Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LV. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1863. NUMBER 22

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 p m	6.30 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 AMMUNITION
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 w 1y

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

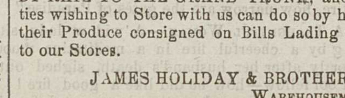
District of Montreal. } A SESSION of the COURT of QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, holding CRIMINAL JURISDICTION in and for the District of Montreal, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY next, at TEN o'clock in the FORENOON. In consequence, 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 16. 8

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, under the name, style and firm of McBAIN, RAMSAY & CO., to carry on the Trade and Business of WHOLESALE DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS of BOOTS and SHOES at Montreal.

WM. McBAIN,
JOHN McGOWAN,
DAVID RAMSAY,
Montreal, Jan. 6, 1863. r 14

IN reference to the above, we have much pleasure in intimating to our Friends that we have Leased those extensive Premises, No. 301 St. Paul Street, where we are now

Manufacturing a Large Stock for the Spring Trade.

The Stock is being Manufactured under the immediate superintendence of our MR. RAMSAY, who, from his long experience and practical knowledge of the Trade, we feel convinced will enable us to offer Goods of a superior quality and manufacture. All the newest styles will be produced in their season, and our constant aim will be to supply our Customers with a class of Goods that, in material, style, finish and workmanship, will stand second to none of any other Manufacturer in British America.

McBAIN, RAMSAY & CO.
Montreal, Jan. 6, 1863. r 14

Bank of British North America.

THIS BANK is prepared to draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE or grant CREDITS upon Messrs. AD. MARCUARD & CO., Bankers, Paris, France.

ANGUS C. HOOPER,
Manager.
Montreal, Jan. 3, 1863. 3

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

CARD.

THE lovers and amateurs in WORKS OF ART are invited to call at the Repository of Art of the Undersigned, No. 83 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, (BIBLE HOUSE).
Pictures Restored, Bought or Exchanged.
Office Hours from 1 to 5.

M. BESSUNGER.
December 9. 294

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

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

SUPERB BOUQUETS, of the rarest Flowers, for Evening Parties, Table Decorations, &c, may be obtained at the MEDICAL HALL, the proceeds of Sale to be given to the Poor of the City. 14

THE CALISAYA ELIXIR.—Another large supply of the popular Tonic, the "FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK," just received by
14 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

LA NOBLESSE POMADE.—La Noblesse Perfume, Golden Oil, Bayley's Ess. Bouquet, Hendrie's Soap, &c, just received by
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.
January 17. 14

HIDES.

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

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 trs 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 trs 15

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
BOARD OF REVISORS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BOARD OF REVISORS, appointed to REVISE the VOTERS' LISTS for the next ANNUAL ELECTION of a MAYOR and COUNCILLORS in this CITY, will MEET in the CITY HALL, at the hour of TEN o'clock, A.M., on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of JANUARY instant, and DAILY thereafter, at the same place and hour, until all the said Voters' Lists are Revised and Settled; and that the Revision of the Lists shall be proceeded with in the following order, viz.:—

The Board will REVISE—

The Lists of the EAST, CENTRE and WEST WARDS, on TUESDAY, the 20th January instant.

The List of the ST. ANN'S WARD, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January instant

The List of the ST. ANTOINE WARD, on THURSDAY, the 22nd January instant.

The List of the ST. LAWRENCE WARD, on FRIDAY, the 23rd January instant.

The List of the ST. LEWIS WARD, on SATURDAY, the 24th January instant.

The List of the ST. JAMES WARD, on MONDAY, the 26th January instant.

The List of the ST. MARY'S WARD, on TUESDAY, the 27th January instant.

And all persons who have demanded to have their names added to any of the said Lists, and all who have excepted to names now on any of the said Lists, and have demanded that they should be erased therefrom, are hereby notified to attend before the said Board, on whichsoever of the above-mentioned days that the Lists in which they are interested will be under revision.

(By Order).
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 7th Jan., 1862. } n trs 6

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-mr-295

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 2. 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.

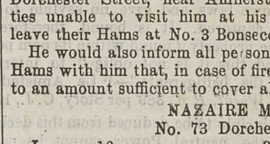
R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
January 6. 4

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

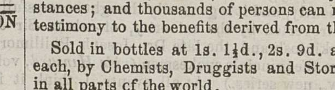


THE Undersigned would inform Families in Montreal and the Country, who have HAMS to CURE and SMOKE, that he is now prepared to RECEIVE their Orders, EVERY DAY, up to the Spring, at his large Establishment, No 73 Dorchester Street, near Amherst Street. Parties unable to visit him at his residence can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

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

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 greately 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

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

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

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 P 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 82

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

FOR SALE ON FAVOURABLE TERMS,
THE
Delightful Country Residence
OF THE LATE
Hon. Chas. C. SABREVOIS DE BLEURY,
TWELVE MILES FROM THE CITY,
MACADAMIZED ROAD.
VIZ:

The MANSION, (all of Cut Stone) Park, Garden and Outhouses, situated in a most beautiful spot. The Scenery is magnificent. The Outbuildings are of Stone, neatly arranged and in the best of order.

---ALSO,---
SEVERAL FARMS,
Of the best Land, all Cleared, and adjoining.

A more delightful, complete and desirable Residence certainly cannot be found, and attention is confidently invited.

The Terms of Payment will permit a portion to remain at interest.

For further particulars apply to T. BOUTHILLIER, Esquire, or to the undersigned Notary, at his Office, No. 31 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

C. C. SPENARD, N.P.
January 5. n mwf 3

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

MINTORN'S WAX.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Mavrocordatos," 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 REQUISITES 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

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

Bank of British North America.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on the CAPITAL of the BANK, will become payable to the PROPRIETORS of SHARES Registered in the Colonies, on and after the 26th day of JANUARY, 1863, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circulars to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling Money, free of Income Tax, and will be payable in the Colonies at the rate of Exchange current on the 26th day of January, 1863, to be fixed by the respective Local Boards, with an addition equivalent to the Income Tax.

No transfer can be made between 1st and 26th January, 1863, as the Books must be closed during that period.

By Order of the Court,
A. McNAB,
Secretary.
No. 7 St. Helen's Place, London, 9th Dec., 1862. } dn 3

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.

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

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
25 barrels Portland Kerosene
35 barrels Non-explosive Coal Oil
Guaranteed 112°. F.
For Sale low, by
JOHN GARDNER,
Druggist,
10 295 (West End) Notre Dame Street.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
Portland Kerosene Coal Oil
Non-explosive Coal Oil
For Sale, by RETAIL, at REDUCED PRICES.
J. GARDNER,
Chemist and Druggist,
295 (West End) Notre Dame,
10 (Near McGill Street).

CASTOR OIL--10 cases
OLIVE OIL--In hhds and qr-casks
For Sale by
J. GARDNER,
Notre Dame Street.
January 13. 10

AN OPEN COPPER BOILER, capacity 50 gallons—Suitable for Hatters, Dyers and Confectioners—to be SOLD CHEAP.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
11 Apothecaries' Hall.

TONQUIN BEANS—
For Sale by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
11 Apothecaries' Hall.

GUM ARABIC—
10 bales for Sale by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.
January 14 11

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

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

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 29. 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

PRINTING!
PLAIN AND FANCY.
JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED
AT
REASONABLE TERMS
AT THE
"HERALD"
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Notre Dame Street.

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	Dawson 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
Melbourne 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	
Quinn 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	
Barnard George F	Bery W
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
Remhard 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.

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.

AMERICAN COTTON YARN.
FOR SALE,
1000 bundles Assorted Numbers.
BEST QUALITY.
ALEX. WALKER,
St. Peter Street.
October 28. 258

THE MONTREAL HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1863.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY

Anniversary Meeting of the Religious Book and Tract Society, in Great St. James Street Wesleyan Church, this evening, at Seven o'clock.
Concert, in the Mechanics' Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY J. B. HARPER & CO.
Miscellaneous Auction Sale, at their own Stores, at Seven o'clock.
BY JOHN O. BROWN & SON.
Dry Goods, Books, &c., at their own Stores, at half-past Six o'clock.
BY L. DEVANY.
Sale of Gold Watches, Fancy Goods, &c., at his stores, Cathedral Block, at Seven 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. 26—9 A.M. 32 above zero.
2 P.M. 34 above zero.
5 P.M. 32 above zero.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

New York, Jan. 26.

The steamer Mary A Boardman has arrived from New Orleans on the 14th and Key West on the 20th. She brings Galveston advices of the 17th. She was brought to Key West by the steamer Northern Light, from New Orleans on the 17th. The U S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, in company with six other Federal steamers, were off Galveston. They saw a steamer in the offing. The steamer Hatteras immediately got under way to speak with her, and when within hailing distance asked who she was, and received the answer, "Her Majesty's sloop of-war Spitfire." The commander of the Hatteras told them to wait and he would send a boat to her, and had just lowered a boat, with an officer and crew in her, when the steamer opened her broadside and fired into the Hatteras. The Brooklyn got under way and started in pursuit of the stranger, but night coming on lost sight of her and she was compelled to give up the chase. On returning she found the Hatteras sunk in 9 fathoms of water. The officers of the Mary Boardman were unable to give further particulars. The steamer was no doubt the pirate Alabama. The Hatteras was merely a transport, and carried four guns of light calibre.

Oswego, Jan. 26.—The friends of Brigadier Gen. John P. Hatch, to-day made him a presentation of a service of silver, and a policy of insurance on his life. An immense crowd of people were present.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 25.—The iron clad Nahant arrived at Hampton Roads this morning.

The storm has cleared away and the weather is very fine and mild.

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—The Sonora has arrived from Panama, and reports that four French war vessels bombarded Acapulco for three days, commencing on the 16th. The fire was returned from one fort, doing some damage. The people abandoned the town, but 13 Mexicans were killed. The fort was finally silenced, when 10 t sailors landed and spiked the guns. The flee then left.

Murfreesboro, Jan. 26.—Wheeler's cavalry made a dash at a train of cars on Sunday, on the railway between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars.

The rebel General Whaler has been made a Major-General, and is in command of all the Rebel cavalry in Tennessee.

Brig.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, during the absence of Maj.-Gen. McCook, is in command of the right wing of the army. Brig.-Gen. Granger commands Rossian's division. It is reported that the enemy is being reinforced.

An intercepted letter from a number of Bragg's staff indicates that the feeling against Bragg is so strong that he will be superseded. The writer admits that notwithstanding the rebels captured most of our guns, and several thousand prisoners from us they were badly whipped. He says the slaughter of their officers was awful, and although the fighting of the rebel army was splendid they were beaten by superior generalship, and by the obstinacy of the Yankees. The whole number of rebel prisoners captured in the battle was about 3500, with 8 guns and 4 standards.

The weather continues stormy, and the rivers are swelling.

United States.—Yesterday's telegraph contains some important announcements. One of these is that the Grand Army of the Potomac is to be disbanded, and the greater portion of it sent West to co-operate in the Grand Campaign to be inaugurated there This is only given as a rumor, however. Burnside has also, by order of the President, resigned the command of the Army, being replaced by Gen. Hooker. General Burnside took an affectionate farewell of his command, and has gone to New York on leave of absence for thirty days. Maj.-Gens. Franklin and Sumner are also said to have been relieved of their commands, but their successors are not named. Our midnight despatches contain an account of another outrage, said to have been committed by the "Alabama."

Sorrows of an Office Seeker—the Registrarship of the North Riding of York.—We find in the *Hamilton Spectator* a long account of the disappointment which has befallen, we have no doubt, a very worthy man, though hitherto unknown to fame, one Mr. Boultbee. As an example of the propriety of not putting one's trust in Solicitors General, more than in Princes, we condense Mr. Boultbee's lugubrious account of the sell. From this sad narrative, addressed before the consummation of the affair to some self-constituted body called a Vigilance Committee, it appears that in the early part of November last, Mr Boultbee, learning that Mr. Solicitor General Wilson was in Toronto, called on him in company with another gentleman, and had some conversation respecting the propriety of establishing a registry office in North York. Mr. Wilson approved of the project and expressed his willingness to carry it out. Further discussion took place as to the steps necessary to be taken, and when some of the preliminaries had been arranged, Mr. Wilson asked, "Well, who is to be the registrar?" to which Mr. Boultbee replied, "There is no use beating about the "bush; if you feel that I deserve the office, that "you can fairly give it, I should like to have it." Mr. Wilson then made use of language, as Mr Boultbee thought, tantamount to saying that he should have the appointment, and in return for this promise, Mr. Boultbee agreed to take the necessary steps and expend the necessary money on preliminaries to have the Riding set apart. Considering the state of the roads, and that it would be impossible to get the various Councils together without great delay, he decided that he would be able to accomplish his purpose better by getting up a petition, signed by the various Councillors, and men of standing, than by calling the Councils together. This he says he did, "at no little trouble and expense," and only one man in the whole Riding is said to have refused to sign it out of all who were asked. The petition was then sent to Mr. Wilson, who being satisfied with it, set apart the Riding immediately, fixing Newmarket as the location of the office. It was at this time that Mr. Boultbee heard that Mr. Wilson treated the appointment as if still open. Mr. Boultbee immediately wrote him concerning the matter, and Mr. Wilson replied that "he was troubling himself unneces-"sarily, as he was to be the Registrar," and re-assured him by saying, "I have the order in "Council already to pass, whenever McDougall "comes down. When it is all over I will write "to you. I don't like to do things by halves, "and I always like to do them straightfor-"ward. Yes means yes by me, and if I don't "mean it, I don't say it." This letter was dated Nov. 29. And again on the 3rd December, Mr. Wilson again wrote to him, saying "North York "has been set apart to-day; the proclamation "will be in the Gazette on Saturday, and your "appointment also as registrar." Mr. Boultbee thought that this was so decisive that he went to considerable expense in order to have a suitable building in which to hold the office. The next intimation he had of anything being wrong was a letter from the Hon. Wm. McMaster, who wrote to tell him that Mr. Wilson was receiving letters informing him that Mr. Boultbee's appointment would endanger his position in the Riding; and Mr. McMaster advised him to strengthen his hands by a recommendation signed by a number of first-rate names. Mr. Boultbee then hastened to Quebec, and had several interviews with Mr. Wilson. The latter accused him of no unfairness, but simply said that he had received a number of letters attacking the appointment most severely, and that he was convinced if it was made, his position in the Riding would be endangered. He informed Mr. Boultbee that he might consider the matter finally settled if he could procure other letters, in answer as it were to those received against him. The would-be Registrar returned home and within two days procured upwards of twenty such letters as Mr. Wilson required—letters which Mr. Boultbee thinks he may say without egotism, "would have "justified the appointment of any man they re-"commended without farther inquiry." Before these letters had time to reach Mr. Wilson, he was informed by the Hon. W. McMaster that Mr. Wilson was determined to throw the whole matter off his shoulders and into the hands of the vigilance committee. This is the substance of what Mr. Boultbee gives as the unvarnished account of the whole affair, and at the close of the letter which he sends to the said committee, and which is dated Jan. 7th, he submits that if they act at all in the matter they are bound for their own honor, and the credit of Mr. Wilson, to recommend his appointment.

The Provincial Secretaryship.—We believe that Mr. Bureau has accepted the Provincial Secretaryship, after it had been successively declined by Messrs. A. A. Dorion and Loranger. If we are not misinformed, both of these gentlemen declined to accept office on the ground that the International Railway project was not to be formally declared to be, as it is believed to be really, abandoned. Both of them considered that the matter should be declared closed and done with, so as to prevent, as far as possible, any further reopening of it. This was, we believe, declined, though it is hard to understand how any application could have been made to Mr. Dorion for assistance, until some guarantee could be offered him beyond a mere tacit or temporary understanding. It may be that both he and Mr. Loranger would have found other objections, even if this one had not stood in the way; but this one being encountered *in limine*, the negotiations of course broke down.

Neutrals and Belligerents.—We publish again to-day one of those admirable letters of "Historicus," of which we have already printed several upon the same subject. In this paper the author still further developes and establishes the doctrine he has already laid down, that the supply of articles known as contraband of war by the subject of a neutral to a belligerent by no means furnishes a *casus belli* to the other belligerent against the neutral, and that this rule applies even to the extreme case of the fitting out of warlike expeditions and ships within the territory of the neutral. At the same time he incidentally shows that it is the duty of the neutral to prevent the fitting out of such expeditions when brought to his knowledge, first, out of respect to his own dignity, because the act of fitting out such expeditions is an affront to the neutral on the part of the belligerent who performs it; secondly, because by permitting such acts he invites warlike proceedings in his own territory from other belligerents; and thirdly, because if he knowingly or tamely submits to the infraction of his laws by one belligerent conniving with his own subjects, he raises just doubts of the sincerity of the neutrality which he professes. On one point it strikes us that the reasoning of this lucid writer is a little confused between the right of reclamation which a belligerent may have against a neutral who voluntarily and knowingly permits the fitting out of warlike expeditions, and that which the belligerent may have against the neutral, whose territory has been rendered available for warlike preparations without his consent. He asks whether it could be allowed, if France and Austria were at war, that the fact of France having ignored the neutrality of Belgium, should give Austria the right to say that Belgium must revenge her own honor by declaring war against her powerful neighbor France? The answer to this case admits of no doubt. But from the fact that the neutral whose territory has without his fault been made available by one belligerent cannot be held responsible by the other, "Historicus" seems to argue that a neutral is equally irresponsible to the charge of insincere neutrality, when his territory has been thus used with his knowledge. This is plainly not the conclusion of the reasoning; but it seems to be the meaning of the words in one of the paragraphs. We, however, instead of comments of our own, make room for this able exposition of one of the most interesting questions of the day.

City Mortality.—Sixty deaths were registered for the past week. There were 13 interments in the Protestant Cemetery, and 53 in the Roman Catholic Cemetery. There were 8 males, 8 females, 33 male children, and 17 female children. The causes of deaths were as follows:—Infantile Debility, 38; Abscess, 1; Hydrocephalus, 3; Consumption, 5; Fever, 2; Croupe, 6; Old age, 4; Pleurisy, 1; Congestion of the lungs, 2; Scarlatina, 1; Dropsy, 1; Pneumonia, 1; General Debility, 1. The deaths that occurred in the different wards were as follows:—St. Louis 6; St Mary's 6; St. Antoine 10; St. Lawrence 4; St. James 9; St. Annes 9; Seours Grises 15; Hochelaga 1; Cote St. Louis 1; Village St. Jean Baptiste 1; River St. Pierre 1; St. Andrew's 1; Cote St. Catherine 1; General Hospital 1. Of these, 53 were natives of Canada, 9 of Ireland, 2 of the United States, and 1 of Scotland.

Telegraph Office in the Parliament House.—The Quebec *Mercury* states that arrangements are being made to open a telegraph office within the Parliament Buildings during the coming session. During last session much inconvenience was felt in consequence of no telegraphic facilities being afforded to the members and the public, who were compelled to toil up and down Mountain Hill into Peter Street in order to send off their dispatches. It need not be said that the arrangement will greatly facilitate the operations of the press, and prove of much convenience to the public generally, who will, we understand, have access to the office.

A Runaway and its Consequences.—Last Saturday evening some "Sports" left a horse outside of a hotel in Craig street, while they went in to drink. In the meantime, the horse which was not secured ran off. In the course of its career, the horse knocked down three persons—a lady at the corner of Cote street, a gentleman between St. Urbain and St. Charles Barromee streets, who was badly bruised, and another man at the corner of St. Lawrence Main street. Parties who by their negligence are the cause of such accidents as the above should be severely punished.

Narrow Escape.—A young man while skating upon the river last Saturday, opposite the Royal Insurance Buildings fell into the water. A person who witnessed the accident ran to his assistance, but in endeavoring to extricate him, was pulled in. After much trouble both were rescued.

Accident.—About twelve o'clock yesterday as a watchman in the employ of the Grand Trunk R. R. at Point St. Charles was passing up Notre Dame Street, he was knocked down by some ice which fell from an adjoining roof, and struck him on the head, inflicting serious wounds. He was removed to an adjacent house and his injuries attended to.

Jewellery containing Immoral Pictures.—We are requested to state that the community is not in any way indebted to the Customs authorities, as is generally supposed, for the detection and exposure of the parties selling jewellery containing immoral pictures, and who were recently brought before the Police Court; but that the credit is due, solely, to the Detective who made the disclosures.

The Sedgwicks' Concert this Evening.—We have already alluded to the Concert to be given by the Sedgwicks, and would again remind our readers that it comes off this evening. These talented performers have already contributed considerably to the enjoyment of the citizens by their performances at the "Terrapin," and we hope that, in return, they will be welcomed by a crowded house this evening at the Mechanics' Hall.

Police Intelligence.—Monday.—Chas. Bezemo was examined before the Judge of the Sessions charged with having stolen from a house in St. Constant street a quilt, a pair of stockings, and a shirt, the property of G. Quintal. The prisoner was committed to the Quarter Sessions. A boy named Damas Valecet was charged with having stolen six geese and three turkeys from one Geo. Conkley. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was committed to the Quarter Sessions.

There were fifty prisoners brought before the Recorder.—Mary Murphy and Mary McCarthy were fined 50s. or two months for having disturbed the public peace. One of the prisoners, Mary Murphy, an old offender, used very offensive language to the Recorder. She hoped he might be dead and d——d before her two months were up.—Mary Ann Dice was committed for being a vagrant. A policeman stated that he found her lying in Port street on Sunday nearly frozen. Timothy Grodeau was fined 10s. or 15 days for being drunk and disturbing the peace by shouting in Visitation street.—Patrick Hennessy for being drunk in his house in Lagauchetiere street and beating his wife, was fined 25s. or one month.—Mary Ann Somers was fined 50s. or two months for being a vagrant and a prostitute The prisoner who was quite a young and good looking girl, when leaving wished "bad luck to yez."—Jesse Dunn, Jane McGuire, and a colored barber named Isaac Vincent, were charged with disturbing the peace in Newton's barber shop in McGill street on Sunday morning. It appears that the girls went in to get their hair curled, and one of them fancying that the *coiffeur* put water on her hair instead of oil, remonstrated with her "colored" attendant for his "niggardliness," whereupon loud talk ensued and the police were sent for. The barber was fined 12s. 6d, and the females 25s. each or one month.—Mary Walker for being drunk and disorderly was fined 25s. or one month. When found the prisoner was ringing the bell at the door of the bishop's palace.—Anne O'Connel was brought up for being drunk and disorderly. The prisoner stated that she had only lost her way, and that a policeman kindly offered to "see her home." She was fined 25s. or one month—Cezaire Casgroine for keeping an unlicensed tavern open on Sunday was fined $10 or thirty days imprisonment—Francis Revet and Patrick Swords, were brought up for keeping their taverns open on Sunday. Revet was fined $6; Swords, $4.—Seven carters were brought up for driving without a number. Several of the carters having affirmed that they had their numbers, the Recorder postponed their cases until Wednesday, suggesting that the police be directed to see hereafter that the numbers are placed in the most conspicuous position.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED FROM DAWSON & CO.

Parre's Institutes of Medicine.—Harpers.—We have received a copy of the seventh edition of this well known and popular work on medical science. It treats of Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics; the "appendix" having, besides, several chapters treating of Organic Chemistry, Reflex action, Structure, Animals and Plants, Absorption, the Brain, Therapeutics, the Soul, &c., &c. We believe that the book is a standard work on the science to which it relates, and—we do not mean theologically, but scientifically—strictly Orthodox. Of course there is little of a popular character in the work, but it may be read with interest by all intelligent men; just as elementary law books, which treat of law as a science and not as an art, are among the most useful aids to the formation of a sound judgment, and to the acquisition of a practical knowledge of men's rights and duties in their relations to other men. We see that the author has no faith in that notion of the "progress of medical science" which believes that all problems in medicine will be solved, or at least are solvable by means of a knowledge of Organic Chemistry. He holds that chemistry deals with inorganic matter alone, which in the human body consists of the same constituent parts immediately after as immediately before death; while there is predominant over all, the phenomena of life, a "vital force," which, though it cannot be seen, is manifested in a thousand ways, and which chemistry, however perfect, cannot deal with. The institutes, therefore, enunciate on this leading point the views of the leading physiologists from Hippocrates downward, and in this direction hold that modern science has made little advance.

Blackwood's Magazine for December.—This is a very able number of our old favourite. It has an article on British North America and Columbia, which will probably do good by directing attention to the possibility of consolidating and increasing British interests on this Continent. The design is good; and there is nothing offensively dogmatical in the article. But we think that some of the practical and material steps which the author proposes are not calculated to promote success, or at any rate are premature. Among these are the International Railway, and with it, that wonderful plan, which we developed some time ago, of relieving Canada of the cost of the Postal subsidy, and at the same time relieving her of her trade depending upon it, and transferring it to Halifax. It is wonderful that, even on the other side of the Atlantic, a writer could be blind to the fact that if we give the subsidy it is because we want the trade, and that if we did not, or thought the trade would do as well without the subsidy—as perhaps it would—we have a much simpler way of discharging ourselves of the annual expense, than the proposed one of spending it upon the creation of a port hundreds of miles away from our own territory. We have little faith in the political union of the Provinces, which are very well as they are, and might be just as uneasy as other unions, perhaps not excepting that between Upper and Lower Canada, if they were joined by a merely theoretical and useless legal tie. Another plan advocated by the writer is that of a telegraph line and wagon road across the continent westward from Lake Superior. This will be wanted at some future day, and should be set about, and kept steadily progressing, as fast as it is justified by the westward march of settlements. The true way, however, to attain the great end the writer desires, is not by premature schemes created among financiers and speculators, all looking to the Provincial Treasuries for subscriptions, which cannot be had except at the cost of ruinous impositions upon the people; but by good and economical government, which will give the people the capacity and inducement to expand in all directions, where settlement can be profitable, and to call to their aid their friends from Europe. There is no fear that there will be any lack of domestic demand for the means of intercommunication, so soon as there is any real want of it. Blackwood has besides a capital article on its former editor Wilson: another quite as good upon Victor Hugo's theory of the loss of the battle of Waterloo, where he nevertheless clearly establishes that Wellington and Blucher were completely outwitted and their soldiers as thoroughly defeated by the French. The poetry this month we do not greatly admire; but the tales are good, though from this praise we must except the spirit, not the execution, of the Chronicles of Carlingford This is, as Ten Thousand a Year was a few years ago, a mere caricature, got up for the gratification of the superciliousness of a class who believe their selfishness to be refined, and in derision of those which this class believe to be vulgar. Of course there is no more likeness to the real thing than there is in the portraits which Reynolds draws of debauched noblemen and ladies of honour, for the delight of those who think they enjoy a patent for virtue because they are poor. It may well be doubted if any good comes from such representations, or rather misrepresentations, however amusing they may be in the one case, or exciting in the other.

The Atlantic Monthly.—We cannot do better than print the last excellent chapter of the Bigelow papers from this number. It is, we think, more vigorous and philosophical with all its quaint diction and rhymes than any of those which have preceded it.

Ef I a song or two could make,
Like rockets druv by their own burnin',
All leap an' light, to leave a wake
Men's hearts an' faces skyward turnin'!—
But, it strikes me, 't ain't jest the time
Fer stringin' words with settisfaction:
Wut 's wanted now 's the silent rhyme
'Twixt upright Will an' downright Action.

Words, ef you keep 'em, pay their keep,
But gabble 's the short cut to ruin;
It 's gratis (gals half-price,) but cheap
At no rate, ef it henders doin';
Ther' 's nothin' wuss, 'less 't is to set
A martyr-prem'um upon jawrin':
Teapots git dangerous, ef you shet
Their lids down on 'em with Fort Warren.

'Bout long enough it 's ben discussed
Who sot the magazine afire,
An' whether, ef Bob Wickliffe bust,
'T would scare us more or blow us higher.
D' ye s'pose the Gret Foreseer's plan
Wuz settled fer him in town-meetin'?
Or that ther' 'd ben no Fall o' Man,
Ef Adam 'd on'y bit a sweetin'?

Oh, Jon'than, ef you want to be
A rugged chap agin an' hearty,
Go fer wutever 'll hurt Jeff D.,
Nut wut 'll boost up ary party.
Here 's hell broke loose, an' we lay flat
With half the univarse a-singein',
Till Sen'tor This an' Gov'nor Thet
Stop squabblin' fer the garding-ingin'.

It 's war we 're in, not politics;
It 's systems wrastlin' now, not parties;
An' victory in the eend 'll fix
Where longest will an' truest heart is.
An' wut 's the Guv'ment folks about?
Tryin' to hope ther' 's nothin' doin',
An' look ez though they did n't doubt
Sunthin' pertickler wuz a-brewin'.

Ther' 's critters yit that talk an' act
Fer wut they call Conciliation;
They 'd hand a buff'lo-drove a tract
When they wuz madder than all Bashan.
Conciliate? it jest means *be kicked*,
No metter how they phrase an' tone it;
It means thet we 're to set down licked,
Thet we 're poor shotes an' glad to own it!

A war on tick 's ez dear 'z the deuce,
But it wun't leave no lastin' traces,
Ez 't would to make a sneakin' truce
Without no moral specie-basis:
Ef green-backs ain't nut jest the cheese,
I guess ther' 's evils thet 's extremer,—
Fer instance,—shinplaster ideas
Like them put out by Gov'nor Seymour.

Last year, the Nation, at a word,
When tremblin' Freedom cried to shield her,
Flamed weldin' into one keen sword
Waitin' an' longin' fer a wielder:
A splendid flash!—an' how 'd the grasp
With sech a chance ez thet wuz tally?
Ther' warn't no meanin' in our clasp,—
Half this, half thet, all shilly-shally.

More men? More Man? It 's there we fail;
Weak plans grow weaker yit by lengthenin':
Wut use in addin' to the tail,
When it 's the head 's in need o' strengthenin'?
We wanted one thet felt all Chief
From roots o' hair to sole o' stockin',
Square-sot with thousan'-ton belief
In him an' us, ef earth went rockin'!

Ole Hick'ry would n't ha' stood see-saw
'Bout doin' things till they wuz done with,—
He 'd smashed the tables o' the Law
In time o' need to load his gun with;
He could n't see but jest one side,—
Ef his, 't wuz God's, an' thet wuz plenty;
An' so his "Forrards!" multiplied
An army's fightin' weight by twenty.

But this 'ere histin', creak, creak, creak,
Your cappen's heart up with a derrick,
This tryin' to coax a lightnin'-streak
Out of a half discouraged hay rick,
This hangin' on mont' arter mont'
Fer one sharp purpose 'mongst the twitter,—
I tell ye, it does kind o' stunt
The peth an' sperit of a critter.

In six months where 'll the People be,
Ef leaders look on revolution
Ez though it wuz a cup o' tea,—
Jest social el'ments in solution?
This weighin' things doos wal enough
When war cools down, an' comes to writin';
But while it 's makin', the true stuff
Is pison-mad, pig-headed fightin'.

Democ'acy gives every man
A right to be his own oppressor;
But a loose Gov'ment ain't the plan,
Helpless ez spilled beans on a dresser:
I tell ye one thing we might larn
From them smart critters, the Seceders,—
Ef bein' right 's the fust consarn,
The 'fore-the-fust 's cast-iron leaders.

But 'pears to me I see some signs
That we 're a-goin' to use our senses;
Jeff druv us into these hard lines,
An' ough' to bear his half th' expenses;
Slavery 's Secession's heart an' will,
South, North, East, West, where'er you find it,
An' ef it drors into War's mill,
D' ye say them thunder-stones sha'n't grind it?

D' ye s'pose, ef Jeff giv him a lick,
Ole Hick'ry 'd tried his head to sof'n
So 's 't would n't hurt thet ebony stick
Thet 's made our side see stars so of'n?
"No!" he 'd ha' thundered, "on your knees,
An' own one flag, one road to glory!
Soft-heartedness, in times like these,
Shows sof'ness in the upper story!"

An' why should we kick up a muss
About the Pres'dunt's proclamation?
It ain't a-goin' to lib'rate us,
Ef we don't like emancipation:
The right to be a cussed fool
Is safe from all devices human,
It 's common (ez a gin'l rule)
To every critter born o' woman.

So we 're all right, an' I, fer one,
Don't think our cause 'll lose in vally
By rammin' Scriptur' in our gun,
An' gittin' Natur' fer an ally:
Thank God, say I, fer even a plan
To lift one human bein's level,
Give one more chance to make a man,
Or, anyhow, to spile a devil!

Not thet I 'm one thet much expec'
Millenium by express to-morrer;
They will miscarry,—I rec'lec'
Tu many on 'em, to my sorrer:
Men ain't made angels in a day,
No matter how you mould an' labor 'em,—
Nor 'riginal ones, I guess, don't stay
With Abe so of'n ez with Abraham.

The'ry thinks Fact a pooty thing,
An' wants the banns read right ensuin';
But Fact wun't noways wear the ring
'Thout years o' settin' up an' wooin':
But, arter all, Time 's dial-plate
Marks cent'ries with the minute-finger,
An' Good can't never come tu late,
Though it does seem to try an' linger.

An' come wut will, I think it 's grand
Abe 's gut his will et last bloom-furnaced
In trial-flames till it 'll stand
The strain o' bein' in deadly earnest:
Thet 's wut we want,—we want to know
The folks on our side hez the bravery
To b'lieve ez hard, come weal, come woe,
In Freedom ez Jeff does in Slavery.

Set the two forces foot to foot,
An' every man knows who 'll be winner,
Whose faith in God hez ary root
Thet goes down deeper than his dinner:
Then 't will be felt from pole to pole,
Without no need o' proclamation,
Earth's Biggest Country 's gut her soul
An' risen up Earth's Greatest Nation!

Anniversary Meetings.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION ANNIVERSARY.

The above meeting was held at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Great St. James Street, yesterday evening. A large number were in attendance.

Hon. J. Ferrier presided, and the Rev. J. Bonar, Secretary, was present.

After a hymn was sung, and a prayer said:

The Hon. J. Ferrier said he could not help expressing his gratitude that they were permitted to again be present at another Anniversary meeting, for the purpose of devoting themselves seriously to the work they had to do. He said the schools had prospered, a large number of students had been gathered in. They were met for the purpose of invoking God to give them strength for greater activity in the future. He hoped that while the speakers were addressing them, they would refrain from any manifestation of approval. He said the Annual report would be to read them, and said further that the civil war in the United States, and the famine in England had seriously affected the operations of the Society.

The Report was then read by the Secretary. It stated that, notwithstanding the difficulties under which the Society labored, owing to the calamities by which they were surrounded, the returns of the year had been favorable. But there were large tracts of country where there to be churches and a large number of people who had not the Gospel preached to them, and it was the object of the Society to supply these wants.

The Secretary then read the Treasurer's Report, which was as follows:—

Total receipts	$3095
Expenditure	3094

Showing one dollar on the right side.

It was then moved by Rev. J. H. Johnson, seconded by B. Lyman, Esq, supported by the Rev. E. B. Webb, of Boston:—

Resolved,—That the Report, an abstract of which has just been read, be received, adopted, and printed under the direction of the Committee, and that we rejoice in the continuance of the Divine favour upon the operations of this Society, and especially in the success that has attended the efforts of the Agents employed by this Union, during the past year, which this meeting regards as laying them under new obligations to pursue these labours with greater diligence for the future, so that the means and capabilities of the Union may be developed, and the object of the Union still more fully accomplished.

Rev. Mr. Johnson moved that the Report be received and adopted. The speaker spoke at length upon the Divine favor which had attended the operations of the Society. He then alluded to the Sabbath Schools, which he said were the nurseries of the Church, and which had furnished the Church with some of its brightest ornaments. The Sabbath Schools were the ground in which the young plants were nourished before being transplanted into the Church. The Report, he said, was gratifying. He hoped that, encouraged by the Report for the past, they would redouble their efforts for the future

E. B. Webb seconded the resolution, and said he would speak in sympathy with the resolution. The object of Sabbath Schools was the enlightenment of the young. Martin Luther labored zealously in behalf of instruction for the young. John Knox and the Reformers of Scotland made strenuous efforts for the enlightenment of the young, and it was owing to their efforts that the Scotch were as well educated as they were. Jno. Calvin also devoted himself sedulously to this purpose. The time the speaker said to engraft a good religious education was while the young mind was susceptible of impression. They had made noble efforts for this purpose. In 1856 they raised the sum of £250,000 for educational purposes, and the attendance of scholars was reported at 100,000 They needed Sabbath School besides a Common School to give good religious education. The speaker alluded to Jessie Brown at Lucknow listening to the Pipers of the approaching army to their relief, and said that they should listen to the strains of prophecy, which like distant music came upon the air, and made their hearts bound with courage and gave them faith to look to God and pray that the cause that they were engaged in might in the future be crowned with success.

Rev. Dr. Taylor moved, seconded by Rev. C. A. White,

Resolved,—That, in view of the facts, that youth is generally the season of conversion, and that God has of late been calling by his grace, so many of the young in this city, and in other parts of the country, the Sabbath School cause has peculiar claims upon the church, while the church has abundant encouragment to prosecute the work.

He said that resolution was grounded upon two points.

1st. That the youthful period was the season of convertion. Secondly, and that as God had lately called by His grace many of the youth, the Sabbath School had peculiar claims upon them. He said that when youth became manhood, it became encrusted with sinful pleasures — the will was then predominant—then the whole structure of the mind was stiff and stubborn The duty of the church was to improve the salutary season of youth, by giving then the proper instruction. He concluded by exhorting the youths of the audiences to improve the spring time of youth, which if they permitted to pass uncultivated would never return. If they had any regard for the salvation of their souls they would connect themselves with the Sabbath School. While many had been saved by the movement many had been left behind. They enjoyed, he said, blessed privileges, and therefore there was no reason why all should not be converted. He concluded by exhorting the audience to come to Jesus even then.

Rev. C. H. White, in seconding the resolution, said that if the Sabbath School was kept up by the parents, the children would be converted. They could not begin this work too early with children. At the earliest period they should avail themselves of the opportunity to impress their young minds with those truths which should cling to them in maturer years. Many were converted, suddenly at revivals; such need constant revivals to keep the spark burning in their bosoms; but those who were educated in the Sabbath School had their minds filled with deep principles, and were productive of stable results. Many of the Sabbath School scholars converted their parents. The glory of the kingdom had been made manifest by children. He concluded by advising parents to fill Sabbath Schools with children, and thus fit them for the highest purpose—to sing the praise of the Lamb.

After a collection was taken up,

Rev. Dr. Wilkes moved, seconded by Revd. John McKillican,—

Resolved,—That the object to which this Union devotes its efforts—to wit. the promotion of the Sabbath School instruction throughout the land, deserves the warm support and co-operation of enlightened Christians, inasmuch as it ministers to the best interests of the family, of the Church, and of the Province; and tends not only to the direct salvation of souls but to the furtherance of all missionary and benevolent enterprises in the generations that are to come.

He said that the Society deserved their warmest support. If they would compare the children of families who did not attend the Church, with those who did, and compare the acts of each, they would soon see the importance of the Sabbath School. If the Church was to prosper in this world it would be by the aid of intelligent ministers. The Sabbath School, he said, furnished those. The Sabbath School should not be separated from the Church. If some of our legislators had been thoroughly educated in the Sabbath School there would be more integrity and less intrigue in their actions. He said that each parent should bring their child as Hannibal brought Hamilcar, and swear them to eanest fidelity to Christ. Our Sabbath Schools were furnishing soldiers that would bring Christ's work to its completion.

John McKillican in seconding the resolution mentioned a settlement in which for want of a Sabbath School, the ministers were obliged to take legal steps to keep the young men in order during the service. He trusted thus would be a warning to those present to send their children to a Sabbath School to prevent such conduct. In another locality the young men would lie down on the benches, but since the establishment of the Sabbath School in this vicinity those same young-men had become converted. He concluded by asking their prayers and their support for the Sabbath School.

J. W. Howes, Esq., moved and it was resolved that we gratefully acknowledge the aid extended to the Union by the Religious Tract Society and Sunday School Union of London, and the American Sunday School Union. And that the following individuals be the Office-bearers and Committee for the present year, with power to add to their number.

All the preceding resolutions were carried.

The doxology was then sung when the meeting dispersed.

BELLIGERENT VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

(To the Editor of the Times)

Sir,—There are no questions which at the present time more deeply engage the public mind than those which concern the rights and duties of neutral Governments in their relations with belligerent Powers.

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As this interesting and somewhat complicated question is nowhere very satisfactorily treated in the ordinary text-books, and has been considerably obscured by the loose language of unprofessional politicians, I shall ask your leave to offer some observations which may help to place the discussion on its proper and scientific basis.

The elementary and universal principle which lies at the root of the whole question is the absolute title of the neutral sovereignty to immunity, whether as regards its territory or its prerogatives, from the interference of belligerent operations of any kind. A violation of this immunity is one of the clearest and highest offences against public law. For one belligerent to pass throught the neutral territory without the leave of its Sovereign—to carry on hostile operations within the neutral jurisdiction—to levy soldiers or sailors, or to equip vessels of war within the neutral soil—are familiar instances of violations of the rights of neutral sovereignty. They are acts eminently unlawful, and the neutral Government is entitled to prohibit and, if necessary, to avenge their commission. In order the more clearly to illustrate the argument, I will select the particular instance of levying forces and equipping armaments by one of the belligerents within the neutral territory without the leave of its sovereign, in order accurately to examine the rights and duties to which such an act gives rise. It is now admitted on all hands (though the matter was at one time faintly disputed) that such conduct on the part of a belligerent is a gross violation of the rights of the neutral Sovereign. That this must be so is obvious, and that on two distinct and sufficient grounds, both as regards the conduct of the enlisting belligerent and that of the enlisted subject. First, the exclusive right of making peace and war resides in the Sovereign alone. For a subject of the neutral Crown to engage on his own account in war with a foreign Power, or for a foreign belligerent to induce him so to engage, is a violent impeachment of the prerogative of the Sovereign. It is a gross contempt of "the Queen, her crown and dignity," If one neutral subject may do this, a million may do the same. Nay, we might have the State collectively at peace while every one of its subjects was actually at war. It is, therefore, the clear right and paramount interest of the neutral Sovereign to take adequate measures in order to prohibit and prevent the occurrences of so dangerous an absurdity. So much for the breach of duty as between the neutral Sovereign and his subjects. But, secondly, such acts are a clear violation of right as between the offending belligerent and the neutral Government. It is the unquestionable privilege of the neutral Government to bar the intrusion of belligerent operations from the sacrosanct limits of the neutral jurisdiction. "*Procul O, procul este, profani.*" To levy men or to equip armaments within the neutral jurisdiction is to convert the sanctuary of neutrality into the theatre of war. Such proceedings are, therefore, upon both grounds in the highest degree unlawful, municipally as between the Sovereign and the subject, internationally as between the offending belligerent and the offended neutral. They constitute an offence clearly punishable at common law, and the Foreign Enlistment Act can only be regarded as a municipal statute intended to provide a convenient remedy against all persons and things within the allegiance of the neutral Crown. As regards the offending belligerent, the remedy of the injured neutral is far more extensive, and the latter, in default of reparation, is entitled to vindicate his violated immunity by reprisals or by war.

So far the matter is clear enough, and the propositions I have stated will be at once admitted. A difficulty, however, begins to arise when we come to consider the relations which this violation of the neutral sovereignty creates, as between the neutral and the other belligerent who may have been indirectly injured by that violation. Upon this point I have come across a great deal of loose and inaccurate talking and writing, which makes it desirable and necessary to ascertain and establish the strict law of the case. The fundamental proposition which I wish to impress on your readers' attention (the importance of which I shall presently show) is, that the right which is injured by the act of the offending belligerent is the right of the neutral Government, and not that of the other belligerent The important consequence of this proposition is that it is the neutral, and not the belligerent, who is strictly entitled to claim or to enforce the remedy. When this point is once properly apprehended the solution of the question becomes simple and satisfactory.

The profound and accurate juridical intellect of Grotius has fully seized the necessity of this distinction. Speaking of the violation of the neutral territory by hostilities carried on within it, he says:—

"In territorio autem pacato quod eos interficere aut violare non licet, *id jus non exipsorum venit persona, sed ex jure ejus qui ibi imperium habet.*"—Grot., Lib. iii., cap iv., §8.

And again, on the cognate question of captures made within the territorial jurisdiction:—

"Solet et hocquœri, an extra territorium utriusque partis bellum gerentis capta fiant capientium; quod et de rebus et depersonis solet in controversiam vocari Si jus solem gentium respicimus, puto locum hic non considerari, sicut et hostem ubique recte interfici diximus. *Sed qui in eo loco imperium habet potest lege sua prohibere ne id fiat, et si contra legem factum sit, de eo tanquam de delicto poscere potest ut sibi satisfiat. Simile est quod in agro ali no capta fera dicitur capientium fieri, sed a domino agri prohiberi posse accessum.*"

Bynkershoeck carefully insists on the same distinction:—

"Jure belli adversus hostem duntaxat utimur in nostro, hostis, aut nullis territorio. Sed in territorio utriusque amici qui hostem agit, *agit et adversus principem, qui ibi imperat*, et omnem vim, a quocunque faciam, legibus coermet."—(Q J. P, L. i, cap. 8.)

Now the irresistible deduction from these principles is, that the right which is injured is the right of the neutral alone, and therefore that he is the only person who is entitled to complain of and to redress its infraction. It is, legally speaking, at the option of the neutral to assert or to release the right. "*Quilibet potest renunciare juri pro se introducto.*" The other belligerent, who has suffered no legal wrong, cannot substitute himself as a complainant.

The soundness of these propositions may be tested in various ways. For instance, the passage of a belligerent army through the neutral territory without the leave of the Sovereign is a gross offence to the neutral Government. Nevertheless, if the neutral Sovereign chooses to permit it, the other belligerent who may suffer by it, having no right in the matter, has no ground of complaint. The language of Kent is express on this point:—

"The right of a refusal of a pass over neutral territory to the troops of a belligerent Power depends more upon the inconvenience falling on the neutral State than on any injustice committed to the third party who is to be affected by the permission or refusal. It is no ground of complaint against the intermediate neutral State if it grants a passage to belligerent troops, though inconvenience may thereby ensue to the adverse belligerent. It is a matter resting in the sound discretion of the neutral Power, who may grant or withhold the permission without any breach of neutrality."—*Kent's Comment*, p. 119)

The language of this passage is substantially adopted from Lord Stowell's judgment in the case of the Twee Gebroeders (5 *Rob. Rep*).

But perhaps the most instructive illustration is to be derived from the practice in the case of captures made by a belligerent in violation of neutral rights. A capture made within the limits of the neutral jurisdiction is void, but it is void only at the suit of the neutral. If the neutral does not choose to interfere to assert his right, the capture is valid as against the other belligerent. In short, the capture is not void but voidable at the election of the injured party—viz., the neutral State—a distinction the importance of which every jurist will appreciate. This is very clearly expounded in a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States:—

"A capture made within neutral waters is, as between enemies, deemed to all intents and purposes rightful; it is only by the neutral Sovereign that its legal validity can be called in question; and as to him, and him only, is it to be considered void. The enemy has no rights whatsoever; and if the neutral Sovereign omits or declines to interpose a claim, the property is condemnable *jure belli* to the captors. This is the clear result of the authorities, and the doctrine rests on well-established principles of public law."—"The Anne," 3 *Wheat. Rep.*, 435, per Story, C J, 1818.

The English doctrine is precisely similar (*vide* the case of "The Etrusco," 3 *Rob. Rep.*, 162); and M. Ortolan writes to the same effect.

"Puisque la nullite des prises ainsi faites n'a rien d'absolu, qu'elle est subordonnee aux reclamations de l'etat neutre, le fait est remis a l'appreciation de cet etat. C'est a lui a juger s'il y a eu ou s'il n'y a pas eu veritablement atteinte portee a sa souverainete; s'il doit a sa propre dignite et aux obligations d'impartialite que lui impose sa qualite de neutre de reclamer contre cette atteinte, et de demander que les consequences en soient annullees ou reparees; ou bien s'il peut garder le silence et n'elever aucune reclamation. S'il reclame et que ses plaintes soient fondees, le Governement du capteur doit annuller la prise ainsi faite au mepris d'une souverainete neutre; s'il ne reclame pas, nul est admis a le faire pour lui, et le Governement du capteur n'a pas a tenir compte de pareilles objections."—Vol. ii., page 256.

This reasoning, it will be seen, equally applies, whether the capture is made in violation of the territory itself, or made without the territory by vessels which have been equipped in violation of the laws of the neutral State. The following passage is from a decision in the Supreme Court of the United States:—

"A neutral nation may, if so disposed, without a breach of her neutral character, grant permission to both belligerents to equip their vessels of war within her territory. But without such permission the subjects of such belligerent Powers have no right to equip vessels of war, or to augment their force either with arms or with men, within the territory of such neutral nation. Such unauthorized acts violate her sovereignty and her rights as a neutral. All captures made by means of such equipments are illegal in relation to such nation, and it is competent to her Courts to punish the offenders, and, in case the prizes taken by her are brought *infra præsidia*, to order them to be restored."—"Brig Alerta v. Blas Mornet," 3 *Peters' Con. Rep.*, p. 425.

This passage has a very material bearing as illustrating the true nature of statutes like the Foreign Enlistment Act. It shows decisively that they are purely municipal enactments for the protection and benefit of the neutral State, and not laws in furtherance of any international obligation due from the neutral to the respective belligerents. They create no new right in the belligerents; they impose no new duty on the neutral. If policy and interest did not forbid, the neutral State would be at liberty to permit enlistment or equipment to either party so long as it acts impartially to both. But the forbidding a thing which the neutral is at liberty, if he chooses, to permit, cannot confer on the belligerent any larger right than that which he originally possessed. All that he can strictly claim is that what is permitted to one shall be conceded to the other. When war between England and America last year was anticipated, the export of salpetre was prohibited by an order in Council. Suppose that, in violation of that order, one belligerent had succeeded in running a cargo,—it would have been an offence against the English Government, but the other belligerent would have acquired no right to reparation.

If I have succeeded in making myself intelligible, your readers will have no difficulty in perceiving that an infraction by one belligerent of the Foreign Enlistment Act is, properly speaking, an offence solely against the neutral State, and violates no right inherent in the other belligerent. It is true the other belligerent may suffer inconvenience from the act, but as he is invested with no right, so in the eye of the law he sustains no injury. It is a case of that sort of loss which is termed by jurists *damnum absque injuria*.

Nevertheless, it will be found laid down by many writers of authority that it is not only the *right*, but the *duty*, of neutral States to insist upon the immunity to which they are entitled, and to punish and redress all invasions of their territory or their law. Properly limited and explained, this proposition is perfectly sound In the first place, it is clearly the *duty* of the neutral Government towards itself and its own people to assert the freedom of its own shores and the majesty of its own laws. But, apart from this, it is in a far more modified sense the *duty* of the neutral Government to regard the interest of the belligerent who may suffer from an impunity permitted to the other belligerent in the infraction of neutral rights. But this duty, as I have endeavoured to show, is not a duty on the part of the neutral corresponding to any *right* vested in the belligerents and is, consequently, at most what jurists call a *duty of imperfect obligation*. Let it not be supposed that this is an over-subtle refinement or a mere technical distinction. The difference is, in fact, of very real and practical consequence. If my neighbour builds up a wall and interferes with my ancient lights, he violates my rights. If he has an unfortunate taste for playing the cornet-a-piston at four o'clock in the morning, or gives a ball next door when I am seriously ill, he is a great nuisance, but he injures no right which I am entitled to assert It may be in a certain sense his duty to abstain from all acts of annoyance, but there is this important difference between the two cases, that in one I am entitled to a complete remedy, and in the other I must content myself with a remonstrance. I don't, of course, put these as parallel cases, but they help to illustrate the principle. The important point to observe is the distinction as to remedy. If the belligerent who is injured by the breach of the neutral sovereignty had any right invaded, he might demand at the hands of the neutral a distinct, definite, complete indemnification, at whatever risk or price, for all the acts of the offending belligerent, immediate and consequential. In such a case the neutral Government might be treated as an insurer against the wrongful acts of the aggressive belligerent. But, there being no such complete right in the belligerent, there is no such absolute duty or extensive liability on the part of the neutral. Even M. Hautefeuille has been able to perceive the absurdity of the proposition of Galiani that the neutral Government is "responsible for negligence in the vindication of its violated neutrality," if by this it is intended that the neutral Government is bound itself to make good to the belligerent the damage he may have sustained. The limits of the duty of neutrals in this respect are laid down with considerable precision in a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States:—

"The doctrine heretofore asserted in this Court is that whenever a capture is made by any belligerent in violation of our neutrality, if the prise come voluntarily within our jurisdiction, it shall be restored to the original owners. This is done upon the footing of the general law of nations, and the doctrine is fully recognized by the Act of Congress of 1794. But the Court has never yet been understood to carry its jurisdiction in cases of violation of neutrality beyond the authority to decree restitution of the specific property, with the cost and expenses during the pending of the judicial proceedings. We are now called upon to give general damages for plunderage, and if the particular circumstances of any case shall hereafter require it, we may be called upon to inflict exemplary damages to the same extent as in ordinary cases of marine torts. We entirely disclaim any right to inflict such damages, and consider it no part of the duty of a neutral nation to interpose upon the mere footing of the law of nations to settle all the rights and wrongs which may grow out of a capture between belligerents. Strictly speaking, there can be no such thing as a marine tort between the belligerents. Each has an undoubted right to exercise all the rights of war against the other, and it cannot be a matter of judicial complaint that they are exercised with severity, even if the parties do transcend those rules which the customary laws of war justify. The captors are amenable to their own Government exclusively for any excess or irregularity in their proceedings: and a neutral nation ought not otherwise to interfere than to prevent captors from obtaining any unjust advantage by a violation of its neutral jurisdiction. A neutral nation may, indeed, inflict pecuniary or other penalties on the parties for any such violation; but it then does it professedly in vindication of its own rights, and not by way of compensation to the captured When called upon by either of the belligerents to act in such cases, all that justice seems to require is that the neutral nation should fairly execute its own laws, and give no asylum to the property captured. It is bound, therefore, to restore the property if found within its own ports, but beyond this it is not obliged to interpose between the belligerents."—"La Amistad de Rues," 5, *Wheat. R p*, 389 per Story, C. J., 1820.

The principle to be deduced from this decision is that the neutral Power cannot be called upon by the injured belligerent to grant him any remedy beyond that which may be exercised over property or persons who are at the time within the neutral jurisdiction. It is true that in the celebrated case of the Portuguese expedition to Terceira it was contended by the Duke of Wellington's Government that, an expedition having fraudulently evaded the English jurisdiction, and started from these shores in violation of the Enlistment Act, the English Government was entitled to pursue and seize the ships beyond the jurisdiction. And though this opinion receives some countenance from the *dicta* of the Court in the American case of the Marianna Flora (11, *Wheat.*, 42,) nevertheless this doctrine was vehemently, and it is generally thought successfully controverted by the minority, of whom Sir J Mackintosh and the late Dr. Joseph Phillimore were the principle spokesmen (*vide Hansard*, vol. xxiv., new series.) At all events, I think it is quite clear that, whether such a right exists or not on the part of the neutral, it is not a duty on his part which the belligerent can call upon him to enforce.

The real grounds on which the neutral is bound to do anything at all in the matter are first and principally in order to protect himself from that sort of retaliation which, by the law of impartiality, he would be obliged to concede to the injured belligerent against the aggressor; and secondly, though in a less degree, that he may clear himself from the suspicion of a fraudulent and unreal neutrality. A tame and spiritless submission to infractions of his rights would justly expose the neutral to the imputation of connivance with the party at whose hands they were sustained. In such a case the injured belligerent would be justly entitled to regard the professing neutral as in reality the ally of his foe. What circumstances are sufficient to justify such an inference of connivance is no doubt a difficult question of fact. It is also in the highest degree the interest of the neutral to prevent that being done by one belligerent which he must in turn concede to the other, and which would in the end turn the neutral territory into the belligerent battle-field. But the duty of the neutral towards the injured belligerent, being, as I have said, one of imperfect obligation, and arising out of no right of the belligerent, the discretion as to the nature and extent of its performance must, as M. Ortolan observes, lie wholly in the breast of the neutral Government If this were not so the monstrous consequence would ensue that because two powerful States went to war, another State, which has no sort of interest in the quarrel, should forfeit the highest of all national rights, —viz, that of remaining at peace. Is it to be tolerated that because one belligerent injures a neutral State, the other belligerent shall be entitled to inflict upon it the still greater injury of compelling it, whether it will or not, to go to war? And so the belligerent and not the neutral Sovereign is to be the arbiter of the fate of the neutral country. If France and Russia were at war, and France violated the neutrality of Belgium, could Russia insist on Belgium quarrelling with France? Could it be pretended that the Confederate Government had a right to prescribe to the English Cabinet what redress they should demand for the outrage on the Trent by Captain Wilkes? M. Hautefeuille, with a perseverity eminently characteristic, argues (vol. i, p. 341, last edition) for the extreme view of the obligation of the neutral from the absence of any direct right of reclamation in the belligerent. As though the fact that a man is not entitled to one remedy is a necessary proof that he is entitled to another, when the truth is that having no right he is, properly speaking, entitled to no remedy at all. It is like the popular but unfounded supposition that because a man has no case at law, he therefore ought necessarily to succeed in equity.

I am not unaware that passages may be quoted from text-books, speeches, and despatches, which carry the right of the belligerent to reclaim and the duty of the neutral to redress the violation of neutral rights a good deal higher than I have placed them. At the same time it should be remembered that less weight is to be given to documents in which policy has a large share than to the impartial and severe logic of judicial decisions, from which I have sought to extract the true definition of the rights and liabilities of the several parties I am well acquainted with the diplomatic correspondence in the celebrated case of the capture of the French fleet in 1759 by Admiral Boscawen, in violation of the Portuguese neutral territory, which is cited by M. Ortolan. But any one who reads the singular and characteristic despatch of the first Pitt (which will be found in the Appendix to *Lord Mahon's History*, vol. iv), and considers the overbearing and tyrannical conduct of the Confederate Bourbon Monarchies towards the feeble victim of the "family compact," as detailed in the State papers collected in the *Annual Register* for 1762, will easily see that Portugal was not a free agent, and that this transaction is of little authority as an international precedent. The reciprocal claims of the French and English Governments on the Cabinet of Washington in the commencement of the revolution war have a far more weighty bearing upon the question in hand. Your readers who care to pursue the subject will do well to consult the first volume of the *American State Papers* and the last volume of Marshall's *Life of Washington*. It will be seen from the latter work that in the discussions which took place in the American Cabinet the opinions of Jefferson, the Secretary of State, and of Randolph, the Attorney General, upon the legal bearings of the case, correspond pretty closely to those which I have ventured to set forth. It must, however, I think, be admitted that in this important international debate the belligerents, as usual, claimed more than they were entitled to demand, and the neutral, as often happens, under the pressure of policy, conceded more than he could strictly have been required to grant. I certainly think that if any similar questions should arise between the Governments which represent the parties to these transactions, the claims of the one and the concessions of the other on that occasion would be in a political point of view elements entitled to the highest consideration. But this department of the question is wholly beyond the province of the discussion I have proposed. We are occupied with the examination, not of that which may be politically expedient, but of that which is internationally exigible. We are seeking to ascertain the limits of legal rights, and not the conditions of political reciprocity.

On the whole, I think it may be concluded that a breach of the laws of a neutral State by a belligerent Power is a grave offence, which it is the unquestioned right of the neutral to punish and redress. It highly concerns the dignity and independence of the neutral State so violated to assert its injured right and to insist upon the fullest and most complete reparation as against the offender, by judicial remedies within its own jurisdiction, by diplomatic reclamations, if by accident or fraud its jurisdiction has been eluded. The other belligerent, who, though he may have sustained injury, has suffered the violation of no right, has no definite or lawful claim upon the neutral for reparation. He may urge upon the neutral, by way of remonstrance, the duty of obtaining redress for him at the hands of the offender, this, however, is only a duty of imperfect obligation, He cannot demand at the hands of the neutral, as of right, compensation for the injury he may have sustained, nor can he impose upon the neutral the duty of obtaining for him any remedy beyond that which may be had over persons or things which are *infra præsidia*, and consequently within the neutral jurisdiction. If the offender has succeeded in evading the neutral jurisdiction the belligerent cannot as of right call upon the neutral to pursue those further remedies to which the latter might be himself entitled.

I offer this attempt to elucidate a difficult and important subject to the candid consideration of those who are competent to judge of it, with the diffidence which my consciousness of its incompleteness necessarily inspires. I have carefully abstained from making any practical application of the principles on which I have insisted to the special case of the Alabama. The facts of that case are far too incompletely stated, and too inaccurately known by the public, to justify any reasonable or discreet person in venturing to express an opinion upon the rights or duties to which they may give rise. Vehement partisans are governed in such matters by their partialities rather than their judgment. The jurist should know no distinction between the Trojan and Tyrian camps. I have observed with considerable satisfaction that the letters which I have from time to time addressed to you have been in turn displeasing to each set of partisans who espouse opposite sides in the American quarrel. I desire no higher testimony to the impartiality it has been my object to observe.

Temple. HISTORICUS.

A Boiler Bursts—Two Men Nearly Killed.—The Chatham *Planet* states that on Monday week the boiler of the steam mill belonging Mr. Robear exploded, and seriously injured two of his sons, Frank and Alexis. It seems that the fire was built under the boiler upon the supposition that all the machinery was right, but during the previous day and night the pump became frozen, and its condition was not known until a heavy head of steam had accumulated from the water already in the boiler. As soon, however, as the pump was discovered not to be working, the young men, or one of them, set to work to cut it loose. While he was engaged in this work the boiler burst, blowing the whole establishment almost to pieces, and seriously injuring both the young men. The sufferers are said to be in a fair way to recover.

Melancholy Accident.—The Chatham *Planet* records the following:—It is with the deepest regret that this morning we announce the sudden death of Dr. James Wallen, one of our most respected townsmen, which occurred on Monday afternoon, not far from his own residence, in this town. It seems that the unfortunate gentleman had purchased a load of straw, and was on the load directing the driver of the team, a Mr. Williams, where to go with it. When the team was turning off William to Gaol street, the sleigh "slewed," and the Doctor fell backwards off the load just as the sleigh was passing over the crossing, his head striking the ground, causing a concussion of the brain of so violent a nature that he breathed his last before he could be conveyed to his own house, which was only a short distance off. He never rallied for a moment after he fell.

Extraordinary Accident to a Train on the Grand Trunk West.—A very extraordinary accident occurred to the mixed train coming east on the Grand Trunk west, on Thursday afternoon, about three miles west of Hamburg station. The train was composed of several loaded cars, with a baggage and a passenger car, and while going at the usual speed, a rail suddenly snapped under the locomotive. The accident occurred on an embankment thirty feet in height, but the engine and tender did not run off the track. The broken rail came in the way of some freight cars, and they ran off. The rail then fell back to its place, and the remaining freight cars passed along safely until the baggage car came along, and the rail being again displaced, the baggage and passenger cars began to oscilate in a fearful manner as the coupling had snapped. Mr. Cone, express agent, who was in the baggage car, fearful that it would go over the embankment on the north side, jumped out at the door on the south side of the car, and escaped without injury. Mr. James Campbell conductor, was about to follow his example when the car suddenly "tipped," and he was thrown clear over the top of it, down the embankment, where he landed on his feet in about two feet of snow and stuck fast. A fearful scene followed, The baggage car and the passenger car, the latter filled with passengers, began to roll down the embankment, and strange to say, both cars landed on their wheels about fifteen inches from the place where Mr. Campbell was standing in the snow. He quickly climbed over the roof of the baggage car and got into the passenger car. to see how his living freight had fared in their rapid descent All was confusion; the passengers, male and female, were piled on top of each other, the seats displaced, and the stove overturned. One man who was near the stove when it turned over, fell in front of it and had the greater portion of his hair singed off. The most remarkable circumstance, however is that not a single passenger was seriously injured by this most extraordinary accident. They were all conveyed to Hamburg without delay. A telegraph despatch was sent to Mr. Christie, Superintendant Toronto, and he immediately set out for the scene of the accident. On his arrival at Hamburg, he expressed the strongest desire that the passengers should have all the comforts which the place could afford. He had taken the precaution to bring along with him a bag of the "needful," and promptly paid for all damages, the passengers, in a majority of cases, being their own appraisers. All were highly satisfied with the arrangements of Mr. Christie. Quarters were found for them at Morey's overnight, and all arrived at the Union Depot yesterday morning by the Express train. One or two of the trains bound west were delayed a few hours at the scene of the accident, until the track could be cleared and repaired.—*Toronto Globe Saturday.*

ODDS AND ENDS.

What are the points of difference between the Prince of Wales, an orphan, a bald head, and a gorilla?—The Prince is heir apparent, an orphan has ne'er a parent, a bald head has no hair apparent, and a gorilla has a hairy parent.

When is a ship romantically in love, and when is she folishly in love?—When she is attached to a buoy, and when she's anchoring (hankering) after a swell.

When does truth cease to be truth? When it lies at the bottom of a well.

Why do little birds in their nests agree?—Because it would be very dangerous to fall out.

Which is the smallest bridge in the world?—The bridge of you nose.

What age do young girls wish to attain?—Marri-age.

Why is the letter C the most noisy of letters?—Because it begins all clamour.

Which is the most dishonest of the vowels?—The E, because it is always in debt.

Why is a carpenter more ugly than other men?—Because he is a *deal plainer*.

Why are there strictly speaking, only 325 days in the year?—Because 40 days are *Lent*, and never returned.

How many peas are there in a pint?—One (p).

Why does the Queen wear ermine fur round her neck?—Because she does not like to leave her *chin chilly*.

What letter is it that is never used more than twice in America?—Letter A, of course.

May a man be called poverty-stricken when knocked down by a beggar?

The two best books for a child are a good mother's face and life.

Betty thinks it provoking for a women who has been working all day mending her husband's coat, to find a love-letter from another woman in the pocket. This is perfect nonsense. There is not a woman on earth but would find the letter before she began to mend the coat—then it wouldn't be mended at all.

Is there any perceptible improvement in a caterpillar when it turns over a new leaf?

A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet defying anyone to show or name anything surpassing its powers. A hearer demurred and instanced a young lady, who, when young, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

To Wives and Husbands.—Good wife, when your husband comes home at evening from his labor be good-natured. Greet him with a smile Have things "put to rights." Don't file a bill of complaints before him against the children; saying that Johnny has torn his new trousers, that Tommy has soiled his new coat, that Jenny has burnt a hole in her plaid-silk apron, that Sarah has broken a pane of glass in the parlour window, and that you never saw such a noisy mischievous set of children in all your life. If they have done anything good and amiable, tell him of that, and let the bad go. On the other hand; When a husband comes home he should bring his best feelings with him He should meet the playful and boisterous welcome of his children with the cordiality of childhood itself, and greet his wife with the greeting she likes best. Instead of beginning a course of fault finding, he should seek for something to commend. Some people expend all their kindness and friendship upon strangers, and work up their ill-nature at home. Thank heaven, the retribution of such, is sure.

A bishop recently administered a philippic to crinoline wearers. "Let women beware," said he, "while putting on their profuse and expansive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

A Thoughtful Woman.—A widow lady sitting by a cheerful fire in a meditative mood shortly after her husband's death, sighed out, "Poor fellow—how he did like a good fire! I hope he has gone where they keep good fires!"

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, Jan. 26th.

The weather yesterday and to-day has been of the mildest for this time of the year, and should the thaw continue it may seriously effect our ice bridge. We see in our exchanges from different parts of the Lower Province fears entertained lest, the country roads may be broken up, which would have a serious effect here.

To-day's receipts ℔ Railroad are as follows:—

Ashes, brls	36
Flour, brls	1488
Do bags	337
Wheat, bush	1423
Dressed Hogs	352
Barley, bush	300
Butter, kgs	202
Lard, brls	6
Whiskey, cks	10
Oats, bush	30

Very little was done on the Corn Exchange to-day. Sales of No 1 were made at $4,47½ to 4,50, and Upper Canada Spring ex cars on the spot at 95c. High prices are asking for Wheat for May delivery, but we have not heard of any transactions. Provisions are very dull. We hear of a sale of very fine Mess Pork recently inspected, at a shade above our late quotations.

—Milward's Chicago circular of 20th, quotes Dressed Hogs as declined fully 10c. per 100 lbs.; closing quiet at $3.90 to $4 50 nett. Choice heavy weights were firm at $4.60 to $4.65 nett. Mess Pork nominal at $13.25 for City, but little or no enquiry. Prime Mess sells more freely at $11 per brl.

In Groceries, we hear of a sale of some 102 hf chests Uncolored Japan at 48c. There is still an excitement in Tobacco and rumours of various sales, but we have not been able to trace any positive transactions. Nothing doing in Sugars. We notice by advices from Havana dated Jan. 14th, that the new crop is coming into market, and according to present appearances promises to be a very large one.

We are informed that the *Leaf Tobacco* belonging to C. Reed & Co., and seized by the American Government, at Rouses Point, for some technicality, has been released and allowed to come on.

Financial—By telegram from New York, Gold is quoted at 149; Silver 141; Sterling Exchange 163¼. Here Silver is unchanged. American Bank Bills 133¼@134. Sterling Bank rate irregular, 10¼@11 ℔ ct prem, private quiet at 9½ @ 9¾ ℔ ct prem.

We give the movements in Silver for the week ending 24th inst.:—

Imports of Silver	$ 76502
Exports	104272

The "Caledonia's" Cargo.—It is reported that nearly all the freight in the lower hold of the "Caledonia" has been taken out, and if the weather continues good, the remainder will be saved. Since the cargo has been removed, the opening caused by her breaking in two is said to have closed up several inches; but it is very doubtful if she can ever be got afloat again.

Steamers due from Great Britain:—

Borassa, Southampton, Jan 14 New York 12 days out; Edinburgh, Liverpool, Jan. 14, New York 12 do; Norwegian, Liverpool, Jan. 15, Portland 11 do; Australasian, Liverpool, Jan. 17, New York 9 do.

Receipts at the Custom House, to-day, $4913, 48c.

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

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $5.25 @ $5.50; Extra, $4 90 @ $5 00; Fancy, $4.70 @ $4.80; No. 1, $4.50 @ $4.55; No. 2, $4.25 @ $4.30; Fine, $3.75 @ $4.00. Bags—Spring Wheat, $2.40 @$2.45; Scotch, $2.45 @ $2.50.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 90c @ 95c; White U.C., $1.07 @ $1.08.

PEAS—Per 66lbs, 65c @ 70c.

PORK.—Mess, $10.00 @ $10.50; Prime Mess, $8.00 @ $8.50; Prime, $7.25@$7.75.

BUTTER.—10c @ 14c.

LARD.—7½c@8½.

ASHES.—Pot, $6.55 @ $6.65; Pearl, $6.45 @ $6.50.

OATMEAL—Per 200lbs, $4 50.

HOGS.—$3.50@4 25.

Market quiet, and little doing in anything.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK MARKETS—Jan. 26.

Flour—Receipts 6873 brls; market more active and 5 to 10c better; $6,50 to 6,75 for Superfine State; $6,90@7,00 for Extra State; $7 to 7,35 for Choice do; $6,60@6,80 for Superfine Western; $6,95 @ 7,50 for Common to medium Extra Western; $7,405 @ 7,45 for Common to good shipping brands Extra Round Hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flour 5 cents better; sales 900 brls; $7,10@7,35 for Common; $7,45@8,60 for good choice Extra.

Rye flour steady at $4,50 @ 5,30.

Wheat—Receipts none; market 1c better; on the fair enquiry; sales 65000 bush; $1,45 @1,50 for Chicago Spring; $1,50 @ 1,56 for Milwaukie Club; $1,57 @ 1,59 for Amber Iowa; $1,59 to 1,64 for Winter Red Western; $1,65 to 1.87 for Amber Michigan.

Rye flour firm at 100 to 110.

Barley scarce and firm at $1,45@1,70.

Corn—Receipts 295 bushs; market 1c better; sales 80,000 bushels at 88@89c for shipping Mixed Western; 76c to 87c for unsound.

Oats quiet at 67 to 71c for Canada, Western and State.

Pork steady; sales 200 brls; $14 75 for Mess; $11 50 to 13 25 for Prime.

Beef quiet.

Deak Hogs unchanged; 6 to 6½ for Western.

Stocks lower and active, but firmer, since the board met. Gold since the board met 150.

Money on call active at 6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange quiet at 160.

London, Jan. 22, 1863.

With the more seasonable weather of the past week we have had a decided improvement in business on the market, but still the two great items of Wheat and Pork are much below the quantities sold last season. Prices have ruled very steady, with rather an improving tendency for Wheat, Oats and Peas, but the market for dressed Hogs has been unsettled and drooping, under the pressure of unfavorable sales in Montreal. The low prices of yesterday have, however, tempted speculation, and the demand has been lively, although without any improvement in prices.

This morning there was an excellent supply of grain, and prices were well sustained.

Fall Wheat wanted for local consumption; good samples of scund white have brought from 85 to 90c. Spring Wheat, 77c.

Oats have offered more freely, and sell quick at 36 to 37c for good samples.

Peas—These are in keen request at 46c to 49c, and occasionally 50c for good shipping lots.

Barley quiet at 70 to 75c.

Trade of Guelph.—The Custom House returns of the port of Guelph show the total value of goods entered for consumption during the year to be $111,357, the duty collected amounting to $11,149.96. In 1861 the value of imports was $437,621, showing a decrease last year of $26,264. The value of the exports in 1862 was $209,285, being a decrease of $11,410 as compared with the previous year.

Shipbuilding at Goderich.—The Goderich *Empire* says:—"Within the past few days the keels of two vessels have been laid, one for Mr. Crabb, the other for Messrs. Van Every and Rumball. The first will be one of the largest ever built here; her length of keel is 120 feet, breadth of beam 26 feet (all that can pass through the canals), depth of hold 12 feet, and probable register about 300 tons That for Messrs. VanEvery and Rumball, 90 feet keel, 24 feet beam, hold 8½ feet."

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

New Great Britain, Trader, London, Jan. 9, M.				
Great Britain, Wilson, London, Jan. 7, Q and M				
John Bull, James,	do,	do,	do	
Ion, Willytt,	do,	do,	do	
Ocean Phantom, Laverick, L'pool,	do,	do,	do	
Pericles, Ferguson,	do,	do,	do	
Woodfield, Potter,	do,	do,	do	
Iona, Stewart,	do,	do,	do	
Pride of Canada, Collie,	do,	do,	do	
Joseph Rowan,	do,	do,	do	
Reliance, Brittain,	do,	do,	do	
Tinto, Brown,	do,	do,	do	
Sea King, Devine,	do,	do,	do	
Olive Branch,	do,	do,	do	

The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of the 10th January says:—We publish to-day our list of ships reported to be wrecked during the past week, the number being 60, making a total for the present year of 66.

Review of the Boston Market

Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

COFFEE—The market for this article is firm, but transactions continue quite limited with the trade, and no sales of any consequence to notice. For export there is some inquiry, and sales of 600 bags common St Domingo at 21c, cash, in bond; 100 bags Cape at 22c cash, in bond; and 2 to 300 bags St Domingo on terms we did not learn.

FISH—The market is quite firm for Codfish, and prices are well sustained, with a steady demand from the trade. Large have been sold at $4,25 to 4,50, and small at $3,25 to 3,50 per qtl.

FRUIT—Malaga raisins are held very firm and higher prices are looked for. Sales at $3,65 for bunch muscatel and 3 85 for layers, with very few to be had at these figures. Smyrna Figs are firm at 12 to 13c ℔ lb for common loose drums.

INDIGO—The market for this article continues firm, with an increased demand from manufacturers.

MOLASSES—There is considerable inquiry for this article, and the market is firmer The import of 100 hhds new crop has been sold on terms we did not learn; and 345 hhds Cienfuegos muscovado, part sour, sold also on private terms, supposed 30c, cash.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine continues quiet, and sales confined to small lots at previous prices. Tar is dull at prices ranging from $9 to 12,00 ℔ brl. cash. In Rosin there have been small sales of common at $18, and No. 1 at $25 to 27,00 ℔ brl. cash.

OIL—Linseed Oil is firm and tending upward with a good demand The sales comprise 20,000 gals. at $1,35 cash, and some in bbls. at $1,37½ ℔ gal. Lard Oil is firm and prices are higher. In Fish Oils no change.

RICE—There have been sales of 200 barrels Patna at 7½ to 7¾c ℔ lb, cash.

SALT—No further cargo sales to notice since our last.

SUGAR—We have to notice a very quiet market for Sugar, and nothing of any consequence has been done since our last. Stocks quite small and held firm. Refined Sugars have been selling at 14½ to 15c for crushed, powdered and granulated, and 14¼ to 15c for coffee crushed.

TEAS—Mr. A. S. Woodworth reports the movements of the week as follows: There has been an active demand for Black Teas. Sales of about 3000 half chests Oolongs to the trade at 72 to 84c for old to good new.

Per Montreal and Champlain R. R

A Buntin&co 2 brls; Owner 5 hhds tobacco; T Jenkins 1 brls 1 pkg fibre; G T DeWitt 17 bles skins; R C Jamieson&co 5 cses; Lamplough & C 50 do oil; D Baker 25 brls ale 2 cks vinegar; S Holmes 1 csk; M&C Railroad 2 passenger cars; H Randall 11 bxs fish; J A McDonald 1 do; N Davis 1 ck; Gault, Bros&co 5 bdls canvass; E Ohanteloupe 1 bx; H B Scott&co 1 do 2 wheels 3 machines; J Tiffin 50 brls syrup; W P McLaren 1 do cider; J Baker 14 hf brls ale.

Per G. T. R. West.

Jan. 26—John Dougall&co 4 brls ashes; Ferrier&co 1 do; Jas Scott 12 do; Stewart&McIntyre 1 do; W&T Leeming 4 do; W&R Muir 1 do; Gillespie, M&co 2 do; Stephenson, Sutherland&co 1 do; J A & H Mathewson 3 do; S Ogden&co 4 do; Aikin&Kirkpatrick 3 do; D E McLean & co 20 brls flour; Wm Parkyn 100 do; W W 188 do; McCulloch Bros 100 do; W&T Leeming 100 do 75 bags; W Stephen&co 62 do; T M Clark 100 brls flour; Jas McDougall 200 do; McDougall & Budden 100 do; Robt Mitchell 200 do; T W Raphael 200 do 337 bags; John Dougall & co 200 do; Havilland Routh&co 373 bus wheat; Rae & Mitchell 350 do; D E McLean & co 700 do; James Pratt&co 8 rolls leather; Jas Richardson 12 do; C Bryson 6 do, Paul Hua 16 do; John Dougall 3 do 1 case; Scholes&Ames 1 do 2 rolls; Divers consignees 352 dressed hogs; Jas Tashach 300 bus barley; Sinclair, Jack & co 53 kegs butter; Akin&Kirkpatrick 21 do; Chandler & H 17 do; Kingan&Kinloch 22 do; Fitzpatrick & Moore 21 do; Turgeon, Prevost&co 6 do; Robertson & Hutchins 4 do; M P Ryan 21 do; John Dougall & co 13 do; Fitzpatrick & Maore 6 brls lard; Robertson &H 1 do; D Masson&co 10 cks whisky; Daigle & Giard 30 bus oats.

☞ See Montreal Business Directory. ☜

THE
SEDGWICKS,
(FATHER and SON),
Late of Madame Anna Bishop's Concerts and Mr. Sam Cowell's Entertainments, beg to announce their
FIRST CONCERT IN MONTREAL
AT
MECHANICS' HALL,
This Evening, Tuesday, Jan. 27,
Assisted by the following Artistes:
Vocalists—Miss Mitchell and Mr. A. Sedgwick.
Flute—Mr. Millar.
Piano de Paille et Bois—Mr. A. Sedgwick.
Cornet a Piston—Mr. H. Prince.
Violin—Mr. Manning.
English Concertinas—The Sedgwicks.
Doors open at half-past Seven; to commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; obtainable at the principal Hotels, Music and Book Stores, and of A. Sedgwick, corner of St. Lambert and Notre Dame Street.
Reserved Seats 50 cents.
January 19. 15

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the Undersigned, as Mitt and Glove Manufacturers, &c., under the style and firm of GREENE, DeWITT & COMPANY, is DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
All Debts due to and by the firm will be settled by JACOB DeWITT, who will carry on the Business in his own name.
N. O. GREENE.
JACOB DeWITT.
Montreal, January 26, 1863. r 22

CASH ADVANCES.
CASH ADVANCES made by the Undersigned on WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS covering WHEAT, FLOUR, PORK, SUGAR, &c., &c.
E. LYMAN MILLS,
6m228 24 St. Francois Xavier Street.