Chief J. Lafontaine

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLVIII. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1856. NUMBER 1.

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

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

BOOK, JOB AND CARD PRINTING,

In his premises, "Herald" Buildings.

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

JAMES POTTS.
Oct. 1, 1855. 263

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,

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

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

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

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

Nervous, Chronic, Scrofulous, and affections of the Generative system, tax the constitution to such an extent as to render it liable to take no Tuberculous and other Chronic forms of disease in both sexes. Those afflicted with any of these diseases can apply with a certainty of relief to Dr. HEATH, No. 850 Broadway, New York, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays excepted. Patients at a distance may be treated or advised by letter on stating their cases fully.

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

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

J. K. SNELL M.D., Green Point, Brooklyn.

Having seen numerous affidavits of cures performed by Dr. Heath, of No. 850 Broadway, we take pleasure in recommending him to the afflicted.—*Advocate and Register, Rahway, N. J.*

We most cheerfully recommend Dr. Heath to an enlightened public, as a professional friend of surpassing attainments, and of eminent success in his departments of practice.

LESTER GREEN, M.D., N. Y.
J. A. SMITH, M.D., N. Y.

Dr. Heath is a gentleman of high moral character and most estimable professional abilities.

GEO. PETRIE, M.D., N.Y.

The two chief characteristics in a good doctor are moral excellence and professional ability, both of which Dr. Heath possesses in an eminent degree. Hon. A. LOOMIS, N. Y.

New York, Sept. 24, 1855.

Dr. Heath—Dear Sir: I have taken my pen in hand to inform you that I am entirely free from every symptom of that alarming Consumptive Throat Disease, which I came under your medical care with, and which was so rapidly undermining my constitution I was almost despairing of getting cured at all, until I was advised by Mr. Shaw to try you, and see if you could not relieve me You have not only cured me physically, but you have relieved me of excessive suspense and anxiety of mind.—Yours, in gratitude,

JOS. G. BYERS, N. Y.

N.B.—The Doctor's Introductory Work on the Cause and Cure of those Diseases, will be sent free to any address, upon application.

Oct. 18. 1y DC 247

CHOLERA.

A Certain Cure for this Disease may be found in the use of PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

Dubuque, Iowa, May 5, 1855.

Gentlemen,—I feel under obligations to you for the benefit I have received from your invaluable Pain Killer.

We have had some cholera here on the Mississippi thus early in the season. A few days since I assisted in laying out and burying one of our citizens who was supposed to have died with the disease. The next morning I was taken with severe vomiting, accompanied with coldness of the extremities Warm covering and hot applications failed to restore warmth. My wife's family, who had used the Pain Killer with success during the cholera season in Buffalo in 1849, advised me to take it. I took two doses at intervals of fifteen minutes; a fine perspiration ensued, and the next day, barring a little weakness, I was well, and have been since. It may have been an attack of ague, but whether ague or cholera, it answered my purpose.

Since my recovery, I find that several of our citizens have used the Pain Killer as a remedy for cholera, and pronounced it good. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to a still more extensive notice. Yours truly,

W. M. CROZIER, Att'y at Law.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer as an internal remedy has no equal. In cases of Cholic, Summer Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Asthma, it will cure in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it frequently. It is the best Liniment in America. Its action is like magic when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds and sprains. For the sick headache, and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer. Sold by Druggists generally.

Dec. 11. DCS 1m rts 293

BOGLE'S
ELECTRIC HAIR DYE!

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

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

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

BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA,

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

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

BOGLE'S AMOLE,
A Compound for Shaving.

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

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

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

For sale by all respectable Druggists throughout Canada.

Dec. 12. 294

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS, to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

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

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold universally by the principal dealers in Sauces.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors LEA and PERRINS, 68, Broad-street Worcester, & 19, Fenchurch-street London.—BARCLAY & SONS;—CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

May 1 1y. T 101

For Sale.

9 Pcs Square WHITE OAK
5 Pcs ROCK ELM
90 do WHITE PINE
From River Trent.
J. L. BEAUDRY.

Dec. 4. r T 287

LOTTERY! LOTTERY!!

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

400 TICKETS AT 15s EACH.

100 VALUABLE PRIZES WORTH £300!

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

International Telegraph Line.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM WELLER,
Managing Proprietor.
Coburg, Oct., 1855. 257

☞ A few first-rate Operators required.

CANADA
SUGAR REFINERY.

THE undersigned offers for sale the usual descriptions of

REFINED SUGAR

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THEY CAN BE IMPORTED FOR:

LOAF SUGAR, in tierces.
DRY CRUSHED, in brls of about 200 lbs
GROUND & EXTRA GROUND, in brls of about 200 lbs.
CRUSHED, in brls of about 240 lbs.
YELLOW REFINED, in brls of about 250 lbs.
SYRUP, in brls of about 40 galls.

JOHN REDPATH.
60 Commissioners Street,
Montreal, Aug. 29, 1855. DC 204

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE—

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

CASALIERS,
TWO, THREE AND FOUR LIGHTS.

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

HUDSON'S BAY
BUFFALO ROBES.

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

English Soaps, &c.

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

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

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

REPORTS OF MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON AND MR. A. M. ROSS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

GENTLEMEN,—Having learnt that some doubts have been expressed respecting the fitness of the design for the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal,—that it is more costly than necessary, and that other systems of structure less expensive, yet equally efficient, might with propriety be adopted,—I feel called upon to lay before you in some detail the considerations which influenced me in recommending the adoption of the design which is now being carried out. In doing so, I beg to assure you that the subject was approached in the outset, both by Mr. Alexander Ross, your Engineer in Canada, and myself, with a thorough consciousness of the enormous expense which must inevitably be involved, whatever description of structure might be adopted; also of the large proportion which this cost must bear to the entire outlay of the undertaking of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. We were, therefore, fully alive to the imperative necessity of studying the utmost economy in every part of the work, consistent with our notions of efficiency and permanency.

It will be my endeavour, in the following remarks, to satisfy you and those interested in the undertaking, that these objects have been steadfastly kept in view.

It would evidently be unreasonable to expect, that, amongst professional men, an absolute identity of opinion should exist, either in reference to the general design, or in many of the details, of a work intended to meet such unusually formidable natural difficulties, as are to be contended with in the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence.

You will remember, that at the time I first entered upon the consideration of the subject, these difficulties were deemed by many well acquainted with the locality and publicly stated by them, to be, if not insurmountable, at all events of so serious a character as to render the undertaking a very precarious one.

The information I received respecting these obstacles, when my attention was first drawn to this project, was so striking, that I reserved forming an opinion until I had visited the spot; had well considered all the detailed information which Mr. Alexander Ross had collected, during several months previous residence in the country; and had heard the opinion of many intelligent residents regarding the forces exhibited by the movements of the huge masses of ice, during the opening of the river in spring.

The facts gathered from these sources fully convinced me that, although the undertaking was practicable, the forces brought into action, by the floating ice, as described, were of a formidable nature, and could only be effectively counteracted by a structure of a most solid and massive kind.

All the information which has been collected since I made my first report, has only tended to confirm the impressions by which I was then guided.

For the sake of clearness and simplicity, the consideration of the design may be divided into four parts:—*first*, the Approaches; *secondly*, the Foundations; *thirdly*, the Upper Masonry; and, *fourthly*, the Superstructure, or Roadway.

The Approaches,—extending in length to 700 feet on the south, or St. Lambert side, and 1300 feet on the Point St. Charles side,—consist of solid embankments, formed of large masses of stone, heaped up and faced on the sloping sides with rubble masonry. The up-stream side of these embankments is formed into a hollow shelving slope, the upper portion of which is a circular curve of 60 feet radius, and the lower portion, or foot of the slope, has a straight incline of three to one, while the down-stream side, which is not exposed to the direct action of the floating ice, has a slope of one to one These embankments are being constructed in a very solid and durable manner, and from their extending along that portion of the river only, where the depth at summer level is not more than two feet, six inches; the navigation is not interrupted, and a great protection is, by their means, afforded to the city from the effect of the "shoves" of ice which are known to be so detrimental to its frontage.

For further details on this subject, I beg to refer you to the Report made by Mr. Ross and myself on the 6th of June, 1853, to the Honorable the Board of Railway Commissioners, Quebec.

Advantage has also been taken of the shallow depth of water, in constructing the abutments, which are each 242 feet in length, and consist of masonry of the same description as that on the piers, which I am about to describe, and, from their being erected in such a small depth of water, their foundations do not require any extraordinary means for their construction.

The Foundations as you are aware are fortunately on solid rock, in no place at a great depth below the summer level of the water in the river.

Various methods of constructing the foundations suggested themselves and were carefully considered, but without deciding upon any particular method of proceeding, it was assumed that the *diving-bell*, or such modifications of it on a larger scale, as have been recently employed with great success in situations not very dissimilar, would be the most expedient. The Contractors, however, or rather the Superintendent, Mr. Hodges, in conjunction with Mr. Ross, after much consideration on the spot, devised another system of laying the foundations, which was by means of floating "Coffer-dams," so contrived that the usual difficulty in applying Coffer-dams for rock foundations would be, it was hoped, in a great measure obviated. When in Montreal, I examined a model of this contrivance and quite approved of its application, without feeling certain that it would materially reduce the expense of construction below that of the system assumed to be adopted by Mr. Ross and myself in making the estimate. In approving of the method proposed by Mr. Hodges, I was actuated by the feeling that the Engineers would not be justified in controlling the Contractors, in the adoption of such means as they might consider most economical to themselves, so long as the soundness and stability of the work were in no way affected.

This new method has been hitherto acted upon with such modifications, as experience has suggested from time to time, during the progress of the work, and, although successfully, I learn from the Contractors that experience has proved the bed of the river to be far more irregular than was at first supposed,—presenting, instead of tolerably uniform ledges of rock, large loose fragments which are strewed about, and cause much inconvenience and delay.

They are therefore necessitated to vary their mode of proceeding to meet these new circumstances; and it may be stated, that all observations up to this time shew the propriety; notwithstanding the difficulty with dams, of carrying the ashlar masonry of the piers, down to the solid rock—and that any attempt at obtaining a permanent foundation by means of concrete, confined in "Caissons" would be utterly futile;—however, if it were assumed to be practicable, there would be extreme danger in trusting such a superstructure of masonry upon concrete, confined in cast iron "Caissons" above the bed of the river: indeed, considering the peculiarities of the situation and the facts which have been ascertained, this mode of forming foundations is the most inappropriate that can be suggested, as it involves so many contingencies, that to calculate the extreme expense would be utterly impossible.

These considerations lead me therefore to the conclusion, that the present design for the foundation is as economical as is compatible with complete security.

We are now brought to the question, as whether the upper masonry is of a more expensive description than necessary, or whether it can be reduced in quality. This question ... ceedingly important, since the cost of the masonry constitutes upwards of 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the bridge and app... The amount of the item of expenditure ... masonry is clearly dependent upon the ... of piers, which is again regulated by ... between them.

The width of the openings in bri... quently influenced, and sometimes ab... yerned, by peculiarities of site. In ... case, however, the spans, with the ... the middle one, are decided by ... with the cost of the piers; for it is ... so soon as the increased expense ... by enlarging the spans, balance the ... produced by lessening the number of ... further increase of span would ...

Calculations, based upon this ... reasoning, coupled to some ext... derations based upon the adv... rived from having all the ... as possible, have proved the ... have been adopted in the ... the side openings, viz: 24... the greatest economy. ... made 330 feet, not only ... every possible facility ... because that span is ... centre and principal ...

The correctness of ... tions obviously de... that the roadway ... lutely necessary ... with a roadway ... tubular one in ... mical span for ... larger than 24... might have b... tended. In ... in the desig... granted for ... is the chea... and leave ... these rem...

It may ... the desi... the mas... which a... the pur... breake...

[Overprinted fragments: ... is re- ... the go- ... sent ... on of ... arison ... that ... adway, ... onomy ... rs, any ... ciple of ... considerations to be de- ... nearly alike ... spans which ... design for all ... have produced ... span as been ... purpose of giving ... the Navigation, but ... early the width of the ... channel of the stream. ... result of these calcula- ... upon the assumption, ... not more costly than abso- ... if the comparison be made ... imated to cost less than the ... esign, then the most econo- ... le openings would have come ... and the amount of masonry ... reduced below what is now in- ... dering the quantity of masonry ... ou must, therefore, take it for ... moment, that the *tubular roadway* ... and best that could be adopted, ... proof of this fact to the sequel of ... has appear to some in examining ... that a saving might be effected in ... by abandoning the inclined planes ... added to the up-side of each pier, for ... arresting the ice, and termed "Ice ...]

In European rivers, and I believe in those of America also, these "Ice breakers" are usually placed a little way in advance of, or rather above, the piers of the bridges, with a view of saving them from injury by the ice shelving up above the level of (frequently on to) the roadway.

In the case of the Victoria bridge, the level of the roadway is far above that to which the ice ever reaches; and as the ordinary plan of "Ice-breakers" composed of timber and stone would be much larger in bulk, though of a rougher character, than those which are now added to the piers, I have reason to believe that they would be equally costly, besides requiring constant annual reparation; it was therefore decided to make them a part of the structure itself, as is now being done.

To convey some idea of the magnitude of ordinary "Ice breakers" placed on the up-side of the pier, and to enable you to form some notion of their cost, I cannot do better than quote the following, from the excellent report addressed to the Honorable John Young, by Mr. Thomas C. Keefer, whose experience in such matters, from long residence in the country, entitles his opinion as to the proper character of such works to confidence:

"The plan I have proposed contemplates the planting of very large "Cribs," or wooden "Shoes," covering an area of about one fourth of an acre each, and leaving a clear passage between them of about 240 feet,—a width which will allow ordinary rafts to float broadside between them. These "islands" of timber and stone, will have a rectangular *well* left open in the middle of their width, toward their lower ends, out of which will rise the solid masonry towers, supporting the weight of the superstructure, and resting on the rocky bed of the river. This enclosure of solid crib work, all round the masonry, yet detached from it, will receive the shock, pressure, end grinding of the ice, and yield to a certain extent, by its elasticity, without communicating the shock to the masonry piers. These cribs, if damaged, can be repaired with facility, and from their cohesive powers will resist the action of the ice better than ordinary masonry. During construction, they will serve as Coffer dams, and, being formed of the cheapest materials, their value as service ground or platforms for the use of machinery, the moving of scows, &c., during the erection of the works, will be at once appreciated. Their application to the sides of the piers is with particular reference to preventing the ice from reaching the spring of the arches, which will be the lowest and most exposed part of the superstructure, if wood be used."

In the first design for the Victoria bridge, "Ice breakers" very similar to the above described by Mr. Keefer were introduced, but subsequently the arrangement was changed, partly with a view of gaining the assistance of the whole weight of the bridge to resist the pressure of the ice, before it became fixed, and partly for the purpose of obviating a considerable annual outlay.

I have not data at hand, to estimate correctly the cost of the ordinary "Ice breakers" as described, but I have little or no doubt, that as I before stated they would have required to have been large and substantial masses of stone and timber, which in amount of cost would be scarcely less than, if not equal to, the inclined planes of masonry which have been added to the up side of the piers. On this point, however, as well as upon others in reference to some reduction in the quantity of masonry in the piers and abutments, I intend to address Mr. Ross, who being on the spot will be able to determine with more accuracy than I can the amount of actual saving which can be effected in the masonry.

It is now necessary for me to say a word or two upon the style of the workmanship. It consists simply of solid ashlar; and considering the severe pressure and abrasion to which it will be subjected by the grinding of the ice, and the excessively low temperature to which it will for months be periodically exposed, I am confident that it is not executed with more solidity than prudence absolutely demands; and considering the difference of the rates of wages in Canada and this country, I believe the price of the work will come out nearly the same as any similar work, let (here) by competition.

The description and style of the masonry is precisely similar to that adopted in the Britannia Bridge, the material is the same, and the facility of obtaining it is not in any important degree dissimilar.

The next point to be discussed is the construction of the superstructure, or roadway; and here, owing to the misconception which seems to exist on this subject, amongst some Engineers, I am compelled to enter somewhat into technical details, in reference to the treatment and construction of beams.

The matter has already been debated before the Institution of Civil Engineers, at great length, arising out of a paper read by Mr. Barton, on the construction of the bridge, over the river Boyne, erected under the direction of Sir John Macneill.

In the design of this bridge the Engineer has adopted what is technically termed the "Trellis" system of beam or girder, for the avowed purpose of saving material, as compared with the plain tubular system adopted in the Britannia, and now proposed for the Victoria Bridge.

It has been already stated that the design and cost of masonry materially depend upon the comparative expense, which may be incurred in the construction of the Roadway, since the spans ... openings adopted are really governed by ... item in the estimate. It is, therefore, doubly ... cessary that this part of the proposed ... should be analyzed with great care.

Notwithstanding the discussion which ... place at the Institution of Civil Engineers ... in the comparative merits of constructing ... almost every variety of detail, it ... pears, as far as I am able to form a ... that much error still prevails regard... ple principles that should, and inde... vern the arrangement of every bea...

The tubular system is openly d... to be a wasteful expenditure of ... attainment of a given strength ... the scale of comparative meri... lowest point. This, if it we... not be extraordinary, since i... posed for carrying railways ... fore deemed practicable; ... remarks I hope to convin... manner, that (except in ... it is not a more costly ... is the most efficacious ... devised.

At present there ... three methods of co... ders or beams for r...

FIRST.—The T... times called the ... small spans, wit... *Single-ribbed* g... class known a...

SECOND.—T... a substitution ... trellis-bridg... employed ... cheap and ...

THIRD... called "... tained ...

No... feren... pert... rily ... si... f... b... i... ...

[Overprinted fragments: ... fial for the ... hort, that, in ... tands at the ... fact, would ... the first pro- ... spans never be- ... the following ... h, in the simplest ... ular cases) whilst ... H of construction, it ... hat has hitherto been ... regarded as existing ... ting wrought-iron gir- ... purposes. ... *Girder*, or what is some- ... *irder*, when employed for ... ch may also be named the ... the whole belonging to the ... *iler-plate*" girders. ... *rellis Girder*, which is simply ... Iron bars for the wood in the ... hich have been so successfully ... United States, where wood is ... is dear. ... *Single triangle girder*, recently ... ren," from a patent having been ob- ... by a gentleman of that name. ... lculating the strength of these dif- ... es of girders, one ruling principle ap- ... nd is common to all of them. Prima- ... essentially the ultimate strength is con- ... to exist in the top and bottom,—the ... being exposed to a compressive force by ... tion of the load, and the latter to a force of ... n; therefore, whatever be the class or de- ... ination of girders, they must all be alike in ... unt of effective material in these members, ... heir spans and depths are the same, and they ... ve to sustain the same amount of load.]

On this point I believe there is no difference of opinion amongst those who have had to deal with the subject. Hence, then, the question of comparative merits, amongst the different classes of construction of beams or girders, is really narrowed to the method of connecting the top and bottom *webs*, so called. In the tubular system, this is effected by means of continuous plates riveted together; in the trellis girders, it is accomplished by the application of a trellis-work, composed of bars of iron forming struts and ties, more or less numerous, intersecting each other, and riveted at the intersections; and in the girders of the simple triangular, or "Warren" system, the connexion between the top and bottom is made with bars,—not intersecting each other, but forming a series of equilateral triangles,—these bars are alternately struts and ties.

Now, in the consideration of these different plans for connecting the top and bottom *webs* of a beam, there are two questions to be disposed of; one is—which is the most economical? and the other—which is the most effective mode of so doing? But while thus reducing the subject to simplicity, it is of the utmost importance to keep constantly in mind, that any saving that the one system may present over the other, is actually limited to a portion, or per centage, of a subordinate part of the total amount of the material employed.

In the case now under consideration, namely, that of the Victoria tubes, the total weight of the material between the bearings is 242 tons, which weight is disposed of in the following manner:—

Top of Tube..........tons 76
Bottom of do.......... 92
——158
Sides of do.............. 84
Total tons.... 242

Assuming that the strain per square inch, in the top and bottom, is the same for every kind of beam,—say 4 tons of compression in the top, and 5 tons of tension in the bottom,—the only saving that can by any possibility be made to take place being confined to the sides, must be a saving in that portion of the weight which is only about 34 per cent of the whole. How, therefore, can 10 per cent of saving be realized, as has been stated, out of the total weight, when the question resolves itself into a difference of opinion on a portion which is only 34 per cent of such weight? I am tempted to reiterate here much that was said by several experienced Engineers on the subject, during the discussions already alluded to, at the Institution of Civil Engineers; but the argument adduced on that occasion could only be rendered thoroughly intelligible by the assistance of diagrams of some complexity, and I think sufficient has been said to demonstrate, that no saving *of importance* can be made in the construction of the roadway of the Victoria Bridge, as it is now designed by the substitution of any other description of girder. Yet, lest this should be considered mere assertion, permit me to adduce one or two examples, where the close-sided tubular system, and the open-sided system, may be fairly brought into comparison with each other in actual practice.

The most remarkable parallel case, which occurs to me, is the comparison of the Victoria-tubes under consideration, with a triangular, or "Warren" bridge, which has been erected by Mr. Joseph Cubitt over a branch of the river Trent, near Newark, on the Great Northern Railway.

The spans are very similar, and so are the depths. In calling your attention to the comparison, you must bear in mind, that all possible skill and science were brought to bear upon every portion of the details of the Newark-Dyke-Bridge, in order to reduce the total weight and cost to a minimum.

The comparison stands thus:—

VICTORIA BRIDGE AS BEING ERECTED.

Span, 242 feet; weight, including bearings, 275 Tons, for a length of 257 feet.

NEWARK-DYKE BRIDGE AS ERECTED.

Span, 240 feet, 6 inches; weight, including bearings, 292 Tons, for a length of 254 feet.

which shews a balance of 17 tons in favor of the Victoria tubes.

The Newark-Dyke bridge is only 13 feet wide, while the Victoria tube is 16 feet, having a wider guage railway passing through it.

This is a very important case, as the spans and depths are all but identical, and it will therefore enable you to form a judgement upon that point which has caused so much controversy at the discussion alluded to. It is true that in the Newark-Dyke bridge a large proportion of the weight is of cast iron, a material I have frequently adopted in the parts of tubular bridges subjected to compression only, but from its brittle character I should never recommend it for exportation, not for the parts of a structure that are liable to a lateral blow.

It has been suggested, that there is much convenience in the arrangement of the trellis, or "Warren" bridge, as it may be taken to pieces, and more conveniently and economically transported over-land than "Boiler plates;" this may be correct under some circumstances, but it cannot hold good for a work like the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence.

I am aware that girders upon the "Warren" principle have been adopted in India, and I a... not prepared to call in question the propriety ... these applications in certain cases, but wh... have been aiming at in these observations ... prove to you that no economy over the ... tube can be effected in the case of the V... Bridge. I may add, that it has sometim... urged that the workmanship in trellis, ... ren" girders, is of a less expensive ... than that required in tubes. I am bo... fess my utter inability to understand s... ment; for, after many years of prac... ence as a manufacturer of iron wor... scription, I do not know any clas... ship that bears so small a proporti... of the material as Boiler-plate ... be any difference in the cost, it ... to be in favor of tubular beams.

Another example may be m... bular beam, somewhat simila... the last described, and one ... erected on a continuation ... railway, as that on whi... Bridge is situated, namely ... at Ferry Bridge. Althou... so great with this as wit... I believe it is sufficientl... that the advantage is i...

As before:

NEWARK... ...KE BRIDGE.
Span, 240 feet, 6 i... ...es; weight, 292 tons.
FE... BRIDGE.
Span, 225 f... weight, 235 tons.

The difference b... ...en these weights is more than sufficient ... ompensate for the difference of span; besid... ...hich, in the Ferry bridge, made accordin... my designs and instructions, I was lavish ... he thickness of the side-plates, and the bear... which are included in the above weight were ... ened by massive pillars of cast iron.

For a f... ...er example, let me compare the Boyne tre... ...ridge (held by some to be the most economi... with the present Victoria tubes.

The ... ...e bridge has three spans, the centre one be... 264 feet, and the height is 22½ feet. It is ... ...ructed for a double line of way, and is 24 ... wide. The total load, including the bea... ...elf, the rolling load at two tons per foot, an... ...tform rails, &c., amount to 980 tons, uni... distributed.

... bridge is constructed upon the principle ... continuous beams," a term which signifies ... it is not allowed to take a natural deflection ... to its span; but being tied over the piers to ... other girders, the effective central span is ... shortened to 174 feet; in fact, this *principle* changes the three spans into five spans. Now the effective area given for compression in this centre span is 113½ inches, which gives a strain for the 174 feet span of nearly 6 tons to the inch in comparison.

[Overprinted fragments: ... oned of a tu- ... dimensions to ... ich is actually ... the same line of ... the Newark-Dyke ... ver the river Aire ... he similarity is not ... e Victoria tube, yet ... to form another proof ... vor of the solid side. ... to ... lain ... toria ... been ... War- ... aracter ... to con- ... a state- ... experi- ... every de- ... workman- ... to the value ... k. If there ... ght certainly]

The Victoria tubes are so dissimilar in form and circumstances, to the Boyne bridge, that it is a troublesome matter to reduce the two to a comparative state. However, the Victoria tubes are known to be 275 tons in weight—242 feet in span, and of 19 feet average depth, the strain not being more than 4 tons per inch for compression, with a uniform load of 514 tons, which includes its own weight, sleepers and rails, and a rolling load of one ton per foot.

The Victoria Bridge has not been designed upon the principle of continuous beams for practical reasons including the circumstance of the steep gradient, on each side of the centre span, and the great disturbance which would be caused by the accumulated expansion and contraction, of such a continuous system of iron-work, in a climate where the extremes of temperature are so widely apart; otherwise the principle alluded to, was first developed in tubular beams, namely in the Britannia bridge.

But since we are only now discussing the merits of the sides, let the Boyne bridge be supposed to have sufficient area in its top to resist 4 tons per inch, (the proper practical strain) and let the spans be not continuous; it will be found by calculation that the area required at top will be 364 inches, instead of 113½ inches, and the weight of the span would be found by calculation to come out little short of 600 tons; whereas it is now 386 tons; and if we suppose the Victoria tube to carry a double line of *way* and 24 feet wide with a depth of 22½ feet, even if we double the size in quantity, the whole amount of weight will be certainly very little more than 500 tons for 242 feet span.

It will be necessary to conclude my remarks, with some further observations relative to the comparisons under our notice, which are of vital importance in considering the design of such a bridge as that to be erected for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Independently of the comparative weights and cost, which I believe have been fairly placed before you, the comparative merits as regards efficiency have yet to be alluded to.

You may be aware that at the present time, theorists are quite at variance with each other, as to the action of a load in straining a beam in the various points of its depth, and the fact is now known, that all the received formulæ for calculating the strength of a beam subjected to a transverse load require remodelling; therefore, at present is far beyond the power of the designers of *trellis* or *triangular* bridges, to say with precision what the laws are which govern the strains and resistances, in the sides of beams, or even of *simple solid beams* yet, one thing is certain, which is, that the sides of all these trellis or "Warren" bridges are useless, except for the purpose of connecting the top and bottom and keeping them in their proper position; they depend upon their connection with the top and bottom webs, for their own support, and since they could not sustain their shape but collapsed immediately they were disconnected from these top and bottom members, it is evident that they add to the strain upon them; and consequently to that extent reduce the ultimate strength of the beams.

In the case of the Newark Dyke bridge, when tested to a strain of 6¾ tons to the inch, its deflection was 7 inches in the middle, and when tested with its calculated load of one ton per foot run, the deflection was 4⅔ inches. The deflection of the Victoria tubes by calculation will not be more with the load of one ton per foot, than 1 6 inch; and we have had sufficient proof of the correctness of this calculation in existing examples. That of the Boyne bridge with a uniform load of 530 tons, was 1 9 inch with the spans shortened in effect as described.

Many other bridges of similar spans to those above named, have been constructed upon the "open side" or "truss" principle, which are (in every sense of the word) *excellent* structures, but since no comparison of economy between them and the Victoria tubes has been offered, it would be improper to class them with those (already named) which have actually been put forward as examples of economy to a large extent over the tubular system.

As an argument in favor of the trellis beams, it has been stated, that no formula has been used to value the sides of a plate beam for horizontal strains;—and therefore, since the sides are thrown away except for the office they perform in connecting the top and bottom webs, it is asked why should more material be placed in the sides than sufficient for that purpose. Now I admit that there is no formula for valuing the solid sides for strains, and that we only ascribe to them the value or use of connecting the top and bottom; yet we are aware that from their continuity and solidity they *are* of value to resist horizontal and many other strains, independently of the top and bottom, by which they add very much to the stiffness of the beam; and the fact of their containing more material than necessary to connect the top and bottom webs, is by no means fairly established.

It is also said that the "trellis" and "Warren" beams are usually made deeper in proportion to their span, than the tubes, and therefore the strain being less, a less quantity of material is employed in the top and bottom webs. An important consideration should be named in reply to this—which concerns all the classes of beams alluded to—which is, that *any change of proportion in the figure of a beam changes the amount of strain caused by the load, and consequently changes the weight of the beam itself.* The resistance to horizontal strain in the above classes of bridges depends upon the distance between their top and bottom webs; such beams are said to vary in strength directly as their depths, and inversely as their spans. With regard to tubular beams a practical rule has been established, which determines that the depth shall not be less than 1-15th of the span; but although this is the minimum depth given, there is no reason to consider it the maximum depth; indeed the tubular bridges just named are of a greater depth than that proportion would give; for instance, the depth of Ferry bridge is 1-11th of its span, and that of the Victoria tubes, next the centre opening, is 1-12th of the span. These proportions are, I believe, very similar to those that are usually adopted for Warren or trellis beams.

It is well known that the diagonal "struts" in these lattice systems (when under pressure) deflect as if they themselves were beams; and any increase in the depth of the sides would be an increase of length in the diagonals; which in the "Warren" must be compensated by an increase in their sectional area; and in the trellis ..., they are not increased in area, they must ... number, so as to make more intersections; therefore an increase in depth of the sides of these systems, would not only be a proportionate increase in their weight, but would be an increase per square foot of their surface. Now the sides of a tube (from their nature) may be increased in depth up to a reasonable practical limit without any increase in their thickness.

Having given you my views with respect to the comparative merits of the different kinds of roadway, consisting of "beams" that may be adopted in the Victoria bridge, I now proceed to draw your attention to the adaptation of the "suspension" principle, similar to that of the bridge which has been completed within the last few months by Mr. Roebling, over the Niagara River, near the Great "Falls."

You are aware that during my last visit to Canada I examined this remarkable work, and made myself acquainted with its general details; since then Mr. Roebling has kindly forwarded to me a copy of his last report, dated May 1855, in which all the important facts connected with the structure, as well as the results which have been produced since its opening for the passage of railway trains, are carefully and clearly set forth.

No one can study the statements contained in that report without admiring the great skill which has been displayed throughout in the design; neither can any one who has seen the locality fail to appreciate the fitness of the structure for the singular combination of difficulties which are presented.

Your Engineer, Mr. Alexander Ross, has personally examined the Niagara bridge since its opening, with the view of instituting, as far as is practicable, a comparison between that kind of structure and the one proposed for the Victoria Bridge; and as he has since communicated to me by letter the general conclusions at which he has arrived, I think I cannot do better than convey them to you in his own words, which are subjoined below:—

"I find from various sources that considerable pains have been taken to produce an impression in England in favor of a Suspension Bridge in place of that we are engaged in constructing across the St. Lawrence at this place. This idea, no doubt, has arisen from the success of the Niagara Suspension Bridge, lately finished by Mr. Roebling, and now in use by the Great Western Railway Company, as the connecting links between their lines on each side the St. Lawrence, about two miles below the Great 'Falls,' of the situation and particulars of which you will no doubt have some recollection. I visited the spot lately, and found Mr. Roebling there, who gave me every facility I could desire for my objects. Of his last report on the completion of the work, he also gave me a copy, which you will receive with this: I have marked the points which contain the substance of his statement. I also enclose an engraved sketch of the structure. Mr. Roebling has succeeded in accomplishing all he had undertaken, viz: safely to pass over railway trains at a speed not exceeding 5 miles an hour; this speed, however, is not practised,—the time occupied in passing over 800 feet is 3 minutes, which is equal to 3 miles an hour. The deflection is found to vary from 5 to 9 inches, depending on the extent of the load and the largest load yet passed over is 326 tons of 2000 lbs. each, which caused a depression of 10 inches. A precaution has been taken to diminish the span from 800 to 700 feet, by building up, underneath the platform at each end, about 40 feet in length intervening between the towers and the face of the precipice upon which they stand; and struts have also been added, extending 10 feet further. The points involved in the consideration of this subject are, first, *sufficiency*, and second, *cost*. These are, in this particular case, soon disposed of. First, we have a structure which we dare not use at a higher speed than 3 miles an hour; in crossing the St. Lawrence at Montreal we should thus occupy three quarters of an hour; and allowing reasonable time for trains clearing and getting well out of each other's way, I consider that 20 trains in the 24 hours is the utmost we could accomplish. When our communication is completed across the St. Lawrence, there will be lines, [now existing, having their termini on the South shore] which, with our own line, will require four or five times this accommodation. This is no exaggeration. Over the bridge in question, although opened only a few weeks, and the roads yet incomplete on either side, there are between 30 and 40 trains pass daily. The mixed application of timber and iron in connection with wire, renders it impossible to put up so large a work to answer the purposes required at Montreal; we must, therefore, construct it entirely of iron, omitting all perishable materials; and we are thus brought to consider the question of cost. In doing which, as regards the Victoria Bridge, I find that, dividing it under three heads, it stands as follows:—

First,—the approaches and abutments, which together extend to 3000 feet in length, amount in the estimate to...£200,000
Second,—the masonry, forming the piers which occupy the intervening space of 7000 feet between the abutments, including all dams and appliances for their erection..............£800,000
Third,—the wrought iron tubular superstructure, 7000 feet in length, which amounts to..................£400,000
(About £57 per lineal foot.)
Making a total of £1,400,000

"By substituting a Suspension Bridge the case would stand thus:—The approaches and abutments extending to 3,000 feet in length being common to both, more especially as these are now in an advanced state, may be stated as above at £200,000.

"The Masonry of the Victoria bridge piers, range from 40 to 72 feet in height averaging 56 feet and these are 24 in number, the number required for a suspension bridge admitting of spans of about 700 feet, would be 10, and these would extend to an average height of 125 feet.—These 10 piers, with the proportions due to their height and stability, would contain as much (probably more) masonry as is contained in the 24 piers designed for the Victoria bridge, and the only item of saving, which would arise between these, would be the *lesser* number of dams that would be required for the suspension piers, but this I beg to say, is more than doubly balanced by the excess in masonry, and the additional cost entailed in the construction, at so greatly increased a height. Next as to the superstructure, which in the Victoria bridge costs £57 per lineal foot,—Mr. Roebling in his report, states the cost of his bridge to have been $400,000, which is equal to £80,000 sterling. Estimating his towers and anchor masonry at £20,000 which I believe is more than their due ... have £60,000 left for the superstructure, w... for a length of 800 feet is equal to £75 per ... foot, giving an excess of £18 per foot ov... tubes, of which we have 7,000 feet in le... By this data, we show an excess of near... cent in the suspension, as compared with ... tubular principle, for the particular loc... which we have to deal, besides havin... ture perishable in itself, on account ... of the materials; and to construct the ... of iron, would involve an increase ... which no circumstance connected ... or any other consideration at ... justify. We attain our ends b... economical structure, and wha... consequence a more permane... Roebling says, no suspen... without the appliances of ... stays of the kind referre... the Victoria bridge,—bo... navigation and the ice, ... in contact with them, ... them. No security ... storms and hurricane... this part of the worl...

"No one, howeve... ment upon the sub... the propriety of a... structure for the ... is designed to s... feet in width at ... cataract raci... an hour, und... design is m... succeeded ...

[Overprinted fragments: ... ars on the question of the length to which ... uch masonry should extend ... fature ... tirely ... the cost ... ridge is safe ... below, no ... uld be used in ... account of ... of which, coming ... instantly destroy ... le left against the ... uently occurring in ... le of forming a judg- ... doubt for one moment ... the suspended mode of ... ar place and object it ... depth, with a foaming ... speed from 20 to 30 miles ... points out at once that the ... ible; and Mr. Roebling has ... eting a work capable of passing ...]

over 10 or 12 trains an hour, if it should be required to do so. The end is attained by means the most applicable to the circumstances; these means however are only applicable where they can be used with economy, as in this instance."

My own sentiments are so fully conveyed in the above extract from Mr. Ross's letter, that I can add no further remark upon the subject, except perhaps that there appears to be a discrepancy in that part which relates to cost.

In dividing the £80,000 into items, Mr. Ross has deducted £20,000 for masonry, and left the residue £60,000 for the 800 feet of roadway. Now it appears evident that this amount should include the cost of the "land chains;" and assuming their value at about £15,000, there would be only £45,000 left for the 800 feet of roadway, thus reducing the cost per lineal foot to about that of the tube. But in the application of a suspension bridge for the St. Lawrence the item £15,000 for "land chains," would of course have to be added to the cost of the 7000 feet of roadway, which would swell the amount per foot to a little over that of the tubes.

In all that has been said respecting the comparative merits of the different systems of roadway, you will perceive that a *complete wooden structure* has not been alluded to, because, in the first place, when the design for the Victoria bridge was at first being considered, *wood* was deemed not sufficiently permanent; in the second place, the structures alluded to in the report, as being inferior to that now in progress, are proposed to be constructed of stone and iron work; and as a third reason, the construction of the tubular roadway is already so far advanced that any alteration, to the extent of abandoning *iron* and adopting *wood*, must involve monetary questions of so serious a nature as to render the subject beyond discussion, or even being thought of in this Report.

In conclusion, therefore, I have to state to you my deliberate opinion, that the present design now being carried out for the Victoria Bridge is the most suitable that can be adopted, taking all the circumstances into consideration, to which the question relates. In making this statement, I must ask you to bear in mind that I am not addressing you as an advocate for a tubular bridge, I am very desirous of calling your especial attention to this fact; for really much error prevails upon this point, through the impression that in every case I must appear as an advocate; no one is more aware than I am that such inflexible advocacy would amount to an absurdity.

I entirely concur in what Mr. Ross says respecting the propriety of applying the suspension principle to the passage across the Niagara gorge; no other system of bridge building yet devised, could cope with the large span of 800 feet, which was there absolutely called for, irrespective of the other difficulties alluded to.

Where such spans are demanded no design of "beam" with which I am acquainted would be at all feasible. The tube, trellis, and triangular systems are impracticable, in a commercial sense, and even as a practical engineering question, the difficulties involved are all but insurmountable.

Over the St. Lawrence, we are, fortunately, not compelled to adopt very large spans; none so large in fact, as have been already accomplished by the simple "girder" system. It is under these circumstances that the suspension principle fails in my opinion to possess any decided advantage in point of expense; whilst it is certainly much inferior, as regards stability for railway purposes. The flexure of the Niagara Bridge, though really small, is sufficiently indicative of such a movement amongst the parts of the platform as cannot fail to augment where *wood* is employed, before a long time elapses.

I beg that this observation may be not considered as being made in the tone of disparagement; on the contrary, no one appreciates more than I do the skill and science displayed by Mr. Roebling in overcoming the striking engineering difficulties, by which he was surrounded, I only refer to the question of flexure in the platform as an unavoidable defect in the suspension principle, which from the comparatively small spans that are available in the Victoria Bridge, may be entirely removed out of consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your ob't Servant,
(Signed.) ROB. STEPHENSON.

P. S.—In my last communication I stated, that, in order to bring more clearly before you the comparative merits of different kinds of girders now very generally used for railway purposes, I had designed some experiments, and intended that the results should be contained in this report. They are in progress; but as they cannot be completed previous to my leaving this country for two months, I have been compelled to close my report without them.

[Signed,] R. S.

MONTREAL, November 30, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:

Your favour of 2nd instant, in reference to the Victoria Bridge, I have received; and, in reply, I have to observe, that the question of economy in the masonry, is one which, in every point of view, had received from me the most mature consideration that my acquaintance with the subject, and the peculiarities incident to this locality pointed out as necessary; and I shall endeavour to make clear to you, as shortly as I can, how far my opinions upon this subject are verified by the experience we have already had, both as regards the form and character of the design for efficiently answering its purposes, as well as the disposition of its leading features [*stone* and *iron*] with the view to the utmost practicable economy.

The various points referred to in your letter, I shall take up in the order in which they occur. First, the abutments. These, it appears, are considered unnecessarily large, and more costly than the tubes, and it is suggested that they may be reduced by making openings in, or by shortening them. These abutments are not in reality what, upon paper, they appear to be, a solid mass of masonry: *they are hollow*—each having eight openings or cells, 48 feet in length, and 24 feet in width, separated by cross walls five feet in thickness. The flank wall on the down stream side rising nearly perpendicular, is seven feet in thickness, and that on the up stream side is sloping from its foundation upwards to an angle of 45°: its thickness is 12 feet, and presents a smooth surface to facilitate the operations of the ice, on which account its form had thus been determined; and to ensure greater resistance to the pressure of the ice, the cells are filled up with earth, stone, and gravel, so that one solid mass is thus obtained at a moderate cost. The subjoined plan and section of this work will better explain its form and proportions.

The idea of introducing any other de... ...ption into the abutments than those describ... ...s alto- gether inadmissable; passages throu... where ice could accumulate, would ensu... inevita ble destruction upon the first hydr... pressure it had to encounter.

I have observed in this imme... ...e neighbor- hood the effects of swift cur... created by obstructions in the river on ... ently formed causeway constructed of ti... connecting a small island below the bri... with the shore, having openings about 12 f... width at inter- vals of about 30 feet.

In the autumn of las... ...r, these openings were partly covered by ... timber and plank- ing strongly secured b... work, and the con- sequence has been, th... ring last winter, the first crush of the ... forcing its passage through, destroyed ... timber, plank, and bolt, that opposed ... having got under, it was immediately bloc... up, and the pressure of water still forcin... way, the jam became at length so tight ... burst with an explosion.

It is stated t... he length of the abutments is unnecessar... greatly in excess. Upon paper this ... em so, and a recollection of the idea co... to my own mind subsequent to the ea... considerations of this subject, which le... to the conclusion of adopting their di... ns, prevents my attaching so much i... to such a view as I otherwise might ... You will recollect that the bridge is appro... from the north shore by an embank- ment ... feet, and from the south shore 800 feet ... ength, the river being thereby narrowed to ... extent; the waters thus far embayed, ... w to find their way through the bridge, the current, overcharged with ice, sweeping ... ay along the front of the embankment into ... nearest passage, attains, ere reaching it, a ... ocity which nothing but the most substantial ... asonry could resist. This, it will be seen, ... ars on the question of the length to which ... uch masonry should extend, and I am more than ever convinced that I have not exceeded the limits which prudence dictates—thus confirming my original view in reference to this particular and very important point. I think you will readily admit that I have given ample reasons in justification of the extent of the abutments, bearing in mind that the form of *construction* contributes more to their apparent magnitude than a cursory glance at their appearance upon paper would justify one in supposing; and as to their cost, it is not to be supposed that the large and costly preparations made in machinery and other appliances for carrying on these works, could in fairness be allowed to remain altogether unaccounted for, until redeemed by the slow progress of each succeeding pier. You will remember the consideration given to this subject at the time the contract details were under discussion, and I believe the most equitable adjustment was then arrived at for the mutual protection of both parties to the contract.

The two abutments have been proceeded with, and both have had their foundations [the most expensive parts] completed. The northern abutment, commenced last year, is finished to the level of 8 feet above summer-water level, and its extreme end for about 60 feet in length is raised to the height of 20 feet above that level, forming a slope to the embanked approach, which is [throughout its extreme length of 1200 feet] brought up to nearly the same level, and secured, I hope for all time.

The south abutment is also finished to the height of three feet above summer-water level, and secured for the winter. This abutment would have been nearly completed this summer but for the unexpected depth of deposit, gravel, sand, and large boulders we had to clear out before reaching the rock, amounting to 8 feet in depth more than we anticipated or had any reason to expect from our previous examinations and soundings. Next summer, will enable us to finish this part of the structure, all the stone for which is prepared and now upon the adjoining land, covering several acres to the extent of 3 and 4 blocks in depth.

Next as to the piers: It is alleged that their depth is far greater than necessary; this, it appears, is on the assumption that they are 39 feet deep in the shaft. A reference to the accompanying diagram of pier No. 5 disproves this statement; the depth, you will perceive, is only 33 feet. The tube requires a bearing surface of 21 feet, we have therefore only six feet on either side; the idea of any reduction, therefore, at once falls to the ground; and even if such were admissable, your estimate of the value of such reduction is erroneous; this you will at once see when you consider, that placing the first foundation stone in any one of these piers requires an outlay of from 55 to 60 per cent. of the total cost of each pier: there is, therefore, only about two shillings and six-pence a cubic foot left for the remainder, and if any reduction had to be made, this rate would determine its just value.

It is true that in the arrangement for payments on account, a uniform distribution of the cost of each completed pier has reference to the masonry alone—a reasonable distinction being made between that above and below water level, the latter being paid for at a rate allowing of some remuneration for the previous outlay, at the same time reserving for that above such level a sufficiently ample allowance to ensure its completion.

The two large centre piers being alluded to, I would merely remark in reference to these that they were designed as distinctive objects marking the navigable channel, that no reasonable ground for complaint on this account could be alleged; their ample dimensions also serve as a necessary protection against accidents incident to every navigation where it is possible to run against any obstruction existing within reach of reckless and unguarded steering. Although these reasons cannot be altogether overlooked, it has long since occurred to me that in breadth they might be diminished about 25 per cent., and such diminution I had in contemplation, provided any future observation in reference to the ice did not deter me from such a course. In regard to this I have further to observe, that these piers are in deep water where the ice does not ground, and where the pressure in consequence requires greater power of resistance; any diminution in these piers which I might according to my own views of the case be induced to adopt, I should treat as some compensation, as far as it went, for the increased depth of the foundations generally, which are found greatly to exceed our anticipations; although every pains had been taken to ascertain what these would be, we find in the progress of the works that the bed of the river in most parts is formed of large boulders heaped together in large masses, the interstices being filled up with gravel, sand and mud, in many instances forming a hard concreted mass, and in others the reverse; beds of quick sand and mud being as frequent as any other. Three thousand tons of such material we had to clear out of the foundation of No. 5 pier, as you will see indicated on the diagram already referred to, below the level at which our previous examination would lead us to expect the foundation we sought. One of the boulders taken out, by admeasurement, would weigh about 11 tons; masses of 3 and 4 tons are strewed as thickly as pebbles on the sea shore. The shallows in the river are evidently formed by these deposits, and I have no doubt in every instance where these shallows appear we shall have to encounter similar difficulties. In pier No. 3 we found a depth of four feet at one end, and nine feet at the other to clear out ere we reached the rock. These unlooked for contingents have materially retarded our season's operations, otherwise we should by this time have Nos. 3, 5 and 6 nearly completed, as it turns out we require another season to accomplish this. And here I think it well to observe that up to No. 6 inclusive, the expensive outlays have already been incurred; the dams have been completed, and in all except No. 4 the water has been pumped out and the machinery erected for setting the stone, but No. ... is the only one where we have been able to complete any masonry, owing to the unlooked for causes I have already described. These contingents render it impossible to complete one pier in less than two seasons, though, as in the case of No. 1 Pier, where no such unlooked for difficulty arose, the whole was begun and completely finished in one season, thus saving the removal and re-erection of all the machinery and appliances necessary, besides the reparation of such damages as the winter operations may produce.

With regard to the ice-breakers which is the next question referred to ... the comparative cost between the detached ... ordinary ice-breakers and those attached to the piers as in the present design, this question ... easily disposed of. You will remember three years ago, when considering the mode of construction to be adopted, that in every point of view the plan of detached ice-breakers was found to be so far deficient in merit, both as to cost and efficiency, as to lead at once to its total abandonment. I shall endeavour in as few words as I can to recall to your recollection the reasons which led to this conclusion.

I was fully informed at the time of the mode described in the report you refer to, which contemplated the planting of very large cribs covering an area of one quarter of an acre each, and leaving a clear passage between them of 240 feet; these islands (as they are called) of timber and stone were designed to have a rectangular well left open in their middle, out of which would rise the solid masonry towers supporting the weight of the superstructure. This inclosure of crib work was intended to surround the masonry, yet detached from it and receive the shock and grinding of the ice, yielding to a certain extent by its elasticity without communicating the shock to the masonry, and if damaged could be replaced with facility: they were designated also to reach the height of 30 feet above summer water level, this being necessary on account of the great height which the ice generally attains; the up stream face was intended to be sloped,—one of the primary requisites essential to the effectual performance of its duties. This mode of construction, you will readily perceive, comprehends very formidable dimensions, and it is only partially true as stated, that it could be made available in serving as a coffer-dam for getting in the foundations of the masonry. The usual precautionary measures of clay puddle would still be necessary to block out the water, and having already given you a description of the nature of the foundations we have to deal with, I need not now recount the difficulties which, under such circumstances, would present themselves.

You will also perceive that these quarter acre islands would occupy 25 *per cent* of the water breadth of the river,—one of the most prominent reasons for their abandonment when first considered.

The space occupied by the piers as *being executed* is only *seven per cent*; this is a most important feature in the relative merits of the two modes of construction. Our present Dams are generally about 5 to 6 feet above summer water level, and cover an area corresponding nearly with that described; latterly we have constructed them similar to these, filling the external barrier with stone and the inner with clay necessary to render them water tight: the force of the current is necessarily increased, and the natural consequence owing to the fragile nature of the deposits forming the bed of the river, is to undermine rapidly the part exposed to the action of the waters, thus rendering them more insecure every day and requiring an immense amount of expensive labour for their protection. I mention these facts, which our experience has brought to light, as an additional reason why we should not resort to such an objectionable mode of construction. As to their cost, assuming the existing Dams to serve the purpose as far as they go, we should have to raise them to the height of 25 feet above their present level, and to add as much to their length up stream as the necessary slope at that end would require.

These ponderous erections would measure about 350 feet in circumference, and from their foundations to the top would measure 40 feet,—25 feet above the present Dams. The wall thus formed of timber and stone would be about 20 feet in thickness, the cubic contents of this mass above the level of the present Dams would be 200,000 feet, and the masonry saved thereby would be exactly 20,000 feet, which is all that is required to form the stone cutwater, or ice-breakers, attached to the piers. I believe no man capable of instituting a comparison, and with *these facts before him*, will for one moment hesitate in giving the preference to the attached ice-breakers as now being executed; their more permanent efficiency, founded in every instance upon the solid rock, placed beyond the reach of any influence exerted by the currents, and their incomparable pre-eminence in relation to the space they occupy, together with their immunity from accidents (not requiring repairs of any kind,) a light in which the other mode can never be regarded; and, lastly, although not least, their evident economy in the first cost, places them immeasurably in the scale of merit beyond the temporary mode suggested as the substitute, on grounds which I think I have made clear are altogether untenable.

I believe I have now gone through the various points referred to in your letter to which you called my particular attention, and I hope ... explanations of the existing state of ... tions will satisfy you that we have ... right course in the designing and ... this work.

The only observation I wo... would be in reference to th... [overprinted: ... y ... pera- ... the ... ecution of ... esire to add, ... asons which led] to the adoption of 242 feet as the span best suited in point of economy to fill up the space we have to deal with, although the masonry bears a larger proportion to the entire cost than a due regard to economy would appear to warrant, we find that to diminish the number of piers by one only, on each side of the centre span would in this item save nine per cent or about £50,000, whereas the spans would be thereby increased exactly 10 per cent, which would add 20 per cent to the cost of the superstructure, as the proportion due to the sectional area of the tubes by this increase which would amount to about £80,000.

The centre span is of course an exception, the reasons which determined this were local both as to height and width, and could not be departed from.

You will bear in mind that a clear height of 60 feet is required at the navigable channel, a descent of one in 132 brings us to 36 feet above such level at the abutments. The ice in December last year rose to within 8 feet of this point, as you will see indicated on the Diagram of No. 5 pier, and some hours before it reached this point it made a clear sweep of all our dams and temporary works surrounding the pier and abutments, although filled with stone and protected in all possible ways by sloped fronts on the up stream side. In many statements which have been put forward, great stress has been laid upon the fact of some one or two experimental crib ice-breakers fixed some short distance above the site of the bridge withstanding the shock of several winters operations; I have seen these and have observed the cause of their standing the test to be entirely owing to the fact of their being only some two or three feet above low water level, and in shallow water, so that as soon as the waters rise they are covered over, and so completely loaded with the accumulating masses of ice, that they are firmly held in their places; their insignificance alone saving them from destruction; time however has swept, *even these* away, and they are nowhere to be found.

In conclusion I feel it my duty to state, that, if after having duly considered the subject, you still think a saving can be effected in any part of the masonry beyond what I have pointed out as possible in the centre piers, I shall make it my aim to carry it out to the fullest extent practicable.

And I am, Dear Sir, yours sincerely,
(Signed,) ALEXANDER ROSS.
R. STEPHENSON, Esq., M.P.

LEGAL SALES.

SALE
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

ON the place, day and hour hereafter mentioned, will be sold to the last and highest bidder, the following REAL ESTATE, belonging to the widow and to the heirs of J. Bte. Christin St. Amour, to wit:

1.—A FARM situate in the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, containing 3 acres in front by 20 acres in depth, excepting the emplacement of D. A. Wilson, Esquire, and those situate on the south side of the Queen's highway, and the ground used by the railroad; the said farm bounded in front by St. Lawrence River, in rear by the lands not conceded, on one side by Moyse Christin St. Amour, and on the other by the representatives of the late Abraham Charest, Esquire, with a stone house, barn, stable, shed and other buildings thereon erected.

2.—ANOTHER FARM situate in the same parish, containing 3 acres in front by 28 acres in depth, bounded in front and depth as the above, on one side by the route of St. Emmanuel, and on the other by the Hon. Saveuse DeBeaujeu, with two houses, a barn, and other buildings thereupon, excepting the eighteenth of it, belonging to the Honble. Saveuse DeBeaujeu.

3.—A FARM situate on the north-east of Red River, in the said parish, containing 1 acre and 9 perches in front by 19 acres in depth, bounded in front by Red River, in rear by the lands of St. Emmanuel, on one side by the lands not conceded, and on the other side by Moyse Leroux, without any building.

4.—A FARM situate in the same parish, containing 1 acre and 9 perches in front by 18 acres and 6 perches in depth; bounded in front and depth as the above, on one side by the said Moyse Leroux, and on the other by Antoine Moineau, Junr, with a house thereupon.

5.—A PIECE of LAND situate in the same parish, containing 36 acres in superficies, more or less, bounded in front by Ruisseau Saint Hyacinthe, in rear by Jean Bte. Lalonde, on one side by Jean Bte. Bourbonnais, and on the other by Nicolas Julliet, with a house, barn, and other buildings thereupon.

6.—A FARM situate on the Great Island, in the Parish of Ste. Cecile, Seigniory of Annfield, designated No. 7, containing 3 acres in front by 20 acres in depth, bounded in front by St. Lawrence River, in rear by the lands not conceded, on one side by Jean Bte. Christin, Junior, Esquire, and on the other by Pierre Borgie, with a house, two barns, and other buildings thereon erected.

7.—A FARM situate in the same place, containing 3 acres in front by 20 acres in depth, bounded in front and rear as the above, on one side by the land No. 19, and on the other side by a part of the farm No. 21, with a house, barn, sed other buildings thereon erected.

8. A FARM situate in the same place, being a part of No. 20, containing 1½ acre in front by 20 acres in depth, bounded in front and depth as the precedent one, and on both sides by the said heirs, with a barn thereon.

9.—A FARM situate in the same place, containing 1½ acre in front by 20 acres in depth, bounded in front and depth as the precedent one, on one side by the farm lastly mentioned, and on the other side by No 22, without any building.

10.—A FARM situate in the same place, containing 1 acre and 30 feet in front by 20 acres in depth, bounded in front and rear as No. 9, on one side by A. Benoit, and on the other side by Jacques Marcoline, with a house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

11.—A FARM situate in the same place, containing 1½ acre in front by 20 acres in depth, bounded in front and depth as the precedent one, on one side by Edouard Maillou, and on the other side by Joseph Deschamps, with a house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

12.—A FARM situate in the same place, containing 1½ acre in front by 20 acres in depth, bounded in front and depth as the above, on one side by A. Bougie, and on the other side by *gens inconnus*, with a house, barn, and other buildings thereupon.

All these Farms are in a high state of cultivation.

The Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 will be sold at the Church door of ST. IGNACE DU COTEAU DU LAC, on TUESDAY, 15th day of January next; and the Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be sold at the Church door of the Parish of ST. TIMOTHEE, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January next. The sale will begin at TEN o'clock every day.

For the conditions apply to the parties on the place, or to the undersigned Notary, at his office. The same shall be known publicly on the day of the sale.

L. ADAM N. P.
Coteau du Lac, Dec. 19, '55. r ws 301

SALE
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

ON THE FOURTEENTH DAY of JANUARY next, will be sold and adjudged to the last and highest bidder, on the premises, No. 46 GERMAN STREET, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, the following LOT OF LAND, to wit:

All that certain vacant Lot of Land or Emplacement situate in the City of Montreal, St. Lewis Ward, bounded in front by German Street, on one side by the representatives Schmidt, on the other side by F. X. Boucher, and in the rear by one Kirenp or representatives, measuring 44 feet front by a depth of 88 feet, English measure, with a passage of 12 feet wide, for ingress and egress, apart from the said lot.

For particulars apply to
C. H. LAMONTAGNE N. P.,
No. 14 Little St Joseph Street.
Montreal, Dec. 24, '55 r ws 305

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

PLATED WARE
AND
FANCY GOODS,

ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, SIDE Dishes and Covers
Do do Cake Baskets, Trays and Salvers
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—ALSO,—
Aneroid Barometers, Marine Opera Glasses, Telescopes, extra fine Steel Spectacles, Railway Spectacles (a requisite for Travellers). Music Boxes. A large variety of Mourning and Fancy Fans.

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

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Dry and Ground Genuine White Lead and Oxichloride White
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Red Lead, Rose Pink
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Glue, Whiting, Ground and Lump Pumice Stone
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Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
French and English Paint Brushes
Gold Leaf, Bronze and Strewing Smalt
Plate and Sheet Window Glass, Putty, &c
German Gilt Moulding for Papered Rooms
A. RAMSAY,
118 and 120 McGill Street, Montreal.
June 132

ECONOMIZE YOUR HAY.

STRAW CUTTERS.

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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ALL ADVERTISERS by the Year or Agreement are charged extra at the usual rates of advertising, when they exceed the limits of their agreements.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths, can only be inserted when authenticated by some party known to the publishers.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1856.

☞ *See First Page.*

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—We this morning issue our first sheet in the new year of 1856. Since the last anniversary of this natural and social testival we have seen many changes, such as a few years ago would hardly have entered into the imagination of a generation, who had hugged themselves into the belief that the world had so greatly improved as to make wars between christian nations impossible for the future. The twelve months which have gone round have, however, not been unfruitful in results favorable to our country. At this time last year, the premature rejoicing which had followed upon the false announcement of the capture of Sebastopol had been followed by a relapse into something like despondency. The result of the last year's campaign has to a great extent restored the high tone of feeling which prevailed in every country inhabited by the descendants or friends of Great Britain and France at the commencement of the war. Though the enemy is strong, stubborn, well provided, and fighting on his own ground, he has been constantly beaten whenever the occasion for a fair fight presented itself; and, finally, he has lost his great arsenal and fleet, which it had required so many anxious years and so vast an expenditure to prepare for the conquests which he meditated. We fear, however, that the troubles of Europe are not yet over, and that, perhaps, even this great war between the armies of regular governments may be nothing to the war which seems imminent between the reactionary governments and their people. It seems impossible that the boy Emperor of Austria can absolutely hand over 40,000,000 of souls to any particular faith by his mere will and pleasure, and that there should be no resistance. But this great struggle may be long postponed; for Europe is at present a camp, in which are disposed many hundreds of thousands of picked men, armed, and fed, and paid to keep down the industry, the enterprize, and even the thought of the rest of their countrymen. Ten, twenty, or thirty years is but a small period in the life of a nation, and it may take much longer for this system to wear out. There must, probably, be some predisposing cause operating for its overthrow before the overthrow takes place, so firmly does it at present seem to be established. This may be bankruptcy, which may prevent European governments from maintaining the force by which they at present enforce the atrocious tranquillity, which has succeeded the large freedom, at least of thought and expression, which prevailed before the sadly misguided outbreaks of 1848; or it may be that gradual improvement in the condition of the laboring population, which emigration and other causes is bringing about, and which will, like bankruptcy, render it impossible for the governments to maintain the present overwhelming force.

While we look thus at the Old World, we have ample cause on our own side for rejoicing, yet not without fear. With far greater freedom, far more generally diffused education, with immense tracts of lands opening peaceful, yet exciting scenes of adventure, to that class, existing in all communities, which finds the ordinary business of life too tame for its restlessness;—we see vice flourishing; violence abounding; corruption prevailing; and even the most besotted ignorance exhibiting itself, in a manner and to an extent which seems likely to surpass, unless some change is effected, at least the better regulated communities of the old world. It must at any rate be acknowledged that neither kings, priests, nor privileged classes are the cause of all the evils which were once, and still are set down to their charge. There must be self-control and self-denial taught generally and practised commonly, before even self-governing communities can be free from the evils of injustice vice and oppression. On another point let any one read the account published elsewhere of the murder of Justin Matthews, at the request of a crackbrained old woman—some six or seven persons alternately going down stairs to see how the murder was getting on, and up stairs to pray—and then let him ask himself whether the age is quite so enlightened as we sometimes think it. It is true these people were probably all partially insane; but there must be something after all to account for the strange direction which the madness assumed.

Even in our own Province, blessed as it is at once with a higher degree of prosperity—and we think we may add of morality—than most other parts of the world, we had only the other day to record a crime whose atrocity is almost without parallel. And worse still, there is a universal persuasion that the same spirit which prompted the offence, in order to screen one set of criminals, will effectually interfere to secure impunity even if the accused are proved guilty now.

On New Year's Day, however, we have no time to make any long reflections of this kind. We only desire to remind all, in the midst of congratulations, of duties to be fulfilled as well as of prosperity to be enjoyed. We believe that the coming year is one which for the people of Montreal especially, is full of promise. For the first time we have a railway communication from hence far into Upper Canada, with the hope that the penetration will shortly be a great deal more extensive. For the first time we begin to encounter our commercial rivals with weapons like their own. It is true that like the rest of the world we are suffering from the financial difficulties which have been brought about by war and otherwise. Yet we believe that the condition of our business men—we speak now of Canada, not Montreal only—is thoroughly sound; and that, though a tight money market may check many useful, as well as many very foolish enterprises, that it will find few unprepared to meet the pressure by their own strength. The lumber trade and shipbuilding is reviving, and upon the whole we see every prospect of the fulfilment of that wish for the general prosperity which each entertains singly for himself or herself. Cowper says on a similar occasion to a lady whom he is addressing—

"There dwells some wish in every heart,
And doubtless one in thine."

To each of our readers individually we add as he did—

"I wish it all fulfilled."

And that in general, there may be given to us all

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

MORE WITCHCRAFT IN CONNECTICUT—MURDER OF JUSTUS MATTHEWS.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION.—A most extraordinary affair has occurred at New Haven, the principal facts of which have been already published in this journal; but the details are so extraordinary, and so proper to show how the profoundest ignorance and the superstitions of the dark ages may be found in the midst of the boasted illumination of the nineteenth century, that we have prepared a full, though abridged, account of the affair from the New Haven papers.

It appears that there exists in that city a peculiar religious sect known as the "Wakemanites," who have made their doctrines known by holding meetings at the house of a Mr. Samuel Sly. The chief of this sect is a poor mad woman named Rhoda Wakeman, whose appearance and whose pretensions to the character of a prophetess may be gathered from the following extract from the report of the coroner's inquest:—

[She came in closely veiled, and is the very personification of the wonderful women that lived in Salem in the sixteenth century.] I shall be 70 years old next November, have lived in New Haven 17 years; have had 17 children, nine of whom are now living; have been a widow 20 years; I formerly resided in Greenfield—then moved to New Haven; my brother has also resided here; he is about 50 years of age; I have been a 'messenger' from God about 30 years, experienced religion at the time and walked with Jesus Christ ever since; first experienced religion because my husband abused me, and I expected to die, and he finally killed me. After my husband killed me, I was dead seven hours and then raised; two angels stood beside me when I went to heaven, and touched me with their bright swords and I rose again; saw there all that was dead, and there they were under the cloud of death; when I was there this cloud parted, and my spirit went one way and theirs the other; they all then held up their little right hands and I rejoiced; the two angels turned to me, and then I went up to heaven; there was a red light and many white clouds there; Christ came to me when I was in heaven, with his nails in his hands, and spoke peace to my soul: because he spoke peace to my soul I raised up, and another spirit came to me and spoke, saying: "Make your peace with God" I then kept on praying; he soon took me to Paradise and told me all about Adam and Eve and all the other spirits: this light then came on me so that I had to look up, and the spirits said I was numbered as one of them; was taken up to Heaven from this place of light, and then saw Christ and all the holy angels; Christ had on the thorns and looked as he was when crucified; then saw God sitting upon his throne in all his glory; about the throne were all the angels in their white robes, and they were all happy spirits there; this spirit then came and took me back to earth; and when I got back to earth again I saw my dead body lying on the floor I felt bad because I had come back to this wicked world to live again; I soon saw my wicked husband, who said, "By God, she's raised;" soon after I saw two angels who came to me, and spoke to me kindly, and then Christ appeared to me, and I fell down before him and oh! how happy I felt, and how happy I then was.

This poor demented creature has, it appears, a number of followers—say some ten or twelve—who appear to be utterly ignorant, and are probably all more or less mad like herself. Among them was a person named Justus Matthews, the man who has been murdered, and he, together with the other members of the fanatical band, used to meet frequently for some kind of religious service at Sly's house. They met, as usual, on Sunday the 6th ultimo, remained there nearly all night, and in the course of it murdered Matthews. The notions which they had acquired of the prophetess and of the influence of Matthews upon her, and the character of the horrible doings of that fatal night in which maniacal prayers were mixed up most strangely with fanatical murder—supernatural fear of unearthly and all-powerful agents, with the simplest devices for protection by blindfolding and pinioning the supposed agent of Satan—will all be best understood from the sayings of the conscious witnesses, if not actual accessaries, of the crime, who were examined before the Coroner; and from the confession of the wretched madman who did the terrible deed. We make these extracts without any particular regard to their natural order; but adopting such an order as seems best calculated to bring out the chief points of the extraordinary occurrence in an intelligible manner. The first thing to be noticed is the full confidence of the votaries in the pretensions of the prophetess. Josiah Jackson, a colored man, said:—

Widow Wakeman is a woman who professes to have died and risen again, and came on earth to teach the way to Heaven; I believe she is a prophet, and she is what she professes. I believe that if the widow Wakeman should die the Millenium would come, and the world be destroyed.

And this belief was avowed by all the rest of the witnesses—except, of course, the medical men—some seven or eight in number. Now comes the case of poor Matthews' murder. His fellow-fanatics were, it seems, agreed with him in opinion that he had been the recipient of an evil spirit, engendered originally in one Amos Hunt; and that by means of this spirit he injured and oppressed the prophetess or "Messenger," and thus bid fair to bring about the dreaded destruction of the world. This belief was thus announced by these deluded creatures—Alonson Sandford said:

I went to Sly's house last Sunday night about 11 o'clock; Mathews came to the house; Widow Wakeman said she was hunted by Mathews—the "man of power" with an evil spirit; when Mathews came he went into the front room, where there was a fire; Rhoda Wakeman wanted Mathews to come to the meeting, so I went to see him, and he seemed willing to come; when he came my wife tied a handkerchief over his forehead, and they tied his hands behind him, the same as they would the devil; I told him he had a bad spirit, and he wanted to give it up; Jackson and Wooding were with him, and talked with him about the evil spirit; Widow Wakeman said he was drawing a terrible power over her; Wooding told Matthews that he ought to be killed, and Matthews said he was willing to die to quench the evil spirit; Wooding and Jackson said Matthews must be got out of the way; they told him he must die; it was about 1 o'clock when I heard a noise; Wooding, Sly and Miss Hersey were up stairs praying with us, but dodged down stairs, and soon I heard them say down below, "He's killing the messenger, he's killing the messenger;" I heard a noise, and several blows follow, and started toward the door, but they pulled me back saying, "If he's killing himself, he'll be 'raised;'" I heard a gurgling noise, and cries of "oh, oh, oh;" I then went up stairs to sing and pray; when I reached the door I found it fastened; I have not changed my clothes since the murder; as Wooding and Sly dodged out in such a manner I think they might have helped to kill Matthews; I think Matthews was willing to die; Sly said he thought he ought to die; after I heard the noise and cries below, Sly came running up stairs and kneeled down and seemed to be praying; I thought he could not feel like it then; they believed that if Widow Wakeman (the prophetess) should die the world would be destroyed; I should think that from appearances he did not kill himself; if they (Wooding and Sly) killed Matthews it was to keep him from enchanting Widow Wakeman who was disturbed by his evil spirit; when I went back to Hemden I saw Mathews's son and told him that something had happened to his father, and that he must be looked up.

This last witness' wife, who was also the sister of the murdered man, gave similar testimony:—

The deceased was my brother; he came in about 10 o'clock in the evening; we wanted him to attend the meeting, so that he could get rid of the evil spirit that was in him; he said there was a darkness in his mind that prevented him from praying; when he came to the house, he came in and took off his shoes to warm his feet before the fire; the fire was made for him, as they were expecting him; I tied a handkerchief over his eyes, to prevent him enchanting us; the "messenger" said this was the only way to prevent the evil spirit he had in him from enchanting us; I then tied his wrists together with a cord; I said to him, "I do this for the glory of God and in the fear of the Lord;" we talked with him some length of time about his evil spirit; we then went up stairs and went to praying for him, and continued praying until midnight; when he came the "messenger" (Mrs. Wakeman) felt his presence and felt bad, and although she was not informed of it, still she knew he was coming; we went down twice from the room above to the room below where Mathews was seated; he was then sitting in a rocking-chair; we went down a third time and found him there, with his eyes blindfold, and his hands tied in the same manner as they were when we left him; my husband went down with me the third time, and no one else was with us; the "messenger" soon afterward said Matthews might or must leave the house; we all believe that Mrs. Wakeman is a messenger sent by God on earth, to redeem mankind; we are all her followers, and believe that if Matthew's evil spirit enchanted her she would die; we thought he had better die than to have the messenger; the messenger had requested me to get my brother to the meeting, and that is the reason why we went to see him about it; this evil spirit came from Amos Hunt some time last summer; after he got it he went home, and his wife went into convulsions, and seemed to know that her husband had an evil spirit; she prayed for him and tried to get that unseen power away from him; there was something dreadful in his appearance then; I believe there is an unseen power that will destroy people, and they will not know it; this is revealed by the messenger; my brother's wife tells an awful story about the effects his evil spirit had on her; she is also a believer; the messenger has revelations from God, and is directed by a Supreme Power in all she does; she does not command her followers to pray her wishes. [Justice Bennett here read a letter written by the witness last summer, in which she desires to have her brother attend the meetings again]. She declares in her letter that Matthews, her brother, was the 'man of sin,' and urged him to have the evil spirit cast out of him. The witness continued to say that she believed if the 'man of sin' could be put out of the way, the world would be redeemed; she said she wished to have that spirit cast out of her brother, and thought that by doing so the world might benefitted; did not believe he killed himself.

It is but too evident that all the party were aware of what was going on. Let Thankful S. Hersey answer for the rest on this point:—

About 12 or 1 o'clock I was aware that there was something unusual taking place in the house; I heard screaming below, and there was great confusion in the house; I heard Sanford making a great noise down stairs; I went down stairs, but soon went up into my room again, leaving Sly below; it was about half an hour after this, that Sly came up into the room where we were, and knelt down and began to pray; after we heard this outcry it was generally believed that Matthews had killed himself; I am confident that Wooding left before I heard the outcry below, and think he left before 12 o'clock; I saw Sanford try to break in the door, and I took hold of him to prevent him from breaking in the door; Mrs Wakeman seemed to feel better after this occurrence; I believe that Matthews was the "man of sin," and he owned it himself; I think that Matthews did not kill himself, but had help about it.

And it seems also plain that the poor victim was himself quite willing to submit to death for the sake of releasing the messenger from the trouble his evil spirit gave her. The fact appears repeatedly. It is stated by one witness, however, in a manner clearer than by the rest—Abigail Sables testified.—

Matthews fasted for three days in order to starve out the evil spirit; there was a report that we starved him, but this was not true; he offered to be blindfolded and have his hands tied behind him in order to cleanse himself of the evil spirit; on the evening already alluded to, Matthews was willing to offer himself up as a sacrifice, and wanted to die, if, by so doing, the millenium would come.

The immediate agent in working out the mad design seems to have been not one whit more or less insane than the rest. He told the whole story very frankly.

Mr. Matthews was a man who had been a bad man; I say this in fear of the Lord; my sister had been unwell; Matthews came to my house not far from 10 o'clock; I came down stairs and found Matthews there; Wooding was there and he said he did not like Matthews; he came there to get rid of a bad spirit; I was knowing to it; he had his hands bound, as he had often before; I had a stick about two feet long in the table drawer; I took this stick and went into the room to prevent Matthews from hurting my sister any more; I put wedges in the door; I was influenced by a wrong spirit to go farther than I anticipated, or had any idea of; I came out and told Mrs. Hersey that Matthews was dead; I had some blood on the sleeve of my shirt and took it off and put in the stove; stayed in the room above when I went up stairs, and prayed for some length of time; told my sister all the particulars about it; am not prepared to tell any more that happened up stairs; my sister, however, seemed relieved when I told her Matthews was dead; I have never made a confession to my sister about the murder, as she supposed he had killed himself; I stayed in the room about half an hour after the occurrence; when I struck Matthews with the stick he fell down and did not say a word; the influence I was under led me to do this; he did not attempt to get up; he did not use his hands to prevent my cutting his throat; as near as I can recollect I cut his throat several times and stuck the fork into his breast several times; he did not groan much and did not say anything; I struck him with the stick several times after he was down; I held up his head to cut his throat; it was for fear that he would cast his evil spirit on my sister that I did this; I never use opium or spirits, and had not used them that Sunday night; I had cider in the house but did not use any that night; Jackson was in the house, and knew I was going to do this; I spoke to him conerning it; he asked me where the stick was; I told him what I was going to do with it; Jackson said I had better only strike him one blow; my sister was in great distress in the room above; in speaking to Mrs. Hersey about it she said the witch-hazle stick was better than any other; the pistol wrapped up in silk paper in the chest I have had this two years; the pistol was not loaded; I took it out into the woods, however, to try it; Mr. Sanford said to me, "Does she (the messenger) want him taken away?" I said yes; the knife found in the table drawer in the cellar was not used; I only used the other knife, the hazle stick and the fork; I had thought up up stairs of doing something only half an hour beforehand; I thought my sister would die in a few moments if I did not do this; Jackson was in Mrs. Hersey's room at that time; when I found the man had such power, I was determined he should give it up. Hunt brought seven little cakes and a pie with the poison in them; Sister Abby, the messenger and me were all poisoned by eating them; we sent up to Matthews to get him to come down and see about this poisoning; he took the cakes to Professor Silliman and had them analysed; the first person I met after I had killed Matthews was Mrs Hersey; told her what had been done; she saw my bloody shirt and gave me the privilege of putting it in her stove; her stove had a little hole in it, and I put it through this hole, and put a brick over it; she was standing by at the time and saw me do it; Jackson said in conversation with me, if I struck him once that might break the "power;" believe their is great power in the witch hazel; thought I might drive out the Devil spirit and break the enchantment by tea made of the bark of the witch hazel.

Sly here ended. While giving the account of the whole affair, he seemed desirous of telling the truth without hesitation. He kept the Bible in his hand all the time, and frequently said during his confession that he narrated the facts "in the fear of the Lord." He appeared extremely nervous, and any noise in the room seemed to disturb him very much; this nervousness appeared to be a constitutional difficulty; he said he was born in 1803, and is nearly 52 years of age; he said that when four of age he received a cut upon the head, which injured his brain considerably; in consequence of this he seemed unable to collect his ideas as readily as was oftentimes desired by the jury.

PUBLICATION OF THE "HERALD."—In accordance with the usual custom, this day is a close holiday at our establishment, and there will be, therefore, no paper published to-morrow.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—We yesterday received our usual fyles by the *Pacific*, and make a few extracts, especially relative to the peace rumors, which are by far the most interesting topics at present. The papers are, however, bare of any variety of important matter, though we might have, perhaps, found the materials for a more extensive collection, had the day not been the eve of New Year's day—one of the only two printer's holidays in the year. We have, therefore, judged fit not to destroy the holiday of men, who rarely finish work till long after other workmen are asleep, by prolonging their toil far into the night.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—I observe that since the date of my letter on the subject of a Diocesan Synod, the pew-holders of Christ's Church Cathedral have elected the Hon. Mr. Moffatt and Judge McCord to represent them at the meeting on the 16th of January. The position of these gentlemen affords to the opponents of a Synod a guarantee that the vote of this congregation at least will be cast in opposition to the measure. It will be remembered by many of your readers that the Church of England members of a committee (appointed in January, 1852) which reported in January, 185[illegible], on the Bill "To amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies," then recently introduced into the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury. From the Report of that committee as I find it published—italics and all—officially in the columns of your journal, I make the following extracts:—

"1. With reference to the clause: that the imperial statute 25, Henry VIII., c. 19, so far as the same may affect Churches in the Colonies now included or hereafter to be included in schedule A. should be repealed."

N. B.—The first colony named in schedule A. of the Bill is "Canada."

"5. With regard to the 6th clause, the committee do not understand on what principle the oath of Supremacy is not included together with the oath of Allegiance, particularly as they form part of the service for the ordination of Priests and Deacons, as now in use: and they *further recommend that it should be everywhere retained, where it is now by law required.*"

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Bill did not become law any more than those, to the same effect, brought into the House of Commons, the year before and the year after, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Solicitor General respectively. In other words, the influence of the British Government and Hierarchy has been thrice exerted in endeavors to induce Parliament to relieve the disabilities imposed by law upon the Colonial Clergy of the Church of England and their congregations—but without success. The statutes which prohibit that Clergy, in any part of the Queen's dominions, from meeting or acting in Synod or Assembly are still in full force and vigor. The Solicitor General, addressing the House of Commons on the subject of his Bill in the session of 1854, said: "The necessity of the measure arose in this way—at an early period of the Reformation, and in the twenty-fifth year of Henry VIII., it appeared right to the Parliament of this country, acting under the influence of that monarch, to vest in the Crown an absolute power of prohibiting any meeting of the clergy whatever. Accordingly, a statute was passed, not only expressed in a very oppressive manner, but, interpreted, as it would be, by the guides to the meaning of the Legislature afforded by the preamble of the statute, it would be positively unsafe for the clergy to meet in any form, for the purpose of devising regulations or entering into any agreement touching ecclesiastical matters, unless they were convened for that purpose by the express authority of the Crown. Not only could the clergy not meet without the authority of the Crown, but, if they passed any resolutions, or orders, or ordinances at such meeting, those ordinances would have no effect whatever. The House would therefore, see that when a bishop and clergy were sent out to the colonies they were bound by that particular legislation, because this statute created a particular relation, between the Crown and clergy, which was further increased when the supremacy of the Crown was afterwards declared, first by the stat. 26th of Henry VIII., afterwards repeated, and then by the 1st of Elizabeth. Accordingly, when the statute of Elizabeth declared that the supremacy of the Crown in ecclesiastical affairs should extend to all the possessions of the Crown, whether colonial possessions or conquered countries, the clergymen sent to those districts were bound by the tie of allegiance to the Crown, and were subject to those disabilities which it was the object of the present measure to remove. Under the present system, the clergymen who were sent to the colonies were bound by a chain, and were quite unable to meet the laity, in order to do that which every other religious community in the colonies had the power of doing—to substitute for existing law the force of mutual agreement and consent." And yet it is proposed that the Clergy of this Diocese should meet the Laity and devise regulations touching ecclesiastical matters without being convened for that purpose by the express authority of the Crown. Nay, more, in the proposed "Declaration of the Synod," already published in your journal, the following passage of the Declarations adopted in Halifax and Toronto, from which it has evidently been copied, is omitted, viz.: "*In particular, we uphold the ancient doctrine of our Church, that the Queen is rightfully possessed of the chief government or supremacy within her dominions, in all causes whether ecclesiastical or civil, and we desire that such supremacy may continue unimpaired.*" Such an omission, *which cannot possibly be accidental*, clearly shows the spirit in which the present movement has been conceived, and by which it will, in all probability, be governed. It is, therefore, easy to foresee how the members of a committee which could not be satisfied with a *tacit* repeal of the statutes of Henry VIII. and laid great stress on the retention of the oath of supremacy, *in addition to that of allegiance*, will vote on the approaching occasion. The other members of the committee were Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Leach, Rev. A. Digby Campbell and Major Campbell.

For the consideration of these reverend gentlemen and their brethren I would suggest whether the 139th and 140th canons of the "Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical," ratified by both convocations in 1603, and, therefore, binding on the Clergy (although they have not force of law as regards the Laity, not having been ratified or sanctioned by Parliament) do not distinctly imply that a Synod ought to be "*by the Queen's authority assembled,*" and that "*the decrees thereof in causes ecclesiastical*" ought to be "*made and ratified by the Queen's Majesty's supreme authority.*"

There are grievances which must be acknowledged to be intolerable, and even resistance to lawful authority is *in some cases* justifiable. I do not say, or think, that such is our case; but I do say that if others think so, and are accordingly prepared to rise and set the laws of their country at defiance, it is advisable that they should do so openly, undisguisedly, and above all conscientiously, as men well knowing what they are about, and not blindly and inconsiderately.

Your obedient servant,

Ius.

Dec. 31, 1855.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEENS BENCH

[Appeal Side.]

(From the Lower Canada Law Reports.)

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Before Sir L. H. LAFONTAINE, Baronet, Chief Justice, AYLWIN, DUVAL and CARON, Justices.

MOFFATT *et al Appellants.* and BOUTHILLIER *ès qui Respondent.*

Held:—That upon importation of goods from a foreign country into Canada, duty may be charged on such goods, either on their value at the time of the purchase of the same, or upon their value at the time of export, on the contingency of a rise in the interval.

Judgment rendered the 4th of July, 1855.

Sir L. H. LAFONTAINE, Baronet, Chief-Justice: It is alleged, in the declaration, that at Cognac, in France, on the 18th Dec., 1852, the Plaintiffs purchased the quantity of sixty hogsheads of Brandy, (the growth and manufacture of that country), which remained at Cognac until the 16th April, 1853, when the same were shipped and exported from Charent, in France, (the nearest sea port to the place of purchase), to the port of Montreal; that the said goods arrived at this port on or about the 17th July, 1853, and were warehoused according to law; that on or about the 5th Sept. following, on the removal of the goods from the warehouse, the Plaintiffs had to pay under protest, duty on the value of the goods, (as appraised by the said collector) at the time of their exportation from France, whilst the Plaintiffs pretended only to be liable and offered to pay duty on the "true and fair market value" of the said goods at the time the same were purchased; That the Plaintiffs were then compelled to pay the Defendant a sum of £50 5s. currency, which was the amount of *ad valorem* duty chargeable on the increase in the price or value of the said goods between the time of purchase and exportation, which sum the Plaintiffs now claim from the Defendant.

The action was dismissed by the judgment of the Superior Court at Montreal, upon a *défense en droit*; from which judgment the Plaintiffs have appealed.

The question therefore is: whether, on importation of goods from a foreign country into this Province, duty be chargeable on their value at the time of purchase, or at the time of export, on the contingency of a rise in the interval?

The decision of the question depends upon the construction of three of our Provincial Statutes. (1)

1. By the 2nd section of the Act of 1849, the duties of customs are to be raised, levied, collected and paid upon goods, wares and merchandise "imported into this Province, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein." (2)

2. Every importer, within a very short time after the arrival of his goods is obliged to make due entry of the same, by delivering to the collector or other proper officer, a bill of the entry thereof in the form prescribed by law, and at the same time to pay down all duties due upon the said goods, unless the same are to be warehoused, (3)

3. Under the 24th section of the same Act, the importer has the right to enter his goods for exportation, or to warehouse the same on giving security, (by his own bond only in the latter case), for the payment of the amount of all duties to which such goods shall be liable ...."without payment of any duties in either case on the first entry thereof".... and "provided always, that all such goods shall finally be cleared, either for exportation, or home consumption, within two years from the date of the first entry and warehousing thereof, (unless such collector or proper officer shall see fit to extend the time.)"

4. There must be in the bill of entry a statement of the value for duty of the goods therein mentioned, such bill to be signed by the person making the entry, and "verified in the form or to the effect of the oath provided for the case in the Schedule B," which schedule is annexed to the Act of 1849; and with the bill of entry there shall be left with the collector, if required by him, an invoice of the goods arrested upon oath and verified in the same manner according to said Schedule B. (4) "The wording of any such oath may be changed to suit the circumstances of the case, and the oath will be sufficient, provided the requisite facts are distinctly stated and sworn to or affirmed. (See said schedule.)

5. But if a sufficient invoice is not and cannot be produced, the goods may then be entered by a bill of sight, upon certain conditions to be performed by the importer, and particularly on his depositing in the hands of the collector a sum of money sufficient to pay the duties on such goods. (5)

6. How then is the value of goods subject to *ad valorem* duties, to be ascertained? Though the 15th Section of the Act of 1847, and the 6th Section of the Act of 1849, having special reference to that matter, are now respectively repealed, yet, in order to arrive at a proper conclusion, I find it necessary to enter into an examination of their provisions in that respect.

7. By the 15th Section of the Act of 1847 (repealed by the Act of 1849, Section 1), it is enacted that in all cases of duties *ad valorem*, "such value shall be the invoice value of the goods at the place whence the same were imported, with the addition of ten pounds per centum thereon," such value for duty calculated as aforesaid to be stated in the Bill of entry: and the original invoice (if any there be) is to be produced to the Collector, "in order to prove the value of such goods," accompanied with a declaration, by the importer, his Agent or Clerk, that such invoice "is just and true, and that it contains the exact particulars and true prices of the articles subject to *ad valorem* duty & &." There can be no doubt that by the words "Invoice value," as used in that 15th Section, and "true prices" in the above "declaration," is meant the actual price which the importer has paid, or has agreed to pay, for his goods at the time of the purchase, assuming, of course, such invoice to be genuine. Is it to be inferred from all that, that the price or cost of the goods, so stated in the invoice, is to be taken as conclusive proof of the value of the same for duty, with the addition of ten per cent, and as such is binding upon the collector? Were such to be legal construction of the 15th section as above cited it would naturally lead to the conclusion, as contended for by the Appellants, that the dutiable value of goods is their value at the time of purchase, or, in other words, the purchase price itself, and I do not think this is a correct construction. True it is, in another part of the 15th section, it is stated that the "cost so declared," shall, with the addition of ten per centum as aforesaid, be deemed to be the value for duty, but with the following exception: "if not disputed by him" (the collector); hence then the "cost so declared" by the importer may be disputed by the collector for duty, even when the invoice produced is genuine. In that respect the Act makes no distinction. It follows that invoice value is not conclusive upon the collector. Such invoice, although required to be produced "in order to prove the value," is merely intended as one of the means by which the real and true value for duty may be ascertained. Indeed the 15th section of the Act of 1847, is immediately followed (see 16th sec.) with an enactment giving the Collector or other officer of Customs the power to require from the importer "such further proof as he may think necessary, by oath or declaration, production of the invoice or invoices, or bills of lading or other ... that such goods are properly described and rated for duty." There was no need to give such a power to the collector, if the value for duty were to be the value stated in the particular invoice produced with the bill of entry. This power to require further proof is much more extensive under the Act of 1849, since, by section 14th, any appraiser, or any collector acting as such may "call before him and examine upon oath any owner, importer, consignee or other person, touching any matter or thing which such appraiser or collector may deem material in ascertaining the true value of any goods imported, and to require the production on oath of any letters, accounts, invoices or other papers in his possession relating to the same."

(1) 10th and 11th Vict., ch. 31, 1847:—12th Vict., ch. 1, 1849:—16th Vict., ch. 85, 1853.
(2) See also Act of 1847, sec. 5.
(3) 10th and 11th Vict., ch. 31, sec. 6.
(4) 12th Vict., ch. 1. sec. 8.
(5) 10th and 11th Vict., ch. 31, ... —12th Vict., ch. 1, sec. 3.

8. Reverting to the 15th section of the Act of 1847, I find that, "if it shall appear to the collector or other proper officer, that such articles "have been invoiced below the real and true "value thereof," (not, be it observed, invoiced below the real and true price paid for them, thus excluding all idea of fraud) "at the place "whence the same were imported, or if there be "no invoice, the articles may in such case be "examined by two competent persons, appointed "from time to time by the Governor." It may be objected that no mention is made here of the time of export; it is true, that no more on the other hand, is any mention made of the time of purchase, and though the time of export is not mentioned in terms, yet, it seems to me that it is to be inferred from what follows in the 13th section, that such period was the period in contemplation. The examiners or appraisers are to declare on oath "what is the true and real value of such articles at the place whence the same were imported" (not purchased, be it observed) "and the value so declared on the oath of such person, with the addition of ten per centum thereon, shall be deemed to be the true and real value of such articles for duty, and according to which the duties imposed thereon shall be charged and paid."

1. The word "imported" is used, and not the word "purchased;" the fact of importation is necessarily subsequent to the fact of purchase and as the former cannot be anterior to the fact of exportation from the place of purchase, it seems to imply the time of exportation from the place of purchase for importation into Canada, as being the period intended at which to fix the value for duty.

2. The 15th section makes no distinction between the case where there is no invoice, and the case of the goods being invoiced below the real value. It applies as well to the one as to the other. When there is no invoice, no mention of date of purchase, it seems to follow, as a natural or reasonable consequence that, in such a case, the time which the 15th section has in contemplation for fixing the value for duty, must be the time of export, as being the only one at which such value can be established so as to satisfy the requirements of the law, if otherwise, we must go back to some other indefinite period, and then to what period? Why not as well to 10 years previous to the exportation as to one or two years? Then, if in the case of there being no invoice, the time of export is the time to be guided by, it cannot be otherwise in the other case, since the Act has made no distinction.

9. For the foregoing reasons, I am of opinion that, under the Act of 1847, the dutiable value of goods was their value at the time of export, that the invoice, although, no doubt, generally acted upon, was not conclusive, and could not prevent an appraisement from being made, whenever deemed necessary for the protection of the revenue. I may here remark that it is even admitted, in his Factum, by the learned Counsel of the Appellants, that the Act of 1847 "by no means adopted the invoice as final, since the 15th and 16th Sections gave to the collector, or other officers, exactly the same powers as are given to the Appraisers by the 6th Section of the 12th Vic. (1849) for ascertaining the value, irrespective of the invoice."

10. The Act of the 12th Vict. chap. 1, Section 1st, repeals *in toto* the 15th Section of the Act of 1847, and, by Section 6th, enacts that, "in all cases of ad valorem duties upon goods, such value shall be understood to be the actual cash value in the principal markets in the country where the same were purchased, and whence they were exported to this Province; or, if such goods were purchased in one country and exported to this Province from another country, then the principal markets of the country where such goods were purchased by the person or persons importing the same into this Province; and it shall be the duty of each and every appraiser (to be appointed by the Governor under the authority of the same Act, Sect. 5th), and of every collector when acting as such, by all reasonable ways and means in his power, to ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and actual market value and wholesale price as aforesaid, of any goods to be appraised by him, any invoice or affidavit to the contrary notwithstanding, in order to estimate and ascertain the value upon which duty is to be charged as aforesaid."

11. If under the 15th section of the Act of 1847, there could have existed some doubt as to the invoice not being conclusive or final, there can be none under this Act of 1849, the language of the 6th section being positive in that respect. But what the Appellants contended for is, that, under this Act of 1849, as under the former Act, the main question remains the same, and that therefore the dutiable value of goods is their value at the time of purchase, and not at the time of export.

If the reasons already assigned in support of my opinion that, even under the Act of 1847, the time of export was to regulate the matter, are good, *a fortiori* do they apply with the same way under the provisions of the 6th section of the new Act. It is true that the word "purchased," is used in that section, but it does not follow that by it is to be meant the time of purchase, as applicable to the question under consideration, to the exclusion of the time of export, the word "exported" is also used in the same sentence. The word "purchased," which is not to be found in the corresponding 15th section of the Act of 1847, is introduced in the 6th section of the Act of 1849, in connection with a subsequent provision in the same, and merely to explain which provision, relating to goods purchased in one country and exported to Canada from another country, was not in the Act of 1847. The omission of the word "purchased" in the 6th section of the Act of 1849, might have left some doubts as to whether, in such a case, the value for duty, should have been the value of the goods in the one country or the other. It is evidently to remove any such doubts that the word "purchased" was inserted. It being so, the word "exported" in the same sentence, is not controlled in any way by this word "purchased," and being so used in the same sense as the word "imported" in the 15th section of the Act of 1847, the reasoning applied to the one must also apply to the other, and the more so as the word "actual" employed in the 6th section, in relation to the dutiable value of goods, is calculated to give it an additional force.

12. Let us examine the several forms of oath prescribed by that very Act of 1849. If, in the present instance, the entry of the 60 hogsheads of brandy purchased by the Appellants was made by their agent or clerk, the latter (see 1st form of oath of Schedule B), must have stated upon oath, among other things, that "the invoice exhibits the actual cost, or fair market cash value, at the time when the same were thence exported to this Province, in the principal markets in France, of the said goods, wares and merchandise."

This, in my opinion, is sufficient to decide the question. In fact, such positive language leaves no room for any doubt at all. However, it has been contended that no such weight should be attached to the words quoted from the above form of oath, since they are not to be found in the form of oath prescribed for the owner of goods, and that if the entry were made by one of the Appellants, he would only have to state on oath (2nd form of Schedule B.) "That the invoice contains a just and faithful account of the actual cost of the said goods, wares and merchandise," not being obliged, by that printed form, to state any thing more, as far as regards the point at issue. One form of oath being, as printed, different from the other, it is contended, it seems that one must give way to the other.—But which of the two? Shall it be that form which is complete and meets all the facts, and is not in any way contrary to the enactments to which it refers, or shall it be the other which, as printed, is incomplete, does not meet all the facts of the case, and makes no allusion to certain essential requirements of the law. For instance, the 6th section requires the value for duty to be the value in the particular markets of France.—No such statement is to be found in the owner's oath, if made strictly according to the printed form. This shows that the form is defective in one essential point; for although the "actual cost" as sworn to by the Appellants according to that form, may be a correct statement, yet it may not be the value "in the principal markets." This is a case where there is a necessity, in order to make the oath complete, to change the wording of the form. The defect of the form would consist in the omission of the words above quoted of the clerk's oath; which words meeting all the facts, and not being contrary to any of the enactments of the Custom's Acts, the clerk would have no right to change or to omit, they must form part of the statement made by him upon oath, when entering his master's goods for duty, and have their full effect. But if the said words are neither to be inserted in the oath taken by the owner himself, or to be understood as forming part of the same, it would lead, in case of a rise in value between the purchase and the time of exportation, to this absurd consequence that of two owners of goods by them respectively purchased in the same place, at the same time, for the same price, and imported into Canada in the same vessel, one, being on the spot, making the entry himself, would have to pay only on the "actual cost" of his goods, whilst the other, being, on account of illness or absence, obliged to have his entry made by his clerk or an agent, would have to pay duty on the higher value at the time of export.

13. If reference be made to the form of oath required to be taken by the owner, when the goods have not been actually purchased, (see 3rd form of the Schedule), it will be seen that he is obliged to swear that the invoice contains "a just and faithful valuation of the same, at their fair market cash value in the principal markets in France, at the time when they were so exported;" this being the same statement, in substance, as that required of an agent or clerk.

14. There is another form of oath required of an owner residing out of this Province, or when the owner is the manufacturer. The form seems to be composed of two parts, one containing the oath intended for the owner of goods either as a manufacturer or otherwise, but not by purchase, and the other containing the oath intended for a non-resident owner by purchase. The first oath, as far as the present question is concerned, is of the same import and effect as the 3rd form of oath in Schedule B, that is to say, valuation at the time of export. The form of the other oath does not go so far, it is true, as to mention in express terms, value at the time of export, but it goes farther than the before mentioned printed form of oath required of the resident owner by purchase, a fact which cannot but confirm the opinion I have already expressed that the latter form of oath is not complete. According to the form of oath under consideration, required of the non-resident owner, the statement would be that the invoice contains "a just and faithful account of the actual cost of the said goods, wares and merchandize, and of their fair market value in the principal markets (words omitted in the above 3rd form of oath) in France, at the time when the same were purchased for my account." At first, there appears to be a difference between this oath and the others. But it may be easily accounted for. The non-resident owner takes the oath in the country where he lives. He may do so at a time when he only intends to ship the goods (see the first part of the form of oath, which, in this respect, is different from all the others); he is then required to state that the invoice is "the true and only invoice of the goods, wares and merchandize therein mentioned, intended to be shipped by me in the Ottawa, whereof A. B. is master, and consigned to C. D. at Montreal, in the Province of Canada." His goods may be shipped long after he has taken the oath, and sent the same to his consignee in Canada. Such an oath could not therefore make any mention of the value of the goods at the time of export. But does it follow that the latter value shall not be the value for duty? I think not; and this is evident from the oath which, in that case, the Montreal consignee will have to take on entering the goods for duty. He is required to take the same oath, as the Clerk already alluded to, and therefore to state the value at the time of exportation, which shows that he must either know that value himself or be kept informed in that respect by the consignor, the non-resident owner, who, notwithstanding the oath already taken by him, is still obliged to make known in some way or other, with regard to the Canadian Customs duties, the value of his goods at the time of export.

15. That the Legislature had in contemplation that the value for duty should be the value of goods at the time of export, appears to me to be the natural and logical conclusion to be drawn from the 9th Section of the Act of 1849, which enacts "that in any such Bill of Entry, it shall "be lawful for the person making the same, to "add such sum to the value stated in the Invoice, "as shall be sufficient to make the value for duty "such as it ought to be under the provisions of "this Act, and such value shall then, for the "purposes of this Act, stand in stead of the value as it would appear by the invoice; and no "evidence of the value of any goods imported "into this Province, or taken out of warehouses "for consumption therein, at the place whence, "and the time when, under this Act they are to "be deemed to have been exported to this "Province" (not purchased, be it observed,) "contradictory to or at variance with the value "stated in the invoice produced to the Collector, "with the additions (if any) made to such value "by the Bill of Entry, shall be received in any "Court in this Province, on the part of any party "except the Crown.

16. What reason will induce the importer, in his Bill of Entry, to add to the value stated in the invoice, when such invoice is genuine? He will do so in order to avoid, as much as possible, the risk of incurring a penalty to which he may be liable under the 15th Section of the Act of 1849, by which it is enacted "that when the actual value for duty of any goods appraised, "estimated and ascertained as aforesaid, shall "exceed by twenty per centum, or more, the value for duty as it would appear by the invoice "and Bill of Entry thereof, then, in addition to the duty otherwise payable on "such goods when properly valued, there "shall be levied and collected upon the same a "further duty equal to one-half the duty so other "wise payable." Such appraisement may take place in any case, whether the invoice is genuine or not, and whether or not, under the 9th section, additions to the value are made by the importer. Almost in all cases, it may be assumed that the price paid by the importer is the actual value of the goods at the time of purchase, or at all events cannot be less than such value, by twenty per cent., in that case, there would be no risk of incurring the penalty already mentioned, and therefore no necessity for the enactment of the 9th section, if the dutiable value of goods were to be their value at the time of purchase. It may be objected that the 9th section was intended only to apply to cases of fraud, when goods may be invoiced under the real cost or price of purchase. The answer to that objection is that the Act having made no distinction at all, the 9th and 15th sections not alluding in the least to fraud, the latter must be taken as applicable to genuine as well as to fraudulent invoices. It being so, when, in the case of addition being made to the value stated in the invoice, the law says "that such value shall then, for the purposes of this Act, stand, instead of the value as it would appear by the invoice," it excludes all idea, even in the case of a genuine invoice, of the value at the time of purchase having been adopted as the standard of value for duty. It must then be the value at a subsequent period. And at what period, if it is not that of export, mentioned even in that very 9th section, by the words: "at the place whence and at the "time when, under this Act, they are to be "deemed to have been exported to this Provinces. Is there any possibility to construe these word as meaning the time of purchase?

17. The 6th section of the Act of 1849, is repealed by the Act of 1854, ch. 85, section 3; but the other parts of that Act as well as of the schedule, which bear upon the present question, remain in force. For the enactment so repealed, the new Act, s. 3, has substituted the following: In all cases of *ad valorem* duties, "such value shall be understood to be the fair "market value thereof in the principal markets "of the country whence the same were exported "directly to this Province; and it shall be the "duty of each and every appraiser, and of every "collector when acting as such, by all reasonable ways and means in his power, to ascertain "the fair market value as aforesaid, of any goods "to be appraised by him, and to estimate and "appraise the value for duty of such goods at "the fair market value, as aforesaid. Provided "always, that by any Departmental Order authorized by the Governor, it may be provided that in the cases and on the conditions to be mentioned in such order, and while the same shall be in force, goods *bonâ fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, shall be valued for duty as if they were imported directly from such first mentioned country." The provision of the new act does not at all alter the nature of the question under consideration. If before the passing of that Act, the value for duty of goods imported into Canada, was to be the value at the time of export, it must continue so since the law of 1853.

18. It may be objected that, under that system, if the foreign manufacturer, for instance, of the very goods the Appellants have purchased, were to import the same goods into Canada, he would be in a more dangerous position than the Appellant. I do not think the objection a good one. If the time of export be the rule, then all importers, whether manufacturers or purchasers, are on an equal footing as far as the Canadian market where they intend to offer their goods for sale is concerned. They pay the same duties if the goods be the same and exported to this country at the same time. Besides, under such a system, the appraisers have better and more efficient means correctly to ascertain the value of goods, by being enabled to compare at once the several different invoices produced by different importers.

19. An American case (Howard's Rep., ... vs. Thompson) cited by the Appellants, *et al.*, where the rule adopted seems to have been the time of purchase or procurement. From certain extracts given of the American Statutes, and certain statements made at the argument of the case, it is evident that the wording of our statutory law relating to the question is, in some respects, different from that of our neighbors, therefore the case cannot help the appellants. The principle ... signed by Mr. Justice Woodbury, for adopting the time of purchase, or procurement for fixing the value for duty, was "the time ... idea of having the value and charges ... the assessing the duty on them, is to tax the ... on the amount or value he has expended ... what he has expended cannot be more ... what he has thus paid." I do not think this rule, the effect of which, it seems, would be that duties attach to the owner of goods rather than to the goods themselves, can obtain under our provincial statutes, with us it must be quite the reverse.

Even under the Act of 1847, it was necessary to add in the Bill of Entry ten per cent to the invoice value. This is not all, in case of appraisement, the value might be further increased, as it may be under the Acts of 1849 and 1853. The duty, therefore, was not confined to what the importer has paid, or expended.

A fortiori must such a rule prevail under the Acts of 1849 and 1853, for the several reasons already stated above.

What may show beyond doubt that duty attaches to goods, and must be charged upon their value, irrespective of what the importer has paid or expended, is that, by sections 16 and 17 of the Act of 1849, the collector may take the duty in kind, or take the goods on paying the value assigned in the Bill of Entry and charges, and that by section 24th of the Act of 1847, the importer may abandon any whole package for duties, without being liable to pay any duty on the same.

20. Upon the whole, the conclusion to be arrived at, in my opinion, is that the Canadian Customs duties are based upon the principle of taxing the importer, not on the amount or value he has expended, but on the amount of the value of his goods, and that such value for duty is the value at the time of export; which conclusion, I believe, is in accordance with the enactment (see 79th sec. of Act of 1847) that "all the terms and provisions" of our said Customs Acts "shall receive such fair and liberal construction "and interpretation as will best insure the protection of the revenue, and the attainment "of the purpose for which such acts shall "have been passed according to their true intent, meaning and spirit;" the three Canadian Acts having to be construed as forming but one and the same Act, (12 Vic., ch. 1, sec. 29—16 Vic., ch. 84, sec. 8.)

The Court, &c. Considering that in the rendering of the Judgment appealed from, to wit, the Judgment rendered by the Superior Court at Montreal, on the thirty-first day of March, 1854, there is no error, doth confirm the same with costs.

Rose and Monk, for Appellants.
C. J. Dunlop, for Respondent.

ORGANS IN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—The Presbytery of Lancashire held a special meeting at Manchester on Friday, for the purpose of deciding whether organs should have any *locus standi* in Presbyterian churches within their bounds. After full discussion by a full court on the merits of the case there appeared, on a division that fifteen members were in favor of organs four members being the minority. This decision ends the question locally till the synod meets next April, in St. George's Myrtle-street, where the first organ has been introduced.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

DETAILS OF NEWS BY THE "PACIFC."

CAPITULATION OF KARS.

General Williams has, at length, been obliged to capitulate. Finding himself reduced by famine to the last extremity, and having no prospect of relief, the brave Commander of Kars found it impossible to protract the seige any longer.

It is impossible to read this intelligence without being thrilled by indignation. For upwards of six months have the heroic garrison of Kars, and their gallant and skilful leaders, made head against a Russian force that far outnumbered them. They have suffered from cold, and wet, and deficient clothing, and hunger—not merely without murmuring, but with cheerfulness.—They have repelled two assaults—displaying on the last occasion a desperate valour, unsurpassed in the annals of war. Yet what efforts have been made to relieve them? Literally none. The Central Government at Constantinople, and their Commander-in-Chief, have allowed precious months to pass by, overlooking, in their scramble for place and power, the isolated condition of the brave defenders of the only fortified place on the Anatolian frontier that was capable of being defended. Nor are our own Government, or their representative at Constantinople, free from blame. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is prompt enough to interfere dictatorially with the internal affairs of Turkey, at the prompting of any miserable consul of the Levant; what has he done to urge upon the Divan the imperative necessity for adopting measures to relieve Kars? General Williams and the other English officers who commanded at Kars were sent thither by the British Government, General Williams's mission partook more of a political than a military character. His reports were transmitted to the Ambassador at Constantinople, not to the Commander-in-Chief, and forwarded to the Foreign-office, not to the Secretary of War. General Williams and his Staff were in the service not of the Turkish, but the English Government; and upon the English Government devolved the duty of caring for their preservation. It is from the English Government that an account will be demanded of the reasons why six long months were allowed to elapse without an effective struggle being made to relieve them. If there is one Englishman deserving of the name in the Parliament of England this question will be put to Ministers on the 31st of January—on the very first day of the session.

The hopes of a brilliant and successful Transcaucasian campaign next spring are fled, and, in their place, there is the gloomy prospect of a struggle which years may not terminate. With Kars, Erzeroum will in all probability succumb. The whole weight of Russian influence in the South will be brought to bear upon Omar Pasha, and his isolated forces. A revolt of the Kurds is already rumoured; these mountaineers, ever impatient of the Turkish yoke, bought by Muscovite gold, and won over by Muscovite agents, will now seize the fittest opportunity for rebellion. Persia will also probably declare herself. In fact, it is difficult to sum up the evils which routine, mal-influence, and jealousy have caused in this quarter. The *Globe* now says:—"Will not the Russian success in Asia force the Allies to look more closely to the war in that quarter; and, in another campaign, lend them the aid of European troops, in addition to European officers?" Was there ever such an illustration of shutting the door after the steed is stolen? WHY SHOULD ENGLAND BE EVER THUS CONDEMNED TO REPAIR ERRORS SUCH AS THESE, and to fight on the principle of the purchase of the Sybil's books, giving a large price at the end for a portion of that which at the first she might easily have commanded?—*Times.*

On this Wilmer and Smith says:

THE FALL OF KARS.

It was believed in the middle of the present week that Kars had fallen—that the noble defence which has been made by the garrison against the Russians was at an end, and that General Williams and his brave companions were prisoners of war. This, we repeat, was the feeling on Wednesday, on which day the Printing-house-Square oracle had a leading article on the subject, endorsing and lamenting the fact. But at the time we write the fall of Kars is by no means accepted as an accomplished fact. On Thursday morning nothing was known of it in the official circles of the Austrian capital, and if it had been known at St. Petersburg we may be certain that it would have been communicated, without delay, to Vienna. Until, then, all doubt on the subject has been removed, we are inclined to cling to the most hopeful and pleasant view of the case, and it will be time enough to rail at shameful neglect of the Turkish Government, and the cupidity of the Turkish officials, when the worst tidings have been confirmed.

OUR MILITARY WARDROBE.

The army is getting into better shape and form every day. Excellent warm clothing has been issued to the men, and so uniform is it in style that no one can distinguish officers from men, unless by the difference of style and bearing.—Our allies are astonished at the profuseness of our military wardrobe, which not only contains a waterproof suit, helmet and all, but fur coats and caps, cowhide boots, tweed coats lined with cat or rabbit skin, &c., and for the officers, suits of sealskin, sold at moderate prices. The French receive from their Government an ordinary cloth capote, and must buy any waterproofs or furs which they may find necessary. The sheepskin coats of last year are not in much favour; they have a very high odour, and are found to be extremely sought after as residences by objectionable insects of predatory habits.

PROVISIONS FOR THE RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 29.

Since the snow has been covered with a crust of ice, enormous trains of sledges, "six miles long," have entered the Crimea by Perekop and the Spit of Arabat, loaded with provisions and articles for the use of the army.

THE RUSSIAN FORTIFICATIONS AT NICOLAIEFF.

Travellers on their way from Nicolaieff relate that the town is quite metamorphosed. The most important fortifications are at a distance of five versts from it, at the confluence of the Ingoul with the Bug. A triple circle of defensive works protects the approaches to the town, and 400 guns of heavy calibre are in battery. Whole streets of little buildings have been razed in order to make way for the barracks and hospitals; and the magazines for military effects and munitions have been built bomb proof. The Admiralty that was is now changed into a star fort, named after Admiral Lazareff. Everywhere prodigious activity is displayed, and the bridge near Varvaroff ka is perpetually blocked up with guns and loaded waggons. The Grand Duke Constantine lately inspected 80 newly arrived mortars, with which the batteries of Spasska Point are to be armed. His Imperial Highness was extremely pleased with the range and power of these pieces of ordnance, the carriages of which have been made according to the suggestions of Gen. Todtleben.

THE EXHAUSTED STATE OF RUSSIA.

As a corollary to the peace-juggling of Austria, the subjoined letter from Russian-Poland, may be read with profit:—

"Here the deepest silence covers all the acts of Government. Troops are levied, assembled, disembodied, marched to the north or to the south, or retrace their steps; diplomatic agents or secret emissaries are despatched in all directions; but all is done mysteriously. Yet, in spite of all these difficulties, in spite of all precautions, we occasionally learn sufficient to enable us to form an opinion of the misery into which the war has plunged Russia. The Chamber of Public Relief of St. Petersburg has been obliged to sell by auction the property on which it had made advances, but which it was impossible for the borrowers to pay when the moment arrived; and the number of insolvent debtors increases daily. The population itself has suffered from this state of things. A census has been taken of the male population, and, though four years have passed since the last, yet the numbers remain still the same. On certain parts of the empire it is less than in 1851, owing, doubtless, to the numerous levies since the war. It is not the loss on the field of battle which is solely the cause of this decrease; the ill health of the army has much to do with it. In the last report of Gen. Paniutin on the mortality among the troops is actually frightful. The unhappy wretches are decimated by epidemic diseases, which assume every sort of character. For several years past the cholera has not ... a single day at St. Petersburgh; the numbers may vary, but the malady never ceases; it exists. It is not in Russia only that it exists, in Poland, in Finland, in the Baltic provinces, and in the Crimea, and wherever troops are assembled in numbers the cholera is in the midst of them. One fact which is beyond dispute, and which has particularly attracted attention, is that the female population exceeds the male in proportions far greater than in any other European country, and the remarkable difference between them is now more ... Whatever be the sacrifices made by the Western Powers, in carrying on the war, they will be comparable to those of Russia. She has eight armies on foot:—the first, of Finland, under Gen. Berg; the second of St. Petersburg, under Gen. Rudiger; the third, of the Baltic, under Gen. Sievers; the fourth, of Poland, under Gen. [illegible]; the fifth, of the centre, under Gen. [illegible]arakoff; the sixth, of the centre, under Gen. L[illegible]tin; the seventh, of the Crimea, under General [illegible]tschakoff; and the eighth, of the Caucasus, under Gen. Mouravieff. Russia must possess great vitality to meet so many claims but these efforts must produce exhaustion, and that exhaustion her fall."

SINOPE REVENGED—THE SUNKEN FLEET.

Within the last few days a document has been published in the columns of the French official journal—the *Moniteur*—which throws an interesting light upon the much new Russian fleet now lying at the bottom of the harbor of Sebastopol. This document has not been before published, but the authenticity of which appears to be established, is an official list drawn up by the Russian Admiralty for the year 1852 to 1853 of all the vessels of war which at that period composed the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. None of the accounts which has previously appeared in Europe had led us to supose that the strength of that fleet, at the commencement of the war, exceeded some fifty or sixty ships, of all kinds. We now learn from the document published in the *Moniteur*, that it consisted, at the moment when hostilities commenced, of a series of 187 numbers, of which only 127 were filled up and the remaining 60 were to be completed by those on the stocks and under repair. It is true, that in order to make up the number of 127, several had been put down which were very old; but it is certain that all were armed, and fit for the several services for which they were required. Those 127 vessels included 16 line-of-battle ships, 7 frigates, 5 corvettes, 12 brigs, 6 war steamers, &c. This fleet is now completely destroyed or dispersed. Out of the 16 line-of-battle ships, 15 have been sunk by the Russians themselves at Sebastopol. The last of them, the Maria, was a few days before the assault set fire to and burnt by the shells from the allied batteries. 5 sailing frigates, 3 corvettes, 7 brigs, 11 steamers, among them the Vladimir, which played a distinguished part in the defence of the place; the Bessarabia and the Gromonossetz, which conveyed Prince Mentschikoff to Constantinople; the North Star and the Peter the Great, which were used as Imperial yachts, as well as a number of transports, &c., making together about 60 vessels, also perished at Sebastopol. Some which had taken refuge in the creeks on the north side of the harbor, are condemned to certain destruction. The remainder of the fleet, composed principally of steamers and large war transports, have been destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, or were sunk by the Russians at the mouth of the Don and in the Putrid Sea. Some vessels which were employed on the Dnieper were able to take refuge at Kherson or at Nicolaieff, where they remain blocked up by the naval squadron at Kinburn. To sum up, the number of vessels which have been entirely destroyed may be estimated at 100, and they consist of the largest and most important of the Russian Black Sea fleet. Russia has, besides, lost an excellent and numerous naval artillery, which had been landed for the defence of the town; and beyond the destruction of all this naval *matériel* must be added a loss still more severe for the enemy—that of their best crews and their picked naval gunners, who were killed during the siege.

When we peruse such a document as this, may we not, with justice, say—Sinope is avenged!

THE PEACE RUMOURS.

From Berlin is telegraphed a confirmation that Bavaria and Saxony have notified to Russia their desire to see peace concluded on the basis of the Four Points. The communication from those States to Russia contained no other proposition. Also it is said that the majority of the Conservative party in the Prussian Chambers is opposed to the slightest departure from the neutrality which Prussia exhibits towards the Western Powers.

Another despatch, under date Berlin, evening 12th says:

"Without any ostensible cause the hope of renewed negotiations has considerably declined in this city. The English and French Ministers here have, however, had a joint conference with de Manteuffel. From Vienna we receive assurances that the prospects of peace grow brighter every day, the feeling having strengthened since the return of the French Secretary de Serres from Paris, and the arrival of Sir Hamilton Seymour. The instructions brought by both are of a satisfactory nature, and the French and English embassadors are in constant communications with Count Buol.

The following extract, from the sources of information usually best informed contain the substance of what is known to the public.

From the Paris Correspondence of The London Times of Thursday 15th.

"Peace is unquestionably still the order of the day. It is in everybodys mouth, probably in everbody's heart, and the least credulous—those who treated the adhesion of Sweden, the Count Mutroter, and the friendly intervention of Austria with contemptuous disbelief, or who traced what has been said about them to the fertile imagination of Journalism—are now silent, or sullenly admit that there is something in it after all. The arrival of M. de Serre Secretary to the French Embassey at Vienna as announced in the journals of that capital, has produced a good effect; and M. de Serre is said to be the bearer of a satisfactory reply from the French Government and the assent of England to the propositions or overtures of Austria. Notwithstanding these fair prospects, some find it difficult to shake off a feeling of distrust or apprehension that we are about to witness a repetition of the Vienna Conferences, to be prolonged throughout the Winter, and with a conclusion similar to the last!

They doubt the sincerity of Russia and Austria and it is hard to find fault with them Yet I am more than half disposed to think they are mistaken in the present instance. Circumstances were very different at the period of the Vienna Conferences from what they are now. Several important events have occurred since. The Bavarian and Saxon Ministers, who visited Paris some time since, no doubt reported on their return the impression produced on them by that visit; the conversations they had with the Emperor and his Ministers were faithfully related; these things were not lost on Austria, nor were they concealed from Russia; and it may be safely affirmed that to those impressions is owing the present intervention of Austria. I have said that M. de Serre is announced as having arrived at Vienna with a satisfactory reply from France and England to the Austrian propositions. I cannot yet affirm positively that such is the case, if by "satisfactory reply" is meant the absolute acceptance by France and England of terms which Russia has also signified her resolution to accept. Of the acceptance by France there is, as I have said, *no doubt*, but with respect to England I know that some difficulty was anticipated, on the reasons I have already indicated. It was felt in England that we had not done in the field all that we might have done, if our administration had been better organized.—We are certain of doing much better next year. We shall have a magnificent army in the field, a navy of irresistible power, and a determination to win a fair portion of the glory of the war, as we have had hitherto a more than equal share of its hardships. Sure as we are of victory, it is, no doubt, with something like disappointment that we see the olive branch thrust suddenly in between us at a moment when we are sure of triumph. At all events, peace is here generally believed to be at hand. Let us hope that we may not be again doomed to disappointment—provided that peace be such as is consistent with the dignity of two such nations as France and England."

From the London Times of Friday, Dec. 14.

"We have no positive information that Russia will refuse to accept the propositions that have been offered or that may be offered by Austria to her, or that peace is far distant. It was mentioned the other day that the return of Count Stackelberg, Russian military attaché at Vienna, was impatiently expected in that capital. This is certain, but we have no account of his arrival as yet, and it is more than doubtful whether the object of his journey to St. Petersburg was solely of the character supposed. The public has been naturally surprised—seeing that the rumours of peace have now been in circulation for many days—to find that no additional information has confirmed or contradicted them. If we may credit what has been said here (in Paris), it would appear that not until very lately has a perfect accord prevailed between England and France on the admissibility of these conditions. Some time has been spent in removing the differences which have arisen between the two Governments on that important point."

From the London Press (Disraeli's organ.)

"The information which *The Press* was the first to communicate to the public, that a pacific negotiation, directly sanctioned by the Emperor of the French, was in progress, is now universally known to be correct. After four weeks of mysterious silence, occasionally broken by impertinent doubts and equivocal denials, the truth is admitted by the organs of Government. But they are careful to leave the transaction in obscurity. We are not told what the proposals transmitted by the Emperor of the French were, nor in what spirit they have been considered by our Cabinet, nor what has actually been done with respect to them, nor what probability there is that they will lead to a satisfactory result. These dark oracles only inform us that a negotiation is in progress, and that Austria is the mediating power; they leave us to guess the rest. We believe we may affirm that the proposals have in substance been sanctioned by Lord Palmerston's Cabinet; that they have been returned to the Emperor of the French; and that direct communication is now opened between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. It is hinted by the Ministerial journals that Russia has not yet been in any way a party to the negotiation. If they intend by this to discredit its sincerity, and to make it unpopular, they perform an ill office for their patrons. * * * Another abortive negotiation would cover the courts of France and England with disgrace. * * * The Allies on the one side and Russia on the other, now thoroughly understand each other's position; can compute their respective forces, and know with tolerable precision what are the objects in dispute. If the desire for peace be mutual, and the outlines of a settlement be arranged, ordinary good faith with ordinary prudence on the part of the negotiators can scarcely fail of being attended with success.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Indépendance Belge.

"All the hopes of peace terminate in being dissipated. If the Cabinets of London and Paris have at length agreed, as it is stated, on any ultimatum to be imposed on Russia, it is probable they are not deceived as to the small chance of such ultimatum being accepted by Russia. Many persons do not hesitate to assert that there has been nothing serious in the reports circulated of an amicable solution, that nothing has been proposed by Russia, and nothing transmitted to the Western Powers. This may be going too far. It would be nearer the truth to say that no regular proposition has been the object of consideration, and that the whole is limited to diplomatic feelers—to some official verbal communications which have been running to and fro between Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, London and Paris."

From the Paris Journal des Debats

"We consider it useless to collect all the rumors that are still in circulation as to the hopes of a pacific arrangement between the belligerant Powers. On carefully viewing all the news and all its versions, we can say that *the question has not advanced a single step.* It would even seem that the chances of peace have lost rather then gained ground during the week that has just elapsed."

From the Russian organ Le Nord.

"The rumors of peace, yesterday favorably received are to-day regarded with incredulity. Some of the London journals affirm that negotiations have been responded to by Austria, but it seems to us that there is nothing to be surprised at in that. After the Conferences of Vienna Russia saw the condition she adhered to repudiated, and it is moreover announced that the Allies will this time demand more than they then pretended to demand. Owing to what has been published in England and France about the exhaustion of Russia, many people are disposed to believe that Russia is imploring peace. These good folks completely delude themselves. Undoubtedly Russia would prefer peace to war: she would gladly accept peace, but she does not sue for it as a beggar. Russia, on whom the war is inflicting heavy loses, is not ignorant that it costs her enemies dear also, and she feels in herself a genial current quite adequate to the preservation of her full vitality, notwithstanding the blows now being or about to be levelled against her. She does not underestimate the strength of her aggressors, but she knows her own strength of resistance—a strength increased tenfold by the feeling of national honor, by the enthusiasm of a people and an army fighting in defence of their native land, in the sight of God they invoke, and in the name of the Emperor who blessed them.

"The Austrian ultimatum is an old rumour refurbished up. Besides the Austrian army has just been placed on a peace footing. Russia has done nothing has said nothing to authorize the belief that she will now go beyond the concession she made at Vienna for the sake of securing the peace of the world. Austria has in no way shown that she should deem it right to go now beyond the propositions she brought forward some time back at the Conference and were accepted neither by the Emperor of the French nor by Lord Palmerston. Lastly, France and England, far from evincing any readiness to accept the old Austrian propositions rejected by them at Vienna, have in nowise shown—the contrary would be true if we were forced to rely on the semi-official journals—that they would not demand more now than they would fain have obtained at Vienna. In this state of the case where are the probabilities about the ultimatum which it is said Austria, on the one hand, wishes to see accepted by Russia and the Western Powers on the other?

But it is quite enough to read in the English journals announcing this ultimatum, what they state as the conditions, in order to be quite certain that it has never entered into the idea of the Austrian Cabinet to expect the acceptance of them by Russia; a complete exclusion of the Russian navy from the Black Sea; the abandonment of the Russian Protectorate with respect to the Principalities; a complete non-interference on the part of Russia with the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire; and lastly, the admission of Foreign Consols at Sebastopol, Nicholaieff and Kherson. Russian pride will assuredly not go so far."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[PER PACIFIC.]

The London Times of the latest date, Saturday, 15th says:—

"The English funds opened this morning at an advance of an eighth, but the tendency to improvement was not maintained. Consols for January were first quoted 88¾ ex dividend, from which, under the influence of some speculative operations they receded to 88⅛ to ⅝. No further alteration occurred up to the official termination of business, but the market generally presented a more steady appearance at the close, and after regular hours there were buyers at 88⅝. Some of the heaviness during the day was attributable to an increased pressure for money, consequent upon the payment of another instalment of the Turkish Scrip, while on Tuesday next the concluding 10 per cent falls due on the English loan. Under these circumstances, six per cent was freely paid for loans on Government Securities. It was also anticipated that the Bank returns, which show a falling off of £147,529 in the bullion, would prove unfavorable.

A Berlin letter says:—

"The house of Mendelssohn yesterday opened a subscription for the new loan that the Russian Government has just concluded with the house of Stieglitz at St. Petersburg. The amount of the loan is 50,000,000 silver roubles, in amounts of 500 each. The interest is to be 5 ℘ cent, payable April 1 and October 1."

The News remarks; in regard to this loan:

"Some attention has been excited by the announcement that proposals for a Five per Cent Russian loan of 50,000,000 of roubles, or nearly £8,000,000 sterling, have been issued upon the markets of Berlin, Hamburg and Amsterdam.—Ostensibly, a third of the loan is to be placed in each of these cities, at an issuing price of 82 per cent. This is, if we mistake not, the third attempt made by Russia to raise a loan upon the Continent since the beginning of the war. Her two former proposals failed, and the success of the present application is exceedingly problematical. The assertion that the loan has been contracted for is, it is presumed, perfectly unfounded. The arrangement entered into is supposed to imply merely an agagement on the part of certain firms to act as agents for the Russian Government in offering to the public the new stock now proposed to be created. The Russian Government of course, will pay a commission upon such sums as shall be raised. Subscribers to this stock, however, will lie under several serious disadvantages, inasmuch as England and France will have a perfect right to demand of the Governments in whose States the loan is announced a prohibition of all recognized dealings in it on the Bourse. It may be inferred, too, from the manner in which a similar attempt was made by Russia in Northern Germany some months ago, that the Government will be glad to dispose of parcels of the new stock at prices far below those ostensibly fixed. This knowledge can only tend to disparage the whole negotiation, and to discourage applicants, each of whom will fear that he may be undersold in the market by the next subscriber. A fall has at once taken place in Russian securities upon all the continental markets, amounting to 2 ℘ cent at Hamburg ¾ ℘ cent at Berlin, and ½ ℘ cent at Amsterdam."

The *Moniteur* publishes the monthly returns of the Bank of France to yesterday, Thursday, December 13.

The stock of specie exhibits an increase of £295,000, and now stands at £8,760,000, while at the same time there has been a further diminution in the note circulation of £856,000. The high rates of money have caused a reduction of £1,520,000 in the amount of bills discounted, and of £1,670,000 in the deposits, but the balance to the credit of the Government shows a slight augmentation.

The letters from Hamburg state that the money has again become very scarce in that city, and that the rate of discount has returned to 6½ ℘ cent.

(From Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.)

LONDON, Dec. 14. 1855—5 p.m.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets continue very quiet, and the business transacted this week is moderate, without material change in prices. Money in good demand—Consols leave off 88⅛@88¼ for the account.

Copper—In fair demand at late quotations; Tough Cake and Tile £126; best Selected £129; Sheathing 14d; Yellow Metal Sheathing 12d.

Coffee—For Plantation Ceylon there continues to be a good demand, and the supply of suitable qualities being small, prices of such have ruled rather higher, 6d@1s ℘ cwt. About 2000 casks have been sold privately during the week at this advance; as also the bulk of 219 casks, 133 brls at auction; small fine ord 57@58s; low mid to mid pale 59s 6d@63s 6d. Native Ceylon is only in limited demand at irregular prices, and the total disposed of does not exceed 1,500 bags, from 50s@52s 6d for low to very good ord. 140 pckgs Mocha only partly sold at 3s@4s decline on late rates, say 76s@76s 6d for good long berry. This afternoon the sale of a cargo of 3600 bgs Rio is reported at 46s for "ord firsts," for the Mediterranean.

Corn—The supply of English wheat at Monday's market was large; the condition of most of the samples were bad, and only part of the supply sold at a decline of 3s@4s on the prices of the previous Monday. On Wednesday there was a better feeling, and the English Wheat sold at rather improved prices. For Foreign there was also more demand. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 93s 1d on 114,853 qrs. returned. To-day the market was firm without much activity. We quote White American Wheat 82s@86s; Red 80s@84s ℘ qr. American Flour 42s@45s ℘ bbl.

Iron is quiet, and prices are, if anything, a shade easier. We quote Rails and Bars £8@£8 5s free o.b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs at 77s 6d for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LEAD firm; common Pig £25 5s @ £25 10s.

LARD—A small parcel of American, lately arrived from the Continent, has been sold at 68s.

OILS—In Fish little doing; prices unaltered. Rape dull at 61s for Refined, and 58s for Brown. Olive—Sellers of Gallipoli at £54, and Spanish at £52. Linseed in limited demand at 42s for present delivery, and 43s @ 43s 6d for Spring.—Cocoa Nut flat at 46 @ 47s.

In RUM, no sales to report, and the market is dull.

RICE—Has declined 6d ℘ cwt, with few buyers at the reduction. For a floating cargo of Arracan 13s 6d was obtained early in the week, but there have not since been buyers at that rate; 7,000 bags and 350 pockets Bengal, at auction, were nearly all bought in at previous rates, but the bulk has since been placed at 15s 6d @16s for mid to good mid white.

Saltpeter is neglected, and sales cannot be made unless at some reduction upon late rates.

Sugar—The market continues without any improvement, the sales of West India for the week amounting to 300 hhds only, and prices must be considered quite nominal. 5,500 bags grainy Madras sold at 50s 6d@51s 6d; but the other public sales were all bought in, buyers showing no disposition to come forward. A cargo of 3,700 bags brown Pernambuco sold at 28s, for a near port, floating conditions.

(From Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.)

Liverpool, Friday, Dec. 14.

The Corn market is without much change. Wheat after being extremely dull and depressed throughout the early part of the week, having again rallied to-day 3d to 6d ℘ bush, with a good demand at the full prices of our last Circular, while Flour and Indian Corn are in moderate demand and without change in the rates. White Wheat 12s@12s 4d; Red 11s@11s 4d ℘ 80 lb. Western Canal Flour 42s@42s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 43s@44s; Ohio 44s @ 44s 6d; Canada 43s 6d@43s; Sour 41s 6d@43s 6d ℘ brl. White Indian Corn 50s; Yellow 45s 6d@46s; Mixed 45s ℘ quarter.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Weather.		Rain in Inches
1855	7 A.M.	3 P.M.	7 AM	3 PM	7 A.M.	3 P.M.	10 A.M.
Dec. 22	x 35	x 33	29,77	29,53	O'rcast	O'rcast	0.00
23	" 34	" 36	29,34	29,64	Rain	O'rcast	0.33
24	" 18	" 17	30.16	30,34	Fair	Cloudy	0.00
25	" 5	" 5	30.26	30,07	O'rcast	Snow	0.00
26	" 1	" 9	29,49	29.68	Snow	Cloudy	0.00
27	" 2	" 16	30,11	30,13	Cloudy	O'rcast	0.00
28	" 12	" 16	30.05	29,97	Snow	O'rcast	0.00

Mean Temp. x 17.8°. Barometer 29.895 Inches.

Rain fell during the week to depth of 0.33, snow to the depth of 25.6 inches.

DIED,

On the 31st December, Caroline Amy, infant daughter of R. D, Collis, Esq.

Herald Counting House Almanac for 1856.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jany	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Feby	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					

THE MONTREAL HERALD
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Printing Establishment,
209, NOTRE DAME STREET.

☞ The Proprietor of the above having introduced *Steam Power* into his Establishment, is prepared to execute orders for every description of

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All orders received, will be executed with Neatness and Despatch, and on the most Reasonable Terms.

Books, Circulars, Hand Bills, Law Forms, Blanks of all kinds, &c. &c.
Funeral Letters, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Posting Bills, Military States, &c.

CARD PRINTING,
IN EVERY STYLE AND COLOUR,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES POTTS.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Aug	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sept	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
Oct	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
Nov	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Great Western Railway. — Comparative Statement of Traffic for week ending 21st of December, 1855:—

No. of Passengers	17,084
Do. same period last year	7,437
Receipts for Passengers	£7,945
Do. same period last year	3,894
Freight	6,736
Do. same period last year	2,303
Receipts for Sundries	434
Do. same period last year	359
Total Receipts	£15,116
Do. same period last year	6,556
No. of miles open	283
Do. same period last year	241
Total Traffic since 1st Aug.	£267,098
Do. same period last year	152,955
Total No. of Passengers	303,322
Do. same period last year	222,027

George Dartnell.

(*Per Pacific.*)

(*From Thomas C. Orr's Circular.*)

Glasgow, Friday Evening, Dec. 14, '55.

Supplies are liberal, and the depression in the Trade noted in my last Circular continues.

Buyers are cautious, expecting a reduction on late rates. Transactions are therefore limited to the supplying of immediate wants.

Wednesday's market was well attended, but only a trifling business resulted at the decline noted below.

To-day's market was without any change.

Wheat—States and Canadian 9d@1s ℔ 240 lb lower; White 42s@44s; Western States red and mixed 40@42s.

Flour—Slow sale at a reduction of 6d@9d per brl. States and Canadian 45s to 46s.

Pease—Not so much enquiry this week and are 1s ℔ 280 lbs cheaper. 30s to 31s @ 280 lbs is the selling price.

Indian Corn—Sales have been made of mixed at 27s ℔ 280 lbs; but 6d less would have to be accepted to make a transaction.

Ashes—1st Pots 38s. Pearls 43s 6d to 45s per cwt.

Timber—There is a fair demand at our quotations.

Quebec White Pine, 60 feet average,			17½d ℔ foot
" Red "	40	do	22d do
" Oak	fair	do	2s 8d do
" Elm			2s 0d do
" Birch			1s 8d do

" Pine Deals are scarce, and mixed parcels would bring 14½d@15d ℔ foot.

Imports by the Grand Trunk Railway at Longueuil.

Dec. 29.

P Hackett 2 chests tea; Jno Watts 3 do; A Begauze 2 do; F Hickey 7 do; Morrison, Cameron & Empey 2 cases 4 bls; J Carlisle 4 cases; S M Papineau 4 doz kegs; H Ramsay 1 cs; A Walker 1 brl meal; W Desautelle 1 bx oysters; F W Douglas 1 do; J Morris 1 do; W Cuddy 1 do; D Downey 2 do fish; Smith & Cochrane 4 bxs shoes; W Evans 6 hay cutters; V Culter 1 box.

Imports by the Montreal & New York R.R.

Dec. 31.

Jas Upton 41 brls apples; R Bainbridge 6 bdls bags; John Millar 3 bags dried apples; J & A Foulds 3 boxes 1 pkg; Grand Trunk R R 40 car wheels; F W Harris 2 frames 7 bxs machinery; Vandusen Bros 5 bxs tobacco; D P & M 10 do wax; W R Hibbard 1 do 1 brl g-ware; L Dyer 4 bxs clocks 2 do weights; E Pratt 1 do sundries; J Keltch 1 do do; F Lindsley (Three Rivers) 1 chest.

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

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

R. THOMAS,
35 Great St. James Street.
Dec. 31. 1

CARD OF THANKS.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the Agents of the following Insurance Companies, for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which they settled his loss sustained by fire on the night of the 27th instant, enabling him to resume business on the 29th, viz:

PHŒNIX,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL,
EQUITABLE,
MONARCH,
ROYAL.

—Also—

To the FIREMEN, and numerous friends, who rendered their valuable assistance on the occasion.

RICHARD HOLLAND.
Dec. 31, '55. c 1

TO MR. W. A. TOWNSEND.

SIR,—Having ascertained that Mr. Councillor Thompson declines a re-election, and entertaining the highest respect for your character as a Citizen, and placing entire confidence in your intelligence and public zeal, we beg to request that you will allow us to bring your name forward as a CANDIDATE for the Representation of the CENTRE WARD, at the ensuing Municipal Election.

We are, &c.,

Wolfred Nelson, M D	L. N. Duverger
George Browne	M. Ollendorff
Thomas Mussen	N. Samuels
Rollo Campbell	Joseph Piddian
Edward Thompson	George Lulham
W. Fraser, M D	J. Crathern
John Wood	L. Gerard
George McIver	Wm. Patterson
William Benjamin	John Peacock
Alfred Nelson	Thomas Broome
Dunbar Browne	Henry Prince
A. H. David, M D	B. W. Warner
R. L. MacDonnell, M D	W. H. Boyd
James Parkin	S. Silverman
J. H. Webster	Geo. Horne
John O. Brown	John Turner
Simon Hart	John Birmingham
Wm. Gettess	John Palmer
John Palmer	Hugh Darragh
Edward Himes	Joshua Bell
Morris Mayer	L. M. Smith
Henry Harkin	John Loughrey.
B. Devlin	

Montreal, Dec. 29th, 1855.

Montreal, Dec. 29th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—The honor you have conferred upon me in the Requisition now presented, I duly appreciate, and thank you for your confidence in my integrity.

If, gentlemen, I understand your Requisition aright, it originates in the retirement of Mr. Edward Thompson, your senior and worthy Representative in the City Council, who, I am given to understand, retires from a desire to be relieved for a season from his public duties. I regret the retirement of so faithful and energetic a Member of the Council; he has served his constituents and the city with zeal and fidelity.

Should this gentleman continue in the same mind, and you deem me capable of representing you in the Council, I will accept the trust with the understanding that, as I do so to serve your interest and not my own, except such as we have in common, I must be excused from personally soliciting any vote.

Believe me,
Gentlemen,
Faithfully your ob't serv't,
W. A. TOWNSEND.

To Wolfred Nelson, Esq., M.D., &c.,
And other inhabitants of the Centre Ward.
December 29. f 1

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE, ST. URBAIN STREET.

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

TERMS:

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

☞ Payment for Pupils entering after this date payable in advance.

S. PHILLIPS, Principal.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF GERMAN.
SAM'L PHILLIPS.
Jan. 1. b 1

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

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

Washington, Dec. 31.

Previous to adjournment of House on Saturday, two more votes for Speaker were had. The last one stood:—Banks, 98; Richardson, 66; Fuller, 29; Pennington, 6; Scattering, 4.

New York, Dec. 31.

The *Tribune* of to-day says:—"We have private assurances from a source which we deem worthy of confidence, that leads us to the belief that the President's Message will be delivered to Congress in season to be sent out, at least in substance, by the "America," which sails from Boston on Wednesday. Should the election of Speaker not be consummated to-day, there is good reason to expect that the House will either prolong its sitting through the night till to-morrow, or that it will meet to-morrow, notwithstanding the ordinary observance of that day as a holiday. If the Speaker is chosen to-day, which we have not much doubt will be accomplished, the message will be at once delivered, so that we shall be able to print it to-morrow morning."

The *Times*' Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Marcy has answered Lord Clarendon's last despatch on the illicit recruiting case, and has demanded Mr. Crampton's recall.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.

The *Lexington Herald* of the 27th, says:—On the 15th, the Free State Constitution of the Topeka Convention was voted for. A collision occurred at Leavenworth between Pro and Anti-Slavery parties. The ballot boxes were destroyed by the mob, voting stopped, and an Anti-Slavery man's house burned. A man charged with the last outrage was arrested and lodged in jail. His friends broke open the jail and rescued the prisoner, and then burned down the building.—Great excitement existed, and both sides had sent for assistance.

Chicago, Dec. 31.

A letter from Westport, dated 18th, states that on election day the border Missourians mobbed various polling places on the Missouri river, and at several points would not allow the polls to be opened. A large mob destroyed the ballot boxes at Leavenworth, and maltreated the judges of election.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Dec. 31.

Flour—Common State 6¼c better; other kinds unchanged. Sales 6000 brls, at $8,25@$8,37 for State, $8,25@8,75 for Western, $8,50@10,25 for Canadian.

Wheat market is firm; sales 10,000 bushs at $2,17 for white Tennessee; $2,11 for Southern; $1,97½ for red Tennessee.

Corn firm; sales 18,000 bush at 80@92c for new Southern; 92@93c for old mixed Western.

Pork lower; sales 600 brls at $17 25@17,50 for mess, and $15 for prime.

Lard lower; sales 100 brls at 12c@12¼c.

Ashes unchanged.

Stocks rather heavy.

Money less active and less stringent.

Exchange heavy, at 108½.

Steam Communication BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND CANADA.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the Mails.

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S First-Class powerful Screw Steamships

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Are intended to sail FORTNIGHTLY during the ensuing season from LIVERPOOL for QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

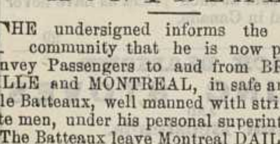
The NORTH AMERICAN will leave Liverpool on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April next, and will leave Quebec, on her return voyage, on SATURDAY, the 24th May. The others will follow in regular succession.

These Steamers have been built expressly for the Trade. They have splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes, and combine every requisite to ensure quick passages.

For terms of freight or passage apply to

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO., Montreal.
GEO. BURNS SYMES & CO., Quebec.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 32 St. Enoch Square, } Glasgow.
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool.
MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, London.
Montreal, Jan. 1, '56. 3m T 1

CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY'S FERRY,



BETWEEN

BREWSTERVILLE AND MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN MORRISS.
Brewsterville, Dec. 31. 1

NOTICE

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

JAMES FOSTER.

James Foster,
Alex. McK. Cowie.
Montreal, Jan. 1st, '56. 1

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

January 1. 1

Brooch Found,

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

Jan. 1. 1

Furnished Apartments to Let.

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

Jan. 1. du 1

FINE HEALTHY LEECHES just received and for sale by

S. J. LYMAN & CO,
Place d'Armes.
Dec. 31. 309

COWAN & CROSS offer for Sale—Zante Currants (in brls)

—also,—

Lemon and Orange Peels.

Dec. 31. u 309

The Vaudreuil Railway Company.

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

S. S. BENNETT,
Secretary.
Montreal, Dec. 15, 1855. 2m 307

Montreal and New York Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TIME CHANGED.

Steam Ferry Across the St. Lawrence.

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

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

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

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

Connections sure & arrangements permanent.

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

Trains between Montreal and Lachine as under:

From Montreal	From Lachine
8,00 a m	9,00 a m
10,00 a m	11,00 a m
3,30 p m	5,00 p m

ANDREW ROUGH, Agent.

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

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

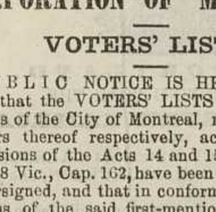
McM. & C. beg to intimate to their numerous customers that they have on hand their usual supply of OVERCOATINGS. Also, Superfine West of England BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOE and DEER SKINS, VESTINGS, &c.

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

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

Terms Cash, and one Price only.

Dec. 29. rts 308



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 Acts 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 128, and 18 Vic., Cap. 162, 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, both days inclusive; 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 18th Vic., cap. 162) the right to Vote at the 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 4th 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 de-"fault of so doing he shall not be permitted to "vote at such Election."

By order,

J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, Dec. 29, 1855. n rts 308

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Undersigned as WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, under the firm of AMABLE PREVOST & CO., was DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT, on the 1st instant.

All debts due to and by the late Firm will be settled by AMABLE PREVOST, who is duly authorized to that effect.

AMABLE PREVOST,
L. G. FAUTEUX.
Montreal, 28th Dec., 1855. r rts 308

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the Undersigned has to announce that he will CARRY ON THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM, as usual, under the name and style of AMABLE PREVOST & CO.

AMABLE PREVOST.
Montreal, 28th Dec., 1855. r rts 308

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOK!

DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE OF AMOS LAWRENCE.

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

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

HENRY ROSE,
44 Great St. James Street.
Montreal, Dec. 27, '55. r 306

Important Notice to the Ladies.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

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

JOHN LEVEY,
Crystal Block.
Dec. 27. 306

The "Queen's Letter."

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

HENRY PRINCE.
Dec 5. 288

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

NEW HAVEN OYSTERS!

JUST received, a prime Lot of NEW HAVEN OYSTERS, in tins and kegs—WARRANTED GOOD—for sale by

ANTHONY WALSH,
No. 2 St. Antoine Street.
Dec. 3. 1m rts 286

MONTREAL

Protestant Orphan Asylum.

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

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

JANE ROSS.
SOPHIA MOFFATT.
E. M. GREENSHIELDS.
LUCY BARRETT.
SUSAN C. FISHER.
Montreal, Dec. 31, '55. 309

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

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

For sale by

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street.
H. & H. MERRILL, 190 Notre Dame Street.
GRAVEL FRERES, Corner St. Lawrence & Craig Sts.
RAYMOND PLESIS dit BELAIR, 173 St Lawrence Street.
PATTON & BROTHERS, 42 McGill & 79 St. Paul Streets.
G. N. JOHNSON, 321 St. Joseph Street.
Dec. 31. 3w 309

Wesleyan Sunday School Anniversaries.

THE CHILDREN attending the Wesleyan Sunday Schools in this city will assemble in the St. JAMES STREET CHURCH at HALF PAST TEN on the morning of NEW YEAR'S DAY, for Examination, and to receive a short Address.

☞ Friends will please occupy the centre of the Church.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2nd January, the ANNIVERSARY SOIREE will be held in the LECTURE ROOM of the Church, commencing at SIX o'clock.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Pickup, the Superintendants of the Schools, and at the door.

Dec. 31. u 309

To Importers & Wholesale Dealers IN LIVERPOOL SOAP.

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

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON.
Dec. 31. 309

POINT ST. CHARLES SALOON.

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

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

R. DUNDON, Proprietor.

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

Dec. 31. 6m 309

Mount Pleasant Hotel, COTE DES NEIGES.

AT PRESENT THAT THE SNOW HAS MADE

Good Roads round the Mountain,

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

MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL.

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

Dec. 29. a ws 308

For Sale.

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

For information, apply to

D. LEDUC,
No. 48 St. Elizabeth Street.
Dec. 19 1m 300

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Lace and Embroidery

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

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

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

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

J. PARKIN, Laceman.
Dec. 29. 308

BOTTLED WINES, FRUITS, &c.

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

—together with—

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

CRERAR & McGIBBON,
152 Notre Dame Street.
Dec. 21. 302

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

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

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

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

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

For sale by JOSEPH BURNETT, Manufacturer and Proprietor, 39 Tremont-st., Boston,

And LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO., Agents.

Sept. 19. 6m mwf 222

Machinists' Tools.

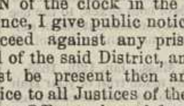
LATHES, of various sizes, with and without Screw Cutting Gear,
IRON PLAINING MACHINES, of different sizes,
SCROLL CHUCKS, of different sizes,
PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINES,
VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINES,
MACHINE FILES, a very superior article.

—also,—

Pig Iron, Newcastle Coke, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, "Smiths" Coals, &c, &c.

For Sale at the City Foundry, Queen Street Griffintown.

C. P. LADD.
June 23 mwf 98



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

JOHN BOSTON,
Sheriff.

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

NOTICE

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

Dec. 25. 305

SEAL OIL.

24 Barrels PALE SEAL OIL, of FINE QUALITY, for sale by

W. C. McDOONALD,
14 St. Peter Street.
Dec. 18. du 299

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN JONES.

JONES' AUCTION ROOM, No. 34 Great St. James Street.

There will be held at this Establishment,

EVERY EVENING IN THE WEEK, Commencing Monday, 17th inst.,

A SALE OF A GREAT

VARIETY OF SUNDRY EFFECTS,

Comprising:—

CLOTHING, FANCY ARTICLES, GLASS-WARE, &c., &c., too varied to mention.

Sale each Evening at SEVEN o'clock.

Dec. 15. 297

Government Sale.

On MONDAY, the 7th of January,

The Subscriber will sell at the

Ordnance Storehouse,

IN THE

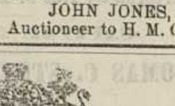
(QUEBEC GATE) BARRACK YARD,

The following articles, viz:

BEDDING,
ACCOUTREMENTS,
TOOLS,
GREAT COATS,
IRON ORDNANCE,
SHOT and SHELL,
SNOW SHOES,
CARTS and CARRIAGES.

☞ Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN JONES,
Auctioneer to H. M. O
309



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

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS AT MONTREAL.

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

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

APPLICATIONS FOR LEASING.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LEASING the UPPER PART, or any portion thereof of a Building about to be erected in the HAY MARKET SQUARE, corner of Bonaventure Street.

The building will be five stories high with a frontage of 90 feet and an average depth of 34 feet.

The second flat, directly over the proposed New Store of the undersigned, will consist of a Public Room, 60 by 33, with two Side Rooms, having large sliding doors opening into it.

The third flat, will be laid out to suit applicants; it will be well adapted for Architects, Engineers or any offices requiring plenty of light.

The fourth flat will contain Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms, suitable for young men boarding in Hotels and desirous of having Private Rooms.

The fifth story, 90 by 34, 13½ feet high, without posts or any obstruction, well suited for Societies requiring privacy and plenty of room.

All the floors will be well deafened. Although the subscriber now proposes to lay out the Building as stated above, yet he will be glad to make such alterations as applicants may require. Possession will be given on or about the 1st of August next.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of Messrs. HOPKINS, LAWFORD & NELSON, Architects, Great St. James Street.

R. THOMAS,
35 Great St. James Street.
Montreal, Dec. 15, 1855. 1m rts 297

TO LET,

AN exceedingly eligible and pleasant RESIDENCE, situated in the most fashionable part of the city, near Beaver Hall, No. 436 Lagauchetiere Street. The House will be let furnished. The party leasing the premises can have the privilege of purchasing twenty cords of the best hard wood. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars application to be made to the undersigned proprietor.

E. M. LEPROHON.
Dec. 20. rts 301

Montreal Telegraph Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office in Montreal, on FRIDAY, the ELEVENTH day of JANUARY next, at ONE o'clock P. M., to ELECT DIRECTORS for the ensuing year and generally to transact the business of the Company.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock has been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, on and after FRIDAY, the ELEVENTH of JANUARY next.

The transfer-book will be closed from this date until after the General Meeting.

(By order of the Board),
JAMES DAKERS,
Secretary.
Montreal, Dec. 28, 1855. r rts 308

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

Dec. 28. r 307

WANTED,

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

Dec. 29, 1855. r 308

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

Oct. 6. 237

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

Nov. 20. 275

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

WALTER MACFARLAN.
Nov. 9. 266

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS,—newest styles and finest quality.

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

ALFRED SAVAGE & CO., Druggists,
next the Court House.
Dec. 18. 299

THE Subscribers have received their supply of

THERMOMETERS,

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

SAVAGE & LYMAN.
Dec. 15. 297

WANTED—A well educated, active LAD as CLERK in a Newspaper Office. Apply at the office of this paper.

Dec. 25. r 305

SHERIFF'S SALE OF GROCERIES, SHOP FIXTURES, &c. &c. &c.

BY THOMAS ALBERT MARTIN.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Thursday, 3rd January, 1856,

At the hour of TEN o'clock, forenoon,

AT THE STORE,

Corner of Claude & St. Paul Sts.,

In the City of Montreal,

A general assortment of GROCERIES, NEST OF DRAWERS, COUNTERS, SHOP FIXTURES, TEA CANNISTERS, together with other articles too numerous to mention.

The whole to be sold for Cash.

THOMAS ALBERT MARTIN,
Sheriff's Officer.
Jan. 1. 1

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD

Has now a Country Circulation of upwards of

6,000 Copies,

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

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

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

Dec. 10. 292

VICTORIA BRIDGE!!!

THE CANADIAN

RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT GUIDE,

of January 1st, 1856,

will contain the last Reports of

MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON AND MR. A. M. ROSS On the Victoria Bridge.

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

Circulation 5,000!!

To be had everywhere. Price three cents.

Dec. 27. du 306

BALL DRESSES!

LADIES

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

WM. BENJAMIN & CO,
Dec. 24. 304

PROTESTANT POOR RELIEF ROOMS, Old High School.

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

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

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the Committee,
THOS. M. TAYLOR,
Chairman,
A. N. RENNIE,
Secretary.
Montreal, Dec. 24, 1855. 304

GIBB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED per "America," a further supply of

CLOTHS,
TROWSERINGS, and
FANCY VESTINGS,

Suitable for the Season.

Dec. 19. du 300

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

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

PRACTICAL FORMS,

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

EDW. CARTER, Advocate,
29 Little St. James Street, Montreal.
Dec. 28. du 307

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

Pressed in Bales of 300lbs.

FIRST QUALITY; CLEAN TIMOTHY,

FOR SALE.

Always on Hand.

CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON,
Common, foot of McGill Street.
Dec. 28. m 307

TO MILLERS AND MACHINISTS.

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

FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND,

On which is a thriving ORCHARD of choice Fruit Trees.

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

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

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

NOW ON VIEW

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

ADMISSION FREE.

275 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite the Recollet Church.
Dec. 17. 298

Will close on Monday, 31st December.

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

Dec. 27. 306

For Sale by Private Contract.

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

For conditions apply to the undersigned.

J. A. LABADIE, N. P.
J. E. O. LABADIE, N. P.
Montreal, Nov. 16, '55. tf 272

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

A. MONTREUIL, N.P.
Montreal, Dec. 21. a tf 302

MR. A. F. SABINE

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

Office—No. 95 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.
Dec. 14. 3m f 296

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.

GROCERIES.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd January,

AT THE STORES OF

J. G. SHIPWAY,

WILL BE SOLD,

Teas, Sugars, Fruits, Tobaccos, Brandy, Gin, High Wines, Fish, &c. &c.

Particulars in handbills.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

J. G. SHIPWAY,
Auctioneer.
304

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

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

Imported Pianos.

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

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

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

Christmas and New Year's Gifts!

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

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

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

For sale at No. 23 Great St. James Street.

Dec. 21. 302

Christmas Presents.

ALBUMS, MUSICAL KEEPSAKES,
MUSIC PORTFOLIOS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ILLUMINATED MUSIC CASES,

—and,—

A very superior assortment of

NEW ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

DANCE, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

MUSIC,

Suitable for Presents, for Sale by the Subscriber,

HENRY PRINCE.
Montreal, Dec. 22nd, 1855. 303

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

Snow Boots, Shoes and Hose
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Hosiery
Do do do Gloves
Ladies' and Children's Wool Polkas
Wool Gaiters, Boots, Bootakins, &c.
Gent's Fancy Flannel Shirts, Ties, Mufflers, &c
Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, Bandanas, Lamb's-wool Shirts and Drawers, &c.

SMALLWARES IN GREAT VARIETY

At RINGLAND & EWART'S,
270 Notre Dame Street.
Terms Cash. No Second Price.
Montreal, Dec. 21, 1855. 302

COMING HOLIDAYS!

Cakes and Confectionery,

AT

G. MOCHRIE'S,

21 Notre Dame Street.

A FULL SUPPLY of Sultana, Citron, Pound, Sponge, Almond Savoy, and Plum Cakes, Short Bread, and Scotch Bunn,

ICED AND ORNAMENTED CAKES.

A large variety of CORNUCOPIAS, from 2½d upwards. FANCY CASES, with the finest confections, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Dec. 21. n 302

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

SAVAGE & LYMAN

Have received per steamer "America"

FOUR CASES OF

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

AND

FANCY GOODS!

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

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

in part consisting of full setts of

GOLD BRACELETS, BROOCHES, AND EAR-RINGS,
GOLD GUARD, ALBERT and DROP CHAINS, SEALS AND KEYS,
STUDS and SLEEVE BUTTONS, RINGS, SCARF PINS,
NECKLETS AND LOCKETS, in great variety.

Gold Pen and Pencil Cases,
Gold and Silver Mounted Agate and Malachite Bracelets and Brooches,
Jet Brooches and Bracelets.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

of every description.

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

Also, their usual assortment of

PLATED WARE,

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

ORNAMENTAL & USEFUL ARTICLES

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

☞ Notre Dame, corner of St. Gabriel Street.

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

Dec. 15. 297

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!!

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST DESIRABLE SELECTION OF

JEWELLERY and FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,

MAY BE FOUND AT

A. HOFFNUNG'S

New Jewellery and Fancy Depot,

274, West, Notre Dame Street,

One door from the corner of St. Peter Street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE,

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

Apply at this office or by letter (post-paid) to

P. W. DEASE.
Oct. 31. 258

FOR SALE—
30 Tinnets SUPERIOR TABLE BUTTER for family use.

ALEX. WALKER,
Custom House Square.
Dec. 28. 307

AUCTION SALES.

STEWART & KERR,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED

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

Oct 17. 246

BY STEWART & KERR

IMPORTANT SALE OF

SHOEMAKERS' Manufacturing Stock.

The Subscribers have received instructions from

MR. WM. WEIR,

TO

SELL BY AUCTION,

Without Reserve,

AT HIS STORE, 245 ST. PAUL STREET,

On THURSDAY, January the 3rd,

The whole of his extensive stock of

SOWING MACHINES
BOOT TREES
LASTS
PATTERNS

And other articles used in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes.

—with—

Over 500 pair assorted Boots and Shoes

—and—

To close a consignment,

20 cases Men's, Women's, and Misses' India Rubbers

Sale at TWO o'clock punctually.

308 STEWART & KERR.

TORONTO.

HOUGHTON'S SALES ROOMS.

C. J. HOUGHTON'S

REGULAR SALES OF DRY GOODS

WILL BE HELD

EVERY THURSDAY,

DURING THE SEASON.

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

C. J. HOUGHTON,
Auctioneer.
Toronto, Sept. 13, 1855. 236

ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.'S Christmas Beverages.

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

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

ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Next the Court House.
Dec. 27. 306

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

LEMON, Orange, Peach Kernel, Ratafia, Rose, Vanilla, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c.

Essence of Cochineal, for Coloring Jellies, &c.

ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Next the Court House.
Dec. 27. 306

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY, FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Orders from the country punctually fulfilled.

HOT COFFEE FROM TWELVE TO THREE.

243 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
Dec. 24. a 304

President Works, Sheffield.

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

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

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

LOCKHART & LOUSON.
Dec. 8. 1m 291

Presents for the Approaching HOLIDAYS.

G. I. ASCHER,

149 Notre Dame Street,
9 St. Lambert Street,

AND

34 Toronto Street, Toronto, C. W.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER.

NEW GOODS

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

PLATED WARE,

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

SUPERIOR PAPIER MACHE WARE,

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

JET GOODS,

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

FANCY GOODS.

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

G. I. ASCHER,
149 Notre Dame Street.
Dec. 27. 306

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

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

Dec. 31. 309

GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.

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

DRESS TIES and GLOVES of every description.

W. W. CAMPBELL.
Dec. 24. 304.

Canary and Hemp Seed.

20 Barrels of the above, fresh, just received and for sale by

LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.
Nov. 30. 284

LELEGARD & CO.'S

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

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

The proprietors will spare no exertion or expense to give to their Champagne the first rank amongst the leading marks of this market.

1200 Baskets presently on hand.

Credit liberal for approved paper.

J. C. ROBILLARD.

New York—79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold Street.

Montreal—106 St. Paul Street, near Bonsecours Market.

Dec. 22. 303

MONARCH FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Of London.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN AGENCY,
UNION BUILDINGS,
St. François Xavier Street, Montreal.

THE Public are respectfully requested to take notice, that in future, NO BUSINESS will be transacted at this Office ON SATURDAYS after FOUR o'clock P.M.

H. A. GLASSFORD,
General Agent.
Dec. 15, 1855. db 297

"BEACON" Fire and Life Insurance Company OF LONDON.

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

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

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

Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

C. C. ABBOTT,
Agent for Canada East
No. 25 Great St. James Street, Montreal.
Montreal, Nov. 2, 1855. 1y mwf 260

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FURNACES

For the Warming of Churches, Public Buildings, and Private Dwellings.

No. 14 St Bonaventure Street.

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

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

Price for private residences from £10 to £40.

Dec. 21. 302

GENTLEMEN,—We have just to hand the very handsome

FLANNEL SHIRTS

Which you have seen in England, received per steamer *via* Boston.

—also,—

A SPLENDID LOT OF

DRESS SHIRTS.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
Shirt Makers.
Montreal, Dec. 20, 1855. 301

(*Ex Steamer America.*)

NEW ENGLISH MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

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

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

For which purpose the present importation has been specially and carefully selected. In addition to D'ALBERT'S ALBUM for 1856, JULLIEN'S do do,

It is full of choice MUSICAL WORKS, splendidly illustrated, and containing all the Popular Patriotic Songs and Dance Music, &c., of the day.

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

Elegantly Bound Illustrated Gift Books.

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

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

Lot of Music, Novels & Magazines, half price.

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

CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

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

CELEBRATED PLANTAGENET WATER.

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

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

Valuable Building Lots

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

Apply at No. 91 William Street.

Dec. 8. 291

NEW CROP FRUIT.

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

D. TORRANCE.
Nov. 16. 272

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

Dec. 12 294

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

December 11. 293

For Sale, or to Let,

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

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

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

D. LEDUC.
Montreal, Dec. 19, 1855. 1m 300

Havana Plan Lottery.

JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY!

(By authority of the State of Georgia,)

MACON, GEORGIA.

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

CLASS I.

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

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

501 Prizes, amounting to $60,000.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

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

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

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

NEW HOT-AIR FURNACES.

THE ONLY ONES in AMERICA which can give a saving in fuel of 40 per cent., with an increased heat, and which heats the air without decomposing it.

Price: from £10 to £40, according to size.

Warranted 10 years.

R. COQUERELLE & CO.,
Engineers,
14 Bonaventure Street, Montreal.
Nov. 12. 3m mt 268

BORAX—
A few cases for sale by

G. D. WATSON.
Nov. 16. 223

HOUSES, &c.
FOR SALE OR TO LET

TO LET,
IN a central part of the city, A ROOM 40 x 22 feet, with Steam-power to drive light machinery.
Apply at the "Herald" Office.
Dec. 6. 289

TO LET,
AN ATTIC about 90 feet in length, situated in a central part of the city, well adapted for certain descriptions of manufacturing.
Apply at the "Herald" Office.
Dec. 6. 289

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
A BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the VILLAGE of ST. ANDREWS, C. E., formerly owned and occupied as a Shop and Dwelling by G. G. SHARPE. The Shop is fitted up with a complete sett of Counters, Shelves, Drawers, &c., &c., and is an excellent stand for a country business.
Apply to
ROBERTSON & HUTCHINS,
Or to
FINLEY McMARTIN, Esq.,
St. Andrews.
Montreal, Dec. 10, 1855. 1m 292

NOTICE.
MR. LAFOND, leaving Montreal, offers to LET, from this to 1st May next, the fine store he actually occupies as a Dry Goods Store, with Counters and Shelves ready to receive merchandize. Rent very low.
—Also—
HIS DWELLING HOUSE, No. 10 Dorchester Street.
J. E. LAFOND,
151 Notre Dame Street.
Oct. 12. 242

TO LET,
IN a central part of the City, a ROOM, about 60 feet in length, and with a Fireproof Safe, well adapted for a Sample or Show Room. Apply at the Herald Office.
May 16. 114

TO LET,
TWO or THREE OFFICES in MULLINS' Buildings.
Possession given on 1st April next.
Apply to
F. F. MULLINS,
69 Commissioner Street.
March 5. 232

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell FOUR LOTS OF LAND at RIVER ST. PIERRE, two miles from town, fronting upon the Lower Lachine Road, and abutting upon the Montreal Acqueduct. Three of these Lots are about ten arpents each, and the fourth about sixteen arpents. Nearly the whole of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchasers for a term of years, and should it be considered necessary ratification of title will be given. For beauty of situation and quality of soil these lands cannot be surpassed.
JOHN HELDER ISAACSON,
Notary Public.
Montreal, Oct. 31, '55. 258

TORONTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CAMERON'S
Private Banking, Stock and Exchange Office,
WELLINGTON STREET,
(Next door east to the Bank of British North America.)
N.B.—Cash advances made on produce.
Municipal and other Debentures negotiated.
Sale and Purchase of Stocks effected.
Agent for the London Eagle Life Insurance Company.
Toronto, Jan. 1, 1855. ly 1

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

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

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

PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPARROW & COGSWELL,
Importers and Dealers in
Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths,
Paper Hangings, Mattresses, Feathers, Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods,
Nos. 1 and 2 Free Street Block,
PORTLAND, ME.
February 12. 36

LIBBY & SEAVEY,
Dealers in
Cooking, Hall and Parlour Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces and Cooking Ranges,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
No. 33 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine.
April 6 ly ws

G. W. PERKINS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Chamber and Parlor Furniture, Looking Glasses, Clocks, &c.
—ALSO,—
REFRIGERATORS AND HAY CUTTERS,
No 12 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.
February 12. 36

HEARN & FREEMAN,
Manufacturers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Cottage and Parlor Furniture, Mattresses & Feathers, Chamber Setts, Looking Glasses, &c
Nos. 45, 49, 51 & 53 Union Street, Portland, Me.
Orders promptly attended to.
February 12. ly 36

WELCH & GRIFFITHS'
SAWS.
PATENT GROUND.

HAVING purchased from Mr. WM. SOUTHWELL his Patent Right, for GRINDING CIRCULAR and other SAWS, for which we have paid him a large sum, and we are the sole proprietors of this Patent. We will reward any person giving information of infringements on the same. THIS IS THE ONLY MACHINE EVER INVENTED, THAT WILL GRIND A SAW PERFECTLY EVEN IN THICKNESS.
They will require less sett—will not heat while running—will saw smooth—save lumber—and keep an edge longer than any other Saws made —and are not liable to become untrue.
All our Saws are made from an Extra Quality of Cast Steel, imported expressly for our own use, at much higher cost than generally used for Saws.
We respectfully inform all manufacturers of Lumber that no Saw will be sent from this Establishment but what is of superior Steel and Workmanship; the Temper will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.
Orders received at our Warehouse, 62 Congress Street, Boston.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS.
And by J. HENRY EVANS,
Montreal.
August 8. 6m 186

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

STORAGE FOR GRAIN.
GRAIN TRANSHIPPED and STORED at current rates.
JAMES HERVEY,
Canal Basin.
May 23 ly 119

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

WANTED.

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

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

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

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

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

$140,000!!
A Maryland Lottery
TO BE DRAWN ON THE
HAVANA PLAN.

Managers' Office of the Maryland Lotteries, Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1855.

THE Managers of the Maryland Lotteries having had it suggested that the plan of drawing the HAVANA LOTTERIES has its favorites, and being desirous to gratify the public, have concluded to draw a
LOTTERY ON THE HAVANA PLAN
On the third SATURDAY in each month.

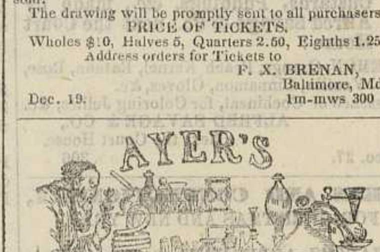
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MD.—Class 5,
To be drawn in Baltimore, Md, on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.
Prizes amounting to 140,000 dollars will be distributed according to the following magnificent Scheme:
20,000 Numbers—1,000 Prizes!!
Prizes payable in full without reduction.
One Prize to every Twenty Tickets.
SCHEME:

1	prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	do of	25,000	is	25,000
1	do of	8,000	is	8,000
1	do of	4,000	is	4,000
1	do of	2,000	is	2,0 0
3	do of	1,000	is	3,000
4	do of	500	is	2,000
66	do of	200	is	13,200
122	do of	100	is	12,200
4	approximat'n prizes of	200	is	800
4	do do	150	is	600
4	do do	125	is	500
4	do do	100	is	400
4	do do	75	is	300
12	do do	70	is	840
16	do do	50	is	800
264	do do	25	is	6,600
488	do do	20	is	9,760

1,000 prizes, amounting to.....$140,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
The two preceding and the two succeeding numbers to those winning the first 200 prizes, are entitled to Approximation Prizes as above.
The payment of all prizes is guaranteed by the State of Maryland.
All Tickets in the Lotteries authorized by the State of Maryland bear the lithographed signature of "F. X. BRENAN, General Agent for the Contractor."

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.
There are 20,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 20,000. There are 1,000 prizes. The numbers from 1 to 20,000 corresponding with those on the tickets, printed on separate slips of paper, are rolled up and encircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel. The amounts of the different 200 full prizes are also rolled up in the same manner, and placed in another wheel. The 800 Approximation Prizes are decided as above.
After revolving the wheels a number is drawn out of the wheel of numbers, and at the same time one is drawn from the prize wheel by boys who are blindfolded. These are opened and exhibited to the audience—the prize being credited to the number drawn by the Commissioner. This operation is repeated till all the prizes are drawn out.
Persons wishing particular numbers must send their orders early, with instructions what to do in case they are sold.
The drawing will be promptly sent to all purchasers.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Wholes $10, Halves 5, Quarters 2.50, Eighths 1.25.
Address orders for Tickets to
F. X. BRENAN,
Baltimore, Md.
Dec. 19. 1m-mws 300



AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate.
Nothing has called louder for the earnest enquiry of medical men, than the alarming prevalence and fatality of consumptive complaints, nor has any one class of diseases had more of their investigation and care. But as yet no adequate remedy has been provided, on which the public could depend for protection from attacks upon the respiratory organs, until the introduction of the Cherry Pectoral. This article is the product of a long laborious, and I believe successful endeavor, to furnish the community with such a remedy. Of this last statement the American people are now themselves prepared to judge, and I appeal with confidence to their decision. If there is any dependence to be placed in what men of every class and station certify it has done for them, if we can trust our own senses, when we see dangerous affections of the throat and lungs yield to it, if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent Physicians, whose business is to know—in short, if there is any reliance upon anything, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does relieve and does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all others that are known to mankind. If this be true, it cannot be too freely published, nor be too widely known. The afflicted should know it. A remedy that cures is priceless to them. Parents should know it, their children are priceless to them. All should know it, for health can be priced to no one. Not only should it be circulated here, but everywhere; not only in this country, but all countries. How faithfully we have acted on this conviction is shown in the fact that already this article has made the circle of the globe. The sun never sets on its limits. No continent is without it, and but few peoples. Although not in so general use in other nations as in this, it is employed by the more intelligent in almost all civilized countries. It is extensively employed in both Americas, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the far off islands of the sea. Life is as dear to its possessors there as here, and they grasp at a valuable remedy with even more avidity than ourselves. Unlike most preparations of its kind, it is an expensive composition of costly material; still it is afforded to the public at a reasonably low price, and what is of vastly more importance to them, its quality is never suffered to decline from its original standard of excellence. Every bottle of this medicine, now manufactured, is as good as ever has been made heretofore, or as we are capable of making. No toil or cost is spared, in maintaining it in the best perfection which it is possible to produce. Hence the patient who procures the genuine Cherry Pectoral, can rely on having as good an article as has ever been had by those who testify to its cures.
By pursuing this course I have the hope of doing some good in the world, as well as the satisfaction of believing that much has been done already.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Dec. 3. 1m mwf 286

August 25. 201

TOILETTE SPECIALITIES.
JUST RECEIVED from Paris, a great variety of highly
PERFUMED SOAPS,
POMADES,
HAIR OILS,
PERFUMES,
SHAVING CREAMS,
COSMETICS,
OLIOPHANES, &c.
J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.
Oct. 29 256

Dry Firewood.
IN consequence of the want of accommodation on the Wharf for the discharging of Wood to retail in quantities to suit purchasers, the Yard in rear of the American Church will be kept open throughout the Summer. A good supply of the BEST DRY WOOD will be sold at reasonable prices, and delivered, as required, to purchasers free of charge for Cartage.
May 17 232

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

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

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

BOARD, &c.

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

HOTELS, &c.

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

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

MR. COMPAIN, (*French Cook, or Cuisinier Francais*), has opened his Old Establishment, corner of Place D'Armes, as before, and begs to solicit the patronage of the public.
August 13. 232

TARRANT'S PREPARATIONS.
To the Medical Profession and the Public.
THE attention of the Medical Profession and Public is invited to the following preparation:
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient
prepared on an entirely new principle, from a late and accurate analysis of the celebrated
SELTZER SPRING, IN GERMANY,
combining efficacy, economy, and portability, with such additions and improvements as will be found materially to increase its efficacy.
This much esteemed and highly valuable preparation will not fail to effectually remove Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Costiveness, Gout, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea or Vomiting, Affections of the Liver, &c. &c.

Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copabia,
Sanctioned by popular opinion and the high authority of the most distinguished of the medical faculty; it offers to the afflicted a remedy whose success has in every instance supported its deserved reputation. Being convenient and agreeable in its use, experience has proved that it retains in every climate its desirable and truly valuable character. It is in the form of a paste, is tasteless, and does not impair the digestion. It is prepared with the greatest possible care, upon well tested principles. To persons following the sea, or going long voyages, this preparation possesses qualities far surpassing any other—neat and portable in its form, speedy and efficacious in its operation, successful both in the earliest and worst stages of the severest diseases, whilst the usual and nauseous taste and unpleasant odor to copabia is wholly avoided in this preparation.
Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN A. TARRANT, successor to James Tarrant, 278 Greenwich, corner of Warren street, New York; and for sale by the principal Druggists in the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and South America.

Thorn's Compound Extract of Copabia and Sarsaparilla possesses a few advantages not enjoyed by any other medicine, and which must, with an enlightened public, render it assuredly highly popular, and a desideratum long sought for in the medical world. It needs no confinement or change of diet. In its approved form, that of a paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient.
It has acquired the utmost fame in almost every part of Europe. It has been examined, approved of, and sanctioned by the faculty of medicine, and recommended by the most eminent of the profession. Prepared by J. B. Thorn, Chemist, London, and for sale wholesale and retail by J. A. TARRANT, sole agent for the United States, 278 Greenwich street, New York.
The serious attention of the afflicted is respectfully invited to a trial of

Dr. Grover Coe's Standard Family Remedies.
Dr. Coe's Liquid Harmatian is guaranteed to be the most efficient external application extant, for the certain cure of Ulcers or Fever, Sores, Abscesses, including Psoas and Lumbar, Felons, Biles, Carbuncles, Chancres, Buboes, Ague in the breast, and every variety of external inflammation.
Warranted to arrest Mortification, when arising from Burns, Wounds, and other external conditions, and to prevent it when used in time.
Also warranted to check Felons, and prevent suppuration when applied before matter has commenced forming. Used early in cases of punctured wounds from nails, pitchforks, &c., it prevents all symptoms of Tetanus or Locked-jaw, and removes them when arising from want of its timely application.

Dr. Coe's Anti-Mercurial Alterative Syrup
A pleasant, safe and efficient remedy for the radical cure of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Leucorrhea, Scrofula, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Mercurial Affections, Ulceration of the Kidneys & Bowels, and all diseases arising from a vitiated condition of the blood and fluids.

Dr. Coe's Family Vegetable Pills.
The best and safest Cathartic Pill for popular use ever offered to the public.
For the cure of Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, functional derangements of the Liver, Spleen, and other viscera, they stand unrivalled. These are not crude and untried remedies, experimentally placed before the public, but they have stood the test of years. The inventor is a practising Physician, and they are the same remedies he relies upon to sustain his wide-spread reputation as a competent and successful physician of the public health. The Harmatian has stood the test of 50 years, the original formula having been obtained from the Indians by an ancestor of the present proprietor, who has improved and brought it to its present degree of perfection.
The Syrup and Pills originated with himself, and during 12 year's extensive practice, thousands have had cause to feel grateful for their efficacy.
For wounds and sores on Horses, the world is challenged to produce anything equal to the Harmatian.
For full directions and explanations, see pamphlets accompanying the medicines.
JOHN A. TARRANT, Sole Agent,
278 Greenwich St., cor. Warren, New York.
August 24. ly 200

AFTER a period of upwards of two centuries the respected House of Messrs. JOSEPH SYKES & SONS retire from the Swedish Steel Iron Business, in favor of Messrs. WILKINSON, WHITAKER & CO., of this place, who are now, and will continue to be, the exclusive Contractors of the
(L) AND G
IRON. It is requested that all consumers of these two celebrated Marks will take due notice that the name of WILKINSON will now be stamped upon every Bar of
(L) AND G
Iron, and for the future that of SYKES will be discontinued.
All persons fraudulently imitating the same are also hereby warned that they will be held liable for all the consequences of such unlawful practices.
Hull, 1st June, 1855. 232

DANNEMORA IRONS.
MESSRS. NAYLOR, VICKERS & CO. announce to the consumers of Swedish Steel Irons, that they are now, and will continue to be, the sole Contractors and Importers of the celebrated Dannemore Irons, stamped
O O AND (F).
For security against fraudulent imitations, in addition to the above well-known marks, the initials N V & C will be stamped on each bar, and henceforth O O will cease to have the bystamp SYKES.
Sheffield, June 1, 1855. 232

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
BRANDY, from Raisins, &c
GIN, from Juniper Berries, &c
RUM, from West India Molasses
WINES, from Raisins
VINEGAR, from Malt
ALE and PORTER.
The above articles constantly on hand, and for sale to the Trade by the manufacturers,
PIGEON, SAUVAGEAU & CO.
Montreal, August 22, 1855. 6m mwf 198

WINES.
HUNT'S and SANDEMAN'S PORT; HOWARD & MARCH'S MADEIRA, and choice brands of CHAMPAGNE, on hand and for sale by
L. SHARING,
Family Grocery,
Corner of Place d'Armes and Notre Dame St.
August 25. 201

JOHN GLASS
TORONTO, C. W.,
Agent for the Molsons Bank,
Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and other Negotiable Securities,
Produce Factor,
And General Commission Agent.
THE undersigned begs to give notice that on the 10th instant HE WILL COMMENCE BUSINESS IN TORONTO, C. W., in the lines of business above mentioned, and respectfully solicits Orders and Consignments.
REFERENCES ON BUSINESS:
Messrs. YOUNG, JANES & Co. (General)
Messrs. MORLAND & Co. (Iron, Hardware, Tin, &c)
Messrs. MACDOUGALL BROS. (Stocks and Public Securities.)
JOHN GLASS.
Oct. 8. 238

ADVANCES.
THE Subscribers are prepared to make LIBERAL ADVANCES on CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE to their Correspondents in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, &c.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
Montreal, Oct. 9, 1855. 239

ROBERT GRAHAM,
General Stationer,
AND
Manufacturer of Paged Account Books,
No. 252 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
R. G. has always on hand a large and well assorted Stock of
Writing, Drawing, Wrapping, AND OTHER PAPERS.
Oct. 13. 2

The Great American Hair Tonic.
BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID permeates to the cellular tissue of the cuticle, and instantly forces the hair and moustaches to grow. It cures scurf and all diseases of the skin, and is the most beautiful embellisher of the hair to be found. Price 25, 50, and 75 cts per bottle.
BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE magically changes unsightly hair into a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. Price 50 cts, $1, and $1,50 per box.
BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA, or BALM OF CYTHEREA, is unrivalled for beautifying the complexion and eradicating tan and pimples. Price 50 cts per bottle.
BOGLE'S AMOLE SHAVING CREAM renders that usual unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury. Price 25 & 37 cts per bottle.
These articles are all warranted the best and cheapest in the world, or the money refunded.
To be had of the inventor, WM. BOGLE, and agents throughout the world.
May 1. 101

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned give public notice, that the STOCKHOLDERS in the RICHELIEU COMPANY will make application at the next Sitting of the Provincial Legislature for an ACT OF INCORPORATION for the said Company.
P. E. LECLERE,
President.
J. H. TERROUX,
Secretary-Tres.
Montreal, Dec. 8, 1855. 2m 291

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WM. W. SNAITH and W. S. BALL, Grocers, doing business in this City under the name, firm and style of SNAITH & BALL, was, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED, by act passed before WM. EASTON, Esq., Notary, of this City, on the 31st day of October last, W. S. BALL retiring from the business.
All debts due to and by the said Firm will be settled by the said WM. W. SNAITH, who continues the business on his own account.
WM. W. SNAITH.
W. S. BALL.
Montreal, Nov. 6, 1855. 264

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of Messrs. KINMOND BROTHERS are hereby required to render a detailed account of the same to the undersigned, at the Office of JOHN HENRY EVANS, Esquire, in Montreal.
JAMES FERRIER,
WILLIAM MURRAY,
JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Assignees to Estate Kinmond Brothers.
Montreal, 27th Nov, '55. 1m TTS 283

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been this day duly appointed CURATOR to the vacant Estates of the late MICHAEL O'NEILL, in his lifetime of Montreal, hotel-keeper, and the late AGNES MARY McNIDER, wife of the said late Michael O'Neill, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estates to make immediate payment to him; and all persons having claims against the said estates to present the same, duly attested, to him.
J. G. SIMS, Curator.
Montreal, 5th Dec., 1855. 1m 289

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN by the TRUSTEES of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS, that an application will be made at the next ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament, for power to extend the Roads of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, and for other purposes.
Montreal, Nov. 15, 1855. 2m 272

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, as PUBLISHERS of "THE MONTREAL HERALD and DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and as GENERAL PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS, was THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All Debts owing to the said Partnership are to be received by the continuing Partners, DAVID KINNEAR, EDWARD GOFF PENNY, and ANDREW WILSON; and all persons to whom the said Co-Partnership stands indebted are requested to send in their respective accounts to the said continuing Partners, in order that the same may be examined and paid.
DAVID KINNEAR,
By his Attorney, A. WILSON.
EDWARD GOFF PENNY,
JAMES POTTS,
ANDREW WILSON.
Montreal, October 1, 1855.

THE BUSINESS of "THE MONTREAL HERALD and DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" will in future be carried on by the undersigned, under the Firm of D. KINNEAR and COMPANY.
D. KINNEAR,
EDWARD GOFF PENNY,
ANDREW WILSON.
Montreal, October 1, 1855.

THE GENERAL JOB PRINTING heretofore carried on in connection with the publication of "THE MONTREAL HERALD," will in future be carried on by the undersigned in his own name, on his own account, IN THE SAME PREMISES.
JAMES POTTS.
Montreal, October 1, 1855. 262

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers offer for SALE the STOCK of the ESTATE of MESSRS. LEBLANC & BIENVENU, Merchant Tailors, in McGill Street, consisting mostly of Ready Made Clothing, well adapted for the Fall Trade, having all been made up by themselves in the neatest style.
The Stock will be sold either in one lot or divided, so as to suit purchasers. If these Goods are not disposed of within a limited period, they will be offered at Public Sale, of which due notice will be given. Any party desiring to examine the Stock will please apply to the undersigned assignees.
L. MARCHAND, A. MOUSSEAU, } Assignees.
Montreal, Oct. 1, 1855. 233

ALL Persons INDEBTED to the ESTATE of BIENVENU & LEBLANC will please settle without delay with one of the subscribers, otherwise their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
LOUIS MARCHAND, A. MOUSSEAU, } Assignees.
Montreal, Oct. 1, 1855. 233

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

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

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

R. M. W. TAYLOR. S. LESTER TAYLOR.
TAYLOR & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cincinnati Ohio.
Refer in Montreal, to Merchants generally.
Attention given to the purchase of PORK, LARD, TALLOW, GREASE, LARD OIL, &c., and to the sale of MACKEREL, COD, and SEAL OILS, PIG IRON, &c. &c.
March 14, 1853. 25

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL MARBLE WORKS.
WM. C. HYATT & CO.
BEG to intimate that they have on hand, at their Work-shop "Old Racket Court,"
Corner of Craig and Saint Peter Streets,
an unusually large and varied complement of MONUMENTAL MANUFACTURES, at all prices and in all styles.
Tomb Stones, Marble and Stone Posts for Cemetery Lots, Table and Wash-hand Tops, Black Marble Hearths (cheap as lime-stone and much better), Soap Stone, for Registers, Grates, &c., American Free Stone, for Tombs.
RAILING furnished and set to order, and all articles in MARBLE or STONE, at prices suited to the times.
March 9 ly 58

FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, of thirty horse power, with Cornish Boiler, in complete working order.
—ALSO,—
EIGHT HORSE POWER HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES, similar to that exhibited at the Paris Industrial Exhibition.
—AND,—
All descriptions of STEAM ENGINES and BOILER WORK made to order.
Apply to
MILLN & MILNE,
Dry Dock Engine Works,
Canal Basin.
April 7. 232

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

ESTABLISHED FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.
CAPITAL STOCK, £100,000.
OFFICE—32 ST. JOSEPH STREET, CITY, Corner Place d'Armes, opposite the Cathedral.

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

Prospectuses, Reports, Forms of Application, and all information, will be furnished upon application at the Office, personally, or by mail.
DAVID HUNTER, Secretary.
JAMES H. PHILLIPS, President.
Dec. 13. 6m 295

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

A STOCK BOOK, for the Subscription of the increased Capital Stock of this Institution, will be OPENED, on the 22nd instant, at the OFFICE of AUGUSTUS HEWARD, ESQ, in the City of Montreal, and CLOSED on the 1st January next.
The Shares are £25 each, payable 10 per cent. at the time of subscribing, 10 per cent. on the 1st January next, and 10 per cent on the 1st July and 1st January in each and every year until the whole shall have been paid.
Should the amount subscribed exceed the sum authorized by the Charter, the Directors will apportion the said authorized increased stock "pro ratio" among the Subscribers
By order of the Board.
JOHN SMART,
Cashier.
Niagara District Bank, St. Catherines, 15th Nov., 1855. } dl TTS 277

MONTREAL, 22nd Nov., 1855.
The Book for the Subscription of the above Stock is now open at my Office, where further information regarding the business and prospects of the Bank may be obtained.
AUGUSTUS HEWARD.

Thacher's Charcoal and Orris TOOTH SOAP.
THIS delicate preparation for the TEETH is unequalled by anything of the kind in the market. It arrests and prevents decay in the Teeth, remedies Spongy Gums, and corrects the Breath in a remarkable degree.
It is sold wholesale and retail by S. J. Lyman, and at retail by R. Birks, W. E. Bowman, and most Chemists and Druggists in Montreal. By G. G. Ardouin, Joseph Bowles, and J. Musson & Co., Quebec. Also by nearly all the Druggists throughout the Canadas.
Prepared by J. H. THACHER, Chemist, Portsmouth, N. H., to whom all orders should be addressed.
Sept. 14. 6m TTS 218

SWAN'S
BANK-NOTE LIST & DETECTOR,
Published semi-monthly, at Montgomery, Ala, At $2 per annum, in advance.
THE work is printed on fine white paper and new type, and in appearance will be second to none in the United States.
A Southern Bank-Note List is essential in every Bank, Counting-House, and Public Office. Let us unite in advancing our common interests, and not permit Northern Men and Northern Detecters to fluctuate our money matters as they may wish, while we are quietly following their dictation.
The work will be carefully revised on the day of publication, and all important financial changes, as they occur, noticed. Every exertion will be made to make it a correct and reliable guide to the Banker and Merchant.
Hotel Proprietors, Brokers, Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, and others desirous of having their names and business widely circulated, are informed that a limited number of advertisements will be inserted. Special rates for advertising by the year, or for shorter periods, may be known by applying to any of my Agents, or at the office in Atlanta, Ga.
Specimen numbers will be sent, on application by letter, free of charge.
All communications intended for the "Bank-Note List and Detector," must be addressed to "Swan's Bank-Note List," Atlanta, Georgia.
SAMUEL SWAN.
JAMES ROBERTSON, General Agent.
Subscriptions and advertisements received by ANDREW WIND, Advertising and Subscription Agency, 22 Beekman-st., New York.
Oct. 6. 3m TTS 237

PLATTSBURGH ACADEMY.
THIS INSTITUTION, established by Charter from the Regents of the University of New York, situated in the delightful Village of PLATTSBURGH, of easy access from all parts, both by Railroad and Steamboat, commends itself to Parents and Guardians as well for its healthy locality as the skill and faithfulness of its Professors.
The Board of Teachers consists of
J. S. D. TAYLOR, Principal and Professor of Belle Lettres and English Literature.
J. W. TAYLOR, Professor of Mathematics and Ancient and Modern Languages.
Dr. RODOLPH MAJEWSKI, (of Paris,) Professor of Chemistry (applied to the Arts and Mechanical pursuits, to Agriculture and Mineralogy,) and Drawing.
Miss MARY L. BLODGETT has the direction of the Young Ladies Department.
Miss DELIA A. HOLCOMB teaches in the Primary Department.
For particulars please address
JOSEPH W. TAYLOR,
Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N.Y.
Sept. 12. ly w 216

SAMUEL RISLEY,
Consulting & Superintending Mechanical
ENGINEER.
OFFICE, 29 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Above T. C. Keefer's, C. E.
MONTREAL.
Plans and Specifications prepared for Side Wheel and Propeller Steamers. Railway and Manufacturing Machinery of every description. Steam Vessels bought and sold on Commission.
Oct. 16. 245

MUIR, EWAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
CLOTHIERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO NO. 75 McGILL STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE
SAINT MAURICE STREET,
MONTREAL.
May 17. 115

Important Warning!
SAVE YOUR RECORDS.—At the recent fire in Vesey-st., two firms lost their books and papers, for want of "Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes," Wilder's Patent. For evidence see the following certificate of George W. Wright, Esq., who had wisely provided himself with one:
New York, May 10, 1855.—Messrs. Stearns & Marvin—Gents, this morning my factory located on the second and third floors of the four-story building No 60 Vesey-st., was entirely destroyed by fire. On the second floor stood one of Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, containing my books, papers, and a package of bank bills, which were preserved in good condition. The Safe was severely tested before and after its fall to the cellar. With full confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safes, I am, truly yours,
GEO. W. WRIGHT.
These Safes are secured by the celebrated "La Belle" Lock, and for sale by
JAMES HUTTON,
Agent for Stearns & Marvin,
The only makers of Salamander Safes containing Rich & Wilder's Patents.
May 21. 118

LOANS.
APPLICATIONS for LOANS, secured on approved Real Estate, may be made to J WURTELE, Jr., Esq., at the Office of the Agency of the TRUST and LOAN COMPANY of UPPER CANADA, St. François Xavier Street, opposite the new Post Office. Forms of application—terms of payment, and other necessary information, may be obtained from MR. WURTELE.
Agency Office of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, 11th Oct., 1853. T 232

For Sale.
DE KUYPER'S GIN, in hhds and cases
W. & J. SMITH & CO.
Nov. 2. 260

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Available Funds for Immediate Use—Above Half a Million Sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
THE progress of the Company in this branch of business will best be indicated by a comparison with the two previous years. The Premiums received being in
1852. 1853. 1854.
£98,654 14 10 Stg. | £113,612 4 6 Stg. | £146,096 15 9 Stg.
figures which denote the magnitude of its operations. The Losses paid the last year amount to £94,178 19s 9d Stg. The Premiums on Stock sold this year amount to £20,037 10s Stg., which are placed to the credit of the Surplus Fund.
DIRECTORS IN MONTREAL.
T. B. ANDERSON, Esquire—Chairman.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., ROBT. S. TYLEE, Esq.
J. MITCHELL, Esq., H. STARNES, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
At a Meeting of the Board for Canada, the Secretary was directed to notify the Public in Canada, that from the 6th of March, 1855, (inclusive) this Company has assumed the Fire Risks of the "Globe" Company, of London, and that all Premiums falling due to that Company in future are requested to be paid, either at the Office of the Liverpool and London Company, Place d'Armes, Montreal, or to the Agents of the Liverpool and London Company at Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Belleville.
And all Claims will, after due proof and acceptance by this Board, be duly paid.
(Signed,) J. H. MAITLAND,
Secretary.
Messrs. RYAN BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents in Quebec.
April 20. 92

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—One Million Sterling.
GOVERNOR:
The Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of British North America.
HEAD OFFICE:—EDINBURGH.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
MONTREAL, 49 *Great St. James Street.*
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Honorable PETER McGILL, Chairman.
Hon. Justice McCORD. B. H. LEMOINE, Esq.
Hon. A. N. MORIN. J. O. MOFFATT, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
MANAGER—A. DAVIDSON PARKER.
THE BOARD in MONTREAL is invested with full powers to accept proposals, putting the Company on the risk *at once*, without communicating with the Parent Board.
This arrangement gives to the Colonial all the facilities of a Local Company, and combines the additional advantage of ample Security.
Assurances on the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM, granted.
July 4. 107

BRITISH AMERICAN
FIRE, OCEAN AND INLAND MARINE
Assurance Company.
OF TORONTO.
INCORPORATED 1833.
CAPITAL £100,000.
G. P. RIDOUT, M.P.P.......Governor.
HON. JAS. GORDON.......Depy. Governor.
T. W. BIRCHALL, Esq.....Managing Director.
TRUSTEES:
WM. PROUDFOOT, PETER PATERSON, T. D. HARRIS, Esquires.
THE Subscriber is prepared to issue Ocean and Inland Marine Policies, on favorable terms. Also, Fire Risks taken on every description of Property.
M. H. GAULT,
Agent,
St. Francois Xavier Street
May 22. 70

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Assets, $2,543,301 61.
THIS COMPANY has attained the highest position among the Life Institutions of this Continent, and grants to policy holders every advantage that is attainable by Life Insurance. Further information may be had, on application to
M. H. GAULT,
Canada Agent.
May 22. 70

Improved Havana Plan Lottery!
FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY,
By authority of the State of Georgia.
FOR DECEMBER—Class 10,
To be drawn December 24, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, when Prizes amounting to $30,000 will be distributed according to the following inimitable Scheme:—

1	Prize of	$10,000
2	do	2,000
3	do	500
11	do	250
10	do	110
17	do	75
43	do	50
83	do	25
200	do	10
630	do	5

1,000 Prizes, amounting to $30,000
Only Ten Thousand Numbers.
One Prize to every Ten Tickets.
Tickets $5, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25.
SAMUEL SWAN,
Agent and Manager, Atlanta, Georgia.
Dec. 1. ly 263

PROSSER'S PATENT
LAP-WELDED IRON BOILER TUBES.
A Full Supply in Bond and Afloat.
EVERY article necessary to DRILL THE TUBE-PLATES and to SET THE TUBES in the best manner.
Tube CLEANERS, Steel-Wire and Whalebone BRUSHES.
Tubes for ARTESIAN WELLS, Pump Shafts, Line Shafting, conveying Steam or Water, &c., &c., SCREWED TOGETHER FLUSH ON BOTH SIDES, or WITH COUPLINGS either outside or inside; also EXPANDED INTO FLANGES.
FREE-JOINT TUBES FOR CORE BARS, RAILINGS, &c.
PALL LEVER WRENCHES.
Agents for KRUPP'S CELEBRATED CAST-STEEL FOR SHAFTS, RAILWAY AXLES, TIRES, PLATER'S ROLLERS, &c.
THOMAS PROSSER & SON,
28 Platt Street, New York.
August 30. Dly mrts C 205

PALMER'S
METROPOLITAN TOILET ROOMS,
125 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.
AT this Establishment HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING are executed expeditiously and comfortably, at all times.
Fancy articles of all kinds for the Toilet Tables of Ladies and Gentlemen, constantly on hand.
ENGLISH & FRENCH PERFUMERY,
Of the choicest and richest qualities.
The proprietor of the "Metropolitan Toilet Rooms" begs leave most respectfully to return his grateful thanks to the numerous friends who have favored him with their patronage for years past, and to intimate that he has REMOVED his establishment to
No. 125 Notre Dame Street.
The undersigned has fitted up the new stand in a superior and elegant manner; he will carry on the business in all its branches, and confidently solicits a continuance and increase of public support, which, by diligence and courteous attention, combined with long accredited experience, he will constantly aim to secure and deserve.
JOHN PALMER.
May 28. mwf124

SOMETHING TO OLD AND YOUNG.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS preparation, although less than two years before the public, owing to its wonderful effects upon the human hair and scalp, has already obtained a celebrity and sale perfectly unparalleled. It has, without the ordinary appliance used for such purposes, won its way and been heartily welcomed to most of the cities and towns in the United States, the Canadas, and the West India Islands. Nor is this result surprising when it is remembered that its popularity is based upon its merits, solely as established by actual tests. That this preparation will actually restore gray hair to its natural color, produce a luxuriant growth upon the heads of the bald, prevent the hair from falling off, and when used as a toilet article produce a continual flow of the natural fluids, and thus render the hair soft, glossy and wavy, destroy diseases of the scalp, and expel dandruff, the certificates of distinguished gentlemen and ladies in every part of the country, who have tried it, and therefore speak what they know, most fully attest. That by a proper use of the Restorative, the hair can be made to attain and retain its natural color to almost any age allotted to humanity, by removing the cause of disease from the scalp—no matter of how long standing—the concurrent testimonials of the press and the certificates of numerous respectable individuals of both sexes, to the use of this curative, as well as of the recommendations of editors and certificates before alluded to, can be had of all agents.
Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 12th, 1855.
Prof. Wood—Dear Sir—Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from childhood, and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure and profit.
Yours truly,
J. K. BRAGG,
Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brookfield.
Carlyle, Ill., June 27th, 1853.
I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his "Restorative" it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt permanently so.
SIDNEY BREESE,
Ex-Senator United States.
Prof. Wood—Dear Sir—My hair commenced falling off some three or four years since, and continued to do so until I became quite bald. I tried all the popular remedies of the day, but to no effect. At last I was induced to use your celebrated Hair Restorative, and am very happy to say it is doing wonders. I have now a fine growth of young hair, and cheerfully recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.
A. C. WILLIAMSON,
St. Louis, March 7, 1854. 183 Second st.
Address O. J. WOOD & CO., Broadway, N.Y.
For sale Wholesale & Retail by S. J. LYMAN & CO., Place d'Armes, and LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO., Saint Paul Street.
August 29. Dly ws Clam 204

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS will resume their WEEKLY SAILINGS in February, 1856. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched as formerly to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........$ 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Captains		Captains	
ARABIA	C H E Judkins,	AMERICA	W J C Lang.
PERSIA	A Ryrie,	EUROPA	N Shannon.
ASIA	E G Lott,	CANADA	J Stone,
AFRICA	W Harrison,	NIAGARA	J Leitch,

These Vessels carry a clear white light, at their mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
Asia........from Boston..........Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.
Canada.....from Boston..........Wednesday, Jan. 16th.
America....from Boston..........Wednesday, Jan. 30th.
Persia......from New York.......Wednesday, Feb. 6th.
Arabia.....from Boston..........Wednesday, Feb. 13th.
Africa......from New York.......Wednesday, Feb. 20th.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green, New York.
Dec. 22. 251

CALIFORNIA!
PASSAGE $75.
New York & California Steamship Line.
VIA NICARAGUA.
Days of Sailing changed to 9th and 24th of each month.
700 miles shorter than any other route.
The Accessory Transit Co. (of Nicaragua) Prop's.
Rates of Fare through to San Francisco:
First Cabin..........$175
Second do..........125
Steerage..........75
THE NORTHERN LIGHT, STAR OF THE WEST, PROMETHEUS, or DANIEL WEBSTER, all first-class Steamships, will leave New York on the 9th and 24th of each month, connecting by the Nicaragua Transit Route (having but twelve miles of land transportation, over a good macadamized road, in first class carriages,) with the Steamships SIERRA NEVADA, UNCLE SAM, CORTES, PACIFIC, & BROTHER JONATHAN, one of which will leave San Juan del Sur, the Pacific terminus of the Transit Route, where the Pacific Steamships receive the passengers at the Company's wharf, immediately on their arrival, and proceed at once to San Francisco. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
For further information, or passage at reduced rates, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN, Agent,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
Dec. 28. 3m TTS 307

STEAM BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
Commanders.
EDINBURGH, 2500 tons, Wm. Cumming.
NEW-YORK, 2150 " Robt. Craig,
GLASGOW, 1962 " John Duncan.
The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful Steamers from New York for Glasgow direct, as under:—
EDINBURGH, Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock noon.
NEW YORK, Saturday, 23rd February, at 12 o'clock noon.
GLASGOW, Saturday.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class..........$75
Third Class, found with cooked provisions. $30
An exerienced Surgeon attached to each Steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
J. McSYMON,
33 Broadway, New York.
New York City Bills or Gold only received for passage.
Dec. 13. ly 292

New York, Montreal and Quebec Steamship Line,
VIA PORTLAND,
CONNECTING WITH THE
GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.
THE A 1 First Class Steamers CALEDONIA, WESTERNPORT and JACKSON, one year old, 600 tons burthen.
One of the above Steamers will leave New York and Portland every SATURDAY, at FIVE P. M., until further notice.
The proprietors are determined to make this the cheapest and most reliable route between this place and New York.
Goods will be taken to or from the Baltimore, Norfolk and Richmond Line of Steamers, without any charge for drayage in New York.
Goods forwarded by this line to Montreal, Quebec, and all Stations on the Grand Trunk Railway, with despatch, at the cheapest rates.
The attention of Canadian shippers is respectfully called to this line as forming the most direct route to and from Canada over the above unrivalled broad guage railroad.
Goods subject to only one transhipment, and received on board daily.
Freight shipped by this line can be insured at the lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN RILEY, cor. Washington & Albany Sts., N. Y.; or
M. PENNINGTON, Grand Trunk Railway Office, Montreal; S. T. WEBSTER, Grand Trunk Railway Office, Point Levi, Quebec; or to
EMERY & FOX,
Brown's Wharf, Portland.
Oct. 3. 6m mwfs 234

1855 1855
Fall Arrangement.
OTTAWA ROUTE.
ROYAL MAIL LINE.
Alteration of Hour of Departure.
ON and after THURSDAY, 1st of November, the Cars, with the Mail and Passengers for Steamer LADY SIMPSON, will leave the Railroad Station, Bonaventure Street, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M., EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted) for Ottawa City.
Cabin Fare Through, Four Dollars, Meals included.
Through Tickets to be had at the Lachine Railroad Office.
Nov. 2. 260

UNITED STATES ADVERTISEMENTS.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.
PETER LORILLARD,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 42 Chatham Street, New York,
Successor of Peter and George Lorillard, offers for sale all kinds of SNUFF and TOBACCOS in general use. For particulars, a PRICE CURRENT can be obtained by addressing as above. This Establishment is one of the oldest of the kind in the United States.
February 12 ly 36

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
JUNCTION OF FEDERAL, ELM & CONGRESS STS.
Portland, Maine.
SOLOMON MYRICK.
April 20. ly 48

W. J. HOWELL'S
RAINBOW HOTEL,
31 and 33 Beekman Street,
ON THE
EUROPEAN STYLE.
THIS new Hotel, built by James Conner, Esq., expressly for W. J. H. formerly propietor of the well known Rainbow Coffee House, has accommodations second to none in point of comfort, for families or single gentlemen, at rates for single rooms of $2 and $3 per week.
Gentlemen wishing to locate themselves or families for the winter, will find a home at this establishment. A ladies dining room is opened for the accommodation of such as visit New York for business or pleasure. The tables will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and prompt and polite attention will be paid to all who frequent "The Rainbow."
Dec. 12. 245

TENTS, PAVILIONS, AND FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
E. C. WILLIAMS, of Rochester, New York, keeps constantly on hand to rent, also makes to order, every description of Tents, such as—
Circus Tents, Tents for Agricultural Exhibitions, and Military Tents. Also, Camp Meeting and Pic Nic Tents. My Tents are made of the very best materials, and give universal satisfaction.
I have furnished Tents to the New York State Agricultural Society, the Provincial Agricultural Association of U. C., the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, the Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and many other prominent Agricultural Associations, and I can with confidence refer those who are about purchasing or renting Tents, to any of the officers of these Associations as to the character of my work and fairness of my dealings.
FLAGS of all nations made to order, and kept on hand to rent.
I have on hand the largest assortment of Tents on the Continent, sufficient to convene seventy thousand persons. I can, therefore, always accommodate my customers at any number of Tents on short notice.
All orders by mail will meet with prompt attention.
E. C. WILLIAMS,
Rochester, New York.
N. B.—A large assortment of Tent and Sail Duck constantly on hand and for sale. E. C. W.
Rochester, Jan. 23, 1855. ly 19

Linseed Oil.
100 Quarter-Casks Boiled, ex "ANN THOMPSON."
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
July 27. 176

RAILROADS, &c.

Ottawa and Prescott Railway.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave the City of Ottawa for Prescott at 8,00 A. M. and 1,10 P. M., arriving in Prescott at 10,45 A. M., and 4,55 P. M.
TRAINS LEAVE PRESCOTT
For the City of Ottawa at 7,50 A. M. and 2,10 P. M., arriving in Ottawa at 11,45 A. M., and 4,55 P. M.
The Mail Trains leaving Ottawa at 8,00 A. M. and Prescott at 2,10 P. M., connect with the Trains of the Grand Trunk Railway to and from Montreal, arriving in Ottawa at 4,55 P. M., and in Montreal at 4,00 P. M., performing the journey by daylight, and being the only route by which Passengers can get through in one day.
Arrangements have been made for the reception and delivery of Freight at the Wharves of this Company at Prescott, brought from, or to be forwarded by, the Grand Trunk Railway Company.
ROBERT BELL.
O. & P. Railway Office, Ottawa City, 12th Dec., 1855. } 295

NOTICE
IS hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 18 Vic., c. 185, BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION will be opened at the COMPANY'S OFFICE in the CITY of MONTREAL, on the 15th day of October instant, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions of parties desirous of SUBSCRIBING for STOCK in the BRANCH LINE of the STANSTEAD, SHEFFORD and CHAMBLY RAILROAD, extending from a point on the Main Line of the said Railroad to the proposed point of Junction on the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railway, and that WM. H. HOPPER is authorized to receive such Subscriptions, and that for a like purpose Books of Subscription will be opened on the same day at the Offices of R. A. ELLIS, Waterloo, & L. S. HUNTINGTON, Frost Village, Township of Shefford; in Stanstead at the Office of CHARLES F. COLBY, and at St. Johns by NELSON MOTT; also at GEORGE ADAMS', Farnham East, R. McCORKILL, Farnham West, ASAPH A. KNOWLTON, Stukely, and RALPH MERRY, Outlet, which Gentlemen are severally authorized to receive such Subscriptions; and the proportion of Ten per Cent. upon such Subscriptions must be paid within ten days from the closing of said Books into the CITY BANK, Montreal, of which notice will be hereafter given.
A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.
W. H. HOPPER,
Secretary.
Montreal, Oct. 12, 1855. 243

VERMONT & CANADA RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Northern, Western, British & U. S. MAIL ROUTE.
TRAINS GOING NORTH.
MAIL TRAIN connects at Windsor and White River Junction with Trains from Boston, New York and St. Johnsbury. Leaves Windsor at 1,18 p.m., stops over night at St. Albans, proceeds next morning to Rouse's Point, where it connects with trains for Ogdensburg & Montreal.
Accommodation Train leaves Northfield at 7 a.m. for Rouse's Point—connects at Essex with train from Rutland, and at Rouse's Point with trains for Montreal same evening.
Leave White River Junction at 2,15 p m
" Montpelier at 7,15 a m & 4,45 p m
" Burlington at 5,30 & 9,35 a m & 6,00 p m
TRAINS GOING SOUTH
Leave Rouse's Point at 11,12 a m & 4,40 p m
" St. Albans at 7,00 a m—1,20 & 6,26 p m
" Burlington at 7,35 a m & 2,55 p m
" Montpelier at 9,25 a m & 6,15 p m
The 7,00 a. m. Train from St. Albans connects at White River Junction and Windsor with trains for Boston and New York, and intermediate stations, arriving in Boston (via Concord,) earlier than by any other route.
Tickets for Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and the West, for sale at the principal Stations.
R. SHERBURNE, Sup't.
Northfield, Nov. 26, 1855. 283

Springs, Waterfalls, Sea Bathing, Resorts, &c.
WE FIND on our table a neatly got up small volume on the above subjects: it will be a useful work. It is always gratifying to find that Canada is not second best in the productions of nature; our Mineral Springs are highly spoken of in the volume before us. We find one of them mentioned in the very highest terms, and it is set forth as the most useful and even more agreeable than the Saratoga, so well known. "It was discovered in 1832, and found to be a specific for the Cholera, and all who drank it escaped the disease, or were cured, if they had it, in all cases, of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Disarrangement of the Bowels, &c. It never fails to afford relief, and to women it is recommended as preferable to all other remedies. Persons following sedentary employments will find it invaluable for carrying off the impurities of the system, and counteracting those diseases to which they are so liable. As an agreeable, refreshing, and most wholesome summer beverage, it is strongly recommended as far preferable to the drinks usually taken during the warm season."
The above reference is made to our own well-known Plantagenet Water, which every person can use with safety at this season. Depot, No. 4 Place d'Armes.
July 12. 163

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
113 Craig Street, Montreal.
S. W. ABBOTT & CO.
ARE now prepared to exhibit decidedly the most extensive and varied Stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
Amongst their variety will be found, Sofas, Couches, Mahogany and Walnut Chairs, Tables, Toilet Bureaus, Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Tea-Poys, What-Nots, Quartettes, Cane Seat Cottage, Office, Dining, and Common Chairs; together with a general assortment of medium and low-priced Furniture.
Particular attention is invited to their
Chamber Furniture,
consisting of Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany, and Painted Setts, beautifully ornamented, of every variety of color and design.
S. W. A. & Co. take the present opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and again invite their customers, and the public in general, to call and examine their new Goods, which will be sold at such prices as have never yet been offered in Canada.
April 28. 99

BLACK DIAMOND
COOKING STOVES
AND
Iron Bedsteads.
T. M. RODDEN'S
WAREHOUSE,
No. 71 Great St. James Street.
IRON BEDSTEADS, Cribs, Cots, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Store and Piano Stools, Spring and Straw Palliasses and Hair Mattresses, Hat Stands, Iron Framed Looking Glasses, CEMETERY RAILING and CHAIN, FANCY DESK and OFFICE RAILING, IRON FARM FENCING, MARBLEIZED IRON MANTLES and GRATES.
—ALSO,—
The following Celebrated Cooking Stoves:—The BLACK DIAMOND, the MAYFLOWER the MODERN TROY, the YOUNG AMERICA.
May. 10. 109

JUST RECEIVED
AT
A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
A fresh supply of
Stodart's, Dunham's, and Chickering's
PIANO-FORTES.
6, 6¾, and 7 Octaves, in Plain and Fancy Cases.
PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
4, 4½, and 5 Octaves.
—ALSO,—
A Splendid Piano Mecanique.
June 6. 132

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
THE LADIES are respectfully solicited to make a Trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, which, for Domestic Use, now stands unrivalled.
See Testimonials from the Laundress to Her Majesty, the Lady Mayoress of London, the lady of Wm. Chambers, Esq., of Glenormiston, one of the Publishers of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal," the Laundresses of the Marchioness of Breadalbane, Countess of Dartmouth, &c. &c.
Sold by nearly all respectable Wholesale Houses and Retail Shopkeepers in Canada.
August 18. 195

Maclear & Co's Almanac for 1856,
JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber. Price 7½d.
GEO. HORNE.
Nov. 20. 275

RAILROADS, &c.

Montreal and New York Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
TIME CHANGED.
ON and after TUESDAY, 18th of December, 1855, Through Passengers leave the Bonaventure Street Depot
At 10:00 A. M.,
connecting at Mooer's Junction with the Ogdensburgh only train going West, for Ogdensburgh, Ottawa City, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo and the West; also with the Plattsburgh Railroad for Plattsburg, Burlington, Whitehall, Troy, Albany, New York, Boston, &c. &c.
Passengers from Plattsburg, Burlington, or Rouse's Point leave Mooer's Junction for Montreal at 1:00 p. m., and those from Ogdensburg and the West leave at 3:30 p. m.
No detention at Mooer's Junction.
Through Tickets sold to all parts South, East and West.
Note.—Freight for Ogdensburgh, Ottawa City, or the West, forwarded with despatch, and in the same cars, to Ogdensburgh, without breaking of bulk.
Trains between Montreal and Lachine as under:

From Montreal:	From Lachine:
8:00 a m	9:00 a m
10:00 a m	11:00 a m
3:30 p m	5:00 p m

ANDREW ROUGH, Agent.
Office M. & N. Y. R. R., Montreal, Dec. 21, '55. } 248

CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, the Trains will leave St. Lambert at 8.00 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., connecting at ROUSE'S POINT with the Boston, New York, and Ogdensburgh Rail roads.
Passengers by the Morning Train arrive at Ogdensburgh the same day. Those taking the 2.30 P.M. train reach Rutland same evening, Boston or New York the following afternoon, and Buffalo or Niagara Falls in the evening.
By this Line Passengers for New York, Boston and intermediate places, save several hours.
For tickets or information respecting the various Routes in the United States and Canada West, apply at the "GENERAL RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE," 68 Commissioners' Street, opposite Quebec Steamboat Basin.
W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.
Dec. 21. 238

VERMONT CENTRAL & VERMONT AND CANADA RAILROADS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
British & United States Mail Route, to New York, Albany, Troy, Worcester, Boston & the East.
PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows:—
Leave ROUSE'S POINT at 11.12, A. M. and 4.40, P. M., or on arrival of Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad Trains from Montreal.
Passengers for New York, Troy, and Albany leave Montreal at 2.00 P.M., and arrive in New York the next P. M.
Passengers for Boston, Worcester, and Stations East of Essex, stop over night at St. Alban's or Essex, and proceed next morning, arriving in Boston *earlier than by any other route.*
This is the only route by which through tickets are sold. Get through tickets *via* Vermont Central Rail Line.
For tickets, information, &c., apply to
PAUL MONDOU, *Agent*,
65 Commissioner Street, Montreal.
December 4, 1855. 287
Quebec *Chronicle* to copy.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
OPENING
TO
BROCKVILLE!!
THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the SECTION BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND BROCKVILLE
WILL BE OPENED FOR
PASSENGER & FREIGHT TRAFFIC
ON
Monday, 19th November.
A FIRST and SECOND CLASS TRAIN will leave the Station, POINT ST. CHARLES,
Every Day during the Winter,
(Sundays excepted) at 8.30 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 2.30 P.M.; and leave Brockville at 10 A.M., and arrive at Montreal at 4 P.M.
The above are arranged to connect with the Trains of the OTTAWA and PRESCOTT RAILWAY at PRESCOTT, to and from the CITY OF OTTAWA.
Any further information may be obtained at Company's Office, Little St. James Street, Montreal.
S. P. BIDDER,
General Manager.
Montreal, Nov. 6. 263

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.
BRITISH & UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE TO
Boston, N. York, Worcester & East
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows:—
Leave Rouse's Point at 6.00 A. M. and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M., or on arrival of the Trains from Montreal.
Passengers leaving Montreal by the 6 A. M. Train get to New York the same evening.
Passengers leaving Montreal by Champlain and Saint Lawrence 1 o'clock Train connect at Rouse's Point with the 4 P. M. Train; go to White River Junction and Troy same evening, and to Boston, New York, &c., next morning.
Passengers leaving MONTREAL by the 4.30 P. M. Train stop at Rouse's Point over night, and proceed next morning, via VERMONT CENTRAL LINE, to BOSTON, NEW YORK, and intermediate stations, arriving in Boston EARLIER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE, and in New York the same evening.
This is the only route by which THROUGH TICKETS are sold. Get Through Tickets via Vermont Central Line.
For Tickets, information, &c., apply to
PAUL MONDOU,
Agent, 65 Commissioner Street, Montreal.
May 12, 1855. 111
Baggage labelled in Montreal by this route.

IMPROVED PATENT RAILROAD TRACK, PLATFORM, &c.,
WEIGHING SCALES,
For Merchandize and Produce
Of all descriptions, in Depot, Warehouse, Dock Market Place, Farm Yard, &c.
THESE SCALES are made by the VERGENNES SCALE COMPANY, on *Sampson's Patent Self-Adjusting Principle*, and combine accuracy and convenience with economy. They are now generally in use in the neighboring States, where they have received the highest testimonials, and are rapidly superseding all other Scales. For prospectuses, with information as to prices, (delivered in any part of Canada,) &c., apply to the Agents of the "Vergennes Scale Manufacturing Company.
MACKINNON & CO.
Montreal, Aug. 30, 1855. 6m TTS 205

THE MONTREAL HERALD
And Daily Commercial Gazette.
Published Daily throughout the Year
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY HERALD, £2, payable half-yearly, in advance.
WEEKLY HERALD, in Clubs of Seven, Five Shillings per annum; Single Subscribers, Five Shillings for Ten Months.
No Letter taken out of the Post Office, unless it is pre-paid.
ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, 1st insertion, 2s 6d, and 7½d for each subsequent insertion.
Ten lines and under, 1st insertion, 3s 4d, and 10d for each subsequent insertion.
Over ten lines 4d per line for the 1st insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.
YEARLY RATES.
One Square not to exceed 20 lines £12 10s, with the privilege of changing it occasionally.
Half Square not to exceed 11 lines £6 15s, with the same privileges.
Professional and other Cards not exceeding, seven lines, £3 per annum.
No Advertisement to be considered by the year unless it previously agreed upon between the parties.
The privilege of Yearly Advertisers will be confined to their regular business, and all other Advertisements such as Auction Sales, Houses to Let, Dissolution of Partnerships, Legal Notices, Ships, Removal Notices, &c., will be charged extra.
Notices of Deaths, containing an invitation to attend the Funeral, to be charged 2s. 6d.
All Notices of Births and Marriages, 1s. 3d. each.
Regular Advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring Notices designed to call attention to Lectures, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainments, all Notices of Private Associations—every Notice designed to call attention to private enterprise, calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted in the Editorial columns, with the understanding that it is to be paid for.
N.B.—All Orders for the insertion or discontinuance of Advertisements, must be in writing, a Book being kept in the Office for parties, calling personally, in which to enter their orders—verbal orders cannot be recognized.

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AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE
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D. KINNEAR, EDW. GOFF PENNY, and ANDREW WILSON, at 209 Notre Dame St.