Montreal [H]erald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZ[ETTE].

VOLUME LII. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1860. NUMBER 9.

Houses, &c., TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES. FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, two miles from town, on Lower Lachine Road, with 10 acres of Garden and Orchard, and about 17 acres of Meadow Land attached.
—Also,—
A FARM of 60 acres adjoining, on the North side of the Aqueduct.
For further information, apply to
F. W. E. CAMERON,
18 Great St. James Street,
Office over Messrs. Gibb & Co.
Dec. 22. 304

TO LET,
THE HOUSE, No. 3 Washington Terrace, Bleury Street, [at present occupied by the undersigned] containing Eleven Rooms, Cellar, Pantry, Bath, Water-Closet, Coach-house and Stable. Rent £65 a year. Possession 1st February, or sooner, if required.
L. B. LAWFORD,
22 St. Francois Xavier Street.
December 31. 1m-312

For Sale, or to Let,
THE HOUSE and Premises in Sherbrooke Street, the property of Judge Meredith, occupied for many years by the late J. D. Gibb, Esq., and at present by Thomas E. Blackwell, Esq.
Apply to
BETHUNE & DUNKIN,
41 Little St. James Street.
December 15. 298

TO LET,
A Summer Residence, about 20 minutes walk from the city, at St. Catherine's, opposite the Water-run, having the advantage of water in the house. Also, an Ice-house connected with the premises. Apply at this Office, or at H. Ennis', No. 71 McGill Street.
June 8. 285

INKERMANN TERRACE.
HOUSE NO. 2 TO LET, from 1st of May—completely Painted and Papared; Hot and Cold Water to Bath Room; Water Closet, &c., and all other requisites of a First-Class Dwelling.
Apply to
RICHARD PHILBIN, Stanley Street,
Or JOHN FAIRBAIRN, Broker.
Feb. 12. 285

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
A STORE in CRYSTAL BLOCK, Notre Dame Street, with Fixtures, Furnace and Gas.
Apply to
WM. BENJAMIN & CO.
Dec. 13. 296

A Small HOUSE wanted to rent immediately.
References given.
Address "S. 10," at the Office of this paper.
September 17. 222

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rare Opportunity for going into an Established Business, in the New Capital, Ottawa City.

TO LET.
WITH GOOD WILL OF BUSINESS,
Those highly-finished Premises in Wellington Street, Ottawa City, at present occupied by Messrs. Blythe & Kemp. Possession 1st April, 1860. As the Premises are fitted up for a first-class Dry Goods Trade, for no other business will the premises be let. A lease of 4 or 7 years will be granted.
For further particulars, apply to
JAS. BROUGH & CO.,
Ottawa City.
Oct. 11. 242

A LARGE ROOM TO LET,
SUITED for an ASSEMBLY ROOM, or SOCIETIES, COMMITTEES, &c., in Recollet Street, being central. Possession immediately.
Apply at A. GODFREY'S Commercial Academy, next to Ramsay's Paint and Color Store, or remainder of week.
October 5. 285

OFFICE TO LET,
IN St. Francois Xavier Street. Apply to
C. ROLES BELL,
2 Union Buildings,
St. Francois Xavier Street.
Dec. 2. tts 287

TO LET,
A SITTING and two BEDROOMS, furnished (where there are no other lodgers), at 21 Perthius Street, in rear of St. Lewis Street.
November 16 273

Guelph (Canada West.)
For Sale, on Liberal Terms
A LARGE FLOUR MILL,—4 Runs Stones,
A DISTILLERY, Mashing 160 Bushels a day
A FOUNDRY, employing 80 Hands.
A STAVE and BARREL FACTORY.
A SAW-MILL with Three Saws.
The above Properties are in the heart of the Town of Guelph and will be Sold together or separately. All First Class Stone Buildings. Dam permanent. Water abundant. Fall from 18 feet to 19 feet 6 inches.
For particulars call at the Office of Messrs. MACDOUGALL BROTHERS, Brokers, Montreal, where a Lithographed Plan of the Property can be seen or to the undersigned on the premises,
FRED. GEORGE & CO.,
Guelph, C.W.
July 12 3

To Let,
TWO EXCELLENT FARMS situated upon the River, in the Parish of Deschambault, one of two arpents in front by forty arpents in depth, the other of two-and-a-half arpents in front also by forty in depth. Both under cultivation. Apply to the undersigned.
DAVID SAUVAGEAU,
No. 45 Commissioners' Street.
Montreal, Nov. 8 3m 266

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
A LOT of GROUND situate in Desriviere Street, off St. Antoine Street, and opposite the Railroad Depot, Bonaventure Street, having a frontage on Desriviere Street of 65 feet and 150 feet deep. A new Street has to be opened up the whole depth of the Lot, thus giving two frontages for the erection of Cottages.
Also, the BRICK BUILDING erected thereon in Fall of 1858, having a stone foundation of near 10 feet deep, and is covered with Canada Plate; suitable for two Dwellings of six rooms each, besides cellars.
The above will be Sold as it now stands; the Title guaranteed and the Land commuted.—Possession given on first of May next, or at once, if required. The present occupant would rent premises for a term of years. Five years time will be given for the payment of the Land.
For conditions of Sale apply to
JAMES LEA
McGill Street.
December 21 303

TO BE SOLD,
THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to JUDGE SMITH, extending from Sherbrooke Street over the Mountain, and containing about 55 acres of land. This Property subdivided into the following Lots:—
1. THREE LOTS on Sherbrooke Street, of 96½ feet in front by 200 in depth.
2. SEVEN LOTS on Upper Peel Street, 100 feet in front by 145½ in depth.
3. SEVEN LOTS on Upper Stanley Street, o the same dimensions.
4. The HOUSE occupied by the Proprietor and the surrounding Gardens, well stocked with Fruit Trees and in a high state of cultivation, with stone and gravel walks, containing about 3 arpents. Possession given imme diately if required.
5. A THREE-ACRE LOT in rear of the House, and several ACRE LOTS up to the base of the Mountain.
All these Properties are beautifully situated, and combine all the advantages of a Town and Country Residence. All will be Sold on very Liberal Terms.
Apply to the Proprietor
June 2. 185

THE Subscribers have received on Consignment and OFFER FOR SALE:—
2085 bags Refined Sugar, ex "Beauty,' from Brazil, via Portland
580 hhds, 17 trcs, 69 bbls } Fair to Very Bright Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars
158 puns noice Retailing Molasses
30 puns Imitation Jamaica Rum, fine flavor and 35 per cent O P
7 pipes, 23 hhds, 17 qr-csks } Superior Port Wine
14 hhds Pale Brandy—Arnaud's
Cod Oil, boxes Table Codfish, Lobsters in tins, Ground Coffee and Pepper
—Also, to arrive next month,—
2000 qtls Large Table Codfish, culled specially for this Market
J. & J. MITCHELL.
August 25. 202

PLANTAGENET WATER DEPOT REMOVED
TO THE CORNER OF LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET AND PLACE D'ARMES.
July 21. 285

STEVENS' HOUSE,
[LATE DELMONICO'S,]
21, 23, 25 and 27 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
ROOMS, 75 Cents PER DAY.
JOHN O'GRADY, Jr., Proprietor.
April 2. 78

HOWELL'S
HOUSE OF LORDS,
556 HOUSTON STREET,
COR. CROSBY STREET......NEW YORK.
The HOWELL has accommodation for a few friends.
April 1. 77

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
CLIFTON,
SUSPENSION BRIDGE, CANADA SIDE
H. GATRELL & CO
Proprietors.
June 8. 1y-135

RICHELIEU HOUSE,
LATE BUNKER'S HOTEL.
CHAMBLY.
THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the above superior building in Chambly, where he is now prepared to give accomodation to all who may honor him with a call.
The House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Richelieu River, and commands a magnificent view of the Belœil Mountain and the picturesque country around it. It is furnished throughout in good style, and the Subscriber hopes from his long experience, and attention to the comfort of his guests, that he will receive a portion of the public patronage.
HIS CELLAR
Will always be supplied with as good liquors as can be procured, while, his Table will not be wanting in those good things of the season so much desired by travellers.
HIS STABLES
Are large and commodious, and in this Department every attention will be paid to the horses &c., entrusted to his care.
Stages leave the House every morning for Montreal and return in the afternoons.
N.B.—Families desirous of spending the summer months in the country, will find the Richelieu House as pleasant and as agreeable a place of retreat as can be found in any part of Canada.
Terms very moderate.
THOMAS HICKEY, Proprietor.
Chambly, Dec. 3, 1859. 2m-288

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
PLACE D'ARMES,
MONTREAL,
(CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,)
BY
S. COMPAIN.
The Hotel contains upwards of One Hundred Apartments, price 50 cents per day for each.
THe situation is most central, being in the immediate neighborhood of the Banks, Express and Post Offices, and other Public Institutions; and for a healthy location is unsurpassed, having the beautiful French Square in front, andalso a splendid Jet d'eau.
A RESAURANT is attached to the Establishment, where Meals can be had at any hour, according to the daily Bill of Fare.
October 4 285

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
On the European Plan,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms 50 Cents per Day.
City Hall Square, corner of Frakfort Street, (Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N.B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
August 5. 1y-mwf-185

CAUTION.
CLARK & CO.
RESPECTFULLY request the notice of the Public to a decision recently pronounced in the Court of Chancery, which states that both Makers and Vendors of False Lengths are jointly liable in criminal proceedings; and as imitations of their
CABLE-LAID AND POLISHED THREAD LABELS
are in the market, they would esteem it a favor if purchasers would observe that their Threads are labelled
CLARK & CO.'S,
without Christian Name or Initial Letter. By doing so, they are guaranteed the genuine article and correct lengths.
November 30. 2m-285

ELEPHANT IRON.
MESSRS. GEORGE PLANT & RICHARD PLANT, of the Dudley Port Iron Works, in the Parish of Tipton, in the County of Stafford, in England, Iron Masters and Co-partners, trading under the name and style of
"PLANT & FISHER,"
And sole manufacturers of a certain Iron known as "ELEPHANT IRON," having reason to believe that certain parties in CANADA, and more especially
Messrs. E. BERRY & CO.
Of Kingston, in Upper Canada,
Are importing and selling an inferior description of Iron, marked and stamped with the form or figure of an Elephant, and are representing the same to be of a certain quality or brand known as
"ELEPHANT IRON."
Hereby give Notice to all parties purchasing the said iron that it is not the
GENUINE ELEPHANT IRON,
And that the said mark or stamp is a *fraudulent imitation* of the private trade mark, consisting of the figure of an Elephant and the letters "P & F," used by us for the last twenty-five years, and with which all Genuine Iron, known as "Elephant Iron," is invariably marked and Stamped by us.
PLANT & FISHER,
By their Attorney, HENRY ROGERS.
Montreal, November 29, 1858. 3m-292

First Premium Fur Establishment.
A. BRAHADI,
MONTREAL,
RESPECTFULLY invites those who are desirous of purchasing CHOICE FURS, to visit his establishment, where they can see an array of the LATEST FASHIONS and best description. A mere glance at the articles which he has on sale, will be sufficient to convince connoisseurs that they cannot be surpassed in either materials or manufacture. Even the unskilled may safely trust their eyes, his Furs being as good in their quality as handsome in their appearance. But, as there are persons who, distrusting their own judgment, require the attestation of the skilful, he thinks it right to mention that, at the Exhibition held here last autumn, he gained all the prizes [eight in number] offered for superiority in his line of business,—a success not surprising, considering that he obtained a knowledge of his art in those parts of Europe where it has been longest practised and carried to the highest degree of excellence yet reached.
October 20. 250

FOR SALE,
MARBLE MANTLES,
At Mavor & Morgan's,
AMERICAN GRATES,
At Mavor & Morgan's.
MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
Italian and American Marble
ARTISTICALLY SCULPTURED
At Mavor & Morgan's.
AND PLAIN AND CHASTE,
At Mavor & Morgan's,
Table and Counter Tops
At Mavor & Morgan's;
☞ Prices at or under cost of importation. No risk to purchasers, and every article the best of its class.
MONTREAL MARBLE WORKS, Corner Craig & Peter Sts. } Late W.C. Hyatt & Co.
MAVOR & MORGAN.
N.B.—MARBLE HEARTHS cheap as Limestone.
October 2. 251

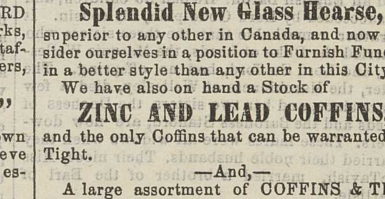
GENERAL ESTATE AGENCY.
THE UNDERSIGNED has OPENED AN OFFICE for the PURCHASE, SALE and LEASE of REAL ESTATE, and will undertake the management of all business relative thereto, A REGISTER will be kept at his Office, in which all particulars relating to such Properties will be inscribed for general inspection. He is also prepared to make Advances and Negotiate Loans on Real Estate, and will attend to the General Management of Property, real or personal, at a Moderate Commission.
F. W. E. CAMERON,
18 Great St. James Street.
December 1. 286

For Sale,
A LOT of GROUND in St. Catherine Street West, with a TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, covered with slate, erected thereon.
THREE VALUABLE LOTS on the Clark Farm, at St. Catherines.
A LARGE BUILDING LOT, suitable for a Gentleman's Residence, in Dorchester Street.
AN ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND, on the North side of Sherbrooke Street, West, saleable in Lots or *en bloc.*
The above Properties are all saleable on Liberal Terms.
For further information, apply to
F. W. E. CAMERON,
18 Great St. James' Street,
Office over Messrs. Gibb & Co's.
Dec. 9. 293

JAMES BAYLIS'
NEW
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETING, of every description, and newest designs.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of various makes and styles, of the most celebrated English and American manufacturers.
COCOA MATTINGS of all widths; DRUGGETS, DOOR MATS, STAIR CARPETS, HASSOCKS, and CARPET BAGS.
Every article warranted to be what it is represented.
Carpets made up and Oil Cloths laid by an experienced Upholsterer.
CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order, and Pews fitted up in the best style.
Parties at a distance, by sending an order accompanied with a remittance or reference, served as well as if on the spot.
In consequence of doing chiefly a Cash Business, all Goods are sold at the lowest possible prices.
October 12. 243

DIPLOMA and MEDAL Great Exhibition, London, 1851. | **John Henderson & Co,** CRYSTAL BLOCK, Wholesale and Retail FURRIERS, | DIPLOMA and MEDAL Great Exhibition, Paris, 1855.
Have constantly on hand
Hudson's Bay Sable,
Canada Mink,
Stone Martin,
Siberian Squirrel,
Canada Otter,
Persian Lamb,
in every variety.
SLEIGH ROBES
in
Canada Black Bear, Siberian Wolf, Prarie Fox, Racoon, Buffalo, &c.
India Rubber and plain Moccassins.
Snow Shoes Toboggans, Neeps.
DIPLOMA Provincial Exhibition, 1850. | DIPLOMA Provincial Exhibition, 1853.
October 26. 256

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR ASSORTMENT of
LADIES' WHITE CLOTH GLOVES
DO. DO. RINGWOOD DO
MEN'S DO. DO DO
Do. DO. CLOTH DO
LADIES' L. WOOL VESTS and PANTS
BOY'S DO. DO
Ladies' and Gentlemen wishing to lay in a supply of WHITE KID GLOVES, will do well to give us a call. Having a large assortment on hand [all qualities and sizes] imported for the season, we are enabled to offer them at a great reduction off the regular price.
KEMP & CO.,
212 Notre Dame Street,
Second Door East of the French Church.
Dec. 20. 302



WE have just added to our already extensive Establishment a
Splendid New Glass Hearse,
superior to any other in Canada, and now consider ourselves in a position to Furnish Funerals in a better style than any other in this City.
We have also on hand a Stock of
ZINC AND LEAD COFFINS,
and the only Coffins that can be warranted Air Tight.
—And,—
A large assortment of COFFINS & TRIMMINGS, Wholesale and Retail.
SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.
Residence on the premises.
December 20. 302

FROM
LONDON & PARIS.
THE Subscriber has received, per Ships *John Bull, City of Hamilton, Great Britain,* and Montreal Ocean Steamships, his Fall Supply of
Drugs, Chemicals, and Patent Medicines.
Also, direct from Lubin, Paris, and Piesse & Lubin, London, a large and choice selection of the most approved and popular
PERFUMES.
Pommade Fixateure, Bandoline, Cingalese Pommade, Puff Boxes, Lubin's Toilet Powder, Hair Pins, Rowland's Kalydor.
—Together with,—
An extensive assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Flesh Brushes.
Dressing Combs, Cowvan's Razor Strops.
Alpaca and Oiled Silk Sponge Bags.
Respirators, Chest Protectors.
Flesh Gloves and Belts.
Elastic Stockings.
Single and Double Trusses.
Patey's Brown Windsor, Honey and other Toilet Soaps.
English Barley Sugar.
English Peppermints and Medicated Lozenges.
Acidulated, Pine Apple and other Fruit-flavored Drops.
French Jujube and Gum Drops, &c., &c.
JOHN GARDNER,
Chemist and Druggist,
West End Notre Dame Street.
December 3. 288

O'HEIR'S
WHOLESALE CLOTHING
AND
Outfitting Establishment
68 M'GILL STREET,
MONTREAL.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, that he has now ready an extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, which he wil dispose of at Very Reduced Prices. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock and judge for themselves.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER at short notice. All Orders punctually attended to.
J. O'HEIR,
68 McGill Street,
Montreal.
September 14 219

NEW OMNIBUS FOR SALE
FOR SALE, by private bargain, very cheap, a fine NEW OMNIBUS. To be seen at LEDUC'S Carriage Warehouse, St. Antoine Street.
June 15. 285

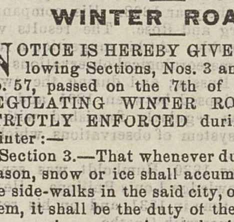
BOTTLES.
100 CRATES BRANDY, Quarts
For sale by
JAMES GORDON & CO.
Nov. 16. 73

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

[Not]ice t[o] Lumbermen and Shippers o[f] Supplies to the Upper Ottawa.
THE BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY are now prepared to forward Freight from Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway to Brockville, and from thence to Almonte and Arnprior, at rates greatly under the present routes.
Hardware, Heavy Goods, and supplies for the Lumber Trade will be carried from Montreal to Almonte at 33 cents per 100 lbs.
Montreal to Arnprior at 45 " " " "
Pork—Brockville to Almonte, from G. T. Railway Station at 25 cents per Bbl.
Brockville to Arnprior at 50 " " "
Flour—Brockville to Almonte at 15 cents "
" to Arnprior at 33 " "
Corn— " to Almonte at 6 c. per Bush.
" to Arnprior at 10 c. " "
The above rates on PORK, FLOUR and CORN, to be for quantities of not less than One Car Load of Ten Tons.
Special and very low Rates for FISH [in barrels], SALT and RAFTING MATERIALS.
For information apply, in Montreal, at the Grand Trunk Railway Office, Great St. James Street:
To A. H. McCALMAN, Esq., Exchange Buildings; or to
JAMES HERVEY, Esq, Canal Basin.
ROBERT WATSON,
Managing Director,
B. & O. Ry.
Brockville, Nov. 17, 1859. 2m-277

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
WATER WORKS OFFICE, December 8, 1859.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the City Clerk, up to the 27th instant, at NOON, for the following Works viz.:—
1st.—465 Tons of Cast Iron Pipes, that is to say, 45 tons of 10 inch, 210 of 6 inch, and 210 of 4 inch Pipes. The Tenders to specify separate prices per ton for pipes cast 12 feet long, as well as for pipes 9 feet long.
2nd.—20 tons of Special Castings.
3rd.—25 Hydrants with Iron Frames and Covers. 12 Stop Cocks, of 6 inches, also with Iron Covers. 25 Extra Iron Frames and Covers, for Hydrants
To be delivered in Montreal, free from charge, in the place which shall be pointed out to the Contractor by the Corporation, 45 tons of 10 inch, 10 tons of 6 inch, and 100 tons of 4 inch pipes, by the 15th May next, and the remainder by the 1st July next.
Each of these articles to be made according to plans and specifications which may be seen in the Office of the Superintendent.
The work of each division may form a separate Tenders.
Two good and sufficient securities will be required to the satisfaction of the Water Committee. The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest nor any of the Tenders.
By Order,
LOUIS LESAGE,
Supt. of Water Works.
December 9. 293

Postponement of Time.
THE period for receiving the above Tenders is extended to the SEVENTEENTH JANUARY next, at NOON.
LOUIS LESAGE,
Supt. of W. W.
December 22. 304



CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
WINTER ROADS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Sections, Nos. 3 and 4, of By-Law No. 57, passed on the 7th of January, 1842, REGULATING WINTER ROADS, will be STRICTLY ENFORCED during the present Winter:—
Section 3.—That whenever during the winter season, snow or ice shall accumulate on any of the side-walks in the said city, or any portion of them, it shall be the duty of the person or persons owning, occupying, or having charge of the house, building, or lot of ground before which such accumulation as aforesaid shall be, to cut the said snow or ice down to a depth of four inches above the surface of the said side-walks, so that the same shall be uniform with that of the adjoining property, unless otherwise ordered or permitted by the Surveyor of the said city, under a penalty not exceeding fifteen shillings for each offence.
Section 4.—That whenever the snow will become so congealed, or ice formed, on any of the side-walks, or portions thereof, in the said city, as to prove dangerous to passengers, it shall be the duty of the person or persons owning, occupying, or having charge of the house, building, or lot of ground before which the side-walks shall be in such state as aforesaid, to cause ashes to be strewed thereon, or the ice or congealed snow to be made rough, by cutting the same, under a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for each offence.
By order,
W. H. McKENZIE,
Asst. City Surveyor.
City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, Nov. 28, 1859. 2m tts-286

JUST RECEIVED,
ANOTHER SUPPLY of the CELEBRATED
ALBANIAN COAL STOVES
AND
Good Samaritan Cooking Stoves.
SEVERAL letters of recommendation, from well-known citizens, can now be seen which is conclusive evidence that these Stoves are giving very general satisfaction.
Also, on hand, a large assortment of
PARLOUR STOVES
(Open Fronts) for Wood or Coal.
RODDEN & MEILLEUR,
71 Great St. James Street.
Dec. 24. 306

WANTED,
HARBOUR DEBENTURES—
New City Gas Company's Stock.
La Banque du Peuple do
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures [Lower Canada].
Good Commercial Paper.
ANDREW THOMPSON,
Broker,
No. 42 St Francois Xavier Street,
Next door to "Warner's" Exchange Office.
Decmbeer 10. 294

WINES, LIQUORS SYRUPS, &c.
CURACOA, MARASCHINO, LIQUEURS, SYRUPS.
Champagne, Port and Sherry
WINES.
London, Dublin and Montreal
ALE AND PORTER.
"Martel's," "Hennessy's," "Robin's"
PALE AND DARK BRANDY.
Scheidam and Hollands
GIN.
Old Tom, Scotch Whisky, and all kinds of
LIQUORS,
For Sale by
RD. THOMAS,
Bonaventure Building.
December 31. 312

In Store and for Sale:
1000 HF-CHESTS FINE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS—Crop 1858 & 1859
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
Nov 16. 273

BRADY'S PUBLISHING HOUSE
NEW BOOKS JUST ISSUED.
"The Adventuress," by George Augustus Sala......50c.
"Ethol Trevor, or The Duke's Victim," by G. W. M. Reynolds......50c.
"Ada Leigh, or The Love Test," by Pierce Egan......50c.
"Jane Horton," by Jack Brace......25c.
"The Haunted Homestead," by J. M. Errym......25c.
"Fast Life, or Memoirs ot the Marquis of Waterford,"......25c.
Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.
THE WELCOME GUEST, a first-class Family Monthly Newspaper, issued at the low rate of Twenty-five Cents a Year. Send for a specimen.
☞Brady's Mammoth Catalogue of all the best Books sent free of postage.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
24 Ann Street, New York.
Agents wanted.
December 26. 6m-307

GUANO.
WE would call the attention of Guano Dealers, Planters and Farmers to the article which we have on hand and for sale at
Thirty per cent less than Peruvian Guano,
and which we claim to be superior to any Guano or fertilizer ever imported or manufactured in this country. This Guano is imported by W. H. WEBB, of New York, from Jarvis' and Baker's Islands, in the "South Pacific Ocean," and is sold genuine and pure as imported. It has been satisfactorily tested by many of our prominent Farmers, and analyzed by the most eminent, and popular Agricultural Chemists, and found to contain (as will be seen by our circulars) a large per centage of
Bone Phosphate of Lime and Phosphoric Acid,
and other animal organic matter, yielding ammonia sufficient to produce immediate abundant crops, besides substantially enriching the soil. It can be freely used without danger of burning the seed or plant by coming in contact with it, as is the case with some other fertilizers; retaining a great degree of moisture, it causes the plant to grow in a healthy condition, and as experience has proved
Free of Insects.
For orders in any quantity (which will be promptly attended to) or pamphlets containing full particulars of analyses and tests of farmers,
Apply to
JOHN B. SARDY,
Agent,
No. 58 South St., corner of Wall St.,
New York City.
September 20. 1y-224

BOTTLE AND GLASS WORKS
OF THE
Aire and Calder Company, Yorkshire;
ENGLAND.
WE are duly authorized by the above Company to receive orders for Goods of their manufacture, consisting of
Ale and Porter Bottles
Wine and Brandy do
Soda and Seltzer do
Pickle, Sauce, and Fruit Bottles
Wholesale Druggists do
Dispensing do
Medicine Chest Squares
Patent Stopper [all sizes] do
Carboys, Retorts, &c., &c.
Stamped or Engraved with any required name or design. Prices and terms to be had on application to us.
In connection with the above, we would state, that, on the opening of Navigation, in the Spring, and by previous arrivals via Boston, we shall be in receipt of a large Stock of ALE, PORTER, WINE & BRANDY BOTTLES of the above manufacture, the superiority of which is well known to most of the Wholesale Druggists and Merchants of Montreal, and which we will sell at London prices and freight.
WITTER & LIVINGSTON,
19 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal.
December 23. 1m-305

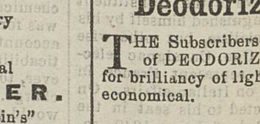
LAWTON BROTHERS
13 KILBY STREET, BOSTON;
135 & 137 William Street, NEW YORK,
Manufacturers' Agents
FOR
English, Scotch and Swedes Iron,
HINGLEYS' Chains, Cables and Anchors
"E T" HORSE and WROUGHT NAILS, Traces, Coil Chains, &c
RYLANDS' Iron, Tinned, Telegraph and Steel Wire
GRIFFITHS' Tin and Japan Ware, Tea Trays, &c
SHEFFIELD Cutlery, Tools, Files, Saws, Steel, &c
MATHEWS' Hair Seating, Curled Hair and Webbing
GUNDRYS' Lines, Twines and Shoe Threads
LOW'S Burlaps, Hessians, Osnaburgs, &c
DEACON'S Bi-Carbonate and Sal Soda, Soda Ash, &c
LAWTON'S Boots, Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings, &c
November 6m 260

A New Preparation.
WINTER CREAM, for Chapped Hands and Lips, Roughness of the Skin and Frosts.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.
December 19. 301

FOR SALE—
Currants in barrels, Fine Salt
Sperm Candles, Washing Soda
Linseed Oil, White and Red Lead
Best Glue, Black Lead
London Yellow Soap, "Primrose" brand
Brown Windsor, Honey and other Fancy Soaps
Wix's Mustard in jars and bottles
Feast's do, Malt Vinegar
Sardines, ¼ and ½ tins, Potted Meats
Bottled Fruits, Jams, Maccaroni
North Wilts Cheese, Isinglass, Corks
Bottled Ales and Porter
Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.
W. J. CURTOYS,
18 Lemoine Street.
October 31 285

REFINED COAL OIL,
25 BARRELS PRIME QUALITY. Superior to any Foreign OIL, and at
Reduced Price,
by the Barrel or Half-Barrel.
W. R. HIBBARD,
Depot Columbian Oil Co.,
161 St. Paul Street,
Montreal.
November 1. 260

A NICE RELISH.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At R. THOMAS',
FAMILY GROCER.
Dec. 22 304



FRESH YORK BAY and LOWER CANADA OYSTERS in shell, warranted fresh.
—Also,—
Gallon kegs at 3s 9d or 75 cents.
½ do do at 2s 3d or 45 do
Quart Tins at 1s 8d or 34 do
To be had at
M. O'HARA'S,
145 & 157 Craig Street,
Between St. Lawrence Main and St. Urbain Streets.
Dec. 30. 311

Deodorized Coal Oil.
THE Subscribers have just received a supply of DEODORIZED COIL OIL, unequalled for brilliancy of light, and the safest and most economical.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.
December 19. 301

Just Received,
5 CASES PETITS POIS AU BEURRE
1 case Truffles.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
Oct. 29. 158

MACKEREL—
In brls and hf-brls.
For Sale.
J. MACNAB.
Dec. 17. 300

POT and PEARL BARLEY SPLIT PEAS.
J MACNAB,
Dec. 17. 300

Education.
MR. CREIGHTON, A.M., Trinity College, Dublin, having received many promises of support, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he purposes, [D.V.] to open an Academy for Young Gentlemen in this City on the 5th instant.
Mr. C. will undertake to impart to his pupils a sound English, Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial education, and will endeavour, in every instance, to carry out the views of parents with reference to the future career in life of their sons, by devoting particular attention to such branches of study as may be best calculated to fit them respectively for their several pursuits, whether Professional or Mercantile.
Pupils will be received, for the present, at the Residence, No. 157 Upper St. Urbain Street, where terms (which are moderate,) and other particulars, can be ascertained.
May 3. 285

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD
FOR THE
PIANO-FORTE.
An improvement upon all other instruction books, in Adaptation, Classification, Progression, and Facility of Comprehension. Founded upon a new and original plan, and Illustrated by a Series of Plates, showing the position of the *Hands and Fingers.*
To which is added,
Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass.
BY
NATHAN RICHARDSON,
Author of "The Modern School for the Piano-Forte."
For Sale at
S. T. PEARCE'S,
19 Great St. James Street.
July 13. 165

JUST PUBLISHED.
DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO
LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. F. WILLAIMS, Bart, K. C. B., Commander of the Forces in British North America,
LES BORDS DU ST. LAWRENCE,
BRILLIANT VARIATIONS ON THE CANADIAN NATIONAL MELODY,
"VIVE LA CANADIENNE."
FOR THE PIANOFORTE,
BY
C. H. GROBE.
J. W. HERBERT & CO.,
131 & 133 Notre Dame Street.
October 20. 150

Fall 1859.
The Subscribers have received at the
MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE,
31 & 33 St Francois Xavier Street,
EX Steamers ANGLO-SAXON, HUNGARIAN, INDIAN, and NORTH BRITON, new designs from the Looms of John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England, and other eminent manufacturers, and feel satisfied that, as regards styles and prices for every description of Carpeting, the MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE, 31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street, cannot be surpassed.
Floor Oil Cloths,
From the celebrated Scotch Makers "Michael Nairn & Co.," Kirkcaldy, and also from the well-known works of "John Hare & Co.," Bristol, England, cut to every dimension, at the MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE, 31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Additions to our already very superior assortment will be received by the succeeding weekly Steamers, including an elegant variety of PAINTED TRANSPARENT WINDOW BLINDS.
Terms Liberal.
R. CAMPBELL & CO
September 12. 217

PAPER & STATIONERY!
ANGUS & LOGAN,
(The former from Messrs. A. BUNTIN & CO.)
WHOLESALE
PAPER AND STATIONERY IMPORTERS,
206 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL,
WOULD respectfully intimate that they have leased the above commodious premises, and have now on hand, a LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK of
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Papers,
AND
General Stationery,
At the lowest Market Prices.
The above Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. Angus in Europe this Spring.
All sizes and qualities of Printing and Wrapping Papers made to order.
☞Particular attention paid to all orders per mail.
June 14. 140

Tin Foil and Metallic Cap Manufactory,
NO. 38 CROSBY STREET, NEW YORK.
JOHN J. CROOKE & CO.,
Are manufacturing under their Patent,
ROLLED TIN FOIL,
PLAIN PRINTED OR EMBOSSED
Suitable for wrapping
Fine Cut & Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese Spices, &c.
Thin Beaten Foil, all sizes, *superior* in *brilliancy* and *strength* to the imported article.
METALLIC CAPS,
INVALUABLE
For sealing *Bottles*, containing Wine, or other Liquids, *Jars, &c.*, stamped with any name, or design required. Also,
Music Plates, Solder, Type and Britania Metals.
July 25, 1859. 1y-175

PROSSER'S PATENT
Lap-Welded Iron Boiler Tubes.
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. New ends Screwed on to old Boiler Tubes.
Glass enameled iron Pipes for Water, Acids, &c.
Pall Lever Wrenches.
Wrought Iron Blacksmiths' ¾ Tuyeres, and Water Backs.
Agents for Krupp's celebrated Cast-Steel for Shafts, Railway Axles, Tires, Plater's Rollers, Rifle and Gun Barrels, Cannon, &c.
THOMAS PROSSER & SON,
28 Platt Street, New York.
July 5. 158

Just Published,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the VICTORIA BRIDGE in its various stages of construction; also, of the CITY and ISLAND of MONTREAL, by W. NOTMAN. Price 50 cent each, and may be had in Sets of 12, 24 or 36, and some in cloth cases, with letter-press description in each case.
To be had at all the principal Stereoscopic Depots, and at W. NOTMAN'S, 11 Bleury Street, Montreal.
Oct. 1 285

TO THE TRADE.
THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL IMPORTATIONS, which having been selected by one of themselves in the best Markets of Europe, will be sold at a small advance, and on liberal terms.
They now offer for Sale:—
10,000 reams WRAPPING PAPERS, assorted
7,000 do WRITING do do
3,000 do PRINTING do do
2,000,000 ENVELOPES do
30,000 pieces PAPER HANGINGS do
—And,—
A great variety of STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS, comprising many new and useful articles.
Inspection invited, and orders per Post promptly executed.
CHALMERS & ROBERTSON,
224 St. Paul Street.
September 9. 285

BOLTING CLOTHS.
DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS, of superior quality for, sale, at REDUCED PRICES, by.
M. A. BUCK & CO.,
Corner McGill and William Streets
Oct 15 246

…BOOKS
…ICE.
…IR & CO.
…spectfully intimate to the
…ADE AND OTHERS,
In order to clear out their Stock of
BLANK BOOKS,
RULED FOR PRESENT CURRENCY,
They will dispose of them at
HALF THEIR USUAL RATES.
Books Ruled for Dollars and Cents.
On hand a large Stock of First Class BLANK BOOKS, all sizes and bindings, ruled for Dollars and Cents.
The cheapest House in Canada for purchasing the best English Stationery Wholesale.
On hand, 10 casks No. 1 English Glue.
" 20 " Stephen's Fluid Inks
15 Great St. James Street, Montreal. } 271

PAGED ACOUNT BOOKS,
Dollars and Cents
THE Subscriber has now on hand, from his Manufactory, a large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best Hand-made Papers and Workmanship, paged, shewing Twenty-four Sheets to the Quire. A large and well selected Stock of Stationary, Gold Pens, Rodgers' Cutlery, &c., &c., &c.
R. GRAHAM,
General Stationer and Manufacturer of Account Books
252 St. Paul Street.
September 30. 232

Canadian Pictures after Kreighoff.
THE Subscribers have now on view SPECIMENS of CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS from two very characteristic Studies of French Canadian Figures, by KREIGHOFF.
They are well suited in style for Chromo-Lithography. The work is being executed in one of the best London establishments.
Those wishing to possess or to send to their friends Pictures characteristic of the country, and at the same time specimens of the style and coloring of our National Artist, will be able to do so at a very low rate by leaving their names.
Subscription........$5 per pair.
B. DAWSON & SON,
23 Great St. James Street.
November 2. 261

COMMERCAIL POINT FORGE
DORCHESTER, MASS.
DEARBORN, ROBINSON & CO.
Successors to
RANSTEAD, DEARBORN & CO.,
Manufacturers of
RAILROAD WORK;
Cranks, Truck, Engine & Car Axles, Frog Steel, Connecting Rods, Frames, &c.
STEAMBOAT WORK,
Shafting, Beam Straps, Wheel Arms, Cranks, Cross-Heads, Connecting Rods, Piston Rods, &c.
—ALSO,—
Sugar Mills and Stationery Engine Shafts, Ship Work, and all kinds of Hammered Shapes, for Machinists.
OFFICE,—14 KILBY STREET.
WM. MEIKLEHAM,
Montreal, Agent for the Canadas.
October 14. 244

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

VIN DU PRINCE IMPERIAL
GRAND VIN ROYAL.
DE VENOGE & CO., Eperney.
THE Subscriber, Agent for Canada, for the Sale of the above celebrated Brands of Champagne Wines, is prepared to receive orders for same for direct importation.
Now in Store, cases VIN DU PRINCE IMPERIAL, in quarts, pints and half pints, and GRAND VIN ROYAL, in quarts.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent.
38 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Sept. 1, 1859. } 6m-208

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD.
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)
Would call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Fresh Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast
Fresh Honeydew Scotch or Lundyfoot.
TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
No 1.	P A L, or plain,	St Jago,
No 2,	Cavendish or sweet,	Spanish,
Nos 1 and 2 mix'd,	Sweet scented Oronoco,	Canister,
Kitefoot,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Pure Turkish.

A Circular of Prices will be sent on application.
N.B.—Note the new article of *Fresh* Scotch Snuff, which will be found a superior article for dipping purposes.
December 28. 3m-309

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
SUGARS—Muscovado, Loaf and Crushed
TEAS—Twankay, Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Congou, and Souchong
WINES—Port, Hunt & Co.'s in variety
Sherry—Vergara's do
Champagne—Moet & Chandon's
BRANDY—Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s, Denis Mounie & Co.'s, and Sazerac & Co.'s, and United Vineyard's, in wood and bottle
GIN—"DeKuypers" and "Loopuyt," in wood and bottle
Jamaica Rum; Islay and Campbelton Whisky; India Pale Ale and London Stout; French White Wine and English Malt Vinegar; Glasgow Tobacco Pipes; Casey's Liverpool Soap, Blundell's Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils; Dry White and Red Leads, White Leads in Oil, Pepper, Pimenta, Rice, Starch, &c.
—ALSO—
GUNPOWDER—BlastingFFF, and Cannister
PATENT SHOT:—BB B, and Nos. 1 to 8.
CUT NAILS
L C Charcoal Tin Plates, Pontypool
I C do Terne Plates 14x20
GLASS 7½x6½ @ 18x24
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co
June 16th 1859. 142

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
Upper Canada Leaf Tobacco in hhds
French Flour, Extra Superfine in sacks
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.
Montreal 16th June 1859. 124

FISH AND OIL—
Qtls Prime Large Table Codfish
Boxes No. 1 Dighy Herrings
Barrels Pale, Brown and Straw Seal Oil
For Sale by
WILLIS, MACNAB & ALMON,
Gillespie's Buildings.
November 25. 281

SALE
By Authority of Justice.
WILL BE SOLD to the last and highest bidder, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, depending of the Vacant Estates of the late JEAN BAPTISTE BRAULT and JOSEPHTE POISSANT, in their lifetime of the Parish of St. Bernard of Lacolle, to wit:
A LAND being and situated in the Parish of La Presentation, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, measuring three arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth; bounded at one end by a river, at the other end by the lands of Ste. Rose, on one side by Jean Baptiste Bergeron, and on the other side by Edouard Harpin, with a house, stable, &c., erected thereon.
The said Sale will take place at the Door of the Parish Church of LA PRESENTATION, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of the month of JANUARY next, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon.
The conditions of sale will be made known at the time of adjudication.
T. J. HAMILTON,
N. P.
St. Valentine, Dec. 23, 1859. 310

BOOKS!
HOLIDAY BOOKS!
B. DAWSON & SON
Have now on view a large and varied assortment of
New and Standard Books,
Illustrated Editions, and bound in elegant style, suitable for
PRESENTS
AT
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
They would also invite attention to their large Stock of
Juvenile Books.
For Sale at
No. 23 GREAT ST. JAMES ST.
December 23. 305

A. HOFFNUNG
Begs to call special attention to his present Stock of
Educational Toys,
Of which he has the most complete assortment to be found in Canada. They consist in part of:
"THE ZONES OF THE EARTH," being ten finely colored Maps illustrating the remarkable productions of the Zones, with ten descriptive Books, complete in a handsome Portfolo.
"THE USEFUL PLANTS," similarly treated to the above.
"ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE USEFUL ARTS—THE MANUFACTURE OF THE PIN AND NEEDLE," with Specimens of their different stages of manufacture, with descriptive Book.
"MINERAL CABINETS," containing 24 Specimens of Minerals, catalogued, with a Book describing their uses.
"GEOGRAPHICAL CUBES," being an elegant Cubic Puzzle, with six finely executed Maps.
"HISTORICAL PUZZLES," English and American subjects.
"THE HISTORY AND USES OF THE MAGNET."
"SCIENTIFIC TOYS," illustrating the pressure of the atmosphere, the construction of fountains, &c., &c.
"PRACTICAL PUZZLES," of various descriptions.
"THE STROBASCOPE," a wonderful instrument, exhibiting the retentive power of the human eye.
A large assortment of finely illustrated CHILDREN'S BOOKS, of a very fine description, &c., &c., at
A. HOFFNUNG'S
Jewellery and Electro-Plate Warehouse,
170 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite Mr. T. Mussen's
December 23. 305

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR.
Established 1842.
THE undersigned has just received, per steamer "North American," a complete assortment of
Silver-Mounted and Plain Meerschaum Pipes
Tobacco Jars, and several other Novelties
Suitable for PRESENTS for the approaching
Holidays,
Amongst which will be found the
New Villafranca, Garibaldi, and Briar-Root Pipes
C. LEVEY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Genuine Havana Cigar, Tobacco and Snuff Warehouse,
149 Notre Dame Street.
Dec. 24. 306

Black Shetland Wool
VEILS
EX
"NORTH AMERICAN,"
Will be ready for inspection this day.
—Also,—
BLACK AND COLORED MALTESE VEILS
NEW HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR NETS, &c.,
At
J. PARKIN'S,
168 Notre Dame Street.
December 28. 306

GIBB & CO
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per Steamer "Nova Scotian," a further supply of FANCY TROWSERINGS, with an assortment of Gentlemen's FANCY SCARFS, GLOVES, TIES, &c., suited to the present season.
—Also,—
The Latest Novelties in ORIENTAL SMOKING JACKETS, CHRISTMAS HAMPERS, FANCY SHIRT LINKS, STUDS, &c., &c., very suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents.
December 24. 306

COLONIAL PATENT STARCH.
THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY have just concluded the purchase of the PATENT RIGHT of MANMFACTURING and VENDING in Canada a most celebrated Starch, extensively used and highly appreciated throughout Great Britain and France. It will appear under the name of the
COLONIAL PATENT STARCH.
The arrangements being almost completed, they will be able in a short time to supply any demand.
Dec. 22. 304

De Grath's Electric Oil.
CERTIFICATE.
Winsboro', S. C.
I, David Elkin, do hereby certify that I have been badly afflicted for about two months with Inflammatory Rheumatism, one of my legs being much swollen, still, and sore, so that I found it exceedingly difficult to walk—that the stiff joint has been twice rubbed with Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil within thirty hours, and I have now the perfect use of the afflicted limb. I was also troubled with partial deafness in my left ear, and by a single application of the Electric Oil, my hearing has been greatly improved.
DAVID ELKIN.
$100 DECLINED.
Captain Turner came yesterday and said to me, "Professor, I shall not claim the $100 you promised me ten days since, if your 'Electric Oil' did not cure me of Rhuematism, being amply rewarded by perfect restoration. Your Oil acts like magic, exceeds everything I ever heard of in my life."
BETTER STILL.
$100 ACCEPTED.
Henry Wright, Esq., of New Orleans, writes thus:—"Professor De Grath, Philadelphia: Enclosed please find $100 as by agreement with you two weeks since, that if your 'Electric Oil' did not cure my ugly Rheumatism, you would give me $50, and if I was cured I said I would give you $100. I had no idea of his wonderful effects.—It adds life to the prostrated nervous system, and sends a thrill of pleasure through that whole delicate net work of the body."
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

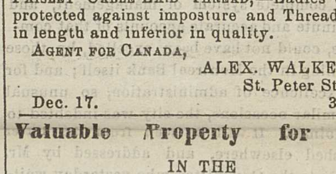
De Grath's Electric Oil.
THE NEW PRACTICE.—Electric cures—Pain is the premonitor of death; relieve the pain and you check the disease.
Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil is the marvel of this age, for the following, on man or beast.
Cures Rheumatism often in a day.
Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, two minutes.
Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes.
Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to three days.
Cures Headache, fifteen minutes.
Cures Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague, one night.
Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days.
Cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Rheum, two to six days.
Cures Homorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days.
Cures Frosted Feet and Chilbains, one to three days.
Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days, and all Nervous and Scrofulous Affections.
Cures Deafness in one to four days.
Cures all Pains in the Back, Breast, &c., in two days.
Cures Scratches, Sprains, Galds, Splint and Spavin in horses, in one to six days.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Depot, Philadelphia, Penn.
N. B. Please inform me of all failures, as I wish to cure or charge nothing.
AGENTS:—S. J. LYMAN & CO.; LYMANS' SAVAGE & CO.; CARTER, KERRY & CO.; JOHNSTON BEERS & CO.
January 7. 1m-DC-6

ATTENTION
IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE
FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE WOLF,
Manufacturing Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith,
Having on hand a very large, well-selected and costly Stock of
Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewellery, Electro-Plated and Papier Mache Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.,
Of the best quality and make, imported expressly for
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
Begs to make the following announcement:
That, in order to secure a share of public patronage at this season,
HE WILL SELL AT COST PRICE
From this date up to the 1st of January next.
Being aware that new beginners must offer some inducements to secure customers, he hopes by these means to attain that object.
Everything at Cost Price,
Being 25 to 50 per cent lower than any other House in the City.
GEORGE WOLF,
Corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame St.,
Opposite S. J. Lyman & Co., Druggists.
NOTICE.—Every article warranted. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
December 21. 303

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
C. HEALY
SOLICITS the inspection of the LADIES and PUBLIC generally to his large and varied assortment of NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, LACE SETS, COLLARS and SLEEVES, LACE JACKETS, BERTHES, COIFFURES, BARBES, MALTESE and SHETLAND VEILS, HEAD DRESSES, CHENILLE HAIR NETS, &c.
C. H., in submitting these Goods, would beg to state that they are of the newest and most fashionable designs, and are worthy of intending purchasers.
—ALSO,—
An immense Stock of BALL DRESSES, at a great reduction.
C. HEALY, Laceman,
219 Notre Dame Street.
Dec. 22. 304

THE
HOME CIRCLE,
A Collection of
PIANOFORTE MUSIC,
Consisting
Of the most favorite Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Redowas, Galops, Quadrilles, &c., Les Beautés de Bal Valse, par Tutsch; Kitty Clover Polka, by Warren.
A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
59 Great St. James Street.
December 23. 305

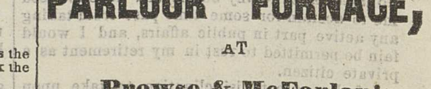
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK



Paisley Cable Laid Thread.
TO prevent misrepresentrions regarding *Clark's Cable-Laid Thread*, we have to state that our Father is the oldest member of the Clark Family and maker of that celebrated THREAD, and we are determined to maintain, as he has done, public confidence and support.
Our Thread is enclosed in the original Blue Wrapper, and labelled with the name of our Firm in full; and, by being careful to observe on each reel:—J. & R. CLARK & CO'S PAISLEY CABLE-LAID THREAD,—Ladies will be protected against imposture and Threads false in length and inferior in quality.
AGENT FOR CANADA,
ALEX. WALKER,
St. Peter Street.
Dec. 17. 300

Valuable Property for Sale
IN THE
County of Waterloo.
THE Subscribers offer for Sale, the whole of their Property in the Village of PRESTON, County of Waterloo, consisting of
30 Acres of Land,
with one of the best Water Privileges in th the County of Waterloo.
A Woollen Factory,
166 by 40 feet, three Stories high, built of Stone. Wool House, Dry House, and Dye Houses, built of Brick.
The Machinery
is almost new, and of the very best description, embracing all the modern improvements, the greater part of it having been purchased within the last few years, from the best Machine Shops in the Eastern States, consisting of 4 Sets of 40-inch Machines, 5 Jacks, 18 Power Looms, 4 Gigs, 6 Fulling Mills, 2 Spoolers, 2 Warpers, with all the other apparatus necessary to carry on successfully the business which it is now doing, and has done since its commencement. References to that effect can be given (if required) to the principal Wholesale Houses in Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal.
The Water Power is sufficient to drive the whole of the Machinery, and much more, if required, throughout the year. The locality is one of the best in the Province for the purchase of Stock and disposal of Goods, its proximity to the Depot of the Galt and Guelph R. R. bringing every facility within its reach.
☞ The above Property is not for sale in consequence of the want of success, or any embarrassment in the circumstances of the Proprietors, but in consequence of the want of health of one of the firm, and his determination to retire from business.
A long Credit will be given on a large portion of the purchase money.
HUNT & ELLIOTT.
Preston, Dec. 13, 1859. 309

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.



"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a Rare Companion for the Winter Months.
Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil, Every Amateur, | Should procure this Weekly Publication of Vocal and Pianoforte Music, costing but 10 cents a number, and
pronounced, by the entire Press of the Country,
"THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."
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THE MONTREAL HERALD

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1860.

State of the Thermometer in the shade, at the door of Mr. Macpherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets :—

Jan. 10—9 A.M. 30 above zero.
2 P.M. 35 above "
5 P.M. 32 above "

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
Shelf and Heavy Hardware, at their stores, at Ten o'clock.

BY CUVILLIER & CO.
Groceries, &c., at their stores, at Ten o'clock.

BY JAMES GORDON & CO.
Groceries, &c., at their stores, at Ten o'clock.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Books, &c., at Cathedral Block, at Seven o'clock.
Fancy Goods, &c., at store No. 247 Notre Dame Street, at half-past Seven o'clock.

THE MAYORALTY.—We are glad to find that Mr. Benjamin Holmes has consented to become a candidate for the Mayoralty, at the requisition of the respectable Committee which has been for some time occupied in bringing out a suitable person to oppose the present incumbent. We trust that the fact that Mr. Holmes has been asked to accept the moral responsibility of a contest, will of itself be sufficient to induce a very active and energetic development of the whole electoral strength of those who desire to see the city no longer misrepresented by the present Chief Magistrate. It cannot be doubted, after the manifestation of Mr. Rodier's strength in some quarters, that a very hearty and unanimous effort must be made to elect a successor; and if any gentleman of character and standing is willing to allow the use of his name, and to make personal exertions for what we must regard as a public object, in the face of these circumstances, those who invite him to do so ought to neglect nothing that can be done to accomplish this object. We do not know that there were in the present case any ambitions thwarted by the choice of Mr. Holmes; for though several other gentlemen were spoken of, there seemed to be rather a disposition to flinch from than to court an arduous contest. The fact, therefore, that the present nomination has resulted from the labors of the General Committee is a sufficient reason to produce a united action on the part of all who do not choose to see the civic chair longer filled by a gentleman, who is so commonly regarded as perfectly incompetent. But Mr. Holmes has many more claims on the public favor. One of our oldest citizens, he has been also one of the most popular, and has shown himself ready and willing to devote himself laboriously and gratuitously to the public service, whenever he enjoyed leisure from more pressing claims. Few of our fellow-citizens, especially those who reside in the East end of the city, will forget the anxious, prolonged, and wholly unremunerated services which Mr. Holmes rendered after the great fire of 1852, as Chairman of the Relief Committee. During many consecutive months, Mr. Holmes' daily attention was given to this duty, which it is hardly too much to say was carried out by him with a zeal and thoroughness of purpose as great as that which has marked the important and well-paid offices of other kinds, which he has held before and since that period.

The complete system of management, and the minute and accurate accounts of that committee, could not have been excelled, by those prevailing in the Montreal Bank itself; and for this excellence of administration, so unusual on similar occasions, the city was indebted to Mr. Holmes. It will be seen from the letter published elsewhere, and addressed by Mr. Holmes to the Committee who yesterday waited upon him, that he consented to serve; but with the manly and proper reservation, that as he does so not for his own pleasure, but as a fulfilment of duty, he can take no active part in canvassing for the favour of the electors. This is a spirit, which, if it prevailed more generally, would greatly improve the complexion of our political life. It will also be seen from an advertisement in the appropriate column, that a public meeting of those favourable to Mr. Holmes election, is to be held, where a legally constituted committee, will no doubt be appointed, with such agencies as will bring out all available strength.

INSPECTOR OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIDGES.—This office, which involves the superintendance of about eight miles of Iron Bridges, tubular and girder, besides others of wood and stone, and which is of so much importance to the working of the road, has been, we are informed, conferred upon Mr. Lancelot Kirkup, who inspected the building of the Victoria Bridge, and who is well qualified, by his practical talent, to discharge the duties pertaining to it. Mr. Kirkup was trained in the Works of the late Robert Stephenson, in whose employment he spent twenty-five years. He was, there, fully initiated in the theory and practice of his profession; and so great was the esteem in which he was held that he was engaged in some of the largest works carried through by the Firm of the eminent Engineer. He took an active part in the construction of the Egyptian, and the Continental bridges in Europe; and the Davenport Works, erected for the British Government, were completed under his superintendence. The fact, that when Mr. K. went into Mr. Stephenson's employment, there were only fifty men in the establishment, and that when he left, he had the oversight and control of two thousand, shows the immense and rapid increase of engineering. Mr. K. came to this country about two years ago, having been sent by Mr. Stephenson to superintend the construction of the Victoria Bridge, under the chief resident Engineer, A. M. Ross, Esq., which work, like all the others, has been successfully completed. No doubt he owes his appointment to the skill and practical energy, by which he carried out the plans of his eminent employers,—embodying their magnificent ideas in solid form.—When we, consider that so much of the safety and success of the Grand Trunk depends upon the security of the Bridges, over which its immensely increasing traffic passes, we feel that Mr. Blackwell deserves great credit for the prudence and wisdom manifested in appointing such a skilled and practical gentleman as Mr. Kirkup to an office of so great a responsibility.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE MAYORALTY.—Yesterday a Committee appointed by the general meeting of Ward Delegates on Monday last waited upon Mr. B. Holmes to ask his acceptance of the candidature for the Mayoralty at the forthcoming election. The following is his reply :—

MONTREAL, 10th January, 1860.

Gentlemen,—Appreciating as I do the good opinion of my fellow-citizens, it would be gross egotism and folly on my part to pretend not to feel grateful, nay, highly flattered by the honor which you propose my acceptance of at their hands. But, Gentlemen, circumstances of no importance to any but myself have induced me to abstain for some time past from taking any active part in public affairs, and I would fain be permitted to rest in my retirement as a private citizen.

I feel a great disinclination to take upon myself the responsible and onerous duty of acting as your chief magistrate, as of my own ability to discharge the important functions connected with that office, with advantage to the city or even with satisfaction to myself, I more than doubt, but holding as I do the opinion, that it is the duty of every citizen to do what he can towards promoting the public welfare and the advancement of the interests of the community in which he lives—when called upon to do so—I feel myself constrained to say that if the citizens choose to elect me to the office of mayor, and think I can be of any service in the promotion of their objects—that I will, if elected, act and to the best of my humble ability endeavour to discharge the duties of the office.

But in thus bowing to the will of my fellow-citizens, as by you expressed, I wish it distinctly understood I do so in deference to their will, and not for the gratification of any desire to attain even so enviable a mark of their confidence and esteem.

I must be permitted to say, however, that individually, I can take no means to place myself in the position to which you invite me: if attained, I must feel that I am under obligation exclusively to the good-will and favor of my fellow-citizens, and to no effort or exertion of my own.

With all respect,
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant,
BEN. HOLMES,

To the Honorable John Young, Dr. Howard, V. P. W. Dorion, John Esdaile, Edwin Atwater, J. Daly, J. Kelly, Thos. McGrath, and Joseph Doutre, Esquires, Committee of Delegates.

THE AMERICAN "SICK MAN."—In commenting upon that portion of President Buchanan's recent message to Congress, in which he described the political anarchy, and consequent social misery, now prevailing in Mexico, and prescribed the armed interference of the United States as a restorative, we said that, in our humble opinion, non-intervention of foreign state-physicians was the only treatment applicable to the disease. Whatever we may think of feline nature—and the Kilkenny story is somewhat apocryphal,—we have great faith in human nature. We have little doubt that, even among the Mexicans, if left to fight out their own battles, the right will ultimately prevail. Never, as we reminded our readers, has a case occurred in the history of the world, to which O'Connell's celebrated *dictum*—" He, who would be free, himself must strike the blow,"—so clearly applies as to the case of Mexico. It is proverbially imprudent and indiscreet for friends to interfere in the domestic troubles of their neighbours; and, as they are wont emphatically to say, South of line 45° it is the same, "only more so," between neighbouring nations. There is no foreign element in the causes of the civil strife, the effects of which Mr. Buchanan so feelingly laments over—the grounds of trouble are all essentially domestic, the striving factions are all Mexican, and the best course the United States and other foreign sufferers from the existing civil war can pursue, either in their own interests or in that of the Mexicans, is, we are satisfied, to let them have "a fair field and no favor." Foreign interference would, inevitably, weaken the more enlightened and liberal party, by giving their opponents the *préstige* of fighting in defence of their national independence. "To-day," says the New York *Tribune*, and we agree with our contemporary "Juarez and his backers suffer in the public opinion of Mexico as the Americanized or anti-National party; let them be backed by money from our Federal Treasury—still more, by our arms—and they are irretrievably ruined. We may bear them in triumph to the City of Mexico behind our artillery, in the midst of our squares of infantry; but their ruin, with that of their cause, is nevertheless certain from the hour that our flag waves over a Mexican field in their support. Their's will thenceforth be the party of the Foreigner and the Heretic; their cause, in the eyes of the Mexican multitude, the cause of irreligion and National subjugation. From that hour, the Liberal ascendency in Mexico will be measured by the range of our cannon. And, even though our Government were able and willing to spend the Millions required to establish Juarez in authority at the City of Mexico and throughout the country, our people would never submit to be taxed year after year to keep him there. And the moment our battalions were withdrawn, they would inevitably go down.

With the most earnest good will to the Liberal party in Mexico, we say, therefore, to our Government, Hands off! You can do nothing but mischief. Intervention by one nation in the domestic feuds of another is never justifiable save to prevent or resist intervention by others. Let our Government say to monarchical Europe, "Let Mexico alone!" and our whole People will sustain the injunction. If we intervene, we cannot with decency complain of intervention by others. Left wholly to herself, we trust our sister republic will ultimately prevail over the "sea of troubles" which environ her; while to attempt protecting her against herself—to prop the cause of republicanism by foreign bayonets—is to admit that it is lost beyond remedy."

THE FINE ARTS.—It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns, that it is proposed to establish a Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts. Every City and Town of importance in Great Britain can boast of its Art Union, Fine Art Society, Photographic Club, School of design, or other similar institution, with its annual exhibition of Paintings, Sculptures, Designs, Models, its monthly Conversazione and re-union, where all that is new in Art, all that is refining in taste, is freely discussed and made available, both for the pleasure and the information of its members and their friends. Why should it not be so in Montreal? We therefore trust to see a large attendance at Mr. Notman's Studio this evening. The formation of such a society in Montreal, and in connection with the Board of Arts, assisted by Government support, a school, of design or Fine Arts Society might be established, which would in a few years, be alike a credit to the city, and an honor to the province.

Those of our readers who enjoyed the visits to the Greenhouses last winter will be glad to learn that the Greenhouse of Don Ross, Esq., will be open to members of the Horticultural Society on Friday next from one o'clock until four p.m. Mr. Ross has now a large collection of Camelias and Azaleas in full bloom, and the Greenhouse presents every attraction to florists, indeed it is rare to meet with a finer collection of flowers in private hands.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY SOIREE.—We beg to call attention to the Soiree of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY which takes place this evening in the City Concert Room. An excellent programme of entertainments are announced, and there can be no doubt that all who go there will enjoy a very agreeable evening.

The Extensive Sale of Hardware, which commenced yesterday, at the Stores of Messrs. Benning & Barsalou, will be continued this morning at Ten o'clock; commencing at Lot 568 in the Catalogue.

GARIBALDI TO THE LADIES OF ITALY.

General Garibaldi has just addressed the following proclamation to the ladies of Italy :—

"When the ladies of Milan, Venice, and other Italian cities, asked at evening parties, their children, friends, or lovers, if they were not going to the holy war, and in this way increased the ranks of the liberating army with the young, the brave and the illustrious—then, I say, they gave to the character of this epoch, the brilliant stamp of female patriotism, which according to history, bears witness to us of the valour of the Roman, Spartan, and Carthaginian women. Well, these ladies, these women, worthy of the times of ancient Italy, who sent to us their beloved ones, to us their brothers by blood, will they now refuse to throw their superfluities into the balance for the redemption of Italy? The ladies of Carioli, of Pavia, Maitinez, Deorchi, Sinori, Biancardi of Como, Pallavicino, Speri, Popoli, Salvi, have they no comrades in heart in the hundred cities of Italy? Are there not thousands of women, like the Verri, Casani, Mantegazza, Araldi, Adamoio, Lomelini, who will throw in the face of those who wish to oppress us their superfluous ornaments, their jewels, their hair, their children even as a holocaust for the redemption of this people, which does not choose to be a slave to the caprice of foreign princes, but desires to be placed on the same footing and to take its seat by the side of the other nations of Europe, who are our sisters, and of whom we feel ourselves worthy?

"One lady, then, one woman of every Italian city, town and village, must invite the fair sex, invigorated by the consciousness of having achieved a solemn and vital act for the country, and this woman must say to all the rest: —Do not come and offer collars or tresses [it is not yet come to that,] but offer your superfluities to this Italy, which we can form in one day. Do it without stint. * * for the powerful ones of the earth will bow before the millions that can be spared from your savings—before the million of armed citizens. * * We shall see no longer our children exposed to the massacres of battle fields. * * and God will bless our most holy work.

"G. GARIBALDI."

THE WAR WITH MOROCCO.—The following is the Moorish account of the action of the 9th of December :

"At daybreak on that day a force of about 8,000 Moors attacked the Spaniards encamped outside the frontier lines of Ceuta at three different points, put them to flight immediately, and got possession of all their recently constructed earthworks. Shortly afterwards the Spaniards rallied, and with a considerable reinforcement from the town attempted to regain the defences they had lost. Three times they fell upon the Moors, and were each time repulsed with great loss. Then the Spaniards brought up still larger forces than before, and attacked the Moors whilst they were engaged in carrying off the field their dead and wounded. Thus assailed, the Moors retreated slowly and steadily to their own ground, and were pursued by the attacking Spaniards down the hill-side below the furthest redoubt, where some 200 Moorish cavalry charged the enemy and drove him back most gallantly, the Moors regaining the redoubts. A heroic band of mountaineers, numbering some 600 men, held the ground they took from the Spaniards, against almost overwhelming odds, throughout the day, and kept up a sharp and most effective fire until nightfall, when, seeing the battle field deserted, they withdrew to their own camp. The Moors could have remained in occupation of the redoubt, but as they had no cannon to place there, and as their present camp is more secure, they did not do so. It appears the Spaniards had withdrawn their cannon from the battle field before the Moors attacked them. The Moors lost about 100 killed and 200 wounded, and declare that the loss sustained by the Spaniards must be far more considerable than in any former engagement. A Spanish general officer, on horseback, is reported by the Moors to have been killed. They say a handsome sword was found upon him, so handsome that a high price had been offered by Moors for it, and refused by its present possessors. The Moors continue very enthusiastic about the war, and large reinforcements from the interior continue to arrive."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CHALLENGE *From the Champion Oarsman of England to the Champion of the American waters to come off on the Hudson River.*

Just as our American representative has left our shores to battle for the championship of England, a bold *defiance* comes across the Atlantic from the champion oarsman of Great Britain to the champion of the American waters, challenging him to row a match on his own river, the noble Hudson, for $2,000 a side and the championship of the world. He will row the match, either in May or June, providing he is allowed $500 for his expenses; or he will allow the American champion the same amount if he will go over to England and row on the Tyne, at Newcastle. The following is his letter, addressed to the editor of *Bell's Life in London*:—

MR. EDITOR.—Seeing a paragraph in the New York papers that the American champion wanted to row the champion of the Thames on the river Hudson, I beg to state that I will row him for £500 a side if he will give £100 for expenses, to come off in the month of May or June, 1860—the editor of *Bell's Life* to be stakeholder. Should he think the expenses amount too high, I will allow him the same amount to row upon the river at Newcastle. Should he agree to this proposal, an answer through *Bell's Life* will be attended to.

Yours, &c.,
ROBERT CHAMBERS.

The present champion of American oarsmen is Mr. Josh. Ward, of Newburg in this State. His claim to the title has been maintained in many a well contested race on the waters of New York, Newburg and Boston. At the grand regatta for the champion sculler's belt and $100, rowed at Staten Island in October of last year, he was victorious, beating easily such oarsmen as Hancon, of Newburg; Andy Fay and Daw, of New York. Two weeks afterwards he won the champion scullers' race at Boston, beating Doyle, Whitman and Wells, of that city, and his old opponents, Daw, of New York, and Hancon, of Newburg. Whether he will accept the English oarsman's challenge remains to be seen; as yet he has hardly had time to become acquainted with the circumstance of the challenge offered him. He is about 26 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and possesses a well knit, muscular frame.

Robert Chambers, the champion of the Thames, was born in the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a place which has long been celebrated for its watermen. He is in its 29th year, stands 5 feet 9¾ inches in height, weighs 154 lbs., and is a powerful built young fellow, with a constitution that will stand anything. His first single oared match was with Shafto, a man highly esteemed as an oarsman; he beat him easily, as also on the second occasion they met, in 1853. In 1856, he in conjunction with the celebrated Harry Clasper, Pocock and McKinney, won the champion four-oared prize of $500 at the Royal Thames National Regatta, beating some fine crews. He continued from time to time rowing against the best men in England generally with success till the year 1857, in the December of which year a meeting of his friends was called, when a testimonial was presented to him. He had been a puddler in an iron foundry, but his friends considering that he would perhaps be good enough to row for the championship of the Thames, determined to procure him employment on the water. This was done, and his rowing soon materially improved.

His last match was with Henry Kelly of London, for $1,000 aside and the championship of the Thames. It was rowed in September last, on that river, and was won in clever style by Chambers, thus acquiring for him the proud title of Champion Oarsman of Great Britain.

A contest between these two celebrated oarsmen would create an intense interest in this country, and as the Englishman has volunteered to row on our magnificent Hudson, we trust that his challenge will be accepted.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS BY U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.—Numerous well-sustained affidavits have been placed in our hands with regard to the conduct of immediate, confidential subordinates or certain federal officers, which develop an unparalleled degree of corruption in the examination of passengers and their effects. The signers of these papers testify to robberies of their property upon their persons, and to the purloining of their goods in the public store, to the amount of many thousands of dollars. Valuable diamonds, emeralds, pearls and other jewellery, watches, laces, shawls, confectionery, &c., have been ruthlessly torn away from their owners; and even after their restoration has been ordered, valuable articles have been found missing, and the invoices mutilated in order to make the goods correspond. Some of the details in these affidavits are revolting in the highest degree. For reasons of public good, we shall not publish the entire facts at present, but shall forward them to the President of the United States himself, and request an immediate and thorough investigation. He owes it to the community either to dismiss, himself, or to insist upon the discharge, by others, of every official who shall have been concerned in the thefts, peculations, abstractions, and, we regret to be compelled to add, indecencies, which the affidavits enumerate.—*New York Herald.*

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(Reported for the Herald.)

MONDAY, January 9, 1860.

At the meeting of the Council held this evening, there were

PRESENT:

The Mayor; Aldermen Marchand, Valois, Leclaire, McCambridge, Bulmer, Jodoin, Thompson and Gorrie. Councillors Duhamel, Bellemare, Bristow, Lyman, Goyette, Leprohon, Cusson, Terroux, Auclaire, Bronsdon and Rodden.

EXAMINERS OF THE AUDITOR'S ACCOUNTS.

The Mayor appointed Alderman Leclaire, with Councillors Bristow and Leprohon, examiners of the accounts of the auditors who were named at the last Quarterly Meeting.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Mayor read a letter from Councillor Rennie to the effect that, should his report on the House of Industry be brought up to-night, that the Mayor would be kind enough to inform the Council that the writer was confined to his house by a serious attack of bronchitis—(a laugh)—and this rendered it impossible that he should be present. This was no reason, however, why the report should not be read, so that the Council might either deal with it or hold it back till next meeting.

PETITIONS.

A petition was read from John Lamb, Road Contractor, complaining that his tender, for 1·00 toises of stone, though the lowest, was accepted, and producing the names of his two securities, Thomas Macready and Thomas Fitzgerald, to show that his offer was a *bona fide* one. The petition was referred to the Road Committee.

A petition, concerning the City Horse Railroad, from Theodore Adams, Philadelphia, was read to the Council. The petitioner said that, on the 1st November last he solicited the Council for the privilege of constructing a City Horse Railroad. On the 16th of the same month he was requested to come to this city to give, before a special meeting of the Road Committee such information about the matter, and such details as they considered necessary. With these explanations the Committee were well satisfied, and up to this time the petitioner was the first person who drew the matter under the notice of the Council, and he thought he should be successful in his application. Nearly one month later a man named Parker petitioned for what had been petitioned for before, and still later the Montreal and St. Lawrence Railroad Company. To this Company the Road Committee granted the privilege of constructing the Horse Railway. The petitioner, therefore, asked that in considering the report of the Road Committee the Council would not overlook his claims. the more especially because he and his associates, if granted the privilege they sought, would agree to pay annually into the City Treasury 5 per cent of the gross proceeds. The petition was laid on the table.

Councillor Bronsdon, who was one of the members of the Corporation whom the Council at its last meeting appointed to examine the working of Horse Railways in some of the cities of the United States, said that they had only arrived on Saturday night, but that they would have a report at the next meeting.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AYLMER STREET.

On the reading of the order of the day—"To consider the determination and assessment of the Assessors and their apportionment thereof, to cover two-thirds of the cost of a certain local improvement in Aylmer-street, and to hear and determine all objections thereto.

Ald. Bulmer moved, seconded by Alderman Leclaire,

"That the said determination and assessment, together with the objections filed by parties interested, be referred to the Finance Committee, with power to hear witnesses and report at a special meeting of the Council to be held on the 18th inst." Carried.

The report of Coun. Rennie, as chairman of the committee on the House of Industry, was, at the suggestion of a member, read to the Council.

Ald. Bulmer thought that as the chairman was sick the report should be allowed to lie over till next meeting, when he could be able to inform the Council why the Committee had delayed so long in the matter.

Councillor Rodden thought that immediate action should be taken in this matter. If this committee had neglected their business so long, it was the duty of this Council, before its year closed, to see that something was done with regard to the House of Industry. He would now move that the last motion on the orders of the day, proposed by himself, "That authority be asked from the Legislature to purchase land, erect buildings, etc., for a House of Industry in this city," be now taken up. He moved this resolution, supposing there would be a hitch of this kind on the part of the Chairman of the Committee already appointed to consider this matter. [Hear.]

Councillor Duhamel seconded the motion of Councillor Rodden, which, on being put to the vote, was lost by 13 to 3.

DR. HINGSTON'S CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

A report was read from the Finance Committee, which stated that they had considered the report of the Road Committee to allow $650 to Dr. Hingston for injuries he sustained in St. Patrick Street. The Finance Commitee agreed with the recommendation of the Road Committee, provided that the Council would not sanction the principle as applied in this particular case.

Alderman Valois, seconded by Alderman McCambridge, moved that the report be received and adopted.

The motion was opposed by Councillor Duhamel. A long discussion ensued, but the report finally was carried.

A report from the Finance Committee, in favour of the recommendation of the Road Committee for $16,000 to purchase macadamized stones was read and adopted.

REPORT FROM THE ROAD COMMITTEE ON THE HORSE RAILROAD.

The report from this committee, in favour of the Montreal and St. Lawrence Railway was here read to the Council. It has already been published in the *Herald*.

Alderman Valois moved, seconded by Councillor Goyette, that the report be received and adopted.

Councillor Rodden moved in amendment, seconded by Alderman Gorrie, that the report be held over till next meeting.

Alderman Gorrie was not opposed to the claims of the Company, but he thought the report should be held over till the gentlemen who had been sent to the States to investigate the working of the Horse Railroad should make their report.

Councillor Bristow said that it would not be in the power of this Railroad Company to enter into any conditions whatever with this Corporation. Their stock was now offering at from 10 to 12½ per cent., and such being the case it was utterly impossible that this Company, as a railroad corporation, should enter into any arrangement with the Council with regard to the matter now in question. He did not wish to speak disparagingly of this Railroad Company, but he was sure that this scheme would not meet with the consent of the shareholders. In the first place it was necessary to enter into arrangements with the holders of preferential bonds, which could not be very well done. Let the gentlemen who signed the petition on behalf of the Company come forward in their individual capacity and say they would, on their own responsibility, see the necessary arrangements carried out, and it would then be a different matter.

Alderman Marchand—Sir George Simpson and Mr. Molson have signed in their individual capacity.

Councillor Bristow—I have spoken to one of these gentlemen and he told me that he did not sign in his individual capacity, but in the capacity of a director.

Ald. Bulmer said he believed that the gentlemen who signed the petition of the company signed as individuals, and he believed there was nothing in the body of the memorial to warrant any other opinion. He believed the company would be able to carry out all the necessary arrangements for the making of the road. If the Council were merely giving the privilege to this company to run this road in connection with their railroad, he would object; but they had distinctly stated such was not their intention. He believed they intended to adopt the same course as Mr. Adams or Mr. Parker would have adopted.

After some further discussion the amendment was put—

Ayes—Duhamel, Bristow, Rodden, Gorrie, Macambridge, Lyman—6.

Nays—Goyette, Leprohon, Cusson, Auclaire. Bronsdon, Grenier, Thompson, Jodoin, Bulmer, Leclaire, Valois, Marchand—12.

The main motion was put and carried by 15 to 3, the nays being Duhamel, Bristow, and Rodden.

The motion of Councillor Duhamel, to reconsider the resolution relative to the grant of $50,000 to the Grand Trunk for a terminus, with the view of making it subject to a vote of the citizens, was postponed, the seconder, Coun. Contant, not being present.

The Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

HON. JUSTICE AYLWIN, Presiding.

(Reported for the MONTREAL HERALD.)

TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1860.

This Court opened at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, when the Hon. Justice Aylwin took his seat on the Bench.

The Grand Jury having been sworn, Judge Aylwin proceeded to address them. After giving them the necessary directions for the discharge of their duties he went on to say that, though the number of cases was far from inconsiderable, he would only mention in particular one which would come before them, and that was arson. This offence, from which the community of Montreal had suffered so severely in 1852, was still prevalent in both sections of the Province, and was one of the most dangerous in the catalogue of crimes. With regard to the crime of burglary, the public should be put on their guard against the infamous designs of the persons who, driven out of other countries for this offence, had taken up their abode in Canada. The ingenuity of such malefactors was great, and such being the case the public should be put upon their guard. It was due to the police of the city to say that its vigilance and activity in cases of larceny were deserving of all praise. The Government Police were particularly deserving of praise, and it was with great regret he found them cast off at the beginning of winter without employment when their services were as much needed as in the summer months. With the summary power possessed by the Police Magistrate it only required this Water Police to root out those filthy saloons which were a cause of great injury to the community; and all things considered, the matter ought to have been well weighed before such a body of useful men were disbanded.

The Grand Jury retired.

LARCENY.

A young man, named Thomas Magennis, was charged with having, on the 29th April last, at St. John's, stolen a scow, valued at $50, the property of Wm. Bisset.

FORGERY.

A man, named John Carden, was placed at the bar charged with this offence.

Mr. Johnson, Q. C., prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Drummond, Q. C., and Mr. Cassidy for the defence.

Mr. Johnson stated the case for the Crown. In the month of December, 1858, a man, called François Sansouci, a bailiff at St. Cesaire, was called upon by the prisoner to sign, as a witness, an undertaking in writing for $29 90c., made by one Pierre Dion in favour of John Carden. In May following the prisoner came to Sansouci again, and said he desired to sue Dion, as he had not paid his note,—producing, at the same time, a paper which Sansouci glancing at saw was the same date as the note, and that it was for the same amount; he also fancied that it was a copy of that note which had to be annexed to the summons. The prisoner asked Sansouci to sign that paper. A few days later, however, Sansouci heard not that Dion had been sued by the prisoner, but that Dion and a man, named Godett, had been sued for a note payable to one Jas. Maguire. Hence the present prosecution.

As a specimen of the spiritual enlightment of some parts of the world, in this 19th century we give the examination of Pierre Dion, the second witness for the prosecution. Having been sworn,

Mr. Drummond—Do you know the seventh and eighth commandments?

Witness—(with hesitation)—To remember the Sabbath day.

Mr. Drummond—What is the nature of an oath?

Witness—To disobey God.

Mr. Drummond—What is the nature of a true oath?

Witness—To kiss the Bible.

Mr. Drummond—What are the religious obligations of an oath?

Witness—To steal.

The Court here took the witness in hand.—He replied in answer to the Judge—that he was thirty-seven years of age, was married and had a family; that he did not go often to church; did not know his catechism or the name of his priest.

Court—Have you ever attended the sacraments of your church?

Witness—Yes.

Court—When?

Witness—At the time I was baptised.

The Court here ordered the witness to withdraw from the box.

The third witness, the bailiff, Sansouci, was examined. After his cross-examination closed, The Court said it was the opinion of the Counsel for the Crown that the case could not be sufficiently supported, therefore the jury would acquit the prisoner.

The prisoner was acquitted, and left the dock.

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury came into Court with eight true bills for larceny and one for stealing from the person. Four bills were thrown out.

The Court adjourned close upon five o'clock.

OBITUARY for 1859

OR

GENERAL RECORD

OF

SOME PERSONS DECEASED

DURING THAT YEAR,

WHO WERE

EMINENT FOR STATION, ACQUIREMENTS, ACHIEVEMENTS;

AND

REMARKABLE FOR THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THEIR LIVES.

JANUARY.

10th.—A GRANDSON OF WILLIAM PENN has just expired at a very advanced age, in the hospital of the benevolent Colston, at Bristol, England.

MR. ADOLPHUS ACKERMAN,—a well known print publisher in the Strand, London, has committed suicide.

28.—PRESCOTT THE HISTORIAN.—He was born in 1796, and would have been sixty three years old had he lived until the 4th of next May. He was a native of Salem, and belonged to a family which, after maintaining a good rank in England, has for two centuries held the first place in public and social life of the United States. As jurists, soldiers, statesmen, scholars and good citizens, the Prescotts have for half a dozen generations been among the most eminent of Americans. William Prescott, the real commander at Bunker Hill, was the paternal grandfather of the historian; William Hickling Prescott graduated at Harvard in 1814, at the age of eighteen. After making an extended European tour, he devoted himself to writing for the *North American Review* on a large range of subjects. He was partial to Spanish history, and for many years closely engaged on a History of Ferdinand and Isabella, published in 1837. This work was translated into various languages. At the close of 1843 he gave to the world, a History of the Conquest of Mexico, etc., not less popular than its predecessor. A volume of Critical and Miscellaneous Essays was published in 1845, and two years later, the History of the Conquest of Peru. For the greater part of the last twelve years he has been engaged on a History of the Life and Reign of Phillip the Second, a work destined to be the history of the civilized world for nearly half a century. Two volumes of this work appeared in December 1855, and the third was issued but a few weeks since. Had the author lived to complete the work, it would have extended to six volumes. From the time that he was at college, he labored under an infirmity of the eyes, which compelled him to depend upon others for assistance, but as he always chose his *aides* well, this enhanced the correctness of his works, which are as reliable as brilliant. Died January 28.

DR. ESDAILE,—a celebrated mesmerist, died in England, aged 50. An English paper says of him: "In 1837, the facts of mesmerism began to be copiously presented; he examined the matter, and becoming assured of its truth he devoted himself to its study. His first trial was casual. On seeing (in India) a felah in agony after a surgical operation, he thought he would mesmerise the poor creature, who knew not what the process meant, and presently exhibited the very phenomena which he witnessed in England. After this Dr. Esdaile performed a very large number of surgical operations without pain. Enormous tumors are common in India, and Dr. Esdaile cut them away by wholesale, the patients knowing nothing about the matter, till on awakening they saw their tumors lying upon the floor. A mesmeric Committee was appointed to investigate his facts. He satisfied them, and was placed at the head of a Mesmeric Hospital in Calcutta. After his return from India, he lived in privacy, ultimately in Sydenham."

ARCHDEACON WILLIAMS,—aged 67. Living in Scotland in the palmiest days of Edinburgh society, he was one of a literary set in which we find Sir Walter Scott, Macculloch, John Gibson Lockhart, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Lord Cockburn, Lord Jeffry, Professor Wilson and Colonel Mure. On Sir Walter Scott's death the Archdeacon read the burial service over his remains. From Edingburgh he returned to his native land, and there formed an institution for the classical education of those of his countrymen whose means would not permit them to enter the public schools of England. To the cause of Welch history and archaeology, he is a loss.

MRS. MARTIN, better known as Helen or Nelly Millar, who had attained to 92½ years, and had still vivid recollections of Burns and his Highland Mary, died in January. In July, 1766, Nelly was born at Grassmiles, a farm about as far east as Mossgiel is west of the village of Mauchline; and although not one of the "six charming yonng belles," she became acquainted with them. Having been the playmate of the famous belles. Nelly was next a neighbor servant with Highland Mary.

SIR ANDREW PELLET GREEN, K. C. H., has lately died in England, aged 82. He served at Copenhagen and Trafalgar, and was at Cuxhaven.

LADY GEORGIANA WOLFF died in January at Isle Bremers, England. She was a daughter of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, born at Wolverton, Norfolk, the 19th of February, 1795; she married the Rev. Dr. Wolff in 1823.

THE EARL OF OXFORD, the head of the Walpole family, died in January, at his seat in Norfolk, England, aged 76.

31.—CHARLES PHILLIPS.—Mr. Charles Phillips died suddenly at London, on the 31st January, in the 73rd year of his age. He was a native of Sligo; was a forensic orator whose early speeches attracted a good deal of attention. He commenced his education at a private academy, which he quitted in 18C2 for the University of Dublin. Having taken the degree of A. M., he entered the Middle Temple in 1807, and was called to the Irish bar in 1811. He there obtained considerable celebrity. Mr. Phillips was called to the English bar in 1821, where he soon acquired considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer. During Lord Brougham's Chancellorship he was offered a silk gown and a seat on the Judicial Bench of Calcutta, but he declined both. In 1842 he was appointed a Commissioner of Bankruptcy at Liverpool, and four years afterwards a Commissioner of the Court of Insolvent Debtors. His conduct of the defence of Conrovisier, who murdered his master, Lord Wm. Russel, was strongly condemned, as he with tears protested his client's innocence, though he had already received the man's confession.

FEBRUARY.

7.—MR. ROBERT WALSH.—Mr. Robert Walsh, formerly United States Consul-General at Paris, died in that city, Feb. 7. Mr. Walsh was a native of Baltimore, born in 1784. His early education was received at the Catholic Colleges in Baltimore and Georgetown. His literary career began in 1809, when he published a "Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government, including a view of the Taxation of the French Empire." Two years afterwards he established the *American Review*, and in 1821, began the publication of the Philadelphia *National Gazette*. During Mr. Van Buren's Presidency Mr. Walsh was appointed American Consul to Paris, an office which he held until the accession of General Taylor's Administration, when he was removed, and Samuel G. Goodrich, Esq., was appointed as his successor. He continued to reside in Paris, where he has been the correspondent of the Washington "National Intelligencer," and of the New York "Journal of Commerce."

21.—COUNTESS OF SANDWICH,—sister to Lord Cowley, British Envoy to Vienna, died in London, Feb. 21. The deceased was the second daughter of the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, by his second marriage.

DR. E. A. THELLER,—formerly Superintendent of Public Schools in San Francisco, died in February, in Mariposa County, Cal. He took a prominent part in the Canadian rebellion.

GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER LEITH,—well known for his gallantry and achievements during the Penisular War, died at Freefield, Scotland, Feb. 19, in his 85th year.

COUNT FELIX COLONNA WALEWSKI,—a Polish emigrant, recently died at Paris, aged 77.

MARCH.

26.—ALEXIS CLEREL DE TOCQUEVILLE, a great-grandson of the philosophic Malesherbes, was born at Verneuil, July 29, 1805. Having completed his legal studies, he was named in 1826, Judge of Instruction at Versailles, and in 1830, Alternate Judge. The following year he was selected with his friend E. G. De Beaumont to visit the United States in order to report upon the penitentiary systems of the several States. The first fruit of his expedition was the *Democracie en Amérique*, which he published in 1835. The work was received with extraordinary applause, and in 1836 received the Montyon prize. The next year, M. De Tocqueville was elected to the Academy of Science, and in 1841, to a seat in the French Academy. With his journey to America, the judicial career of M. De Tocqueville closed. In 1839 he was chosen to the Chamber of Deputies from Valogne, Department of La Manche, retaining his seat until 1848, aiding consistently the opposition to the Administration of Louis Philippe. In the Jan, of the latter year, he predicted the approach of the revolution. The Department of La Manche chose him its representative in the Constituent Assembly, where he distinguished himself by his hearty reprobation of Socialism, but otherwise sustained the Republic. Gen. Cavaignac selected M. De Tocqueville to represent France in the Brussels Conferences on Italian affairs. On his return, he was re-elected to his seat in the Deputies; and on the 3rd of June, 1849, received from the hands of President Louis Napoleon the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and advocated the occupation of Rome. The peculiar views, on this subject, announced in the President's Message of Oct. 31, led to the resignation of the moderate members of the Cabinet, Mr. De Tocqueville among the number. In the Legislative Assembly the ex-minister at once took position on the benches of the Opposition. On the 2nd December, 1851, he was one of the deputies who met to protest against the *coup d'etat*. Imprisoned, with his principal associates, he was presently set at liberty; and finally withdrew to private life. His last publication was *L'ancienne Régime et la Révolution* 1856. Died March 26.

30.—DR. ABBOTT,—collector of the valuable gallery of the Egyptian Antiquities, which for six years past has formed one of the prominent Art and Historical Associations of New York, died on the 30th of March, near Cairo, in Egypt. He was born in London, about forty-seven years ago, and, at the age of twenty-three, received the appointment as Surgeon on board a man-of-war. Circumstances led him to quit his ship in the Mediterranean, when he repaired to Egypt and took up his abode in Cairo, where, without neglecting his profession, he indulged his passion for the antiquities of that land. During twenty years Dr. Abbott employed himself in collecting whatever valuable relics could be rescued from tombs and ruins; and so well succeeded that, according to the testimony of Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, no collection, excepting those of the British Museum, and that of Paris, could be compared with his. The amount of money spent in forming his gallery exceeded $107,000. The Historical Society of New York are now considering the propriety of its acquisition.

MAY.

6.—FREDERICK HENRY ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT was born in Berlin on the 14th Sept., 1769. His father held the office of Chamberlain to Frederick the Great. In his sixteenth year, Alexander entered the Univeesity of Frankfort-on-the-Oder; remained for two years, and was transferred to Gottingen. In the latter he made the acquaintance of the naturalists Blumenbach and Forster, and was enabled to cultivate his tastes for scientific study, and, in company with Forster, made his first scientific journey to the Rhine, through Holland, and to England. His first literary production, Mineralogical Observations on some Basaltic Formations of the Rhine, was the fruit of this journey. Returning home, he was sent to Hamburg, studied book-keeping, afterwards removed to Freiburg, and became a student in the Mining Academy until 1792. In that year he was appointed Superintendent of Mines in Franconia, which he held for three years.—In 1795 he resigned in order to devote himself to scientific research. The first step was a series of scientific explorations in different parts of Europe. He made several visits to Switzerland and the mountains of Silesia, and assumed the burden of an official visit to Prussian Poland.

Serious preparations for the journey to America were not possible until 1797. In that year Humboldt supplied himself with ample means for his new enterprise by the sale of his large inheritance, and set out for a preliminary journey to Italy. On reaching Vienna, however, further progress was found to be impracticable, in consequence of the war between France and Austria, and Humboldt passed the Winter in Salsburg. In the following Spring, receiving intelligence of the contemplated expedition of Baudin for the exploration of the Southern Hemisphere, he hastened to Paris, but was again fated to meet with disappointment. The expedition was abandoned. During his stay in Paris he became acquainted with Bonpland, his future companion to South America. They entered together on a career of preparatory study, and Humboldt united with Gay-Lussac in a series of experiments on the atmosphere. In the Fall of 1798, Humboldt, accompanied by Bonpland, went to Marseilles to join the scientific *corps* which accompanied Napoleon. But the Swedish frigate in which he had been offered a passage was delayed, and could not sail until the following Spring. They then went to Madrid. This journey to Madrid proved a hit. The Prime Minister, Urquizo, lent a willing ear to the memorial presented by the disappointed traveller, and obtained for Humboldt enlarged privileges for a voyage to the New World and the Phillipine Islands. Humboldt, accompanied by Bonpland, left Madrid in May, 1799, for Corunna, where the "Pizarro" lay to receive him. The vessel touched at the Canaries, the travellers ascended the Peak, narrowly escaped capture by British vessels, and departed for Havana. A malignant fever, however, occasioned a change in the destination. The vessel bore away for Venezuela, and the travellers met a favourable reception in that province. The exploration of the Orinoco, was undertaken in November following. Some months were passed in observations upon the seacoast, but in Feb., 1800, Humboldt, still accompanied by Bonpland, struck into the interior, traversing vast plains under a heat so intense that the journey was made chiefly by night, and on the 4th of April, entered the Orinoco. On the 10th of April the travellers began a canal exploration of that river, and finally reached the tributary streams of the Amazon. The little party started on its return on the 10th of May, and arrived at Angostura on the 16th of the following June. Thence they sailed for Havana. Tidings of the departure of Baudin's expedition from France reached Humboldt during his sojourn in Cuba, and he determined to sail for Carthagena, cross to the Pacific, and await the arrival of the expedition. This journey gave occasion for the famous travels among the Andes. Reaching Carthagena Humboldt relinquished his purpose of proceeding to Panama, and chose instead the route to Guayaquil. This change of direction gave him an opportunity to trace the map of the Rio Magdalena. On the 22nd of June, the ascent of Chimborazo was made. The next step was the exploration of the Andes, undertaken after the reception of further news from the unlucky expedition of Baudin, which did not touch at Chili or Peru. A visit to Mexico followed, and its results are recorded in Humboldt's volume on New-Spain. In January Humboldt and Bonpland turned their faces homeward, making a brief trip through the United States.

An anticipated eruption of Vesuvius led him to Naples, in company with Gay Lussac, and he was fortunate in being able to witness the grand outbreak of the 12th of August. He then proceeded to Berlin, and did not return to Paris until 1807, when he established himself there to superintend the publication of his works.

Humboldt's journey through Russia, Siberia and Tartary was his next great enterprise. It was begun in the year 1828. His companions were Ehrenberg and Rose. The results were extremely valuable. At his suggestion a regular system of meteorological observations was established in Russia; and during the twelve years which elapsed between 1831 and 1843, Humboldt was regularly furnished with the results of the system of observations which he had instituted.

In September, 1830, Humboldt was sent to Paris to acknowledge Louis Philippe. He was sent a second time in 1831, and on his return spent a few hours with Goethe.

Since 1842, Humboldt has resided chiefly in Berlin, carrying on an enormous correspondence down to the day of his death. His elaborate work, entitled "Kosmos," was interrupted in 1828, but resumed in 1842, and occupied much of his time during his late years. Five volumes have been published. His other principal works were his magnificent "Collections": the Personal Narrative, Views of Nature, Views in the Cordilleras, New Spain, Journey to the Ural, and Central Asia.

DR. DIONYSIUS LARDNER.—Dr. Lardner's age was 66. He was born in Dublin. It has been asserted that he was christened Dennis. His father desired him to become a lawyer, but, after an experience of four years, he entered Trinity College, and devoted himself to mathematical studies. He received sixteen prizes for essays on physical science and mathematics. For ten years he remained in the University of Cambridge, and applied himself to the exposition of scientific problems. He published treatises on geometry, trigonometry, and the differential and integral calculus; afterwards a commentary on the first six books of Euclid, a treatise on solid geometry, and another on the steam-engine; contributed articles to the Edinburgh Encyclopœdia and the Encyclopœdia Metropolitana; and wrote for the Library of Useful Knowledge a series of articles on Natural Philosophy. In 1827, at the age of 34, he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the London University.—The establishment of the Cabinet Cyclopædia, under his direction, brought him prominently before the English public. Among its regular contributors were Sir John Herschel, Sir David Breweter, Scott, Southey, Mackintosh, and others. Dr. Lardner contributed treatises on hydrostatics, pneumatics, geometry, &c. He also contributed papers to the "Edinburgh Review," and other periodicals. From 1830 to 1840, his services were in request by the Railway Companies in the departments of scientific survey.

In the Fall of 1840, Dr. Lardner left England for a visit to the United States, in company with Mrs. Heaviside with whom he had eloped from her husband. There he occupied himself in lecturing and was exceedingly popular.

Dr. Lardner returned to Europe in 1855, and settled in Paris. In 1850, he published an elaborate work, entitled Railway Economy. In 1851, he contributed to the London *Times* a series of valuable papers upon the Great Exhibition. His next literary undertaking was a series of elementary treaties entitled The Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. In 1853 he commenced the Museum of Science and Art. He afterwards completed a work on Animal Physics, and contributed several original papers to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. At one period Dr. Lardner was the correspondent of the London *Daily News*.

Dr. Lardner was twice married. His latest public appearance was coupled with the recommendation of the use of certain deadly chemical compounds in warfare. Dr. Lardner was for a long time the subject of ridicule, on account of his alleged assertion of the impracticability of ocean steam navigation. He, however, took occasion to deny the truth of the charge. He held that steam communication would prove unremunerative; not that it was actually impracticable.

GENERAL THE DUKE DE PLAISANCE, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. His age was 84. He entered the French Army after the 18th Brumaire, and rapidly advanced. As aide-de-camp to Desaix he was named Colonel, at Marengo; General of brigade at Eylau, in 1807; and General of division with the title of Count, at the commencement of the campaign with Russia. He adhered in 1784, to the Bourbons, but having in the hundred days accepted a command in Champagne, and the post of Deputy for the Seine-et-Marne to the Legislative Body, he was put *en disponibilité* after Waterloo His name figures on the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile.

MISS SUSAN CUSHMAN.—Liverpool papers of the 11th May announce the death of Mrs. Sheridan Muspratt, *née* Susan Cushman,—a younger sister of Miss Charlotte Cushman. The sisters appeared on the stage together in the United States, some years before the first visit of the elder to England. Miss Charlotte Cushman often yielded the principal female characters to her sister, whose beauty fitted her to sustain them, and herself assumed the masculine parts. Charlotte left for England in 1845, and was followed by Susan in the following year. The sisters acted together, gaining reputation by their performances of *Romeo and Juliet*—Miss Susan sustaining the latter character. This lady's theatrical career, came to a sudden end. In 1848 she married Dr. James Sheridan Muspratt, a distinguished chemist of Liverpool, and retired to private life. She died suddenly from the effects of a cold.

ARCHDUKE FRANCIS CHARLES, OF AUSTRIA.—A telegram from Vienna, briefly announces the death of the Archduke Francis Charles, father of the Emperor of Austria. The deceased Archduke was in his 57th year; son of the Emperor Francis I. On the abdication of the throne by the Emperor Ferdinand in 1848, the Archduke renounced the succession in favor of his youngest son, Francis Joseph, the present Emperor. Since that period the Archduke has led a quiet life.

MR. JOHN WALKER,—The inventor of lucifer matches,—died at Stockton, Eng., early in May, at the age of 79 years. Mr. Walker made the discovery several years ago, and he realized a handsome income from the sale of matches in boxes at 1s 6d each.

PRINCIPAL LEE, of Edinburgh. He was one of the few survivors of the old race of Scotch divines; was elected to the Principalship of the University in 1840, and in 1844 was installed in the chair of Divinity. His age was 80.

JOSEPH BARON VON JELLACHICH—was born Oct. 16, 1801, in the fortress of Peterwardein. His father was a Lieutenant Field-Marshal in the Austrian service. At the age of nine, Jellachich was presented to the Emperor Francis, who placed him in the Military Academy. At the age of eighteen, Jellachich entered the Austrian cavalry, with the rank of sub-lieutenant; in 1831 marched to Italy, remained there four years, returned to Croatia, and was engaged in the warfare on the Bosnian frontier; in 1842, was promoted to a colonelcy, and figured at the battle of Pasvid. During this time he observed the course of political movements, and seized the occasion of the outbreak of 1848 to advance his own interests. The Croats, cherishing the idea of nationality, and consumed with jealousy of the Magyar, listened to the appeals of Jellachich in opposition to the Hungarian sentiment. Jellachich succeeded in persuading them to send an embassy to Vienna to declare their readiness to defend the Empire, and to pray that Jellachich might be appointed Ban. The prayer was granted; the Hungarians soon had reason to experience the deadly animosity of Jellachich and his Croats. Yet, the Hungarian Ministers invited the Ban to put himself in communication with them. Jellachich replied by declaring that the constitutional connection between Hungary and Croatia had been totally changed, and forbidding Croat magistrates from holding communication with the Hungarian Government. A mandate was issued ordering the Ban to repair to Innspruck to answer for his conduct; but the Ban was neither censured nor praised; he shrewdly contrived to gain the good will of the House of Hapsburg by declaring his devotion to its fortunes. The fate of Hungary was from that time fixed. The Ban soon appeared as the leader of the forces opposed to the Hungarian patriots. He was beaten at the battle of Valencze, and forced to retreat. The defeated troops fled in the direction of Vienna, and joined the forces under Windischgratz. The allied armies then re-entered Hungary, and began the war, which ended with the intervention of the Russians. At the termination, however, the Croats made the discovery that their own liberties had been bartered for the favor of the Austrian Court, and their reverence for the Ban was turned to hate. At the conclusion of the war, his first leisure moments appear to have been devoted to the muses; for in 1850 he published a volume of poetry, which the critics pronounced to be abounding in grace and sentiment. When the Montenegrin war broke out in 1853, he was intrusted with the command of the Austrian Army upon the Danube; and held a high military position in the movements resulting from the Crimean war. Since the peace, however, he has fallen under the suspicion of the Court of Vienna; and spent his closing days under the weight of Imperial displeasure.

22.—KING OF NAPLES, FERDINAND II.,—otherwise known as King Bomba. King Ferdinand, the son of Francis I., and Isabella of Spain, was born in Jan., 1810, and ascended the throne of the Two Sicilies in November, 1830. He found his Kingdom distracted with dissensions, and essayed to bring order out of confusion by adopting measures of clemency, which gave his subjects reason to hope for better times than they afterwards experienced. He extended an amnesty to political exiles, promised measures of economy, ordered the publication of documents calculated to throw light upon the finances, and told his people that their taxes should be reduced. The Bourbon, however, could not keep fair promises, and new troubles came. The people revolted, and from 1832 to 1848, the army was constantly in service to keep the turbulent in check. Of the 12th January, 1848, the King's birth day, a formidable revolt broke out in Palermo, which was quelled after great bloodshed, and the King remained absolute. Since the fall of Rome, the atrocities of the Neapolitan Government have passed into a proverb. Various attempts at interference, by other Powers, with a view of meliorating the rigor, of the King's system—especially those of 1851, when Lord Palmerston appealed to the Continental Powers, and of 1856, when England and France united in an attempt to abate the universal proscription and exile—were made without success. He is said to have earned the title of "King of Bomba," by his fancy for bombarding the chief cities of his kingdom. The bombardment of Messina, which lasted four days, is the most remarkable of the kind.—Died, May 22.

DUKE OF LEEDS.—When the telegram from Halifax, announced that the Duke of Leeds was dead, it added that "he was the husband of Miss Caton, of Baltimore." The deceased nobleman did not marry Miss Caton, but Lady Hervey, the widow of Sir Felton Hervey, Bart., and third daughter of Richard Caton, of Baltimore, Md. The Duke of Leeds, besides marrying an American woman, had large amounts invested in American securities, and, when Marquis of Carmarthen, was a considerable stockholder of the Manhattan Banking Company. His titles, besides Duke of Leeds and Marquis of Carmarthen, were Earl Danby, Visconnt Latimer, Visconnt Osborne, Baron Conyers, Baron Osborne, and an English Baron. He had no children, and is succeeded by Lord Godolphin, his cousin. It is rather remarkable that the three sisters who married the Duke of Leeds, the Marquis Wellesley, and Lord Stafford, had no offspring. The elder, the Marchioness of Wellesley, died a few years since, and her two sisters, the Duchess of Leeds and the Baroness Stafford, are now dowagers. These ladies were all widows when they married their noble husbands. Their niece, Miss McTavish, married a brother of the Earl of Carlisle.

MRS. TAYLOR, widow of James Taylor, for whom is claimed the original invention of steamboats, died at an advanced age. She was fond of relating her recollection of the manners of Ayrshire, in her early days. She met and danced with Robert Burns, at a "tea-ball," in the old Lawnmarket. Her husband launched the first steamboat on Dalswinton Loch, in Oct. 1788; and the authority of Mr. Robert Chambers and others, has been adduced in support of Mr. Taylor's claim to the original invention; priority has been claimed for him over Robert Fulton by neatly nineteen years.

LORD HENRY SEYMOUR—He filled a large space in the eye of Paris Society, and has been the cynosure of the French sporting world since the days of Charles X. and the Duc d'Angouleme. The immense revolution in taste and habits he created among the wealthier class of young Frenchmen stamps him as a social reformer. The fancy for racing, steeple chases, dogs, fox hunting, or as it is here called, "*Le Sport*," is attributable to this emigrant from England.

The celebrated painter, Charles R. Leslie, R. A., died in London, suddenly of disease of the heart, at the age of 65. Mr. Leslie has always been regarded as an American. His parents were natives of Maryland, and on a visit to London when their distinguished son was born, Oct.19, 1794. He was brought to Phila'phia in his fifth year, and apprenticed to a bookseller; but, having given proofs of ability for drawing, he was sent to Sully, the painter, for instruction, and in his sixteenth year to London, where he became a pupil of Benjamin West. He also had the benefit of instruction from Washington Alston. His first oil painting, illustrating a scene in Scott's poem of "Marmion," was sent to Philadelphia, and is now in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He became distinguished in London; his most celebrated painting being "May-Day in the Time of Queen Elizabeth," "Anne Page and Master Slender," "Sancho Panza and the Duchess," "Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman," &c., In 1821, Mr. Leslie was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1826 an Academician. In 1832 he accepted the post of Professor of Drawing at the Military Academy at West Point, but the Government having refused to erect a suitable building for his use, after remaining five months. In the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy there were two works by him, "Hotspur and Lady Percy," and "Jeannie Deans and Queen Caroline," of which the *Athenæum* said, only the day after his death, but before the event had been made public: "It is a pity that an artist who has won such well-merited fame, should still be so greedy of praise as to fish for it with this poor bait."

JUNE 9.

DOCTOR BAILEY, the Editor of the *National Era* at Washington, died on board the *Arago* on Sunday last at a little past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He came on board an invalid, and was hoping that relief from toil and change of scene would restore the vigor which the labors of his profession had impaired. Dr. Bailey was a native of New-Jersey. He graduated at the Medical College and removed to Ohio,—but the profession had little attraction for him, and he never entered upon its active duties. His taste led him to the study of social science, and for the last few years he has held a very important relation to the political affairs of the country. During the thirteen years of his residence at Washington, in the editorial conduct of the *National Era*, he has established a reputation for firm adherence to principle combined with a prudent regard for practical results, which had secured the confidence of the wisest portion of the Anti-Slavery men. He believed Slavery to be a moral wrong, a social disease, and a political blunder; but he never ignored the practical difficulties with which the question was surrounded. The fact that he established a popular Anti-Slavery newspaper at Washington,—to those who appreciate the influences that prevail there,—affords conclusive proof of the practical sagacity which presided over his performance of duty.—From the Southampton Correspondence of the *N. Y. Times.*

June.—PROFESSOR OLMSTED.—Professor Olmsted was born at East Hartford, Connecticut, June 18th, 1791. His father, a farmer, died while his son was but a year old. Like all other boys at that time, he was allowed to attend the village school only during winter. When thirteen years old, he became a clerk in a country store. After a three years' clerkship he succeeded in persuading his guardian to afford him the means of obtaining a more liberal education. The winter succeeding the abandonment of his clerkship he spent in teaching a village school. When 18 years of age, he entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1813. For two years following he had charge of a select school in New-London. In 1815 he was elected tutor in Yale College, and for two years he discharged the duties of that office. In 1817 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, and to prepare himself he availed himself of the instructions of Professor Silliman, Sen. Removing to North Carolina, he commenced a Geological survey of the State—the first of the kind in America. On the death of Professor Dutton, in 1825, Prof. O. was called to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—since changed to that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—in Yale College.

There is hardly a school or college which his text books on Philosophy and Astronomy have not penetrated.

Professor Olmsted's scientific papers are scattered through the pages of Silliman's Journal for the last forty years. In 1835 he announced his theory of the origin of shooting stars, that they were cosmical bodies derived from the planetary spaces.

"Olmsted's Stove," a practical embodiment of his ideas on the laws of heat, remains a sufficient proof that his philosophy was not all theory.

24.—GENERAL CLER—Was killed at the battle of Solferino. He had scarcely reached the age of 42. He was originally a pupil at the Military School of Saint-Cyr, and his ardent character made him request to be attached to one of the permanent corps in the army of Africa. In 1844, he was captain in a battalion of African Light Infantry, and he returned to France in 1846, with the rank of major. On the reorganization of the Zouaves, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Second Regiment, and distinguished himself at the siege of El Aghonat. He was made colonel in 1853. At the battle of the Alma, it was he who effected the famous ascent of a precipice by which the Russians were surprised on a side where they considered themselves secure from attack. He was a short time after promoted to the rank of general of brigade. At the Tchernaya his conduct was so distinguished that he was particularly mentioned in the general order.

THE REV. TEMPLE FRERE, canon at Westminster, died near Norfolk, England, recently, at the age of 80. He was of an old Norfolk family, many of whom have distinguished themselves in politics, literature, and recently in Indian affairs; the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, the colleague of Canning in the *Anti-Jacobin*; and Mr. H. B. E. Frere, C.B., Commissioner in Scinde, being nearly related to the deceased canon.

JULY.

8th.—THE KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—The event occurred on the 8th of July, after an illness which had incapacitated the King from taking any active part in Government since Sept., 1857. King Oscar was the son of Bernadotte, whom he succeeded in 1844. Born in Paris in 1799, he was placed at the age of nine in the Imperial Lyceum; but on the accession of his father to the throne, his education was confined to the requirements of his new position, and in the year 1810, with his father, he set out for Stockholm; abjuring Catholicism and embracing Lutheranism. In 1811, he entered the Swedish Army. In 1818, when his father ascended the throne, he was appointed to the Chancellorship of Upsal, and began an active literary career. He was successively named Grand Admiral of Sweden and Norway, Lieutenant-General, and Commandant-General of Artillery. In July, 1818 he married Josephine-Maximilienne-Eugenie, eldest daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg.—In 1834, he was named Viceroy of Norway, and in 1838 exercised the powers of the Regency during the illness of his father. In March, 1844, he ascended the throne, and became heir to a personal fortune of 80,000,000 francs, saved by Bernadotte from a civil list of but 3,000,000 per annum.

In 1845, the year following his accession, he presented to the Diet several reforms—a proposition for the abolition of the right of primogeniture, and another for the revision of the criminal code; and in the succeeding year, named a Commission for a revision of the Constitution. His measures have redounded to the welfare of his people. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Prince Charles, who was appointed Regent in 1857, when the King's illness became severe.

16.—THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—The young Queen of Portugal died July 16, having just completed her 22d year. The Queen was the daughter of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. But little more than a year since, the papers published accounts of her marriage. The ceremony was performed by proxy in Berlin, April 29, 1858, and in person at Lisbon on the 18th of May. Passing through England, on her way to Portugal, the Princess became the guest of Queen Victoria, and attracted popular attention. She was brought up in a little Suabian country town; but the royal alliance was contracted at Berlin. The Queen's birthday fell on the 15th of July, and she died on the 16th.

30.—HON. RICHARD RUSH.—The Hon. Richard Rush, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and American Minister to England and France, died at the age of 79. He was the second son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His maternal grandfather, Richard Stockton, was another of the signers. He was entered at Princeton College, when but fourteen years of age, and he graduated when but eighteen. He was admitted to the bar in 1800, when little over twenty years of age, and during the succeeding seven years was a devoted student. The first political meeting he attended was in 1807, soon after the attack by the British on the *Chesapeake*. He was brought into great prominence by his defence of Col. Duane, editor of the *Aurora*, the Democratic organ in Philadelphia, against the charge of libel upon Gov. McKean. From this time he was a leading spirit of the Democratic party. In January, 1811, Gov. Snyder appointed him Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. He wrote a number of articles against the recharter of the United States Bank.

In November, 1811, Mr. MADISON, then President, appointed him First Comptroller of the Treasury. In June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain and Mr. Rush was selected to deliver a public oration on the Fourth of July immediately following. The audience consisted of the President, Heads of Departments, the members of Congress, Foreign Ministers and a large concourse of citizens.

Throughout the war Mr. Rush continued to write in defence of the policy of Mr. Madison. In Febuary of 1814, when but a little more than 33 years of age he was offered the post of Attorney General which he held until 1817. Among his labours is the publication of a codification of the laws of the United States. In October, 1817, he accepted the post of Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain. He embarked in November, 1817. This position he held eight years. In 1833 he published a book describing many of the occurrences which transpired during this period, and in 1845 an enlarged edition of the same work.

He was a strenuous advocate of American manufactures, and earnestly urged Congress to provide for their protection. His connection with the Adams Administration separted him temporarily from that portion of the Democratic Party which rallied around Gen. Jackson.

In September, 1833, Gen. Jackson's famous declaration of the causes of his removal of the deposits from the United States Bank made its appearance. The doctrines of that document were warmly approved by Mr. Rush. The old hero gave him two strong proofs of his regard —first, by appointing him with Gen. Howard, to act as mediators between Ohio and Michigan, in regard to their boundaries; and, second, by appointing him to visit England to receive the Smithsonian bequest of $500,000. The right of our Government to this sum had become a subject of litigation in the Court of Chancery, but Mr. Rush had the satisfaction of depositing it, in gold, at the United States Mint.

In March, 1847, he was appointed, by President Polk, Minister to France, and was the first foreign Minister to recognize the new Government.

Since his return from the French mission, Mr. Rush has lived in retirement.

AUGUST.

11—ISAMBERT KINGDOM BRUNEL.—Mr. Isambert Kingdom Brunel was of French descent, his father renowned in the same science, being a native of Rouen. Isambert, the son, was born at Portsmouth, in 1806, where the elder Brunel was employed in constructing the docks of that seaport. While very young he was sent to France and educated at Caen. On his return to England he was engaged to assist his father in the construction of the Thames Tunnel. During the progress of this work he was exposed to imminent danger from the erruption of the water, especially in 1828, when, being surprised by the current about six hundred feet from the mouth of the tunnel, he was seized by the water and thrown upon the beach, sustaining, however, but little injury. Some years before the completion of the tunnel, namely, in 1833, he was appointed to construct the Great Western Railroad. The famous Box Tunnel was entirely his work. The longest suspension bridge in England, that of Hungerford, over the Thames, was designed by him. He assisted Mr. Stephenson in raising the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges. He was also engaged in the construction of the Tuscan end of the Sardinian Railway, and during the war with Russia was employed to construct the hospital of Renskioi, on the Dardanelles, intended to afford accommodation to three thousand sick. Most of the large docks of Great Britain were either wholly constructed or completed by him. He was also the constructor of the *Great Western* steamship. That famous ship was then considered a monster, being 236 feet in length by 35 feet 6 inches in breadth. Since her time many have exceeded her in length, especially the *Persia*, which is 390 feet long. The *Great Eastern* is nearly three times her length, and to this last crowning work Mr. Brunel's fame is also attached. He was not able to be on board of her at the time of her liberation from the Thames. Possibly he heard of the disastrous explosion.

Mr. Brunel was a member of the Royal Society. An associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of the Society of Arts; and of the Astronomical, Geological and Geographical Societies. He received from Louis Phillippe the cross of the Legion of Honor.

28—DEATH OF LEIGH HUNT.—The veteran poet died in London, August 28, in his 75th year. He was born at Southgate, Middlesex, Oct. 19, 1784. His father, a clergyman, was a native of the West Indies, and his mother by birth a Philadelphian, and a relative of West, the painter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, being a Loyalist, he quitted Philadelphia and went to England, when he took "orders," and became tutor to a Mr. Leigh, who had had a seat at South gate. Leigh Hunt received his education at the Blue Coat School, where Coleridge and Lamb were also educated, and almost immediately on leaving school commenced his career as a journalist. He was at first employed in the office of his brother Stephen, an Attorney, but on coming of age, joined his brother, John, who had established a Sunday paper called the News, for which he wrote theatrical criticisms, and, it is said, imparted a higher tone to that kind of writing than it had before been distinguished by. While at school he contributed some poetical pieces to a small magazine, which he published under the title of Juvenilia. He received an appointment in the War office, but relinquished it in 1808 to assume the Editorship of the Examiner. But he soon drew upon himself the persecution of the Government. The editor of the Morning Chronicle was prosecuted for copying an article from the Examiner, and; in 1811, the Hunts were prosecuted for an article for the article on military flogging. They were defended by Brougham. and acquitted. The Morning Post having spoken of the Prince Regent as an Adonis, Hunt copied the compliment and added only the words "of 50." Never was so small a piece of wit so severely punished. The two Hunts were sentenced to pay a fine of £500, which with the costs made £2,000, and to be imprisoned two years. The British people were content to see their countrymen sacrificed for a harmless joke at the expense of the worthless monarch, who now is abused without stint. The brothers served out their term, were made famous by it, and continued to publish the Examiner. But Hunt lacked business tact, and he abandoned the Examiner to the editorship of Fonblanque, and went off to Italy to live with Lord Byron and Shelley, and edit the Liberal. The literary enterprises which he prejected were innumerable. Among his more prominent works are the "Feast of the Poets," a satirical poem; "Captain Sword and Captain Pen;" "Stories in Verse;" the "Legend of Florence;" the "Indicator," the "Companion;" the "Round Table," "The Seer;" "Men, Women and Books;" "Stories from the Italian Poets;" "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla;" a novel entitled "Sir Ralph Esher;" "The Descent of liberty," and a great number of translations from the Italian. In 1847, Queen Victoria, perhaps as an atonement for the persecutions he had endured from her uncle, granted him a pension of £200 per annum. Since then he has produced nothing worth mentioning; but on his son, assuming the editorship of the Spectator, he contributed an occasional essay to that periodical. He was a Unitarian in his religious opinions, and though little of a politician, his liberalism, drew upon him the bitterness of the Tory writers of the day, who ridiculed him as a cockney poet.

SEPTEMBER.

19th.—SIR JAMES STEPHEN — Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., Essayist and Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, was born about 1790, and was the son of the Mr. Stephen who took so active a part in the suppression of the slave-trade. Sir James was educated at Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1811. During the existence of the Melbourne Ministry he was appointed permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and held that position until 1848, when he resigned. He was knighted, and shortly afterwards was nominated a member of the Board of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. In 1849 he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, which post he held until his death. He has been distinguished as a writer of great force on historical topics, having published a series of articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, which attracted almost universal attention. Among his labors were two volumes of *Lectures on the History of France.*

The VERY REV. CHARLES BUTLER CLOUGH, Dean of St. Asaph, died on the 4th of September, aged 66. The work by which he will be specially remembered, is that of the Diocesan Church-building Society, which may be fairly attributed to his exertions, and has increased the number of churches in the diocese by 25 per cent.

VISCOUNT ST. VINCENT, one of the three senior members of the House of Peers, expired on Sunday, Sept. 18.

OCTOBER.

12th.—ROBERT STEPHENSON died on the 12th instant, was the only son of George Stephenson. He was born at Willington-quay on Dec. 16, 1802, and his father, feeling his own want of education, determined that his son should not suffer from the same cause. He, therefore, sent him to a school at Long Benton, and afterwards to the school of a Mr. Bruce, in Newcastle. At the age of 15, was apprenticed to learn the business of the colliery, and made himself perfectly familiar with all the departments of under-ground work. Robert spent his evenings with his father in discussing the improvements which might be made in the locomotive, the powers of which invention were at that time far from being fully realised. Their discussions undoubtedly were the means of determining the father to give his son a still better education. In 1820 he sent him to the Edinburgh University. In 1821, Robert returned, bringing with him the prize for mathematics, and in 1822 he was apprenticed to his father, who had started his locomotive manufactory. His health soon yielded to the arduous labors he was obliged to perform, and Robert found himself under the necessity of accepting a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of South America. Returning in 1827, he took charge of the Newcastle factory, assisting his father in the arrangement of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. In 1833, Mr. Stephenson was engaged in the survey of the London and Birmingham Railroad, which was opened on the 15th Sept, 1838. The difficulties which he successfully contended with here did much to enhance his reputation. Father and son were consulted as to the Belgian system of railways, and obtained from King Leopold the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1844. For similar services in Norway, Robert Stephenson received the Grand Cross of St. Olof. So also he assisted either in laying out or completing the lines in Switzerland, in Germany, in Denmark, in Tuscany, in Canada, in Egypt and in India. Mr. S. is better known by the magnificent bridges in the construction of which he has been engaged.—The high level bridge at Newcastle, the Victoria bridge at Berwick, the Conway and Britannia bridges over the Menai Straits and the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence, will long stand as monuments of Robert Stephenson's energy, enterprise and skill.

NOVEMBER

26th—SIR JAMES MACAULAY. — The deceased gentleman was the son of James Macaulay, Esq, M.D., who soon after the formation of the government of this Province in 1792, emigrated from England, and with his regiment was quartered at Niagara. When the seat of government was removed to Toronto, Dr. Macaulay accompanied it. His second son, James, was educated in Cornwall, by the present Bishop of Toronto, and entered the army as ensign in the 98th. When the war broke out in 1812, wishing to fight for his home, he joined the Glengary Fencibles, and received a commission as lieutenant. At Ogdensburg, Oswego, Lundy's Lane, and at the siege of Fort Erie, he was distinguished for his gallantry. Though he was in the midst of the hottest fights, he escaped without injury. When peace was concluded, the gallant corps in which he had served was disbanded. Turning his attention to the law, the next few years of his life were passed in the study of the profession, and in 1822 he was called to the bar. Here his abilities had full room for development, and he was made, during the administration of Sir Peregrine Maitland, an executive councillor, an office which he held until appointed, in 1829, one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. In 1849 the Court of Common Pleas was constituted. Thither he was transferred, and as Chief Justice, continued on the bench until 1856. As the consolidation of the statutes was about being commenced, he was appointed chairman of the Commission, and about twelve months ago, the arduous task was completed. As a retired Judge, he received a pension of $800 per annum, but refused compensation for the valuable service just mentioned. More recently he accepted an appointment as tenth Judge of the Court of Error and Appeal. Last year the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him by Her Majesty.

28. — WASHINGTON IRVING. — Washington Irving was born in New York on the 3d of April, 1783, and was, at his death, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Irving was educated