Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XV. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1863. NUMBER 303

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Dec. 14, 1863.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route, Sorel, Three Rivers, &c	9.00 a m	2.30 p m
Canada West Day Train [1]	12.15 a m	6.45 a m
Canada West Night Train [2]	10.45 a m	5.30 p m
Laprairie	9.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.30 a m	7.00 a m 2.00 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	9.30 a m	3.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	11.00 p m	7.00 a m 3.45p m
Portland	3.45p m	2.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	7.00 a m	2.15 p m 6.30 p m
Lachine	9.15 a m	6.00 a m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	6.15 p m	2.00 p m
Chambly	10.45 a m	2.00 p m 7.00 a m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	11.00 a m	2.15 p m 7.30 a m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique &c	10.30 a m	2.45 p m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese & St. Jerome	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville, and way Offices to Ottawa	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	12.15 a m	6.45 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax, and P.E. Island, via Portland, Saturday	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	7.00 a m	2.15 p m
		2.45 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.25 A.M.
[2] do do 6.10 P.M.
[3] do do 7.40 A.M. & 2.55 P.M.
[4] do do 2.55 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before he closir of each Mail.
All the ...ove Mails (exclusive of the St. John, N.B., &c.,) are daily except Sunday.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS desire to call SPECIAL ATTENTION to their

FALL STOCK,

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

UNUSUALLY LARGE,

AND TO COMPRISE

ALL THE NOVELTIES

AND

LATEST STYLES

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURS.

The GOODS have all been made up in their

Well Known Superior Manner,

AND WILL BE OFFERED

AT LOW RATES.

ALSO ON HAND,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SNOWSHOES, MOCCASINS,

AND

Indian Curiosities.

John Henderson & Co.,
CRYSTAL BLOCK.
October 26. 3m 255

CENTRAL DRUG HALL.

DAVIDSON'S ORIGINAL GLYCERINE LOTION.—A most effectual and elegant preparation for Chapped Face and Hands, Roughness in the Skin, &c., &c.
NERVE ANODYNE cures Tooth-Ache.
PUMADE DE PALMA CHRISTI.—A superior preparation for strengthening and beautifying the Hair.

A. G. DAVIDSON, Druggist,
CENTRAL DRUG HALL,
CORNER PLACE D'ARMES.
295

FLAVORING EXTRACTS. — A large assortment, as Lemon, Vanilla, Ratafia, Cloves, Orange, Rose, Celery, &c, &c., all of superior flavour and strength, at

A. G. DAVIDSON'S,
Druggist,
295 CORNER PLACE D'ARMES.

NURSERY POWDERS—VERBINA, VIOLET and ROSE This Powder, from its highly soothing and Healing properties, is admirably adapted for the Nursery, and is exceedingly efficacious for the irritation of the Skin, incident to a cold climate.

A. G. DAVIDSON,
Druggist,
CENTRAL DRUG HALL,
CORNER PLACE D'ARMES.
December 11. 295

For Sale,

ROSIN, Fine and medium
YELLOW METAL
IRON, in Bars
CANVASS
MANILLA and WIRE ROPE

The subscribers make LIBERAL ADVANCES or authorize DRAFTS on their Correspondents in France, England and the United States, against Consignments of all kinds of Produce. Import on Commission all kinds of Goods.

CORCHERET & CO.,
No. 7 St. John Street.
eNovember 16. 27

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE:

Choice Labrador Herrings
Round and Split do,
Various brands
Table Codfish
Green Codfish
Cod Oil
&c., &c., &c

C. E. SEYMOUR & CO.
October 15. 246

WATCHES.—Just Received, an assortment of fine London made Watches,

SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 8. du 292

JEWELLERY.—Just Received, a large assortment of London and French Jewellery, new styles and designs,

SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 8. du 292

CLOCKS.—Just Received, a variety of fine Paris made Mantel Clocks,

SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 8. du 292

FANS.—Just Received, an assortment of beautiful Parisian Fans,

SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 8. du 292

BAGS.—Leather Bags for Ladies and Gentlemen just received by

SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 8. du 292

FANCY GOODS.—An assortment of Fancy Goods. Latest novelties from Paris, just opened by

SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 8. du 282

CUTLERY.—Have received an assortment of Nowill & Sons fine Table Cutlery,

SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 8. du 292

OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES.—A fine assortment of Opera, Field and Marine Glasses opened and for sale by

SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 8. du 292

FORKS, SPOONS, LADLES, &c., Electro-Plated, of various patterns, best quality, just received and for sale,

SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 8. du 292

WINTER CLOTHING.

Fashion and Economy Combined!

LAVENDER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
38 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Has now on hand a complete assortment of

WINTER CLOTHS,

Which he will make up in the most Fashionable Styles at the following Low Prices for Cash Only:

Superfine Black Dress Suit, $26.00
Tweed Suit—Sack, Vest & Trousers, - - - 14.00
Whitney Surtout, Velvet Collar, - - - - 15.00
A great variety of Tweed for Trousers - - - - 4.50
Blue Pilot Cloth Skating Jackets - - - - 10.00
AND UPWARDS.
Suit of Livery - - - - 24.00
Livery Great Coat, with Capes - - - - $20 to 40

ON HAND,
BLACK BLANKETS,
IRISH FRIEZE.

☞ Every other description of Garment equally Cheap.

N.B.—TERMS CASH.
December 3. 1m 288

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING in endless variety at JOHN AITKEN & CO'S, 211 & 213 Notre Dame Street.
October 30. 259

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

ALL SIZES OF
CLUB SKATES.
S. G. LEVEY,
170 NOTRE DAME STREET.
December 1. 1m 286

PIG IRON.

300 tons GARTSHERRIE, No. 1,
FOR SALE BY
J. Henry Evans,
271 St. Paul Street
Sept. 29. 232

Messrs. GIBB & Co.

ARE OPENING, ex S.S. "Hibernian," their WINTER SUPPLY of GOODS, comprising all the latest novelties in GENTLEMENS' CLOTHING. Also, a large assortment of UNDERCLOTHING in Lambs' Wool, Merino and Silk.

SILK SCARFS, TIES and MUFFLERS in great variety, together with a Case of KID GLOVES in all the new colors and tints.
December 13. 296

FURNISHED HOUSE.

TO LET.—A well Furnished HOUSE situated in Dorchester Street, East. The House would be let without the Furniture if desired. Apply at No. 200 Craig Street, or at the Herald Office.
November 11. 269

TO LET,

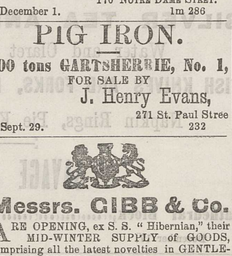
The SHOP and DWELLING, No. 1 Victoria Square, lately occupied by M. Bodier.
For Rent, &c., apply at the Herald Office.
November 14. 272

Just Received,
AT THE
Medical Depot,-----McGill Street,
A complete assortment of
GENUINE ENGLISH DRUGS
AND CHEMICALS.

Everything sold in the establishment is warranted of the purest and best quality.
September 15. 220

GENTLEMEN will find the Cheapest and best assorted STOCK of FLANNEL SHIRTS at JOHN AITKEN & CO'S, 211 & 213 Notre Dame Street.
October 30. 259

FOR SALE,
That Valuable Property
Situate on the corner of
SIMPSON & SHERBROOKE STS.,
WITH
FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS,
AND
Unexceptionable Title.
Terms of payment Liberal.
For further information apply to
H. MUNRO,
ESTATE AGENT,
13 Bonaventure Street.
266



CHARLES FARRE
CHAMPAGNE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA for the above brand of CHAMPAGNE WINE, offer it for Sale, relying upon its merits to establish here the reputation it has already acquired in Europe, and the United States.

Besides obtaining for his Wine a first-class medal at the French Universal Exhibition of 1855, Mr. FARRE has been appointed Purveyor to the Courts of Spain and Prussia.

Edward Maitland, Tylee & Co.,
10 Hospital Street.
November 13. 271

CASH ADVANCES,

THE SUBSCRIBERS continue to make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES, and accept DRAFTS against PRODUCE consigned to them for sale in this Market.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO
MONTREA
December 4. 289

OWNER WANTED.

FOUND, at DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, a Gentleman's Walking Cane. Apply at the Museum Money Office, Mechanics' Hall.
December 8. 292

MONTREAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Agent for Woollen Manufacturers.
Cochrane, A. McK.....292 St. Paul

Boot and Shoe Stores.
Bourgoin, Theodore.....124 Notre Dame.
Daggerfeld, Wm.....143 Notre Dame
Douglas, Alexander.....253 Notre Dame.
Wilson, C.....301 Notre Dame.
Wilson, Geo., 230 Notre Dame (opp. *Herald* Office)

Book-Binder and Paper Ruler.
Innes, James.....277 Notre Dame Street

Cabinetmaker and Office Furniture.
Carlisle, John.....274 Notre Dame.

Carriage and Sleigh Builders.
Cusack, Bros.....13 Craig.
GAVIN, M. & P.....23 Craig.

Chemists and Druggists.
Devins & Bolton (next Court House), Notre Dame.
Gardner, John..295 Notre Dame (near McGill.)
Picault & Son (Physicians), 42, 44 & 46 Notre Dame.

Confectioners—Wholesale.
Hally & McWilliam.....300 St. Paul
Holbert, Miller & Co., St. Francois Xavier Street, corner of Notre Dame Street.

Card Engraver and Printer.
Ireland, T.....26 Great St. James Street

Coal Oils, Lamps, &c., Wholesale and Retail.
Blackwood & Mactavish, St. John Street, 2 doors from Great St. James.
McConnell, W.....52 Great St. James

Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker.
Fowler, James.....14 Bonaventure

Engraver, Letter-Cutter & Die-Sinker.
Bailey George P., St. John, 2nd door from Great St. James.

Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Thayer, Dr. L. O., (Surgeon, Oculist & Aurist,) 133 Notre Dame, (up stairs).

Fruiterer and Confectioner.
Braham, Joseph.....2 St. Joseph

Gold and Silver Plater.
Tabb, H. N. & Co.....69 Craig.

Grocers—Wholesale and Retail.
Cusson, Alexis.....19 Jacquez-Cartier Sq.
Graham, George.....287 Notre Dame.

Hair-Dresser and Wig-Maker.
Rock, John, McGill Street, (between Notre Dame and Great St. James.

Hair Jewellery, Manufacturers of
Mellor, Emil O.....174 Notre Dame
Binder, George.....115 Notre Dame.

Hats, Caps and Furs.
Rispert & Co.....73 St. Lawrence Main.
Thompson, Job C. & Co.....297 Notre Dame.

Hotel.
American House, Hiram Edson. St. Henry Street

Iron Furniture Warehouse.
Bowdler, Wm. (Wire Worker), 5 Victoria Square

Jewellers—(Working).
Mellor, Emil O.....174 Notre Dame
Mills & Cohen.....253 Notre Dame
Beaudry, Narcisse.....26 St. Gabriel
Mayenhoulder & Badlay, 15 Bleury Hill.
Meyes, Otto.....10 St. Lambert.
Sommerville, James.....53 Little St. James.

Lithographers.
Duncan & Co.....70 Great St. James

Leather Merchant.
Filer, Binmore & Co.....295 St. Paul.

Marble and Alabaster Sculpture, Importers of.
Baccerini, G. & Co. (Ornamental Work in Cement and Plaster), 119½ Notre Dame Street.

Marble Works.
Thomson, George.....8 Bonaventure

Milliners and Dressmakers.
Allan, J Mrs.....215 Notre Dame.
Muir, John, Mrs.....291 Notre Dame.

Merchant Tailors.
Irwin, Dresser & Co. (Clothiers).....83 McGill
Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers.
Hearn, Charles.....160 Notre Dame.
Ross, A.....7 St. Urbain Street, near Craig

Music Store.
Thornton, E. & Co.....Victoria Square

New York Branch Dye Works.
Beak, J. & Co. (opp. Crystal Block), 244 Notre Dame.

Pianoforte Manufacturer.
Vogt, Wm. G. & Co.....138 Craig

Paint, Oil and Glass Merchant.
McArthur, John, & Son, 118, 120 & 122 McGill

Painters and Paperhangers.
Craig, Alexander.....55 St. Peter.
Millen, Henry.....rear of 36 Craig.
O'Keane, John. & Co.....22 Great St. James.

Paper and Stationery—Wholesale.
Angus & Logan (Papermakers and Stationers), 208 St. Paul.

Photographic Artists.
Carr, J T.....24 Great St. James
Shorey, J B.....304 Notre Dame
Dion, C.....5 Bonaventure Street.
Ross, James.....105 McGill Street.
Taber, E. H., 210 Notre Dame, 3 doors east of Cathedral.
Webster, Loren.....71 McGill,

Photographic Stock, Dealers in
Picault & Son.....42, 44 & 46 Notre Dame.

Picture Frame-Maker.
Scott, William.....2 Victoria Sq.

Plumbers and Gas-Fitters.
Baillie, C.....3 Craig Street (West)
Brown, S H (Tin & Coppersmith).....53 Craig.
Date, John.....269 Notre Dame.
McKenna, Thomas.....36 & 38 St. Henry.
Warmington & Son (Tinsmiths).....42 McGill.

Produce and Commission Merchant.
Denholm, George.....14 St. John.

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware. Manufacturers of.
Hinman & Rubenstein.....65 Craig
Rodden & Co. (Silver Platers) 35 St. Francois Xavier.

Scale Makers & Blacksmiths.
Dorion, E. Brother.....30 St. Gabriel.

Scale Manufacturers, Platform & Counter.
Cox & Collins.....65 Craig

Silver and Brass Platers.
Hinman & Rubenstein.....65 Craig

Segar Dealers and Tobacconists.
Marrin, Paul.....58 McGill, near St. Paul.
Noack; R.....86 Great St. James (near McGill.)
Pagels, F.....60 Great St. James.

Silver-Smith (Manufacturing).
Hendery R.....112 Craig.

Slate and Metal Roofers.
Reed & Rayner.....143 Craig

Stationer & Account Book Manufacturer.
Parslow John.....252 St. Paul.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.
Brennan & Rigney.....Prince, cor. William
Darling & Brady.....76 St. Charles Borromee.
Parkyn, Ginger, Beer, &c, Manufacturer.
Stone Seal Engraver.
Batsford, R.....18 Great St. James (over Gibb's)

Tailor.
Malo N.....69 Notre Dame

Tobacco Factors.
West Brothers, (Commission Merchants).....6 St. John.

Trunk & Smiths' Bellows Manufacturers
Clark, Bennett & Co.....245 Notre Dame.
Trunk, Valise & Carpet Bag Manufacturer
Hayward, W. P.....240 Notre Dame.

Watch-Makers and Jewellers.
Mills & Cohen.....253 Notre Dame
Phillips, E, McGill Street, (between Notre Dame and Great St. James Street).
Peacock, H. & Co.....144 Notre Dame.
Rey, C.....152 St. Paul.

Wine Merchant, Wholesale and Retail.
Garcau & Co.....75 Notre Dame

Wire Worker.
Decarie Auguste, St John Street, between Notre Dame and Great St. James.

Wood and Lumber Merchant.
Renshaw, John.....Craig, near Bleury.
January 19. 15

CHARLES FARRE
CHAMPAGNE.

THE Subscribers have received their usual SUPPLY of this CELEBRATED WINE, ex Brig "HAWK," consisting of—

Cases very dry Verzenay Mousseux
Cases very dry Vin Imperial

Which they offer for Sale.

Havilland Routh & Co.,
Agents for Canada.
Sept 16. n-220

LADIES' complete MARRIAGE OUTFITS can be had at JOHN AITKEN & CO'S 211 & 213 Notre Dame Street.
October 30 259

SALE, WITH LONG TERMS.

WILL BE SOLD, by Licitation, at PUBLIC AUCTION, (the REAL ESTATES, of great value, of the Successions of the late Honorable J. O. TURGEON and his LADY, to wit:—

1ST.

Those situated in the Town of Terrebonne.

1. An emplacement (Dwelling-House of the deceased), on the Public Square, of 72 feet broad by 66 feet, from thence taking 91 feet by again 73 feet, where it is 96 feet in width by 26 feet more in length, making in length 170 feet on St. Peter Street, where it is bounded on the South, with a stone house and other buildings.
2nd. Another emplacement, adjoining the first lot on the North, of 93 feet in width, on the said Public Square, by 68 feet in depth, joining on the North side St. Francis Street, with two houses and other buildings.
3rd. An emplacement on the said St. Peter Street, of 60 by 97 feet, joining on one side the end of the first lot, and on the other side J. C. Auger, Esquire.
4th. A lot on the riviere Jesus, near the Toll-Bridge, of 166 feet by more than 330 feet, between St. Joseph and St. Hortense Streets.
5th. "Isle Turgeon," on the said River, near the said bridge, opposite to the last lot, of about three-fourths of a superficial arpent.
6th. An emplacement at the corner of St. Joseph and St. Peter Streets, of 45 by 50 feet, with a house.
7th. An emplacement on St. Lewis Street, of 30 feet in front by one arpent in depth, ending at St. Michel Street, and joining on one side St. Antoine Street.
8th. The farm Roussin-Monasque, situated partly in the town and partly in the parish of Terrebonne, of 4 by 40 arpents, bounded in front by some emplacements of the town, joining on the North-East side Rodrique Masson, Esquire, and on the other side the next lot, with an adjoining emplacement of 49 perches in superficies, with a house, barn and other buildings
9th. The farm Viger-Limoges, in the said town and parish, of 3 by 38 arpents, with a house and other buildings; bounded in front partly by St. Lewis Street, joining on the West side the Pincourt Road, and on the other side the last lot.
10th. The farm Robitaille, at Mascouche, in the said parish, of 3 by 40 arpents, bounded by the South shore of the River St. Mary, joining on one side the representatives of the late Onizime Valiquette, and on the other side the next lot, with a house, barn and other buildings.
11th. The other farm Robitaille, adjoining to the last one, of the same size, joining on the other side Joseph Boisvest, with a stable.
12th. The farm Gratton, at Lachenaie, of 3 by 44 arpents, extending from the River St. Jean Baptist, joining to the South-west side J. Baptiste Gratton, and on the North-East side the representatives of the late Mr. Beaumont, with a stone house, barn and other buildings.

2ND.

And those in the Parish of St. Francois de Sale, Ile Jesus.

13th. A farm of 5 arpents in width, of which 1 x 27 and 3 x 17 arpents, extending from the public highway, joining on the South-west side to Joseph Beauchamps and others, and on the other side to Gabriel Legris, with a stone house, barn and other buildings.
14th. A lot of 1 by 2 arpents, extending from the said public highway, joining on the South-west side to Charles Beauchamps, and on the other side to lot No. 15, with a house and other buildings.
15th. A lot of 1 by 2 arpents, extending from the said public highway and ending at the River Jesus, joining on the South-west side partly the lot No. 14, and on the North-east side Edward Legris, with a house and stable.
16th, and last, a lot of 1 by 2 arpents, extending from the public highway, bounded on the East side by Eloi Paquette, and on the other side by Trefle Despatis.

The Sale of the Properties of Terrebonne will take place in the TOWN COUNCIL ROOM, on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of JANUARY NEXT, at TEN of the o'clock in the FORENOON;

At Lachenaie, at the CHURCH-DOOR, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH of JANUARY NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the FORENOON;

And at St. Francois de Sales, Isle Jesus, at the CHURCH-DOOR, on the SAME DAY, the FIFTH of JANUARY NEXT, at ONE of the clock in the AFTERNOON.

The conditions (*cahier de charges,*) are deposited with us.

G. M. PREVOST, N.P.
Terrebonne, December 9, 1863. r mf 298

In Store,

1500 hf-chests Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Twankay Tea
250 do Coloured and Uncoloured Japan Tea
90 chests and hf-chests Souchong and Congou Tea
400 bags Arracan Rice
75 bris "Zante" Currants
21 chests Madras Indigo
20 puns Fine Jamaica Spirits
20 hhds } "Hennessy's" } "Martell's" and
15 qr-casks } "Otard's" } Pale Brandies
75 cases
40 hhds DeKuyper's Gin
10 hhds } "Burdon's" Pale Sherries
20 qr-casks }
10 qr-casks "Woodhouse & Co's" L.P. Madeira
For Sale by
HUGH FRASER & CO.,
30 St. Sacrament Street.
December 2. 287

Apothecaries to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

MEDICAL HALL.

CAMPBELL'S CHERRY BALSAM.—By far the most agreeable and efficacious Cough REMEDY in use, is prepared only at the Medical Hall, by
294 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH, and Calender for 1864, are contained in the "Cherry Balsam" Pamphlet, which may be had gratis at the Medical Hall.
294 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

[illegible] and sold at the Medical Hall.
294 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

MINEASKA.—A perfect substitute for Breast Milk, for the successful rearing of infants, just received at the Medical Hall by
294 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

CHOICE POMADES—In elegant China Pots, of various exquisite perfumes, such as Reseda, Tubereuse, Violette, &c., &c., just received by
294 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

MR. SAUNDERS' TOOTH POWDER—Prepared by Savory & Moore, from the receipt of Mr. Saunders, the Queen's Dentist, just received by the Agents,
294 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

FINE OLD PORT AND SHERRY — For Medicinal use only, can be had at the Medical Hall.
294 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

DENSLOW'S BENZINE — For removing Pain, Oil, Grease, Tar, &c., from the finest fabric, for sale by the Agents,
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.
December 10. 294

CLUB SKATES, 1863
DEPOT:
302 ST. PAUL STREET.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Steamer, a complete assortment. Also, best English Leather Straps.
G. HAGAR & CO.
November 26. 282

JOHN PLIMSOLL,
ACCOUNTANT,
PLACE D'ARMES,
MONTREAL.
OFFICE—Over Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, 2nd floor.
☞ Books in Arrear brought up, and Bankrupt Estates settled.
September 26. 6m 230



JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

Above we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecanco, a Chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation that once raled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs —to be had, gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills" has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there you will find in our Almanacs and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact that all diseases arise from IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The system will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the "fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood dip to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILLIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This Anti-Billious Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the best remedy in existence for the following complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Debility,
Coughs,	Fevers and Ague,
Colds,	Headache,
Chest Diseases,	Indigestion,
Costiveness,	Influenza,
Dyspepsia,	Inflammation,
Diarrhœa,	Female Complaints
Dropsy,	&c. &c. &c.

Inward Weakness,
Liver Complaints,
Lowness of Spirits
Piles,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Females who value health should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tecancas, a tribe of Aztecs of Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 Pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street.....New York.
☞ Agents wanted always—Address as above.
November 30. D.mwf1t W.c.lam 37

W. H. SMITH,
Manufacturers' & Commission Agent,
10 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,
MONTREAL.
REPRESENTING BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURERS,
AND
IMPORTER OF

White Granite, Common, Printed, and Decorated Earthenware
China, White, Gilt and Decorated
Parian Statuary, Vases and Ornaments
Glassware, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
Egyptian, Blackware, Lustre, Figures and Toys

Encaustic Flooring Tiles
White Glazed Bath Tiles

Cut Glass Chandeliers, Lustres & Gas Brackets

Iron Stable Fittings, Mangers, &c
Iron Cow-house Fittings, Dog Kennels, &c
Patent Combustion Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, &c

Papier Mache, Japanned and Tin Ware
Electro-Plate and Britannia Metal
Corkscrews and Steel Toys

Bohemian and Bavarian Colored and Enamelled Glass Vases, &c, &c

AND DEPOT IN CANADA FOR THE SALE OF

LIDDLE, ELLIOT & SONS'
Plumbers' Ware, Closet Pans and Urinals
Plug Basins, Marble, Printed and Decorated
Sink Stones and Washing Troughs
Closet, Machine, Door, Shutter and Drawer Handles
Door Grips and Knobs
Door Finger Plates, White, Jet, Marble, Gilt, &c
Table Top, Plug Basins, Marble, and Colored, and Gilt

Photographists' Baths, Trays, &c

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WHOLESALE AGENT
FOR
Adshead's Derby Polish, for Cleaning Gold, Silver and Electro-plate
Do. do. Paste, for Brass, Copper, Tin, &c
Do. do. Cream, for Furniture, Oil Cloth, &c
Do. do. Cement, for Repairing Glass, China, Parian, Marble and Alabaster

WAREHOUSE AND SAMPLE ROOMS,
10 St. Nicholas Street.....Montreal.
November 16. 273

Reed's Domestic Dyes.

FOR Dyeing all Domestic Goods, such as Ribbons, scarfs, Dresses, Shawls, Cottons, Silks, &c., without trouble or injury to the article.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO., Agents.
October 20. tvs 250

Gardner's German Baking Powder,

UNRIVALLED for purity and cheapness. In 1 lb packets, 1s 3d. each; also, in 3 oz., 4 oz., and 5 oz. packets at Wholesale by the dozen. 285

100 For sale low by
J. GARDNER,
Chemist and Druggist,
295 West End Notre Dame Street.

Candied Lemon Peel, in 7 lb bxs.
CANDIED ORANGE do. do. do.
CANDIED CITRON do. do. do.
For Sale by
J. GARDNER, Druggist,
Notre Dame Street.

Raspberry Vinegar,

GINGER, Lemon, Pineapple, Sarsaparilla Raspberry, Strawberry, Vanilla, and Orange SYRUPS. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
J. GARDNER,
Chemist and Druggist,
West End Notre Dame, near McGill Stree

Honey in the Comb;

ALSO, finest Strained Honey, in 3, 6, and 1 lb. jars. For sale by
J. GARDNER.

Coal Oil at 2s. 6d. per Gallon,
At
J. GARDNER'S,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
295 Notre Dame Stree
November 30. 285

SKATES, SKATES,

THE Subscribers respectfully beg to call the attention of intending purchasers to their assortment of

English and American Skates,

Now opened at HOOD'S PIANOFORTE SHOWROOMS, next door to the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street,

Sign of the Skate,

Which they are prepared to sell at a low figure. The above are warranted to be made of the best materials. An inspection invited.
CHAS. F. MUCKLE & CO.,
Agents.
November 24. 280

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIMITED.

To be Established under the Limited Liability Act,

WHICH SPECIALLY LIMITS THE LIABILITY OF EACH SHAREHOLDER TO THE AMOUNT OF HIS SHARES.

Capital, £500,000 Stg., in Shares of £50 each,

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE,)

Of which it is not intended to call up more than £25 per Share.

Deposit on Application £1 stg. per Share,

And a payment of £4 per Share on allotment; calls not exceeding £5 per Share at intervals of not less than two months, until £25 per Share has been called up.

PROVISIONAL BOARD.

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ALEX. URQUHART, Esq.

BANKERS:

THE LONDON AND COLONIAL BANK, (LIMITED) MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS.

It is generally admitted that the requirements of the large and over-increasing trade between Canada and Great Britain call for increased steam communication; further, that the existing lines are entirely inadequate for the proper development of our commercial position, and that sufficient efforts have not been made to encourage that business which should naturally seek Canadian channels. With the view of meeting this recognized public want, it is proposed to form a Company in England, under the Limited Liability Act, for the purpose of establishing a line of Screw Steamships, of large capacity, to run between the ports of Liverpool and Montreal. It is also intended to put on a fortnightly or monthly line between the ports of London and Montreal, as may be required by the extent of the trade between these ports.

It is believed, in accordance with the manifest opinion of the merchants of this country, that the policy of the Government will hereafter offer much greater inducements to Steamship enterprise; and, as the subsidy to the existing line will be reduced to about one-half in April next, this monopoly, which has hitherto prevented competition, will no longer interfere with the success of another line to Liverpool.

Montreal is now the second port of export on the Atlantic seaboard. The trade returns show an increase of nearly one hundred per cent in eight years, and yet, since the establishment of the weekly line to Liverpool, there has been *no increase whatever* in steamship tonnage to meet the wants of this large and annually increasing trade.

In the year 1856, the total Imports and Exports of Montreal amounted to less than twenty millions of dollars. In 1862, the exports of Breadstuffs alone, by Sea, amounted to nearly Seventeen Millions of bushels, while the total Imports and Exports, by Sea, for the same year, amounted to nearly Thirty nine Millions of Dollars, showing an increase of nearly one hundred per cent.

Liverpool received a larger proportion of these Exports than any other Port, and it is from Liverpool that about four fifths of the Imports of Canada are shipped; and, yet, while there are two unsubsidized Steamship Lines running to and from the Port of Glasgow, there is only one Line between Liverpool and Montreal.

The Merchants of Canada need hardly be reminded of these facts; but, in seeking their co-operation in the promotion of this enterprise, it may be remarked that Freights have been maintained at unnecessarily high rates, solely in consequence of an absence of wholesome competition. In order to show this, it is necessary to refer to the complete monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the existing Company, to the detriment of the interests of the whole Province, but more directly to those of the Importers and Exporters of the country. While this Company were constantly obtaining full cargoes from Liverpool to Montreal, it was found cheaper to send Goods rom London to Glasgow, and thence per Steamer to this Port, than to send them *via* Liverpool, or even direct from Liverpool itself to Montreal. And, yet, as may safely be inferred, from the fact of the owners increasing the number of their Vessels, these two Glasgow Lines continue to prosper, on comparatively low freights and no subsidies, on a far inferior route, both as regards Passengers and Freights, and by which no profits are to be derived by the carriage of mails. It may, further, be instanced, as a fact detrimental to the interests of the Province, that European Goods are brought into Canada by Steamship *via* New York at lower rates than those charged by the shorter and quicker St. Lawrence route.

It is well-known that the profits of Steamships running to this Port, during the past few years, have been very large, and there can be no doubt, from the extensive patronage of which this enterprize has already been assured, that, by careful and economical management, the earnings of this Company will also yield a very profitable return to the Shareholders.

In forming this Company in England, where it is intended to seek the larger portion of the Capital required, it will be the object of the Provisional Board to secure the services, as Directors, of the leading men in Liverpool, London, and Manchester, connected with the Canadian trade; but, in order to secure the best English interests and assistance, and, by inspiring confidence, to ensure the complete success of the Company, it is deemed requisite that a Subscription of Stock, say to the extent of £100,000 Sterling should be obtained among the Merchants of Canada, before bringing out the project in the English Market.

It is not proposed to enter into undue competition with the existing Line, and the first-class passenger traffic which that Line is specially adapted to carry, will not be interfered with by this Company.

It is proposed to build a fleet of Screw-Steamships, of about 2,000 to 2,500 Tons, of large capacity, and of moderate power. Such vessels can be built at a relatively much smaller cost than when high speed is required, can be sailed much more economically, and, at the same time, offer equal advantages to shippers of Merchandise, and Steerage and Intermediate passengers, who, it is well known, from their greater number and their less expensive mode of transport, are much more profitable than First-Class Passengers.

It is intended to commence a fortnightly service each way, to be increased to a weekly Line, calling at a Port in Ireland, as soon as the vessels can be got ready. Until such time as the ships are built, it is believed that there will be no difficulty in chartering suitable vessels, so as to enable the Company to go into operation in the Spring.

As many of the supporters of this Company are largely engaged in the Import Trade of this Country, the Directors have every reason to anticipate a steady and

THE MONTREAL HERALD

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1863.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY

Dr. Kahn's Museum of Wonders, Anatomy and Science, at the Mechanics' Hall, from 10 A. M. till 10 P.M.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY CUVILLIER & CO.

Prime Cuba Sugar, at the stores of Messrs. Mitchell, Kinnear & Co., at half past Ten o'clock.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.

Writing Papers and Playing Cards, at his own rooms, at Ten o'clock.

Baking Powder, &c., at his own stores, at half-past Ten o'clock.

BY SHAW & BROTHER.

Valuable English Books, at the store No. 70 Great St. James Street, at Two o'clock, and Seven in the evening.

Sale of Albums, Plated Ware, &c., at 244 Notre Dame Street, at Seven o'clock.

BY JAS. SCOTT & SON.

Dry Goods, &c., at their own stores, at Two o'clock.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.

French Zinc Manufactures, &c , at their own stores, at Two 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:—

December 19—9 A.M. 25 above zero.
2 P.M. 23 above zero.
5 P.M. 18 above zero.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

Very Latest by the Australasian.

London, 5th.—Fears are entertained that the Atlantic Cable will not be laid next year, as it has been intended it should be, as the many experiments on the different plans in the construction of the cable have consumed much time and are likely to consume a great deal more before they are done with. It will, therefore, be impossible for Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., the contractors, to complete the whole cable in season to lay it in the summer. It will have to be laid in the summer of 1865. While on some accounts this is to be regretted, in other respects it may prove an advantage, as the experiments will ensure the cable being as perfect as human skill can make it.

Breslau, Dec. 4.—No news has been received from Warsaw for the last two days.

The great transport of troops has interrupted the regular service of trains on the railroad between Warsaw and the Prussian frontier.

Melbourne, Oct. 24.—The total shipments of Gold since the departure of the last mail amount to 94,500 ozs.

New York, December 19th.

Special to the Times—The statement that any instructions have been given tending to ignore the rights, as prisoners of war, of the colored troops whom the rebels have taken prisoners, whether originally bond or free, is incorrect; on the contrary, the most stringent orders have recently been issued, under which the rebel authorities are to be held too strict accountability with regard to their colored prisoners.

The Chesapeake having been captured in British waters, will be given up to the Colonial authorities. Secretaries Seward and Welles have so telegraphed to Halifax. It is not believed, however, that the pirates will be allowed to put to sea again.

A very large proportion of the rebels in our hands, not less than one-third of them, it is said, are desirous of enlisting in the navy, and it is unceasingly that the Secretary of War and the Navy Department have agreed to permit them to do so. General Maston is reported to have said that he could, on very short notice, furnish a thousand sailors from the prisoner's camp at Point Lookout, of which he is in charge.

Special to the Herald—Washington, Dec 18.—Another plot for the seizure of a vessel and cargo by rebel emissaries has been discovered, this time in season to prevent the attempt being made. The vessel was the bark "A. One," which was loading at Philadelphia. The pirates were to ship as seamen and seize her after she left port. There was a quantity of ammunition to be sent on board. The vessel was about to take in a quantity of powder when the plot was revealed. The authorities are still engaged in investigating the matter. All the facts will be given to the pub ic in a few days. Headquarters of the U. S. Forces, West Va. Dec. 18.—Gen. Kelly to-night, received a despatch from Gen. Sullivan, announcing the capture of Col Carter, of the 1st Va. cavalry, and a number of other prisoners, by a force of the 22d Pa., sent out on a reconnoisance in London Co. and toward Upperville. Near the latter place they captured this party.

New York, Dec. 19 —The Herald's Morris Island correspondent thus explains the washing away of the Rebel obstructions:—The famous floating battery in Charleston harbor, which was used against Sumter when Anderson held the works, broke adrift in the last gale, smashed through and carried away the obstructions, and now lies ashore near the North end of Folly Island. She was formerly plated with railroad iron, but that had been removed for other purposes.

Halifax, 18—To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington: The Chesapeake has been transferred to the British authorities I will return home at once. Signed, A. G CLARY, Commander.

Boston, 19—The special correspondent at New Orleans of the Traveller, under date of the 10th instant, says General Washburn holds the coast of Texas from the Rio Grande to Wilken a hundred miles from Galveston.

Another division of the 13th Corps starts for the Texas coast to-day, and the expectation is that Galveston is the next place to be put down in the history of the war as having been reduced by the Federals.

General Franklin is still at New Iberia with about four divisions. General Weitzel goes North to join General Butler's command in a few days.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 18.—To Major Eckert:—The Assistant Superintendent of the U S. Marine Transportation has just arrived from Beaufort in the Spaulding. It was reported there that the U S gunboat Daylight had been blown up by the rebels. Another gunboat had chased a blockade runner ashore and the Daylight went on to take possession of her, when a rebel battery concealed on shore, threw a shell into the Daylight's magazine, completely destroying her and killing most of her officers and crew.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Washington, Dec. 19—Mr. Seward's diplomatic report will be ready for the press in a day or two.

The Evening Star has the following:—The authorities here have despatches from General Grant at Chattanooga, dated last night, nine o'clock. They do not indicate any recent change in the state of affairs there. General Grant is in constant and direct telegraphic communication with General Foster at Knoxville, and, had there been fighting between General Longstreet's forces and ours pursuing him, as the press despatches from Cincinnatti state, General Grant would, doubtless, have sent such despatches here. He says nothing about such engagement, and the belief is that the statement is much exaggerated.

New York, Dec. 19—The Etna started with gold from Bremen about 300 passengers, and $366,000 in specie. Two hundred and twelve Rebel deserters were sent from the Old Capitol Prison to Philadelphia to take the oath of allegiance

New York, Dec. 19.—The Tribune's Folly Island correspondent says that a private of 3rd R. I. Batter, discovered a brass field piece and a quantity of round shot buried in the beach, a portion, it is supposed, of the ammunition hid by the rebels on evacuating Gregg. The same writer confirms the washing away of the rebel constructions in Charleston Harbour, and adds that there is no sign of any torpedoes being attached to the timber which strews the beach for about a mile.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The raid of the guerilla Mosby upon Fairfax Court House startled this community and causes some anxiety at the War Department. It is a sample of what may be expected during the winter. The army will be compelled to fall back if these raids continue, and it is probable that Gen. Meade has contemplated a retrograde movement for some time.

New York Dec 19.—A Washington despatch says passengers from the army on Friday night report that the bridge at Rappahannock Station was carried away by a freshet. The pontoon bridge near the Station will, however, afford ample facilities to cross and recross the river till the Railroad bridge is rebuilt The bridge over Broad Run was damaged, but the injury was soon repaired and no detention to trains occurred there. Several heavy trains went out on Friday to the army with supplies.

The approaching festive season, and the usual large space which we have to devote to the requirements of our advertising patrons compel us to ask the kind indulgence of our readers for giving so little reading matter in this morning's issue.

THE SHRIEVALTY AND THE CLERKSHIP OF THE PEACE.—Yesterday the two new officers appointed to the places vacant by the dismissal of Messrs. Delisle and Brehaut were gazetted. The Shrievalty was in the first place offered to the Hon. John Young; but as he declined to accept it, the Ministry have very properly and fitly marked their sense of the services of an old and valuable public servant by conferring the promotion upon Mr. Bouthillier, formerly the collector of Customs at this port. The offer to Mr. John Young, and the subsequent appointment of Mr. Bouthillier alike prove that the dismissal of the Sheriff, which it must have been a painful duty to make, was not caused from a desire to have a place at their disposal to serve as a reward for political hangers on, nor from a wish to secure future political advantages. We are certain that if Mr. Young had chosen to accept the office his nomination would have been regarded with favour almost universally. As it is, the choice has fallen upon a gentleman, who has never been engaged in political life, and who, in the important charge of Returning Officer, which is annexed to his functions, will be above the suspicion of partiality even for the Government which appointed him. Mr. Bouthillier's recent place, which is wholly departmental is to be filled by Mr. B. Holmes—a gentleman well acquainted with every branch of our commerce, and one, who we have no doubt will give general satisfaction in the important post which he has to fill The joint Clerkship of the Peace, with Mr. Carter, has been given to the Hon. L. Dessaulles — an accomplished gentleman, who undoubtedly will fulfil the duties of the place with zeal and ability. Mr. Schiller's place has not yet been filled, nor we believe officially and actually vacated. Mr. Schiller does not hold his appointment directly from the Crown, but is the nominee of the Clerk of the Peace, or rather we think of the Clerk Crown, to whom he is responsible, and who of course is responsible for his discharge of his duties. This removal, however, if it has not taken place, only awaits the necessary formalities. In connection with this subject, it may be proper to notice, that we understand the Government contemplate a very material change in the manner of remunerating the Sheriff. Heretofore, besides his salary, he has been allowed to deposit wherever he pleases such monies as may remain in his hands, and for which he is responsible. Of course he received the interest on these deposits, while the unfortunate proprietors are not only kept out of their money pending litigation on oppositions and so forth, but are deprived of the produce, while costs are constantly going on. In this way an estate may be eaten up, while lying in the hands of the Sheriff. While no individuals are liable to reproach on account of this system, it is not the less certain that it is in every way a bad one. We have reason to believe that the Government will take an early opportunity of remedying it by legislation, so as to enable suitors having money lying for distribution to obtain a fair rate of interest for their deposits during the time that the final judgement is in suspense.

THE MONTREAL JAIL.—A desire not to bear hardly upon accused persons, has made us during the time of the investigation into the conduct of the Clerk of the Peace's Office, refrain as much as possible from allusion to it. We knew that justice would be done in the matter, and therefore saw no advantage in giving pain, or in prejudicing the public mind. A similar reason has induced us to withhold the statement of a Quebec contemporary with respect to the management of the Montreal Jail; but as we find that the charges made by that journal have excited a good deal of remark here, and that our silence has been misconstrued into an impression on our part that the charges were unfounded or exaggerated we find that it is due to truth to say a few words on the subject. The fact is then that an audit of the accounts of the Jail, and a subsequent examination of the items by an officer of the Finance Department in company with Mr. Ferres as Prison Inspector, show that out of a total expenditure of $9,427, for six months, no less than $2,564, were for "medical comforts," ordered by the Jail Physician, Dr. Beaubien; and that out of this $2,564, $1,800 are for tea! Now the average number of prisoners is three hundred, and of sick eighty, so that we have $1,800 for the tea drinking of eighty prisoners for six months. Alexander would have supplied them for as little. Indeed, it appears that besides being Jailer, Mr. McGinn, has kept a store for "medical comforts." He supplies them out of his own stock, and charges on a certain scale for each item. It is not very reasonable to suppose that he will suffer a loss upon the transaction; and in fact we suppose every one will agree that the whole thing is utterly indefensible. We believe Mr. McGinn admits this himself. We shall however, add what we understand that he sets up in his justification. He says that so far as the quantities, or as we may say rations of medical comforts are concerned, they are ordered by the physician, and that the quantities ordered and those supplied balance,—farther, that as to the price, the scale has been sanctioned by the Sheriff, by the former Sheriff, and by former Governments. It seems almost incredible that a system so manifestly evil could have received sanction from any government; but if it turns out to be the case, he will, doubtless, be allowed all the advantage which may arise from the fact, whatever that may be. The facts, however, are quite sufficient to prove the extraordinary mode of transacting the public business, which has prevailed in every department. We may add one thing. A contemporary talks of a public meeting to express an opinion against Mr. McGinn being dismissed. We need not say that nothing can be more improper than these threats, and that if they were connected with Mr. McGinn's name, he would not retain his place many hours. He has been doing what no public officer ought to do. He may have excuses to make; but his advocates must not assume that they can take the tone of bullies with any safety to his cause.

THE QUEBEC FIRE LOAN.—Of course the arrangement of the Government for settling this old score, has been made the ground of adverse criticism at Quebec. To insist that the debtors shall pay up, and to offer them a discount of twenty per cent, if they do so promptly, is looked upon as a bribe. But these gentlemen never tell us what it was to allow the thing to go on year by year, and make no one pay at all, except as each property was sold, and then, whenever the sale was a judicial one, by the expensive method of legal opposition. What are the facts with relation to this loan? Why that the expense of managing it in the government departments has cost annually more than the receipts of money for interest and principal. The public accounts show the fact. It would have been an economical operation to forgive every debtor, on the sole condition that the clerks and the lawyers should have no opportunity for fresh pulls upon the Government, on its account. Out of claims for £18,910 which the Province has sought to enforce against mortgaged properties, £10,000 have turned out a dead mortgage, defect of registration, or other like legal impediment. The present Government intend to settle this long standing and dreadfully losing business, and they have, therefore, undoubtedly offered a bribe—a bribe to the debtors to pay up and close the whole affair, instead of going on with in the old fashion, yearly throwing good money after bad. It is conceivable as a matter of argument that a better plan is possible—that is, we may say, for example, that the whole money might be forced, out of the debtors by instituting several hundred law suits. But those who, now, for political motives say that this is possible, cannot help at the same time, condemning the men lately at the head of affairs, who during eight years, so far from collecting the debt, were constantly throwing away more money upon it. Which horn of the dilemma do they take. Admitting that better can be done than is now being done, how great was the dereliction in duty on the part of those, who failed to do anything like so well?

SPEECH OF COLONEL DEVLIN TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—Some explanation is required from us on this subject. We expected that it would have been made publicly, in another way; but as that has not yet been done, we cannot permit any farther delay. Our reporter was present at the City Hall, on the occasion when Colonel Devlin reviewed the volunteers and addressed the men, and he reported that gentleman's observations, for the paper. Later in the evening Colonel Devlin and Brigade Major McPherson called at our office, and saw the reporter, and Col. Devlin requested him to leave out the criticism in which he (Col. D.) had indulged upon the Government and the Adjutant General. Our reporter objected to this course, and said that if he were disposed to do so upon other grounds, he would be prevented by the consideration that the remarks would be published in other journals, and it might be supposed that they had been left out of the *Herald* to favour particular interests, or to screen political friends from obnoxious comment. Thereupon Col Devlin assured our reporter that he had been to the *Gazette* office, and had obtained from the proprietor of that paper an assurance that the remarks in question should be omitted, and he continued to press the omission upon our reporter as a thing desireable for the good of the service. On these grounds, our reporter consented to do what was requested. The next morning seeing the full report in the *Gazette*, we addressed a letter to Colonel Devlin, calling his attention to the matter, and asking him to explain it. He, however, though acknowledging that an explanation was due to us, considered the matter of too slight importance to make it worth while to write any letter on the subject, and we acquiesced in this view, to the extent of waiving our demand on him for such explanation, or our alternative recourse of explaining ourselves, unless a certain contingency should arise. That contingency having arisen, we again applied to Mr. Devlin to set the matter right under his own hand, and we have his promise that he will do so, which we presume will be fulfilled. We do not know that any great harm or any great good could have been done by the publication in question; but we wish to have it understood that if we omitted it, it was not to oblige any political friends, nor out of tenderness to them; but at the request of the gentleman who perhaps inconsiderately had made observations, which, on reflection, he saw reason to think would, either on account of the occasion, or for some other reason have been better omitted.

FEDERAL BOUNTIES TO RECRUITS.—A writer signing A. R, complains that we have printed an extract from an American paper, showing the amount of bounties paid for recruits. Our reply is that we publish a newspaper, and that people who think information is evil, will, of course, take care to put their heads into holes, from whence they cannot see how the world turns. The same thing has been printed in other journals to show how hard up the Americans were for men. We published it as a piece of news without any comment—that is all the difference. Did not A. R. see an account of the bounties offered at Portland, in every city journal on the occasion of the arrest of a person charged with procuring recruits here? We suppose that our contemporaries, like ourselves, print items of news in this way, without the responsible editors of the papers knowing or caring anything about them. If not they must be more nearly omniscient than any one in this office pretends to be. If we were wrong in even permitting the appearance of such a piece of intelligence without any special attention given or called to it, how much more mischievous must have been the act of a gentleman, who after turning over all the ill-consequences of the publication in his own mind, took pains to italicize it, and have its poison once more sent forth? When our critic reflects upon this view of the matter he will probably see how difficult it is to deal with those dangerous things—facts—in letter press, and yet keep the world in ignorance with respect to them.

THE CHESAPEAKE.—Our intelligence respecting this vessel shows that the American authorities have wisely respected the rights of the neutral Government within whose territory the Chesapeake was re-captured. By the course they have adopted all the thorny international questions which might have been raised will be avoided; and the the owners of ship and goods will get their own again. No doubt, the Nova Scotian authorities will, on their part, be ready to do everything justified by law to bring the captors to justice.

POLITICAL DINNER AT TORONTO.—On Wednesday, an opposition party dinner took place at Toronto. The *Globe* asserts that there was but one wholesale merchant present, and no leading commercial man at all. The following were the guests, viz:—The Hon Alex Campbell, of Kingston, M L C, next the Hon A T Galt, M P P, next Sir Thos Fergusen, M P P, next Mr W T Conger, M P P, next Col G T Denison, and last the Hon J B Robinson. To His Worship's left were seated, first, the Hon J A Macdo ald, M P P; secondly, the Hon J Cameron, M P P; thirdly, Mr J H Cameron, M P P; fourthly, Mr Isaac Buchanan, M P P; fifthly, Hon John Carling, M P P; sixthly, the Hon W Dickson, M L C; seventhly, the Hon W B Robinson; and, eighly, the Hon W Cayley.

The company contained the following names which we copy from the *Globe* and *Leader*, and which seem to indicate that a large number of the party were from a distance:

G. L. Allen—Governor of the Toronto Gaol, —H. P. Cowan, Andrew Fleming, Crier of the Court; Charles McCarthy, tax collector; John Crawford, turnkey; John R. Mountjoy; Jer. Carty, ex-Alderman; James Beaty, of the Leader; Robt Beaty, Secretary and Treasurer of the York Roads Company; W. Cook, Clerk to the York Roads Company; C. Lindley, editor of the Leader; H. W. McGann, ex M.P.P.; John Smith, —Albion Hotel,—Mr. Thomas Galt, Q. C.; Rev. Dr Fuller, C J. Campbell, President Commercial Bank, Hon John Patton, Thomas Mayne Daly, W Iler Shanly, Capt. Rowe, Whitby; Jas. Watson Whitby, ex-Alderman Carty, R. Parker, Capt. Clarke, 100th Regiment; G. A. Barber, James Cotton, ex-Alderman John Smith, William Beaty, G. L. Allen, Ald. Carr, Andrew Fleming, C. B. English, F. Osler and D'Alton McCarty Barrie; John Coyne, Brampton; Edward Boyd, J. B. Canovan James C. Patterson, G. Davenport James, Joseph Wright, J. E. Farewell, E. E. Hurd, Octavius Prince, James Ashfield, W. A. Foster, John Duggan, Q. C; Thomas Griffin, James Tile, Norris Black, Sam Platt, Ealter, J. Vankoughnet, R. Parker, —Hall, Oshawa; Coun. Thompson, Dr. McMurray, Niagara; Capt. Taylor, D. A. Sampson, Adam Beatty, M.R. Vankoughnet H. P. Gowan, Capt. May, Owan Sound; Charles Fisher, Thomas Holden, Frederick Duggan, D G Miller Woodstock; Edward Musson, jr, Ald. Fleming, —De Grassi, James Paterson, Augustus Heward, Montreal; G. D. Wylie, Capt. Walker, C S. A; Capt. Shaw, J. D. Humphreys, James McCarr, I, John Bevine, B. A. MacDonald, Alex Lassalle. Wm. Rose, James Beachell, (G. R. Gonionton,) William Strachan, D. McGaggow, W. Manson, James Foster, P. Hynes, Wm. Armstrong B. G. Henderson,— Bowman, John O'Connor Essex; W Brown, J. D. McCarty, T. Moore, James, Ramsay, W. Clarke, W. A. Lee, Thomas Griffith P McCarty, W. A. Gatagh, R. P. Stephens, B. Hunter, A. McLellan, T. McLean, D. B. Read, Q. C.—Cooper, Etobicoke, G. Harding, —Higgins, W. Belford, C. McCaffrey, M Collwell, London, *Protoupe*, Mr. Hynes, Prescott *Messenger*, W. Gillespie, Hamilton *spectator*; Mr. Asher, Ald. Sproatt, John Wilson, W. L. Wilkinson, P. K. Randall, J. Slemin, J. Read Palmer, J E Smith, Henry Miller, D Earls,— Fisher, Francis Carr, Guelph, R Griffith, Col Hall, W H Beatty, P. Armstrong Bonnett, R Dixon, John Boyd, Com Bennett, Rev. Robert Arnold of Brampton Henry O'Brien, A Prince, R. O'Neill, J S Sprowell, Whitby, George Green Brampton, J R Mountjoy, &c &c.

The speeches were of course of the usual character of speeches on such occasions, the most remarkable one being that of Mr. T. Ferguson M. P.P., who appears to have taken the place of Mr McGee in the list of toasts, and who either in that gentleman, as his brother Orangman, a very natural mistake under the circumstances. Mr. Ferguson apologized for Mr. McGee's past errors and congraulated him on his having now turned to the right way.

HON. GERRIT SMITH'S LECTURE.—The Hon. Gerrit Smith on Saturday evening had a very large audience at Nordheimer's Hall. The Hall was in fact crowded to its full extent. Mr. Smith is a gentleman of commanding figure, with a somewhat slow, but very emphatic pronunciation, and great dexterity in dealing with his hearers. Considering the subject on which he had to speak, it was to be expected that there would be some difference of opinion among the persons whom he addressed, and though the large majority of those present evidently came with friendly feelings, there was a minority disposed to show their dissent, and among these a few noisy individuals who desired to maintain the right of free speech by preventing others from hearing a gentleman, who had volunteered to speak to them in a Hall for which he himself paid. Mr. Smith, however, by a few good tempered hits, so warmed the zeal of his friends and turned the opposition of the more moderate of his opponents, that it became evident to all, he could not be put down by clamour. We have no space to report the speech at length to-day; but shall try to give a sketch of it to-morrow. It was warmly applauded, and at the end received a vote of thanks from the audience, on the motion of Mr. J. J. Day.

VOCAL CONCERT OF THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—This Society gave a vocal concert in the Mechanics' Hall on Saturday evening, under the direction of Mr. George Le-Jeune. The Hall was not crowded, but a fair audience was present, and otherwise the concert was very successful. The first part of the programme consisted of Rossini's grand opera, "La Semiramide," the first act of which was given, for the first time we believe, in Montreal. The parts were distributed as follows:—

Semiramide..Soprano... Miss Alice LeJeune
Arsace....Contralto... Miss LeJeune
Idreno.....Tenore.... Mr. McPherson
Assur.....Basso..... Mr. Geo. LeJeune
Orge.....Basso..... Mr. G. F. LeJeune

The performance, of rather a difficult nature was well carried out, and drew forth repeated applause from those present. The second part is which the Misses Le Jeune, Mr. A. Le Jeune, and several of the students took part, was also well sustained. This is a new feature in College life, at least in this city, and we were well pleased to see the efforts met with so much encouragement. There is evidently considerable musical taste among the students, and the Philharmonic Society will doubtless assist in developing this. We wish them every success.

THE CANADIAN LANCET.—We have received the last number of this periodical. One of the articles contains some rather severe strictures on the surgical practice at the General Hospital, which we should suppose would be likely to excite a considerable amount of professional interest and probably controversy.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.—We are requested to remind subscribers to the Rink that children under twelve are not allowed to skate after seven o'clock P. M., a rule which the safety of the children and the convenience of the older members require, should be strictly carried out. Also, that a single ticket admits only the individual whose name it bears.

Perhaps the most attractive sale preceding the holidays is the sale of the beautiful French China and Exhibition Goods, to be sold at the Mechanics' Hall. On view this afternoon and to-morrow. The sale takes place, in the order of catalogue, on Wednesday morning. See advertisement.

The Austrian Curiosities and splendid Steel Engravings will be on view this afternoon, at Mr. Arnton's rooms. The sale takes place to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock. Many are quite new subjects, and really valuable.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Two men were brought before the Police Magistrate on Saturday, to whom Margaret Lowther said she gave a part of her money; but after giving their names, which led to their arrest, she declined saying anything in their presence. They were therefore discharged. A woman named Sophie Arbour was arrested by Detective Coallier on suspicion of stealing a mink Victorine, valued at $15 from Mr. McCormack's store, on the 5th instant. She came to the store again on Friday, and as it was observed that she had been in the store on the day the Victorine was stolen, they sent for Detective Coallier, who took her in custody. The Victorine was found in her room; she pleaded guilty and was sent to gaol for two months. A carter named Tradel was arrested on suspicion of stealing sheep, but the prosecutor discovered that there was no intention to steal and declined to prosecute.

In the Recorder's Court there were seventeen prisoners. Five farmers were brought up for driving traineaux; one was discharged and the others were fined $1 each. Another farmer and a carter were fined $1 for driving without bells. Frs. Xavier Clement, a roofer, got drunk and beat his wife, for which he was fined $8 and costs or one month.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Number of prisoners tried during the week ending 19th December, 16; persons arrested and tried during the year for drunkenness, breach of the peace, &c., 2,734; persons tried by summons or information during the year, for offences under By-Laws or Statutes, 1,493; persons prosecuted for non-payment of Assessment Duties, Water Rates, &c, during the year 9,391.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—For the Special Meeting of Council on Wednesday the 23rd Dec, 1863:—To receive Petitions. Reports of Committees. Notices of Motions. Questions put by Members. To re-consider the resolution adopted on the 16th inst. appointing School Commissioners. To CONSIDER REPORTS.—From the Water and Finance Committees—For an additional appropriation of $25,500 for the new Hydraulic Wheel. From the Road Committee—On the Petition of the Honorable John Young for permission to erect a gallery across Wellington Street, to connect his stores on either side of that Street. From the same—On the Petition of Mr. J. Shearer to be permitted to construct and use a swing bridge in St. Patrick Street, to connect with a proposed Dry Dock. From the Market and Finance Committees—Recommending the purchase of a portion of the College grounds, to be used as a Hay Market, at a cost of $60,000. TO CONSIDER MOTIONS.—From Councillor Muir—On the expediency of adopting a plan for removing the dirt and filth of the city by means of licensed scavengers. From Councillor Donovan—On the expediency of altering the present constitution of the City Council, and to ask for certain amendments to the Act of Incorporation to that effect.

THE GRAND TRUNK SCHEMES.

If there is one thing more than another in the conduct of the present Administration, entitling it to the confidence and gratitude of the country, it is the firm stand it has taken and maintained against the arbitrary and impertuous demands put forth by the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. It is true, that had the Government yielded to Grand Trunk dictation and robbed the public treasury for the benefit of that gigantic corporation.—had it truckled to Messrs. Watkin, Brydges and the Directors of the Grand Trunk, instead of vindicating its honour and independence and the rights of the people, the difficulties encountered by the ministry during the last session of Parliament would not have occurred, or they would have disappeared, or been smoothed down by the Grand Trunk influence. The Grand Trunk would not, in itself perhaps constitute any serious opposition to the good government of the country, were it not for the fact that all its influence is united with that of the Conservatives, who, for the sake of party triumph, would yield to any demands the Grand Trunk might make, no matter how preposterous or absurd they might be.

Mr. Brydges, the General Manager, is doubtless an exceedingly shrewd, and at the same time a most ambitious man; and from the very moment he left the management of the Great Western Railway to take that of the Grand Trunk, he has used every means in his power to secure such an ascendancy over all the other Railways in the Province as will make them either tributary to the Grand Trunk, or a part of its machinery.

In point of fact, Mr. Bridges is aiming to consolidate the whole system of Canadian Railways into one great monster monopoly, and he to reign over it as Railway King. At present his immediate object is to secure a commanding influence over the B & L. H. Railway, and, indeed, the two roads are now working in concert for the sole purpose of damaging the Great Western, and judging from the present aspect of the case we cannot avoid the conclusion, that before long a complete consolidation of the two roads will take place, and Mr. Brydges will then have the direct management and control of both. He is, however, most anxious to obtain complete control over the Great Western, and this object attained, his political power and influence would become so great, that he would be able to make and unmake governments at his pleasure, and, moreover, he would thus secure a perfect monopoly of the whole rail way traffic of the Province. The Great Western Railway Company at the present time, opposes the designs of Mr Brydges, and, therefore, it is that he manifests so much hostility to it,—and to the managers of that enterprise.

Some of the largest stock-holders in the Grand Trunk are also large share-holders in the Great Western, and doubtless Mr. Brydges will endeavor to convince them that the consolidation of the two roads under one company and one management would prove highly advantageous to the stockholders of both roads. Whether he will succeed or not, it is not at present possible to say, but doubtless that constitutes one of the principal objects of his visits to England at the present time.

If Mr Brydges should accomplish his grand scheme of consolidation it would give to him or the proposed consolidated corporation, a political power and influence greater than that which exists in the people themselves. No ministry would dare to resist the imperious mandate of the managers of the Grand Trunk, who would certainly not hesitate to make use of their power for the benefit of the Company and their own personal and individual aggrandizement. If the time shall ever come when railway interests and railway influences shall be paramount to all others in the Province, then our boasted system of responsible government will no longer exist, except in name—a mere shadow —and public liberty will become defunct. The more divided the railway interests, the better will it be for the welfare and prosperity of the country; and the more complete their consolidation, the more disastrous will be the results. Imagine, for one moment, that the whole eleven hundred miles of railway in the Grand Trunk, the one hundred and sixty miles in the Buffalo and Lake Huron, the two hundred and twenty-nine miles in the Great Western, together with some hundreds of miles in branch roads, to be all under the sole control and government of one man or set of men—that the immense capital invested in these roads would be subject to their control—and that the thousands of officials and employees in the workshops and along the roads, their numerous ramifications and branches would be under the immediate direction of the managing director or the Board of Directors, and it will be readily seen what a tremendous power would be placed in the hands of one man, or of the few men constituting the Board of Directors. We are by no means disposed to undervalue the great advantages the people derive from the splendid railways which intersect the Province; and moreover, we would be willing that all needful assistance should be extended to them by the government, but we would not, if it were possible to prevent it, substitute the General Manager of a railway for the Governor General, nor allow a railway Board of Directors to usurp the functions of Parliament. This is, however, what Mr. Brydges and his associates in the management of the Grand Trunk would bring about if they could, and it is in fact what they tried to effect during the last session of Parliament, and it is what they will most certainly endeavour to accomplish at the next session

Mr. Brydges is a far sighted and keen diplomatist, bold, persevering, energetic and determined, and he will leave nothing undone that can be done for the success of his long cherished scheme of becoming ultimately the railway king of Canada, and compelling both the government and Parliament to submit to his dictorial sway. We trust, however, that the people, the Government and the Parliament, will have independence enough to resist all the attempted encroachments and assumptions of the Grand Trunk corporation, and force it to keep within its legitimate bounds of a commercial enterprise.—*Hamilton Times.*

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

The recent visit of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Milne K.C.B., in his flagship Nile, accompanied by a portion of the North American and West India squadron, to New York, is somewhat singular as being the first instance on record of a British Admiral flying his flag in a Federal port since the final evacuation of the old Thirteen Colonies. And it is, to say the least, a singular coincidence that on or about the same day, in the year of grace 1863, the flag of Admiral Milne first floated on the breeze in the harbor of New York, on the Atlantic side of North America, the flag of Rear Admiral John Kingcome should have been borne into the port of San Francisco, on the Pacific extremity of the Federal territory. So rapid have been the developments in scientific improvements, that these gallant Admirals could, by the telegraphic wires which have been made to span the vast continent, and which, be it remembered has been consummated since the troubles in America began, have communicated with each other in the short space of three or four hours! although some four thousand miles of distance intervened between them. Whether the visit of Admiral Kingcome to San Francisco was unpremeditated, is, of course, not known to outsiders, but that Admiral Milne had sought permission from her Majesty's Government to do so, is now well known. Sir Alexander Milne enjoys the reputation of being a far-seeing man, and, doubtless, had good and sufficient reasons for paying a visit to the Federal States, and it was also quite natural that he should have selected the city of New York, as the rendezvous for his flagship and her consorts. Admiral Milne left a decidely favorable impression behind him in the Federal States; and it is more than probable his visit was attended with all the substantial benefits to the people of both his own country and those of America, which we all known, and have gracefully acknowledged, it was the anxious desire of that gallant and judicious officer to bring about. It is pleasant to be assured that Sir Alexander Milne was most hospitably received and entertained at Washington, and that, attended by his suite, Lord Lyons and the whole of the British legation, he accompanied President Lincoln to pay homage at the grave of George Washington. It is the opinion of not a few persons that the world owe a debt of gratitude to Admiral Milne for the wise and altogether exemplary manner in which he conducted affairs during the last two years and a half he has the command-in-chief of the British naval force stationed in American waters. All this is, however, apart from the curious coincidence of two Federal ports receiving, respectively the Atlantic and Pacific wave, having been visited simultaneously for the first time since the old Colonial era by British flag-officers, with their "bits of bunting" flying at the mast-heads of their respective ships, and so far as one of them is concerned, by consent of the British Government, which never does anything unadvisedly or without an object in view.—*Halifax Reporer.*

FECUNDITY OF FISH.—All fishes are immensely fecund; indeed there is nothing in the animal world that can in this respect be compared with them, except perhaps a queen bee, which has fifty or sixty thousand young each season, or the white ant, which produces eggs at the rate of fifty per minute, and goes on laying for a period of unknown duration! When we state that the codfish yields its eggs in millions, and that so small a fish as a herring of five or six ounces is provided with thirty-five thousand ova, it will at once be seen that the multiplying powers of all kinds of fish are immense. But the drain on fish life, consequent on the *habitat* of these animals, is of corresponding magnitude. Millions upon millions of the eggs that are laid by the cod or the herring in the sea never come to life at all, many of them from the want of the fructifying power, and others from being devoured by enemies. Then again, of those eggs that are so fortunate to be ripened, it is pretty certain that fully ninety-five per cent. of the young fish perish before they are six months' old. Were only half of the eggs to come to life, and but half of the young fish to live, the sea would so overflow with animal life, that it would soon become impossible for a boat to move in its waters. But we can never hope to realise such a sight; and when we mention that a herring shoal consists of billions of fish, and takes up a space double that occupied by all the parks of London, and gives no impediment to navigation, our readers will see the magnitude of what has been imagined; because from the destruction of fish life from natural causes, and the quantity required for food by man, the breeding supply is kept down to a percentage that is not very far from the point of extermination. Hence the urgent necessity for fish culture as an adjunct to the natural supplies.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

JAPANESE MAXIM.—The tongue of women is their sword, and they never let it grow rusty for want of using.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, Dec. 19th, 1863.

The weather to-day has been heavy, and a small quantity of snow has fallen, and from present appearances we may expect a heavier fall to-night.

We give to-days receipts of Produce.

Ashes per Railroad, brls	27
Flour per do, brls	1700
Wheat per do, bus	3500
Dressed Hogs per do	23
Butter per do, kegs	15
Highwines per do, casks	88

Business on the Corn Exchange has been almost confined to small sales of Superfine No. 1 flour at $4,25 for a small lot; $4,27½ was paid for 300 brls at the Point in shipping order and a round lot of 2200 barrels from Western wheat changed hands on private terms. 200 bags flour brought $2,30 at the Point. Nothing doing in grain.

The following is received by telegram;

Milwaukie, Dec. 18.—Wheat buoyant $1,17½ in store. Receipts 7,000 bushels. Currency easier.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Flour very dull. Wheat $1.17½ to 1.18 in store. Corn dull.

Groceries—The only business to report has been an auction sale of which we give full particulars:

Sale by Auction of Groceries at Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. J. Leeming & Co. Auctioneers.

TEA.—6 hf chsts gunpowder 75c; 20 do 70c; 10 do 73c; 20 do 72c; 4 do 74½c; 113 hf chests young Hyson 50c; 186 do Japan 50½c to 53c.

COFFEE.—10 bags 21½c; 5 do Rio fine 23c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—8 bags black pepper 9½c; 8 bxs starch 4c; 2 cs nutmegs 1s 5d per lb; 26 cs orange peel 1s 3½d; 9 do citron do 1s 11½d; 80 bxs lemon do 1s 4½d; 10 bgs corks No 1 1s 10d; 10 do wire 2s 4d; 16 cs washing powder 9s 3d per box; 10 brls currants 7c; 25 bxs M R raisins 9s 6d; 100 do layers do 10s 6d; 50 west end do $4½.

The best qualities withdrawn since sold by private sale.

1 pun Demerara rum 4s 4½, 16 O P; 2 hhds Sazerac brandy 10s; 10 qrcks do 10s 3d; 7 do 10s 4d; 10 octaves do 11s 1d; 20 cs do $7½; 13 do, very old, $13½; 7 hhds Hollands gin, C & M, 4s; 2 qr cks do 4s 5d; 4 cs green gin 13s; 20 do red do 21s 6d; 70 do 20s 7½d; 25 cs Scotch whiskey 12s 9d

Financial—Sterling Exchange remains steady at yesterday's quotations, say 10 to 10¼ p. c. premium for Bank. Bank drafts on New York 33½ to 34 per cent discount. American Bank bills buying at 34½, selling price at 33½ to 34 per cent discount. Silver buying price 3, selling 3½ per cent discount