Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LV. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1863. NUMBER 26

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Jan. 27, 1863.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Railroad	9.00 p m	7.00 a m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West Express Train [1]	11.30 p m	6.30 a m
Canada West Mixed Train [2]	8.30 p m	9.00 a m
Way to Ottawa, including Carrillon, Grenville, &c	8.30 p m	6.30 a m
Laprairie	10.30 a m	2.30 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m	6.00 a m / 2.30 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	10.30 a m	2.30 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	8.00 a m / 2.30 p m	6.30 a m / 2.15 p m
Portland [4]	8.00 a m	2.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m / 6.15 p m	6.00 a m / 1.45 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.00 a m	1.45 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	11.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecoeur	10.30 a m	7.30 a m / 2.30 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Therese, St. Jerome & St. Andrews	7.30 a m	6.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 pm	5.30 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax and P. E. Island, via Quebec	9.00 a m	7.00 a m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	8.00 a m	2.15 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 8 00 A.M.
[2] do do 9.45 A.M.
[3] do do 7.15 A.M. & 2.45 P.M.
[4] do do 2.45 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail
All the above mails are daily, except Sunday

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Undersigned GIVE NOTICE by these presents that the PARTNERSHIP existing under the name, style and firm of F. & J. LECLAIRE & CO., is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

FRS. LECLAIRE,
JEAN LECLAIRE,
ISIDORE LECLAIRE.
Montreal, 1st Jan., 1863. 1m 1

THE BUSINESS of the late Firm will be SETTLED by JEAN and ISIDORE LECLAIRE, who will CARRY ON THE SAME BUSINESS, in the same Premises, under the name and firm of F. & J. LECLAIRE & CO.

JEAN LECLAIRE,
ISIDORE LECLAIRE.
Montreal, 1st Jan., 1863. 1m 1

NOTICE.

PERSONS having CLAIMS against the late DAVID KINNEAR are requested to send in the same, duly attested, to the HERALD OFFICE
November 26. 283

NOTICE.

LOOK OUT FOR CHEAP BOOKS at E. PICKUP'S NEW BOOK STORE, over Adams & Co's, next door to Bancroft's City Express, Great St. James Street. Although the price of Books in New York has advanced 25 per cent. E. P. will be able to sell his present stock 25 per cent below the former catalogue price.
Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.
E. PICKUP.
December 16. 300

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of J. B. ST. DENIS, of St. Hyacinthe, Merchant, now absent from this Province, are requested to fyle their CLAIMS, duly authenticated, with MESSRS. JOBIN & MATHIEU, Notaries, No. 5 Ste. Therese Street, Montreal, or with the undersigned, at St. Hyacinthe.

LEONARD BOIVIN,
Attorney.
Montreal, Dec. 12, 1862. 298

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs ALL INSURANCE COMPANIES and the Public in general, that he is ready to execute all orders at a moments notice, (having the Telegraph Office at hand,) as Agent or otherwise, in giving due assistance towards SAVING CARGOES and VESSELS WRECKED in the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

DAVID HARROWER,
Riviere du Loup,
En-Bas.
October 31. 261

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Undersigned give notice by these presents that the PARTNERSHIP existing under the name and style of CHAPUT & GOUGER, is DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and that M. CHAPUT is solely charged with the regulation of the affairs of the said Partnership.

ANDRE GOUGER.
RAYMOND CHAPUT.
Industrie, May 17. 118

M. GOUGER embraces this occasion of announcing to the Public that he will continue the Business in the same Premises, and that M. Chaput has opened a New Store in the same street.
Industrie, May 17. 118

CASH ADVANCED.

GOOD COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated, and MONEY LOANED, in sums from $50 and upwards, on DIAMONDS, PLATE JEWELS and other VALUABLES.
Address Box 696, Post Office. All communications strictly confidential.
December 29. 310

FOR SALE.

Hf-chests Uncolored Japan Tea
Bags Fresh Walnuts
Bags Fresh Filberts
Bags Provence Almonds
Bags Arracan Rice
Boxes Virginia Tobacco, pounds
Bags Laguayra Coffee
Crates Wine Bottles
Cases Common Brandy
CONVERSE, COLSON & CO.,
20 LEMOINE STREET.
October 1. 235

SAUCE.--LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only good Sauce AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester:
May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRIN that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.'

CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. FORGED.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, London, &c and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
January 2. 1y-f-1

AMMUNITION

TARGET
12 FEET SQUARE.
Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNTIION
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges
For Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
☞ WHOLESALE ONLY.
April 9. 1yw

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

UPON the discovery or *positive information* of a FIRE, application should be made to the *nearest* Signal Box, where will be found a Plate giving information of the place of deposit of the Keys. The Box having been opened, plain directions in English and French will be found affixed to the inside of the lid for giving the alarm of Fire.

Each Police Constable is likewise furnished with a Key.

It is especially requested that the Citizens will use every precaution against giving *unnecessary alarms.*

ALEX. BERTRAM,
C.E.F.D.
CITY HALL, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1862. 14

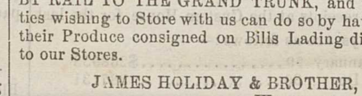
District of Montreal. } A SESSION of the COURT of QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, holding CRIMINAL JURISDICTION in and for the District of Montreal, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY next, at TEN o'clock in the FORENOON. In consequence, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner in the Common Gaol of the said District, and to others, that they must be present then and there; and I give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to each of them in their respective capacities.

A. M. DELISLE,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 19th Jan., 1863. } 16

McGILL UNIVERSITY.
Practical Chemistry.

GENTLEMEN desiring to attend the COURSE of APPLIED CHEMISTRY will be pleased to meet DR. STERRY HUNT, at the LABORATORY of McGILL COLLEGE, on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at TWELVE o'clock.

W. C. BAYNES, B.A.,
Secretary.
McGILL COLLEGE, Jan. 5, 1863. } 4



NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give Notice that their STORES ARE NOW CONNECTED BY RAIL TO THE GRAND TRUNK, and parties wishing to Store with us can do so by having their Produce consigned on Bills Lading direct to our Stores.

JAMES HOLIDAY & BROTHER,
WAREHOUSEMEN.
January 10. 8

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 17th November, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that, if the purchase money of the Lands in Lower Canada held by Location Tickets issued under the Regulations of 2nd March, 1849, be not paid in full before the 1st May next, the Lots will be resumed and offered for Sale WM. McDOUGALL,
278 r t Commissioner.

JOHN KNOX,
General Agent & Wholesale Commission Jobber in Dry Goods, &c.,
No. 9 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Corner of St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
December 24. 1y 307

SPRING & CO.
Cash paid for Old & New Clothing.
LOWER PART
Bonsecours Market, or 36 Inspector Street.
October 17. 6m 249

NEW MUSIC
FOR SALE AT PRINCE'S,
145 NOTRE DAME STREET.

D'Albert's International Quadrille,
As played at the Exhibition by the Military Bands.
The Princess Alice Valses,
As played by Her Majesty's Private Band.
Tinney's New Lancers,
A capital Set, played by all the Military Bands in London.
January 15. 12

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
268 Notre Dame Street.

WINTER REQUISITES.
THE CELEBRATED
Fluide d'Hiver or Winter Fluid,
For the Speedy Cure of Chapped Hands, Lips, and all Roughness of the Skin. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Glycerine Cold Cream of Roses
Rose Lip Salve
Camphor Cream in boxes and pots
Glycerine and Camphor Skin Soap
Do and Almond do
Elder Flower Skin Soap
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Hunnewell's Cough Remedy
McPherson's Cough Remedy
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry
Bryant's Pulmonic Wafers

J. A. HARTE,
Druggist.
January 13. 10

HIDES.

FOR SALE (TO ARRIVE)—
3140 BUENOS-AYRES DRY HIDES
1000 MONTE-VIDEO DO
RIMMER, GUNN & CO.
January 11. 10

JUST RECEIVED, from London, per "City of Hamilton," a complete assortment of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS.
250 S. ENGLISH.

JUST RECEIVED, per "City of Hamilton," Victoria, Chedder, Queen's Arms, Wiltshire, Pine Apple and Dutch CHEESES.
250 S. ENGLISH.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of YARMOUTH BLOATERS at
S. ENGLISH'S,
266 Notre Dame Street.
October 18. 250

AMERICAN COTTON YARN.
FOR SALE,
1000 bundles Assorted Numbers,
BEST QUALITY.
ALEX. WALKER,
St. Peter Street.
October 28. 253

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
PAY WATER RATES

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the CORPORATION of this CITY for WATER are hereby NOTIFIED that, unless the amount owed by them respectively be PAID on or before

Saturday, the 31st instant,

the undersigned, in obedience to orders, will be under the necessity of adopting legal proceedings against them indiscriminately, and without further notice.

E. L. RANSON,
Accountant Mont, W. W.
WATER WORKS OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 16th Jan., 1863. } r tts 15

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
TO HOTEL, SALOON & TAVERN-KEEPERS.
NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS intending to OBTAIN the APPROVAL of the CITY COUNCIL for

TAVERN LICENSES,

are hereby NOTIFIED that they are positively required to send in their APPLICATIONS, in due form, between the present date and the FIFTEENTH day of MARCH next, and that no application received after that date will be entertained.

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 17th Jan, 1863. } n tts 15

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL
WINTER ROADS.

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

SECTION 3. That whenever, during the Winter season, Snow or Ice shall accumulate on any of the Sidewalks 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 Snow or Ice down to a depth of four inches above the surface of the said Sidewalks, 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 Sidewalks 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 Sidewalks shall be in such a state as aforesaid, to cause ashes to be strewed thereon, or the ice or congealed snow to be made rough, by cutting the same, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Shillings for each offence.

(By Order).
P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor.
CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, December 9, 1862. } du-mt-295

BY APPOINTMENT.

Genuine Havana Cigars
CHOICE TOBACCOS,
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, TOBACCO JARS, Cigar Stands, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Fusee Boxes, and a general assortment of Fine Tobacconist Goods, suitable for
Christmas and New Year's Presents.

THE Undersigned has just received, per Steamer "EAGLE," from Havana direct, a very choice assortment of the very finest Brands of HAVANA CIGARS, which will be found, for excellence and flavor, fully to sustain the reputation of this well-known establishment, whilst the very superior assortment of FINE PIPES of every description, and Tobacconists FANCY GOODS just opened per recent Steamers, will be found a most desirable collection for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

G. LEVEY,
149 Notre Dame Street.
December 17. 301

MINTORN'S WAX.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Mavrocordatos," a a full supply of
WAX in SHEETS, white and coloured
COLOURS for COLOURING FLOWERS, &c., &c.
BRUSHES, WIRES, &c, &c.
A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST,
Sole Agent for Mintorn. Place d'Armes.

CHEST PROTECTORS.

A LARGE SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED By
305 A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FINE assortment of FANCY and TOILET REQUISITIES on hand, making most elegant and acceptable Presents for the Christmas and New Year, for sale low at
A. G. DAVIDSON'S, DRUGGIST,
305 Place d'Armes

COAL OIL.

A FEW BARRELS of Extra, Non-explosive and free from smell, for sale low by
A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST,
Corner Place d'Armes.
December 22. 305

PARSON'S BACON, HAMS and STILTON CHEESE. A supply just received.
6 ALEX. McGIBBON.

DATES! DATES!—Fresh Dates in fancy Cartoons. Also, Fresh CITRON PEEL, just received ex Steamship "Bohemian."
ALEX. McGIBBON,
6 Finnan Haddie Depot.

ENGLISH GAME.—Another lot of "Pheasants," "Grouse" and "Black Game," just received ex Steamship "Anglo Saxon."
ALEX. McGIBBON.
January 8. 6

FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

R. SHARPLEY
HAS NOW ON VIEW
THE MOST
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
ALL ARTICLES
IN
Electro-Platedware
Papier-Macheware
Cabinetware
Jewellery
Watches and Chains
Glass and Chinaware
French Fancy Goods
Games, in great variety
IN FACT,
EVERY ARTICLE ADAPTED
FOR
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S
PRESENTS,
INCLUDING ALL THE
Latest London and Paris Novelties.

Purchased by the Subscriber, in person, from the MANUFACTURERS, *within the last three months.*

R SHARPLEY,
CRYSTAL BLOCK.
December 17. 302

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Choice Champagnes & Brandies.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
50 cases Champagne, "Lac d'Or," quarts
20 do do, "do," pints
30 baskets do, "Sillery" Super, qurts
20 do do, "do," pints
30 cases Brandy, 1851
30 do do, 1856
50 do do, 1857

In order to clear off the above Wines during the approaching Holidays, a REDUCTION of TWO DOLLARS per dozen will be made on former prices.

—ALSO,—
100 puns Muscovado Molasses
100 hhds Bright Porto-Rico Sugar
V. HUDON.
December 23. 306

SQUAILS.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF THIS AMUSING
ROUND-GAME
JUST RECEIVED,
At R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
January 6. 4

SKATES.

A CASE OF
PILKINGTON'S
Celebrated Skates, Ladies' and Gent's,

Just received, per SS. "Bohemian," which, on account of the lateness of their arrival, will be disposed of at a small advance on cost.

R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
January 6. 4

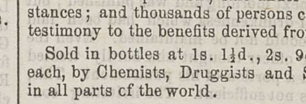
VINO DE PASTO,
Manzanilla,

AND other SHERRIES, now landing and for Sale by
FREDERICK KINGSTON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Hospital Street.
July 14. 167

For Sale,

BY COURCHET & CO, No. 171 St. Paul Street—
1000 boxes assorted Window Glass, from Belgium
200 cases Holland Gin, extra
Peppermint Oil
Layer Raisins, boxes, hf & qr-do, New Fruit
M R Raisins, do, do do do
Shelled and Soft Shelled Almonds
Maccaroni and Vermicelli
Prunes, Fruits in Brandy
Assorted Liqueurs
Brandies in bottles and octaves
Wines in bottles and casks
Chicory, French Glue, Brimstone
French Candles, Orange Water
Filberts, Liquorice in small boxes
&c, &c, &c.
December 30. 1y 311

THE BEST REMEDY
FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

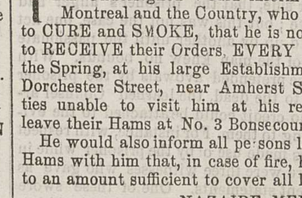


CAMOMILE PILLS

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

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

Orders to be made payable by London Houses.
November 18. 1y t 276



THE Undersigned would inform Families in Montreal and the Country, who have HAMS to CURE and SMOKE, that he is now prepared to RECEIVE their Orders EVERY DAY, up to the Spring, at his large Establishment, No. 73 Dorchester Street, near Amherst Street. Parties unable to visit him at his residence can leave their Hams at No. 3 Bonsecours Market.

He would also inform all persons leaving their Hams with him that, in case of fire, he is insured to an amount sufficient to cover all loss.

NAZAIRE MERCIER,
No. 73 Dorchester Street.
January 12. 3m mwf 9

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

OVER SIXTY VARIETIES of the Choicest FRUIT ESSENCES, just received at the MEDICAL DEPOT, McGILL STREET
December 31. 312

MIRRORS!
MIRRORS!!
MIRRORS!!!

FOR
Christmas & New Year's
PRESENTS,
BEING A MOST
SUITABLE and ELEGANT
PIECE OF FURNITURE
FOR SUCH A PURPOSE,
AND
Nowhere to be had in such Variety
AS AT
A. J. PELL'S,
64 Great St. James Street.
—ALSO,—
JUST RECEIVED,
A Consignment of Oil Paintings,
IN
HANDSOME FRAMES,
Which will be disposed of at LOW PRICES.
December 20. 304

CURTAINS.
JUST RECEIVED,
Ex SS. "Norwegian,"
Embroidered and Plains Reps,
Embroiderd and Plain Terrys,
Of the **NEWEST STYLES and COLORS.**
—ALSO,—
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
And a large assortment of
Brussels and Tapestry Carpets,
AT THE
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
74 Great St. James Street.
JAMES BAYLIS.
December 27. 309

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
C. HEALY

INVITES attention to his STOCK of BRITISH and FOREIGN
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
HAIR NETS
HEAD DRESSES
LACE and MUSLIN GARIBALDIS
BERTHES
COIFFURES
HANDKERCHIEFS
—AND,—
A large assortment of NOVELTIES, suitable for PRESENTS. The whole will be SOLD at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
C. HEALY,
219 Notre Dame Street.
December 30. 311

GIBB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per SS. "Norwegian," a further Supply of
Fancy Coatings, Waistcoatings and Trowserings.
—ALSO,—
UNDERCLOTHING & SOX,
In all the NEW FABRICS.
The Celebrated Aberdeen Knitted Gloves; Buck, Dog-Skin and Kid Gloves.
With a large assortment of all the
Novelties in Silk and Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Ties, &c.
December 29. 310

TIMBER.
AN EXCELLENT LOT
OF
BLACK WALNUT,
For Sale by the undersigned.
SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.
December 29. 310

McPherson's Cough Lozenges
ARE
The only certain Remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs generally.

McPHERSON'S LOZENGES are the most convenient, pleasant and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing and if neglected, dangerous symptoms. They give almost instantaneous relief, and when properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. To those who are affected with difficulty of breathing, or a redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are almost indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist Asthma, McPherson's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in a dry or nervous Asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented. To public speakers and vocalists, McPherson's Lozenges are invaluable, two or three of them will remove occasional hoarseness, and their regular use for a few days will at all times increase the power and flexibility of the voice, for which purpose they are regulary used by many professional vocalists.
January 7. 5

CLUB SKATES

FOR LADIES—A few sizes remaining. For GENTS', all sizes, Plain and Brass Mounted. Gutta Percha Skates at 25 per cent discount to close. Also, a variety of other Skates, all at low prices, for sale by
GEO. HAGAR,
302 St. Paul Street.
December 31. 312

House Furnishing Hardware.

JOS. RODGERS & SONS celebrated TABLE CUTLERY, Dish Covers, Brittannia Metal Tea Potts, Tea Trays, or Trays in Sets, at all prices. Toilet Sets, Enamelled Baking Dishes, Enamelled Saucepans, Stewpans, &c., &c.
For sale by
GEO. HAGAR,
302 St. Paul Street.
December 31. 312

OFFICE DESKS
ON
HAND MADE TO ORDER.
SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.
December 29. 310

STEPHENSON HOUSE
AND
ST. CATHARINES
SALINE BATHS.

In Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of Women, Indigestion, Scrofula, And OBSTINATE SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS of BONES and SKIN, and the many and
WONDERFUL CURES
Effected by these Waters, have made them
FAMOUS THROUGHOUT AMERICA

☞ REFERENCE is permitted to the following distinguished Visitors, as to the efficacy of the ST. CATHARINES WATERS in Disease:—The Right Revd. Archbishop Hughes, Gen. J. Watson Webb, Alvah Hunt, Esq., Edwin Forrest, Esq., F. DePeyster, Esq., C. Stetson, Esq., D. Howard, Esq., Messrs. P. V. King and Lekoy, of New York City, H. W. Sergeant, Esq., of Fishkill, Messrs. Jas. Lawrence, P. Grant, and F. C. Brooks, of Boston, Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, C.C. Trowbridge, Esq., Detroit, Prof. Jas. P. White, Buffalo, &c. The majority of the leading Physicians in the large cities are also well acquainted with the properties of the Waters, and the following gentlemen in Canada:—Chancellor Blake, J. B. Robinson, Esq., Toronto, John Galt, Esq., M. Vankoughnet, Esq., Judge McCord, Montreal.

☞ ST. CATHARINES is eleven miles west of the Supension Bridge. Niagara Falls trains connecting with all Express trains on New York Central Railway will convey passengers direct to the Springs, per Great Western Railroad.

For sale by all the principal Druggists in Montreal. P.S.—Wholesale orders, addressed J. BRIGGS Montreal, promptly attended to.
Montreal, April 3, 1862. 1y 83

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

WE, the undersigned, A. HOUTMAN & CO., of Delfshaven, near Schiedam, Holland, Distillers of HOLLAND GIN, being very anxious to obtain the lasting patronage of Importers of that article into the Canadian Ports of Entry, and being conscious that our usual mode of disposing of our Gin, which consists in the obtaining and executing of Orders from the Trade, at fluctuating market prices, does not conform with the usages and peculiarities of Canadian commerce, in consequence whereof, the great advantages over others, which we are desirous of offering to the commercial public of Canada, are not duly appreciated, we have concluded to follow an entirely new mode of introducing our Gin, by importing in the early Spring, and (if sufficient encouragement is given us), also in the Fall of next year, a considerable quantity of half and quarter pipes, and red and green cases, divided in small invoices, into the ports of Quebec and Montreal, which invoices, on arrival of the vessel, will be separately offered for Sale at Auction, at fair and very acceptable terms, which will be made known in due time.

The standard quality of our Gin, which is surpassed by no other brands, will be invariably the same, as will be shown by samples at each auction sale, and will undoubtedly obtain for our trade-mark (the Crown Double Anchor Brand) a high and unassailable reputation in the Canadian markets.

By thus appealing to the sense of justice and impartiality of the merchants in this country, we are conscious that we show a sincere desire to obtain a firm and deserved footing in the Canadian markets, which we are willing to win, even at a sacrifice; and we confidently hope that importers will show their appreciation of our sincerity by keeping open in their Warehouses a small corner for the storage of some of our Gin, which we trust they will not fail to purchase at our first Auction Sale.

Delfshaven, near Schiedam, Oct. 20, 1862. }
A. HOUTMAN & CO.
Agents for Canada,
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
November 20. du,dly tf 278

EVENING DRESS
New Lace Capes
New Lace and Blonde Berthes
Black and White Lace Flounces
Black and White Dress Falls
New French Wreaths
New Chenille & Invisible Hair Nets
New Chenille & Velvet Head Dresses
New Opera Mantles
New Lace Garibaldis & Jackets
New Velvet and Cloth Jackets, &c
AT J. PARKIN'S,
168 Notre Dame Street.
January 5. 3

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL SUPPLIES, and has in Store one of the largest assortments of
Shelf Hardware
in Canada, together with a large Stock of
Heavy Hardware,
which he offers for Sale at Low Prices, and on Liberal Terms of Credit.
J. HENRY EVANS,
271 St Paul Street.
September 29. 233

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES
SUPERSEDED BY
THE DUCHESSE,
WHICH, FOR
Style, Cut, Quality and Finish,
IS UNSURPASSED.
☞ Only to be had at the
CHEAP SHIRT STORE,
211 & 213 Notre Dame St.,
JOHN AITKEN & CO.

LEATHER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—
Spanish Sole No. 1
English Bend No. 1 } "St. Pie" Tannery
Slaughter Sole No. 1 }
Spanish Sole, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, "Glasgow" Tannery
—ALSO,—
Common Brands, Nos. 1, 2, and 3
Calcutta City Slaughter Whole Kips, "St. Pie" Tannery
Calf Kid, "St. Pie" Tannery
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
January 9. 7

Show Case for Sale.

A Superior Upright Show Case,
SUITABLE FOR THE
Display of Plate or other Fine Goods,
TO BE SOLD LOW.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO,
226 St Paul Street.
December 23 310

Coal Oil

PERFECTLY SAFE and FREE FROM SMELL and SMOKE
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.
January 9. 7

THE Undersigned are prepared to contract for the SALE of ALL THE OIL CAKE made by them at their Mill during the coming year, deliverable monthly.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.
December 31. 312

FOR SALE,

J. DENIS HENRY MOUNIE & Co's BRANDY
J. Hennessy & Co's BRANDY
Fine OLD JAMAICA RUM
Jamieson's IRISH WHISKEY
Ramsay's ISLAY WHISKEY
OLD RYE WHISKEY
Superior PORT and SHERRY WINES in wood and bottle
SYRUPS—Lemon, Ginger, Raspberry, Orange and Pine Apple
FRENCH LIQUEURS, Curacao, &c, &c.
—ALSO,—
A complete assortment of McKinnon's and Fitts' Superior BISCUITS
A. WALSH,
West End Grocery.
December 30. 311

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for at the Montreal Post Office, on the 15th of Jan., 1863.

If the following Letters are not redeemed within SIX WEEKS from this date, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

N.B.—Persons enquiring for any of those are respectfully requested to ask for "Advertised Letters."

The numbers after some of the names denote the number of Letters to the same address

LADIES' LIST.

A	
Aitken Mrs	Austin Margaret Jane
B	
Bain John Mrs	Burns Ellen Mrs
Burke Emelia Mrs	Butler John Mrs
Burnell Emma Miss	
C	
Cameron Mathilde	Clarke Agnes Miss
Carr Marg A Miss	Clough Cathrine
Chase Harriet Mrs	Cote H F Miss
Clark Eliza	Cowan Bridget (2)
D	
Davignon E Miss	Daly Mary Ann Miss
Dillon Catherine Miss	Danson Dora Miss
E	
Emerson Margaret	English M Mrs
F	
Fenran Sarah Jane	Forbes Margaret
Fitzhenry Fanny	Fuberton Margaret
G	
Gilen Mary Miss	Gormly Jane Miss
Gorman Bridget Miss	
H	
Hall Buchanan Mrs	Hicks Isabella Miss
Haley Jeremiah Mrs	Hinman Adeline Mrs
Harvey Agnes Miss	Hobs Abbie B Mrs
Henry Mrs	
K	
Keefe Mary	Kirby Miss
L	
Levie Mary Mrs	
M	
Madden Mary Mrs	Morgan C Mrs
Melburne C E Miss	Morse Maryann Miss
Meroni Charles Mrs	Murray Mary C Miss
Mc	
McCleary Thomas Mrs	McMillan Mary Miss
McInnes Betsey Miss	McNamara Catherine
McLynn J Mrs	McWilliam Thomas Mrs
McMahon Catherine Miss	
N	
Nickelson Mary Miss	
O	
O'Gorman Widow Mrs	Osborne Jane Miss
Orr Adeline Miss	
P	
Pendergrast J Mrs	Plees Mrs
Q	
Quian Mary Miss	
R	
Renaud Polly Mrs	Robertson Archibald Mrs
Ridge Ann Miss	Rose Margaret Mrs
Riordon Mary Miss	
S	
Seaton Jane Miss	Sly G Mrs
Shaughnessy Bridget Miss	Stephen Annie Miss
	Stewart Henry Mrs
Skakel Adeline Miss	Swain Marcella
T	
Tolmie Jessie Miss	
W	
Walker Mrs	Wood Mary Mrs
Warren Widow	

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

A	
Adams J W	Allen James H
Allan Isaac	Andrews H B
Allen Robert	Anlon John
Alcock John	Antoine ....
Allen R M	Armour John
B	
Babbitt J O	Biddlecomb E (2)
Baily John C & Co	Birs Clement
Barrett W	Blythe William
Barker James	Boyd William
Bate E	Brown T H
Beach W G	Brusler A
Bedale Albert	Burleigh W Brownlee
Bell Ross	Bonheim T G & Co
Benway Henry	
C	
Campion Richard (2)	Conroy J C
Cannavan John	Conway William
Carmody Thomas	Cottell T G M
Cawley Alfred	Cowan William
Chapman William Herbert	Coward James
	Cunningham William
D	
Davidson M	Duclos William
Davies W	Durroch Duncan
Denis J B & Co	Dunne James
Dole W C	Driscoll Frederick
Donnelly James	
E	
Eckroyd Thomas	
F	
Fagan Peter	Ford Matthew
Farrell John A	Fraser William
Fergeson John	Frimble James
Fletcher John	
G	
Garratt James	Gear Henry J
Gamble James	Gilbert John
Garratt James	Goudie James
Garrett J	Grant Charles E
Gay Elias	Guttslam J
H	
Hall W H	Herring R
Hard P O	Hickey Thomas
Harlow Hiram	Hicks R
Harris George E	Hicks Mr
Harvey V C	Hirsch Jacob
Hayter Charles J	Hookey Thomas
Heart William	Hopkins H Corporal
Henshaw C	
J	
Jackson John	Johnston John
Jackson & Co	Jones Beverly S
K	
Keefer T C	Kilgillon Peter
Keefe E	King George
Kifford James	Kirby William
L	
Lane William	Linton Robert
Leath Albert	Lucas Thomas
Lawlor William	Lynch John
M	
Maloney P G	Moore Richard
Martin William	Morel Alfred
Mason Thomas	Morrell & Hamill
Masson A R	Moore Patrick
Meighem M	Morris Mr
Melrose John	Moses J W
Meyer August	Mullen J M
Meyrick J J	Munro Daniel
Millar & Johnson	Murphy Richard
Misetto Gabatta	Murray Michael
Morgan James	
Mac	
McBain John	McGrath John
McDonald John Capt	McIntyre Hugh
McDonald Ronald	McKay R
McDonald A R & Co	McLean Archibald
Macfarlane Archibald	McNaughten Duncan
McFarlane William	McWatters John
McGarvey E	
N	
Neilson George	Noyes C A
Norman Merritt	Nugent Francis
O	
O'Deay Michael	O'Neil H
P	
Paterson F Capt (2)	Phipps J C (2)
Pearce Mr	Porter Samuel
Pears Henry	Porter Henry
Perrottet A M	Postlewait Henry L (3)
Perry Charles E	Price D
Penton F W L	Pridham Alexander
Phillips Edward D	Pringle Thomas
R	
Rabat C S	Richey & Harvy
Rainault L D	Rosenstock James
Ranholz Richard	Ross Thomas
Raymon J F & Co	Ross W A
Rembard Froelich	Rush William
S	
Salary Alexander	Slack Robert
Salmon Gilbert	Slater J P
Saymor Patrick	Small Henry
Scanlon John	Smith Mr
Scott T H	Smith Brothers & Co
Scott George S	Smith J
Schmalensee Mr	Smith Samuel
Secretary Royal Caledonia Curling Club	Snow Joseph
	Spelman T & C
Sexton Thomas	Stenson Thomas
Shattuck L W	Stevenson P S (2)
Shea Mr	Sullivan John
Sheridan W H Dr	
T	
Tansy Patrick	Thompson George W
Thomas W R	Townsend Joseph
Thompson Andrew M	Turner E
W	
Waight George	Whitcher Thomas W
Walker John	Whiting & Co Messrs
Walsh Patrick	Wiese Frederick
Walsh John	Wilkinson J
Ward S S	Wilson John
Ward Alfred	Winnett William
Wellett Frank	Wintercast Mr
Walsh Matthew	Wright Ralph

E. S. FREER,
Postmaster.
Post Office, Montreal, Jan. 15th, 1863.

PRINTING!

PLAIN AND FANCY.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED

AT

REASONABLE TERMS

AT THE

"HERALD"

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Notre Dame Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.

THE GREAT WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For preserving, restoring, curling, cleansing, dressing and fashioning the Hair and Moustachios into the most soft, silky and glossy description imaginable.—Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, by the President of, and the elite of fashion throughout, the United States.

The unprecedented demand for this wonderful Hair Restorative has led to the fabrication of a host of counterfeits, often containing elements most deleterious to the hair, and thousands have had cause to regret their use. See you get the genuine.

The virtues of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid for the Hair require no panegyric. Its universal success has never been equalled, and the immense good it has done is testified by thousands of certificates from physicians and parties of the highest standing, open for inspection at the Proprietors. Therefore,

All who suffer from Baldness—
All who are troubled with Dandruff—
All who have Salt Rheum, or any Humor on the Scalp—
All who have "Hair-Eaters" at the Roots of the Hair—
All who are troubled with Headaches, and
All who wish to have a beautiful glossy Head of Hair, in luxurious growth to the latest period of life—

Use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.

Its price is within your reach, whilst its manifold virtues are beyond price. When used in early childhood, it lays the foundation of a good head of hair in after life.

Ladies find it invaluable for keeping the parting clear of dandruff and "hair-eaters," whilst it keeps the hair moist, and beautifully in place and curl.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY will find Bogle's Hyperion Fluid peculiarly adapted to their various wants, as it embraces in itself all the best qualities of an Oil or Pomatum, blended with a cooling, cleansing and purifying Wash of the most delightful description, which never freezes. It embellishes the hair, cleanses the scalp, and is most agreeably refreshing after toilsome and tedious duties.

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street, Boston, U.S. To be had in England of Morgan Bro's., 24 Bow Lane, Canon Street, London; R. Hoverden, 5 Great Marlborough Street, ditto, and of every Druggist and Perfumer in Montreal and throughout the World. 260

THE ROAD TO HAPPINESS.

Keep the bowels regular and your conscience clear, and you will enjoy life. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will secure the first desideratum, and lay the foundation for a healthy existence. To those who are sick with Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Dropsy, Heart disease, Inflammation of the Bowels, Kydneys, Bladder, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and the horrible train of concomitants induced by the use of Quinine, Calomel and mercurial poisons, may rely upon a sure cure by the use of these pills. These pills are an improvement on all Pills, Powders, Oils and Seidlitz waters in use; Under their influence the patient increases in strength, sleeps well, eats well, and performs all the functions of life well. Persons taking these pills need not fear exposure to wet, cold, damp or malarious atmosphere, they will so charge the system with health, as to protect it against disease.

Physicians will find in these pills, a vegetable substitute for Calomel and Mercury—will likewise find them a treasure in cases of Erysipelas, Inflammation of the Bowels, Yellow, Typhoid, Bilious and other Fevers, where the patient is too weak to risk a dose of the common drastic Pills, Oils, Powders, &c., these Pills will purge thoroughly, but will not weaken the patient.

Drastic purgatives in the treatment of acute or inflammatory diseases should be avoided, owing to their local action, by irritating the coats of the intestines, they only excite the bowels to peristaltic movement, while the bile, and other diseased humors are left circulating in the system. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are the only safe purgative medicines to take in cases of this kind.

Price—$1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
DR. RADWAY & CO'S OFFICE, 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. Sold by Druggists.
Agents—J. F. Henry & Co. and Lymans, Clare & Co.
January 26. du 1SW 21

MRS. WINSLOW

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of Mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR
CHILDREN,

which greatly faciilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

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

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICE, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar St., New York
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
J. F. HENRY & CO., Montreal,
General Agents for Canada
July 9. 163

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.—These medicines are a most powerful antacid remedy for the correction of all those acidities whether induced by debility, from fat substances in the stomach or impaired by excess—the torpid functions are stimulated, the blood cleansed, and the secretions of the bile and liver purified. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c. and $1 per box. r DSC 21

Wars and rumours of wars have come at last. What the future may have in store for us we do not know. It is a sorrowful sight to see a great country borne down by the terrible scourge of war. However, let it content us that Downs' Elixir, the great remedy for Coughs, Croup, Asthma, &c., and Henry's Vermont Liniment, the new Pain-Killer, still remain with us. We would say to our suffering friends, read the advertisement in another column and get a bottle of each and try them. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.
January 19. 1m DWS 15

BOGLE'S
AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE

Is as superior to all others as the Meridian Sun to Candle. All imitate Bogle even to his style of advertisements, which for years have been headed

The Best Hair Dye in the World.

Now others without brains steal and copy this. Their Dyes are as miserable as their invention is contemptible. Avoid them all! Bogle's has been awarded Medals and Diplomas over them all, and to their confusion pronounced "The only Hair Dye fit to be used." No rainbow tints a la "Titlebat Titmouse." No smut! no skin staining! no humbug, but reliable, safe and sure.

The distinctive advantages of this over all other Hair Dyes, are,—1st. It is entirely free from all ingredients which can injure the Hair. 2nd. It does not stain the skin. 3rd. It is easier of application, as the Hair can be dyed by it in any weather, whether cloudy, rain, or sunshine. 4th. It acts like magic and is instantaneous in its effect, as the Hair can be washed with Soap and Water almost immediately after application, when it assumes a beautiful silky lustre, and has the most natural and life-like appearance. 5th. It is the most permanent and natural Hair Dye ever invented, and neither washing, nor the effects of the Sun or weather destroys its color.

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston, U.S., and for sale by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
April 26.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK. Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)
For sale by JOHN F. HENRY & Co. Montreal.
May 30. 1y DW 129

To Nervous Sufferers of both Sexes

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to DR JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
March 14 1y DW 15

W. W. McCLELLAN,
(Late 151 Wellington Street),
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, Butter, Eggs, Ashes,
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Nos. 7 & 9 WILLIAM STREET (Four Doors West of McGill Street), MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. David Torrance & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., Robertson, Hutchins & Co., Hon. John Young, Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal; James Hicks, Esq., Perth, C.W.; Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Sarnia, C.W.; James Morton, Esq., M.P.P., Kingston; E. Whitney, Esq., Gault, C.W.; Messrs. R. M. & O. S. Hough, and Leduc & Gibbs, Chicago; Messrs. A. Leduc & Co, Milwaukie; J. G. Kennedy, Esq., Cashier Branch Bank of Indiana, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS
January 7. 5

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—
80 Brls Pure Cod Oil
20 Brls Cincinnati Winter Strained Lard Oil
50 Brls Pale Seal Oil
50 Brls Winter Bleached Whale Oil
—ALSO,—
25,000 Gallons LINSEED OIL, their own make
LYMANS, CLARE & CO,
226 St. Paul Street.
January 22. 18

CASTOR OIL—50 Cases.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.
January 22. 18

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1863.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY J. B. PARDELLIAN.
Damaged Caps, Furs, &c., at stores of Myers & Co., 97 McGill Street, at Seven o'clock.

BY ALEX. BRYSON.
Hardware, &c., at his own Stores, at half-past Seven o'clock.

BY L. DEVANY.
Sale of Gold Watches, Fancy Goods, &c., at his stores, Cathedral Block, at Seven o'clock.

BY JOHN O. BROWN & SON.
Dry Goods, Books, &c., at their own Stores, at half-past Six o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—
Jan. 30—9 A.M. 25 above zero.
2 P.M. 29 above zero.
5 P.M. 24 above zero.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Boston, Jan. 30.

The following private telegraph has been received here from the U.S. Consul at St. Thomas:—St. Thomas, January 19, *via* Halifax,—I have to advise the arrival of the Brig J. C. Ellicott of Boston, for Cienfuegos, brought here by a prize crew, put on board the pirate Retribution, who put their prize master in irons

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Jan. 29.—In general order No. 2 General Hooker announces his staff, and orders them to report for duty without delay.

Vigorous measures are in progress to secure the return and prompt punishment of deserters.

A heavy snow-storm, accompanied by a N.E. wind, set in on Tuesday night. This morning there were about 8 inches on a level. The condition of the roads is indescribable.

Washington, Jan. 31.—It is said a despatch has reached here from Gen. Dix, dated Fort Monroe to-day, stating that he had been informed that a recent engagement had taken place near Savannah, in which the rebels had suffered defeat.

It is believed in military circles that Major-Gen. Franklin, hearing that charges of tardiness and inefficiency in his late command had been made against him, asked for a Court Martial, and that it has been determined to accede to his request.

Gen. Burnside is to be examined before the Committee of the Senate on the conduct of the war, as to whether any generals acting under him attempted to interfere with his plans at any time when he was Commander of the Army of Potomac. His chief of staff was examined yesterday. The Committee has the names of several officers, who came up here and complained of Gen. Burnside's movements to the President.

The navy appropriation bill in the aggregate appropriates $68,195,000, including $12,000,000 for iron sea steamers.

Information has been received of an engagement which took place near Corpus Christi Pass between the United States bark Antler and a party of rebels on a schooner which was engaged in sounding the channel of the Pass. The schooner being hard pressed ran ashore, the officers and soldiers abandoning her, and taking refuge behind a hill, poured a fire into our men, killing and wounding several of them.

Washington, Jan. 30th.—This afternoon, while the workmen at the Washington Arsenal were removing fusees from fixed ammunition, an explosion occurred, killing one man and injuring several others. One of the buildings of the laboratory caught fire from this cause, but the flames were soon extinguished.

The Seat of Government.—We see that the good folks of Toronto, of all political parties, are about to combine and hold a public meeting to declare that the Seat of Government, after the existing term shall be finished at Quebec, ought to be removed to their city. We cannot commend this movement in any way, either as a just or a politic demand. It is not politic, because the people of Upper Canada are understood to urge on the Province a much more important claim, and if they descend from high grounds to advocate paltry sectional interests, they must expect that they will hereafter be met in the same huckstering spirit which they are themselves promoting. It is not just, because no place can have any right to the distinction sought for. It is the right of the Province to have the Seat of Government where it is best and most economically placed for the people of all sections. That place, it has been decided in a manner which we did not approve; but still, at last, by proper authority—that is, by our own Legislature—is the City of Ottawa. We think that was a mistake; but we are bound to submit to lawful authority, or we shall set afloat principles which will lead directly to civil war, as they have done in the United States. If, therefore, Toronto ever had any claim to this shifting of the Seat of Government on alternate periods to her territory—a proposition that we utterly deny—she has lost it by the subsequent legislation, which has determined that the Seat of Government shall be permanent, and that Ottawa shall be the place. If the buildings had been finished, as was intended, there can be no question that the arrangement contemplated and determined on by law would have been carried out, and there would have been an end to the matter. Why then, because the buildings have not been finished, should we waste money in two more removals? If it be said that Quebec has no right to retain the advantage, we say, very well, move up to Ottawa at once, and make use of the best temporary accommodation that can be obtained till the proper buildings are complete. But that would not benefit Toronto, and, therefore, so far as she is concerned, it would be just as well to stay in Quebec. We should, perhaps, have preferred Toronto to Quebec; certainly we should have preferred it to Ottawa; but we now consistently contend for the same views which we advocated before the permanency of the Seat of Government was determined on. We think it is of comparatively little consequence to the Province where the place is, so long as the Seat of Government is fixed in some one place, and the puerile and costly nonsense of moving from one end of the Province to the other in alternate four years is brought to an end. So soon as our own Legislature accepted Ottawa, by a declaration of its own, so soon we acquiesced at once in the resignation of the claims of our own city, and we hold that all others should do the same. The demands of Toronto at present for the removal of the Government there, are claims for as impudent, rank, and useless a job as was ever perpetrated.

The French in Mexico.—The previsions of our well-informed Brussels correspondent, as to the success or rather want of success of the French expedition to Mexico, are fully borne out. The French army with all its undoubted bravery seems as he said, in his last letter, to have taken nothing but the "black vomit." The news first received shows that the valor of these splendid troops has not saved them from a series of defeats by an enemy which they no doubt despised. We have had within the last few days accounts of two or three separate actions, though it is not very easy to distinguish them all, as the narrative comes to us in the more or less confused shape of a telegraphic despatch. It is evident however, that the fleet has made an attempt upon the city of Acapulco on the Pacific, and if we may believe the report of what took place, though it did mischief, it failed to effect its purpose. Then there have been apparently two or three different engagements at or near Puebla, in all of which the French have miscarried. No one who respects the noble spirit with which the French troops are always animated can help feeling sympathy with the mortification of such a failure. At the same time we cannot fail to see that there has hardly ever been a more unjust invasion of the rights of another independent nation than this invasion of Mexico by the French. Our regret is, therefore, not at seeing the attempt fail, but that such fine military material should be engaged in a cause where discipline and devotion is unavailing, and where we cannot wish that even these qualities should triumph. The effect of the present news in France will be great and we shall look with great interest to the account of it, which we shall receive in due time from our correspondent on European politics from the Belgian ca ital.

We understand that the Fire Committee of the Corporation have completed arrangements for striking the hour of noon by electric telegraph on and after Monday next, the 2nd proximo. The following church bells will be used for the purpose:—Church of Notre Dame, Place d'Armes; St. George's Church, St. Joseph Street; Christ Church Cathedral, St. Catherine Street; and St. James Church, St. Denis Street.

The Hon. J. O. Bureau.—An Extra of the Canada *Gazette*, published on Wednesday, contains the official announcement of Mr. Bureau's appointment:

Secretary's Office, Quebec, 28th Jan., 1863.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—The Hon. Jacques Olivier Bureau, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada. The Hon. J. O. Bureau, to be Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, in the room of the Hon. A. A. Dorion, resigned.

Mr. Bureau will now have to go back for re-election, but he will doubtless be returned without opposition.

The Hon. Messrs. Abbott and McGee have reached Quebec from Montreal.

St. Antoine Ward.—There are now three candidates for the representation of St. Antoine Ward in the City Council—Messrs. McCready, Andrew Watson, and Dr. O'Leary.

St. John's Municipal Elections.—Henri Larocque, Esq., had been again elected without opposition as chief magistrate.

The Montreal Garrison Private Theatricals.—As many of our readers are probably aware, the Officers of the Garrison made arrangements some time ago to give a series of six performances in the Theatre Royal. The old seats in the *parterre* were removed, and a temporary platform erected on a level with the stage, handsomely carpeted, and furnished with chairs. None of the seats were reserved, the *parterre*, dress circle and boxes being open to subscribers, and the family circle to a certain number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers. A stair-case was also erected in the interior, leading to the dress circle. Altogether the arrangements were such as to add very considerably to the comfort and enjoyment of the audience. The President of the Committee, under whose direction the theatricals are arranged, is Lt. Gen. Sir F. Williams, and the Vice-President, Major Gen. Lord Paulet, and we also learn that Commissary General Power and Lt. Col. Higginson, of the Grenadier Guards, likewise take an active part in the management. The third of the series of performances came off on Thursday evening, when, as on the previous occasions, the Theatre was crowded with the *elite* of the city. The scene was one of great brilliancy, the bright uniforms of the officers, and the still more showy dresses of the ladies, adding much to the effect. The performances were opened with the laughable farce of "The Silent System," the cast being as follows:—

Mr. Argus Wideawake	Mr. Elmes, D.A.C.G.
Mr. Ardent Vane	Hon. C. Eliot, Gr. Gds.
Mr. Thornton	Lt. Col. Hamilton, G G.
Arabella (Wideawake's wife)	Mrs. Buckland.
Rosa	Miss Effie Germon.
Jemima Anne	Mrs. Hill.

The principal characters were sustained by Hon. Chas. Eliot, Lt. Col. Hamilton, and Mr. Elmes, Mr. Eliot being cheered most heartily. He certainly acquitted himself admirably, and must have studied his part with great care. The other performers, however, received no small share of applause, each pleasing in his turn, the whole farce being rendered in such a capital manner as to "bring down the house" when concluded.

This was followed by a representation of Tobin's celebrated comedy, in five acts, entitled "The Honeymoon," or "How to Rule a Wife," the cast being—

Duke Aranza	Col. Lysons, C.B.
Rolando	Major Lowe, Gr. Gds.
Count Montalban	Capt. Blair, S. F. Grds.
Balthazar	Lt. Col. Conolly.
Jaquez, the Mock Duke	Lieut. Horne, 16th Regt
Campillo	Hon. C. Crichton, GG.
Lopez	Lt. Westby, 16th Regt.
Pedro	Capt. Seymour, Gr. Gds.
Olmedo	Lt. Col. Hamilton, G.G.
Attendants of Duke Aranza	Hon. C. Eliot, Gr. Gds. / Capt. Rooke, 16th Regt.
Juliana	Mrs. Buckland.
Volanti	Miss Effie Germon.
Zamora	Mrs. Hill.

In this, Lt. Col. Lysons, as the Duke Aranza, Major Lowe as Rolando, Capt. Blair as Count Montalban, Lt. Col. Conolly as Balthazar, and Lt. Horne as the Mock Duke, admirably sustained the characters allotted to them. Mrs. Buckland played the Duchess to perfection, and was applauded throughout the entire piece. The Duke having succeeded in winning the affections of his "darling Juliana," carries her off, as she supposes, to his palace, and her dismay can well be imagined when he welcomes her "home" in a hovel. She will not for some time be persuaded that she has been so terribly deceived, and scorns the idea of living in such a miserable hole—with no one to wait upon her!—"except herself," as her lord remarks—without seeing any company!—"the best of company, your husband," hints the Duke. In the bitterness of her disappointment she almost curses him, and finally he deems it advisable to confine her to his "castle," but gives her permission to write to her father. But, notwithstanding that he feels obliged to place her under a slight constraint, he in every other respect treats her with the greatest gentleness, and advises her, in eloquent terms, to resign herself to her fate. Without alluding to the intermediate scenes, which are, doubtless, well known to most of our readers, we may notice for an instant one towards the close of the piece, which shows how the honeymoon was being spent. A friend comes in to see the disguised Duke, and invites his lady and himself to a country entertainment. Aranza accepts the invitation, and begs his visitor to take some refreshment. He agrees to drink a glass of wine, and Juliana is requested by her husband to bring in some. He has to repeat his order three times, and then obedience is only enforced by his displaying the key of the room in which she had been confined. The wine is found to be unfit for use, and, upon being questioned, she confesses that she did shake the cask—"Yes, *I did* shake it." He then obliges her to go for another supply, by the same means as used the first time. Having brought some which has a better appearance, the visitor refreshes himself, and the disappointed Duchess, in a high state of indignation, stands by to receive the empty goblet. Aranza then desires her to sit down, but she replies "I'd rather stand." "But I'd rather you should sit," says Aranza, and he has to repeat it emphatically a third time, before she thumps herself down on a stool, with her back to the visitor. The grand Garland Dance, which is incident to the comedy, follows, and is carried out with the greatest spirit, being perhaps the most attractive scene of the whole evening. Subsequently Juliana becomes a living wife, and then, when the Duke has shown that he can "rule a wife," the grand scene comes, when Aranza declares that he is the Duke, and Juliana a Duchess. Of course all this is very pleasingly arranged, and the end being so happy, the audience applaud vociferously. In point of scenery, decorations, &c., nothing was wanting to give full effect to the performances, which were concluded by a very finely arranged original dance, "Haste to the wedding," gotten up by Lt. Col. Lysons, and certainly doing him very great credit.

The temporary platform on which the chairs were placed in the *parterre* now almost immediately disappeared, and the whole basement of the Theatre was cleared for dancing, which was kept up until about half-past one o'clock in the morning.

The Natural History Society of Montreal.—It is with pleasure that we note the steady progress of this Society, and observe that men of such high standing, men of science and learning, are interesting themselves in the advancement of those objects which it is the particular business of such a Society to investigate and illustrate, and exhibiting a warm interest in its success. But while we cannot but congratulate those who have thus endeavoured to increase the general usefulnes of the Society, and advance it in the estimation of the public, on the success of their labours, we could wish to see a still greater interest manifested. The members and the public should render that support to which the Society is justly entitled. Very much depends on the zeal and activity of the members, and if they would see the Society rank more prominently as a public institution, and its membership augmented, they must all assist. If they would feel that a certain amount of responsibility rested upon them, then the Council, acting in conjunction, would find additional motives for zeal and activity in promoting the legitimate objects of the Society. We lately received a circular from the Council, in which they state that they have still to deplore the very defective state of their collection of mammals. The recent large increase of the working members of the Society, its improved status at home and reputation abroad, and the removal of the Society to their present commodious building, all demand that this collection should attain the same completeness as that of the Canadian birds, now in the Museum, and become equally useful for reference The Council therefore respectfully represent to Naturalists, Sportsmen and others, that they could much advance the desired object by sending their specimens to the Society for preservation; and to those kindred Societies who might also feel disposed to co-operate, the duplicate specimens of minerals, fossils, and birds, both American and foreign, now in possession of the Society, would readily be made available where wanted. The following is a list of quadrupeds chiefly wanted, and the Council desire to solicit the aid of the public generally to supply them, convinced that their efforts to foster and advance the special branch of science to which they devote themselves, will be appreciated:—

Lynx Canadensis, or common American Wildcat; Lynx Fasciatus; Parry's Marmot Squirrel; Four-striped Ground Squirrel; The Wolverine; Collared Peccary; Red-bellied Squirrel; Canada Pouched Rat; Black Spermophile; Douglass' do; Richardson's do; Franklin's Spermophile, or Great Gopher of Wisconsin and Illinois; Hare-Squirrel; Black Squirrel; Hoary Marmot; Black-tailed Deer, or Columbia Deer; Mule-Deer, or Cervus Macrotis; Musk-Ox; Long-tailed Deer; Arctic Fox; Little Otter; Canada do; Caribou; Cinnamon Bear; Grizly do; Common Deer; American Buffalo; American Elk; Polar Hare; Black-tailed Hare; Virginian Opossum; Black American Wolf; Fox-squirrel; Prairie Wolf; Rocky Mountain Sheep; Rocky-Mountain Goat; Moose-Deer; Prong-horned Antelope; Ocelot, or Leopard-Cat; Prairie-Dog, or Marmot-Squirrel; Swift Fox, or Kit-Fox of plains; Raccoon; American Badger; Specimens of species of Moles, Rats, Mice, Shrews, &c.

Church of the Messiah—Sunday School Soiree.—The annual soiree of the Sunday School in connexion with the Unitarian Congregation worshipping in the Church of the Messiah took place on Wednesday evening last in the School-room of the Church. About three hundred persons were present, two-thirds of whom were Sunday School scholars, and other children of the Congregation, the remainder being their parents and friends. At six o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. John Galbraith, Superintendant, when a hymn was sung by the children and prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Cordner. The children then took their places at the tea tables which were bountifully provided with all suitable things by the teachers, and the ladies of the Congregation. The room presented a very animated appearance, the chief feature being a Christmas tree of extraordinary size, every branch of which was bowed down by the weight of transient fruit in the form of tasteful ornaments, bright lights, and little tokens and presents for the children—contributions of the same generosity which had provided the tea-tables. The tree was under the charge of Mr. A. Manson, secretary of the School, Mr. T. Leggo, librarian, and Messrs. R. Ried and W. Workman, jr., teachers. We observed over the desk of the school-room a beautiful "Union Jack," gracefully draped, having the stars and stripes showing themselves among the folds in all amity and good will. The Rev. Mr. Cordner addressed the children, enlarging chiefly on their contribution to the Sunday scholars of the distressed manufacturing districts of England. On such occasions heretofore there had been a distribution of book presents as a recognition of punctual attendance throughout the year, to those entitled to such recognition. But as it had come to the knowledge of the scholars that in many cases children attending Sunday Schools in the distressed districts had come to school in the afternoon without sufficient food, they voluntarily relinquished their presents this year in order that the value of them might be sent in money for the relief of their suffering fellow scholars in England. The School generally supplemented this act of self denial by a collection taken up at one of its services, so that about forty dollars will be available for direct transmission to Manchester to be applied by friends there for the relief of suffering children attending Sunday Schools. Mr. Cordner spoke emphatically of the grace of Christian self denial, and affectionately urged the children, whom he addressed as the lambs of his flock, to cultivate habitually and by repeated acts, the practice of denying themselves luxuries and superfluities, that they might be enabled thereby to help their fellow creatures in need. In this way, he said, they would be acting according to the spirit and life of their great Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, who loved children, and would have them all follow him from their youth up in this blessed way of self denial for the good of others. Parents were likewise earnestly exhorted to the careful developement of this spirit in their children, training them to find in the simple consciousness of such well doing its own best and only fitting recompense. During the evening, several appropriate pieces of music were sung in a very spirited style under the efficient amateur training and direction of Mr. G. W. Stephens. To the kindness of Mr. R. M. Scholes, the company was indebted for a display of the magic lantern, by which this gratifying and successful entertainment was brought to a close.

Strange Rumors.—Under this head some time ago we stated that some persons were said to have been stopped and plasters put over their mouths. We treated the report as absurd, and the following would seem to credit our assertion: A half dozen young men were made to "skedaddle" in Claude street on Thursday night, on learning that some of the "plasters" were in the vicinity. The party were chased by a small boy who, at the approach of the police dropped the plaster and fled. The plaster which, was picked up by the police, was simply a piece of paper daubed over with lamp black. The young men it would appear run away from their own fears.

Accident.—About four o'clock, p.m., on Thursday, a boy named Alphonse Patris, aged 16, employed in Douglas & Co.'s Saw Mill, William Street, was playing with another boy named Charles Gigniere and threw a block of wood at him. Gigniere caught it and was about to throw it back, when Patris dodged behind a post, and then started off, and ran against the circular saw driving pully. He got entangled between the belt, which broke, and he was immediately crushed to death.

Police Intelligence—Friday.—A Mr. Gates and Augustus Osgood were brought before the Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, for assaulting one Thos. Potter. From the evidence it would appear that some goods were seized on Gates' premises, in Tannery street, St. Antoine Suburbs, for debt owed by one Stevens, and Stevens being absent the bailiff requested Potter to become guardian over the furniture until it was advertised; and gave him permission to remove the furniture for safekeeping. While Potter was removing the furniture Gates and Seymour prevented him. Gates seized him by the throat and threatened to throw him down stairs. He still persisted and caught hold of the door for the purpose of opening it, when Seymour closed it on his hand. The bailiff (Dempsey) testified to appointing Potter guardian. For the defence it was urged that the guardian had no business to remove the furniture, and that Potter struck first., which was proved. The judge said that the cases for assaulting bailiffs might be brought before a jury at the option of the defendant, which privilege had not been granted the defendant, the case having been brought up as simple assault. The question then arose, should he have taken an action, as guardian or bailiff. The Court reserved its decision till this morning.

Ellen O'Brien was fined 10s or fifteen days for being drunk and disorderly in St. Mary street. The prisoner denied being drunk, but acknowledged beating a man, thanks for his leniety, and said she would repeat the beating upon the same party.—Paul Lutone, for interfering with the police, was fined 5s or eight days.

Hardware.—The sale of general hardware, at the stores of Alex. Bryson, will be continued on Monday evening.

The Stoppage of the Oil Springs.—The Oil Springs *Chronicle* says:—Never since rock oil in Enniskillen attracted the attention of the public, has there been a fractional part of the anxiety manifested in relation to the oil business that exists at present, and never before has occasion arisen for the manifestation of such feeling. The suddenness of the cause of this excitement has unhinged business here for the present, in the ordinary forms, and had the effect to stop many stills throughout the Province, for a time, in anticipation of bringing the prices of crude oil down to something near what it was two weeks ago. But such an effort we look upon as abortive and weakly conceived. The supply is undoubtedly short, the demand already great and increasing steadily and surely. Refiners who cannot afford to pay $3 per barrel for crude will do well to sell out to some one who can afford to pay that price, and make a handsome profit besides. Teams which, ten days ago, could hardly be procured for money, now *ask* for employment. Shipments are not one-tenth what they were, so tenacious of their oil are producers, and so cautious are buyers. Contracts for more than 100 brls. are difficult to obtain—in fact very little oil, except upon old contracts, is changing hands. Manipulators and consumers must have it, however, but they buy sparingly. Prices this week have ruled, $2, $2,50 and $3. All these several prices have been paid. Several new wells are in process of drilling; what their future influence may be upon oil matters remains to be seen. We are informed that the Montreal Telegraph Company have already commenced the new telegraph line from Wyoming to Oil Springs. The poles are being got out, and the line will be completed by the 1st of February.

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED FROM DAWSON & CO.

The Story of the Guard.—Mrs. Fremont. Ticknor & Co, Boston.

Mrs. Fremont has published this little book for the purpose of celebrating the exploits of the Fremont Guard, who accompanied that General in the Missouri Campaign, under the leadership of Tagonaji, the gallant Pole, who at the head of about 200 of his troops, entered Springfield, in Missouri, though opposed by about 2,000 of the enemy, of whom he succeeded in killing or capturing about as large a number as that of his own men. It will be remembered that the enlistment of the guard, said to be without authority, and their extravagant appointments was one of the alleged causes of Fremont's dismissal upon the eve of an engagement with the enemy. Mrs. Fremont has felt it due to the guard, and to her husband, to set their exploits before her fellow-countrymen in their true light. It is probable that if the Federals had had more such cavalry in their service, and had valued them as they deserved, there would have been less ground for the comparisons, so unfavorable to them, which have arisen between their cavalry and that of their enemy.

Butterfield's Camp and Outpost Duty.—This is another publication *de circonstance*. It is a small manual intended for young officers, of the duties connected with the service of camps and outposts.

Springs of Action.—Mrs. C. Richards. Harpers: New York.

A book for young people, inculcating a moral and religious life, based upon several leading principles.

Broadcast.—By Revd. N. Adams. Ticknor & Co., Boston.

Mr. Adams book is a collection of short reflections of a pious, but as it appears to us, by no means striking character. The book is, however, beautifully got up on tinted paper, with red edges, and in the old fashioned letter lately revived.

Lines Left Out.—By the author of Peep of Day &c.—These are a series of narratives derived from the Old and New Testament; but diluted by the author to suit some fancied necessity of the juvenile intellect. We greatly doubt if the said intellect would not enjoy more as well as be more improved by the simple and terse words of the original document.

RECEIVED FROM MILLER & CO.

Mason's Manual of Gymnastic Exercises.—Crosby & Nichols, Boston.

The Americans are beginning to wake up to the importance of the cultivation of the body, which has heretofore been so much neglected by them for that of the mind. The result is a number of publications upon gymnastic and other corporeal exercises. The book before us is one published by the master of the well known Eliot School in Boston, and the exercises here prescribed, are those which he has employed in that school for two years past. The author advises that they should be accompanied by music, and that the children should be amused during the performances as a means to make them attend better to their literary studies.

I will be a Soldier.—By Mrs. Tuthill. Crosby & Nichols, Boston.

We dare say that this book may have some attractions in the United States for juvenile readers. It has a patriotic object, and may, perhaps, forward that object; but it can hardly have much interest among Canadians.

Manual of Penmanship.—Crosby and Nichols, Boston.

For those who desire to see how much can be said respecting the shape of an A or a B, this book may furnish an agreeable study. It is certainly a curiosity in that direction. But it besides contains a great may useful hints on the direction in which the pen should be held, &c., &c., the whole forming a hand book of the system of teaching pursued at the Mercantile College, conducted by Payson, Dinston and Scribner at Boston. The author thinks any one, whether himself a good writer or not, will be able to teach others, by following the rules here set forth.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

A Missionary meeting was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, last ni ht. The Church was comfortably filled.

Captain Orr R. A., presided.

After devotional exercises by the Rev. D. N. McVicar, the Chairman in opened the meeting by saying, that he did not see as many there to-night, as he did at the Bible Meeting. The reason was because there were many Bible readers but few Missionaries. He believed it to be the duty of every man and woman to be a Missionary, as much as those to whom our Savour gave the command, "go ye forth and preach the gospel to every creature." And every one who read the Bible, did not consider it their duty to be a Missionary. Many difficulties stood in the way of the Foreign Missioners—It was difficult to learn the language of foreign people, and to earn their affection, which was the reason there were so few Missionaries, and that generally he said, that Missionary reports fell coldly upon the ears of people. He hoped that the report that would be read that night, would stir up their hearts, to see what they could do at home by their own individual efforts, telling others of the Lord what they themselves had learned.

The report, with the letters of several Missionaries was then read, which stated that notwithstanding many adverse circumstances the returns from the missions were favorable, especially that of the Labrador Islands, for which they should be thankful to God. No previous year in the history of the Society, had the returns of the Labrador mission been more favorable. Both the natives and the seamen who visited the coast had been converted. It was to be hoped that by their exertions more missionaries would be provided to visit those places.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, Foreign Secretary, moved, seconded by Revd. A. Colborn of New Hampshire:

That the Report of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society, part of which has now been read, be adopted and printed; and that the following gentlemen be the Officers and Committee of the Society.

President—John Redpath.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Dr Wilkes, Principal Dawson, Rev D H McVicar, W C Baynes, Rev J B Bonar, B Lyman.

Rev Dr Spaulding, of Newburyport, Mass., Corresponding Member.

Treasurer—H Vennor.

Secretaries—Thos M Taylor, Foreign Secretary, John Louson, Recording Secretary.

Committee—John Dougall, Alfred Savage, John Greenshields, J Court, R Anderson, G Hager, Josh Mackay, Peter Redpath, John Plimsoll, P D Brown, Thos Leeming, Captain Orr, R.A.

And that in lieu of Article 3 of the Constitution of the Society, the following be substituted hs the law of membership, namely:

"Persons favorable to the object of the Society, agreeing to its fundamental principle, and in any way aiding its operations, shall be members."

The President here said that it was not intended that the poor, whom God had chosen "rich in faith," were to be excluded, and only the rich admitted—it was intended that rich and poor should join together to carry on the glorious work.

The resolution was put and carried.

Rev A. Colburn, of New Hampshire, Missionary to the Carribou Islands, said the report spoke for itself. He gave an interesting account of his visit to the Carribou Islands, where he said he was struck with the Christ-like fortitude of the Missionaries stationed there debarred as they were from their native country, from which they could hear only at intervals of half a year, placed in a barren country where desolation seemed to sit crowned. As an illustration of the barrenness the speaker said no vegetable matter was raised only on the sunny sides of the Islands, and that the potatoes were only the size of bullets. The Captain of the ship said they would reach an island that was strong enough to bear 25 bushels of corn to the acre. When they reached it the speaker said it consisted wholly of rock, and was assuredly *strong* enough to bear 50,000 bushels to the acre. (Laughter.) In compensation for the barrenness of the climate Providence had supplied them bountifully with fish. He gave an interesting account of an entertainment in the shape of a dinner which he received from a lady at one of the Missions on those islands which consisted of black bread and fruits, and advised the ladies who were present, who had husbands who grumbled at everything not being just so at dinner, to send them to the Caribou Islands. (Laughter.) The speaker then alluded to the condition of one of the Episcopal Missions at which he said the Church was locked all day, and when he offered one of the chief men, then (a Captain upon a vessel) a track he took it and then asked me to have a drink. (Laughter.) The Episcopal religion he said was not to blame for this, but unfaithful Ministers.

The speaker then mentioned that at one of the Wesleyan Missions on those Islands, the whole population turned out *en masse*, notwithstanding the sultriness of the weather, and "gigantic Musquitoes" to worship God. At one of those Missions the converts at the Sunday School were more proficient than at many places in this country. He concluded by saying that they could not place their contributions in a better channel than in behalf of the Missionary Society.

After a hymn was sung, Capt Noble, R.E., gave an interesting account of the Missions on the Western Coast of Africa. He commenced by alluding to the condition of Teneriffe, in which he said not a Protestant Church door was allowed to be opened. In Gambia, on the Coast of Africa, he saw Wesleyan Sabbath Schools and heard the scholars who attended them answer Scriptural questions as well as any at Montreal. At another place on the same Coast, he saw a Baptist Church as large as McGill College. He gave a very gratifying account of the Episcopal Mission at Sierra Leone, which he said had been originally planted by Wilberforce and others. There though you could see but few white faces but you could see—all around the work of white people. The men in those places wore Roman togas over their shoulders, and the women wrappers around them, but as they became converted they assumed the Christian garb. The Missionaries taught the natives to make themselves useful, by teaching them in connection with religious truths, good trades. Owing to the arduous labors of the former Missionaries, the present Missionaries would not have so much to do.

In the Wesleyan mission they did not exactly follow the same policy as the Episcopalians but gave more time to biblical for miles than the knowledge of trades, but yet they made good farmers of many of the natives whose model garden gladdened the eyes teaching around, the income of which paid the missionary expenses. He then alluded to the condition of Ashantee, and said the Church of England had no chance there, on account of being mixed up with political affairs of the coast. But the native prince had intimated that a Wesleyan missionary would be cordially received. They should take this matter in hand, as they would have an opportunity of sending the bible to five millions of the negro race, the male portion of which he said were a finer body of men than her Majesty's guards in Montreal. He then gave an account of the oath used in the country, stating that an inferior always swore by his superior, and that the King swore by some great calamity—a defeat in battle, but the greatest oath was the white man's oath. Three natives who had been retained by the government, and who were sent with messages on one occasion to the King of Ashantee who was not going to let them return, but when they told him they had sworn the white man's oath to return, he got alarmed and let them go. But a few years since the bible had been translated into the native vernacular, which would enable 12,000,000 negroes to read it. He said at several places where he had been, the conduct of white men in getting drunk had a very bad effect on the natives, and was a great drawback to their conversion. Another hindrance was the slave trade. The natives had a reverence for the flag of the nation (England) which discountenanced this traffic—for they knew that when under the fold of that flag with its triple cross they were free. The speaker here stated that owing to the prompt measures adopted by government officials many of the barbarous customs of the people were being eradicated. When an Ashantee king died six of his wives and many of his most intimate friends were put to death, that they might be company to his Majesty in the other world. Such customs were being abolished. In conclusion the speaker said that England might enroll among her worthiest sons those men who had gone out to that fever-stricken coast with their lives in their hands, debarred of even the necessaries of life to bring the African negro to a knowledge of the Saviour. (Applause)

A Missionary hymn was sung after which

The Rev. Dr. Wright of Oroomiah, commenced by giving a very interesting account of Oroomiah in Persia, whereia he said there was a lake so salt that no living thing could exist. This lake was skirted by a plain 80 miles in long surrounded by the lofty mountains of Kurdiston reaching as far as the eye could reach. On the tops of these mountains there were no less than 400 villages, surrounded by vineyards and gardens. When at Smyrna the speaker said he visited a Mohammedan mosque and was struck by the devotion of its inmates. A missionary brother told him they had a great deal of religion but little sanctification. He said a man would stand on the mosque, crying out "Allah Acbar," "God is great let us worship him;" then in the market place and in every other place, no matter how engaged, the people would pray. This was all ceremony, there was no heart in it, for even the Mahommedian priests were cruel unprincipled men. The speaker said that was also the state of things with the Nestorians in Ooroomiah, in Persia, when the mission commenced. These Nestorians were christians in name, but wholly unacquainted with the doctrine of love and obedience. They were as much in need of the gospel as heathens. In alluding to the difficulties a missionary in Persia experienced, he said that while at a village in the mountains preaching the gospel he stopped at dusk at one of the native houses. While sitting in company with 20 or 30 others in the house, one man came in with some dry manure, which he laid in the middle of the room and set fire to; another entered carrying a bundle of bushes, one of which he gave to each one of the party. His curiosity was excited to know what all this meant. He soon ascertained. The former speaker had alluded to gigantic musquitoes at Carribou, he thought those musquitoes in Ooroomiah must have been the father of those. (Laughter.) So numerous were they in Ooroomiah that the very dogs were obliged to run up the mountains at dusk to escape from them. (Laughter.) Another difficulty was the danger attending crossing over ravines on the mountains. On one occasion he was obliged to dismount, when one of the natives took the mule by the bridle, another took the stirrups of the saddle, and another took the tail—(laughter)—and in this way they tugged until they got the mule over. In referring to the revival of religion in Oroomiah, he said that, in the early years of the Mission, only enough converts were made to encourage him to do more. Until 1846, there had not been any general demonstration. Many of the converts were prayerful persons. He quoted the case of an old man who resisted all attempts made to convert him until he got old and blind, and, when physically blind, he became spiritually enlightened So earnest did this man become, that, when praying, he was in the habit of reaching out his hands, and, in this manner, would, on his knees, cross from one side of the room to another. Many of the students in the Seminary, when the closets appropriated for prayer were full, would go out of a cold winter's day, and, bareheaded pray for hours. These scholars also were in the habit of preaching in the neighbouring villages. The most earnest of these was one Deacon Kano, At this man's door, on a former occasion, a soldier had been shot, and he was seized and put in chains. A Missionary went forty miles to the British Commissioner, and told the truth asking for a letter to have the Deacon released. Instead of a letter, the Commissioner returned with the Missionary and obtained his release Who did they think that Commissioner was? Her Majesty's Commissioner, General Sir Fenwick Williams. (Loud Applause.) God bless him and all men who help their fellow men. (Applause.) This Deacon had made many converts. He said that those natives needed their prayers to free them from the Mohammedan yoke which was a heavy burden. He concluded by hoping that as they were all loyal to their government, they would be loyal to God. Millions of people were stretching forth their hands, and asking for the light of the truth. They who had the bread of life should not deny it to those who were perishing for it. As our Lord gave himself for them, they at least should give the best efforts in promoting this cause.

A collection in behalf of the three missions, of which an account had been given, was taken up, after which the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the meeting broken up.

CREDIT FONCIER.

St. Hyacinthe, Jan. 24, 1863.

My dear G——,—The *Herald's* Editor was very kind to reproduce my long letter, at the sacrifice of much more interesting matter to its city readers. If you choose to hand him this note for its next or any following number, I would also be glad of it.

I like to read the criticisms of the *Herald*, and also of the *Witness*, on our Credit Foncier scheme. Their reasonings, although sometimes approaching to logical truth, in the same manner as the asymptote does in geometry, principally when they indulge in speculative argumentation, are at least specious, and always cleverly and gentlemanly written, without those abusive expressions which, unfortunately, low-bread writers mistake for arguments.

Without wishing to deny the correctness of the historical assertions of the *Herald*, in its remarks of yesterday, when it says:—"But in order that it should be so, it must be well managed, and all experience shows that Government in countries constituted like ours, at any rate in financial undertakings, is but another name for neglect, corruption, peculation, and ultimate loss What would be the politics of the electors of a country, two-thirds of whom had their lands mortgaged, with a Government guarantee?" I would be very glad if, for my information and of some others, he would point out a parallel case to such an institution as the one we wish to introduce in Canada, which has caused such mischief?

Pointing to Government contracts will not do. The army contracts of our neighbours, our railroad contracts, the Ottawa contracts; all such like are not in point. The Credit Foncier will not lend to the lowest or highest bidder. There will not be an army of office-seekers; prudent, matter-of-fact and practical men will be chosen by interested and money-disbursing shareholders. The Government interference will not be more than to know and ascertain that the obligations of the Credit Foncier are properly secured before giving its endorsement. No more interference than that of a friend who would like to know if my pecuniary concerns are sufficient to warrant his endorsing my notes. He would have nothing to do with the management of my business, and the Government no more than he, in the management of the Credit Foncier. There could not be any Government patronage either.

How could there be *neglect*? when each shareholder is interested in the good management, wherein would depend his profits or his losses.

How could there be *corruption*? Who would exercise corruption? The bank? Towards whom? The Government? Towards whom? The shareholders? Towards whom?

In giving out contracts, in appointing their Superintendants, it might and it does unfortunately too often happen. But it could not possibly be the case with the Credit Foncier.

Peculation! Who could peculate? Not the bank; the funds obtained through the provincial guarantee would be to meet its notes in circulation and its liabilities. Would it be the Government's officers, who would receive annually from the bank the interest due for the *Bons* endorsed, and the *amortissement* upon the same? No other could do it. It would be embezzlement and punishable criminally. It would be due to the dishonesty of our Receiver General. The supposition cannot be entertained for the honor of the country. No more danger then than now, if the Government's interference was to be the same in our Credit Foncier, as it is in most of the financial institutions or Credit Foncier of Europe, there the comparison would be more in point.

In France the Government interferes in the *management* of the "Banque du France." Does that bank show any signs of neglect, corruption, peculation or ultimate loss?

In France the Government is Constitutional; the Emperor appoints the principal officers of the Administration of the "Credit Foncier de France." The Government has guaranteed thirty-five millions, besides ten millions of francs of donation. Do the electors dream of pressing the representatives to oblige the Government to pay or to loose the amount guaranteed and taken in the obligations of the Credit Foncier?

The Bank of England is the Government's bank, transacting for it all the banking business of the nation; receiving the taxes, loans; paying the interest of the national debt, drafts of the treasury, &c. Does it shows signs of neglect, corruption, peculation or ultimate loss?

Under the drainage Act, Commissioners were appointed, contracts were given, fifty millions and more of dollars were expended under their control. There could have been peculation, corruption, neglect, loss. Was it the case?

The Hesse Electorate has a Constitutional Government, composed of the prince elector and of two houses of parliament; a Ministerial Council is at the head of the Administration. *There the State guarantees all the obligations of the Credit Foncier.*

Mostly all the farmers, electors, are indebted to the Credit Foncier; do they dream of obliging the Government to pay the amount guaranteed? Does their Credit Foncier show sign of neglect, corruption, peculation or ultimate loss?

In most of the German principalities, where the principles of Constitutional government exist, the Credit Foncier banks have been more or less favored by government guarantees or loans; and no such fears are entertained of the electors refusing to pay their debts.

Even the famous Law's banking scheme became productive of all its mischief, only after its author and the Government launched out in wild speculations in Louisiana and the Indies. But between Law's Scheme and the Credit Foncier, there is no comparison to be made. Where then are the parallel cases the *Herald* speaks of? I look and I find not.

I remain,
Your obd't servt.,
G. B. De BOUCHERVILLE.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM CROZIER FOR MURDER.

In the Court of Queen's Bench (Crown Side), Quebec, on Tuesday, William Crozier, of the 7th Brigade Royal Artillery, was tried for the murder of William Bewley, a sergeant of the same brigade.

Present:—Hon. Mr. Justice Duval, and Hon. Mr. Justice Meredith.

Mr. Stuart, Q.C., opened the case for the Crown, setting forth the particulars under which Sergeant Bewley met his death. Evidence was then adduced on behalf of the prosecution:—

John McCusker, sworn:—I am a gunner in the Royal Artillery. I know the prisoner by eyesight, he belonged to the 7th Brigade. I knew William Bewley. He was a sergeant in the 7th Brigade. On the 4th July, 1862, I was standing in the passage B., of the barracks in this city about a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner passed me and went out across the parade ground, where he appeared to me to stop and talk to staff-sergeant Moore of his own battery. When our trumpeter sounded the fall in, the batteries made formation in line. When I saw the prisoner go round the left of the line to the rear, he had his carbine in his right hand and it was cocked, He fell into the rear line and then fell out to his right. He brought his piece to the capping position. He thought it was for the purpose of easing springs before he would fall in the ranks. I heard the report and saw the smoke. The prisoner turned to his left and was going away. When the carbine went off he was just outside of the ranks. I saw Sergeant Bewley strike the prisoner on the back of the head with a walking stick which he held in his band The prisoner's back was turned towards Sergeant Bewley when he struck him. The prisoner was about two yards from the sergeant when I heard the report. The sergeant made use of some words, either "you scoundrel," or "you rascal you shot me." I cannot say the exact words. I saw the sergeant's jacket open and blood stream down the right side. The sergeant was then taken to the Sergeants Mess Room.

Sergt.-Major Robt. Bailey sworn:—At a quarter to two o'clock on the forenoon of the 4th July, I was standing in front of the Royal Artillery Barracks in this city, when I heard the report of a carbine. I saw the smoke from the discharged piece. I also saw the late Sergeant Bewley turn round with a walking stick in his right hand and strike the prisoner. The stick glanced down the side of the prisoners cheek. The prisoner, to evade the blow, raised his carbine in his hand and held down his head. This was after the firing of the carbine. The deceased then threw down his stick and unbuttoned his jacket. I saw blood oozing out from his right breast. There was a number of men collected round the prisoner at the time, and I ordered him to the guard room. I accompanied the late sergeant to the Mess room. On my road from the Mess room I met Gunner Aaron Chappell, who was wounded at the same time, and ordered him also to the Sergeant s Mess room. Chappell on parade was standing in line with the deceased sergeant.

John Trainer heard the report of a carbine close to his back. Heard the deceased say "Crozier you scoundrel, you shot me." The prisoner said "I am well satisfied with what I have done, I have got a tyrant out of the road."

Joseph Firth sworn:—I am a corporal in the 7th Brigade of Royal Artillery. I knew the late Sergeant Bewley. I also know the prisoner at the bar. I took away his accoutrements and handcuffed him. When putting on the handcuffs some person came in and said that Chappell was shot. The prisoner then said he was sorry for Chappell, but was glad he shot the other buggar. I then marched him into the cells and searched him. I found a small book in his possession which he requested me to give to gunner Collins.

A great many other witnesses were examined and the trial was adjourned until Wednesday morning, when Charles Paulet Ratten was sworn. He said:—I am a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Artillery. About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 4th July, the prisoner was brought before me, and Sergeant Bewley was in evidence against him. The charge against the prisoner on that occasion was for having been drunk and having created disturbance in barracks the night before. I was in the discharge of my duty in conducting the investigation. The prisoner was heard in his own defence. The result of the investigation was, I struck out the charge for drunkenness, and I punished the prisoner for making a noise the night previous in the barrack room. The punishment awarded was 14 days' confinement to barracks, which I afterwards reduced to seven I was in the mess room on the afternoon of that day when I heard a shot fired. I then went into the barrack yard, and on hearing a man was shot, I ordered the carbine to be brought to me. The carbine was brought and on examination I found it had recently been discharged. The carbine now shewn to me in Court I recognize as the same I saw on that occasion. It carries the number 51. There was also a cap on the nipple which was recently exploded. I ordered Corporal Firth to search the prisoner. He was searched and the Corporal brought me a pocket book which he found upon him. The pocket book now shewn to me here in Court is the same which was given to me.

The following were two of the entries in the note book:—

"I hope that this will be a warning to all Sergeants—never to keep any spite. Dear friend You will find my mothers letter in my knapsack. I hereby will every thing to you, forth of Julie. I have nothing to accuse myself of."

"Bewley you wish you were a gunner for my sake."

The case for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Parker addressed the jury at length for the defense. In reviewing the evidence he said:—On the night previous to the 4th July, the prisoner had been out on leave till 11 o'clock. This was a circumstance in his favour, for, if he had not a good position in his regiment, he would not have been enabled to obtain this leave of absence. Another favourable circumstauce was that he had passed the guard, whose duty it was to arrest him if he was drunk and keep him in custody until following morning. Going to his room he knocked and was answered by deceased in a sulky manner, and accused of being drunk. He was brought up next morning and was punished; but the charge of drunkenness which had been laid against him could not be maintained. Even the commanding officer thought him hardly treated and remitted a portion of his punishment. This, however was not sufficient. The irritating conduct of the Sergeant continued. When he met him, before the other men, in his room his conduct was threatening in the extreme towards the prisoner; and he gave utterance to a feeling of regret that the inequality of rank between them prevented him from striking him. Before leaving the room he requested a gunner, named Egan, to report him if he gave him any annoyance. This was evidently for the purpose of causing further irritation and keeping up the same harrassing system of petty grievences which it was in his power to inflict. It might perhaps be alleged, on the other side, that the prisoner's anger had time to abate; but this was not the case, one act was followed up by another until the passionate excitement of the man knew no bounds. With regard to the pretended avowals by the prisoner subsequent to the dead, the learned Counsel argued that no credit could be attached to the evidence relating to them. For instance, with respect to the words made use of by the prisoner while in the cell there were three witnesses who gave as many different statements. One of these swore that the prisoner said "I meant it for him," thus implying premeditation, while the other said he used the words "it served him right." The third witness, who was present on that occasion did not hear the prisoner make use of any expression of that nature, although he had been present all the time, and was close to the cell-door. With respect to the evidence of the writing in the pocket-book, it was altogether worthless. The witness who at first was ready to identify, had been compelled to admit that his knowledge of it was very limited indeed, being confined to having seen him sign and write at school some six years before; and afterwards signing the monthly pay lists. The learned Counsel then concluded his speech by urging upon the jury the features of the evidence which in his opinion, went to show that the deed was not premeditated, but it was the result of the long-continued oppression and irritation which he had undergone and which had caused a highly excited state of mind.

For the defence, two witnesses were called; the Rev. Mr. Sykes and the Rev. Mr. Gemley. They both had visited the prisoner in the ministerial capacity, during his confinement in gaol, and spoke of him as a person who attended regularly to his religious duties, and gave him a good character while under confinement in gaol.

After Mr. Stuart, Q.C., addressed the jury, the prisoner asked permission to speak previous to the case being summed up by the Judge. The request was granted, and the prisoner spoke for several minutes in a firm and loud voice. His remarks consisted of a general denunciation of the non-commissioned officers of the British army for their tyranny towards the men. The Court interrupted him saying that what he had said had no bearing whatever on the case, and then proceeded, at half-past five o'clock, to sum up the evidence by reading it to the jury in the order in which it was published. When the judge had concluded the delivery of his charge the jury retired to their room, and at ten o'clock at night came into Court and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were then sent back to their chamber, and the Court adjourned until ten on Thursday morning, when they returned a verdict of Manslaughter, the verdict asked for by the defence. They were 39 hours confined.

THE NORTH-WEST.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, commenting upon the project for the construction of a road and telegraph line through the Hudson Bay territory to the Pacific remarks:—

"For some time the people of Canada have been directing their earnest attention to the opening of the North-western territory. The known fertility of its soil; the comparative geniality of its climate; the navigability of the principal river almost to the base of the Rocky Mountains; above all, the reports of gold discoveries on its upper waters, have made the provincials eager to see the Hudson Bay incubus legally removed, and a chain of settlements extended from Lake Superior to British Columbia. But the obstacles have been formidable.

The people of Minnesota have concluded to put their own shoulders to the wheel. The head waters of the Mississippi are less than thirty miles distant from those of the Red River of the North, which flows into Lake Winnipeg, the outlet of the Saskatchewan. Boats have been running on the first named of these waters for some time, and a regular commerce is established with the settlers, who are rapidly arriving in that direction. During the present session of Congress application has been made for a grant of lands or moneys to the extent of about $250,000 for the purpose of opening a navigation between the Mississippi and the Red rivers—a project which would unite Hudson's Bay with the Gulf of Mexico."

The time has come when something will have to be done to at least share a trade which the Minnesotians regard as worth making some exertions to secure.

Capture and Sinking of the U. S. Steamer Hatteras, by a Rebel Steamer off Galveston.—Letters from Key West give the particulars, as far as yet known, of a dash into the blockading fleet off Galveston, by a rebel armed vessel, supposed to be the Alabama, and the capture and destruction of one of the blockading vessels.

The squadron ordered to Galveston, after the retaking of that city by the rebels, consisted of the steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, and a number of smaller vessels—among them the Hatteras. While the squadron was lying off that port, a steamer was reported in sight in the offing, when signal was made from the Brooklyn for the Hatteras to get under weigh and see who the stranger was. The Hatteras at once obeyed the signal, and stood to sea. It was not very long before heavy cannonading was heard, when the Brooklyn immediately got under weigh, and stood in the direction, and, after proceeding for some distance, picked up a boat's crew from the Hatteras, who reported that their steamer had been sunk by a broadside from the 290 (Alabama) and that they alone were left to tell the tale. It is a matter of doubt whether the rebel steamer was the Alabama or some other vessel.

The mischief is done, however, no matter who did it, and it would not be surprising to hear that other actions of a smilar nature by the same vessel have been perpetrated in our immediate vicinity. The blockade of the entire line of coast, comprised within the limits of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, could be raised and the blockading vessels destroyed by one vessel similar to the one that destroyed the Hatteras.

It is a gross outrage upon the merchants and underwriters of New York and other large cities, the condition in which this squadron is placed. Here is the spot of all others to despatch, at a moment's warning, the steamer or steamers to afford protection to our enormous Gulf of Mexico commerce. Here is the point from which vessels may act on information received from our Consul-General in Havana. Yet there is not one ship that Admiral Bailey can despatch in case of the necessity being imperative. We have vessels enough and to spare; then let them be sent here at once, and do not let us have to record again the fact of one of our men-of-war being sunk on our coast, and within sight of our heaviest ships, by one cowardly, but heavily armed and swift piratical rebel cruiser.

The Hatteras was a small iron steamer, slightly built, with engines and boilers exposed to shot and shell. She mounted probably six guns of small calibre, and possibly less. She has been doing blockade duty in the Gulf for over a year past, and was the vessel that took possession of Cedar Keys. She was nothing in comparison with the Alabama, either in size, speed, or in the number and calibre of her battery. She was enticed into the jaws of the lion and crushed, without the slightest possibilty of her being able to injure her antagonist in the smallest degree. She has been captured after a most gallant fight by overwhelming power and numbers, and by English sailors, and under the plea that it was one of the English navy. A long time may elapse before the fate of her gallant officers and crew is determined.

A New Method of Amputation.—Dr. Chassaignac, surgeon to the Hospital Lariboisere, has published a paper in the medical journals on a new method of amputating limbs without the aid of a knife. For this purpose he uses what he calls a caustic bracelet, consisting of a ring, round which are placed little crystal cups of a rectangular form. The ring is applied to the exact spot where the amputation is to take place; a pledget of lint, impregnated with a solution of perchloride of iron at 35 degrees, is placed above and under the ring, and the cups are then charged with fragments of the Filhos caustic. The member to be amputated is subjected to a considerable amount of compression, which removes some portion of the liquids of the body from the diseased part. As the caustic proceeds in its action, copious bleeding might occur, to remedy which the operator or his assistants exercise a digital pressure on the principal artery until the operation is completed. There is a considerable difference in the behaviour of a muscle separated by the knife or by the action of the caustic. In the first case it contracts, and a large interval is left between the two parts that have been divided; but under the action of the caustic the muscle does not recede either way. Dr. Chassaignac has tried his method twice, in cases when the patients were so feeble as to render amputation extremely dangerous; in both cases the operation was crowned with success. The bracelet in one case was applied five times for twelve hours each, before all the soft parts could be eaten away by the caustic. As soon as the bone became apparent it was cut through by means of the chain saw.—*Galignani*.

"Who's Who" in England in 1863.—There is a book annually published in England under the title of "Who's Who," in which are given carefully prepared accoun s of the noble families of the kingdom, their lineage and possessions and their ages. From the issue of this work for 1863 we gather the following interesting items:

The eldest duke in Great Britian is the Duke of Cleveland, who is 74 years old, and the youngest the Duke of Norfolk, aged 15; the eldest marquis is the Marquis Lansdowne, 82, the youngest the Marquis of Fly 13; the eldest earl is the earl of Charlemont 87, the youngest the Earl of Chairville, 10; the eldest Viscount is Viscount Cumbermere, 89, the youngest Viscount Downe, 18; the eldest baron is Lord Sinclair, 94, the youngest Lord Rossmore, 11; the eldest member of the Privy Council is Lord Lyndhurst, 90, the youngest Earl Spencer, 27; the eldest member of the House of Commons is General the Hon, Sir Hugh Arbuthnott, member for Kincardineshire, who is 83, the youngest Mr. Reginald A. Vyner, the member for Ripon, 23; eldest judge in England is the Right Hon. S. Lushington, aged 80, the youngest Mr. Baron Wilde, 46; the eldest judge in Ireland is Chief Justice Lefroy, 86, the youngest Mr. Justice, Keogh, 45: the eldest judge in Scotland the Lord Justice General, 69, the youngest the Lord Justice Clerk, 52; the eldest archbishop is the Archbishop of Dublin 74, the youngest the Archbishop of York, 43; the eldest bishop is the Bishop of Exeter, 85, the youngest the Bishop Designate of Gloucester and Bristol, 43; the eldest colonial bishop is the bishop of Toronto, 83, the youngest the Bishop of Ontario, 37; the eldest baronet Sir Tattan Sykes, 90, the youngest Sir George Sitwell, 2; the eldest knight is General Sir James L. Caldwell, 92, the youngest Sir Charles T. Bright, 30.

The House of Peers at present consist of 1 Prince, 2 Royal Dukes, 3 Archbishops, 25 Dukes 30 Marquises, 261 Earls, 29 Viscounts 27 Bishops and 159 Barons, making a total of 436 members, as the present Bishop of Bath and Wells sits in the House also as Baron Auckland. In addition there are 19 Peers who are minors, and await there coming of age to take their seats in the House. The Peers of Parliament number 114, of whom 5 are minors. There are 14 Peeresses in their own right. The members of the Privy Council in England and Ireland are 220. There are 852 Baronets, 479 Civil or Military Knights, and 114 noblemen and baronets, who are also knights of the various Orders of Knighthood. There are 735 Companions of the Order of the Bath 7 Field Marshals in the army, 506 Generals, 380 Generals in the Indian Army, 323 Admirals and 157 Queen's Counsels and Sergeants at law

ODDS AND ENDS

Home, Wife, Children.—Is there a student who does not aspire to be a leader in his profession? Is there a mercantile drudge who does not aspire to be at the head of the firm? These are partial hopes to be obtained only by a few. Is there one man—however exalted, however humble—who does not look forward to a home, a wife, and children, as the goal of his endeavours, his toils, and his cares This is a general hope within the reach of all. *Home, wife, children*, are the talismanic words which have guided men to the noblest actions—to the greatest efforts of genius and exertion. All happiness is centered in these blessings, for what can excel the domestic comforts of our own fireside.

A candidate for a registrarship in Texas offered, if appointed, to register marriages for nothing. His opponent, undismayed, promised to do the same, and throw a cradle in. Of course the latter was successful.

Much cry and little wool—a baby.

When a ship answers her helm what, does she say.

True Courage It is not our criminal actions that we require courage to confess, but those that are ridiculous and foolish.

An Irishman, who was at the celebrated battle of Bull's Run, was somewhat startled when the head of his companion on the left was taken off by a cannon-ball. A few minutes after, however, a spent ball broke the finger of his comrade on the other side. The latter threw down his gun and howled with great pain, when the Irishman rushed upon him exclaiming, "You owld woman, sthop cryin'! You are making more noise about it than the man who lost his head."

☞ See the Montreal Business Directory.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Montreal, Jan. 30, 1863.

The weather still continues mild, and we have had a small fall of snow, but so high was the wind that we doubt if it has much improved the country roads, business consequently has been slack, and it is hard to say when we may look for any improvement.

We give the receipts per the Grand Trunk railroad for the last two-day's:—

Ashes, brls	181
Flour, do	3004
do, bags	1183
Wheat, bush	5332
Butter, kegs	519
Lard, brls	5
Whiskey, csks	42
Pork, brls	6

In Produce—Flour has declined to-day, and $4,42½ to $4,45 was taken for No. 1 Superfine.

A fine lot of Upper Canada Spring Wheat, was sold to arrive at 98c ex-cars.

In Pork there is considerable enquiry for Ottawa, and the market here is firm. Holders one disinclined to sell under $10,50; at which price, that of fall inspection is firmly held. Spring inspection has been sold at a trifle less.

In Groceries nothing doing of any consequence, only retail sales.

Financial.—We give our weekly report. Sterling Exchange continues to droop. The Banks draw on London at 10 to 10½ per cent premium, and sales have been effected on the street as low as 9½ to 10 per cent. premium, being required for the best 60 day bills.

The Banks buy at 9 to 9½ per cent.

The minimum price of 30-day bills, drawn on the Treasury this week by the Commissariat, was 10 per cent premium, and at that rate only a small amount was sold, the leading Bankers being unwilling to pay the price.

American currency has suffered a further important depreciation.

Gold has advanced in New York to 155⅞, and Sterling Exchange to 173 per cent.

The value of New York funds in this market, has been and still is very unsettled;—Bank drafts have been sold at a discount of 35 per cent, but have since rallied, and are now quoted at 34 to 35 per cent discount.

American paper money is worth 35 to 36 per cent discount, and silver coin passes at a discount of 4 to 4½ per cent.

There are no tidings of the Norwegian, now 15 days out.

The Australasian from Liverpool to New York, is 13 days out.

The receipts at the Custom House for the last two days, are as follows:—

January 29	$268938
Do 30	387131

The following is David E. Maclean & Co's Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market:—

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $5.25 @ $5.30; Extra, $4 90 @ $5 00; Fancy, $4.65 @ $4.75; No. 1, $4.47½@$4 55; No. 2, $4 30 @ $4.35; Fine, $3.75 @ $4.00. Bags—Spring Wheat, $2.40 @$2.45; Scotch, $2.45 @ $2 50.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 90c @ 96c; White U.C., $1.07 @ $1.08.

PEAS—Per 66lbs, 65c @ 70c.

PORK.—Mess, $10.00 @ $10.25; Prime Mess, $8.00 @ $8.50; Prime, $7.25@$7.75.

BUTTER.—10c @ 14c.

LARD.—7½c@8.

ASHES.—Pot, $6.40 @ $6.45; Pearl, $6.35 @ $6.40

OATMEAL—Per 200lbs, $4 75.

HOGS.—$3.00 @ $4.25.

Flour.—Since our last the market has been very dull and almost nothing done, Superfines being 5 cents lower, while other grades are almost unsaleable. For delivery, the only sale we hear of is 1,000 barrels for latter half June on P. T. Receipts increasing.

Wheat.—Spring ex car sells slowly at quotations. We hear of no sales for delivery.

Peas.—No wholesale lots offering.

Provisions—Dull and almost nothing doing. Quotations nominal.

Butter.—Only prime lots saleable at 13c @ 14c, and even 15c for choice.

Ashes—Again dull and lower.

Hogs—Dull and not much doing.

Seeds—Very little doing. Clover offering at 7½c, without finding purchasers.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK MARKETS—Jan. 30.

Flour—Receipts 5,597 brls; market excited, and 10 to 12 cents better; sales 15,000 brls; at $6,85 @ 7,10 for Superfine Western; $7,40 @ 7,50 for Extra State; $7,60 to 7,90 for Choice do; $6,95 to 7,15 for Superfine State; $7,35@ 8,00 for Common to medium Extra Western; $7,65 @ 7,85 for Common to good shipping b ands Extra Round Hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flour 10 to 20 cents better; sales 8500 barls; $7 40@7,80 for Common; $7,90 @ $9,35 for good to choice Extra.

Wheat—Receipts none; market 1 to 2 cents better, and more active; sales 80,000 bushels; $1,47 @ $1,54 for Chicago Spring; $1,54 @ 1,60 for Milwaukie Club; $1,61 @ 1,66 for Amber Iowa; $1,63 to 1,68 for Winter Red Western; 1,69 to 1.71 for Amber Michigan; $1,-63 for Winter Red Illinois.

Oats firm at 67 to 71c.

Barley Scarce and firm at $1,45 to 1,70.

Corn—Receipts none; Market 1 to 2 cents better; sales 90,000 bush; 92 to 93c for shipping mixed western: 81 to 91½ for unsound.

Pork firm

Ashes continue quiet; $8,40 for Pots, and $8,-50 for Pearls.

Stocks active and higher.

Gold since the Board 158 bid.

Money on call at 6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange higher at 173 to 174.

The following are the closing quotations of Stocks, reported by James M. Drake & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, 23 William- treet, compared with those of Friday last.

	Jan. 23.		Jan. 27.	
	Offerd.	Ask'd.	Offerd.	Ask'd
U. S. 6's, Registered, 1881	95	95¼	93	93
U. S. 6's, Coupons, 1881	96	96	94	94½
U. S. 5's, Registered, 1871	85	87	—	—
U. S. 5's, Coupon, 1874	88	89	—	—
U. S. 7 3 10 ℔ c Treas Notes	101⅞	102	102	—
U. S. 6 ℔ c. 1 year Certif.	95⅞	96	—	—
American Gold	148	148	153¾	153½
Ohio State 6's, 1886	117	120	120	—
Kentucky State 6's	100	—	100	—
Illinois 6's, 1879	112	—	—	—
Illinois 6 ℔ c. War Loan	105	105	103	104
Indiana 6 ℔ c. War Loan	99	—	—	—
Tennessee 6's	61½	61¾	63½	63½
Virginia 6's	69	70	—	70
Missouri 6's	66	66¼	65¾	66
California State 7's	128	129	128½	129½
Canton Co	27½	27¾	27¾	28
Del. & Hud. Canal Co	130	130½	—	—
Pennsylvania Coal Co	1.9½	130	—	—
Cumberland Coal Co, pref'd.	21¾	22	21¼	21½
Pacific Mail S S Co.	176	178	172	172¼
New York Central R. R	119½	119¾	120⅝	121
Erie R. R.	78⅞	79	74½	74¾
Do. preferred	103¾	105	105	105½
Hudson River R R	95½	96	94	94½
Harlem River R. R.	39	39	34¾	35
Do. preferred	77½	78	70½	71
Reading R R	92¾	93	—	—
Michigan Central R. R.	96½	96	96	—
Michigan S. & N. Ind. R. R.	62½	52¾	60½	60¾
Do. guaranteed	102¾	103	105	105½
Panama R. R.	185	188	185	190
Illinois Central R. R.	93	93½	93½	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	70	70½	71	71⅛
Galena & Chicago U.R.R.	93½	93¾	92½	93
Cleveland & Toledo R.R.	91½	92	90¾	91
Chicago & Rock Island R.R.	93½	93¾	92⅞	93
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy RR.	108¼	110	109½	109¾
Milwaukee & P. Du Chien	44½	45	42½	43
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic R.	71¼	71½	70	71
Toledo & Wabash R., Com'n	52½	—	51	51½
Do. preferred	—	—	87	90
Demand Notes	144½	144¾	—	—
Market	Firm.		Heavy.	

We cut the following from the New York Shipping List of January 23:—

In view of the fact that Coffee has advanced to such unprecedented prices that poor people are prohibited from partaking of their favorite morning beverage, while the more favored classes have come to look upon it as a decided luxury, a good deal attention is being devoted to its various substitutes. Perhaps the most successful of these is Chicory Root, which has for years been freely used for purposes of adulteration. For the information of our readers we extract from an exchange the following in regard to the *modus operandi* of preparing it. "The roots resemble the parsnip in color and shape, but do not grow quite so large. They are dug the first Autumn after sowing, cleaned and partially dried, or cut up at once and kiln-dried, depending upon the character of the market and condition in which they are best sold. The manufacturers cut up the roots in small pieces, roast them, and grind to powder between fluted rollers.

If all the roots are not taken from the ground the first season, it springs up and spreads the next like a Canada thistle. It is also very exhaustive of the soil. The presence of Chicory in Coffee may be detected in the following manner—If a little genuine ground Coffee be thrown in a glass full of water, it mostly floats, and slowly moistens, communicating scarcely any color to the liquid. Powdered Chicory tested in the same way very speedily absorbs moisture, communicates a deep reddish-brown tint to the water, and in a few minutes falls to the bottom."

The movement in general trade has been comparatively light—there having been but little demand except for a few commodities, which have been quite freely dealt in. Values are unsettled by the great fluctuations in Gold, &c., and morning quotations afford scarcely criterion for the afternoon. Breadstuffs have been active, and, in sympathy with Gold and Exchange, prices have greatly advanced.

The market for Domestic Dry Goods, both Cotton and Woollen, continues excited, under an active speculative demand, and prices have further greatly advanced, heavy Sheetings being held at 38 to 40 cents. Our quotations are merely nominal At Providence, the market for Printing Cloths is very active, with an upward tendency. The amount of Print Cloths in this market is very light. At the close of the week 64 by 64 were held firm at 17 cents, net cash, but some holders will not sell at that price. The sales for the week are 128,500 pieces at 16 to 16½ cents for 64 by 64.

COFFEE—The market is not active, but there is a very firm feeling, with a fair demand for home use, and our revised notations of Brazil show an improvement of half a cent on Ordinary and fair to good cargoes Rio. For other kinds the inquiry is light, and prices are without change.

FISH—Dry Cod continue very scarce, and the price is still nominal. Mackerel are in good demand and are firm; the bulk of the stock is held for higher prices; we notice sales of 1000 bbls at $13 for Shore No. 1, $7,62½ for No. 2, and $5 for No. 3; Bay No. 1 are held firm at $11.

FRUIT—The market partakes in the general perturbation, and prices are unsettled, but generally favor sellers Raisins are from 10c to 15c per box higher. The advance on other descriptions is not so marked. The sales are an invoice of raisins per Hannah Hicks, say 2278 bxs, 214 hf. do, and 559 qr. do Layer and Bunch, about half of each; another invoice of 400 bxs. Layer, 620 do Bunch, 350 hf. do, 300 qr. do, and 500 mats Seedless, and 100 bags Sicily Filberts, on private terms.

MOLASSES—There is a steady and increasing demand for both New Orleans and Cuba for consumption and manufacturing purposes, and the market is firm at an improvement of 1@2 cents ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has not changed materially, though prices have an upward tendency; we note sales of 100 bbls. at $2,65 to 2,70, and 4000 galls. in tin (last week) $2,51, cash. Stock 1200 bbls. Rosin brings any price asked, being very scarce.

TEA—The market continues active, both from first and in large parcels from second hands, prices being well supported and gradually tending upward, holders offering their stock sparingly. Our quotations, as thoroughly revised, show present values of the various descriptions for "China classifications." The sales include about 4000 hf. chests Green, 400 Pecco, 400 uncolored Japan, 11,000 old and new Oolong (6000 last evening), and 650 chests Souchong, part for export.

SUGAR—There has been a steady, fair demand for home use since our last, the market closing strong at an advance of one-eighth of a cent ℔ lb for Cuba, and one-quarter of a cent for New Orleans, the tendency being towards a still further improvement. Refined remains as last noticed, with a steady demand, absorbing the present limited production.

SPICES—These articles have again moved freely, and prices generally have an upward tendency, sympathising with the higher rates of Gold and Exchange.

OILS—Crude Petroleum being scarce on the spot, and wanted for immediate delivery, prices are firm at 24 to 24½c for lots in merchantable and shipping order; sales 3900 bbls. at 23 to 23½c, as it is, and 24 to 24½c in order. Refined Petroleum has been in fair request for export, but the home demand is light, and free oil brings little more than bonded, both closing without animation, at a decline from previous quotations, the latest sales of prime *free* being at 38 cents; the sales are 7900 bbls. *in bond*, 110 to 120 test, (part Feb delivery) at 35 to 40c; chiefly 37½ to 39 for prime brands; 1800 do, *free*, 35 to 40, mostly 37 to 40, that at 35 being Straw color; 18,000 gallons in tin, *in bond*, 50 to 52, and $30,000 do N. Y. Kerosene, *free* 57 to 57½, all packages included.

Imports.

Per Montreal and Champlain R. R

Janes&co 33 hhds 18 tcs 16 brls molasses; L Blodgett 27 kegs 1 brl d apples; W McConnell 9 bxs 13 brls g'ware; Laurent&L 1 cs; C B Jarvis 1 brl syrup; M Kennedy 5 bgs oysters; E St Marie 30 boxes fruits; D Baker 3 brls g'ware; A Areng 67 do fi h; W Nivins&co 2 bxs; H C & co 45 hhds 35 bles tobacco; Lamplough&C 10 cases; J Gardner 1 brl oil; Lymans, C & co 2 csks; A Prevost 1 cs; R Conniant&co 10 bles gambia; F Pesfield 50 bxs g seeds; A Avery 23 bxs 1 hf do fish.

Per G. T. R. East.

C C Snowdon 2 bxs 5 vices; Sundries 24 bxs fish 3 brls lobsters.

Per G. T. R. West.

W Lindsay 30 brls ashes; Akin&K 6 do; Jno Dougall&co 14 do; Morland, W&co 3 do; S F Jones 1 do; Ferrier&co 3 do; D E Maclean & co 2 do; Jas Scott 4 do; J Mackay & Bro 6 do; W W Stewart 2 do; McCulloch, Bros 15 do; Sinclair, Jack&co 19 do; W O B 1 do, B, Harris&co 7 do; F W Henshaw 1 do; Stevenson, S & co 1 do; S Ogden 13 do; W & R Muir 5 do; Taylor, Bros 100 brls flour; T W Raphael 315 do; Jas McDougall 200 do; L Renaud 200 bags do; D Morris 159 do; Gillespie, M & co 80 brls do; Jno Whyte 7 do; Robt Mitchell 200 do; W Parkyn 100 do; Akin & K 100 do; D E Maclean&co 200 do; Bank of Montreal 200 do; W R Dixon 200 bags do; R Latham 200 do; Ira Gould&son 1050 bush wheat; H Routh&co 380 do; W & T Leeming 350 do; Molson&co 17 casks high wines, W Niven&co 4 kgs butter; Akin&K 109 do; J Dougall&co 83 do; B, Harris&co 11 do; Jos Taffnay 73 JA&H Mathewson 5 do; Stevenson, S&co 11 do; H Benjamin 28 do; Jno Dougall & co 1 brl lard; Wm McDonald 21 casks whiskey.

Jan. 30—J Tiffin 1 brl ashes; Akin & K 1 do do; Sinclair, Jack & co 4 do do; W & T Leeming 6 do do; W Lindsay 1 do do; B Harris & co 1 do do; J A & H Mathewson 2 do do; S Ogden & co 9 do do; Foulds & H 1 do do; Jn Dougall & co 16 do do; McCulloch Bros 5 do do; James Scott 4 do; D E McLean&co 400 brls flour; J, Oliver&co 400 do; Robert Mitchell 200 do; W & T Leeming 233 bgs do; Taylor Bros 100 brls do; John Dougall&co 100 do; W Parkyn 100 do; G Cruickshank 100 do 200 bgs do; McDougall & B 100 brls do; A L Hellewell 2 do; A W Ogilvie & co 2100 bush wheat; Rae&Mitchell 350 do; Aikin &K 350 do; H Routh&co 745 do; Edmonstone, A&co 2 brls pork; Gillespie, M&co 3 do; A L Hellewell 1 do; Crathern&co 7 kgs butter; Aikin &K 32 do; E, Allan&co 20 do; J Williamson&co 9 do; G Moffatt&co 10 do; C McPhaden 20 do; Jno Dougall&co 16 do; W Nivin&co 8 do; Lewis, K&co 12 do; M Laing 13 do; Sinclair, Jack&co 4 do; S B Rose&co 20 do; E Lusher 24 do; Crathern&co 4 brls lard; J Williamson&co 1 do; H Fraser&co 21 cks whiskey.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
Legislative Assembly,
Quebec, Monday, 19th January, 1863

THE time limited for RECEIVING PETITIONS for PRIVATE BILLS in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, will EXPIRE on

Thursday, the 5th of March next.

WM. B. LINDSAY,
26 dc Clerk L. A.

Province of Canada,
District of Joliette.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF L'ASSOMPTION.

Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

No. 83.

Present:

The Honorable Mr. Justice Badgley.

CASIMIR DALPE dit PARISEAU, of Acton, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, Trader,
Plaintiff;

Vs.

FELIX BEAUCHAMP, of the Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, in the County of L'Assomption, Yeoman,
Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on motion of Messrs. Fabre, Lesage & Jette, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears, by the return of Hypolite Morneau, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Joliette, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Joliette, that the said Defendant be, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, called *L'Ordre*, and twice in the English language in the newspaper published in the said City of Montreal, called *The Montreal Herald*, notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

J. Z. MARTEL,
26 u C.C.C.