Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LV. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1863. NUMBER 23

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 Contrecœur	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 resemblling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. FORGED.

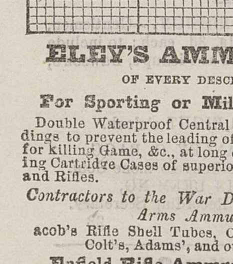
L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, London, &c and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

January 2. 1y-f-1

AMMUNITION



TARGET
12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with

ELEY'S
BEST
ENFIELD
CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNTIION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

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

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

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

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges

For Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

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

Eley Bros, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.

☞ WHOLESALE ONLY.

April 9. 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 10. 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 McCOWAN,
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

JOHN KNOX

General Agent & Wholesale Commission Jobber in Dry Goods, &c.,

No. 9 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
Corner of St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

December 24. 1y 307

SPRING & CO.

Cash paid for Old & New Clothing.

LOWER PART

Bonsecours Market, or 36 Inspector Street.

October 17. 6m 249

NEW MUSIC

FOR SALE AT PRINCE'S,

145 NOTRE DAME STREET.

D'Albert's International Quadrille,

As played at the Exhibition by the Military Bands.

The Princess Alice Valses,

As played by Her Majesty's Private Band.

Tinney's New Lancers,

A capital Set, played by all the Military Bands in London.

January 15. 12

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

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

250 S. ENGLISH.

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

250 S. ENGLISH.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of YARMOUTH BLOATERS at

S. ENGLISH'S,
266 Notre Dame Street.

October 18. 250

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

PAY WATER RATES

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

Saturday, the 31st instant,

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

E. L. RANSON,
Accountant Mont, W. W.

WATER WORKS OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 16th Jan., 1863. } r tts 15

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

TO HOTEL, SALOON & TAVERN-KEEPERS.

NOTICE.

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

TAVERN LICENSES,

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

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

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

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL

WINTER ROADS.

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

SECTION 3. That whenever, during the Winter season, Snow or Ice shall accumulate on any of the Sidewalks in the said City, or any portion of them, it shall be the duty of the person or persons owning, occupying, or having charge of the house, building, or lot of ground, before which such accumulation as aforesaid shall be, to cut the Snow or Ice down to a depth of four inches above the surface of the said Sidewalks, so that the same shall be uniform with that of the adjoining property, unless otherwise ordered or permitted by the Surveyor of the said City, under a penalty not exceeding Fifteen Shillings for each offence.

SECTION 4. That whenever the Snow will become so congealed, or Ice formed, on any of the Sidewalks or portions thereof, in the said City, as to prove dangerous to passengers, it shall be the duty of the person or persons owning, occupying, or having charge of the house, building, or lot of ground before which the Sidewalks shall be in such a state as aforesaid, to cause ashes to be strewed thereon, or the ice or congealed snow to be made rough, by cutting the same, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Shillings for each offence.

(By Order).

P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, December 9, 1862. } du-mt-295

BY APPOINTMENT.

Genuine Havana Cigars
CHOICE TOBACCOS,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, TOBACCO JARS, Cigar Stands, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Fusee Boxes, and a general assortment of Fine Tobacconist Goods, suitable for

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

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

G. LEVEY,
149 Notre Dame Street.

December 17. 301

MINTORN'S WAX.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Mavrocordatos," a full supply of WAX in SHEETS, white and coloured COLOURS for COLOURING FLOWERS, &c., &c. BRUSHES, WIRES, &c., &c.

A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST,

Sole Agent for Mintorn. Place d'Armes.

CHEST PROTECTORS.

A LARGE SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED By

305 A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FINE assortment of FANCY and TOILET REQUISITIES on hand, making most elegant and acceptable Presents for the Christmas and New Year, for sale low at

A. G. DAVIDSON'S, DRUGGIST,

305 Place d'Armes.

COAL OIL.

A FEW BARRELS of Extra, Non-explosive and free from smell, for sale low by

A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST,
Corner Place d'Armes.

December 22. 305

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

6 ALEX. McGIBBON.

DATES! DATES!—Fresh Dates in fancy Cartoons. Also, Fresh CITRON PEEL, just received ex Steamship "Bohemian."

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Finnan Haddie Depot,
6

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

ALEX. McGIBBON.

January 8. 6

FOR

THE HOLIDAYS.

R. SHARPLEY

HAS NOW ON VIEW

THE MOST

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

ALL ARTICLES

IN

Electro-Platedware
Papier-Macheware
Cabinetware
Jewellery
Watches and Chains
Glass and Chinaware
French Fancy Goods
Games, in great variety

IN FACT,

EVERY ARTICLE ADAPTED

FOR

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S

PRESENTS,

INCLUDING ALL THE

Latest London and Paris Novelties,

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

R SHARPLEY,
CRYSTAL BLOCK.

December 17. 302

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Choice Champagnes & Brandies.

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

In order to clear off the above Wines during 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.

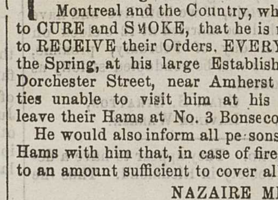
July 14. 167

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.

NORTON'S

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
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 regu'ar 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

EVENING DRESS

New Lace Capes
New Lace and Blonde Berthes
Black and White Lace Flounces
Black and White Dress Falls
New French Wreaths
New Chenille & Invisible Hair Nets
New Chenille & Velvet Head Dresses
New Opera Mantles
New Lace Garibaldis & Jackets
New Velvet and Cloth Jackets, &c

AT J. PARKIN'S,
168 Notre Dame Street.

January 5. 3

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL SUPPLIES, and has in Store one of the largest assortments of

Shelf Hardware

in Canada, together with a large Stock of

Heavy Hardware,

which he offers for Sale at Low Prices, and on Liberal Terms of Credit.

J. HENRY EVANS,
271 St Paul Street.

September 29. 233

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES

SUPERSEDED BY

THE DUCHESSE,

WHICH, FOR

Style, Cut, Quality and Finish,

IS UNSURPASSED.

☞ Only to be had at the

CHEAP SHIRT STORE.

211 & 213 Notre Dame St.,

JOHN AITKEN & CO.

LEATHER.

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

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

January 9. 7

Show Case for Sale.

A Superior Upright Show Case,

SUITABLE FOR THE

Display of Plate or other Fine Goods,

TO BE SOLD LOW.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St Paul Street.

December 2) 310

Coal Oil

PERFECTLY SAFE and FREE FROM SMELL and SMOKE

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.

January 9. 7

THE Undersigned are prepared to contract for the SALE of ALL THE OIL CAKE made by them at their Mill during the coming year, deliverable monthly.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

December 31. 312

FOR SALE,

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

A. WALSH,
West End Grocery.

December 30. 311

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,
(Near McGill Street).

10

CASTOR OIL--10 cases
OLIVE OIL--In hhds and qr-casks

For Sale by

J. GARDNER,
Notre Dame Street.

January 13. 10

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

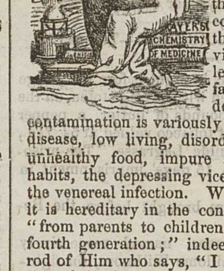
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.



THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

AGENTS—LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

October 28. 1y tts 258

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
Barnell Emma Miss	
C	
Cameron Mathilde	Clarke Agnes Miss
Carr Marg A Miss	Clough Cathrine
Chase Harriet Mrs	Cote H F Miss
Clark Eliza	Cowan Bridget (2)
D	
Davignon E Miss	Daly Mary Ann Miss
Dillon Catherine Miss	Danson Dora Miss
E	
Emerson Margaret	English M Mrs
F	
Fenran Sarah Jane	Forbes Margaret
Fitzhenry Fanny	Fuberton Margaret
G	
Gilen Mary Miss	Gormly Jane Miss
Gorman Bridget Miss	
H	
Hall Buchanan Mrs	Hicks Isabella Miss
Haley Jeremiah Mrs	Hinman Adeline Mrs
Harvey Agnes Miss	Hobs Abbie B Mrs
Henry Mrs	
K	
Keefe Mary	Kirby Miss
L	
Levie Mary Mrs	
M	
Madden Mary Mrs	Morgan C Mrs
Melburne C E Miss	Morse Maryann Miss
Meroni Charles Mrs	Murray Mary C Miss
Mc	
McCleary Thomas Mrs	McMillan Mary Miss
McInnes Betsey Miss	McNamara Catherine
McLynn J Mrs	McWilliam Thomas Mrs
McMahon Catherine Miss	
N	
Nickelson Mary Miss	
O	
O'Gorman Widow Mrs	Osborne Jane Miss
Orr Adeline Miss	
P	
Pendergrast J Mrs	Plees Mrs
Q	
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	
Farrell John A	Fraser William
Fergeson John	Frimble James
Fletcher John	
G	
Garratt James	Gear Henry J
Gamble James	Gilbert John
Garratt James]	Goudie James
Garrett J	Grant Charles E
Gay Elias	Guttslam J
H	
Hall W H	Herring R
Hard P O	Hickey Thomas
Harlow Hiram	Hicks R
Harris George E	Hicks Mr
Harvey V C	Hirsch Jacob
Hayter Charles J	Hookey Thomas
Heart William	Hopkins H Corporal
Henshaw C	
J	
Jackson John	Johnston John
Jackson & Co	Jones Beverly S
K	
Keefer T C	Kilgillon Peter
Keefe E	King George
Kifford James	Kirby William
L	
Lane William	Linton Robert
Leath Albert	Lucas Thomas
Lawlor William	Lynch John
M	
Maloney P G	Moore Richard
Martin William	Morel Alfred
Mason Thomas	Morrell & Hamill
Masson A R	Moore Patrick
Meighem M	Morris Mr
Melrose John	Moses J W
Meyer August	Mullen J M
Meyrick J J	Munro Daniel
Millar & Johnson	Murphy Richard
Misetto Gabatta	Murray Michael
Morgan James	
Mac	
McBain John	McGrath John
McDonald John Capt	McIntyre Hugh
McDonald Ronald	McKay R
McDonald A R & Co	McLean Archibald
Macfarlane Archibald	McNaughten Duncan
McFarlane William	McWatters John
McGarvey E	
N	
Neilson George	Noyes C A
Norman Merritt	Nugent Francis
O	
O'Deay Michael	O'Neil H
P	
Paterson F Capt (2)	Phipps J C (2)
Pearce Mr	Porter Samuel
Pears Henry	Porter Henry
Perrottet A M	Postlewait Henry L (3)
Perry Charles E	Price D
Penton F W L	Pridham Alexander
Phillips Edward D	Pringle Thomas
R	
Rabat C S	Richey & Harvy
Rainault L D	Rosenstock James
Ranholz Richard	Ross Thomas
Raymon J F & Co	Ross W A
Rembard Froelich	Rush William
S	
Salary Alexander	Slack Robert
Salmon Gilbert	Slater J P
Saymor Patrick	Small Henry
Scanlon John	Smith Mr
Scott T H	Smith Brothers & Co
Scott George S	Smith J
Schmalensee Mr	Smith Samuel
Secretary Royal Caledonia Curling Club	Snow Joseph
	Spelman T & C
Sexton Thomas	Stenson Thomas
Shattuck L W	Stevenson P S (2)
Shea Mr	Sullivan John
Sheridar 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,
Commissioner.

278 r t

AMERICAN COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE,

1000 bundles Assorted Numbers,

BEST QUALITY.

ALEX. WALKER,
St. Peter Street,

October 28. 258

OUR COTTAGE IN THE VALE.

I remember many forms
That were dear in early years,
When life was like the sweet spring-time,
Sunshiny in its tears;
From memory's pale, uncertain page,
The names have passed away,
The voices echo round me still,
The merry cries of play:
The old, delighted oft would seem,
Among us girls and boys,
Grow young again, or seemed to do,
Amid our glee and noise;
And the Thrasher with his flail,
And the Milkmaid with her pail,
Are mingled in the memory
Of our Cottage on the Vale.

When many years had passed and gone,
Again I sought that scene;
The leafy wood, the singing stream
Were there, our happy green;
And merry children blithe as we,
Were out with hoop and ball,
But ah! my mates like birds had flown,
None answered to my call:
Our humble cottage swept away,
The garden choked with weed;
Amid the wreck one rose I found,
A prize, though none else heed;
And the Thrasher with his flail,
And the Milkmaid with her pail,
Came mingled with the memory
Of our Cottage in the Vale.

J. W. THIRLWALL.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1863.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Anniversary Meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, in Great St. James Street Wesleyan Church, this evening, at Seven o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY CUVILLIER & CO.
Sugars, Teas, &c., at their own Stores, at Ten o'clock.
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.

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. 27—9 A.M. 30 above zero.
2 P.M. 32 above zero.
5 P.M. 30 above zero.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Secretary of State, in answer to the Senate resolution of the 13th instant, in relation to the capture of British vessels sailing from one British port to another, having on board articles contraband of war for the use of the rebels, sent in seventeen papers, dating from the 30th of July to the 26th of February, with many other minor letters. The first is a letter from Mr. Stuart, inquiring relative to the capture of the steamer Adela, bound to Nassau, by the U. S. steamer Quaker City. The Captain of the latter denies having fired into the Adela within two and a half miles of the coast without showing his colors, and states that he proceeded, on the instructions of flag-officer McKean, to intercept a vessel of her appearance with a cargo of contraband goods.

Mr Seward asserted that the Government had no desire to claim any unequal belligerent rights, and promised to send the correspondence in evidence to the Maritime Court adjudicating the case in Florida.

The U. S. Marshal at Leeds furnishes evidence that the vessel intended to run the blockade. The case of the English brig Lilla is also referred to. Lord Lyons, on January 20th, 1863, writes to Mr. Seward that Earl Russell had caused a letter to be addressed to the British General Post Office, stating that as long as the present blockade lasts, great caution should be observed as to the class of vessels to which mail bags should be entrusted.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Arago from Hilton Head on the 24th has arrived. General Brannan and staff are passengers. The battery Montauk and others left Hilton Head on the 24th.

Major General Hunter had arrived out, and taken command of the Department.

New York, Jan. 27.—The steamer Northern Light, from New Orleans on the 17th, arrived at 2 o'clock. [illegible] rebels to support the poor, disposing of confiscated estates, &c., and allowing produce to be sold in open market by well-disposed persons, and requiring all registered enemies to take the oath of allegiance; also, that insults to soldiers will be punished.

It was reported at Key West on the 22nd that the rebel pirate Oveito had escaped from Mobile and captured and burned a Boston brig off Tortugas on the 17th.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Jan. 27.—The following has just been published to the Army:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26.—General Orders No. 1. By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned has assumed the command of the Army of the Potomac. He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust with a just appreciation of their responsibility. Since the formation of this army he has been identified with its history; he has shared with you its glories and reverses with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished. In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and, with the blessing of God, we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army. In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him. The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Maj.-Gen. Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future. My staff will be announced as soon as organized.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOOKER,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding Army of the Potomac.

The only movement to-day, is a change of locality for Head-Quarters.

Newbern, Jan. 20, via Fort Monroe, Jan. 26.—Captain Ashcroft of the 3rd New York Artillery, stationed at Fort Hatteras, has received authority from General Foster to raise a battalion of Artillery among the citizens there, and with excellent prospects of success.

General Foster is desirous of the organization of loyal native North Carolina Regiments of Artillery and Cavalry.

From Southern papers it appears there has been great consternation in the interior, by the reported concentration of Federal troops in this department. It has been ascertained that 75,000 rebel troops have been sent into North Carolina from the Rappahannock, and their force has been withdrawn thence for the South-West. The rebels believe that the Army of the Potomac is completly demoralized, and on the eve of mutiny, hence their withdrawal of troops to these points.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 26.—The English Frigate Cadmus left this morning for Charleston.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Further particulars of the bombardment of Acapulco explain its object. The French fleet wanted supplies, and the Mexicans refused. They could not fight them on the Atlantic, and feed them on the Pacific. The ships then commenced entering the harbor. The Mexicans opened fire from their shore batteries, and the fort 3 miles from the fleet—the shore batteries were soon silenced, but the fort maintained itself. After destroying 12 houses, and damaging 50 others, the fleet put to sea without supplies, the Mexicans continuing their fire from the fort.

THE NEW GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—General Burnside is to be succeeded by General Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac, the latter called by the soldiers or the newspapers "fighting Joe," on account of his presumed love of gunpowder. If we knew whether this title were really a *nom de guerre*, like those which have in all ages been affixed by soldiers on their leaders, we should the better understand whether it really indicated the General's pluck, for soldiers are pretty accurate judges of personal characteristics in their officers, whereas we have no great faith in the judgment of critics of our own craft upon such points. If he be ever so brave a man, however, it by no means follows that he will be a successful commander of 100,000 men. He succeeds a General who, in the chief command of a small expedition, showed many of the qualities which fit men to lead armies, and who in that post secured success and reputation, but failed at Fredericksburg, perhaps as any other man would have failed, who, after having the essence of his plan destroyed by the failure in the arrival of the material, nevertheless found himself obliged to carry the plan out against obstacles on which he did not calculate. General Hooker's evidence before the Court of Inquiry clearly showed that he conceived Burnside had no option at Fredericksburg, and that he was forced from political reasons to fight at all risks. He himself has not been in a position during the war to show whether he possesses the genius of a great commander or not. His most remarkable service was at the battle of Antietam, where he is represented as having stood the whole brunt of the contest till he was wounded. Newspaper correspondents put into his mouth a saying that will be looked on as fanfaronade or heroism, according to the sympathies of the critic—that he would have compounded for a ball in a fatal place, if it had been postponed so as to give him another hour on the field. He may or may not have said this, which may be remarked also of another saying, perhaps more unequivocally foolish, when, before going into battle at Fredericksburgh, he is reported to have affirmed that he "was going to put this thing through in half an hour." The probabilities are that he did not say so, since it was shown on the court-martial that he was opposed to making the attack and doubted its success, though he promised his best assistance. The United States are in the common predicaments of Governments making war for the first time, after a long term of peace. They have no one known to be a great commander, and they must change over and over till they find the right man; but the process is a ruinous one, and before it is ended by the discovery of a commander like Wellington, who closed the series of failures in our great continental war, the ruin may be complete.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Commission appointed to inquire into the subject of the endowment of this institution have printed their foregone conclusion as a report. They recommend, as, of course, every one knew they would, the spoliation of the University in order to endow several Colleges, most of which are mere theological schools, whose special teaching might with far greater propriety be added to the large general course of the Provincial University, than the general course could possibly be added to their special teaching. Mahomet was much more able to go to the Mountain than the Mountain to remove to Mahomet, and the great Newton was much more capable of removing his chair than his man servant was to take out the grate, as the tradition informs us he was called on by his master to do when the absent minded philosopher found himself getting too hot. But the reverend Professors who desire to break up the University endowment, think it more fitting that their convenience should be met by the establishment of a complete educational institution, wherever they may please to reside, and in as many different places as any of them may reside, than that they should go individually to the great mass of the learning—the best and most varied corps of teachers, of which it is fair to presume that a great national institution will always consist. We are sorry to see this spirit of selfishness seeking to break up a great institution, for the purpose of enabling individuals or institutions to lay hold of the *debris* and build up their own edifices therewith; and we trust that there will be sufficient good sense in the people of the Province to resist the design—Surely we neither have, nor from the constitution of our society are likely to have, so many really large and imposing bodies of this kind as to make it right for us to destroy what we are fortunate enough to possess. The common sense course is for the special Colleges, which will be chiefly theological, to affiliate themselves to the large body—to affiliate themselves to it really and locally in such a way that the students shall be able to avail themselves of its teachings, not in words, and in the mere matter of degrees, while they are so far distant to profit by the advantages the University holds out. We know it is said that pupils have the right to be taught near their own homes; but it is manifest that Colleges worthy of the name can never be sufficiently diffused as to give this advantage to more than a small number of students, who have no more right to it than the rest. Besides the improbability of a number of small Colleges obtaining professors of the same eminence, and libraries of the same extent as a large one, there is another objection to them; it is the narrowness which is engendered by an exclusive training by a few men, in company of a few comrades, all impressed with precisely the same dogmatic opinions. Instead of this, we may expect that round a large University like that of Toronto there will be assembled a learned society, as well of teachers as of learners, among whom all schools of thought will be represented, and where each one, without abandoning his own views, will learn to comprehend and respect those of others. We think it will be a melancholy thing to see the present endowment of the Toronto University broken up. The pieces into which it will be divided will in their turn excite the envy of institutions smaller than those which enjoy them, as it now, in its integrity, excites the envy of institutions of less consequence than itself. If it is once touched it will gradually disappear.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BUY A VOTE FOR A UNITED STATES SENATOR.—A Mr. Boyer has published a statement that General Simon Cameron, formerly Secretary of War at Washington, offered to buy his vote in the Legislature, to make Cameron a U. S. Senator, for $25,000. It seems that there was great reason to fear bloodshed in the Chamber if any Democrat, as Boyer was, should vote for Cameron, and Boyer was therefore, he says, assured that every preparation had been made for the protection of him and others. He did not vote for Cameron.

DEATH OF GRANT THORBURN OF NEW YORK.—This well known resident of New York, long engaged in business as a seedsman, and the Prototype of Galt's Lawrie Todd, died on the 21st. He had been sick, but got out of bed to take his usual exercise of sawing wood. This operation he performed in a shed, where he was afterwards found lying on his face, dead. He was about ninety years of age.

CONVERSAZIONE OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The first Annual Conversazione of the Natural History Society of Montreal is to come off in their rooms on Tuesday evening, Febuary 3, and from the programme, which will be found in another column, the entertainment promises to be a very agreeable one. Addresses are to be given by Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill University, Rev. A. F. Kemp, Dr. DeSola and others. The rooms of the Society, so well stocked as they are with objects of interest, will we are sure not fail to be well filled on this occasion.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Last week, after the heavy snow-storm at Quebec, a man named Louis Mailloux was found lying on the high way, between St. Maurice Forges and Pointe-du-Lac, frozen to death. He had left the former place on Saturday, with a small quantity of provisions, for the purpose of walking to Pointe-du-Lac, which he never reached alive. The snow was much beaten and disturbed around the place where the body was discovered, showing what efforts the unfortunate man had made to counteract the paralyzing effects of the intense cold.

TOO CONFIDING.—A soldier of the 47th Regiment who seemed to be rather intoxicated on Saturday night, went into a house in Griffintown, where he had been acquainted. His condition excited the sympathy of the inmates, one of whom immediately took him to an adjoining room and put him to bed. After some time had elapsed a person who went to see how he was getting on, discovered that he had 'skedaddled.' On examining the room it was found that a trunk had been broken up and the sum of $16 abstracted therefrom. The cunning contriver was arrested shortly afterwerds and handed over to the military authorities.

LIGHT WEIGHT.—Yesterday Sergeant Maher of the City Police, confiscated for light weight 113 loaves from the bakery of Desmarteau, Fullum street, and 46 from the bakery of Latrimouille, Dufresne street.

FIRE IN BARTLETT STREET.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in one of Dr. Mathewson's outhouses in Bartlett street, and attained considerable headway before the alarm was given. The roof and part of the interior of one of the sheds were consumed, but owing to the prompt arrival and exertions of the Fire Brigade no other damage was sustained. The Alarm Telegraph was used on this occasion, the number 35 being struck on the various church bells, thus directing the firemen to the corner of Sherbrooke and Durocher streets, and leading them directly to the fire.

Friends of Thomas R. Johnson will please notice that the funeral of his late daughter has been postponed till Thursday, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock.

NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of Mrs. Bethune, by her son, Rev. G. W Bethune.
The Students' History of France.
Modern War, its Theory and Practice, by Syabad, U.S.A. Harper & Bros., New York.
The above-mentioned books have been received by Messrs. Dawson Bros.

THE BANK NOTE ROBBERIES.—The trial of the prisoners charged with the robbery of the Bank of England note paper from the mills in Hampshire, which created so much excitement some time since, terminated at London on the 9th inst. One of the prisoners named Burnett pleaded guilty at first; two others, Buncher and Griffiths, were found guilty by the jury, and a fourth, named Brewer, was acquitted. The *Times* gives the following summary of the cases:—

The mills were founded as long ago as 1720, and during the whole of this period the Messrs. Portal, from generation to generation have been manufacturing paper for the Bank of England. And this has been done with such skill that according to the statement of Sir F. Kelly on the present trial, during the century and half which has nearly elapsed not one sheet of note paper has ever been successfully imitated. But the security which has been caused by this long exemption from fraud seems to have induced too much confidence. Crime in these days is practised with a skill which requires ever increasing watchfulness to meet it. The precautions taken at the Laverstoke mills, though, no doubt, sufficient to prevent any novice or blunderer from becoming possessed of the paper, were no obstacle to a man trained to a knowledge of the process, and watching his opportunity day after day. Hence the comparative ease with which the witness Henry Brown, who appeared as Queen's evidence at the trial, was able to abstract quantities of the paper. This young man was tampered with by the prisoner Burnett, who, no doubt, was on the look-out for such an instrument. Brown, according to his own account, at first refused, but after his scruples had been removed, he set to work to steal the paper, and succeeded without much difficulty. He first took three sheets, enough for six notes, and then five sheets of £10 note paper, then ten sheets of 'fifties,' and then larger and larger quantities—enough to manufacture an immense sum of false money. This is the most important part of the business, inasmuch as it shows that the machinery for preventing fraud by the work people at the mills is not thoroughly efficient, and that in the interest of the public it must be revised.

"But it certainly is not a matter of wonder that a manufacturer should be occasionally the victim of a fraud of this kind, when we consider the facilities of wrong doing possessed by the persons employed, and the skill of which they are masters. The prisoner Brewer, who was accused, but acquitted, of stealing part of the paper and delivering it to Brown to be given to Burnett, was a man of position in the mills, and possessed of no mean talents and ingenuity. He had a share in inventing a machine for impressing the water-mark on Bank-note paper, which machine had been patented by his brother who was then, and is now, employed in the works. When the paper was in their possession the forgers set about forging the notes, and in this a man named Griffiths was employed, who, if his own account of himself be true, must be an eminent character in the criminal ranks, and one whose detection is no small benefit to society. When the police broke into his place of operations they found a printing press and 21 forged Bank of England notes without date or signature. On a bed in the room were 20 forged £10-notes finished and 25 forged £5-notes. 'Mother plates' and cooper-plates for making the water mark were also discovered. The proprietor of these extensive works made a clean breast to the police. He said he had some more plates in a field, and this on searching was found to be the case; and he confessed that 'he had been engaged in printing forged notes since 1846; that he had printed the whole of the forged notes on the Bank of England for the last 17 years, that he had printed on genuine paper stolen from the mill 180 £5-notes and twenty £10-notes for a person named Buncher, and 20 £5-notes for another person.' Such were the experienced and professional rogues whose machinations have caused such alarm in the trading community. Happily, they have been brought to justice."

THE RAPIDS OF THE FRASER RIVER—DEATH OF MR. CARPENTER.—One of a party of overland travellers to British Columbia writes a description of the trip to the Guelph *Mercury*, in which he relates an incident connected with the death of Mr. Carpenter. After alluding to the terrible rapids on the Fraser River, the writer says:—

"Supposing that we were through them, it was proposed, in consequence of scarcity of provisions, that we let the raft drift all night, and the next morning (Sunday) we entered another rapid about twenty miles long, and struck a huge rock that was under water, and there we were anchored from 7 a.m., till 1 p.m. We had a canoe with us, that we gave a horse for, but when the raft struck, the canoe was forced or sucked under the raft, and dashed in pieces, so we were unable to get to shore and had to cut off log after log of our raft until two-thirds of them were cut, and away she went. There was a raft passed us while we lay there, but in consequence of its being in the rapid, the water was so swift that they could not render any assistance. There were drowned in these rapids, Captain Robertson, a civil engineer, and Mr. Carpenter, a lawyer from Toronto, both having canoes. Carpenter was seen to make a note in his diary and put it in his pocket, and after he was drowned they [illegible]ing; 'Arrived at the first rapid on Fraser river (giving the date, &c.,) and was drowned; may God have mercy on my poor dear wife.'"

POLICE INTELLIGENCE—TUESDAY.

Feliarte Fouron was brought before the Judge of the Sessions charged with having stolen, on the 20th instant, three pounds of butter, a pepper box, and one pound of tobacco valued at 5s. 7½d., the property of Mathilde Lagrasse. The prisoner was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment in gaol.

Nineteen cases were brought before the Recorder.

Two coloured persons, named respectively Geo. Thomas and Phillome Willmore, for fighting in a shanty on the corner of McGill and Craig Streets. It appears that a girl in Thomas' place snatched a ring of Willmore's, and it was in his efforts to regain the ring that the scuffle ensued. They were fined 10s. each.

Aug. Levigne was fined 5s. or eight days for refusing to pay a carter.

Bridget Boyle, for being drunk and disorderly in St. Paul Street, was fined 5s. or eight days.

Thomas Brown was brought up for assaulting one Francis Congan. It seems that Brown, who was under the influence of liquor, entered a yard off St. Paul Street, where Congan was engaged, and asked him for some other party. When Congan told him he did not know where such a person was, some words were spoken, when Brown struck him over the head with a stick.—A scuffle ensued, and they were parted. Subsequently, while Congan was engaged in locking a door, Brown again treacherously struck him. Brown was fined $8 or one month.

François Xavier Charrest, for keeping his tavern open in Lagauchetiere Street on Sunday, was fined $15 or thirty days.

M. St Jean was fined $12 for keeping his tavern, opposite the Hay Market, open on Sunday.

APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 24th January, 1863.

J Bell, Esq, R B Denison, Esq, Brigade Major, and Wm. T. Aikens, Esq, M.D., to be a Board to examine applicants for Militia Pensions under the provisions of the 6th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.
MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ELEVEN LOWER CANADA.

Fifth Battalion, "The Royal Light Infantry of Montreal."
To be Lieutenants: Ensign J S Tyre, Jackson Rae.
To be Ensigns: Alex. Cowan, gent, vice Tyre, pro; J G Savage, gent, vice Rae, pro; E L Mills, gent.

SEDENTARY FORCE.
Second Battalion, Montreal.
To be Lieut: Ensign W Cooper, vice Thos Davidson, permitted to retire, retaining his rank.
To be Ensign: Robt Tait, gent, vice Cooper, pro.
Sixth Battalion, Montreal.
To be Ensign: Wm K Tait, gent, vice H S Robertson, pro.

The formation of fifteen new companies has been authorized.

FEARFUL STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM BY A SLAVE MOTHER.—Some slave traders from Henderson, Ky., arrived at the Capitol Hotel from Lexington, where they had purchased several negroes, among which was a woman named Harriet and her infant child. The slaves were placed in a basement room for safety, and it was known that Harriet had a strong repugnance to going away, having been separated from her husband and other children. She is a large, powerful woman, apparently about 30 years old, and possesses strong domestic instincts.

About 11 o'clock, when most of the guests had retired, Harriet, with her child clasped to her bosom, dashed frantically from the basement to the hall, and finding the door locked, raised her clenched hand, and, with powerful blows, smashed the lights surrounding it, shivered two sections of two inch sash, forced herself through the aperture, and with lacerated arm and hand, streaming with blood, fled, as if for life.

Subsequently she was found, exhausted from loss of blood and almost frozen, crouched in the corner of a stable, whither she had been traced by her blood upon the snow. The door-sill and wall at the Capitol Hotel are saturated with this slave-mother's blood—mute but eloquent appeal—and there it will remain, "for not all Neptune's ocean can wash this blood clean," and Senators and law-makers shall see it as they go and come from the legislative halls, another evidence of the instinctive and ineradicable love and aspiration for freedom.—"Cincinnatti Gazette.'

WHY 's going down the Falls of Schaffhausen like giving away a sum of money to a needy man?—Because 'tis coming down with the Rhine—oh!

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

TORONTO, Jan. 24, 1863.

Mr. Wilson, the Solicitor-General, has declined the seat on the bench, vacated by the death of Judge Burns. The difficulty of replacing him in the Cabinet, where he is making himself so useful, may have had some influence in bringing him to this decision. It is said, however, that he expects to fill the place of Chief Justice McLean, whose ill-health, it is feared, will shortly unfit him for the important duties of his office. The public seem to anticipate the vacant Judgeship will now be offered to Mr. Skeffington Connor, and if so, there is not the slightest fear that he will decline the office. His appointment, while politically unobjectionable, would not be popular in the profession. There are few men of greater pretensions, and few who have accomplished less. His political sincerity always open to question when his interest was at stake; his disagreebble manner earning for him the sobrequet of the "White Bear;" his impracticability when the rest of his party were unanimous, and, above all, his shallowness and indecision, render him unfitted for the position to which he aspires. This may happen to be a harsh, and at any rate somewhat unexpected, estimate of Mr. Connor; but I am thoroughly convinced that it would find ample confirmation both in the profession and in the House. His practice has fallen from a first-class to a third rate business within the last few years, and there is not a lawyer here whose career, both in Parliament and at the bar, has so much disappointed the expectations which he at one time raised. I have little doubt but that Mr. Connor will get the ermine which he so longingly covets, but it will be because the Ministry can hardly pass over the political claims which circumstances have given him, and neither because they satisfy themselves or the profession of his fitness. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's anxiety to keep Mr. Brown out of the House may lessen Mr. Connor's chances; and it is barely possible that the position may be given to a better man. John Wilson, of London, is certainly the best entitled to the office, both on personal and political grounds, and next to him John W. Gwynne, of this city. Either of these two gentlemen would be acceptable to the profession at large.

NEW ELECTION.

Should Mr. Connor, however, get the office, his seat for South Oxford would become vacant, in which case Mr. Brown would easily be elected. Should the Ministry further decide to oppose his entrance to the House, they will probably put forward Mr. Stephen Richards, who has twice or three times contested this Riding, and was only beaten by a majority of one. Had it not been for the efforts of Mr McDougall he would have been elected over Mr. Connor at the last general election. It is said, however, that Mr. Brown does not contemplate entering actively into political life at present. The claims upon him for the management of his business will not in justice permit him to give attention to outside matters. But beyond this his policy is, I believe, to remain quiescent until the Tories get thoroughly pledged to the principle of Representation by Population, in opposing the present Government on that question, so that when he goes into the House, he will be enabled to carry this question into effect. There seems to be wisdom in this policy from his point of view, though there are those who are uncharitable enough to think that this is only another name for a coalition with the Tories for general purposes, with the particular view of replacing the present administration by one more congenial to his taste.

CURIOUS RUMOURS.

The city has been filled for the past ten days with some very vague rumours respecting Mr. Brydges and the Grand Trunk. The most mysterious of these is that that gentleman has been for some days "missing;" that Mr. Shanly had been "sent for," and that something generally dreadful had occurred. Of course you in Montreal know that this is all moonshine; and it is probably the work of some one of the many "unfortunates" who have been decapitated under the new management. I believe, however, that it is a fact, that in consequence of the late adverse verdict for the million of dollars advanced by the Commercial Bank to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, the Great Western people are endeavoring to shift the responsibility of that operation from their corporation to the shoulders of Mr. Brydges and Mr. Reynolds, the financial Director of the Great Western. It is probable that, as the negotiations for this large advance from the Bank were carried on by these gentlemen, and the Directors of the Great Western have already spent large sums in resisting its payment, they may be disposed to allow Mr. Brydges the privilege of further contesting the matter in England, especially so now that Mr. B has left them to manage an opposition railway and give it the benefit of all the experience he has gained under their auspices. In view of the stiff competition between these rival roads, this move of the Great Western people [illegible] regarded as a *coup de etat* to transfer Mr. Brydges' operations on the Grand Trunk.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

You will remember that this Company emanating from London, England, got a large business in Canada, principally through the influence of highly respectable Toronto names of the local Board of Directors. You will also remember that, after getting a considerable sum in premiums, the Company failed, and that many people who had insured in it, and were burned out, were large losers. The unfortunate sufferers at the great fire in Lindsay were the principal sufferers, and a good deal of sympathy was felt by the public generally in their disappointment. Your readers will be glad to learn that proceedings taken against the shareholders in England have resulted favorably, that a large sum of money has been collected and lodged in Court, and that creditors of the Company in Canada are likely to realize at least 70c on the $ of their claims. The Lindsay losers were summoned last week to prove their claims before the County Judge.

AMERICAN SOCIETY HERE.

It will be no news to tell you that there is as much *caste* here as in Jeddo, Japan. There of course has been a great change since the Old Family Compact has ceased to be anything but an *effete* indication of former power, and since the great bulk of our former aristocrats have found bottom in insolvency and ruin. But, notwithstanding this, the classes of society have here been as distinctive, and even more so, than in any other city. Americans who have come here to reside, generally engaged in mercantile pursuits, have always found it difficult to get themselves and families "placed" amid the numerous circles of our citizens, and for the most part have been unable to get permanently into any. Toronto has, therefore, been called the most unsocial and the most inhospitable of cities, strongly contradistinguished from Montreal and other places the conduct of whose citizens had made Canadians proverbial for their generous hospitality and sociability. This has been unfortunate for Toronto, and as foolish as it was unfortunate, for though many of the Americans who have resided here have not been marked by any great refinement or culture, not a few of them have been both intelligent and well-bred, and entitled to be from position financially, education and breeding to occupy a respectable place among our most respectable people. Socially they have been denied this to a great extent; there has been no distinction made, all have been in effect snubbed. This is a standing disgrace, and we ought to and must suffer for it, not only by the loss which is immediately experienced in not enjoying when we could enjoy the pleasures and advantages of social intercourse, but in the fact that American families will not take up their residence in Toronto when they can get better treatment elsewhere in Canada. But our American friends residing here are taking rematter into their own hands. They have been and are becoming still more a distinctive class, and as their numbers have been considerably increased by the troubles in their own country, they now form a not unimportant element of our population. The most effective plan of keeping themselves together and of enjoying each others society has been taken and is meeting with entire success. A society has been formed by American ladies favorable to the Northern cause, for the purpose of contributing lint and light clothing to unfortunate soldiers of the Union army. A meeting is held week about at the residence of members and the gentlemen are invited and required to subscribe $5 per annum. A little,—it may be a great deal of work is done—coffee and cakes are handed round, a little fruit, a little music, perhaps a little dancing, and in the expressive lingo "a good time" generally is had. From 30 to 40 families may be represented and the result is a new class in society, and greater enjoyment in the meantime to that class than almost to any other. It is of course intensely democratic; there may be a good deal of the "wooden nutmeg" element prevalent, but the Yankees are not going to be left out in the cold.

PERSONAL.

Hon. W. P. Howland, Finance Minister, arrived here last night. He is somewhat better than when he arrived at Boston, and though not at all dangerously ill, is to weak to resume his duties for a week or ten days yet. Some of his waggish friends suggest that his illness arises from the near approach of the meeting of Parliament, when he will have to encounter both Mr. Galt and a largely decreased revenue.

Hon. Mr. Foley has been in town for some days, and Hon. Mr. McDougall is expected on Monday.

NO SLEIGHING.

We had a weeks sleighing, but the recent thaw has carried off the snow, and Upper Canada traders will have another week of pressure to bear, if not more. There has been no sleighing whatever at Godard, except a few days before Christmas.

NOW-AND-THEN.

CHEERFULNESS of temper arises half from personal goodness, half from a belief in the personal goodness of others.

MATRIMONY is a sort of chess-game in which many a poor woman gets fool-mated.

THE next best thing to governing yourself is to be governed by your wife.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

MONTREAL RELIGIOUS BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.

The twenty-seventh Anniversary of the above Society was held at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Great St. James Street, last night. There was a large number present. Principal Dawson presided.

After devotional services by the Rev. E. B. Harper, the Chairman opened the meeting by saying that the Tract Society was the most important of all the other religious enterprises of the day, representing as it did the dissemination of Christian literature everywhere. At the beginning of the Reformation the distribution of little tracts over England did more to arouse men to religious activity than anything else. He would recommend that important department of usefulness to them. He said the report would show that the blessings of God had attended the work of the Society for the past year, for it would show a larger amount of usefulness than for any other year. He concluded by paying a tribute to the President, Mr. Davidson, whom sickness, he regretted to say, compelled to be absent.

The Secretary then read the Report, which stated that the return for the year had been very favorable. A large number of tracts had been distributed, many children gathered to the Schools, and a number of drunkards reformed. Some difficulties had occurred in the collection of the annual sums, in consequence of which the income of the Society had been greatly reduced. But the Committee printed a statement showing the embarrassed condition of the funds of the Society, which they sent to its members, who immediately raised $800, which with a donation of $400 placed the Society financially in a good condition. He then read the Receipts of the past year, which were as follows:—

Income	$5099
Expenditure	4833
Balance on hand	266

Moved by the Secretary, Rev. Geo. Cornish, and seconded by T. M. Taylor, Esq,—

"That the Report which has now been read, be adopted and printed for circulation; and that the following gentlemen be the Officers and Committee of this Society for the ensuing year:

President—David Davidson, Esq.
Vice-President—Mr. T. M. Taylor and Mr. Principal Dawson.
General Secretary—Rev. George Cornish.
Treasurer—Mr. Henry Vennor.
Committee—Messrs. W C Baynes, Thos J Telfer, John Murphy, George Crawford, J H Henderson, W O Buchanan, H A Nelson, John Popham, Capt Noble, R E, Griffith Evans, R A, — Barnjum, H A Budden, Sackville Browne, J Hardman, John R Dougall.
Life Directors—Hon James Ferrier, Mr Davidson, Mr T M Taylor, Mr J A Mathewson, Mr T M Thompson, Mr John Leeming, Mr Nivin, Mr F W Torrance.

Rev. Mr. Taylor seconded the resolution, and said that the Society had not done as much as it ought to have done. The Society was in a better condition, however, than it had been for many preceding years. It was a matter of thankfulness that so many friends were willing to make efforts in the cause of the Society. He hoped that the next Committee would be able to report a larger work than their predecessors had. He entreated the Committee to do everything in their power to extend the claims of the Society until the importance thereof was acknowledged and realized by the citizens of Montreal. He said the work of the Society was open to everyone, and trusted that every Christian would assist them with their prayers and sympathies for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Society.

Moved by the Rev. D. McVicar, seconded by John Dougall, Esq.:—

"That this meeting has heard with much pleasure and gratitude that this Society has, through the private munificence of friends, been enabled both to continue its Colportage operations, and also to aid in the advancement of the spiritual welfare of a portion of the gallant soldiers now in the garrison of this city; and it entertains the hope that these examples of Christian benevolence will provoke others to help in carrying on this good work during the present year."

The Mover said the resolution contained two points which he would notice. The first: christian munificence; the second: the spiritual welfare of the garrison of Montreal. The munificence of christians in the past to the society had been spontaneous and unsolicited. The speaker quoted the liberality of the Jews to their churches, who gave one third of what they possessed to support their religious institutions. For instance the large sums expended on the tabernacle of the temple. Those examples, he said, carried more weight when sustained by the doctrine of the New Testament. Witness the outpouring of God's spirit at the day of Pentecost, with the infusion of that spirit, there was an outpouring of means, the converts selling their possessions and coming with the price thereof for the advancement of christianity. The speaker said we should place the key of our treasure in the hands of Christ so that when it was needed it might be opened. That would be christian munificence. In regard to the garrison, the speaker said he was happy that Montreal had [illegible] something in that respect. Many tracts had been issued amongst them. He said the leisure time which the soldiers had was dangerous, and should be occupied in a proper manner, and in that respect they needed their care. Again, their profession was a dangerous one, and had a tendency while it made them bold to harden them. If any needed their care it was the soldiers. These soldiers came here to peril their lives in our defence if necessary—they had supported the banner of England nobly upon many a battle field. We should make them an adequate return and see that those soldiers returned to their homes followers of the Great Captain of our salvation and looking for a victory more glorious than any that could be gained on this earth.

John Dougall in seconding the resolution praised the exertion of the soldiers of Montreal, saying that they were present at every religious meeting that was held in the city. The speaker then alluded to the isolated position of soldiers shut up in a barracks, debarred from all the enjoyments of home and family, and said it was the duty of the community to do all in their power to alleviate their condition. He said a Sergeant Major who was acquainted with the necessities and wants of the soldier, told him that if a good suitable Scripture-reader was employed to go amongst them, it would be a very useful means of advancing their spiritual interests; also suggestive that if a small portable library containing about 140 volumes were furnished each regiment, those books would be suitably cared for, preserved and read. The speaker thought the Society could not engage in a more noble enterprise than to supply those wants.

Rev. Mr. Webb, of Boston, also supported the resolution.

Moved by the Rev. J. B. Bonar, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth:—

"That this meeting, whilst expressing its strong conviction of the value of Evangelical Religious Tracts as a means for the dissemination of Christian truth, rejoices to hear of the increased circulation of the same by this Society during the past year; and would here record its appreciation of the valuable aid which has been rendered by the Association of Tract Distributors, and others, in this important work.

The Mover said his experience for the past two months had give him reason to value and appreciate tracts. Many in the world who were distant from missions had by means of these little messengers found the way to the heavenly kingdom. The speaker said that when travelling in Russia he gave a young man whom he met in some small village a tract. Four years afterwards when he was at Constantinople he attended a meeting in the city. Among others a young man got up, and in the course of his remarks mentioned that the first tract he received have been handed him at a village in Russia. They might imagine his (the speaker's) feelings on finding that it was the same person to whom he had given the tract four years before. He related another anecdote of a little girl, who loved Christ so well that she wished to write to another girl to tell her also. This was the natural prompting of the Christian heart to communicate good tidings. He said that many persons in Montreal had effected much good in this way by sending tracts through the Post Office. The speaker, in conclusion, earnestly counselled young men to join the Tract Society, disseminate tracts, and by so doing be a blessing to themselves and to others.

Revd. Mr. Shuttleworth seconded the resolution, and said that although they had heard a great deal about tracts, they had not heard one-half of what might be told. They could not estimate the good they had done in the world, until these little messengers, which had gone forth sowing good seed, had returned with joy, bringing their sheaves with them. In Rome a person was asked, "How is it that you who have so many religious appliances establish so little godliness?" The person replied, "Our religion was made for exportation, and not for home consumption." The speaker trusted that that was not the religion of the Society whose claims they advocated that evening, which was got up not to please or fascinate, but for practical purposes, for the dissemination of Godliness—for home consumption. This country was their sphere of action, and there was plenty of work for all to do; for though there were some fertile spots, yet there were many noisome swamps which sent forth their poisonous vapor around. The speaker said a tract was a little thing. That was so; but there was omnipotence in little things. A spark for instance would kindle a large fire—fire off cannon. Tracts found their way into many a filthy, crowded, dark cell, alley, and lane, and brought to their inhabitants a knowledge of the unsearchable riches of Christ.

Moved by the Rev. W. R. Parker, seconded by J. A. Mathewson, Esq.,—

"That this meeting tenders its thanks to the Parent Society for the valuable aid rendered to this Auxiliary by its liberal free grants of Tracts during the past year; rejoices in the success vouchsafed unto it by Almighty God, and prays that its future career may be one of ever-increasing usefulness and prosperity.'

The mover said that a heart incapable of gratitude was in a deplorable condition. They should be grateful to the Parent Society. A tract was a little thing. The speaker in illustration of how powerful a little thing sometimes became, quoted the history of David and Goliath, wherein a pebble though a small substance played an important part, in discomfiting so powerful an assailant. The speaker trusted that tracts would prove equally as powerful in the over-throw of the enemies of christianity.

Mr. Mathewson seconded the resolution, and said that the best evidence of our attachment to the cause were the contributions. Those the speaker said would give practical effect to the resolutions. An opportunity just then offered which he trusted they would improve.

Dr. Wright who supported the resolution said in the missions in Persia, on the plains of Kurdiston, tracts were most useful auxiliaries to the missionary. When the missionary had left a place and was far distant a tract would keep fresh in the recollections of the people the lessons they had been taught. The speaker said that in that country tracts were called "rays of light" which in truth they were, as they diffused the light of christianity on those barren plains of Kurdiston.

A collection was then taken up, after which the doxology was sung, and the meeting broke up.

UNITED STATES.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE PLANS OF THE ARMY BY A SEVERE STORM.

It will be difficult to convey the full impression of the difficulties which at present surround the army. The anxiety of the people at home can be hardly greater than has been occasioned in the army by the interference with our plans which the severity of the weather has occasioned. For more than twenty-four hours right upon the commencement of our movement, when every hour of delay was the sacrifice of life and the risk of success, a storm of the greatest severity has blocked effectually our progress and rendered the final issue most uncertain. The storm is still raging, and the army exposed to it all without shelter or protection. Military operations have halted. We have been struggling against the elements, yet the progress is hardly perceptible. The soil has been melted under the rain like wax. Horses hoofs slump into it, and they draw their feet out of it with a groan and an evident exhaustion of strength. The wheels of the artillery sink nearly to the axles, and the infantry must be called into requisition to lift the wagons out of the mud holes. In the darkness of the night the greatest difficulty has been experienced in finding the way to their designated positions. Batteries have turned off upon wrong roads, and in place of being all in position by daylight, a few have not found their destined positions after twenty-four hours. By the greatest effort, most of the artillery had been placed in position. In evidence of the effort which was required, twenty horses were seen fastened to a single gun—a 12-pound Napoleon.

The continuation of the storm renders it most uncertain as to when the crossing will be commenced. Indeed, an entire abandonment of the present effort may be rendered necessary. Enough of the pontoons have now arrived for the construction of part of the bridges, and the artillery is sufficiently ready for the effort. Yet the delay has been so long continued that the enemy have probably become somewhat aware of our intentions, and the roads upon the steep hills of the other side of the river are in such a condition that it would be very difficult to advance, even if there were no enemy to oppose us.

Our own artillery is posted upon a high plateau, 150 feet above the river which runs beneath it. The bank of the river is high and steep. A ravine formed by a brook runs down to the river, and through this ravine the road has been built intended for the passage of the troops and artillery. The pontoons are to be carried to the edge of the bank, and slid down therefrom to the river. On the other side is a small intervale skirted on the left with a piece of woods. Back of this and around it rise rapidly the hills on which the enemy will possibly reveal themselves with their artillery. The banks on both sides are high and bold, covered on the side of the enemy mostly with woods. The positions are sufficiently near to give an excellent opportunity for a close artillery duel. There is a small creek which runs into the river nearly opposite, and a bridge crosses it, which, fearing the enemy may attempt to destroy it, is commanded by our artillery.

Acquia Creek, Jan. 21, 1863.—The Army of the Potomac, in spite of all reports to the contrary, did not commence, for the fifth time, the forward movement until yesterday. By daylight this morning it was expected cannonading would be heard from some point on the Rappahannock at this place, but as yet not a single report has reached us, and nought is heard but the flapping of the canvas tents, the howling of the wind, and the rain falling in sheets.

If the storm continues with its present fury during the day, the Rappahannock, the Rapidan, and all the small streams, which we will have to cross before Gen. Lee can be outflanked, will be swollen so that the experiment will be a very hazardous one and its success very doubtful.

All the sick in the army of the Potomac have been brought to Windmill Point, three miles below Acquia Creek, and are well protected from the storm by large hospital tents. Between four and five thousand are thus provided for, and accommodations will soon be ready for one thousand more. To one unfamiliar with the army of the Potomac five thousand sick would seem a large number; but instead of being large, it is very small, and is not one-half that of the last [illegible] the mud in front of Manassas. Early yesterday morning, orders came to the hospital camp that all who were able to shoulder the musket and march should join their regiments. In less than half an hour, 600 were on their way to the front.

2 o'clock p.m.—The latest reports from the front are that, notwithstanding the storm, the entire army is on the march.

LOVES OF THE LILLIPUTIANS.

Gen. Tom Thumb, like Gen. McClellan, is at present off duty. His name is on the retired list, and he has his time at his command. Not having a new house to look after, or Courts-martial to attend, Thumb has been idling, like many other young men of fortune, about the theatres and the museums of the Metropolis.

At the latter place he saw the Queen of Beauty little Lavinia Warren, who is the littlest woman of her age, and the prettiest of her size, in the world.

Simultaneous they were smitten. Cupid discharged an arrow from his bow which pierced their hitherto untouched hearts, and made them very ill.

The little General is beside himself when not beside Lavinia, and seems out of his senses, when out of her presence.

After a few days billing and a few days cooing, he has won her, and they have resolved to trot through life together.

Papa's consent, however, must be obtained, and to gain this, the General has written the following letter:

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 8

MR AND MRS. WARREN: Ever since I first met your daughter, Lavinia, I have felt that kind Heaven designed her for my partner for life. I loved her the first moment I saw her, and I love her more and more every day. Indeed, I feel unhappy if she is out of my sight. I am delighted to think that she also loves me. I have offered her my hand in marriage and she very properly refers me to you for your consent. I assure you that if she becomes my wife, I shall always do all in my power to make her happy. I have sent Mr. Wells with this letter to obtain you consent to our marriage, and Lavinia and I both feel that we shall be very happy if Mr. Wells is permitted to bring back your approval of our desires.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES S. STRATTON.

In the meantime the little folks are as happy as mortals can well be, tickled as Punch, and jolly in anticipation of years of wedded bliss. Poor little Nutt feels the loss of the young lady keenly, for though he is much younger than she, he had fondly hoped by devotion to overcome that objection.—(N. Y. Times.)

THE GREAT QUESTION SETTLED.—They will be married, and nobody shall hinder them. The following piquant and plucky announcement explains itself:

Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

In reply to numerous letters asking if objections are made to our being married in certain churches or chapels because we desire to protect them from injury by limiting the audience to the seating capacity of the building; and also require auditors to be dressed as usual on similar occasions, we beg to state that we have no notice of such objections except the rumors published in the papers.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter suggested Trinity Chapel as the edifice in which he would perform the marriage services, assisted by the Rector of St John's Church, Bridgeport.

One thing is certain, if we both live and have our health, we shall be married at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, proximo, and the ceremonies will be conducted strictly as heretofore announced.

CHAS. S. STRATTON,
January 24th. LAVINIA WARREN.

LIFE IN RICHMOND.—They appear to have a delightful state of society in Richmond. Thus the *Enquirer* says:—

The gamblers in Richmond are multiplied as the lice of Egypt. There is not a handsome front on Main street behind which this vermin does not swarm. Nearly every third doorway in the most frequented part of this thoroughfare displays the gilt numbers and painted glass which garnish the fashionable gates to hell. At the hotels, in the street, everywhere in Richmond, may be seen the sinister eyed gambler, glistening in fine clothes, and waiting like a purring cat for his prey. Every other vice in this city is put under tribute to him. He keeps around him a crowd of obsequious villains, who are the jackals for the lion.

We are informed that there are not less than forty well known gambling establishments in this city. The expense of maintaining these establishments is enormous.

The *Enquirer* complains that the rebel authorities show a remarkable tenderness for this dangerous class, in proof of which it says:—

Some days ago room for certain necessary public officers was required in a large and convenient building on Main street, the upper apartment of which was a gambling saloon. The necessity having been presented to the Secretary of War, that officer very properly and promptly ordered the room to be seized for the public use, on the ground that it had no just protection in law as a private domicil or as a place of legitimate business. We learn that this order was suspended by the subordinate officer charged to execute it, on the first intimation that the party who was to be disgruntled was one of the gambling princes of Richmond. This fact, we believe, can be distinctly proved; else we should not have referred to it.

MEXICO.

We have had so many false rumors and reports from Mexico since the beginning of the French invasion, that we receive the statements of both the French and Mexican accounts with more than ordinary caution. News items in particular, which announce the complete defeat of the vanguard of the French army under General Berthier, 4,000 strong, by 800 Mexican cavalry, near the town of Perote, need more weighty confirmation than the statements of the officers of the Ossian, to be accepted as truth. As a general rule, we think there can be hardly a doubt that the French are better soldiers than the Mexicans, and that where equal numbers of both meet, there is the greatest probability of the Mexicans being defeated. It therefore seems to be nearly impossible that, as the report of the English officer of the Ossian says, four thousand French were defeated by eight hundred Mexicans. The French account, published in the *Opinion* of Jalapa, states that the greater part of the French and Mexican troops stationed in that city, had set out in the direction of Perote, leaving a sufficient garrison and the necessary artillery; also, that a report was circulated in Jalapa that the French troops who left Perote had had a combat with the guerillas, but the *Opinion* denies that anything of the sort had occurred. It says that as far as San Miguel del Soldado, the French troops had not met with any enemy or fired a single shot.

On the other hand, all the accounts, Mexican as well as French, contradict the rumor which some days ago reached us, via San Antonio, that the French had taken Puebla. It is certain, on the contrary, that Peubla is to be defended with the utmost vigor. The *Buletin Official* of that city declares that for no cause whatever the escorts from Puebla to Mexico would be withdrawn. The French, however, were inclined to believe the report that all the field artillery had been taken from Puebla, leaving only the siege guns, and that a part of the troops had been withdrawn for the defense of the City of Mexico, which, it seems, was threatened by the movements of Gen. Mejia, one of the chief generals of the Conservative party, which has adopted the intervention of the French.

According to the *Heraldo* of the City of Mexico, re-enforcements for the Mexican army had arrived at Puebla and at Mexico, and, on Dec. 10, Gen. Doblado had won a decided victory over a hostile force, numbering two thousand men. On the other hand, the French and their Mexican allies claim to have won victories at Meddelin and St. Andres. Marquez is reported to have, on Dec. 13, won a victory in Cerro de Leon, and Gen. Mejia to have, by a successful raid, taken $500,000.

Reports of dissensions among the leading Mexican Generals are repeated, but still lack confirmation. The financial condition of the Republic, however, is, according to all accounts, most deplorable. The *Heraldo* of Mexico states that the General-in-Chief has been authorized to disburse the public revenues of several States, and even to seize private property. In the capital there is a great scarcity of money, and commerce has been greatly injured by the infinite taxes. In Puebla (according to the French) a decree had been published imposing a monthly contribution of £152,400, divided into £7,000 to $500; and at Guanajuato, Gen. Doblado tried to raise a loan, but has been unsuccessful.

It is this wretched condition of the Mexican finances which seems to be at present the greatest danger to the Republic. Still the nature of the country and the climate may cost the French enormous sacrifices, and it is at all events a fact worthy of consideration, that Gen. Prim, who is as competent a judge of the matter as any foreigner can be, still adheres to his opinion that the French will not accomplish the object of their expedition.—*Tribune.*

ORIGINAL. A young lady being asked by a feminine acquaintance whether she had an original poetry in her album, replied, "No; but some of my friends have favoured me with original spelling.

☞ *See Montreal Business Directory.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, Jan. 27, 1863.

The thaw still continues, and the weather is bright and pleasant overhead, but wet under foot. However the country roads remained good, and the markets to-day were well attended by famers.

To-day's receipts per the Grand Trunk railroad are as follows:—

Ashes, brls	54
Flour, do	813
do, bags	400
Wheat, bush	700
Tobacco, hhds	10
Highwines cks	16
Butter kegs	45
Oats bush	350
Dead Hogs	275

There was rather more activity in the Corn Exchange to-day, and prices were firm.

In Groceries we only heard of retail sales.

FINANCIAL.—By telegram we notice a further rise in Gold in New York, and it is quoted at 154½ to 154¾, and by a private telegram as high as 154. Silver is 144¼.

Sterling Exchange there is very unsettled, and early in the day was 167 to 168, but the latest telegram quotes it as high as 170.

Here Silver is unchanged, say 4 to 4½ per cent discount.

American Bank notes range from 35 to 36 per cent discount.

To-day's receipts at the Custom House, $286,403.

REVENUE FROM THE CUSTOMS, &C., IN 1862.—The Quebec *Mercury* gives the following statement, exhibiting the revenue from the Customs, the Excise and the Public Works in the year 1862, as compared with the receipts derived from the same sources in 1861.

Comparative Statement of the gross amount of receipts from Customs, Excise and Public Works for 1861 and 1862.—

Months	Customs 1861.	Customs 1862.	Excise 1861.	Excise 1862.	Public Works 1861.	Public Works 1862.
January	$137386 27	$96434 68	$25308 69	$32553 33	$1558 72	$3859 00
February	205419 56	124674 01	16921 25	16537 44	321 88	3213 12
March	737895 18	467991 71	18480 86	28277 24	208 50	2405 67
April	589446 24	486571 77	49451 02	44184 69	9830 02	4463 85
May	506707 64	428733 95	34809 44	44685 53	28455 84	33670 54
June	288497 45	420394 48	21049 30	29898 40	20327 68	28915 67
July	249391 11	212298 46	49353 77	58727 69	31493 46	35097 12
August	479461 22	483675 32	11300 61	21549 24	24439 10	28035 28
September	656890 92	781340 65	9474 99	22232 25	28394 99	31023 19
October	490647 58	575568 43	38988 79	64373 95	30850 77	26462 71
November	272448 91	356304 34	21570 81	46023 49	35815 34	37865 59
December	128810 64	194582 37	23273 00	50744 03	15635 20	22472 89
Additional	32907 14	25278 44	10858 04	23080 20	....	..
	$4775909 36	$4653848 61	$330840 57	$482366 88	$227331 50	$257484 63
Less applied to Mont'l. and Aylmer Court House			9442 80	10060 20		
			$321397 77	$472306 68		

It will be seen that the Customs revenue for the year shows a decrease of $122,061 25c, the falling off having taken place during the months of January, February, March, April, May and July. The Excise and the Public Works, on the other hand, show an increase—in the former instance amounting to $150,908 91c; in the latter to $30,153 13c.

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

MONTREAL, Jan. 27, 1863.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $5.25 @ $5.50; Extra, $4 90 @ $5 00; Fancy, $4.70 @ $4.80; No. 1, $4.50 @ $4.60; No. 2, $4.25 @ $4.35; Fine, $3.75 @ $4.00. BAGS—Spring Wheat, $2.40 @$2.45; Scotch, $2.45 @ $2.50.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 90c @ 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@8.

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

OATMEAL—Per 200lbs, $4.50.

SEEDS.—Clover, 7½@8; Timothy, $2@2.50.

HOGS.—$3.50@4.00.

FLOUR.—Since our last there has been very little done. A few hundred Supers sold at Depot from $4.47½ to 4.52½. Higher grades almost unsaleable. Lower grades asked for. Bag Flour quiet, and not much doing at quotations. Nothing doing for delivery over $4.80 for Flour from Canada Wheat.

WHEAT.—Poor samples of U.C. Spring unsaleable. Good samples 94c to 96c. Several lots offering for delivery.

PROVISIONS dull.

BUTTER.—Common, 10c; Medium, 12c to 13c; Good, 14c; Selected Dairy, 15c to 16c. Lower grades dull.

ASHES more active.

SEEDS in fair demand, for good Clover.

HOGS.—Mild weather depresses the market. Prime lots of heavy weights saleable at outside figures.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.	Am't of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend last 6 mos	Closing Prices.
Bank of Montreal	$200	whole	4 per cent	113, 113½
Bank B.N. America	250 stg	do	3 per cent	....
Commercial Bank	$100	do	3½ pr cent	96@97
City Bank	80	do	3½ pr cent	98@99
Bank of U. Canada	30	do	3 per cent	91@92
Banque du Peuple	50	do	4 per cent	110½ 110¾
Molsons Bank	50	do	4 per cent	116
Ontario Bank, Old	40	do	4 per cent	102, 102½
Do New	40	10 p c		101½
Bank of Toronto	100	do	4 per cent	104@105
Quebec Bank	100	whole	4 per cent	105@106
Banque Nationale	50	whole	4 per cent	106, 106½
Gore Bank	40	whole	3½ pr cent	99@100
B. Jacques Cartier	50	30 p c	4 per cent	101½, 102
East. Town. Bank	50	60 p c	4 per cent	100, 100½
RAILWAYS.				
Grand T. of Canada	100stg	whole	None.	82½ dis
Atlantic & St. Law.	100	do	None.	....
Great W. of Canada	82	do	1½ pr ct.	....
Champ. & St. Law.	200	do	None.	2@3 dis
MINES.				
Montreal Consols	20	$15.10	30 cts p sh	$2.50
Canada Mining Co.	5	90	......	....
Huron Copper Bay	4	12½	20 p c	40c ⅌ sh
Lake Huron Silver and Copper	5	75	......	....
Quebec&L Superior	8	$4 10	......	....
SUNDRIES.				
Mon'l Telegraph Co	40	whole	5 p c. 6 mo	122, 122½
Mont'l City Gas Co.	40	do	4 p c. 6 mo	112½, 113
City Passenger R'y	40	70 p c	6 p c. 6 mo	95@97
Richelieu Co	100	do	......	115, 116

BONDS.	Closing Prices
Government 5 per cents, stg	98 @100
Government 6 per cents 1872, cy	106 @106½
Montreal Water Works 6 per cents, stg	96 @96½
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cents	95 @ 96
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 per cents	102 @ —
Quebec City, 6 per cents	94 @ 95
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1876	89 @ 90
Champlain R. R. 7 per cents	60 @ —
Champlain R. R. Bonds, (Montreal & N. Y. 6 per cents)	— @ —
EXCHANGE.	
Bank on London, 60 days	110¼ @ 110½
Private do	109 @ 110
Do with documents	— @ —
Bank on New York	34 @ 35 dis
Private do	35 @ 36 dis
Silver	04 @ 04½ dis

PRENTICE, MOAT & CO.,
Brokers, No. 16 Exchange.
Montreal, Jan. 27, 1863.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
NEW YORK MARKETS—Jan. 27.

Flour—Receipts 6884 brls; market excited and 10 to 15c better; sales 15,000 brls; $6 65 to 6,90 for Superfine State; $7,00 @7,20 for Extra State; $7,10 to 7,25 for Choice do; $6,70@6,95 for Superfine Western; $7,10 @ 7,65 for Common to medium Extra Western; $7,50 @ 7,60 for Common to good shipping brands Extra Round Hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flour 10 to 15 cents better; sales 1200 brls; $7 25@7,50 for Common; $7,60 @ 8,75 for good to choice Extra.

Wheat—Receipts 752 bush; market excited, and 2 to 3c better; sales 75000 bush; $1,47 @1,53 for Chicago Spring; $1,53 @ 1,59 for Milwaukie Club; $1,60 @ 1,63 for Amber Iowa; $1,61 to 1,67 for Winter Red Western: $1,67 to 1.70 for Amber Michigan.

Rye firm at 105 to 110.

Barley nominal at $1,50@1,70.

Corn—Receipts 453 bushs; market excited; and 2 to 3c better; sales 80,000 bushels at 90@91½ for shipping Mixed Western; 78c to 89c for unsound.

Oats firm at 67 to 71c for.

Pork a shade firmer.

Beef unchanged.

Ashes steady; sales 250 brls; $8,50 for Pots, and $8,25 for Pearls.

Stocks better, and closed steady.

Sterling Exchange quiet at 172½.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

COFFEE—There is but a moderate business going forward in this article, but the market continues firm, and the sales made are at steady prices. We notice 4000 bags Rio, per Traveller, on private terms; 1434 do, in lots, 20 to 30 cents.

FISH—The market continues bare of Dry Cod, and prices are nominal. Mackerel continue in good demand at full prices; the business has been mostly in No. 3, at $5 for medium and $6,25 for large do; 500 bbls Halifax, No. 2, and 150 do Canso, No 2, sold on private terms.

FRUIT—The market remains quiet for most descriptions, but there has been no relaxation in prices, and a firm strong feeling generally obtains. The sales are 1500 to 1600 bxs Raisins at $3,85 to 3,90 for Layer, and $3,65 to 3,70 for Bunch.

INDIGO—Continues in good demand at full prices; the sales are 26 chests Bengal at $2,27½ to 2,50; 15 do Madras, $1,15 to 1,25.

LEATHER—There continues a steady good demand for both Hemlock and Oak Sole, and with moderate stocks, prices are firm with an upward tendency. Slaughter Upper in Rough is quick, at full previous rates. French and American Calf Skins have been in good demand during the week, and with a limited supply, previous prices are well maintained.

MOLASSES—Foreign is inactive, but New Orleans continues to sell readily—the better qualities to the Trade, the low grades for refining, &c.—prices generally are pretty well supported. The sales include 366 hhds and 130 trcs Cuba Muscovado at 31 cents; 25 trcs and 56 bbls do, 35; 60 hhds Barbadoes, 40; 30 Porto Rico, 43 to 46.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has further improved, with a better demand; sales 125 bbls at $2,62½ to 2,70, chiefly $2,65 to 2,70 in lots; and 5000 gallons in tin, on private terms—stock 1300 bbls. Rosins bring higher prices than ever before known, having further advanced since our last—sales few bbls D oss at $10; 420 Common and Strained, $17 to 20; and 50 No 1 $23 to $25 per 280 lb.

OILS—Crude Petroleum is scarce, and very firm for present delivery, but for future delivery there is less confidence on the part of holders—the sales are 1700 bbls on the spot at 23½ to 25 cents, 500 do delivered 1st February, 24 f. o. b., and 1400 do for February delivery, 21½, all cash, including packages. Refined sold in bond, on Tuesday, as low as 37½ cents, but buyers taking hold freely at this price, there was more firmness yesterday, and most of the transactions were within the range of 38 to 40 cents in bond; 10,500 bbls in bond.

RICE—There is still a fair inquiry for home use, and some demand for export.

SALT—Importers generally continue to store rather than accept current rates, and the market is consequently quiet. We have only to notice sales of 1200 sacks Worthington's Liverpool Fine at $2, and a cargo of 5327 bushels Turks Islands, 33 cents, 4 mos.

SEEDS—For Clover the demand has been good through the week, with sales of 2000 bags at 11½ to 11¾ cents, besides some very choice quality at 12, and 50 tons recleaned 12¼ to 12½, cash. Timothy is very firm, with sales at $2,50 to 2,62½.

SPICES—There is a moderate inquiry for home use, without particular change in prices. The sales are 10,000 No 1 Nutmegs, at 85 cents; 1500 mats Cassia, 44, 500 bags Pepper, 24½ to 25, duty paid; and 50 do, 11½ in bond—all cash.

SUGAR—There has been but a moderate inquiry since our last, for home use, and the market rules quiet, but there is no change to notice in prices, holders generally being firm and offering their stocks sparingly.

TEA—There is an active demand, chiefly for Black, from the trade and on speculation, and the market is buoyant, prices gradually tending upward. Among the sales, partly from second hands, we notice 3100 hf chests new Oolong per Golden State; 9000 do per Trieste; 11,500 do old crop do; 400 do Souchong in bond, 1500 Green, and 1500 Japan.

TOBACCO—The market has again become quite animated, and full prices are realized. Sales 1200 hhds Kentucky at 15½ to 31 cents, and 92 cases Seed Leaf 17 to 33, usual terms. In Manufactured there has been a fair business during the week, in part for shipment, and partly to supply the wants of the trade; prices are very firm, and in some instances a slight advance has been obtained.

Statement of Leather inspected for week ending Jan. 24, 1863:

Sides No. 1	1824
Sides No. 2	602
Sides No. 3	136
Sides	2562

THOMAS HAWKINS,
Leather Inspector.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 23, 1863.

Passengers	$14,701 10
Freight and Live Stock	46,567 14
Mails and Sundries	2,827 46½
	$64,095 70½
Correspondin week of last year	51,751 53
Increase	$12,344 17½

JAMES CHARLTON.

Imports.

Per G. T. R. West.

Jan. 27—J Dougall 10 brls ashes; W Darling &co 4 do; Gillespie, M&co 1 do; Jaques, T&co 1 do; W Stephens&co 6 do; Stewart & McIntyre 3 do; W&R Muir 5 do; J Haldane 1 do; S Ogden&co 4 do; Robertson&H 8 do; J Scott 2 do; M P Ryan 3 do; Aikin&K 6 do; McDougall&B 100 do flour; J Dougall & co 100 do; R Mitchell 100 do; T W Raphael 100 do 2 0 bags do; M Laing 200 brls do 200 bags do; J Gregory 5 brls do; Bank of Montreal 8 do; J McDougall 100 do; D E McLean 100 do; A W Ogilvie&co 350 bush wheat; W & T Leeming 350 do; N S Whitney 5 rolls leather; F Shaw&Bros 16 do; P Hua 9 do; Order 10 hhds tobacco; W W Stewart 16 csks h'wines; G Childs&co 17 kgs butter; J Dougall&co 8 do; W&T Leeming 20 do, S C St Julien 350 bushels oots; Various 275 dead hogs.

Per Montreal and Champlain R. R

V Hudon 3 bdles bags; D Masson&co 71 barls syrup; D Baker 20 brls 10 hf do ale; Janes&co 7 hhds 14 tces molasses; Geo Weaver 1 cse; Kerry Bros&Co 31 brls d wood; Starke, Smith&co 6 hhds tobacco.

Per G. T. R. East.

W D B Janes 120 barls oil; Sundries 23 boxes fish; W J Windman 1 cse.

Money to Lend

ON MORTGAGES on City Property, at the usual terms.
Apply to the
QUEEN INSURANCE CO.
January 27. 22

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Montreal Line.

Arrival of the "Saxonia."

New York, Jan. 27.—The Steamer Saxonia arrived here at 10 o'clock, with dates from Southampton to the 14th.

The Etna arrived at Queenstown on the 13th.

It was rumoured that Napoleon had renewed his proposition for joint mediation in America.

The London Observer says that no such offer has been made to England.

The Emperor distinctly intimated to Mr. Dayton his refusal to submit any proposition for the settlement of the American dispute.

The Times thinks the only way to settle the dispute will be for the Federal Government to dissolve itself, and, declaring the sovereign independence of each State, leave each perfectly untrammelled to form its own connections for the future. A position of affairs which might enable, under mutual compromises, a new federation to be formed that should again comprise the whole of them.

The Metropolitan Railway is opened.

FRANCE.

At the opening of the Legislative Chambers the Emperor said:—The condition of France would be flourishing if the American war had not dried one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. I have attempted to send beyond the Atlantic, advice inspired by sincere sympathy; but the great maritime powers not thinking it advisable as yet to act in the contest with me, I am obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity an offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood and prevent the exhaustion of America, whose future cannot be looked upon with indifference.

A public grant will be asked for the cotton operatives.

Rentes lower; 70½ 10.

ITALY.

Garibaldi has accepted the Presidency of the new Roman Committee of Action. He asks the Romans to listen more to his counsels, and have confidence in themselves alone.

SPAIN.

Reports are current of Ministerial modifications.

The discussion of Mexican affairs continues. Senor Olosaga complains that Spain has lost two million piastres and a great number of troops without any result. He blames Collantes for not protesting against the French candidature for the Archduke Maximilian, instead of supporting the interests of a Spanish Prince for Mexico.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly opened on the 12th, without entering into the particulars of American affairs. The President expressed the hope that the Union would be able to maintain its vitality without foreign intervention.

GREECE.

King Ferdinand refuses the Crown.

The principal Corfu merchants oppose the cession of the Ionian Islands.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady. Corn firmer, and advanced 6d@9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and dull. Bacon declining. Lard steady. Tallow flat.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet. Coffee steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, 13th, Evening.

Consols 92⅞ for money. American Stocks advanced; U. S. 6's advanced ½c; Erie advanced 1c; Ill. Central advanced 1c.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Times' Despatches states, that General Coach succeeds Sumner, and W. F. Smith succeeds Franklin.

New York, Jan. 27.—The New Orleans Delta contains the following letter:—

Berwicks Bay, Jan. 15, 1863.—I have just learned the particulars of an affair of some importance, which took place yesterday early in the day:—Commodore Buchanan went up the Teache with the Calhoun until he came to the obstructions placed in the channel by the Rebels, at this point unluckily the gunboat got aground—Commodore Buchanan however, it is said, went forward some distance and was shot through the head from one of the rifle pits, near by. A man named Whitehurst also belonging to the Calhoun was killed at the same time. Colonel Thomas of the 9th Vermont hearing the firing, ordered his regiment to charge the pit, which resulted in the capture of 30 rebels and the dispersion of the rest. I have been told that 6 rebels were killed. I learn on good authority that the Captain of the Rebel gunboat Totten was killed, and it was also reported that the boat was captured.

The Tribune says, upon the arrival at New Orleans of General Butler, to resume command of the Department of the Gulf, General Banks will be ordered to Texas, at the head of a sufficient force, for the purpose of assisting the Union men of that State to restore it to the Union, as a free commonwealth.

A New York letter from Key West, states that the British neutral blockade runner Antovica, with a cargo of powder from England, was captured by the United States steamer Pocahontas, off Mobile.

The steamer Ellen S. Fry, from Newbern on the 20th, and Hatteras on the 25th, arrived today.

The steamer Saxonia is below.

DEATHS.

On the 25th instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, Murdoch Morrison, Esq., Field House, Fullum Street, Joshua Stansfield, Sr., Esq., aged 84 years, one of the oldest merchants of this city.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend his funeral to-day, (Wednesday), the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock, P.M., from Fullum Street to St. Luke's Church, and from thence to Mount Royal Cemetery, without further notice, as no cards will be issued.

At Hemmingford, C. E., on Sunday night, the 25th instant, Emily Helen Mary, only daughter of Thomas R. Johnson, Esq., of this city, aged four years and six months.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Thursday), the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 180 St. Catherine Street, to Trinity Church, and thence to the place of interment, Mount Royal Cemetery. No cards will be issued.

CARNARVON CHAPTER
No. 21, G. C. C.

THE POSTPONED REGULAR CONVOCATION of this CHAPTER will be held in the MASONIC HALL, at the corner of the Place d'Armes, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at Half-past SEVEN o'clock precisely.
By order of the R. E. Z.
H. BENJAMIN,
Scribe E.
January 28. u 23

FIRST ANNUAL
CONVERSAZIONE
OF THE
Natural History Society,
WILL BE HELD IN THEIR ROOMS,
ON THE
EVENING of TUESDAY,
THE 3RD OF FEBRUARY, 1863,
WHEN
ADDRESSES will be DELIVERED
BY
Dr. Dawson,
Rev. A. F. Kemp,
Dr. DeSola,
AND OTHERS,
Interspersed with a Choice Selection of Music.

Several Powerful Microscopes
Will be exhibited, and the objects explained by
E. MURPHY, ESQ.

A Large Collection of OIL PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS and MODELS will be on view.

CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS may also be expected.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.—Gentlemen, 2s. 6d. each; Ladies, 1s. 3d. each; to include Refreshments. To be had at Pickup's, Dawson's, [illegible]ill's and at the Door.

CHAIR to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.
STANLEY C. BAGG,
Chairman of the Conversazione Com.
JOHN LEEMING,
Recording Secretary.
January 28. 23

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.