of the said partage of Fortier's estate, and situated on Perrault Street, and also with the lot of the heirs Barron, the said passage of 12 feet wide, and opening on Perrault Street.

The conditions of the Sale will be liberal, and will be made known at the time of the Sale.—Persons desirous of purchasing by private sale can get all necessary information by applying to

B. H. LEMOINE, Esq.,
Cashier Banque du Peuple.

9. Two First Class Three Story Cut Stone Dwelling Houses, with Kitchens in the basement, being Nos. 73 & 75 in College Street. The two houses have a frontage of 51 feet by 150 feet in depth, with Coach-houses, Stables and other out-buildings in the rear. Each house is furnished with hot and cold baths, patent water closets, &c.; water in the second story, a good brick oven and fixed boiler in the kitchen. The whole in complete repair. The property is commuted, and there is no better built houses in the city.

—ALSO—

Several Lots in Prince and George Streets, and St. Anne's Suburb, in rear of Messrs. Buchanan & Co.'s Stores.

—WITH—

Several Lots near the St. Gabriel Lock on the Lachine Canal.

—AND—

Immediately after the sale of the above properties, will be sold without reserve, the following Valuable Building Lots:

10. A Building Lot situated in Bleury Street, containing 40 feet front by 80 feet deep, bounded in rear by lot 114, property of N. G. Filgano or his representatives; on side by Berthelot Street, on the other side by the property of Benjamin Hall, Esq.

11. A Building Lot, No. 67, situated at Beaver Hall, bounded in front by Union Avenue, in the rear by a lane; on one side by a Street, in the other side by lot No. 69, containing 60 feet front by 89 feet deep, English measure.

12. Six Building Lots, situated in Amherst Street, Quebec Suburb, between Craig and St. Catherine Streets, known as lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of the division plan of the late Phillipe Dufrense, forming a block of 240 feet front by 75 feet deep. This Block will be offered in one lot if required.

We beg to call the attention of Capitalists to the above sale, as they will find Lots in almost every part of the city, and on liberal terms of payment.

Unquestionable Titles will be given to purchasers.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M.
J. D. BERNARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

307 mwf

"MOCHA AND JAVA"
For New Year's Day.

THE Subscriber has prepared some very superior "MOCHA" and "JAVA" COFFEE, with *extra care*, for parties desirous of entertaining their friends with this delicious beverage to-morrow.

R. THOMAS,
35 Great St. James Street.

Dec. 31. 1

Presents for the Approaching
HOLIDAYS.

G. I. ASCHER,
149 Notre Dame Street,
9 St. Lambert Street,
AND
34 Toronto Street, Toronto, C. W.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTER.

NEW GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY, have just been added to the large and well assorted Stock of Watches, Rings, Pins, Lockets, Charms, Pencil Cases, Brooches, Chains, Watch Keys, Snuff Boxes, Card Cases, Tablets, Vest Buttons, Ear-rings, Bracelets of very handsome pattern.

PLATED WARE,

consisting of Tea Setts of five pieces of German Silver, Branch Candlesticks, large and small Waiters, Biscuit Baskets, Massive Cruets, Fruit Stands of antique design, Setts of Desert Knives and Forks, Sugar Basins, Toast Racks, Liquor Stands, Snuffer Trays, Inkstands, &c.

SUPERIOR PAPIER MACHE WARE,

Portfolios, inlaid with Pearl, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Card Trays, Whist Boxes to hold four packs of cards and counters, very elegant, Ladies' Tablets, Ladies' Card Cases, Ladies' Work Tables, Chess Tables, Fancy Tables.

JET GOODS,

comprising Bracelets, Brooches, Pins, &c., and an extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

☞ The above mentioned articles will be sold LOWER than any Goods that can be obtained at AUCTION SALES.

G. I. ASCHER,
149 Notre Dame Street.

Dec. 27. 306

President Works, Sheffield.

LOCKHART & LOUSON beg to intimate that they have been appointed AGENTS for MOSES EADEN & SONS, Manufacturers of SAWS, FILES, STEEL, &c., President Works, Sheffield, and are now prepared to take orders for the Spring Trade.

The goods manufactured by Messrs. Eadon will be found quite equal in quality to those of other houses, while their prices are considerably cheaper.

Patterns to be seen at the Office of the Subscribers, 59 Commissioner Street, Montreal.

LOCKHART & LOUSON.

Dec. 8. 1m 291

IN consequence of several parties having expressed their regret at not being able to see the painting of HERRING'S "FARM YARD," J. ARMOUR has determined on keeping it for exhibition until FRIDAY next, when it will positively close at 4 p.m. He trusts by this arrangement to afford all parties an opportunity of seeing the finest Oil Painting ever exhibited in Canada.

January 1. 1

AUCTION SALES.
BY JOHN JONES.
THIS EVENING.
JONES' AUCTION ROOM,
No. 34 Great St. James Street.

There will be held at this Establishment,

EVERY EVENING IN THE WEEK,
Commencing Monday, 17th inst.,
A SALE OF A GREAT
VARIETY OF SUNDRY EFFECTS,

Comprising:—
CLOTHING, FANCY ARTICLES, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., too varied to mention.
Sale each Evening at SEVEN o'clock.

Dec. 15. 297

Government Sale.

On MONDAY, the 7th of January,
The Subscriber will sell at the
Ordnance Storehouse,
IN THE
(QUEBEC GATE) BARRACK YARD,
The following articles, viz:
BEDDING,
ACCOUTREMENTS,
TOOLS,
GREAT COATS,
IRON ORDNANCE,
SHOT and SHELL,
SNOW SHOES,
CARTS and CARRIAGES.

☞ Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
JOHN JONES,
Auctioneer to H. M. O.

309

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, *Dec.* 13, 1855.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS AT MONTREAL.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c., *per Railroad*	5:00 p.m. daily, except Sunday	6:30 a.m. daily, except Sunday. (1)
Do. *by North Shore*	8:00 a.m. do do Tuesday	4:00 p.m. do do
Canada West	5:00 p.m. do	7:00 a.m. do except Sunday. (2)
Laprairie	11:00 a.m. & 7 p.m. do Sunday	12:30 p.m. do except Sunday.
St. Johns, C.E.	11:00 a.m. & 7 p.m. do do	6:00 a.m. do do 12:30 p.m. do do
LaColle, &c.	11:00 a.m. do do	12:30 p.m. do do
United States, *except Portland*	11:00 a.m. & 7 p.m. do do	12:30 p.m. do do
St. Hyacinthe and Melbourne	11:00 a.m. & 5:00 p.m. do	6:30 a.m. & 12:30 p.m. do do (3)
Portland and Island Pond, Sherbrooke	1:00 p.m. do do	12:30 p.m. do do
St Johns, N.B., *via Portland*	1:00 p.m. daily, except Sunday	12:30 p.m. do do (4)
Bytown, Aylmer, *and the Upper Ottawa*	1:00 p.m. Saturday and Wednesday	7:00 a.m. Thursday and Saturday.
Chateauguay, Beauharnois, &c.	5:00 p.m. daily, except Sunday	7:00 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
Lachine, St. Remi, Hemingford & Plattsburg	6:00 do do	9:30 a.m. do do
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	4:00 do do	2:00 p.m. do do
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, &c.	10:00 a.m. do do	9:00 a.m. do do
St. Jerome, Ste. Therese, &c.	7:00 do Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	9:00 do Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Terrebonne, Mascouche, St. Vincent de P.	1:00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday	9:00 do Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

(1) Conductor's Bag open till 7:00 a.m.
(2) Do do do 7:00 a.m.
(3) Do do do 7:00 a.m.
(4) Do do do 1:00 p.m.

ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.'S
Christmas Beverages.

EXTRA GINGER SYRUP
" Lemon do
Raspberry do
Vanilla do
Orange do
Peach do
Cherry do
Sarsaparilla do
Jargonel Pear do
Raspberry Vinegar, &c

These delicious Syrups need no recommendation. They are made with the greatest care and possess the true flavor of the Fruits.

ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Next the Court House.

Dec. 27. 306.

Superior Flavoring Essences for Jellies, Custards, Puddings, &c., made by Alfred Savage & Co., next the Court House:

LEMON, Orange, Peach Kernel, Ratafia, Rose, Vanilla, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c.
Essence of Cochineal, for Coloring Jellies, &c.
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Next the Court House.

Dec. 27. 306

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY,
FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, 243 Notre Dame Street, begs respectfully to intimate that he has on hand, and daily manufacturing, a most extensive assortment of everything in the above line suitable for the coming holidays, comprising, besides the usual variety,

ICED AND ORNAMENTED CAKES,
SCOTCH CHRISTMAS BUN, & SHORT BREAD.
FANCY BOXES,

of French, German, and home manufacture, very suitable for presents, at prices that will suit all.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY & PRESERVED FRUITS in great variety, just received.

FRESH FIGS, GUM DROPS and FIG PASTE, wholesale and retail.

☞ Family orders carefully attended to as usual, and goods sent to any part of the city.

Orders from the country punctually fulfilled.

HOT COFFEE FROM TWELVE TO THREE.
243 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Dec. 24. a 304

REQUIRED BY A FAMILY living in the country, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, who can milk, and understands the charge of a Dairy. No person need apply who cannot be well recommended. Apply at this office.

Dec. 28. r 307

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, to act as ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER. Address Drawer 82 Montreal Post Office.

Dec. 29, 1855. r 308

A FAMILY breaking up house-keeping wishes to dispose of their FURNITURE, &c., consisting of Marble Top Bed-room Sett, Sofa, Tables, Chairs, Stove & Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c. For particulars, address M., box 683 P. O.

Oct. 6. 237

WANTED, by the month, a SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM, with use of Kitchen, —also, a SERVANT'S BED ROOM—by a Gentleman, with his wife and one child. Address, prepaid, P. Q. R., Post Office, Montreal.

Nov. 20. 275

FOR SALE—
PURE "DeKUYPER'S" GIN—in bond or duty paid.
WALTER MACFARLAN.

Nov. 9. 266

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS,—newest styles and finest quality.

The subscribers have received from Paris an extensive assortment of the above.

ALFRED SAVAGE & CO., Druggists,
next the Court House.

Dec. 18. 299

THE Subscribers have received their supply of

THERMOMETERS,

Ivory on Ebony; Ivory in Leather Cases, for the pocket, Japanned; and REGISTERING Thermometers.

SAVAGE & LYMAN.

Dec. 15. 297

The "Queen's Letter."

THE incredible number of Copies sold of the above unprecedented popular PATRIOTIC SONG, and the daily increasing demand, induced the Subscriber to order another supply, which he has this day received.

HENRY PRINCE.

Dec 5. 288

☞ Just issued, LES CHATS QUADRILLES, companion to LES RATS, by Redler.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A COMPANY FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY OF MONTREAL WITH GAS.

Dec. 25. 305

AUCTION SALES.

STEWART & KERR,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
HAVE REMOVED

To the Premises, No. 264 St. Paul Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Wm. Lyman & Co., Druggists.

Oct 17. 246

TORONTO.
HOUGHTON'S SALES ROOMS.
C. J. HOUGHTON'S
REGULAR SALES OF DRY GOODS
WILL BE HELD
EVERY THURSDAY,
DURING THE SEASON.

☞ GOODS intended for these Sales should be shipped *not later* than MONDAY MORNING.

C. J. HOUGHTON,
Auctioneer.

Toronto, Sept. 13, 1855. 236

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE
MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD

Has now a Country Circulation of upwards of

6,000 Copies,

Being the Largest Circulation of any Paper published in Eastern Canada,

It therefore offers inducements to persons who may wish to CIRCULATE THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS, superior to any other medium offered for such purpose.

Terms for Advertising in the *Weekly Herald*, 4d per line for each insertion.

Dec. 10. 292

VICTORIA BRIDGE!!!

THE CANADIAN
RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT GUIDE,
of January 1st, 1856,
will contain the last Reports of
MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON
AND MR. A. M. ROSS
On the Victoria Bridge.

The "Guide" is published fortnightly, and is certainly the best advertising medium in the Province.

Circulation 5,000!!

To be had everywhere. Price three cents.

Dec. 27. du 306

BALL DRESSES!
LADIES

WILL BE KIND ENOUGH TO LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS THIS MORNING.

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.

Dec. 24. 304

A TREATISE
On the Law and Practice on Summary
CONVICTIONS
BY
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
AND ON APPEALS AND
CERTIORARI,

WITH very numerous references to English authorities and decisions, and Judgments of our Superior Courts, together with

PRACTICAL FORMS,

will be published in Three Parts, (two dollars for first part, same for second, and one dollar for the last,) should a sufficient number of subscribers offer. A prospectus, containing contents of first part, can be obtained on application to the undersigned, whom those desirous of subscribing will please address (if by mail post paid).

EDW. CARTER, Advocate,
29 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

Dec. 28. du 307

TO MILLERS AND MACHINISTS.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, that VALUABLE WATER PRIVILEGE, on Smith's Creek, situated about two and a half miles from the thriving town of Port Hope, County of Durham, and known by the name of GROVE MILLS, together with

FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND,

On which is a thriving ORCHARD of choice Fruit Trees.

The above Property is well worth the attention of Capitalists, as the stream is unsurpassed, and capable of driving the machinery of a very extensive estpblishment. And it is now generally supposed that the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY will pass within a few Rods of the place.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Messrs. FOSTER & CARSON, Port Hope, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. COULSON.

Port Hope, Dec. 24, 1855. 1m 304

NOW ON VIEW

AT JOHN ARMOUR'S Repository of Arts "AN ENGLISH FARM YARD," Painted by J. F. HERRING, Sen. The above will be on view only for a short time.

ADMISSION FREE.
275 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite the Recollet Church.

Dec. 17. 298

Will close on Monday, 31st December.

JOHN ARMOUR begs respectfully to inform the public that the Exhibition of HERRING'S "FARM YARD" will close on MONDAY next, at FOUR P. M.

Dec. 27. 306

Valuable Building Lots

FOR SALE in separate Lots, or two blocks of six Lots each, fronting on Anne, Saint Gabriel and Catherine Streets, St. Ann's Ward. Terms liberal.

Apply at No. 91 William Street.

Dec. 8. 291

NEW CROP FRUIT.

FOR SALE—
MUSCATEL RAISINS, in half and quarter boxes, ex *Bessie*, from Malaga.
D. TORRANCE.

Nov. 16. 272

A GENTLEMAN of regular habits can be accommodated with a NEAT PARLOUR and BED ROOM—furnished or unfurnished—with partial Board, in a small family where no other boarder will be kept, and in an airy situation, near Beaver Hall. For terms, &c., address Y.Z. Post Office.

Dec. 12 294

A GENTLEMAN, desiring to befriend the Lady married to the person calling himself "The Right Hon. A. P. Murray," solicits such information respecting her, as may enable him to offer his friendly offices. Information may be left at the office of the "Montreal Gazette."

December 11. 293

BORAX—
A few cases for sale by
G. D. WATSON.

Nov. 16. 223

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S SAUCE.

IT is impossible to particularise for what this exquisite and unrivalled Sauce is most adapted: so delicious is the flavor of it that Fish, Flesh, and Game, obtain unequalled piquance by the use of it. To Stews, Curries, Made Dishes, and Mock Turtle Soup, a peculiarly fine zest is given; and to Beef Steaks, Cutlets, Chops, Cold Meat, &c., so exquisite a relish that can only be believed by those who have tasted it.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The ingredients of the Russian Sauce are so scientifically blended as to produce an exquisite rich mellow Sauce, which probably is obtained by age and a long voyage."—*Times.*

"We ask our readers one question: are you fond of good eating? if so, try the Russian Sauce —it is excellent—*Albion.*

Prepared at St Petersburg by ALEXIS DOLGOROUKI.

Agents for Canada:
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.

Dec. 20. 301

JOHN ARMOUR begs to inform the Public that he has a large stock of BOOKS of all descriptions, in handsome bindings, ENGRAVINGS in elegant Frames, &c., suitable for NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

☞ For the convenience of his numerous customers the Store will not be shut until TEN o'clock on Monday night.

Dec. 31. 309

JUST RECEIVED,—At the WEST-END BOOK STORE—
The Life and Works of GOETHE, with sketches of his age and contemporaries, by G. H. Lewis—2 vols, 12s 6d
Ballads, by William Makepeace Thackeray
Men and Women, by Robert Browning
The Hunters' Feast, or, Conversations around the Camp Fire, by Capt. Mayne Reid
Kate Weston, or, to Will and to Do, by Jennie DeWitt
My First Season, by Beatrice Reynolds
Teverino, a romance, by George Sand
—ALSO,—
A fresh supply of the Works of Charles Lamb, by T. N. Talfourd—in 2 vols, $2
A Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith, by Miss Austin

JOHN ARMOUR,
275 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite Recollet Church

Dec. 27, 1855. 306

Cod Liver Oil.

A Few Barrels PRIME for sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Druggists, next the Court House.

Sept. 21. 224

HOUSES, &c.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET,

IN a central part of the city, A ROOM 40 x 22 feet, with Steam-power to drive light machinery.

Apply at the "Herald" Office.
Dec. 6. 289

TO LET,

AN ATTIC about 90 feet in length, situated in a central part of the city, well adapted for certain descriptions of manufacturing.

Apply at the "Herald" Office.
Dec. 6. 289

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the VILLAGE of ST. ANDREWS, C. E., formerly owned and occupied as a Shop and Dwelling by G. G. SHARPE. The Shop is fitted up with a complete sett of Counters, Shelves, Drawers, &c., &c., and is an excellent stand for a country business.

Apply to
ROBERTSON & HUTCHINS,
Or to
FINLEY McMARTIN, Esq.,
St. Andrews.
Montreal, Dec. 10, 1855. 1m 292

NOTICE.

MR. LAFOND, leaving Montreal, offers to LET, from this to 1st May next, the fine store he actually occupies as a Dry Goods Store, with Counters and Shelves ready to receive merchandize. Rent very low.

—Also—

HIS DWELLING HOUSE, No. 10 Dorchester Street.

J. E. LAFOND,
151 Notre Dame Street.
Oct. 12. 242

TO LET,

IN a central part of the City, a ROOM, about 60 feet in length, and with a Fireproof Safe, well adapted for a Sample or Show Room. Apply at the Herald Office.

May 16. 114

TO LET,

TWO or THREE OFFICES in MULLINS' Buildings.

Possession given on 1st April next.

Apply to
F. F. MULLINS,
69 Commissioner Street.
March 5. 232

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell FOUR LOTS OF LAND at RIVER ST. PIERRE, two miles from town, fronting upon the Lower Lachine Road, and abutting upon the Montreal Acqueduct. Three of these Lots are about ten arpents each, and the fourth about sixteen arpents. Nearly the whole of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchasers for a term of years, and should it be considered necessary ratification of title will be given. For beauty of situation and quality of soil these lands cannot be surpassed.

JOHN HELDER ISAACSON,
Notary Public.
Montreal, Oct. 31, '55. 258

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated property at Cote des Neiges, known as CHESTNUT GROVE, formerly the residence of JOHN MOLSON, Jr., Esquire, containing about eleven acres of Land, with a first-rate Two-Story Stone Dwelling, Stables, Coach-house, Green-house, Ice-house, Root-house, Well, &c. Also, a young Orchard, coming into bearing.

The above would be disposed of at a reasonable price. A portion of the purchase money may remain on the property.

Apply at MOLSONS Bank.
Sept. 11. tf 232

TORONTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES FRASER,
Accountant, Notary, Broker, Insurance and General Commercial Agent,
TORONTO, C. W.
Reference in Montreal: H. A. Glassford, Esq., St. Sacrament Street.
Toronto, Jan. 23, 1855. 1y 19

A. G. McLEAN,
Barrister, &c.,
COLBORNE STREET............TORONTO.
January 19. 1y 16

ALEX. CAMERON,
Barrister, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,
Office corner of King and Church Streets, (lately occupied by Wm. V. Bacon, Esq.,) Toronto.
Toronto, Jan. 5, 1855. 1y 4

CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c. &c.
Office, Church Street, next door to the old Court House.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.
Jan. 5. 1y 4

JAMES BOYD DAVIS,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c.
☞ Office 2nd door South of the Post Office, Toronto.
Jan. 5. 1y 4

MR. JOHN HELLIWELL,
Barrister, Attorney, &c.,
44 Yonge Street, Toronto, C. W.
Jan. 5. 1y 4

MR. CRICKMORE,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c.
Office, Church Street, Toronto.
Jan. 5. 1y 4

MR. CAMERON'S
Private Banking, Stock and Exchange Office,
WELLINGTON STREET,
(Next door east to the Bank of British North America.)

N.B.—Cash advances made on produce.
Municipal and other Debentures negotiated.
Sale and Purchase of Stocks effected.
Agent for the London Eagle Life Insurance Company.
Toronto, Jan. 1, 1855. 1y 1

NEIL CAMERON McINTYRE,
Barrister, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
Conveyancer and Notary Public,
Office, No. 27, Adelaide Street, Toronto, C. W.
Toronto, Jan. 1, 1855. 1y 1

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers at Law,
Attornies and Solicitors,
Wellington Street, TORONTO. C. W.
Toronto, Jan. 1, 1855. 1y 1

PEARSON'S AMERICAN HOUSE,
CORNER OF
FRONT & YOUNG STREETS,
TORONTO, C.W.
August 14. 142

PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPARROW & COGSWELL,
Importers and Dealers in
Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths,
Paper Hangings, Mattresses, Feathers, Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods,
Nos. 1 and 2 Free Street Block,
PORTLAND, ME.
February 12. 86

LIBBY & SEAVEY,
Dealers in
Cooking, Hall and Parour Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces and Cooking Ranges,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
No. 33 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine.
April 20. 1y w

G. W. PERKINS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Chamber and Parlor Furniture, Looking Glasses, Clocks, &c.
—ALSO,—
REFRIGERATORS AND HAY CUTTERS,
No 12 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.
February 12. 86

HEARN & FREEMAN,
Manufacturers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Cottage and Parlor Furniture, Mattresses & Feathers, Chamber Setts, Looking Glasses, &c.
Nos. 45, 49, 51 & 53 Union Street, Portland, Me.
Orders promptly attended to.
February 12. 1y 86

WELCH & GRIFFITHS' SAWS.
PATENT GROUND.

HAVING purchased from Mr. WM. SOUTHWELL his Patent Right, for GRINDING CIRCULAR and other SAWS, for which we have paid him a large sum, and we are the sole proprietors of this Patent. We will reward any person giving information of infringements on the same.

THIS IS THE ONLY MACHINE EVER INVENTED, THAT WILL GRIND A SAW PERFECTLY EVEN IN THICKNESS.

They will require less sett—will not heat while running—will saw smooth—save lumber—and keep an edge longer than any other Saws made—and are not liable to become untrue.

All our Saws are made from an Extra Quality of Cast Steel, imported expressly for our own use, at much higher cost than generally used for Saws.

We respectfully inform all manufacturers of Lumber that no Saw will be sent from this Establishment but what is of superior Steel and Workmanship; the Temper will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.

Orders received at our Warehouse, 62 Congress Street, Boston.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS.
And by J. HENRY EVANS,
Montreal.
August 8. 6m 186

BILLECART-SALMON'S VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IMPORTED.
MEYER, Jr., Sole Importer
FOR THE UNITED STATES,
No. 14 Broadway, New York.
Oct. 29. 3m mwf 256

WANTED.

WANTED,—A GOOD COOK. Apply at No. 1 Viger Square.
Oct. 23. 251

AN experienced BOOK-KEEPER desires an engagement for the whole or *part* of his time. Reads and speaks French. References if required. Address R. F., No. 91 St. Lawrence Main Street.
Oct. 16. 245

WANTED TO BORROW on a *Bailleur de Fonds* of from £700 to £800, on property worth £6000. Apply at the Herald Office.
Sept. 22. 225

A GOOD COOK WANTED that will undertake Washing and Ironing.
And a NURSE also.
Apply at this office.
Sept. 25. 227

WANTED, by a person of middle age, a Situation as BOOK-KEEPER, or MANAGER of a Manufactoring Establishment, or Stationery Trade, or of a General Business. The advertiser has no objection to go to Canada West. Very best references can be furnished. Address J. M. J., Montreal Post Office, Box 475.
Sept. 26. 228

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES!
NOTICE.
MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

WHILE distinctly disclaiming any intention of interfering with Messrs. Wm. Benjamin & Co.'s right to the honor of being "the only direct *Retail* Importers" of ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, feel bound, in justice to themselves and their customers, to assert (without fear of even Mr. Hua's contradiction,) that they have for some time been, are now, and intend to continue to be, WHOLESALE IMPORTERS of these celebrated Goods, which they offer to their customers in ANY QUANTITY at Wholesale Net Cash Prices.

PROOF:

Every Pair of ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES sold at the Establishment of MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, bears the following Stamp—the name "Alexandre" being a *fac simile* of that Artist's hand-writing—to imitate which is *FELONY!*

"ALEXANDRE,
"22 Rue Neuve St. Augustin, 22,
"PARIS."
"Manufactured for
"MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,
"MONTREAL."
"ALEXANDRE,
"22 Rue Neuve St. Augustin, 22,
"Paris"

—o—

FURTHER NOTICE.

For the satisfaction of AMERICAN LADIES who have been in the habit of purchasing Alexandre's Gloves from

Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
of New York,

M. C. & E. have imported from Paris one case of Gloves bearing, as an additional guarantee that they are ALEXANDRE'S, the initials of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., as follows:

"22 Rue Neuve St. Augustin, Paris,
"ALEXANDRE,
"A. T. S. & CO."

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, while devoting an entire advertisement to this *important* branch of their business, think it as well to give publicity to the following

CAUTION,

Printed on the band which encircles every dozen of KID GLOVES really manufactured by ALEXANDRE:

"To guard the Public, and my Customers in "particular, against goods of an inferior quality "being sold as manufactured by me, I have the "honor to inform them that all my Gloves will "bear, inside, my name, as undersigned, and that "I will prosecute forgery to the utmost extent of "the Law.

"ALEXANDRE,
"Rue Neuve St. Augustin, 22."

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY trust that the above will satisfy the Public that whoever *are not*, they are direct Wholesale Importers of the GENUINE ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES; and that they are both WHOLESALE and RETAIL vendors of the article any Lady or Gentleman with the necessary amount of cash in their hand can prove by calling at

288 Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, Dec. 10, 1855. 292

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES.

NOTWITHSTANDING Mr. PAUL HUA'S assertion, we still maintain that we are the ONLY DIRECT RETAIL IMPORTERS in the City. Any person may see Mons. Alexandre's Invoices and Letters to us proving the same.

WM. BENJAMIN & Co.
Dec. 7. 290

☞ All our Gloves are Stamped with ALEXANDRE'S NAME, and MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION,
WHOLESALE ONLY.

WARM CLOTHING for Canada in winter is as necessary as food. The Subscriber would call the attention of the Trade to his Stock of MONTREAL MANUFACTURED CLOTHING, as being more varied and extensive than anything ever offered in this market. All seasonable goods, and really good value.

WALTER MACFARLAN.
Sept. 5. 210

The Subscribers have received per North Star, Canada, & Chariot of Fame,
A LARGE ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK OF
PLATED WARE
AND
FANCY GOODS,

ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, SIDE Dishes and Covers
Do do Cake Baskets, Trays and Salvers
Do do Castors and Egg Stands
Do do Centre Stands, Jugs, Cups, &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

Aneroid Barometers, Marine Opera Glasses, Telescopes, extra fine Steel Spectacles, Railway Spectacles (a requisite for Travellers), Music Boxes. A large variety of Mourning and Fancy Fans.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,
Notre Dame Street.
Dec. 8. 291

STORAGE FOR GRAIN.

GRAIN TRANSHIPPED and STORED at current rates.

JAMES HERVEY,
Canal Basin.
May 22 1y 119

Buffalo Robes.

FOR sale by the Subscribers—
3000 BUFFALO ROBES,
Prime No. 1.
E. & V. HUDON.
Oct. 10. 240

CHEAP PAINTS.

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED, ex "John" and other Vessels in Port, a LARGE SUPPLY of

Dry and Ground Genuine White Lead and Oxichloride White
Patent and Zinc Dryers
Vermillion, Paris Green
Red Lead, Rose Pink
Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre
Glue, Whiting, Ground and Lump Pumice Stone
Painters', Glaziers', Gilders' and Artists' Tools and Colors
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
French and English Paint Brushes
Gold Leaf, Bronzes and Strewing Smalt
Plate and Sheet Window Glass, Putty, &c
German Gilt Moulding for Papered Rooms

A. RAMSAY,
118 and 120 McGill Street, Montreal.
June 6. 132

C. F. F. TRESTLER,
PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,
210 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.
Sept. 5. 232

R. H. HAMILTON & GORDON PLUMMER,
Marine Insurance Adjusters,
MONTREAL & NEW YORK.
R. H. HAMILTON, Montreal. GORDON PLUMMER, New York.
REFERENCES:
Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, New York.
Board of Trade Montreal.
June 26. 232

GILDERSLEEVE & DRAPER,
Barristers & Attornies,
NOTARIES PUBLIC
KINGSTON, C. W.
O. GILDERSLEEVE. W. G. DRAPER.
Sept. 211

SAFETY FUSE,

FOR MINING PURPOSES, and for IGNITING CHARGES, both in WET and DRY blasting, of FOUR different kinds. The COTTON & HEMP FUSE, also the SINGLE and DOUBLE TAPE WATER FUSE, manufactured and sold by

GLENN PUTMAN,
83 Liberty St., New York.

☞ Orders promptly filled for all kinds of GUN POWDER, of the most approved brands. EDGE'S EXHIBITIONAL FIRE WORKS, SHIP SIGNALS, &c. &c.

Nov. 22. 1y 277

DAVID LAURENT,
DEALER IN
GRAIN, SALT, COAL, &c.
Office—40 Commissioners' Street.
Residence—26 St. Louis Street.
Nov. 5. 262

BOARD, &c.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD, &c., with a Private Sitting Room, at No. 54 St. Joseph St.
Sept. 26. 228

HOTELS, &c.

COMPAIN'S RESTAURANT,
PLACE D'ARMES,
Opposite the Montreal Bank, Great St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

HOT JOINTS at Twelve o'clock. CHOPS, STEAKS, SOUPS, and all kinds of MADE DISHES, according to the Bill of Fare for the Day.—Turtles, Oysters, Lobsters, &c., in their Seasons.

MR. COMPAIN, (*French Cook, or Cuisinier Francais*), has opened his Old Establishment, corner of Place D'Armes, as before, and begs to solicit the patronage of the public.

August 13. 232

TARRANT'S PREPARATIONS.

To the Medical Profession and the Public.

THE attention of the Medical Profession and Public is invited to the following preparation:

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient prepared on an entirely new principle, from a late and accurate analysis of the celebrated SELTZER SPRING, IN GERMANY, combining efficacy, economy, and portability, with such additions and improvements as will be found materially to increase its efficacy.

This much esteemed and highly valuable preparation will not fail to effectually remove Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Costiveness, Gout, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea of Vomiting, Affections of the Liver, &c. &c.

Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copabia,

Sanctioned by popular opinion and the high authority of the most distinguished of the medical faculty; it offers to the afflicted a remedy whose success has in every instance supported its deserved reputation. Being convenient and agreeable in its use, experience has proved that it retains in every climate its desirable and truly valuable character. It is in the form of a paste, is tasteless, and does not impair the digestion. It is prepared with the greatest possible care, upon well tested principles. To persons following the sea, or going long voyages, this preparation possesses qualities far surpassing any other—neat and portable in its form, speedy and efficacious in its operation, successful both in the earliest and worst stages of the severest diseases, whilst the usual and nauseous taste and unpleasant odor to copabia is wholly avoided in this preparation.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN A. TARRANT, successor to James Tarrant, 278 Greenwich, corner of Warren street, New York; and for sale by the principal Druggists in the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and South America.

Thorn's Compound Extract of Copabia and Sarsaparrilla possesses a few advantages not enjoyed by any other medicine, and which must, with an enlightened public, render it assuredly highly popular, and a desideratum long sought for in the medical world. It needs no confinement or change of diet. In its approved form, that of a paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient.

It has acquired the utmost fame in almost every part of Europe. It has been examined, approved of, and sanctioned by the faculty of medicine, and recommended by the most eminent of the profession. Prepared by J. B. Thorn, Chemist, London, and for sale wholesale and retail by J. A. TARRANT, sole agent for the United States, 278 Greenwich street, New York.

☞ The serious attention of the afflicted is respectfully invited to a trial of

Dr. Grover Coe's Standard Family Remedies.

Dr. Coe's Liquid Harmattan is guaranteed to be the most efficient external application extant, for the certain cure of Ulcers or Fever, Sores, Abscesses, including Psoas and Lumbar, Felons, Biles, Carbuncles, Chancres, Buboes, Ague in the breast, and every variety of external inflammation.

Warranted to arrest Mortification, when arising from Burns, Wounds, and other external conditions, and to prevent it when used in time.

Also warranted to check Felons, and prevent suppuration when applied before matter has commenced forming. Used early in cases of punctured wounds from nails, pitch-forks, &c., it prevents all symptoms of Tetanus or Locked-jaw, and removes them when arising from want of its timely application.

Dr. Coe's Anti-Mercurial Alterative Syrup

A pleasant, safe and efficient remedy for the radical cure of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Leucorrhea, Scrofula, Gonnorrhœa, Syphilis, Mercurial Affections, Ulceration of the Kidneys & Bowels, and all diseases arising from a vitiated condition of the blood and fluids.

Dr. Coe's Family Vegetable Pills.

The best and safest Cathartic Pill for popular use ever offered to the public.

For the cure of Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, functional derangements of the Liver, Spleen, and other viscera, they stand unrivalled. These are not crude and untried remedies, experimentally placed before the public, but they have stood the test of years. The proprietor is a practising Physician, and they are the same remedies he relies upon to sustain his wide-spread reputation as a competent and successful guardian of the public health. The Harmattan has stood the tes tof 50 years, the original formula having been obtained from the Indians by an ancestor of the present proprietor, who has improved and brought it to its present degree of perfection.

The Syrup and Pills originated with himself, and during 12 year's extensive practice, thousands have had cause to feel grateful for their efficacy.

For wounds and sores on Horses, the world is challenged to produce anything equal to the Harmattan.

For full directions and explanations, see pamphlets accompanying the medicines.

JOHN A. TARRANT, Sole Agent,
278 Greenwich St., cor. Warren, New York.
August 24. 1y 200

AFTER a period of upwards of two centuries the respected House of Messrs. JOSEPH SYKES & SONS retire from the Swedish Steel Iron Business, in favor of Messrs. WILKINSON, WHITAKER & CO., of this place, who are now, and will continue to be, the exclusive Contractors of the

(L) AND G

IRON. It is requested that all consumers of these two celebrated Marks will take due notice that the name of WILKINSON will now be stamped upon every Bar of

(L) AND G

Iron, and for the future that of SYKES will be discontinued.

All persons fraudulently imitating the same are also hereby warned that they will be held liable for all the consequences of such unlawful practices.

Hull, 1st June, 1855. 232

DANNEMORA IRONS.

MESSRS. NAYLOR, VICKERS & CO. announce to the consumers of Swedish Steel Irons, that they are now, and will continue to be, the sole Contractors and Importers of the celebrated Dannemore Irons, stamped

O O AND (F).

For security against fraudulent imitations, in addition to the above well-known marks, the initials N V & C will be stamped on each bar, and henceforth O O will cease to have the by-stamp SYKES.

Sheffield, June 1, 1855. 232

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

BRANDY, from Raisins, &c
GIN, from Juniper Berries, &c
RUM, from West India Molasses
WINES, from Raisins
VINEGAR, from Malt
ALE and PORTER.

The above articles constantly on hand, and for ale to the Trade by the manufacturers,

PIGEON, SAUVAGEAU & CO.
Montreal, August 22, 1855. 6m mwf 198

WINES.

HUNT'S and SANDEMAN'S PORT; HOWARD & MARCH'S MADEIRA, and choice brands of CHAMPAGNE, on hand and for sale by

L. SHARING,
Family Grocery,
Corner of Place d'Armes and Notre Dame St.
August 25. 201

JOHN GLASS
TORONTO, C. W.,
Agent for the Molsons Bank,
Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and other Negotiable Securities,
Produce Factor,
And General Commission Agent.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that on the 10th instant HE WILL COMMENCE BUSINESS IN TORONTO, C. W., in the lines of business above mentioned, and respectfully solicits Orders and Consignments.

REFERENCES ON BUSINESS:
Messrs. YOUNG, JANES & Co. (General)
Messrs. MORLAND & Co. (Iron, Hardware, Tin, &c)
Messrs. MACDOUGALL BROS. (Stocks and Public Securities.)

JOHN GLASS.
Oct. 8. 238

ADVANCES.

THE Subscribers are prepared to make LIBERAL ADVANCES on CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE to their Correspondents in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, &c.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
Montreal, Oct. 9, 1855. 239

ROBERT GRAHAM,
General Stationer,
AND
Manufacturer of Paged Account Books,
No. 252 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

R. G. has always on hand a large and well assorted Stock of
Writing, Drawing, Wrapping,
AND OTHER PAPERS.
Oct. 13. 2

The Great American Hair Tonic.

BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID permeates to the cellular tissue of the cuticle, and instantly forces the hair and moustaches to grow. It cures scurf and all diseases of the skin, and is the most beautiful embellisher of the hair to be found. Price 25, 50, and 75 cts per bottle.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE magically changes unsightly hair into a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. Price 50 cts, $1, and $1,50 per box.

BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA, or BALM OF CYTHEREA, is unrivalled for beautifying the complexion and eradicating tan and pimples. Price 50 cts per bottle.

BOGLE'S AMOLE SHAVING CREAM renders that usual unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury. Price 25 & 37 cts per bottle.

These articles are all warranted the best and cheapest in the world, or the money refunded.

To be had of the inventor, WM. BOGLE, and agents throughout the world.

May 1. 101

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned give public notice, that the STOCKHOLDERS in the RICHELIEU COMPANY will make application at the next Sitting of the Provincial Legislature for an ACT OF INCORPORATION for the said Company.

P. E. LECLERE,
President.
J. H. TERROUX,
Secretary-Tres.
Montreal, Dec. 8, 1855. 2m 291

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WM. W. SNAITH and W. S. BALL, Grocers, doing business in this City under the name, firm and style of SNAITH & BALL, was, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED, by act passed before WM. EASTON, Esq., Notary, of this City, on the 31st day of October last, W. S. BALL retiring from the business.

All debts due to and by the said Firm will be settled by the said WM. W. SNAITH, who continues the business on his own account.

WM. W. SNAITH.
W. S. BALL.
Montreal, Nov. 6, 1855. 264

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been this day duly appointed CURATOR to the vacant Estates of the late MICHAEL O'NEILL, in his lifetime of Montreal, hotel-keeper, and the late AGNES MARY McNIDER, wife of the said late Michael O'Neill, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estates to make immediate payment to him; and all persons having claims against the said estates to present the same, duly attested, to him.

J. G. SIMS, Curator.
Montreal, 5th Dec., 1855. 1m 289

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN by the TRUSTEES of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS, that an application will be made at the next ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament, for power to extend the Roads of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, and for other purposes.

Montreal, Nov. 15, 1855. 2m 272

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, as PUBLISHERS of "THE MONTREAL HERALD and DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and as GENERAL PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS, was THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All Debts owing to the said Partnership are to be received by the continuing Partners, DAVID KINNEAR, EDWARD GOFF PENNY, and ANDREW WILSON; and all persons to whom the said Co-Partnership stands indebted are requested to send in their respective accounts to the said continuing Partners, in order that the same may be examined and paid.

DAVID KINNEAR,
By his Attorney, A. WILSON.
EDWARD GOFF PENNY,
JAMES POTTS,
ANDREW WILSON.
Montreal, October 1, 1855.

THE BUSINESS of "THE MONTREAL HERALD and DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" will in future be carried on by the undersigned, under the Firm of D. KINNEAR and COMPANY.

D. KINNEAR,
EDWARD GOFF PENNY,
ANDREW WILSON.
Montreal, October 1, 1855.

THE GENERAL JOB PRINTING heretofore carried on in connection with the publication of "THE MONTREAL HERALD," will in future be carried on by the undersigned in his own name, on his own account, IN THE SAME PREMISES.

JAMES POTTS.
Montreal, October 1, 1855. 262

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for SALE the STOCK of the ESTATE of MESSRS. LEBLANC & BIENVENU, Merchant Tailors, in McGill Street, consisting mostly of Ready Made Clothing, well adapted for the Fall Trade, having all been made up by themselves in the neatest style.

The Stock will be sold either in one lot or divided, so as to suit purchasers. If these Goods are not disposed of within a limited period, they will be offered at Public Sale, of which due notice will be given. Any party desiring to examine the Stock will please apply to the undersigned assignees.

L. MARCHAND,
A. MOUSSEAU, } Assignees.
Montreal, Oct. 1, 1855. 233

ALL Persons INDEBTED to the ESTATE of BIENVENU & LEBLANC will please settle without delay with one of the subscribers, otherwise their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

LOUIS MARCHAND,
A. MOUSSEAU, } Assignees.
Montreal, Oct. 1, 1855. 233

BROUGH & MACDONALD,
COMMISSION
Lumber Merchants,
WEST TROY, N. Y.,
(Office, below the Upper Ferry.)
REFERENCES:
WM. WORKMAN, Esquire, Montreal.
WM. DOW, " "
JASPER G. SIMS, " "
LUTHER H. HOLTON, " "
Jan. 5. 1y 4

McKAY & HEATHFIELD,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
130 COMMERCIAL STREET,
BOSTON.
D. R. McKAY. T. D. HEATHFIELD
REFERENCES
Messrs. Saml. Henshaw & Sons, Boston; Messrs Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Mr. Henry McKay, Montreal; Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool.
July 12. 114

HEATHFIELD & McKAY,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
ATLANTIC WHARF,
PORTLAND.
T. D. HEATHFIELD. D. R. McKAY.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Saml. Henshaw & Sons, Boston; Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Henry McKay, Esquire, Montreal; Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool.
Dec. 30. 260

R. M. W. TAYLOR. S. LESTER TAYLOR.
TAYLOR & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cincinnati Ohio.
Refer in Montreal, to Merchants generally.

☞ Attention given to the purchase of PORK, LARD, TALLOW, GREASE, LARD OIL, &c., and to the sale of MACKEREL, COD, and SEAL OILS, PIG IRON, &c. &c.

March 14, 1853. 25

JAMES H. SPRINGLE
Architect,
Office 36, Great St. James Street
Late the Office of John Ostell, Esquire.
February 18. 1y—21

R. H. HAMILTON,
Commercial and General Agent,
Harbour Commissioners' Buildings, Custom House Square,
MONTREAL.
Business transacted at the Customs, and all other Public Offices.
April 30. 232

H. M. PERRAULT,
Architect and Land Surveyor,
Corner Craig and Coté Streets.
Sept. 19. 222

R. W. HANDYSIDE,
General Commission Merchant,
3 John Street......................Montreal.
June 11. 232

MONTREAL MARBLE WORKS.
WM. C. HYATT & CO.

BEG to intimate that they have on hand, at their Work-shop "Old Racket Court,"

Corner of Craig and Saint Peter Streets,

an unusually large and varied complement of MONUMENTAL MANUFACTURES, at all prices and in all styles.

Tomb Stones, Marble and Stone Posts for Cemetery Lots, Table and Wash-hand Tops, Black Marble Hearths (cheap as lime-stone and much better), Soap Stone, for Registers, Grates, &c., American Free Stone, for Tombs.

RAILING furnished and set to order, and all articles in MARBLE or STONE, at prices suited to the times.

March 9 1y 58

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, of thirty horse power, with Cornish Boiler, in complete working order.

—AASO,—

EIGHT HORSE POWER HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES, similar to that exhibited at the Paris Industrial Exhibition.

—AND,—

All descriptions of STEAM ENGINES and BOILER WORK made to order.

Apply to
MILLN & MILNE,
Dry Dock Engine Works,
Canal Basin.
April 7 232

Dry Firewood.

IN consequence of the want of accommodation on the Wharf for the discharging of Wood to retail in quantities to suit purchasers, the Yard in rear of the American Church will be kept open throughout the Summer. A good supply of the BEST DRY WOOD will be sold at reasonable prices, and delivered, as required, to purchasers free of charge for Cartage.

May 17. 232

BRITISH AMERICAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1853
INCORPORATED SPECIAL ACT OF PARLt. 16 VIC. CHr. 64.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

CAPITAL STOCK, £100,000.

OFFICE—32 ST. JOSEPH STREET, CITY,
Corner Place d'Armes, opposite the Cathedral.

HEALTH.			LIFE.		
ANNUAL PREMIUMS Insuring £1 in Sickness.			ANNUAL PREMIUMS Insuring £100 at Death.		
Age.	One Year.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	For Life.
20..	1 0 0	1 7 6	20..	0 17 3	1 11 3
30..	1 5 0	1 15 0	30..	1 0 7	2 3 6
40..	1 10 0	2 10 0	40..	1 4 6	3 0 0
50..	2 0 0	3 10 0	50..	1 15 2	4 4 0
☞ Other amounts not exceeding £2 per week, may be insured in proportion in the Heahh department.			Equally favorable and carefully prepared rates throughout the Life department.		

Prospectuses, Reports, Forms of Application, and all information, will be furnished upon application at the Office, personally, or by mail.

DAVID HUNTER, Secretary.
JAMES H. PHILLIPS, President.
Dec. 13. 6m 295

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK.
Chartered by Act of Parliament, 18 Vic.
CAPITAL £250,000.
THOMAS C. STREET, President.

A STOCK BOOK, for the Subscription of the increased Capital Stock of this Institution, will be OPENED, on the 22nd instant, at the OFFICE of AUGUSTUS HEWARD, ESQ, in the City of Montreal, and CLOSED on the 1st January next.

The Shares are £25 each, payable 10 per cent. at the time of subscribing, 10 per cent. on the 1st January next, and 10 per cent on the 1st July and 1st January in each and every year until the whole shall have been paid.

Should the amount subscribed exceed the sum authorized by the Charter, the Directors will apportion the said authorized increased stock "pro ratio" among the Subscribers.

By order of the Board.
JOHN SMART,
Cashier.
Niagara District Bank,
St. Catherines, 15th Nov., 1855. } dl rts 277

MONTREAL, 22nd Nov., 1855.

The Book for the Subscription of the above Stock is now open at my Office, where further information regarding the business and prospects of the Bank may be obtained.

AUGUSTUS HEWARD.

Thacher's Charcoal and Orris TOOTH SOAP.

THIS delicate preparation for the TEETH is unequalled by anything of the kind in the market. It arrests and prevents decay in the Teeth, remedies Spongy Gums, and corrects the Breath in a remarkable degree.

It is sold wholesale and retail by S. J. Lyman, and at retail by R. Birks, W. E. Bowman, and most Chemists and Druggists in Montreal. By G. G. Ardouin, Joseph Bowles, and J. Musson & Co., Quebec. Also by nearly all the Druggists throughout the Canadas.

Prepared by J. H. THACHER, Chemist, Portsmouth, N. H., to whom all orders should be addressed.

Sept. 14. 6m rts 218

SWAN'S BANK-NOTE LIST & DETECTOR,
Published semi-monthly, at Montgomery, Ala.,
At $2 per annum, in advance.

THE work is printed on fine white paper and new type, and in appearance will be second to none in the United States.

A Southern Bank-Note List is essential in every Bank, Counting-House, and Public Office. Let us unite in advancing our common interests, and not permit Northern Men and Northern Detecters to fluctuate our money matters as they may wish, while we are quietly following their dictation.

The work will be carefully revised on the day of publication, and all important financial changes, as they occur, noticed. Every exertion will be made to make it a correct and reliable guide to the Banker and Merchant.

Hotel Proprietors, Brokers, Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, and others desirous of having their names and business widely circulated, are informed that a limited number of advertisements will be inserted. Special rates for advertising by the year, or for shorter periods, may be known by applying to any of my Agents, or at the office in Atlanta, Ga.

Specimen numbers will be sent, on application by letter, free of charge.

All communications intended for the "Bank-Note List and Detector," must be addressed to "Swan's Bank-Note List," Atlanta, Georgia.

SAMUEL SWAN.
JAMES ROBERTSON, General Agent.

☞ Subscriptions and advertisements received by ANDREW WIND, Advertising and Subscription Agency, 22 Beekman-st., New York.

Oct. 6. 3m rts 237

PLATTSBURGH ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, established by Charter from the Regents of the University of New York, situated in the delightful Village of PLATTSBURGH, of easy access from all parts, both by Railroad and Steamboat, commends itself to Parents and Guardians as well for its healthy locality as the skill and faithfulness of its Professors.

The Board of Teachers consists of

J. S. D. TAYLOR, Principal and Professor of Belle Lettres and English Literature.
J. W. TAYLOR, Professor of Mathematics and Ancient and Modern Languages.
Dr. RODOLPH MAJEWSKI, (of Paris,) Professor of Chemistry (applied to the Arts and Mechanical pursuits, to Agriculture and Mineralogy,) and Drawing.
Miss MARY L. BLODGETT has the direction of the Young Ladies Department.
Miss DELIA A. HOLCOMB teaches in the Primary Department.

For particulars please address
JOSEPH W. TAYLOR,
Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N.Y.
Sept. 12. 1y w 216

SAMUEL RISLEY,
Consulting & Superintending Mechanical
ENGINEER.
OFFICE, 29 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Above T. C. Keefer's, C. E.
MONTREAL.

Plans and Specifications prepared for Side Wheel and Propeller Steamers. Railway and Manufacturing Machinery of every description.

Steam Vessels bought and sold on Commission.

Oct. 16. 245

MUIR, EWAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
CLOTHIERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO NO 75 McGILL STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE
SAINT MAURICE STREET,
MONTREAL.
May 11. 115

Important Warning!

SAVE YOUR RECORDS.—At the recent fire in Vesey-st., two firms lost their books and papers, for want of "Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes," Wilder's Patent. For evidence see the following certificate of George W. Wright, Esq., who had wisely provided himself with one:

New York, May 10, 1855.—Messrs. Stearns & Marvin—Gents, this morning my factory located on the second and third floors of the four-story building No 60 Vesey-st., was entirely destroyed by fire. On the second floor stood one of Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, containing my books, papers, and a package of bank bills, which were preserved in good condition. The Safe was severely tested before and after its fall to the cellar. With full confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safes, I am, truly yours, GEO. W. WRIGHT.

These Safes are secured by the celebrated "La Belle" Lock, and for sale by

JAMES HUTTON,
Agent for Stearns & Marvin,
The only makers of Salamander Safes containing Rich & Wilder's Patents.
May 21. 118

LOANS.

APPLICATIONS for LOANS, secured on approved Real Estate, may be made to J WURTELE, Jr., Esq., at the Office of the Agency of the TRUST and LOAN COMPANY of UPPER CANADA, St. François Xavier Street, opposite the new Post Office. Forms of application-terms of payment, and other necessary information, may be obtained from MR. WURTELE.

Agency Office of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, 11th Oct., 1853. T 232

For Sale.

DE KUYPER'S GIN, in hhds and cases
W. & J. SMITH & CO.
Nov. 2. 260

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Available Funds for Immediate Use—Above Half a Million Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE progress of the Company in this branch of business will best be indicated by a comparison with the two previous years. The Premiums received being in

1852.	1853.	1854.
£93,654 14 10 Stg.	£113,612 4 6 Stg.	£146,096 15 9 Stg.

figures which denote the magnitude of its operations. The Losses paid the last year amount to £94,178 19s 9d Stg. The Premiums on Stock sold this year amount to £20,037 10s Stg., which are placed to the credit of the Surplus Fund.

DIRECTORS IN MONTREAL.
T. B. ANDERSON, Esquire—Chairman.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., | ROBT. S. TYLER, Esq.
J. MITCHELL, Esq., | H. STARNES, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.

At a Meeting of the Board for Canada, the Secretary was directed to notify the Public in Canada, that from the 6th of March, 1855, (inclusive) this Company has assumed the Fire Risks of the "Globe" Company, of London, and that all Premiums falling due to that Company in future are requested to be paid, either at the Office of the Liverpool and London Company, Place d'Armes, Montreal, or to the Agents of the Liverpool and London Company at Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Belleville.

And all Claims will, after due proof and acceptance by this Board, be duly paid.

(Signed,) J. H. MAITLAND,
Secretary.
Messrs. RYAN BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents in Quebec.
April 20. 92

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—One Million Sterling.
GOVERNOR:
The Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of British North America.
HEAD OFFICE:—EDINBURGH.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
MONTREAL, 49 *Great St. James Street.*
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Honorable PETER McGILL, Chairman.
Hon. Justice McCORD. | B. H. LEMOINE, Esq.
Hon. A. N. MORIN. | J. O. MOFFATT, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
MANAGER—A. DAVIDSON PARKER.

THE BOARD in MONTREAL is invested with full powers to accept proposals, putting the Company on the risk *at once*, without communicating with the Parent Board.

This arrangement gives to the Colonial all the facilities of a Local Company, and combines the additional advantage of ample Security.

Assurances on the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM, granted.

July 4. 107

BRITISH AMERICAN
FIRE, OCEAN AND INLAND MARINE
Assurance Company.
OF TORONTO.
INCORPORATED 1833.
CAPITAL £100,000.
G. P. RIDOUT, M.P.P.......Governor.
HON. JAS. GORDON......Depy. Governor.
T. W. BIRCHALL, Esq.,....Managing Director.
TRUSTEES:
WM. PROUDFOOT, PETER PATERSON, T. D. HARRIS, Esquires.

THE Subscriber is prepared to issue Ocean and Inland Marine Policies, on favorable terms. Also, Fire Risks taken on every description of Property.

M. H. GAULT,
Agent,
St. Francois Xavier Street.
May 22. 70

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Assets, $2,543,301 61.

THIS COMPANY has attained the highest position among the Life Institutions of this Continent, and grants to policy holders every advantage that is attainable by Life Insurance. Further information may be had, on application to

M. H. GAULT,
Canada Agent.
May 22. 70

Improved Havana Plan Lottery!

FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY,
By authority of the State of Georgia.
FOR DECEMBER—Class 10,

To be drawn December 24, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, when Prizes amounting to $30,000 will be distributed according to the following inimitable Scheme:—

1	Prize of	$10,000
2	do	2,000
3	do	500
11	do	250
10	do	110
17	do	75
43	do	50
83	do	25
200	do	10
630	do	5

1,000 Prizes, amounting to $30,000
Only Ten Thousand Numbers.
One Prize to every Ten Tickets.
Tickets $5, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25.

SAMUEL SWAN,
Agent and Manager, Atlanta, Georgia.
Dec. 1. 1y 263

PROSSER'S PATENT LAP-WELDED IRON BOILER TUBES.
A Full Supply in Bond and Afloat.

EVERY article necessary to DRILL THE TUBE-PLATES and to SET THE TUBES in the best manner.

Tube CLEANERS, Steel-Wire and Whalebone BRUSHES.

Tubes for ARTESIAN WELLS, Pump Shafts, Line Shafting, conveying Steam or Water, &c., &c., SCREWED TOGETHER FLUSH ON BOTH SIDES, or WITH COUPLINGS either outside or inside; also EXPANDED INTO FLANGES.

FREE-JOINT TUBES FOR CORE BARS, RAILINGS, &c.

PALL LEVER WRENCHES.

Agents for KRUPP'S CELEBRATED CAST-STEEL FOR SHAFTS, RAILWAY AXLES, TIRES, PLATER'S ROLLERS, &c.

THOMAS PROSSER & SON,
28 Platt Street, New York.
August 30. Dly mrts C 205

PALMER'S METROPOLITAN TOILET ROOMS,
125 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

AT this Establishment HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING are executed expeditiously and comfortably, at all times.

Fancy articles of all kinds for the Toilet Tables of Ladies and Gentlemen, constantly on hand.

ENGLISH & FRENCH PERFUMERY,
Of the choicest and richest qualities.

The proprietor of the "Metropolitan Toilet Rooms" begs leave most respectfully to return his grateful thanks to the numerous friends who have favored him with their patronage for years past, and to intimate that he has REMOVED his establishment to

No. 125 Notre Dame Street.

The undersigned has fitted up the new stand in a superior and elegant manner; he will carry on the business in all its branches, and confidently solicits a continuance and increase of public support, which, by diligence and courteous attention, combined with long accredited experience, he will constantly aim to secure and deserve.

JOHN PALMER.
May 28. mwf124

SOMETHING TO OLD AND YOUNG.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS preparation, although less than two years before the public, owing to its wonderful effects upon the human hair and scalp, has already obtained a celebrity and sale perfectly unparalleled. It has, without the ordinary appliance used for such purposes, won its way and been heartily welcomed to most of the cities and towns in the United States, the Canadas, and the West India Islands. Nor is this result surprising when it is remembered that its popularity is based upon its merits, solely as established by actual tests. That this preparation will actually restore gray hair to its natural color, produce a luxuriant growth upon the heads of the bald, prevent the hair from falling off, and when used as a toilet article produce a continual flow of the natural fluids, and thus render the hair soft, glossy and wavy, destroy diseases of the scalp, and expel dandruff, the certificates of distinguished gentlemen and ladies in every part of the country, who have tried it, and therefore speak what they know, most fully attest. That by a proper use of the Restorative, the hair can be made to attain and retain its natural color to almost any age alotted to humanity, by removing the cause of disease from the scalp—no matter of how long standing—the concurrent testimonials of the press and the certificates of numerous respectable individuals of both sexes, to the use of this curative, as well as of the recommendations of editors and certificates before alluded to, can be had of all agents.

Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 12th, 1855.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir—Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from childhood, and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure and profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAGG,
Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brookfield.

Carlyle, Ill., June 27th, 1853.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his "Restorative" it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE,
Ex-Senator United States.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir—My hair commenced falling off some three or four years since, and continued to do so until I became quite bald. I tried all the popular remedies of the day, but to no effect. At last I was induced to use your celebrated Hair Restorative, and am very happy to say it is doing wonders. I have now a fine growth of young hair, and cheerfully recommend its use to all similarly afflicted. A. C. WILLIAMSON,
St. Louis, March 7, 1854. 183 Second st.

Address O. J. WOOD & CO., Broadway, N.Y.

For sale Wholesale & Retail by S. J. LYMAN & CO., Place d'Armes, and LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO., Saint Paul Street.

August 29. Dly ws Clam 204

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS will resume their WEEKLY SAILINGS in February, 1856. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched as formerly to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................$130
Second Cabin Passage......................$ 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................$110
Second Cabin Passage......................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Captains	Captains
ARABIA...C H E Judkins,	AMERICA...W J C Lang.
PERSIA...A Ryrie,	EUROPA....N Shannon.
ASIA......E G Lott,	CANADA...J Stone,
AFRICA.....W Harrison,	NIAGARA...J Leitch,

These Vessels carry a clear white light, at their mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

Asia.......from Boston.......Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.
Canada....from Boston.......Wednesday, Jan. 16th.
America...from Boston.......Wednesday, Jan. 30th.
Persia......from New York..Wednesday, Feb. 6th.
Arabia......from Boston.......Wednesday, Feb. 13th.
Africa......from New York..Wednesday, Feb. 20th.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green, New York.
Dec. 22. 251

CALIFORNIA!
PASSAGE $75.
New York & California Steamship Line.
VIA NICARAGUA.
Days of Sailing changed to 9th and 24th of each month.
700 miles shorter than any other route.
The Accessory Transit Co. (of Nicaragua) Prop's.

Rates of Fare through to San Francisco:
First Cabin............ $175
Second do............ 125
Steerage............ 75

THE NORTHERN LIGHT, STAR OF THE WEST, PROMETHEUS, or DANIEL WEBSTER, all first-class Steamships, will leave New York on the 9th and 24th of each month, connecting by the Nicaragua Transit Route (having but twelve miles of land transportation, over a good macadamized road, in first class carriages,) with the Steamships SIERRA NEVADA, UNCLE SAM, CORTES, PACIFIC, & BROTHER JONATHAN, one of which will leave San Juan del Sur, the Pacific terminus of the Transit Route, where the Pacific Steamships receive the passengers at the Company's wharf, immediately on their arrival, and proceed at once to San Francisco. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

For further information, or passage at reduced rates, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
Dec. 28. 3m rts 307

STEAM BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.

		Commanders.
EDINBURGH,	2500 tons,	Wm. Cumming.
NEW-YORK,	2150 "	Robt. Craig,
GLASGOW,	1962 "	John Duncan.

The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful Steamers from New York for Glasgow direct, as under:—

EDINBURGH, Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock noon.
NEW YORK, Saturday, 23rd February, at 12 o'clock noon.
GLASGOW, Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class.................................... $75
Third Class, found with cooked provisions. $30

An exerienced Surgeon attached to each Steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
J. McSYMON,
33 Broadway, New York.
New York City Bills or Gold only received for passage.
Dec. 13. 1y 292

New York, Montreal and Quebec Steamship Line,
VIA PORTLAND,
CONNECTING WITH THE
GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

THE A 1 First Class Steamers CALEDONIA, WESTERNPORT and JACKSON, one year old, 600 tons burthen.

One of the above Steamers will leave New York and Portland every SATURDAY, at FIVE P. M., until further notice.

The proprietors are determined to make this the cheapest and most reliable route between this place and New York.

Goods will be taken to or from the Baltimore, Norfolk and Richmond Line of Steamers, without any charge for drayage in New York.

Goods forwarded by this line to Montreal, Quebec, and all Stations on the Grand Trunk Railway, with despatch, at the cheapest rates.

The attention of Canadian shippers is respectfully called to this line as forming the most direct route to and from Canada over the above unrivalled broad guage railroad.

Goods subject to only one transhipment, and received on board daily.

Freight shipped by this line can be insured at the lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN RILEY, cor. Washington & Albany Sts., N. Y.; or
M. PENNINGTON, Grand Trunk Railway Office, Montreal; S. T. WEBSTER, Grand Trunk Railway Office, Point Levi, Quebec; or to
EMERY & FOX,
Brown's Wharf, Portland.
Oct. 3. 6m mwfs 234

1855 1855

Fall Arrangement.
OTTAWA ROUTE.
ROYAL MAIL LINE.
Alteration of Hour of Departure.

ON and after THURSDAY, 1st of November, the Cars, with the Mail and Passengers for Steamer LADY SIMPSON, will leave the Railroad Station, Bonaventure Street, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M., EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted) for Ottawa City.

Cabin Fare Through, Four Dollars, Meals included.

Through Tickets to be had at the Lachine Railroad Office.

Nov. 2. 260

UNITED STATES ADVERTISEMENTS.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.
PETER LORILLARD,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 42 Chatham Street, New York,
Successor of Peter and George Lorillard, offers for sale all kinds of SNUFF and TOBACCOS in general use. For particulars, a PRICE CURRENT can be obtained by addressing as above. This Establishment is one of the oldest of the kind in the United States.
February 12. 1y 36

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
JUNCTION OF FEDERAL, ELM & CONGRESS STS.
Portland, Maine.
SOLOMON MYRICK.
April 20. 1y 48

W. J. HOWELL'S RAINBOW HOTEL,
31 and 33 Beekman Street,
ON THE
EUROPEAN STYLE.

THIS new Hotel, built by James Conner, Esq., expressly for W. J. H. formerly propietor of the well known Rainbow Coffee House, has accommodations second to none in point of comfort, for families or single gentlemen, at rates for single rooms of $2 and $3 per week.

Gentlemen wishing to locate themselves or families for the winter, will find a home at this establishment. A ladies dining room is opened for the accommodation of such as visit New York for business or pleasure. The tables will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and prompt and polite attention will be paid to all who frequent "The Rainbow."

Dec. 12. 245

TENTS, PAVILIONS, AND FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

E. C. WILLIAMS, of Rochester, New York, keeps constantly on hand to rent, also makes to order, every description of Tents, such as—

Circus Tents, Tents for Agricultural Exhibitions, and Military Tents. Also, Camp Meeting and Pic Nic Tents. My Tents are made of the very best materials, and give universal satisfaction.

I have furnished Tents to the New York State Agricultural Society, the Provincial Agricultural Association of U. C., the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, the Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and many other prominent Agricultural Associations, and I can with confidence refer those who are about purchasing or renting Tents, to any of the officers of these Associations as to the character of my work and fairness of my dealings.

FLAGS of all nations made to order, and kept on hand to rent.

I have on hand the largest assortment of Tents on the Continent, sufficient to convene seventy thousand persons. I can, therefore, always accommodate my customers any number of Tents on short notice.

All orders by mail will meet with prompt attention.

E. C. WILLIAMS,
Rochester, New York.

N. B.—A large assortment of Tent and Sail Duck constantly on hand and for sale. E. C. W.

Rochester, Jan. 23, 1855. 1y 19

Linseed Oil.

100 Quarter-Casks Boiled, ex "ANN THOMPSON."
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
July 27. 176

RAILROADS, &c.

Ottawa and Prescott Railway.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave the City of Ottawa for Prescott at 8,00 A. M. and 1.10 P. M., arriving in Prescott at 10,45 A. M., and 4,55 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE PRESCOTT

For the City of Ottawa at 7,50 A. M. and 2,10 P. M., arriving in Ottawa at 11,45 A. M. and 4,55 P. M.

The Mail Trains leaving Ottawa at 8,00 A. M. and Prescott at 2,10 P. M., connect with the Trains of the Grand Trunk Railway to and from Montreal, arriving in Ottawa at 4,55 P. M., and in Montreal at 4,00 P. M., performing the journey by daylight, and being the only route by which Passengers can get through in one day.

Arrangements have been made for the reception and delivery of Freight at the Wharves of this Company at Prescott, brought from, or to be forwarded by, the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

ROBERT BELL.
O. & P. Railway Office,
Ottawa City, 12th Dec., 1855. } 295

NOTICE

IS hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 18 Vic., c. 185, BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION will be opened at the COMPANY'S OFFICE in the CITY of MONTREAL, on the 15th day of October instant, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions of parties desirous of SUBSCRIBING for STOCK in the BRANCH LINE of the STANSTEAD, SHEFFORD and CHAMBLY RAILROAD, extending from a point on the Main Line of the said Railroad to the proposed point of Junction on the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railway, and that WM. H. HOPPER is authorized to receive such Subscriptions, and that for a like purpose Books of Subscription will be opened on the same day at the Offices of R. A. ELLIS, Waterloo, & L. S. HUNTINGTON, Frost Village, Township of Shefford; in Stanstead at the Office of CHARLES F. COLBY, and at St. Johns by NELSON MOTT; also at GEORGE ADAMS', Farnham East, R. McCORKILL, Farnham West, ASAPH A. KNOWLTON, Stukely, and RALPH MERRY, Outlet, which Gentlemen are severally authorized to receive such Subscriptions; and the proportion of Ten per Cent. upon such Subscriptions must be paid within ten days from the closing of said Books into the CITY BANK, Montreal, of which notice will be hereafter given.

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.
W. H. HOPPER,
Secretary.
Montreal, Oct. 12, 1855. 243

VERMONT & CANADA RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Northern, Western, British & U. S. MAIL ROUTE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN connects at Windsor and White River Junction with Trains from Boston, New York and St. Johnsbury. Leaves Windsor at 1,18 p.m., stops over night at St. Albans, proceeds next morning to Rouse's Point, where it connects with trains for Ogdensburg & Montreal.

Accommodation Train leaves Northfield at 7 a.m. for Rouse's Point—connects at Essex with train from Rutland, and at Rouse's Point with trains for Montreal same evening.

Leave White River Junction at 2,15 p m
" Montpelier at 7,15 a m & 4,45 p m
" Burlington at 5,30 & 9,35 a m & 6,00 p m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

Leave Rouse's Point at 11,12 a m & 4,40 p m
" St. Albans at 7,00 a m—1,20 & 6,26 p m
" Burlington at 7,35 a m & 2,55 p m
" Montpelier at 9,25 a m & 6,15 p m

The 7,00 a. m. Train from St. Albans connects at White River Junction and Windsor with trains for Boston and New York, and intermediate stations, arriving in Boston (via Concord,) earlier than by any other route.

☞ Tickets for Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and the West, for sale at the principal Stations.

R. SHERBURNE, Sup't.
Northfield, Nov. 26, 1855. 283

Springs, Waterfalls, Sea Bathing, Resorts, &c.

WE FIND on our table a neatly got up small volume on the above subjects: it will be a useful work. It is always gratifying to find that Canada is not second best in the productions of nature; our Mineral Springs are highly spoken of in the volume before us. We find one of them mentioned in the very highest terms, and it is set forth as the most useful and even more agreeable than the Saratoga, so well known. "It was discovered in 1832, and found to be a specific for the Cholera, and all who drank it escaped the disease, or were cured, if they had it, in all cases, of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Disarrangement of the Bowels, &c. It never fails to afford relief, and to women it is recommended as preferable to all other remedies. Persons following sedentary employments will find it invaluable for carrying off the impurities of the system, and counteracting those diseases to which they are so liable. As an agreeable, refreshing, and most wholesome summer beverage, it is strongly recommended as far preferable to the drinks usually taken during the warm season."

The above reference is made to our own well-known Plantagenet Water, which every person can use with safety at this season. Depot, No. 4 Place d'Armes.

July 12. 163

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
113 Craig Street, Montreal.
S. W. ABBOTT & CO.

ARE now prepared to exhibit decidedly the most extensive and varied Stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Amongst their variety will be found, Sofas, Couches, Mahogany and Walnut Chairs, Tables, Toilet Bureaus, Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Tea-Poys, What-Nots, Quartettes, Cane Seat Cottage, Office, Dining, and Common Chairs; together with a general assortment of medium and low-priced Furniture.

Particular attention is invited to their

Chamber Furniture,

consisting of Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany, and Painted Setts, beautifully ornamented, of every variety of color and design.

S. W. A. & Co. take the present opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and again invite their customers, and the public in general, to call and examine their new Goods, which will be sold at such prices as have never yet been offered in Canada.

April 28. 99

BLACK DIAMOND COOKING STOVES
AND
Iron Bedsteads.
T. M. RODDEN'S
WAREHOUSE,
No. 71 Great St. James Street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Cribs, Cots, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Store and Piano Stools, Spring and Straw Palliasses and Hair Mattresses, Hat Stands, Iron Framed Looking Glasses, CEMETERY RAILING and CHAIN, FANCY DESK and OFFICE RAILING, IRON FARM FENCING, MARBLEIZED IRON MANTLES and GRATES.

—ALSO,—

The following Celebrated Cooking Stoves:—The BLACK DIAMOND, the MAYFLOWER the MODERN TROY, the YOUNG AMERICA.

May. 10. 109

JUST RECEIVED
AT
A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
A fresh supply of
Stodart's, Dunham's, and Chickering's
PIANO-FORTES.
6, 6¾, and 7 Octaves, in Plain and Fancy Cases.
PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
4, 4½, and 5 Octaves.
—ALSO,—
A Splendid Piano Mecanique.
June 6. 132

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

THE LADIES are respectfully solicited to make a Trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, which, for Domestic Use, now stands unrivalled.

See Testimonials from the Laundress to Her Majesty, the Lady Mayoress of London, the lady of Wm. Chambers, Esq., of Glenormiston, one of the Publishers of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal," the Laundresses of the Marchioness of Breadalbane, Countess of Dartmouth, &c. &c.

☞ Sold by nearly all respectable Wholesale Houses and Retail Shopkeepers in Canada.

August 18. 195

Maclear & Co's Almanac for 1856,

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber. Price 7½d.

GEO. HORNE.
Nov. 20. 275

RAILROADS, &c.

Montreal and New York Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
TIME CHANGED.

ON and after TUESDAY, 18th of December, 1855, Through Passengers leave the Bonaventure Street Depot

At 10:00 A. M.,

connecting at Mooer's Junction with the Ogdensburgh only train going West, for Ogdensburgh, Ottawa City, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo and the West; also with the Plattsburgh Railroad for Plattsburg, Burlington, Whitehall, Troy, Albany, New York, Boston, &c. &c.

Passengers from Plattsburg, Burlington, or Rouse's Point leave Mooer's Junction for Montreal at 1:00 p. m., and those from Ogdensburg and the West leave at 3:30 p. m.

No detention at Mooer's Junction.

Through Tickets sold to all parts South, East and West.

Note.—Freight for Ogdensburgh, Ottawa City, or the West, forwarded with despatch, and in the same cars, to Ogdensburgh, without breaking of bulk.

Trains between Montreal and Lachine as under:

From Montreal:	From Lachine:
8:00 a m	9:00 a m
10:00 a m	11:00 a m
3:30 p m	5:00 p m

ANDREW ROUGH, Agent.
Office M. & N. Y. R. R.,
Montreal, Dec. 21, '55. } 248

CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, the Trains will leave St. Lambert at 8.00 A. M., and 2.30 P.M., connecting at ROUSE'S POINT with the Boston, New York, and Ogdensburgh Rail roads.

Passengers by the Morning Train reach Ogdensburgh the same day. Those taking the 2.30 P.M. train reach Rutland same evening, Boston or New York the following afternoon, and Buffalo or Niagara Falls in the evening.

By this Line Passengers for New York, Boston and intermediate places, save several hours.

For tickets or information respecting the various Routes in the United States and Canada West, apply at the "GENERAL RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE," 68 Commissioners' Street, opposite Quebec Steamboat Basin.

W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.
Dec. 21. 238

VERMONT CENTRAL & VERMONT AND CANADA RAILROADS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
British & United States Mail Route, to New Y
Albany, Troy, Worcester, Boston a East.

PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows:—
Leave ROUSE'S POINT at 11.12, A. M. and 4.40, P. M., or on arrival of Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad Trains from Montreal.

Passengers for New York, Troy, and Albany leave Montreal at 2.00 P.M., and arrive in New York the next P. M.

Passengers for Boston, Worcester, and S tions East of Essex, stop over night at St ban's or Essex, and proceed next morni riving in Boston *earlier than by any oth*

This is the only route by which throu are sold. ☞Get through tickets vi Central Railroad Line.

For tickets, information, &c., apply
PAUL MONDOU
65 Commissioner Stre
December 4, 1855.
☞Quebec *Chronicle* to copy.

GRAND TRUNK
OPEN
TO
BROCKV

THE PUBLIC are resp the SECTION BETV
MONTREAL AND
WILL BE OPEN
PASSENGER & FREI
ON
Monday, 19th

A FIRST and SECOND C leave the Station, POINT ST.
Every Day during
(Sundays excepted) at 8.30 Brockville at 2.30 P.M.; and lea 10 A.M., and arrive at Montreal a

The above are arranged to con Trains of the OTTAWA and PRES WAY at PRESCOTT, to and from OTTAWA.

Any further information may be Company's Office, Little St. James S real.

S. P. BI
General
Montreal, Nov. 6.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILR
BRITISH & UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE TO
Boston, N.York, Worcester & East
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows:—
Leave Rouse's Point at 6.00 A. M. and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M., or on arrival of the Trains from Montreal.

Passengers leaving Montreal by the 6 A. M. Train get to New York the same evening.

Passengers leaving Montreal by Champlain and Saint Lawrence 1 o'clock Train connect at Rouse's Point with the 4 P. M. Train; go to White River Junction and Troy same evening, and to Boston, New York, &c., next morning.

Passengers leaving MONTREAL by the 4.30 P. M. Train stop at Rouse's Point over night, and proceed next morning, via VERMONT CENTRAL LINE, to BOSTON, NEW YORK, and intermediate stations, arriving in Boston EARLIER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE, and in New York the same evening.

☞ This is the only route by which THROUGH TICKETS are sold. Get Through Tickets via Vermont Central Line.

For Tickets, information, &c., apply to
PAUL MONDOU,
Agent, 65 Commissioner Street, Montreal.
May 12, 1855. 111
Baggage labelled in Montreal by this route.

IMPROVED PATENT RAILROAD TRACK, PLATFORM, &c., WEIGHING SCALES,
For Merchandize and Produce
Of all descriptions, in Depot, Warehouse, Dock Market Place, Farm Yard, &c.

THESE SCALES are made by the VERGENNES SCALE COMPANY, on *Sampson's Patent Self-Adjusting Principle*, and combine accuracy and convenience with economy. They are now generally in use in the neighboring States, where they have received the highest testimonials, and are rapidly superseding all other Scales. For prospectuses, with information as to prices, (delivered in any part of Canada,) &c., apply to the Agents of the "Vergennes Scale Manufacturing Company.

MACKINNON & CO.
Montreal, Aug. 30, 1855. 6m rts 205

THE MONTREAL HERALD
And Daily Commercial Gazette.
Published Daily throughout the Year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY HERALD, £2, payable half-yearly, in advance.
WEEKLY HERALD, in Clubs of Seven, Five Shillings per annum; Single Subscribers, Five Shillings for Ten Months.
No Letter taken out of the Post Office, unless it is pre-paid.

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Six lines and under, 1st insertion, 2s 6d, and 7½d for each subsequent insertion.
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Over ten lines 4d per line for the 1st insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.

YEARLY RATES.

One Square not to exceed 20 lines £12 10s, with the privilege of changing it occasionally.
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Professional and other Cards not exceeding seven lines, £2 per annum.
No Advertisement to be considered by the year unless it previously agreed upon between the parties.
The privilege of Yearly Advertisers will be confined to their regular business, and all other Advertisements such as Auction Sales, Houses to Let, Dissolution of Partnerships, Legal Notices, Ships, Removal Notices, &c., will be charged extra.
Notices of Deaths, containing an invitation to attend the Funeral, to be charged 2s. 6d.
All Notices of Births and Marriages, 1s. 3d. each.
Regular Advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring Notices designed to call attention to Lectures, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainments, all Notices of Private Associations—every Notice designed to call attention to private enterprise, calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted in the Editorial columns, with the understanding that it is to be paid for.
N.B.—All Orders for the insertion or discontinuance of Advertisements, must be in writing, a Book being kept in the Office for parties, calling personally, in which to enter their orders—verbal orders cannot be recognized.

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AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE
Is Printed and Published by the Proprietors, D. KINNEAR, EDW. GOFF PENNY, and ANDREW WILSON, at 209 Notre Dame St.