Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIV. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1862. NUMBER 2.

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, December 24, 1861.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c., per Railroad	10.00 a m	5.30 p m [1]
North Shore Land Route to Quebec	8.00 a m	2.00 p m
Canada West, as far as Kingston (and Ottawa,)	9.15 p m	7.00 a m [2]
Canada West, through to Toronto and Detroit	11.00 a m	4.30 p m [3]
Laprairie	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m 11.00 p m	8.00 a m 2.00 p m
Boston, Burlington, Rutland, &c	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
New York, Buffalo, Troy, &c	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, Island Pond and Portland	1.15 p m	2.00 p m 7.00 a m [4]
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	5.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.30 p m	5.00 a m 2.00 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.30 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	10.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache and St. Scholastique	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
St. Therese, St. Jerome	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 6.30 P.M.
[2] do do 8.15 A.M.
[3] do do 5.30 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 A.M. & 2.45 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.

Note.—All the above mails are daily (Sundays excepted), except that by North Shore Land Route to Quebec, which arrives every day except Tuesday, and closes every day except Sunday.

☞ St John, N.B., Halifax and P.E. Island via Quebec; steamer from Portland discontinued.

☞ Every Friday night during the Winter season, the English Mail, for the Ocean Mail Steamers from Portland, will be closed at the Montreal Post Office, at SEVEN P.M. for Letters, and SIX P.M. for Newspapers.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE *Pain Killer*

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled

Family Medicine.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon—

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whit-lows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveller, —on sea and land,—and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

Prices, 12½ cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by dealers every where.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES in Canada East intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights of property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required, by the 51st and following Rules (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in the *Canada Gazette*, in English and French, and also in a newspaper published in each language in the district affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office.

ALFRED TODD,
Chief Clerk of Private Bill Office.

Quebec, Nov. 16, 1861. 279

MONTREAL

City Passenger Railway Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY, in accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, at their Meeting on the 2nd instant, that FIVE CALLS of TEN PER CENT EACH will become due and be PAYABLE at MOLSONS BANK, in Montreal, as follows:—

First Call payable on the 4th day of December next.
Second Call payable on the 4th day of January, 1862.
Third Call payable on the 4th day of February, 1862.
Fourth Call payable on the 4th day of March, 1862.
Fifth Call payable on the 4th day of April, 1862

(By Order),
ALEX. R. PRATT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal City Passenger Railway Company,
5th November, 1861. 266

Commercial Bank of Canada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT, upon the CAPITAL STOCK of this Institution, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its BANKING HOUSE, in this City, on and after

Thursday, the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

A. H. CAMPBELL,
Cashier.

Kingston, Nov. 28, 1861. 1m mwf 288

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY ROSE, of this City, PRINTER, having ASSIGNED his ESTATE for the BENEFIT of his CREDITORS, by Deed before Mtre. WILLIAM F. LIGHTHALL and Colleague, Notaries, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all DEBTS due to the said HENRY ROSE must be PAID immediately to the undersigned ASSIGNEES, who alone are authorized to grant Receipts, at the OFFICE of JAMES SMITH, N.P., 72 St. Francois Xavier Street.

WILLIAM ANGUS,
JAS. SUTHERLAND,
J. C. BECKET.

Montreal, Dec 16, 1861. 301

THE Undersigned are authorised to arrange for ADVANCES upon the Security of REAL ESTATE in Sums of from $500 to $20,000.

ABBOTT & DORMAN,
Solicitors,
26 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET
Montreal.

December 21. 1m 304

ESTATE P. B. BADEAUX.

PARTIES having CLAIMS against the above ESTATE are requested to send them, duly attested, to the OFFICE of the Undersigned;

And all parties INDEBTED to the ESTATE are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as all claims remaining unpaid after the 1st of December next will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

ANDREW MACFARLANE,
ASSIGNEE,
Nos. 258 & 260 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1861. 278

Estate Ladd & Ellsworth.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FINAL DIVIDEND on the above named ESTATE will be payable at the Office of the Undersigned, 314 St. Paul Street, on and after the 7th January next, ensuing.

All parties having Claims against the Estate will please send in their Accounts before that date.

D. McBURNEY,
Assignee.

Montreal, 18th Dec., 1861. dr 303

AMERICAN COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE,
1000 bundles Assorted Numbers.
BEST QUALITY.

ALEX. WALKER,
St. Peter Street.

October 28. 258

University of Bishop's College,

LENNOXVILLE.

LENT TERM commences in the JUNIOR DEPARTMENT on JANUARY 7th. For information apply to the REV. J. W. WILLIAMS, M.A., Rector.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT on JANUARY 18th Apply to the REV. J. H. NICOLL, D.D., Principal

December 20. n mwf 304

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT., for the current HALF YEAR, upon the CAPITAL STOCK of this INSTITUTION, has been THIS DAY DECLARED, and that the same will be PAYABLE, at the BANK or its AGENCIES, on and after

THURSDAY, the 2nd Day of JANUARY NEXT.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the SIXTEENTH to the THIRTY-FIRST DECEMBER, both days inclusive.

(By Order of the Board).
A. CAMERON,
Cashier.

Toronto, Nov. 21, 1861. d mf 286

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to acknowledge the (undeserved) flattering invitations given him, during the last six months, to return to Montreal, for the purpose of resuming his Profession; and hereby informs those Gentlemen that it is his intention (as soon as arrangements can be made and his health permit), to leave his present destination to comply with their request.

JAMES H. WELLS,
Architect and Landscape Gardener.

December 23. 306

MIRRORS! MIRRORS!!

SCOTT & MARSDEN,
CARVERS and GILDERS, &c.,

HAVE now on hand a very large quantity of superior

British Looking-Glass Plates,

(All sizes), which they are prepared to dispose of at a LOW RATE.

CARVED WOOD FRAMES

Made in any Style, to suit Purchasers. Specimens and Designs on hand.

Portrait and Picture Frames.

S. & M. call attention to their NEW STYLE of FRAMES for every kind of Pictures, which, for variety and excellence of design, is not equalled by any other house in Canada. Also, employing none but first-class, experienced workmen, and using the best material, the public may rely on getting at this establishment the finest description of work at a moderate figure.

OVAL FRAMES.

A large assortment kept always in Stock.

Cheap Framing.

Having engaged competent workmen, from New York, for the manufacture of the WASHABLE GILT MOULDING, they can now sell the same at a reduction on former prices.

The Trade supplied at a small advance on New York prices.

2 HAYMARKET SQUARE.

November 14. r-m 273

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. G. BEARD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF COAL.

OFFICE AND YARDS,
Corner of McGill and Wellington Streets and Grey Nun Street.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand and for sale, best qualities of the following descriptions of

COAL,

Imported by themselves direct from the Mines, and of this year's production:

LEHIGH of all sizes
SCRANTON do
LACKAWANNA do
Newcastle, Sidney, Ohio Grate, and Steam and Blacksmiths' Coal,

Which they offer for sale at very low prices.

J. G. BEARD & CO.

November 30. 287

CABINET FURNITURE.

Rosewood
Mahogany
and Walnut
DRAWING ROOM,
DINING ROOM,
and BED ROOM
FURNITURE,

Of the Newest and Richest Design,
For sale by the Subscribers.

J. & W HILTON.

December 6. 292

Gem and Stone Seal Engraving

BY
M. JUDGE,
No. 79 St. George Street,—Montreal.
REFERENCE—G. MATTHEWS, Esq.

November 16. 275

ADVANCES.

THE Subscribers continue to make liberal Cash Advances on approved Merchandize They are also prepared to negotiate Loans on Warehouse Receipts or other Collaterals.

JAMES GORDON & CO,
Brokers

March . 5

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers are constantly receiving CONSIGNMENTS of LEATHER from different Tanneries, as follows:—

Spanish and Slaughter Sole Leather
Harness do
Waxed and Grain Upper do
Do do Calfskins
Kips (Whole and Sides)
Splits (Large and Small)

—ALSO,—

Enamelled and Patent Leather, the best made in Canada. our own manufacture — Dressed Goatskin, French Calfskins and Pure Cod Oil.

FILER, BINMORE & CO.,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
295 St. Paul Street.

December 7. 293

MALAGA GRAPES—
Just arrived, at
J. D. HENDERSON'S.

HAVANA ORANGES,
FRENCH LEMONS,
CATAWBA GRAPES, and
BALTIMORE OYSTERS,
At
J. D. HENDERSON'S.

GENUINE FINNAN HADDIES (neither McEwan's nor Sharp's), at
J. D. HENDERSON'S.

December 18. 302

TEMPERANCE CHOP HOUSE.

Kitchener & Co.,

ENCOURAGED by the kind support hitherto received, have been induced to place the Kitchen Department under the personal management of Mr. KITCHENER, and hope to merit, by this arrangement, still more of the public confidence, already so kindly vouchsafed.

BILL OF FARE.

Soups, from 12 to 3 P.M.	10 cts.
Roast and Boiled Joints, with Potatoes	15 cts.
Do. do. do. do., with Vegetables	20 cts.
Poultry and Game, with Potatoes	20 cts.
Puddings, Tarts, Custards, &c	5 cts.
Oysters in any style	25 cts.
Mutton and Mince Pies and Oyster Patés	5 cts.

MEAL HOURS—Breakfast from 7½ to 11 A.M.; Dinner, 12 to 3 P.M.; Tea, 4 to 12 midnight.

DINNERS, SUPPERS and other Refreshments supplied to Societies, Clubs, and other public or private bodies on most reasonable terms.

Tenders furnished on application.

DAVID'S BLOCK, BLEURY HILL,
December 5, 1861. 1m 291

THREE MORE
New Compositions for the Pianoforte

THE BURLESQUE GALOP.
☞ The only correct edition, as played by Prince's Quadrille Band. Price 25 cents.

THE ST. LAWRENCE GALOP,
☞ By Kate Vankoughnet, authoress of "Lord of the Isles' Galop." Price 15 cents. As played by Prince's Quadrille Band.

THE STAR OF ERIN QUADRILLE,
☞ As performed by the Guards Bands at the Court Yard at Buckingham Palace. Price 60 cents. Played also by Prince's Quadrille Band.

Mailed to any address, on receipt of the marked price.

HENRY PRINCE,
145 Notre Dame Street.

Dec. 7. 293

Real Estate and House Agency.

THE Undersigned has established a REAL ESTATE and HOUSE AGENCY, at No. 18 Great St. James Street, Montreal, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

The object is to concentrate transactions in Real Estate, by accumulating and furnishing reliable information on all points pertaining to the Sale, Purchase or Exchange thereof—effect Loans and Investments, furnish Surveys and Plans, and Searches of Titles.

Persons having Property to dispose of, by furnishing particulars to this Office, can have it brought before the public *without expense*, as no commission will be charged till the object is effected.

The Renting of Houses, Collecting Rents, &c., will also form a part of the business of this Office.

A Register will be kept of all Houses for Rent in the City, with full particulars, for the information of those wishing to rent.

W. O. BUCHANAN,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
18 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

December 2. 1m 288

THE Undersigned PRODUCE and COMMISSION MERCHANTS hereby agree to CLOSE their respective PLACES of BUSINESS during the WINTER MONTHS, on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at TWO O'CLOCK; this arrangement to commence on the 14TH INSTANT and to continue till the opening of Navigation, 1862.

GILMOUR & CO,
DAVID ALLAN POE,
Z. BENOIT & CO.,
RIMMER, RINTOUL & CO,
DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
JOHN DOUGALL,
A. J. W. LAIDLAW & CO.,
JOHN RHYNAS,
JAS. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
DAVID LAURENT,
McCULLOCH BROS.,
JANES, OLIVER & CO.,
A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
W. & T. LEEMING,
J. & T. CAVERHILL,
SIDEY & CRAWFORD,
C. J. CUSACK,
ROBT. SIMMS & CO,
ARCHER, LABELLE & CO.,
AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
OVIDE DUFRESNE,
GEO. CRUIKSHANK,
SIDNEY FORD JONES.

Montreal, 11th December, 1861. 297

McPherson's Cough Lozenges

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

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

Prepared only by the Proprietor, whose name is printed upon the label of every box of the genuine Lozenges. Price 25 cents.

C. A HARTE, Druggist,
268 Notre Dame Street.

This is to certify that I have disposed of the right of manufacturing and selling my Lozenges to C. A. Harte, Esq.

A. McPHERSON.

Dec. 10. 295

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

JUST RECEIVED, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

—ALSO,—

Photographic Carte de Visite.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

November 2. 263

JOHN PHILLIPS,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,
OF NEW YORK,

WILL remain in Montreal for a short Season STUDIO: GIBB'S BUILDING, No. 18 Great St. James Street.

December 6. 1m 292

NOTMAN,

PHOTOGRAPHER to HER MAJESTY
9 & 11 BLEURY STREET,
MONTREAL.

October 15. 247

PORTRAIT and OIL PAINTING.

Lessons in Designing and Painting.

NAP. BOURASSA has OPENED his STUDIO at his Residence,

No. 11 St. Simon Street,

Continuation of St. George Street, near the Jesuit's College.

November 5. 266

House Furnishing Hardware.

TEA TRAYS, Dish Covers, Britannia Tea and Coffee Sets, Ivory Handled Table and Desert Knives, Nickle Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks, Plated Tea Bells, Enamelled Ware, Toilet Sets, Silver Soap, &c., all at lowest prices.

GEO. HAGAR,
House Furnishing Hardware,
302 & 304 St. Paul Street.

Joseph Rodgers & Son's celebrated Pocket Knives and Scissors sold by GEO. HAGAR.

December 28. 306

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

MANTLES,

AT

MORISON'S,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

100 Mantles at 5s., worth 10s.

100 Mantles at 7s. 6d., worth 15s.

100 Mantles at 10s., worth 20s.

100 Mantles at 12s. 6d., worth 25s

100 Mantles at 15s., worth 30s.

100 Mantles at 20s., worth 40s.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

December 10. 299

MILITIA

REGULATION,

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY

SWORDS,

AT

R. SHARPLEY'S,

Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

December 21. 305

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Christmas and New Year's Gifts!

MRS. G. LEVEY, in tendering her thanks to the gentry and public of Montreal and neighbourhood for their past favors, and in expressing a hope that she may merit a continuance of them, begs to state that she has received, per Steamers *Norwegian* and *North American*, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, and which will repay the visitor for an inspection. In naming a few of them she would particularize—The Fancy Tobacco Jars and Pouches, Fusee Boxes, Billiard, Meerschaum, Briar Root and Fancy Clay Pipes, Cigar Cases, Holders and Tubes. Also, a collection of the newest shapes in Pipes, and some of the celebrated Reed Pipes. Likewise, a portion of the famed ZARZHUELA CIGARS, of the same brand as those supplied to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his visit to this Colony; as well as other Cigars and Tobaccos of the finest brands.

NOTRE DAME STREET.

December 12. 297

NEW LACES, &c.

C. HEALY respectfully invites attention to his assortment of NEW LACES, which, with his large stock of EMBROIDERIES and other Goods, form a complete assortment from which to select

Presents for approaching Holidays

Real Lace Collars, 1s. 3d. to 25s.
Real Lace Sets of every description 10s. to 30s., and upwards.
Embroidered Collars and Sets at all prices.
Zouave Vests, Pearl and Velvet Coronets, French Wreaths, Chenille Hair Nets, Head Dresses, &c., &c.

C. HEALY,
219 Notre Dame Street.

December 21. 305

Prepare for Christmas!

Barclay & Perkins' London Stout } Pints and
Truman, Hanbury & Co's. do do } Quarts
Wm. Dow & Co's. } Bitter, Strong and Mild
Molson & Co's. } Ales, Porter, &c., qrts
Lachine Brewery's } and pints
WINES and LIQUORS—all kinds in wood and bottle
Curacoa, Maraschino, Noyeaux, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Black Currant Wine, Penner's Cider, Vermouth Bitters, and Assorted French Liqueurs
Ritchie, Ford & Co's. Old Family and Rye Whiskey
Very Old Scotch and Irish Whiskey
Booth's London Old Tom Gin
Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps
NEW FIGS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, NUTS, ORANGES, &c
Daily supplies of Prairie Chickens, Quails, XX Oysters, Shrimps, and Finnan Haddies
Expected in a few days a fine lot of Wild Turkeys and Buffalo Tongues.

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Finnan Haddie Depot.

December 19. 303

FOR SALE

THAT EXTENSIVE BLOCK OF LAND known as the "BREWSTER PROPERTY," situate and being at the extremity of the St. Joseph and St. Antoine Suburbs, in the said City of Montreal, with a large and commodious BASIN in connection with the Lachine Canal, a large STEAM SAW-MILL, several DWELLING HOUSES and OUT-HOUSES thereon erected.

TERMS EASY.

For conditions, apply to the Proprietor,
J. B. SMITH,
Mountain Street;
Or to
JAS. SMITH, N.P.

December 16. 300

For Sale by the Subscribers,

250 Packages Choice Butter,

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

December 4. 290

Volunteers Attention!!!

THE RIFLE BATTALION, CITY OF MONTREAL, under command of Lieut.-Col. Breckenridge, will organize immediately.

Volunteers will please apply at the Office of Lieutenant John H. Isaacson, No. 48 St. Francois Xavier Street.

CAPTAINS COMMANDING COMPANIES:

J. Ogilvy Moffatt..............No. 1.
Andrew Easton..............No. 2.
Louis Auldjo..............No. 3.
Jno Porteous..............No. 4.
Geo. Moffatt, Jr..............No. 5.
Henry Lyman..............No 6.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

December 23. 306

ACTIVE VOLUNTEER FORCE,
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9, L.C.,
Montreal, December 23, 1861.

(BRIGADE ORDER).

Numerous complaints having been made by Officers commanding corps, now organized and in progress of formation, relative to enticing enrolled men from one corp to another, the Commandant directs the attention of all concerned to the following extract from the Militia Law governing the Active Force:—

"No non-commissioned officer or man of any "Volunteer Company shall, in any case, unless "legally discharged, leave the same without "giving at least two months' notice in writing "to the Commander thereof of his intention so to "do, nor shall he, at any time, leave the service "contrary to the engagement contained in any "articles of engagement he has signed," &c.

The penalty provided for any infraction of this clause will be strictly enforced.

(By Order of the Commandant).
JOHN McPHERSON,
MAJOR,
Brigade Major Active Force.

308

MUCKLESTON'S

Registered British Volunteer

REGULATION LEGGINGS,

(AS USED BY THE LONDON VOLUNTEERS)

MANUFACTORY:
171 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal,
Three Doors East of the Nuns' New Buildings.

The Trade in giving orders will note that they are made in

ENAMELLED LEATHER
SMOOTH PATENT do
DICED WAXED do
And FINE EAST INDIA CALF

Sold in all the leading Stores throughout the Canadas.

☞ British Government Contract TWO HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND PAIRS.

December 21. 305

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY beg to direct attention to the following RULE with reference to their Assured joining Militia or Volunteer Corps:—

"Persons Assured are permitted, without pay-"ment of Extra Premiums, to join Militia, Yeo-"manry, or Volunteer Corps, and to perform any "military duties required of them in peace or "war, in defence of their country."

(By Order.)
W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager.

COLONIAL COM'PY'S. BUILDING,
Dec. 17, 1861. 302

UNITY Life Assurance Association.

PERSONS whose lives are assured in this Association are informed that no Extra Premium will be charged to them on joining any Militia or Volunteer Corps for service in Canada, and that all Policies will be paid in full where death ensues in consequence of such service.

W. P. REYNOLDS,
Manager B.N.A.

11 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
December 20, 1861. 1m-305

LAND O' CAKES,

243 Notre Dame Street.

CHAS. ALEXANDER respectfully intimates that he has on hand, and is daily preparing, a large supply of all kinds of CAKES, handsomely ICED and ORNAMENTED, for Christmas and New Year.

—ALSO,—

SCOTCH BUNN and SHORT BREAD, with all sorts of TEA CAKES, fresh every day.

A beautiful assortment of PARIS BOXES, and a great variety of others suitable for Holiday Presents.

FRENCH BON-BONS, with an immense supply of CONFECTIONERY of his own manufacture.

Family Parties supplied with Made Dishes to order, and with punctuality.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Luncheon, as usual, from 10 A.M to 6 P.M.

CHAS. ALEXANDER,
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,
243 Notre Dame Street.

December 19. dr 303

Glasgow Drug Hall,

268 NOTRE DAME STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CANADIAN PERFUMES, in boxes of half-a-dozen—very suitable and appropriate for Christmas Presents.

Keiller's Dundee Marmalade (direct importation), in 1 and 2 lb jars.
Fresh Tomatoes in tins, Green Peas in tins.
Preserved Lobsters, Pickles, Sauces, &c., in great variety.
Culinary Extracts, of superior flavor and extra strength.
Genuine Raspberry Vinegar.
Genuine Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil.
Lewis' Rat Exterminator.
Finest Coal Oil, 3s per gallon

J. A. HARTE,
Druggist

December 21. 305

CITRON PEEL.

50 BOXES CANDIED CITRON PEEL, in 7 lb boxes.
For sale by
GEO. CHILDS.

31 **SUGAR CURED HAMS.**

TIERCES EXTRA SUGAR CURED CINCINNATI HAMS.
For sale by
GEO. CHILDS.

FIRE LIGHTERS.

A FEW cases "Crawford's" FIRE LIGHTERS.
For sale by
GEO. CHILDS.
275 St. Paul Street

December 20. 304

CHRISTMAS BOUQUET.

A NEW PERFUME
OF
PERMANENT FRAGRANCE,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CALLED
"THE CHRISTMAS BOUQUET."

For Sale by
LYMANS CLARE & CO.,
And
S. J. LYMAN & CO.

December 17. 301

BLACK UNION CLOTHS.

AN ASSORTMENT of the above, nicely finished and low priced.

—Also,—

A FEW BALES

Grey and White Cottons and Kentucky Jeans,

Well worthy the attention of parties manufacturing for next Spring's Trade.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
31 and 33 St. François Xavier Street.

December 19. 1m 303

International Exhibition, London, 1862.

THE COMMISSIONERS for CANADA of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, give notice to all parties desirous of exhibiting Canadian Products, (whether application has been already made for the exhibition of the same or no) that such articles may be sent in for examination and approval to the following places, at any time between the TENTH DAY of FEBRUARY next, and the undermentioned dates, viz:—

IN CANADA WEST.—London, 18th February; Hamilton, 20th February; Toronto, 22nd February; Kingston, 25th February; and Ottawa, 28th February.

IN CANADA EAST.—Quebec, 14th February; Three Rivers, 18th February; St. Hyacinthe, 22nd February; Sherbrooke, 25th February next; and Montreal, 3rd and 4th March next.

Articles will be received and stored at the Depots of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at London, Toronto, Grand Kingston, Quebec (Point Levi), Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe.

The Commissioners will begin their examination at 10 o'clock A.M., of each day named.

Intending Exhibitors must deliver the articles for Exhibition at the above named places free of charge. Should they not be approved, the Grand Trunk Railway will return them free of charge to any Depot on their line from which they have been sent.

Parties sending in Grains or Woods are requested in every case to transmit a certificate, stating the species and varieties, and where grown. Woods should be sent of the usual dimensions for commerce, and Her Majesty's Commissioners have expressed a desire that they be shown in planks 4 inches thick, showing the sap on both sides, or in 4 inch scantling, and accompanied, wherever practicable, by twigs with leaves or flowers.

Parties desirous of further information may apply, concerning Minerals and Specimens of Economic Geology, to Sir W. E Logan, Montreal; concerning Products of the Forests and Waters, to Dr. Tache, Quebec, or Dr. Hurlburt, Hamilton; concerning Agricultural Products, to Hon. L. V. Sicotte, St. Hyacinthe, and Colonel Thomson, Toronto; concerning articles of Canadian Manufacture, to Dr. Beatty, Cobourg; or to the Secretary, Montreal, to whom, also, communications on all other business of the Commission are to be addressed.

B. CHAMBERLIN, *Com'r.*,
Secretary.

Montreal, 7th Dec., 1861. r-tf F r tf-295

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
24th October, 1861.

IN ORDER to afford the MARITIME PUBLIC the earliest information respecting the existence of ROCKS and SHOALS not hitherto laid down in the Charts, I have been directed by the Admiralty to publish notices from time to time in the local Newspapers of any discoveries made by our Surveying party.

HALIFAX HARBOR.—A Rock with 14 feet least water, lies 50 fathoms from the end of Lyle's Wharf, and bears from Government House E ½ S. 180 fathoms. It lies within the 5 fathom line of the Admiralty Chart, but in passing up the Harbor no vessel of size should approach the wharves until well passed this bearing from Government House. If York Redoubt be kept open of the wharves this will be cleared.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Freels Rock with 24 feet water, the only danger off Cape Pine, bears from Cape Pine Light W. ½ S. distant 2½ miles. In running along the land to the Westward, it may be cleared by not shutting in any of the land of Cape Mutton until Cape English come in sight.

CAPE ST. MARY should be approached with caution—the following Rocks have been lately discovered:

Between St. Mary's Cays and the Cape, and bearing from the Light S.W. by S. 5.2 miles, is the **False Cay** with 12 feet least water.

Lance Rock with 12 feet least water lies S.W. from Point Lance, distant 2 miles.

IN ST. MARY'S BAY on the East side of the Cape, 5½ miles E. ½ S. from Point Lance, and S.W. ¼ W. 1.90 miles from Hares Ears is **Red Cove Rock** with 18 feet water; and 5½ miles E. by N. from this and S. ½ E. 2 miles from Red Head, is **Red Head Rock** with 24 feet least water.

IN PLACENTIA BAY, on the West side of the Cape, there is **Perch Rock**, 15 feet water, 5.70 miles N. by W. from the Light.

Nest Rock, 9 feet water, 6.20 miles North the Light.

Curslett Rock, 12 feet water, 1.85 miles W. by S. from Point Breme.

Patrick Rock, 9 feet water, N.E. by N., 3.30 miles from Point Breme.

South Rock, 9 feet water, 1.70 miles S.W. by S. from the Virgin Rocks.

False Girdle, 6 feet water, S.S.W. ¼ W. 1.40 miles from the Virgin Rocks.

Gibraltar Rock, lying 1.25 miles West from Point Verde, has only 4 feet water, instead of 8 feet as given in the old Charts.

Placentia Harbour has now only ten feet water at the entrance, instead of 18 feet as at the time of Cook's Survey.

BURIN.—On the West side of Placentia Bay.

Mortier Rock, 18 feet, on Mortier Bank, lies E by S. ½ S. from Burin Light-house, distant 6.40 miles.

Near the South entrance to Burin Harbour, 660 fathoms S by E. from Little Burin Island, lies **Emberly Rock**, with 24 feet water.

And S. W. by S. 230 fathoms from Cat Island lies **Cockle Rock** with 18 feet water.

Also West 170 fathoms from Poor Island lies **Poor Rock** with 12 feet of water.

Within the entrance and half a mile E. N. E. from Neck Point, and 100 fathoms from the shore of Burin Island lies **Mine Rock** with 10 feet of water.

Off Sauker Head there are two Rocks instead of one, the outer with 21 feet lies S. by E. ½ E. 250 fathoms from the Head.

Off Small Point W. by S. ½ S. 350 fathoms lies **Bass Rock** with 20 feet of water.

LAPOILE.—La Poile Bay, 36 miles E. N. E. from Cape Ray, is now distinguished by a Beacon erected on the Western point of entrance, and also a Beacon on Ireland Island, Eastern side of entrance.

JOHN ORLEBAR,
CAPTAIN,
In charge of Gulf St. Lawrence & Newfoundland Survey.

November 11. 270

NOTICE.

TO meet the convenience of our Friends and the Trade, we have OPENED an OFFICE in GLASGOW, for the

Forwarding & Insurance of Goods,

In connection with our Liverpool business.

This step has been rendered necessary by the large increase of Goods shipping at Glasgow for Canada; and we hope, by careful attention and moderate charges, to merit the support of Shippers.

John McLaren & Co.,
FORWARDING
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,

15 CHAPEL WALKS, So. Castle Street, LIVERPOOL. | 6 DIXON STREET, GLASGOW.

REFERENCES:
QUEBEC—Messrs. McCall, Shehyn & Co.
" A. Laurie, Junr., & Co.
MONTREAL—Messrs. Laurie, Callum & Co.
" Stirling, McCall & Co.
" Jas. Williamson & Co.
GLASGOW—Archibald Foulds, Esq.,
22 Renfield Street.

November 7. 2m 267

NOTICE.

CREDITORS of the late Firm of LIMOGES & FRERE are requested to send their CLAIMS to the Office of the Subscribers on or before the 31st instant.

TYRE, COLQUHOUN & CO.

December 7. 293

MANILLA CIGARS

200 M Manilla Cigars, superior quality, in prime order,

Now landing from ship "Saracen." For Sale, in Bond, by
R. H. WELD,
193 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

December 19. 1m tts 303

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the remedies of DR. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.
HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.
HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.
HON. JOHN ABBOTT, Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.
HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.
HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, Mayor of SALEM, MASS.
HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.
HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.
HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.
HON. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN
HON. CHAS. S. RODIER, Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.
HON. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.
HON. H. M. KINSTREY, Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.
HON. ADAM WILSON, Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.
HON. R. M. BISHOP, Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.
HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.
HON. JAMES McFEETERS, Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.
HON. JAMES W. NORTH, Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.
HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr., Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.
HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.
HON. WILLARD NYE, Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.
HON. W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.
HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of GALENA, ILL.
HON. JOHN HOGDEN, Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.
HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of CHATANOOGA, TENN.
HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
HON. R. D. BAUGH, Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.
HON. GERARD STITH, Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.
HON. H. D. SCRANTON, Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.
HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.
HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.
HON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.
HON. HEMAN L. PAGE, Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.
HON. W. W. VAUGHN, Mayor of RACINE, WIS.
HON. A. FARR, Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.
HON. JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.
HON. M. J. A. HEATH, Mayor of SELMA, ALA.
HON. A. J. NOBLE, Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.
HON. W. S. HOLYBAD, Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.
DON ESPARTERO MANUEL, Mayor of VERA CRUZ.
DON PIETRE DE CABALLO, Mayor of MEXICO.
DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES, Mayor of HAVANA.
DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA, Mayor of LIMA, PERU.
DON M. G. MILANGNO, Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.
DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA, Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
And sold by Druggists every where.

Sold at Wholesale by Lymans, Clare & Co. Montreal, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

April 6.

HAVANA ORANGES

30 BARRELS, free from frost, perfectly Sweet and in fine order, for the Holidays.

JAMES McNIDER,
53 Commissioners Street.

December 21. mwf 304

FOR SALE,

48 Barrels ENNISKILLEN OIL.

Apply to
ROBT. MITCHELL,
32 St. Francois Xavier Street.

December 16. 300

Corporation of Montreal.

VOTERS' LISTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the VOTERS' LISTS for the several Wards of the City of Montreal, made by the Assessors thereof respectively, according to the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic, Chap. 128 and 23 Vic., Chap. 72, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that, in conformity to the provisions of the said first-mentioned Act, "The said Voters' Lists shall be kept in the City Hall, for the examination of all concerned, at reasonable hours (to wit, from 10 o'clock A.M. till 4 o'clock P.M., every day), from the first to the fifteenth days of January now next; and any person who shall claim to be added to the said VOTERS' LISTS, or any Elector who shall desire to have any name erased therefrom, shall prefer his request, *in writing*, signed with his name, stating the Ward to which he belongs, and shall cause the same to be delivered to the undersigned, on or before the said fifteenth day of January now next."

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN, that, under the Act last above cited (the 23rd Vic, Chap. 72), the right to vote at Elections for Mayor and Councillors in this City, has been extended to persons resident without the limits of the City who may be owners of dwelling-houses within the said limits; and, in the cases of all such persons, it is, moreover, provided, by the 5th section of the said Act, as follows, viz.:—"Each voter qualified to vote in more Wards than one and *resident without the limits of the City*, shall declare, at least one month before the election, in which Ward he wishes to vote, and, in default of so doing, the Board of Revisors shall determine in what Ward he shall vote at such Election."

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

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
City Hall,
Montreal, Dec. 24th, 1861. r mwf 308

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-walk, 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 a state as aforesaid, to cause ashes to be strewed thereon, or the ice or congealed snow to be made rough, by cutting the same, under a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for each offence.

(By Order).
P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
City Hall,
Montreal, December 28, 1861. n mwf 312

200 Bales GREY COTTON—in 30, 33 and 36 inch

Black and Colored PATENT SILK VELVETS

Black CHENILLE NETS—30s. to 102s

LINED KID MITTS

BROWN MANTLE CLOTHS

1000 Pieces "Horrockses'" LONG CLOTH

300 Pieces NO. 1 SHIRT CLOTH

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY
GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
NO. 1 BOYER'S BLOCK,
CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE.

December 7. 293

Syrups! Syrups! &c.

THE CHOICEST SYRUPS, put up in extra large bottles, imported expressly for Syrups, viz.:—

RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, PINE APPLE, GINGER, SARSAPARILLA, | VANILLA, ORANGE, PEAR, LEMON, CAPILLAIRE,

And RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

—Also,—

PRESERVED CHINA GINGER in jars, KEILLER'S MARMALADE, ESSENCE OF COFFEE, &c., &c.

Superior Essences

FOR flavoring Custards, Jellies, Puddings, &c., viz., Essence of Lemon, Ratafia, Vanilla, Peach Blossom, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pear. Also, Gelatine, Isinglass, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Ginger (ground and unground), Candied Peels, &c., &c.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN GARDNER,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
(Opposite Morison's),
295 (West End) Notre Dame Street.

Oil of Peppermint.

100 LBS. first-class. For sale low by
J. GARDNER,
DRUGGIST,
Notre Dame Street.

December 23. 306

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,

Dated the second of Decemb'r 1861.

"Seymour's Concentrated Fuel,"

TO be used in common Stoves, Grates, Furnaces and Steam Engines, and for every purpose that Wood and Coal is used.

Applications for Licenses to Manufacture the same, for each Town in Canada, may be made to

A. HART, ESQ., SOLICITOR,
Three Rivers;
W. F. LIGHTHALL, ESQ., NOTARY,
24 Little St. James Street;
Or to
HARRY SEYMOUR,
Offices, 115½ Craig Street,
Residence, 35 St. Urbain Street.

December 17. 1m 301

RINGLAND & EWART,
272 Notre Dame Street,
HAVE ALWAYS A COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Winter Underclothing, Hosiery, GLOVES, &c.,
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

As we purchase *only from the Manufacturers*, our prices will be found *much lower* than those of other and non-importing houses.

December 12. 297

HEALTH AT HOME OR ABROAD.—If you cannot afford to travel or go to the seaside for the benefit of your health, keep up the supply of PLANTAGENET WATER. Use two or three glasses of it in the morning, before breakfast, and one glass, as a beverage occasionally throughout the day. M.D. 163

Perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, purging or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion, (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping cough, dyptheria, measles, chicken and small pocks, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in physic, oil and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 6,418. We find it the safest remedy. Andrew Ure, M.D.F.R.S.; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:—

Cure No. 1771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomitting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits and nervous fancies. Cure 54,816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement and partial deafness.

Packed in tins with full instructions. Barry du Barry & Co., 77 Regent Street; also Furtnam, Mason & Co., London, and through all Grocers and Chemists.

DW tts 332

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid

For the growth, restoration and beautifying of the Hair. Under the immediate patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. the PRINCE CONSORT, H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, and used in the ROYAL NURSERY by command.

If any fact more convincing than another were necessary to prove the great benefit derived from the use of BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID, now hailed throughout the world as the GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC, it would be that of its rapid sale—quadrupled every year—and the immense number of certificates from all parts of the world, extolling its manifold virtues when everything else had failed. There is no malady which affects the Hair but this can cure. Is your Hair thin, coarse, wiry, turning bald or grey, Bogle's Hyperion Fluid will restore it to its pristine beauty and luxuriance. It is the only article to cure Scurf and Dandruff, and is highly esteemed for headaches and colds in the head. On children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair, and at the lady's toilet it is indispensable. Price, 25, 50 and 75 cents per box.

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

DC 227

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used the past TEN YEARS with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-similie of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers in Canada.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

J. M. HENRY & SONS, 30 St. Henry Street, Montreal, GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA.

May 7 109

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—HE ONLY IS WISE WHO SEEKS SAFETY IN PRECAUTION.—Life is uncertain, thousands in the vigor of health to-day will never see to-morrow. The varying atmosphere, the raw piercing winds warn us of winter's approach with its icy blasts and ruthless scourges, coughs, colds, sore throats, asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, consumption, rheumatism, chilblains, frost bites, &c. The wise and cautious will immediately have recourse to those powerful invigorators—Holloway's Pills—which enable the lungs to resist the deleterious effects of the weather and fortify the constitution to withstand the rigors and inclemencies of winter. The Ointment is an infallible remedy for inflammation of the throat, and all disorders of the chest produced by violent colds, it also gives speedy relief to the organs of respiration. r DC 313

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.—Who can be satisfied with a pale sickly complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free, and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousands of pores in every inch of surface, whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when the skin is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy —when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the blood as designed by our Creator. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood; remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

December 3. 1m 289

BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE—The greatest wonder of the age—patronised by the elite of fashion in the Courts of St James and the Tuilleries, and to be found at the toilet of beauty and fashion throughout the world.

This wonderful compound has been before the public for several years, and, wherever introduced, the sales have been beyond all precedent. Specimens have been sent to a number of Exhibitions, and wherever it has come into competition with other preparations for Dyeing, its immense superiority has been acknowledged in every instance by awards of Silver Medal and Diplomas. It is a liquid easy of application, and turns Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black, without staining the skin. In short, the inventor asserts, and every person who has carefully used it will join in the statement that this is the best Hair Dye in the world. It is now universally preferred in London and Paris. Price 50 cents, $1, and $1.50

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street Boston, U.S. To be had in Great Britain and France of his Agents, and by Druggists and Perfumers every where. DC 272

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE ONLY HARMLESS AND RELIABLE DYE KNOWN!

ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to WM. A. BATCHELOR since 1839, and about 200,000 applications have been made to the Hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied; the Hair is invigorated for life by this splendid Dye, which is properly applied at No. 16 Bond Street, New York.

Sold in all Cities and Towns of the United States by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

☞ The genuine has the name WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, and address upon a steel plate engraving on the four sides of each box.

Late 233 Broadway, New York.

April 25. 1y DW 99

PROCLAMATION!

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

THE Subscriber, in anticipation of an UNNATURAL and DESTRUCTIVE WAR with our good FRIENDS and COUSINS of the (for the present) Disunited States of America, and, in order to be prepared (in such an unfortunate emergency) to give his undivided attention to MILITARY MATTERS, that he may be able to render full and efficient service to our glorious QUEEN and fair country, is desirous of reducing his EXTENSIVE STOCK of WRITING PAPERS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, Engravings, PICTURE FRAMES, PLAYING CARDS, Diaries for 1862, Shop Twines, Fancy and Miscellaneous Stationery, &c., &c., &c., and in order (if possible) to close the Stock before the commencing of hostilities, offers unprecedented inducements to Wholesale CASH purchasers. His Stock is large, well assorted and purchased in the best markets, and will be sold at a small advance, in order to effect a clearance, being anxious to put himself under a course of strict military training before taking the FIELD.

GEO. HORNE,
52 & 54 St. Francois Xavier Street.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, at panic prices—

250,000 ENVELOPES, assorted, from 4s to 25s. a 1000.
25,000 Feet MOULDINGS for PICTURE FRAMES.
20 casks Steven's, Todd's and Arnold's superior WRITING FLUID and COPYING INKS.

Will be published in a few days (for gratuitous distribution) to customers, HORNE'S COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1862.

December 9. 294

M'MILLAN & CARSON
MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS,
66 McGill Street, Montreal.

McM. & C. beg to intimate to their Customers that they have now on hand a very complete and well-assorted stock of FANCY TWEEDS and DOESKINS, OVERCOATINGS, PILOT, BEAVER, WHITNEY, IRISH FRIEZE, and BLACK and BLUE BLANKETS; also, CANADA TWEEDS, all from the most celebrated makers.

All of which they are prepared to make to measure in their usual style, at very moderate prices.

☞ TERMS CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY

November 22. tts 280

TO BREWERS.

A FIRST-CLASS BREWER—thoroughly acquainted with his business, of good habits, and capable of taking full charge of an extensive Brewery—will hear of a Situation on application to

THOMAS GORDON & CO.

December 4. 1m 290

WANTED,
At the Chronicle Office, Quebec,
A FOREMAN,

to take charge of the JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

He must possess a competent knowledge of both English and French, and have had experience in superintending and managing a Jobbing Office.

None other need apply.

SAM. B. FOOTE,
CHRONICLE OFFICE,
Quebec

December 6. 293

THE MONTREAL HERALD

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1862.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Meeting of Officers of 3rd Battalions Montreal Militia this evening, at the Crystal Palace, at a quarter past Seven o'clock.

Regular Communication of Lodge of Antiquity, this evening at the Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, at half-past o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN GREGORY & CO.
Groceries, &c., at their own stores, at Ten o'clock.
BY C. F. HILL & CO.
Fancy Goods, &c. at their Stores, at Seven o'clock.

Arrival of the Norwegian.—The "Norwegian" arrived at Portland yesterday morning at two o'clock. Her news is anticipated.

The Loss of the "North-Briton"—The Straits of Belleisle.—We elsewhere publish this morning the result of the official enquiry, at Liverpool, into the loss of the *North-Briton*. The report will repay perusal and we think few will hesitate in agreeing with Mr. Raffles' concluding remarks.

International Arbitration *vs.* War.—The following memorial of the Committee of the Peace Society, Great Britain, recently presented to Lord Palmerston, will not only repay perusal, but will, we think, be found suggestive of the possible advent of a time when "Wild war's deadly blast" will no longer be heard, at least among civilized nations:—

To the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury:—

My Lord—We ask permission, as the Committee of the Peace Society, but representing also in this instance, we are happy to believe, the sentiments of a large number of persons not formally connected with that body, to express the deep concern with which we have learned of recent events that are likely to create serious misunderstandings between this country and the United States of America.

We rejoice in the assurance that, notwithstanding the irritating nature of the matter in dispute and the excited state of the public mind, your lordship's government are prepared to conduct the negotiations with the Cabinet of Washington with the utmost moderation and forbearance; nor can we doubt that the generous people of this country, when the first natural irritation has subsided, will amply sustain your lordship in such a policy of conciliation as that which under the circumstances would be most worthy of our character as a powerful Christian nation. England can, without any derogation of her dignity, afford to be magnanimous in her dealings with a sister State struggling in the agonies of a domestic revolution.

We earnestly hope that the answer which may be received from the American government will be such as to open the way for a speedy adjustment of the point in dispute. But, should difficulties interpose in the way of its satisfactory solution by ordinary diplomatic negotiation, we venture respectfully to submit to your lordship whether the question on which the controversy turns is not of a nature which renders it specially suitable for reference to arbitration.

We beg leave to recall to your lordship's remembrance that the principle of arbitration which the British government, to its great honor, was the first to commend to the attention of the Paris Conference of 1854, through the mouth of Lord Clarendon, was recognized and realized by the unanimous consent of that august body, and embodied in a resolution expressed in the following terms:—

The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, so far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power.

The principle thus formally consecrated by the sanction of all of the great governments of Europe has since received the spontaneous and cordial homage of eminent statesmen of this country of various political parties. It was described by Mr. Gladstone "as a great triumph, a powerful engine on behalf of civilization and humanity." The Earl of Derby referred to it as "the principle which, to its endless honor, was embodied in the protocols of the Conference of Paris. The Earl of Malmesbury pronounced the act of the Conference in acknowledging and recommending the principle, as, in his judgment and that of the government of which he was a member, "one of the most important to civilization and to the security of the peace of Europe," because "it recognized and established the truth, that time, by giving place for reason to operate, is as much a preventive as a healer of hostilities."

We would further remind your lordship that Great Britain and the United States have already in their relations with each other solemnly recognized this principle even in its most rigid form of application. In a treaty between the two governments relative to fisheries, commerce and navigation, ratified at Washington, September 9, 1854, there is a clause which provides that in case of differences arising between the contracting parties on any matter connected with the treaty, the question in dispute shall be referred first to commissioners, and in the last resort to arbitrator or umpire to be mutually chosen "the high contracting parties,"—such are the terms of the treaty—"solemnly engaging to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively."

We respectfully suggest, my Lord, that here are authorities and precedents abundantly sufficient to warrant the British government in proposing that the question now pending between them and the government of the United States, if it cannot be otherwise settled, should be referred to the decision of some friendly and impartial arbitrator. If it be productive of no other advantage, it will at least afford time for that exasperation of the public mind to subside which unhappily prevails on both sides of the Atlantic, and which far more than any difficulty inherent in the subject itself, threatens to embarrass the two governments in their attempts to give it a pacific solution.

We earnestly pray, my lord, that your lordship and the government of which you are the head may be endowed with "that wisdom which is profitable so direct, which is pure, peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated," so as to avert from these two great civilized and Christian nations a war which would be a reproach to their civilization and a bitter satire upon their professed Christianity. JOSEPH PEASE, President.
HENRY RICHARD, secretary.

A New Comet.—A telescopic comet was discovered by Mr. Horace P. Tuttle, at the Harvard College Observatory, early yesterday (Sunday) morning, near the bright star *ista* Virginis. Mr. Bond sends the following account of the comet to the *Boston Advertiser*:—

A comet was discovered this morning at three o'clock, by Mr. Horace P. Tuttle, in the constellation Virgo. Its position was as follows: Right Ascension 14h. 13m.; Declination 5 deg. south. On the preceding evening the great comet which appeared in July last was still easily seen with the great telescope. Its distance from the earth was above three hundred millions of miles. The periodical comet of Encke was also plainly visible to the naked eye.

G. P. Bond.
Observatory of Harvard College, Dec. 29, 1861.

Opening the Cotton Ports.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes, as follows in regard to the designs of the government at the South:

"The statement in a French paper that the British government promised the Lancashire merchants that the cotton ports would be opened in February is no doubt true, but the promise was based upon assurances which have been by this government. It was the cherished policy of this government last summer to open the cotton ports to foreign and domestic commerce, and Senator Simmons undertook to test the theory, with what success every one knows. Though this idea is abandoned, yet it is still intended to obtain cotton by force in the interior of the cotton States and ship it, on government account, to market. In this way it is still hoped to furnish the Lancashire men with cotton by midwinter."

Mr Russell's Report of an Army Review.—In the London *Times* of the 9th Mr. Russell has a letter on the army and the camp. We give the following extract:—

"If any of the fathers of the Republic could have been awakened this fine morning and told to get up in order to see a review of some 56,000 men mustered into the service of the United States in order to put down a gigantic rebellion with far greater evidences of strength, permanence and unanimity than were displayed by the 'Continentals' during their early contest with the power of Great Britain, he would surely have doubted the utility of his work, and have sighed in sadness of heart and sorrow at the prospect of witnessing a spectacle which afforded such pleasure and satisfaction to so many modern Americans to-day.

In one word, it was a display of military power which could not have been satisfactory to a military critic adopting the standard of European criticism in reference to standing armies, but which viewed *per se* as a review of a force of volunteers collected from a vast continent of different populations, and turned into soldiers by the drill of a few months in face of an enemy, often, indeed, interrupted by actual conflict, was exceedingly good. The natural aptitude of the men for carring arms as infantry soldiers was indeed shown by the circumstance that the men were got there and handled at all. The arrangements for the concentration of the troops were made by General McDowell, and were under his control exclusively, and it is no small praise to say that seven Divisions of infantry, with cavalry and guns, were marched by four different and indifferent roads, through a country the natural difficulties of which had not been diminished by rough abattis making where forests have been laid low by the axe, along a narrow front to a patch of ground, some three miles long by a mile broad, were marched passed without confusion and got off again without delay or intermixture.

From Drainsville on the right of the line to the extreme left below Alexandria the front extends some 16 or 17 miles in irregular lines, and Divisions from the extreme points were marched to the space which was cleared for the review, near Munson's-hill so as to be able to get off the ground before the march of the Divisions brought them into position. The Divisions were massed together in columns of battalions, and occupied the limited area in a dense half-moon with the horns prolonged nearly at right angles on the flanks. In the hollow of the roads, where the soft earth was churned into mud by the water-courses, there were smashes and crashes not quite unworthy of a Derby-day, and many an axle and wheel and splinterbar testified to the tenacity of the soil of the "Old Dominion."

* * * * * * *

The cavalry were bad, slovenly, ill set-up—in person, accoutrements, and horses, showing a want of care; not badly horsed—light serviceable men on light active beasts, but inferior in appearance and regularity to the Cossacks of the Black Sea. There were exceptions to the remarks, but not to any great extent, and Lord Cardigan would have evaporated at the sight. The artillery was the best part of the display and looked as if it was ready for work, but a considerable portion of the guns were held in reserve along the front. The infantry was varied in character and air; the regiments with a large foreign element had the most soldiery bearing, but were inferior in material to the native regiments, some of which, such as the 44th New York, could not be exceeded in any army in Europe. There is still a diversity of armament in the artillery, and of small arms and uniform in the other branches of the service. As the men passed in close column of double companies, it was not possible to examine them narrowly. Some regiments came by carrying arms, some with arms sloped, some with fixed bayonets, others without; some had excellent bands, others rendered day hideous by their discord."

Rome Solemnly Declared the Capital of Italy.—After a long and rather stormy debate, the following order has been adopted by the Italian Parliament by a *viva voce* vote of ayes 232, nays 79:—

"The Chamber confirms the vote of the 27th of March, which declared Rome to be the capital of Italy, and trusts that the Government will provide with alacrity to complete the national armament and the organization of the kingdom, as well as the efficient protection of persons and property."

Mr. Clarke's singing class will meet at the High School Building, Dorchester street, for practice every morning during this week at nine o'clock, in preparation for the concert in behalf of the Irish Protestant Society which takes place on the 9th.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

(*From the Canada Gazette.*)

Provincial Secretary's Office, (East)
Quebec, 28th Dec., 1861.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Vespasian Nutting, Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Shefford, in the room of J. B. Lay, Esq., resigned.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Headquarters, Quebec, 23rd Dec., 1861.

Militia General Order No. 1.

His Excellency the Commander in-Chief desires to call the attention of Officers Commanding Volunteer Troops of Cavalry, Companies of Foot Artillery, Companies of Riflemen and Field Batteries of Artillery, to the twenty-fourth section of the Militia Act, and to urge upon them the necessity of having the strength of such Corps completed to the greatest number sanctioned for each Company by law.

Militia General Order No. 2.

With reference to the Militia General Order of the 7th February, 1856, by which an uniform dress is prescribed for the officers of the Sedentary Force, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order that the uniform of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Sedentary Militia shall be of the same colour and pattern as that worn by the Infantry of the line in Her Majesty's regular forces, and that the facings shall be Blue.

By command of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

A. De SALABERRY, Lt-Colonel,
Deputy-Adjutant General of Militia.

Quebec, 27th Dec., 1861.

Militia General Orders.

ACTIVE FORCE.

No. 1.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, viz:

CLASS B.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA.

One Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery, at Quebec, to be styled "The 2nd Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery Company of Quebec."

To be Captain: Captain Wm. McKay, of the late 2nd Foot Artillery Company, Quebec.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

One Volunteer Militia Rifle Company, at Kingston, to be styled "The 4th Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Kingston."

To be Captain: Alexander Cowan, Esq.

No. 2.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SIX, LOWER CANADA.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Hemmingford.

To be Surgeon:—Supernumerary-Lieutenant Charles Aylmer Coates, M.D.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA.

The Fourth Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Quebec, under the command of Captain Suzor, will henceforth be designated "The 1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Quebec."

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Quebec.

To be Supernumerary-Lieut.: Edouard Gingras, Gentleman, vice E Renault, resigned.

To be Quarter-Master: George Fiset, Gentleman.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, UPPER CANADA.

Volunteer Field Battery, Ottawa.

To be First-Lieut.: Second-Lieutenant George Clark.

To be Second-Lieut.: Wm Davis Ward, Gentleman, vice Clark.

To be Pay-Master: Quarter-Master Richard Bishop, vice Baird, left the limits.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

Third Volunteer Rifle Company, Kingston.

To be Lieutenant: Captain Thomas FitzRoy Kelly, Unattached, vice Wilson, promoted.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, UPPER CANADA.

First Troop Volunteer Cavalry, County of York.

To be Cornet: G Shirley Denison, Gentleman, vice Charles L Denison, promoted.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company, Collingwood.

To be Ensign: Thos G Bowles, Gentleman.

Quebec, Dec. 27, 1861.

Militia General Order.

SEDENTARY FORCE.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, LOWER CANADA.

Third Battalion, Rimouski.

To be Captains: Lieut. Louis Godfroi Casault, from 2nd Battalion, Quebec, and Adjutant Geo. Dionne.

To be Lieut.: Ensign George April, vice Pelletier, promoted.

To be Ensigns: Jean Antyme Roy, Gentleman, Joseph Rosa, Nonvic Jean.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, LOWER CANADA.

To be Colonel in Command of this Military District: Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Cox, of the 2nd Battalion, Drummond.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, LOWER CANADA.

First Battalion, Richelieu.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Adolphe Dorion

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA.

First Battalion, Quebec.

To be Captain: Lieut. G. H. Simard, of the 2nd Battalion, vice Pierre Gagnon, who is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign Edouard Cannon, of the 2nd Battalion, vice Darveau, promoted.

To be Ensigns: Jerome Alley, Gentleman, vice J. B. Roy, left the limits; Serenus Ferland, Gentleman; Paul Samuel Benoit, Gentleman, vice Fafard, left the limits; Theophile Ledroit, Gentleman, vice Lambert, placed on the Unattached List; Edouard Gagnon, Gentleman, vice Scott, placed on the Unattached List; Joseph Cadoret, Gentleman, vice Tetu, promoted.

To be Pay-Master: David Benoni Garneau, promoted.

Second Battalion, Quebec.

To be Lieutenant: Ensigns Charles Felix Tessier, of the 5th Battalion, vice Malouin, deceased; Vincent Cazeau, of the 5th Battalion, vice Simard, promoted.

To be Ensigns: Ferdinand Chabot, Gentleman, vice Nelson, left the limits; Narcisse Bouchard, Junior, Gentleman, vice Colfer, promoted; Andre Elphrid Tessier, Gentleman, vice Weippert, promoted; Alexandre Bergevin, Gentleman, vice Deslauriers, promoted; Chrysostome Dion, Gentleman, vice Cannon, promoted; Louis Bourget, Gentleman.

To be Adjutant: Ensign Samuel J. Glackmeyer, vice Fiset, promoted in the 13th Battalion.

Third Battalion, Quebec.

To be Lieutenants: Ensigns David Dussault, vice Rinfret dit Malouin, left the limits, Ambroise Hector Verret, vice Colfer, deceased.

To be Ensign: Cyrille Junot, Gentleman.

To be Adjutant: Lieutenant Jean Bte. Martel, Captain Frs. X. Gingras; of this Battalion, is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

Fifth Battalion, Quebec.

To be Ensign: Aurelien Dion, Gentleman, vice Chs. Dion, promoted.

Sixth Battalion, Quebec.

To be Adjutant: Ensign Thomas Menzies, vice Kelly, left the limits.

To be Quarter-Master: Lieutenant William Ellis.

To be Ensign: Charles Farquharson, Gentleman, vice Menzies, adpointed Adjutant.

Erratum:—In the General Order of the 13th December, 1861, *read*: To be Major, Captain David Alexander Ross, *instead* of David E. Ross.

Seventh Battalion, Quebec.

To be Ensign: George Lampson, Gentleman vice Prior, promoted.

Eighth Battalion, Quebec.

To be Ensign: Augustus Frederick Holt, Gentleman, vice Ellis, promoted

Ninth Battalion, Quebec.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign Charles Langlois, vice W. Benning, deceased.

To be Ensign: Frederick Lampson, Gentleman, vice Langlois, promoted.

Tenth Battalion, Quebec.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Joseph Parke, vice Hamel, deceased.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign Henry Collings Sheppard, vice Parke, promoted.

To be Ensign: Phillippe Adolphe Caron, Gentleman, vice Sheppard, promoted.

Eleventh Battalion, Quebec.

To be Pay-Master: James Fitzerald Wolff, junr, Gentleman.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, LOWER CANADA.

Montreal Voltigeurs.

To be Second Lieutenant: Louis Alexandre Renaud, Gentleman.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TEN, LOWER CANADA.

First Battalion, Missisquoi.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Francis William DesRivieres, taking rank and precedence from the 5th June, 1861, immediately after Captain P. R. Martin.

UNATTACHED.

To be Captain: John F. Bouchette, Gentleman.

Captain Edward Charlton, Lieutenant C. Herbert O'Meara and Ensign John Arnoldi, of the 6th Battalion, Quebec, and Lieutenant C. Berthelot, of the 9th Battalion, Montreal, to be placed on the Unattached List, with their respective rank.

THE LOSS OF THE NORTH BRITON.

The following is the official report on the recent inquiry at Liverpool into the loss of the North Briton just made to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade:—

"My Lords,—On receiving your instructions I proceeded, in conjunction with Captain Harris, nautical assessor to the Board of Trade, to hold an injury into the loss of the North Briton, on the morning of the 5th of November last, on the coast of Labrador. The North Briton was an iron screw steamer, built in 1858 on the Clyde; her gross tonnage was 2187 tons, and she was owned by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, trading between Liverpool and Quebec. She left Quebec on her homeward voyage on the 2nd of November, commanded on this occasion by Mr. William Grange, who holds an extra master's certificate of competency, granted in 1851, and who ordinarily commands the ship Hibernian, belonging to the same company. The ship was fully and properly equipped for the voyage, she had a crew of 99 men, all told, and carried 124 passengers and general cargo. Her draught of water on leaving Quebec was 15 feet forward and 21 feet 9 inches aft. The vessel grounded going down the River St. Lawrence, off Hare island, while in charge of a pilot, but she came off with the next tide, and proceeded on her voyage, having apparently sustained no damage. At three p.m on the 3rd she was off Cape de Monts, distant about three and a half miles, and from thence took her departure, shaping her course east for the west point of Anticosti, and continued on that course till two p.m. on the 4th, when, under the impression that they had entered the Canadian Channel, the course was altered to E.S.E, till four p.m., when land was seen on the beam, supposed to be in the vicinity of Thunder Point. The weather, which had previously been boisterous, had moderated, but was somewhat thick with drizzling rain, so that no accurate bearings could be obtained. At this time soundings were taken with 90 fathoms of line, but no bottom was found, which seemed to confirm the master's suspicion that the land seen was somewhat in the neighborhood of Thunder Point. The ship was then hauled off the land S. E. and by S., to regain the fairway of the channel, the engines were slowed to half speed, and soundings were taken every half hour till seven p.m. The course was then altered to S. E. and by E. till midnight, up to which time soundings continued to be taken also every half-hour. At midnight the last soundings gave 65 fathoms, when the master, having then no doubt that he was E.S.E, resolved to go on at full speed. The master, who had been on deck since four a.m., then went below, having further directed the second mate, who came on watch at midnight to stop the vessel and take a cast of the lead at one a.m., which order, after consulting his charts the master deemed to be unnecessary, and countermanded.

"About 1 20 a.m. on the morning of the 5th the vessel struck. The master, who was in bed, rushed on deck, and saw breakers on the port bow. He found the engines had been stopped, and on the impulse of the moment gave an order to reverse, but as the ship began to strike heavily the order was recalled before it could be obeyed. Finding that the water was rushing into the engine room, orders were at once issued to clear away the boats, and promptly attended to. The original intention was to get the boats over, lower them level with the gunwale, and then await daylight; but fearing from the rolling of the ship that they might be staved, they were lowered into the water and passed astern. This was more easily accomplished on the one side than the other, as, owing to the ship having a list to port, it required more time to free the starboard boats. From a careful inquiry into this part of the case I am clearly of opinion that no undue time was lost in this operation, nor did any impediment exist from the mode in which the boats were stowed. The master attempted to tranquilize the passengers, and begged them to remain in the saloon till daylight, but not succeeding in his attempt, and fearing injury from the falling of the masts if they remained on deck, the women and children were placed in two of the boats one of which remained near the ship, and the other made its way to Mingan Island. At daylight it was found that the ship had grounded on a reef off Perroquets Island, upon which a landing was effected. No life was lost some of the boats that had drifted from the ship during the night being ultimately picked up. Every effort was made to save property and mails but unfortunately one of the schooners which had been engaged for this purpose, and on board of which the purser had gone in charge, parted from her anchors, and was driven on shore. The luggage had to be thrown overboard, amongst which was log of the North Briton. On the 11th the Anglo-Saxon, which had been intercepted, arrived, and took off the passengers and part of the crew, and brought them home, with such of the luggage and mails as were finally secured.

"After a most careful review of the evidence given in this case, and after an anxious consultation with my nautical colleague upon the courses alleged to have been steered, I find great difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of the loss of this ship. Great vigilance and caution seem to have been displayed by the master in the navigation of his ship up to midnight of the 4th. I cannot, however, but regard it as unfortunate that he master, who had on going below at that hour, left orders that the second mate, who was then in charge should stop the vessel to take soundings at one a.m. on the fifth, should have seen fit on examining his charts, to countermand an order so properly given in accordance with his wonted caution. It is just possible that a cast of the lead at that then taken might have warned him of his danger, but looking at the irregular soundings that prevail throughout the Canadian channel, even the precaution might have shown a result calculated to mislead him. This is the sole omission that I can lay to the charge of the master, and I am reluctantly compelled to say that, so far as this single omission goes, he must be pronounced in default. At the same time I feel bound to add that, on a review of his previous vigilance, I arrive unwillingly at this conclusion. It is necessary here to refer to two circumstances which lead me to express myself thus guardedly in regard to the conduct of the master. It would appear from the evidence of Captain Aiton, master of the steamship Jura, which met the North Briton to the eastward of Cape de Monts on the 3rd of November, that an unusually high tide prevailed in the St. Lawrence and over the whole seaboard of North America on that day. How far this may have influenced the current in the Canadian Channell so as to have deceived a skilful and practised navigator in his reckoning. it is impossible to say, but that to some extent it must have affected the navigation of the ship there would appear to be little doubt. The other circumstance to which I would allude is the report which reached Quebec before the sailing of the North Briton, that the North American, one of the same line of steamships, was supposed to be ashore on Natashquan Point, and Captain Grange was desired to ascertain the truth of the rumour, and to render assistance if necessary. For this purpose he must, of course, have taken the passage which he did—by the Canadian channel; and thus instructed by his company's agents at Quebec, he considered himself almost without discretion of the choice of this passage, rather than the longer one by Cape Race. In arriving, therefore, at a conclusion, these two circumstances must be fairly taken into consideration along with the other facts of the case, and may induce your lordships to return Captain Grange his certificate with a caution, which, in my opinion, will meet the merits of the case. The result of this inquiry following so closely upon the heels of that which took place into the loss of the Canadian, seems certainly to stamp the passage of the Canadian Channel and the Straits of Belleisle as one fraught with danger and difficulty, except during the height of the season and in the clearest weather. It may well become a question of serious consideration, whether the saving of a single day in the length of the passage compensates for the risk to life and property which it seems to entail.

I have, &c.,
"T. S. Raffles, Stipendiary Magistrate,
"Liverpool, Dec. 7, 1861.

"I concur in the above report and recommendation.

"Henry Harris, Nautical Assessor."

Breach of Promise of Marriage—Redman *v.* Shrubsole.—This was an action for breach of promise of marriage, to which the defendant pleaded that he did not promise, and that the plaintiff had exonerated him from the performance of the contract. The plaintiff is a widow 48 years of age, with six children, three of whom are of age, and resides at Faversham, on an income of £150. The defendant is a retired tradesman, residing at the same place, where he keeps up a snug little establishment, and is in the possession of landed and household property bringing in £400 a year. He has his chaise and pair for out-door exercise, and his daily wants are ministered to by a footman and two maid servants. Last August twelvemonth the defendant was left a widower, and almost immediately afterwards he became acquainted with the plaintiff, to whom he commenced paying such attentions as might have been expected from a gentleman of his age and physical condition. In a brief letter he told her he wished to marry her, and she referred him to her brother-in-law, Mr. Alfred Redman, a butcher, in Lambeth. To him they both stated their case, and obtained his consent, so that the defendant was established in the position of an accepted suitor. After this interview the gentleman presented the plaintiff with his photograph, and a book on "Meditation and Prayer." When she came to see her brother-in-law he saw her place at church vacant, and followed her to town. He took her to the Crystal Palace, to the theatres, and other places of amusement, and what was, perhaps, equally gratifying, he spoke of his houses in the Isle of Sheppy, his ships and steamers, and his property at Faversham, promising to make a settlement on her; but in May last the defendant found out he was too old to marry, and he broke off the match, leaving the plaintiff to her remedy at law, which she sought in the present action.—Mr. Alfred Redman, the plaintiff's brother-in-law, proved the case for her. In his cross examination he said the defendant was not very firm on his legs and generally walked with two sticks, except when he courting, when he used only one (laughter.) The defendant was a little deaf, but he had a good appetite (laughter.) The defendant had not told him that his surgeon had advised him not to marry, but he gave him to understand that the marriage was not to take place. At this stage of the proceedings the counsel consulted, and Mr. Hawkins said it had been arranged to take a verdict for £150.—Mr. Sergeant Parry said that this action had been brought chiefly for the purpose of vindicating the plaintiff's character, which had been aspersed at Faversham.—Mr. Hawkins: There is no imputation on the lady's character.—The Lord Chief Baron: There is certainly no such imputation, and I do not see the necessity for a retractation.—Mr. Hawkins: On the contrary, my lord, the defendant has the highest respect for the lady, or he would not give her £50. But give us back our photograph (great laughter).—Mr. Serjeant Parry: You do not want your "Prayers and Meditations" (laughter)?—Mr. Hawkins: No, they may do you good (laughter).—The defendant here created some amusement by seizing on his photograph, and putting it hastily into his pocket.—A verdict for the plaintiff for £150 was then taken by consent.

OUR TREATIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

(*From the N. Y. Advertiser.*)

The annexed extracts, showing what are the existing treaty stipulations between his country and Great Britain, in regard to private rights of property of their respective citizens, in case of a war between the two countries, possess an interest at this time which will no doubt commend them to your readers.

P.

The following is the tenth article of the treaty of 1794:—

"Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor moneys which they have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever in any event of war or national differences be sequestered or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals having confidence in each other and their respective governments should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority on account of national differences and discontents."

In reference to which, Chancellor Kent, writing of the obligations of treaties (Kent's Commentaries, Sec. viii., p. 179, eighth edition,) says:—

As a general rule, the obligations of treaties are dissipated by hostility, and they are extinguished and gone forever, unless revived by a subsequent treaty. But if a treaty contains any stipulations which contemplate a future state of war, and make provisions for such an exigency, they preserve their force and obligation when the rupture takes place. All those duties, of which the exercise is not necessarily suspended by war, subsist in their full force. The obligation of keeping faith is so far from ceasing in time of war, that its efficacy becomes increased, from the increased necessity of it. What would become of prisoners of war, and the terms of capitulation of garrisons and towns, if the word of an enemy was not to be relied upon? The faith of promises and treaties which had reference to a state of war, is to be held as sacred in war as in peace, and among enemies as among friends.

All the writers on public law admit this position, and they have never failed to recommend the duty and the observance of good faith, by the most powerful motives, and the most pathetic and eloquent appeals which could be addressed to the reason and to the moral sense of nations. The tenth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in 1794, may be mentioned as an instance of a stipulation made for war. It provides that debts due from the individuals of one nation to those of the other, and the shares or money which they might have in the public funds, or in public or private banks, should never, in any event of war, be sequestered or confiscated. There can be no doubt that the obligation of that article was not impaired by the war of 1812, but remained throughout that war, and continues to this day binding upon the two nations, and will continue so until they mutually agree to rescind the article, for it is a principle of universal jurisprudence, that a compact cannot be rescinded by one party only, if the other party does not consent to rescind it, and does no act to destroy it.

MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

If we are correctly informed the intervention in Mexico by European powers causes more anxiety at Washington than even the case of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Probably in anticipation of such intervention, Mr. Corwin, the United States Minister to Mexico, was instructed when he went out there to open negotiations for a treaty between that republic and the United States, by which the latter, for considerations to be specified, should advance a certain sum of money, sufficient to pay the claims of England and France, the collection of which is alleged to be the object of the hostile expedition against Mexico. The treaty having been matured, and it being probable that the Senate of the United States will approve, the President, through the State Department, addressed himself to the two European powers, tendering on behalf of Mexico the payment of the claims, and asking an abandonment of the proceedings.

It is understood that the reply of both England and France was that the proposed arrangement was not satisfactory for this among other reasons, that the treatment by the ever-changing Mexican government of subjects of foreign powers resident in Mexico demanded action in the way of redress and prevention. We hear that these answers have created some disappointment at Washington, and have given rise to an apprehension or suspicion that more is intended by intervention in Mexico by the combined powers than they would be justified in doing were they to act up strictly to the spirit and letter of their professions.

It is no light thing to accuse foreign powers of bad faith in the representations deliberately and officially made by them, or even to indulge a suspicion that they are practising deceit. In such cases it almost inevitably comes to pass that the measure we mete is meted out to us. A man that is ever expressing doubts of the honesty and sincerity of his neighbors and equals is very apt to create a suspicion of his own honesty and sincerity. England and France will be very likely to ask "Why do you suspect our good faith? Do you feel that in like circumstances you would act hypocritically?" We deem it to be impolitic as well as unjust, to impugn ever so indirectly the good faith of any nation except on such evidence as cannot by any possibility be overturned.

With respect to the alleged refusal of France and England to accept the proposal said to have been made to them, we are free to say that we think such refusal should not excite surprise. From the first those powers have declared that though one, and perhaps the principal object of the expedition was to enforce the pecuniary claims of their subjects, and to foreclose the mortgages on Mexican customs, another purpose was to protect the persons and property of their subjects who were residents of that republic. So far as we have light upon the subject the proposal of the United States made no provision for this object, in itself one of primary importance to French and English residents in Mexico. The proposal took cognizance only of the financial aspect of the question, and France and England had no alternative but to decline the proposal as unsatisfactory. Indeed, the acceptance of it would probably have placed the lives and property of French and English residents in Mexico in greater peril than ever, for it would practically have taught the Mexicans two lessons; first, that England and France cared less about the safety of their citizens than about the dollars and cents of the matter; and, secondly, that the aid of the United States in the meeting of their obligations abroad could always be purchased for a consideration.

The non-acceptance of the proposal, then, is easily accounted for on grounds honorable to the two European powers, and neither necessitates nor justifies a doubt of the sincerity of their profession when they affirmed that they would acquire neither political position nor territory in the republic of Mexico, and would secure no commercial or other special advantages which should not be granted also to all nations. They simply say that the whole of their avowed object would not be accomplishment by such an arrangement as the United States have proposed. And in all probability it would not be. We cannot bring ourselves to say that such a lesson is not needed in Mexico as France and England propose to administer. The forbearance which has been shown to that country because of its internal troubles, seems to have emboldened its government to perpetrate wrongs upon foreign residents that ought not longer to be tolerated; and that France and England have determined that they shall be put a stop to, ought not of itself excite surprise and distrust.

It must be admitted, however, that the whole question of this intervention in the affairs of Mexico is one of great delicacy and difficulty for our government. It probably to some extent perils our influence there, unless we take active part in it, which at present is not convenient, even did we admit it to be at any time expedient. The United States are naturally jealous too of *any* armed occupation of any portion of that republic by European powers. But nations as well as individuals must sometimes submit to circumstances and conditions of things which, while adhering to justice and right, they cannot prevent or remedy. The right of the European powers to enforce the fulfilment of solemn contracts existing between Mexico and themselves cannot be denied. Otherwise contracts and governments would be alike at an end.—*New York Advertiser.*

THE STONE FLEET AT CHARLESTON.

Off Port Royal Entrance,
Steamship Cahawba, Dec. 17, 1861.

To Charleston!—that is our destination; or, more accurately, to the bar at the entrance of the harbor of that doomed city. The terrible stone fleet sailed this morning from the harbor of Port Royal, and before two days are past will have made Charleston an inland city. Against these crumbling hulks the batteries which silenced Sumter point their guns in vain. Sixteen vessels will be sunk on the bar at the river entrance. They range from 275 to 500 tons, are all old whalers, heavily loaded with large blocks of granite, and cost the Government from $2,500 to $5,000 each. Some of them were once famous ships.

With this fleet go the Cahawba, Philadelphia, and Ericsson, to help them along and assist at the sinking, and if Commodore Tatnall should be too curious about our operations, their 11-inch shells will give him an intelligent hint to keep at a respectful distance. The business over, the Philadelphia and Ericsson go North with the crews of the sunken ships; the Cahawba returns to Port Royal. Some of the whalers being very slow to start, we spent a couple of hours in getting them off.

Some of the fleet have crawled well away already, under canvass, and the Philadelphia has towed one over the bar, and is returning to do the same office for another. The men of war have been set to work towing, for we want to get the whole fleet outside to-night.

More than thirty vessels are in plain sight, most of them on the same errand to a hostile port. The scene is extraordinary; the number of vessels, their purpose, the poetic and religious justice of the fate they carry with them, and the rare beauty of the day by whose fading light the scene is visible, make it singularly impressive.

When we arrive outside we find the squadron anchored. There is no chance of getting to Charleston to-night with anything but a fraction of the fleet. Capt Davis is well satisfied to have got all the whalers out of port and under his eye, ready to start with the breeze. The Cahawba lets go the tow-ropes and drops her anchor.

Off Charleston, S. S. Cahawba, Dec. 20, 1861.

The fleet got under weigh next morning, Wednesday, about an hour before sunrise, part of the ships in tow of the steamers, the rest trusting to canvass. A butterfly floats for an hour about our quarter deck. Charleston light is in sight at half-past 3, and soon after the blockading squadron—the Florida, Augusta and Roebuck. The Florida runs down to take a look at us and make sure that the rebels have not contrived to steal a fleet and get to sea. At 5 we are fairly off the entrance of Charleston harbor, and there, lifting its walls high out of the sea, is Fort Sumter! No loyal American can look on it without grateful remembrance of the service it has done.

The only business of the evening was a channel reconnoissance, which resulted in the discovery that the channel buoy had been moved in order to mislead us, and that further soundings would be necessary. Ships enough had arrived to persuade the anxiously-watchful Carolinians that all the men-of-war had come, and were ready to repeat the Port Royal lesson. Two or three of the whalers passed within sight of the harbor, and caused some excitement on shore, signals being raised and guns fired in evident expectation of attack.

The first news on Thursday morning was that the Rebels had blown up the light-house during the night. It is evident they supposed an attack was intended. Less agreeable information followed, that the Ericsson had gone North without waiting for orders—an unmanly desertion which interferes with the plan of operations, and compels the crews of the sunken vessels to return to Port Royal, instead of going direct to New York. All the whalers which have arrived are coming up well. Mr. Godfrey's sounding to determine the points at which the outside vessels are to be sunk, while the Cahawba is bringing some of the ships further in. Each ship is ordered to unbend her sails. Mr. Bradbury hails the "Robin Hood." We shall send all the sails aboard you for the present. When you have them all, we shall take them on the Cahawba, and you will then sink your ship!

Guns are now heard. Moultrie is said to be now a school of practice. A few people can be seen at Morris Island, some of them negroes, even wading in, as if trying to come off to the ships. The Susquehanna, Mr. Bradbury tells us, has nine who escaped before the fight while she was blockading off Charleston. Six of them are sailors and fishermen, worth $2,000 a piece, and earning $45 a month for their masters. They were stationed at different guns during the bombardment at Port Royal, and fought with unflinching courage.

Most of the day was spent in preparation. The Ottawa anchored half a mile beyond the bay, while the Mohican took a position about a mile east of the channel and commanding its approaches from the city. Neither vessel is in reach of guns from the shore. In the course of the afternoon all the whalers arrived and were towed up toward the bar in a convenient position to be taken over. About five o'clock the Ottawa towed first the Tenedos and then the Leonidas to their positions on the extreme right and left of the line. In a few minutes after anchoring, the crew of the Tenedos left her side. When the plug was removed, the water rushed in a stream from one side of the vessel to the other, but there was only a single hole, and when that was reached inside, it entered from the outside with greatly diminished force. It was low water and the sides still visible. The Leonidas not swinging into the right position, her plug was not drawn till next morning. After the moon and tide had risen, six vessels were towed in. By half-past eleven the tide had fallen too far to proceed. These old ships draw from thirteen to seventeen feet, and can only get on the bar near the top of the tide.

Work was resumed on Friday morning, the 20th, the Ottawa and Pocahontas, bringing the ships to their stations. The placing of them was an operation of considerable nicety, especially as some of the vessels were so deep as to be with difficulty dragged on the bar, except at high water. A graver hindrance to their exact location was found in the imperfection of the arrangement for sinking, several of the ships remaining afloat so long after the plug was knocked out that they swung out of position. They were, nevertheless, finally placed very nearly according to the plan. The last ship, the Archer, closed the only remaining gap, and the manner in which Mr. Bradbury took her in with the Pocahontas and then extricated the latter from her perilous position filled the fleet with admiration for his skillful seamanship. The difficulty with which this light vessel, in broad daylight, with such a pilot, got through, is sufficient evidence of the thoroughness of the work and the total impracticability of the channel for ordinary navigation. By half-past ten the last plug was drawn, and every ship of the sixteen was either sunk or sinking. None of the vessels wholly disappeared from sight, and those which heeled over farthest and were most under water had subsided in a very deliberate manner. All but two or three were careened. Some were on their beam ends, some down by the head, others by the stern, and masts, spars and rigging of the thickly-crowded ships were tangled in greatest confusion. They did not remain so. The boats which had been swarming about the wrecks picking up whatever was to be got, returning heavily laden, were ordered back to cut away the masts. It was meant to leave nothing behind of use to the rebels. In half an hour from the time the boats left her side the mizzenmast of the Rebecca Simms went over the side, and was speedily followed by the main and fore.—The next was the Richmond, whose three masts went by the board together, with three almost simultaneous reports, followed by the snapping of stays and shrouds, like irregular volleys of musketry. As they fell the sound of heavy cannon echoed down the bay, and for the next two hours the crash of falling masts was accompanied by the same salute. Some stanch old ships died very hard, settling very slowly, and still upright when they had felt the bottom.

The work of the expedition is a complete success. If it seemed sometimes a sad one even to us, with what feelings must the people of Charleston have looked on its progress?

Censorship Illustrated.—The following dispatch, prepared on Friday, would have appeared in our columns on Saturday morning but it not been suppressed by the Government Censor in the Washington Telegraph office:—

THE SUPPRESSED DISPATCH.

"The British question has received its solution. At noon to-day, Slidell and Mason were placed at the disposal of Lord Lyons. The vote in the Cabinet by which this surrender was made is said to have been unanimous. The discussions which preceded it showed that the opposition to compliance with the British demands was earnest and strong, though in a minority. Concord required the unanimity which the measure finally received."—*Tribune.*

Gen. Scott's Return.—Gen. Scott's sudden return was, as has been intimated, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, who, in an interview with the old soldier, which ought to be historical, apprised him that he had seen and approved Earl Russell's dispatch, but that France was with England in this matter, but that France, the friend of the United States, desired a peaceable adjustment of the question between the two countries; desired it so much that he, in the name of France, urged Gen Scott, if he loved his country, to hasten to the Cabinet at Washington, and urge the Government to comply with the demands of England.—*Ib.*

Treaty with Mexico.—The project of the treaty with Mexico, which is now before the Senate, had not, at last advices, been ratified by our neighbor. In consequence of the rejection by the Mexican Congress of the treaty proposed by the English Minister, the negociation set on foot by Mr Corwin in co-operation with him, had been temporarily suspended, but it was believed at the time that Mr. Corwin's last dispatches were written that the treaty of which he sent the outlines, would be acceptable to the Mexican Government, and would, if speedily ratified by both countries, go far toward thwarting the scheme of European intervention. The full extent of that scheme no one knows. The departure of Miramon, a week ago, for Mexico via Havana, after a conference of several hours with the Spanish Minister here, affords some clue to the purpose of Spain, but how far she can count on French and English support in her plan to revolutionize the Government of the country is uncertain.

New York Fire Insurance Companies.—At a meeting of the N. Y. Board of the Fire Insurance Companies, held on Monday, a report was unanimously adopted declaring petroleum, or rock oil, "uninsurable in all buildings in compact portions of the City," and the following are the resolutions which were adopted:—

Resolved, That Petroleum, Rock Oil, and Earth Oil, in a crude or unrefined state, be and hereby are declared uninsurable, except when stored in detached and properly ventilated sheds and warehouses, specially adapted by their construction for that purpose, and devoted exclusively to the storage of such oils, or substances of a similar character, and then at a special rate, of not less than three per cent.

Resolved, That Benzone, Benzole, and Napptha, when kept in quantities of three barrels or less, be classed as "Specially Hazardous," and charged as such; and when kept in larger quantities than three barrels, be subject to the same restrictions and rates as crude Petroleum, Rock Oil, and earth Oil.

Resolved That manufactured Coal Oil, refined Petroleum Oil, Kerosene and Carbon Oil, and all Oils manufactured from Coal Rock or Earth Oil and Petroleum, when kept in less quantities than ten barrels, be classed as "Extra Hazardous," and when kept in larger quantities than ten barrels, be classed as "Specially Hazardous," and charged as such

Effects of Cold Upon Soldiers.—Our Washington correspondents inform us that our soldiers of the Potomac army are beginning to suffer considerably from the cold weather. This is not surprising, when they are still under canvass. From this very circumstance, however we are satisfied that Gen. McClellan is contemplating a forward movement, and has no intention that the return of spring will find his vast army still stretched along the windy hills of Fairfax. He knows, from the experience of Napoleon, that an army in motion, bivouacking under the open sky in the dead of winter, suffers much less from disease than an army ever so well established in in winter quarters. Compare, for example, the sufferings of the British army in its winter quarters before Sebastopol with the remarkable good health of Napoleon's legions in that winter campaign of Austerlitz. Vast bodies of men enclosed or hutted for two or three months in the same place inevitably, to a greater or less extent, produce infectious and malignant disorders. Hence, no doubt, the shifting of Beauregard's central column from Manassas to Centreville, and the continual movements of the enemy from one point to another along their general line of occupation. Let us be patient. There are good reasons for the retention of our Potomac army under canvass at this time. The climate, as you go southward, becomes warmer, and long huts are not convenient articles of transportation.—*New York Herald.*

General Scott as a Mediator.—In connection with the report that, before leaving Paris, General Scott had a long interview with the Prince Napoleon, and that the General was the bearer to America of the French Emperor's desire for the maintenance of peace between England and the United States, the *National Intelligencer* thinks it possible that Louis Napoleon may consider "the danger of war so imminent as to justify his making an informal proffer through Gen. Scott, to which latter attaches so much importance as to think he will serve his country by submitting it in person to our government." The sterling old patriot be expected in Washington in a day or two, and then we shall probably learn definitely that were there is so much smoke there is also some fire.—*Ib.*

Fort Monroe, Dec. 30.

Phillip St. George Cook, recently appointed a Brigadier General in the army of the Potomac, committed suicide on Thursday last at his residence.

The commissariat stores, including a portion of the ordnance department in Nashville, were destroyed by fire on the 22d. Loss estimated at nearly a million dollars.

Six negroes were taken from a small canoe in Chesapeake Bay, off Back River, this morning. They state that the inhabitants of Yorktown and the military authorities are much frightened at an expected attack. It is believed there that Gen. Burnside's expedition is certainly destined to go up York River, and that Gen. Wool will co-operate in an attack upon Yorktown.

BIRTHS.

In Prescott, on the 24th ult., Mrs. Joseph P. Flynn, of a daughter.

In Buckingham, on the 20th ultimo, the wife of A. McNaughton, of the Hudson Bay Company's Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

In Beauharnois, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. F. P. Sym, Mr John Dickson, of Chateauguay, to Miss Jessie Goodall, of St. Louis de Ganzague.

DEATHS.

At Toronto, on the 28th ultimo, Elizabeth Parker wife of Joseph Blackhall.

In St Bridget's Asylum, on the 24th ultimo, aged 95 years, Bridget O'Hara, widow of Patrick Meehan, late of the County Mayo, Ireland.

At Portsmouth, Kingston, C.W., on the 28th ultimo, Robert Jackson, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Volunteer Artillery, and more than 30 years a resident of Kingston, aged about 70 years.

ATTENTION!

THE OFFICERS of the 3rd BATTALION MONTREAL MILITIA are requested to MEET THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at a QUARTER PAST SEVEN o'clock precisely, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, on business of importance.

JOHN ABBOTT,
Lieut.-Colonel.
January 2. c 2

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION of LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, F. & A. M., MEETS THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, at their ROOMS, MASONIC HALL, Place d'Armes.

The Brethren are particularly requested to be punctual.

By Order of the W. M.
January 2. c 2

Montreal Thistle Curling Club.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be held at the OFFICE of the SECRETARY, 12 St. Nicholas Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at HALF-PAST FOUR P.M. Business of importance.

BY ORDER.
January 2. u 2

NOTICE.

COMMENCING THIS DAY,
OUR STORE WILL CLOSE
AT
FIVE O'CLOCK,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Wm. Benjamin & Co.
January 2. b 2

WILLIAM NIVIN.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 16 St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.
January 1. 1

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market.

Montreal, December 31, 1861.

FLOUR.—Double Extra, $6.00@ $6.30; Extra, $5.85 @$6.00; Fancy, $5.40 @ $5.50; No. 1, $5.15 @ $5.20; No. 2, $4.80 @ $4.90; and Fine, $4.10 @ $4.30. Bags—Spring Wheat, $2.60 @ $2.70; Scotch, $2.70 @ $2.80.

WHEAT—U. C. Spring, ex cars and in store, $1.04 @ $1.07; White Winter do., $1.15@$1.18.

PEAS—Per 66 lbs. 65c @ 72c.

PORK.—Mess, $13.50 @ $14.00; Prime Mess, $12.00 @ $12.50; Prime, $10.00 @ $11.00. In hog, $4.20 @ $4.75 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER—7c @ 13c.

ASHES—Pots, $6.90 @ $7.00; Pearls, $6.60 @ $6 70

OATMEAL—Per 200 lbs, $4.20 @ $4.25.

Flour.—We have still to notice a good steady demand for No. 1 at full prices. The receipts and demand being equal we have no accumulation of stock. Sales have taken place at $5.15 to $5.20 at Point St. Charles and in store. High grades are quiet and demand small. Low grades dull, the country demand being small owing to bad roads. Bags steady.

Wheat.—We have no change of consequence to notice. Receipts moderate and taken up on arrival at about $1.05 for U. C. Spring ex car. We hear of no sales shipping lots in store. Nothing doing in White Winter.

Peas.—Dull and very little doing.

Provisions.—Demand small. In hog prices are fully firmer. Receipts moderate.

Butter.—Dull for common and firm for choice.

Ashes.—Pots have advanced and are active. Pearls quiet.

Oatmeal.—Scarce.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Shippers and Brokers.

Statement of Leather Inspected through the week ending Dec. 28, 1861:—

Sides, No. 1	1,865
do No. 2	424
do No. 3	9
Sides	2,298

THOMAS HAWKINS,
Leather Inspector.

Imports per Montreal and Champlain RR

Dec. 30.

J Richardson 1 lot hides; W R Hibbard 1 box; D Masson & co 13 bxs; Owner 2 hhds tobacco; Prows&McF 2 stoves 6 pcs castings; Angus & L 2 cs; Lyman, C&co 1 bxs; Chapman&co 39 bales corke; Nelson&W 200 bxs c pins; Owner 7 hhds tobacco; N Williams 3 bles hops; W Dow&co 18 do.

VIA HEMMINGFORD.

W Cunningham 8 brls ashes; C Freeland 100 brls flour; McDougall&B 20 do; H Chandler 25 kegs butter.

Per Grand Trunk East.

Dec. 30.

A McGibbon 4 bags 25 bxs; N S Whitney 2 bles; Smith & Cochrane 2 bxs 1 s sled 1 boiler; D Laurent 2 bdls bags; Sundries 8 pkgs fish; E Maitland Tylee&co 1235 bxs raisins 21 kegs do 20 cks oil 28 cks raisins; Sundries 10 pkgs fish; T W Harris 1 machine 1 boiler; J E Mullins 80 bdls fish 10 bxs; J Keyes 1 bx; A Brown 9 bdls pipe; Benoit&L 1 bx; Sundries 10 pckgs fish; J Tiffin 10 hhds molasses; Sundries 13 pkgs fish; G T R 16 bags; D Torrance&co 650 bxs raisins; J Gregory&co 5 cks g'ware; W D McLaren 1 do; McPherson&co 5 brls; J Patten & co 7 casks g'ware.

Imports per Grand Trunk R.R., West.

Dec. 30.

W L Eager 214 brls pork 200 kegs lard; Gilmour&co 147 brls pork 180 do; W L Eager 114 do; J McHeman 2 brls c bennies; McCulloch Bros 141 do pork.

Dec. 30.

Jos McKay&Bro 9 brls ashes; A Robertson&co 2 do; J G McKenzie 7 do; John Dougall 18 do; Geo Denholm 4 do; J Ogden 3 do; W Darling 2 do; Thos Raphael 1 do; S Ogden 6 do; Jaques Tracy 2 do; A Thurlow 3 do; R Lathan (bags) 244 brls flour; W Starnes 200 do; Rimmer, R&co 200 do; Janes, O&co 700 do; McDougall&R 169 do; R M Mitchell 300 do; Taylor Bros 200 do; Chas Freeland 300 do; orde C Kent 100 do; Jno Pearson 100 do; Jno Dougall 200 do; M P Ryan (bgs) 76 do; A O W Lai law&co (bgs) 103 do; Aikin& R (bags) 12 do; Taylor Bros 350 bush wheat, B Harris&co 1050 do; Ira Gould&Son 1050 do; L Renaud 700 do; Jas Oliver&co 700 do; H Routh& co 350 do; D Robertson 350 do; D Torrance 700 do; A J W Laidlaw 350 do; Gilmour&co 317 brls pork; W L Eager 154 do; Jno Dougall 19 do; McCulloch Bros 3 0 do; Bank of Montreal 200 do; McCulloch Bro 13 kgs butter; Jno Dougall 8 do; M P Ryan 22 do; E Allan&co 15 brls lard; W L Eager 200 do; Jno Dougall 4 do; D McPherson 2 brls cheese; E Allan&co 10 do; J Harlo 1 cask whiskey; D McPherson 4 dressed hogs; D E McLean 69 do.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the late WALTER COLQUHOUN and the undersigned, doing business in GLASGOW (Scotland), under the name and style of

Scott, Colquhoun & Co.,

And in MONTREAL (Canada), of

Tyre, Colquhoun & Co.,

Ceased to exist on the SIXTH day of JULY last.

All matters connected with the Estate will be attended to by the Subscriber.

JAMES TYRE.
Montreal, Dec. 31, 1861. du 2

EDUCATION.

MRS. TATE'S CLASSES for YOUNG LADIES will REASSEMBLE on the 16th instant.

6 Wellington Terrace,
January 1, 1862. r tts 2

Mrs. Simpson's Establishment,
FOR THE
BOARD AND EDUCATION
OF
YOUNG LADIES.
4 & 5 Inkermann Terrace, Montreal.

THE WINTER TERM will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, the 16th instant. Three vacancies for Boarders.

For Prospectus, apply to Messrs. B. Dawson & Son, 23 Great St. James Street, or at the School.

January 1, 1862. 1

Advanced Classes for Ladies,
IN CONNEXION WITH
MRS. SIMPSON'S LADIES' SCHOOL.

THE WINTER TERM will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

Fees for each Term, payable in advance:—

French (5 *Lessons Weekly*)	$12.00
German	8.00
English Composition and Literature	4.50
Geometry	4.50
Natural History	4.00
Drawing (2 *Hour Lessons*)	10.00
Vocal Music	4.00

For Prospectus, apply to Messrs. B. Dawson & Son, 23 Great St. James Street, or at the School.

4 Inkermann Terrace,
Montreal, January 1, 1862. 1

FOR SALE.

THE LADIES of the HOTEL DIEU offer for SALE that portion of their FARM, "LA PROVIDENCE," lying between Sherbrooke and Bagg Streets, on Cote-a-Barron, and comprising about

47 LOTS,

of different dimensions Persons desirous of purchasing, on application to the said Ladies, at their Establishment "Mont Ste. Famille," or to their Attorney, Mr. WEEKS, may learn the terms of Sale, and be shown a Plan of the Lots.

January 1, 1861. mwf 1

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by J. H. WINN will, from this date, be CONTINUED under the Firm of WINN & HOLLAND, by

J. H. WINN,
PHILIP H. HOLLAND.
Montreal, Jan. 1, 1862. m 1

PRESS WORK.

THE Proprietors of the *HERALD* JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT having

POWER PRESSES

In operation, capable of printing

50,000 Impressions per Day,

Are prepared to undertake the PRESS WORK of DAILY or WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.

All business entrusted to this Establishment will be executed with

Despatch and at Reasonable Profits

TINTED BILL HEADS.

SPECIMENS of this description of BILL HEADS may be seen at the *HERALD* JOB OFFICE, where they are Printed at reasonable rates.

Tinted Business Cards

Executed at the

"HERALD" JOB OFFICE,
No. 294 Notre Dame Street.

BUTE DOCKS, CARDIFF.

THE TRUSTEES of the MARQUIS OF BUTE are now erecting, on the Northern Quay of the East Dock at Cardiff, an extensive FIRE-PROOF FREE and BONDED WAREHOUSE, which will be completed in the course of the Autumn. The building is of a sufficient capacity to contain several entire cargoes; and, abutting as it does upon the water of the Dock, every facility will be offered for lifting goods directly from or into the vessels discharging or loading in the Dock. The position being contiguous to and in connexion with the various Railways leading from the Docks to the Mineral Districts of South Wales, and thence through the entire system of Railways throughout the Kingdom, will afford all the means requisite for the importation of valuable goods, and for their convenient transmission inland.

This will, no doubt, lead speedily to the establishment of an import trade commensurate with the large and rapidly increasing population of the town and neighbourhood of Cardiff, and the immense Mineral Districts of which it is the port. This vast population is at present principally supplied with Foreign Merchandize from Bristol, but it is evident that direct importations are much called for; nor need these be circumscribed to the supply of the local demand, as they may well be extended to the whole of the Manufacturing Districts of England, with which already direct communication exists.

Vessels employed in such trade would have the further advantage of discharging their cargoes in a loading port, the best in the Bristol Channel, where the Dock and other charges are very moderate, and we believe lower than those in any other Port in that part of the Kingdom, and where, from the constant demand for tonnage cargoes, outward freights may always be obtained without detention.

Within the comparatively short period of twenty years, during which these great works have been constructed and opened by the late Marquis of Bute, and his Trustees since his death, Cardiff has risen from its very inferior position as a Port to that of one of the most important in the country. There are two walled Docks, enclosing a water space of sixty-seven acres, one of which has a uniform depth throughout of twenty-five feet; its width, for the greater portion of its extent, being 500 feet, and the width of its sea-gates, 55 feet. The dimensions of the other Dock are somewhat less. There is in addition a Tidal Harbour, constructed to receive vessels engaged in the coasting trade. The Docks and Harbour are provided with 39 Coal Shipping Staiths, the whole on the most approved plans, for loading cargoes in the most perfect condition. The rapidity with which this can be effected can be judged of by the fact that a screw steamship, carrying about 1600 tons of coals, has been frequently loaded in the short space of nine hours, so that, from the time of her entrance into the Dock to her leaving it, not more than twelve hours were occupied; while, at the Tidal Harbour, a small screw collier enters, takes in her cargo, and departs within 2½ hours. There are three Graving Docks, two of which will admit the largest class of vessels; one being 400 feet in length.

There is also a large Gridiron, where vessels may be placed with the greatest facility, for the examination, cleaning and repairing of their hulls.

There have also been erected Shear-legs, 70 feet high, for lifting weights up to 60 tons at one lift, and by which also the masts of vessels can be lifted out and replaced.

A Steam Crane is provided by which vessels of fine build can at the same time discharge their ballast and receive their Cargoes. Several other Cranes, of various lifting power, are distributed upon the different Quays around the Docks; and one of the Railway Companies possesses two other Steam Cranes used for the discharge of ballast from Vessels.

In the year 1860, the exports of house and steam coal from these Docks and Tidal Harbour were 1,773,181 tons, and of Iron 212,054 tons. In that year the number of vessels that cleared Foreign and Coastwise from the Docks and Harbour was 8,113, and their registered tonnage amounted to 1,530,929; and it is estimated that the total exports and imports at the Port of Cardiff during that year reached the large number of two and three-quarter million of tons. It is to be expected that these large figures will rapidly increase, from the superior qualities for marine purposes of the several seams of Smokeless Steam Coal found in this neighbourhood alone, and whose highly evaporative power has caused for it a great demand, not only from our own and Foreign Governments, but also from most of the great Mercantile Companies trading from the Ports of this Kingdom, such as the Peninsular and Oriental, the Royal Mail, and the Cunard Companies.

The above particulars may serve to make it clear that the Port of Cardiff, by means of these Docks and their extensive and valuable adjuncts, offers peculiar advantages. Not only, as has been shown, does there already exist a very large trade in Exports, but there are also the means for carrying on an equally large trade in Imports—Merchants and others interested in Ship-building, in Manufactures, or in the exporting or importing of goods, will find ample facilities for business; and Sites can easily be obtained on moderate terms, in the immediate vicinity of the Docks and Railways for the necessary establishments to any extent that may be desired; and it is not to be doubted that such enterprises in connection with this Port, would soon lead to highly remunerative and important results.

Bute Docks Office, August, 1861. c 2

DR W. E. BOWMAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
McGill Street, Montreal.
August 13. 193

A CARD.

THE Undersigned, having a COMMISSION HOUSE at No. 60 Liberty Street, New York, under the same name as that of his FIRM HERE, parties wishing

Tobaccos, Cigars, Foreign Fruits,
&c., &c., &c.,

shipped to them, DIRECT FROM NEW YORK, can make advantageous arrangements with him by addressing at New York as above, or here.

Thankful for past favours, he informs his customers and the public that he will always have on hand here a full assortment of the above-mentioned articles, which, as he buys only for CASH, he can afford to sell to the Trade at prices highly remunerative.

J. W. CARLE
247 & 249 St. Paul Street.
December 31. u 313

Social Meeting
St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church.

IT HAS been agreed to hold a MEETING as above on THURSDAY EVENING 9th January, 1862, in the HALL of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Great St. James Street.

The LADIES of the CONGREGATION will also hold a BAZAAR at the same place on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of the same day.

Articles for this purpose may be sent to Mrs. Munro, Beaver Hall; Mrs. A. McGibbon, Notre Dame Street; Mrs. Bertram, St. Mary Street; Mrs. Gardner, Nazareth Street; and Mrs. Kemp, St. Urbain Street.

December 14. 299

TAKE NOTICE.

THE "PRINCE OF STOVES"
IS A
"COPYRIGHT DESIGN,"

ORIGINTED by the Subscribers, and secured by Registration, under the Act 24th Vic., Chap. 21.

Any person detected in PIRATING the said

STOVE PATTERN,

or any part of the DESIGN thereof, will be prosecuted in accordance with the above Act.

WM. RODDEN & CO.
December 31. 313

GIBB & CO.

HAVE now open to inspection a CASE of GOODS per Steamer *Jura*, containing the LATEST NOVELTIES in GENTLEMEN'S DRESS TIES, TINTED GLOVES, MILITARY SHIRTS, ARISTOCRAT COLLARS, FANCY SILK and WOOLLEN SCARFS, DRESS POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, RAILWAY RUGS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, NAGASAKI UMBRELLAS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, and a few pair of the celebrated LONDON CLUB SKATES.

December 28. 311

Drill Book—By Authority

THE "DRILL AND RIFLE INSTRUCTION for the CORPS of RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, by Authority of the Secretary of State for War," published in England, in 1861, is now being re-published by the QUEEN'S PRINTER, with Illustrations, Diagrams, &c., and will be for sale at their Office, St. Ann Street, Quebec, on and after the 2nd January, 1862, as also at MR. PICKUP'S, and Booksellers generally in Montreal.

Price—only 25 cents. A liberal discount to Booksellers.

Quebec, 27th December, 1861. r tts 318

I. RITCHOT & FILS,
No. 30 Commissioners' Street,
SIGN
OF THE
RED HORSE.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to their numerous Customers, would announce to them that they have decided upon OPENING their STORE but

ONCE A WEEK,

every THURSDAY, from this date to the opening of Navigation.

☞ *This change is for their Store in the City of Montreal only.*

The Father or Son will be in attendance to transact business

They would also announce to those indebted to them, to settle their accounts without delay.

The Messrs. Ritchot, having decided on regulating their old affairs, desire to see those persons indebted to them within the shortest possible delay. Those not coming forward to settle their indebtedness will be prosecuted.

I. RITCHOT & FILS,
Commissioners' Street.
Montreal, Jan. 1, 1862. 1m mwf 1

A
CONSIGNMENT
OF
London Manufactured
Bracelets,
Brooches,
Necklets,
Ear-Rings,
Scarf Pins,
SET WITH
Diamonds,
Rubies,
Emeralds,
Pearls,
Carbuncles,
Opals, &c.
ON VIEW,
At R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
December 24. 307

WINTER GOODS
AT
COST PRICE,
UNTIL
FURTHER NOTICE.
Aitken's Outfitting Establishment,
211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Ladies' and Children's Dresses included in the above.

SELLING AT AUCTION PRICES,
No. 19 Great St. James Street.

DURING the HOLIDAYS the Subscriber will Sell his extensive Stock of

Holiday Gifts

At very LOW PRICES. ANNUALS and other GIFT BOOKS in rich bindings, CHURCH SERVICES, BIBLES and PRAYER BOOKS in every variety.

ALBUMS, SCRAP-BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, &c., &c.

JUVENILE BOOKS in great variety.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.
December 24. 307

NEW YEAR!!!

BRUNEAU & DUFRESNE beg to call the attention of FAMILIES and the Public in general to their CHOICE, ASSORTED STOCK of

Fresh Groceries, French Liqueurs, Wines, Liquors, Ales, Porters,
&c., &c.,
CONSISTING OF:

This Season's GREEN and BLACK TEAS, of superior quality
Mocha and Java COFFEES, ground daily on the premises
Fresh Fruits, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, Jams, &c., and GROCERIES of every description
Just opened 25 cases Assorted FRENCH LIQUEURS, viz.:—Curacoa, Maraschino, Kirsh, Absinthe Suisse, Creme de Noyeau, Menthe, Cherry Cordial, Vanilla, Parfait Amour, and Genuine Ginger Wine
Sandeman's, Graham's, Hunt's, and other FINE OLD PORT WINES
Pemartin's, Duff, Gordon & Co's, Domecq's, Royal Arms of Spain, and other FINE PALE and GOLD SHERRIES
Blackburn's and Jaga's FINE MADEIRAS
Sauterne, Haut Barsac, St. Julien, Medoc, and other CLARETS, in wood and bottle
St. Marceaux & Co's, Imperial Cabinet, Heidseick's, Ernest, Irroy & Co's., and other FINE CHAMPAGNES
Chaloupin's, Hennessy's, Martell's, Otard, Dupuy & Co's., Jules Robin's, Dulary, Bellamy & Co's., and Renault & Co's. PALE and DARK BRANDIES
DeKuyper's GIN, Royal Household and Booth's OLD TOM GIN, and Wolfe's AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
OLD JAMAICA RUM, Ramsay's and Thin's SCOTCH WHISKY
Murphy's FINE OLD IRISH POTEEN, and McAlpine's OLD CABINET USQUEBAUGH
Macklem & Thomas' OLD MALT and RYE, and Morton's FAMILY WHISKY
Bass' and Allsopp's celebrated ALES, Hibbert's, Abbott's, and Truman, Hanbury & Co's. LONDON PORTER
Wm. Dow & Co's. and Lachine ALES and PORTERS
Queen's Arms, Pine Apple, Gruyere, Dutch and American CHEESE
McKinnon's ASSORTED BISCUITS

—ALSO,—

Receiving weekly consignments of PRAIRIE CHICKENS, QUAILS and WILD TURKEYS
OYSTERS in kegs, halves and tins
BUTTER in tinnets, crocks, &c
Cawthorn's FINNAN HADDIES
For Sale CHEAP.

BRUNEAU & DUFRESNE,
Family Grocers,
152 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
December 27. r 310

KEMP & CO.,
212 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Second Door East of the French Church)

HAVE still in Stock a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the present season, viz.,—Shetland Underclothing, Knitted Socks, Lined Kid Mitts, White Cloth Gloves, Fancy Scarfs, Dress Ties, &c.

N.B.—Shirts and Collars made to order.

December 27. 310

THOS. D'ARCY McGEE,
ADVOCATE,
38 Little St. James Street.
December 23. 1m 306

E. H. DUVAL,
General Commission Agent,
QUEBEC.

References:—Henry Fry, Esquire, Lloyds' Agent, Messrs. M. Stevenson & Co, Quebec; Messrs. W. & T. Leeming, Messrs. Rae & Mitchell, Montreal.

December 25. 308

EXTRA SUGAR-CURED CINCINNATI HAMS and BACON
FINNAN HADDIES, cured by Macdonald & Co., Portland
SWEET HAVANA ORANGES
FRESH FIGS (Crop 1861)
LAYER RAISINS
CITRON, ORANGE and LEMON PEELS
For Sale. A. WALSH,
West End Grocery.
December 24. 307

TO LET,

The LARGE BUILDING, known as the ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Jacques Cartier Square, near the Champ-de-Mars, &c.

Possession immediately, if required.

Apply to Mr. E. ROY, on the Premises; or to MR. R. ROY,
31 Little St. James Street.
January 1. r 1

BOARD.

FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with FOUR ROOMS and a SITTING ROOM, with BOARD, where there will be no other Boarders kept. Apply at No. 2 Havelock Terrace, Mountain Street.

January 1. 1