The Railroads' Systems

# Montreal Herald

## AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLIV. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1852. NUMBER 239.

### FOR SALE.

**Platt's Cheese.**

TWO TONS PLATT'S CHEESE, just received and for sale by
D. BUSTEED,
No. 23, St. Peter Street.
November 9. 217

FOR SALE, at REDUCED PRICES :—
Bay State Long Shawls
Bay State Square Shawls and Handkerchiefs
Scotch Longs and Squares
Turkey Red Prints and Handkerchiefs
Scotch Tweeds
Cloths, Beavers and Witneys
Blankets, Scarlet and White Flannels
100 Bales Best American Batting
250 do do Wadding
—ALSO,—
2 Puns Islay Whiskey, very fine
WALTER MACFARLAN,
212 St. Paul Street.
Nov. 5. 214

FOR SALE—
64 kegs BICARBONATE OF SODA, best Newcastle manufacture.
CARTER, KERRY & CO.
136 St. Paul Street.
October 26. 205

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for Sale, at No. 128 St. Paul Street—
50 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar
100 puns Muscovado and Clayed Molasses
500 packages Twankay and Hyson Tea
100 do Tobacco, 16's, 5's, 8's
100 brls Herrings, split and unsplit
Brls of Oil—Seal, Cod, Rape, Sperm, &c
Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Loaf Sugar, Soap
Candles, Manilla and Tarred Cordage
Paints, of all colors
And a general assortment of GROCERIES.
L. MARCHAND.
October 11. 192

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
Superior Salt Butter in firkins
Fresh Oatmeal
Fine Yellow Cornmeal
New Buckwheat Flour
Fresh Raisins and Currants, crop 1852
Stewart's Syrup
London Stout Porter, quarts and pints
East India Pale Ale, do do
Fine Old Brandy, Pale and Dark
Prime Port, Sherry, Madeira and other Wines
Together with a choice assortment of General Groceries.
CHAS. D. PROCTOR,
13 McGill Street.
November 23. 225

### DRY GOODS.

**OGILVY, WOOD & CO.**

ARE NOW OPENING a LARGE ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, consisting of :—
Gloves, Hosiery and Haberdashery
Gala Plaids and Vienna Cloakings
Shawls, in large varieties
Embroidered, Mohair and Cobourg Dresses new styles
Ribbons, Laces, Silks and Velvets
Scotch Tweeds and Doeskins
Marbled Whitneys and Beavers
White Shirtings, very superior finish
Knitted & Plain Woollen Mufflers & Polkas
6-4 and 7-4 Cobourgs and Circassians
7-8 and 6-4 Delaines and Cashmeres
Crevilla Lustres and Atalantas
30 Bales Dundee Sheetings
10,000 Twilled and Plain Bags
Stores :—Nos. 4 and 5 St. Joseph Street, near the French Church.
Sept. 30. 183

**Fire Engine & Conducting Hose.**

AGENCY OF THE BOSTON BELTING CO.

THE Subscribers have in Store, and are constantly receiving, large supplies of VULCANIZED RUBBER HOSE, of all sizes, from ½ to 2¾ inch. The quality of the Hose manufactured by the Boston Belting Co. is admitted, by the best judges, to be superior to all other descriptions. Also, COUPLINGS, BRANCH PIPES, &c., are constantly on hand.
HIBBARD & CO.,
Agents Boston Belting Co.
July 23. 124

COALS—
Superior Grate Coals for family use
For Sale in Lots to suit Purchasers
PHILIP HOLLAND.
Nov. 30. 228

**OILS.**

FOR SALE—
15 hhds Superior Olive Oil
20 bbls Pale Seal do
25 do Tanners' do
15 do Machinery do
THOS. WILLIAMS.
October 11. 192

**Linseed Oil and Paints.**

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
50 qr-casks Boiled Linseed Oil
Dry White Lead, Spanish Ochre
White Paint, Lamp Black, Copperas
Alum, Yellow Ochre, &c. &c.
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
October 16. 197

SALAD OIL—
200 boxes, pints and quarts. For Sale by
STEPHENS & MILLS.
Nov. 27. 227

**Window Glass.**

1,000 BOXES GERMAN SHEET, all sizes, from 7½ x 8½, up to 44 x 36. For Sale by
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
10, St. Sacrament Street.
Dec. 11 233

**In Store and to Arrive.**

MUSCOVADO and Refined Sugars
White Bastards do finest
Currants, Raisins
Madras Indigo, Pimento.
Bleached Ginger, Nutmegs
Rice, Belmont Sperm Candles
Gallipoli Oil, Boiled and Raw Linceed Oil
Hennessy's Brown and Pale Rrandies
DeKuyper's Gin, London Porter
Bordeaux Vinegar, trible clarified
1000 Boxes Liverpool Soap
150 Quintals Table Codfish
50 Barrels Cod Oil
300 Sacks Stoved Salt
DAVID TORRANCE.
July 20. 121

**Genuine Cod Liver Oil.**

THE Undersigned respectfully begs to inform the Medical Faculty, and Consumers of this justly celebrated Medicine, that he has now made arrangements, whereby he can offer to the Public a large and constant supply, perfectly pure and genuine, at reduced prices. Sold retail at his Establishment, and also in Tins, varying from 1 to 5 gallons, all of which have the name of the Proprietor on the cork.
N.B.—Parties in the country desirous of trying this article, may obtain it, by sending a note (post-paid) to
RICHARD BIRKS,
Famiy Druggist,
McGill Street.
Montreal, November 6. 215

**Bolting Cloth & Mill Stones.**

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Bolting Cloth (branded Anchor)
Patent Bolting Cloth, assorted numbers
French Mill Stones
French Burr Blocks
E. & V. HUDON.
Sept. 28. 181

SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, and Elegant DESSERT do, in Cases.
ALEX. LEVY,
Dec. 16. 235

**GLORIOUS NEWS!!**

**The Most Important Discovery yet Made!**

**PHILLIPS' PATENT LIQUID GLUE,**

For Carpenters, Brush Makers, Book Binders, Cabinet Makers, Druggists, Housekeepers, &c.
Agent for Canada,
JAMES TORRY,
3, St. Eloi Street.
Nov. 18. 223

LOAF SUGAR, in 10 lb loaves
White Bastards, in barrels
Molasses, in tierces
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE,
Dec. 14. 234

TREACLE—10 barrels Treacle or Syrup, of very pure flavor, for Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE.
Dec. 14. 234

### FOR SALE.

**BUFFALO ROBES.**

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
233 BALES of BUFFALO ROBES, being the Annual Importation of the Hudson's Bay Company.
E. & V. HUDON.
Sept. 13. 168

**Lachine Canal Drug Mills.**

THE Subscribers having, at considerable expense, established a Mill for the preparation of DRUGS and MEDICINES in powder, are now prepared to furnish Physicians and Families with articles of *warranted purity*.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
October 8. 190

**For Sale.**

THE Subscriber offers for Sale :—
Sweedish Iron, assorted sizes
Coil Chain, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1-2, with certificates of proof
Trace Chains, Bright
Charcoal Wire
Platform, and other Scales
Iron Shovels, American Manufacture
—AND—
20 hhds Assorted Hollow Ware
JOSEPH WALKER,
Commercial Chambers,
St. Sacrament Street.
Oct. 5. 187

**Labor-Saving Soap.**

150 BOXES LABOR-SAVING SOAP, Barton & Stickney's, (late Barton & Fenn's) just received and for Sale by
JOHN M. GILBERT.
August 17. 145

FISH, SALT and OIL—
500 bbls Liverpool Salt
500 bags do do
200 bbls Labrador Herrings
100 do Salmon
400 do Codfish
250 cwt Table Codfish
75 casks Seal and Cod Oil
WATSON & WILLIAMS.
November 3. 212

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
A few Chaldrons Superior CANNEL COAL in lots to suit purchasers
LeMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
October 11. 192

FOR SALE—BLASTING, FO, FA, FF, FFF & Canister GUNPOWDER.
GEORGE DEMPSTER.
No. 2 St. Sacrament St.
Aug. 10. 139

THE Subscriber has now on hand the Largest Best, and Cheapest Stock of TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, &c., ever offered for Sale in Canada. Country and Upper Canada Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and procure cheap Packing Trunks for Light Goods.
W. R. HIBBARD,
113, St. Paul Street.
May 10 60

**R. CAMPBELL & CO.**

HAVE RECEIVED, by different vessels of the Fall Fleet, their usual well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, which they are prepared to offer, WHOLESALE, on the most favourable terms. They would particularly invite attention to their Supply of

**WOOLLENS AND STUFFS,**

as offering inducements not to be surpassed in this market. Their supply of other descriptions of GOODS, including SMALL WARES, is also well deserving of notice. Their

**CARPET AND OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT,**

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

embraces every variety of articles in this line, of which may be enumerated, VELVET, TAPESTRY, IMPERIAL, KIDDERMINSTER, DUTCH, and HEMP CARPETINGS; Animal Figures, Landscape and Fancy MOSAIC HEARTH RUGS; MATS, of every description; FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS, of several makes, from 24 inches to 24 feet wide, among which will be found those from the Manufactory of the celebrated

JOHN HARE & CO.,
OF BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

They have also very recently received from those Eminent Manufacturers, one of their inimitable productions of FLOOR OIL CLOTH IN AN ENTIRE PIECE, sufficiently large to cover an extensive apartment, which had been exhibited at the Great Industrial Exhibition, and for which was awarded a

PRIZE GOLD MEDAL.

It affords them much pleasure to give prominency to this superb *chef d'œuvre*, and they would invite an examination of its peculiarly elegant and harmonizing design.
Corner of St. Sacrament and St. François Xavier Streets, Montreal, 15th October, 1852. 196

**ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES.**

**WM. BENJAMIN & CO.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per Steamers "Pacific" and "Asia," via New York THREE CASES of the above Celebrated Maker's GLOVES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of every shade of color and number.
W. B. & Co. would recommend Ladies supplying themselves immediately, as this will be the last Importation until next May.
November 27. 227

**NEW DRY GOODS.**

THE Subscribers have now received, from Britain, their Fall Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part of :—
1400 pairs Mackinaw and Witney Blankets
700 pieces Scarlet and White Flannels
400 do White Plaidings and Serges
180 do Woollen Broad Cloths
200 do Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Doeskins
Which are offered at low prices.
GILMOUR & CO.,
9, St. Sacrament Street.
October 4. 186

**Blankets.**

FOR SALE—
50 bales 7 Point Mackinaw's
30 do 3, 4, 5 and 6 Points, heavy
20 do Best, Rose, Whitney and Bath
10 do Brown and Grey Horse Covers
JEAN BRUNEAU.
May 23, 1851. 71

**CANADA STOVES.**

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, at the lowest market prices, the following BOX STOVES, made in Montreal, warranted equal to St. Maurice or Three Rivers in patterns and sizes—
300 36-inch Double Stoves
300 30 do do do
50 27 do do do
100 36 do Single do
250 30 do do do
75 27 do do do
50 24 do do do
50 21 do do do
ANDERSON, EVANS & CO.
August 4. 184

**JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.**

**L. P. BOIVIN**

IN returning his most sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received, respectfully informs the public that, having received his Fall Importations, he offers his RICH STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Gold Neck and Vest Chains, Seals, Keys, Chains, Stone, Fancy, and Gold Wedding Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Lockets, Miniature Frames, &c.; also Table Cutlery, Pen Knives, Scissors, Razors, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.
Silver Ware made to order.—A large assortment of Plated Ware always on hand.
As L. P. B. imports direct, he is enabled to put his goods at the most reduced prices.
☞ Watches and Jewellery repaired with the greatest care.
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, Opposite the New Court House.
October 12. rts—193

**Remedies for Coughs.**

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed
Poor Man's Cough Drops
The True Cod Liver Oil, perfectly tasteless
Keating's Cough Lozenges
Stolberg's Voice Lozenges
Locock's Wafers, (genuine English)
For Sale by S. J. LYMAN & CO.
Place d'Armes.
Dec. 16. 235

### FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED, and OFFERS FOR SALE at Low Prices—
750 chests and hf-chests Tea
150 boxes Tobacco
500 do Raisins, new crop
50 barrels London Crushed Sugar
300 boxes Digby Herrings
800 sides Sole Leather, middling weights
750 5 gallon Demijohns
100 bxs Saleratus
25 cases Matches
JOHN LONG
Dec. 2. 229

LONDON CRUSHED SUGAR—
25 tierces. For Sale by
STEPHENS & MILLS.
Nov. 27. 227

FOR SALE—
BEST GRATE COALS, Screened
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON.
Dec. 9. 232

100 BOXES AUSTRIAN SPERM CANDLES, just received, and for sale by
STEPHENS & MILLS.
December 9. 232

IN STORE and FOR SALE—
100 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar
100 barrels White Bastard do
25 puncheons Choice Muscovada Molasses
20 do Strong Jamaica Spirits
30 bags Pimento
100 bags Green and Roasted Coffee
25 barrels Pale and Straw Seal Oil
Table Cod Fish, barrels Pickled Salmon, barrels Pickled Cod, Cod Oil, Genuine Bermuda Arrowroot, Preserved Lobsters, Salmon, &c. &c.
J. & J. MITCHELL.
Dec. 11. 233

**FRUITS ! FRUITS ! ! FRUITS ! ! !**

CROP 1852.

THE Subscriber having purchased at the Trade Sale of NEW FRUITS, ex Schooner "ANDERIDA", from MALAGA : A great variety of FRESH FRUITS.
—ALSO,—
50 boxes of Digby Herrings
All of which he will sell at moderate prices.
DANIEL LANIGAN,
Sign Three Sugar-Loaves.
Opposite Alexander's Confectionory.
Nov. 23. 225

**CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.**

**Wholesale and Retail.**

THE Subscriber has on hand and offers for Sale at very low prices, Gilt and Plain Kaolin Ironstone Table, Desert, Tea, Breakfast and Toilet Services, with a large assortment of other goods in his line; also, Wine Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Custard and Jelly Glasses, Fruit and Preserve Dishes and Triffle Dishes on feet.
N. B.—A large stock of Goods for Country Stores will be sold cheap.
ROBERT ANDERSON,
171 St. Paul Street.
Dec. 16. 235

**SILERY SUPERIEUR,**

DE

**BOUCHE, FILS & DROUET,**

A Mureuil sur Ay.

THE Subscriber, with a desire of having an article of CHAMPAGNE, if possible, superior to any hitherto brought into this Market, has imported, direct from the above Manufacturers, a small lot of their best WINE, which is represented to be of the very Finest Quality that can possibly be produced in France.
Price, $20 ℔ Basket.
R. THOMAS,
35, St. James Street.
December 9. 232

**QUEEN'S ARCADE.**

**SPLENDID NEW STORE,**

**No. 182, Notre Dame Street, WEST.**

These Elegant and commodious Premises, lately erected at 182 Notre Dame Street, near St. Peter Street,

**ARE NOW OPENED,**

BY

**Messrs. ALEX. & JAMES ARTHUR.**

THE internal arrangements of this building are in accordance with the taste of the day, combining comfort and accommodation, with elegance and beauty! Each department will be complete, and entirely by itself; and the conducting of the Store will be on the most approved London and New York systems. Every facility and attendance will be afforded to parties purchasing in making their selections.
The public are respectfully invited to view the Establishment.

**THE MESSRS. ARTHUR**

Would take this opportunity of tendering their thanks to their numerous customers for the liberal support they have enjoyed during the last fourteen years, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage in their new premises.
Montreal, November 30, 1852. 228

**WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.**

**MERCHANT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,**

BEG to inform the Public, that they intend relinquishing, early in the Spring, their present Business as TAILORS, and REMOVING their OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT to the STORE on the OPPOSITE SIDE, (lately occupied by BENJAMIN, BROS.,) to which Premises they intend making Extensive Improvements.
The whole of their present Stock they are now Selling at a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION.
The STORE and HOUSE TO LET; and, if the Stock is taken, Immediate Possession would be given.
Dec. 4. 230

**NEW HARDWARE.**

**JOHN HENRY EVANS,**

**197, St. Paul Street,**

HAS RECEIVED (in addition to his Stock on hand) by several late arrivals, a large and complete assortment, for Fall Trade, of SHEFFIELD and BIRMINGHAM SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, to which he would invite the attention of Purchasers.
IRON, STEEL, CANADA PLATES, TIN, SHEET, HOOP, and BAND IRON, BOILER PLATE, POTASH KETTLES, STOVES and CASTINGS, assorted, NAILS, SHOT, POWDER, FUZE, CHAINS, AXES, SPADES, SHOVELS, SAD IRONS, GLASS, PUTTY, INDIA RUBBER ENGINE PACKING, &c. &c.

**Mechanics' Tools.**

Every Article in this Line at the Lowest Market Prices.
Hardware used in the furnishing of buildings in every variety, for Sale very low.
Sept. 4. 161

**WEIGHING MACHINES.**

THE Subscriber has on hand a large supply of PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES of all sizes, warranted to weigh correctly—made by JOHN McWATTERS, Montreal. They will be sold to the Hardware Trade at a large discount off usual prices.
J. HENRY EVANS.
Sept. 6. 162

**WANTED, OLD COPPER,**

FOR which the highest market price will be paid.
JOHN HENRY EVANS,
197, St. Paul Street.
Nov. 12. 220

**New Books.**

B. DAWSON has just received by Express—
The Life of Bernard Palissy, of Saintes, with an Outline of his Philosophical doctrines, by Henry Morley, 2 vols
Village Life in Egypt, with Sketches of the Saïd, by Bayle St. John
The National Magazine for December
The Horticulturist for December
The Cultivator for December
The Bank Note Detector for December
Minnie Grey, or Who is the Heir? by the author of Amy Lawrence
The Child's Paper for December
No 134 Household Words
Napoleon Le Petit, par Victor Hugo
Merry's Museum for December
Historical Sketch of Logic from the Earliest Times to the Present Day, by Robt Blakey
The Morning Watches and the Night Watches, by the author of the Faithful Promiser
The Faded Hope, by Mrs L H Sigourney
The Bible Companion, by Rev Dr Tyng
For Sale at No. 2, Place d'Armes.
Dec. 11. 233

### AUSTRALIA.

THE Sailing of the "BALTIMORE," Pioneer Line of Packet Ships, to AUSTRALIA, is POSTPONED to the FIRST of JANUARY NEXT, on which day she is positively fixed to sail.
Apply to
R. W. CAMERON,
116, Wall Street, New York,
Or here, to
NEIL McINTOSH,
Place d'Armes.
December 23 238

**PIONEER LINE.**

THE FOLLOWING SHIPS HAVE SAILED :
Ship Revenue....1300 tons burthen, 3rd July.
Do Epaminodas...1400 tons burthen, 10th Aug.
Do Ocean Eagle..1450 tons burthen, 10th Sept.
Do Onego.........1400 tons burthen, 23rd Oct.
Do Scargo.......1450 tons burthen, 30th Nov.

**The Noble New York Built Packet Ship**

**"BALTIMORE."**

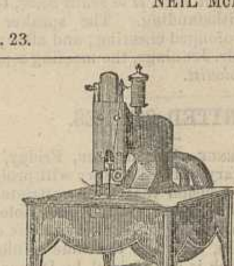
F. B. NORTHRUP, COMMANDER,
(Insuring at the very lowest rates,)

HAVING all her cargo on board, and now in her berth, at Pier 12, E. R., will succeed the SCARGO, as sixth ship of this Line, and will sail positively, for

**Melbourne, Port Philip,**

ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

It is well known that the New-York Packet Ships are the finest and fleetest Passenger Ships in the world. The BALTIMORE is the favorite Ship of the New-York and Havre Line; her between decks are 8½ feet in height, and for spacious accommodations and ventilation, she is certainly unequalled by any Ship advertised for Australia.
From the well-known reputation that this Line has established, a decided preference is now given by passengers, even at higher rates. A Surgeon and proper attendance provided. Apply to
JOHN OGDEN,
Or R. W. CAMERON,
116 Wall Street,
NEIL McINTOSH.
Montreal.
Dec. 23. 238



**SEWING MACHINES,**

**Grover, Baker & Company's Patent.**

THE Subscribers are prepared to take Orders for the above SEWING MACHINES which are expressly adapted to the manufacture of CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, and SADDLERY.
They can furnish them, *delivered here*, at manfacturers' prices, *free from duty and charges.*
A Sample Machine may be seen at their Office, which, on examination, will be found to combine the advantages of all other Sewing Machines, with extreme simplicity of mechanism.
MILLAR, GLASSFORD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Canada,
5 St. Sacrament Street,
Montreal.
Dec. 14. 1m—234

**MEDICAL HALL.**

**Notice of Co-Partnership.**

THE business heretofore carried on by ALEXANDER URQUHART, as Chemist and Druggist, will be continued by the undersigned, under the Firm of W. MACDONALD & CO.
W. MACDONALD.
ALEX. URQUHART.
Montreal, December 1, 1852. s—236

**NOTICE.**

WITH reference to the above, the Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has LEASED from the Heirs CUVILLIER, those large and commodious PREMISES in St. Peter Street, adjoining those of Messrs. STEPHENS & MILLS, where he will commence on the FIRST of MAY next, a GENERAL, WHOLESALE GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS. He is about to proceed to England for the purpose of selecting a large assortment of all the GOODS required for the business.
He would also intimate that he still retains an interest in the Business of the Medical Hall, which for the future, will be carried on under the able and experienced superintendence of Mr. WM. MACDONALD, so long and favourably known to the Montreal public.
ALEX. URQUHART.
Montreal, Dec. 18, 1852. s—236

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.**

PICKELS AND SUGARS, MUSTARD, &c.

THE Subscriber will leave for ENGLAND about the 4th JANUARY, up to which time he will RECEIVE ORDERS for the above GOODS, to come out by First Spring Vesels.
ALEX. URQUHART.
Agent.
December 18, 1852. s—236

**TOBOGGANS, SNOW SHOES, MOCASSINS, AND NEAPS.**

THE Subscriber has received his WINTER STOCK of the above Goods, from the Celebrated Maker, PAUL OF LORETTE, which will be Sold at a small advance.
JOHN HENDERSON,
No. 93, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Dec. 14, 1852. 234

**Card.**

MRS. JAMES, CLOAK MAKER, &c., begs to inform the Ladies of Montreal and vicinity, that she has added BONNET MAKING to her former business, and feels satisfied, from experience, that orders entrusted to her care will give satisfaction.
No. 3, Poet's Buildings, Vitre Street, off Coté Street.
Montreal, Dec. 14, 1852. 234

**BOARDING.**

ROOMS, with BOARD, may be had at No. 6, St. Charles Barrommee Street.
Dec. 4. r—230

**BOARDING.**

MRS. CONNELL has VACANCIES for a FEW BOARDERS.
46, Craig Street, December 9th, 1852. r—232

**NOTICE.**

W. E. HOLMES, Esquire, Advocate, has REMOVED his Office to the Building of HUGH TAYLOR, Esquire, St. Gabriel Street, facing Little St. James' Street.
May 6. 184

**NOTICE.**

MRS. ROBINSON & DAUGHTERS, No. 162 Notre Dame Street, have received two cases of DARK GREY BONNETS, suitable for the Fall at very low prices for Cash.
Sept. 16. 171

**NOTICE.**

THE Undersigned having become a resident in Montreal, is desirous to devote his time in giving LESSONS ON BOTANY, and would have no objections to give such Lessons at the Private Dwellings of the Ladies wishing to patronize him. Terms Liberal. For further particulars apply to
AUG. DELISLE,
At his Office, Corner Notre Dame and St. Joseph Streets, next to M. Thayer's Shop.
Nov. 30. 1m 228

**Cobourg Cloths and Satinettes.**

THE Subscribers have for Sale at low rates, a full assortment of the Manufactures of the ONTARIO MILLS, COBOURG, comprising—
Grey and Oxford Satinettes
Grey Cloths
Duffils, and
Etoffes.
W. & R. MUIR,
223 St. Paul Street.
October 9. 191

**PIANO TUNING.**

PIANOS TUNED on the shortest notice by
F. OLIVER,
No. 29 St. Louis Street.
July 15. 184

### CHEAP MINOR RAILWAYS.

[From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal].

'On the day that our preamble was proved, we had all a famous dinner at three guineas a head—never saw such a splendid set-out in my life! each of us had a printed bill of fare laid beside his plate; and I brought it home as quite a curiosity in the way of eating!' Such was the account lately given us by a railway projector of that memorable year of frenzy, 1845. A party of committee-men, agents, engineers, and solicitors, had, in their exuberance of cash, dined at a cost of some sixty guineas—a trifle added to the general bill of charges, and of course not worth thinking of by the shareholders.

These days of dining at three guineas a head for the good of railway undertakings are pretty well gone; and agents and counsel may well sigh over the recollection of doings probably never to return.

'The truth is, we were all mad in those times,' added the individual who owned so candidly to the three-guinea dinner. And this is the only feasible way of accounting for the wild speculations of seven years ago. There was a universal craze. All hastened to be rich on the convenient principle of overreaching their neighbours. There was robbery throughout. Engineers, landholders, law-agents, and jobbers, pocketed their respective booties, and it is needless to say who were left to suffer.

Looking at the catastrophe, the subject of railway mismanagement is somewhat too serious for a joke, and we have only drawn attention for an instant to the errors of the past in order to draw a warning for the future. It must ever be lamented that the introduction of so stupendous and useful a thing as locomotion by rail, should have become the occasion of such wide-spread cupidity and folly; for scarcely ever had science offered a more gracious boon to mankind. It is charitable to think that the foundation of the great error that was committed, lay in a miscalculation as to the relation between expenditure and returns. We can suppose that there was a certain faith in the potency of money. To spend so much, was to bring back so much; and it became an agreeable delusion, that the more was spent, the greater was to be the revenue. Unfortunately, it does not seem to have occurred to any one of the parties concerned, that all depends on how money is spent. There are tradesmen, we imagine, who know to their cost, that it is quite within the bounds of possibility to have the whole of their profits swept away by rent and taxes. Curious, that this plain and unpleasant and very possible result did not dawn on the minds of the great railway interests. And yet, how grave and calculating the mighty dons of the new system of locomotion—men who passed themselves off as up to anything! Wonderfully acute secretaries; highly polished chairmen; directors disdainful of ordinary ways of transacting business. A mystery made of the most common-place affairs! We may be thankful that the world has at last seen through these pretenders to superhuman sagacity. With but remarkably few exceptions, the great railway men of the time have committed the grossest blunders; and the stupidest blunder of all, has been the confounding of proper and improper expenditure; just as if a shopkeeper were to fall into the unhappy error of imagining that his returns were to be in the ratio, not of the business he was to do, but of his private and unauthorised expenses.

The instructive fact gathered from railway experience is, that there is an expenditure which *pays*, and an expenditure that is totally wasteful. Directors have made the discovery, that costly litigation, costly and fine stations, fine porticos and pillars, fine bridges, and finery in various othern things, contribute really nothing to returns, but, on the contrary, hang a dead weight on the concern. No doubt, fine architecture is a good and proper thing in itself; but a railway company is not instituted for the purpose of embellishing towns with classic buildings. Its function is to carry people from one place to another on reasonable terms, with a due regard to the welfare of those who undertake the transaction. How carriages may be run well and cheaply; yet profitably, is the sole question for determination; and everything else is either subordinate or positively useless. A suitable degree of knowledge on these points would, we think, tend materially to restore confidence in railway property. Could there be anything more cheering than the well-ascertained fact, that no railway has ever failed for want of traffic? In every instance, the traffic would have yielded an ample remuneration to the shareholders, had there been no extravagant expenditure. Had the outlays been confined to paying for the land required, the making of the line, the laying down of rails, the buying locomotives and carriages, and working the same, all would have gone on splendidly; and eight, ten, twenty, and even a higher per cent, would in many instances have been realised. At the present moment, the lines that are paying best are not those on which there is the greatest amount of traffic, but those on which there was the most prudent expenditure. In order to judge whether any proposed railway will pay, it is only necessary to inquire at what cost per mile, all expenses included, it is to be produced. If the charge be anything under £5,000 per mile, there is a certainty of its doing well, even if the line be carried through a poorly-populated district; and up to £20,000 per mile is allowable in great trunk-thoroughfares; but when the outlay reaches £50,000 or £100,000 per mile, as it has done in some instances, scarcely any amount of traffic will be remunerative. In a variety of cases, the expenditure per mile has been so enormous, that remunerative traffic becomes a physical impossibility. In plain terms, if the whole of these lines, from end to end, were covered with loaded carriages from morning to night, and night to morning, without intermission of a single moment, they would still be carried on at a loss! Gold may be bought too dearly, and so may railways.

As there seems to be an appearance of a revival in railway undertakings, it will be of the greatest importance to keep these principles in view; and we are glad to observe that, taking lessons from the past, the promoters of railway schemes are confining their attention mainly to plans of a simple and economical class. Hitherto, railways have, for the most part, been adapted to leading thoroughfares, by which certain districts have been overcrowded with lines, leaving others destitute. Branch single lines of rail appear, therefore, to be particularly desirable for these forgotten localities. These branch-lines may prove exceedingly serviceable, not only as regards the ordinary demands of trade and agriculture, but those of social convenience.—Among the prominent needs of our time, is ready access for the toiling multitudes to places rendered interesting by physical beauty and romantic association—fit objects for holiday excursions. The *excursion train*, suddenly discharging its hundreds of strangers at some antique town or castle, or in the neighbourhood of some lovely natural scenery, is one of the wonders of the day—and one, we think, of truly good omen, considering the importance that seems to be connected with the innocent amusements of the people. We rejoice in every movement which tends to increase the number of places to which these holiday-parties may resort, as we thoroughly believe, that the more of them we have, our people will be the more virtuous, refined, and happy.

We lately had much pleasure in examining and learning some particulars of a short branch-railway which has added the ancient university city of St. Andrews, with its many curious objects, to the number of those places which may become the termini of excursion trains. We find from Lord Jeffrey's Life, that in this town, fifty years ago, only one newspaper was received; a number (if it can be called a number) which we are assured, on the best authority, is now increased to *fifteen hundred per week!* Parallel with this fact, is that of its having, ten years ago, a single coach *per diem* to Edinburgh, carrying six or seven persons, while now it has three trains each day, transporting their scores, not merely to the capital, but to Perth and Dundee besides. Conceiving that there is a value in such circumstances on account of the light which they throw on the progress of the country, we shall enter into a few particulars.

The St. Andrews Railway is a branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and extends somewhat less than five miles. Formed with a single line only, over ground presenting scarcely any engineering difficulties, and with favour rather than opposition from the proprietors of the land, it has cost only £25,000, or about £5,000 per mile. The main line agrees to work it, and before receiving payment, to allow the shareholders 4¼ per cent for their money; all further profits to be divided between the two companies, after paying working expenses. It was opened on the 1st July last, and hitherto the appearances of success have been most remarkable. On an assumption that the traffic inwards was equal to that outwards, the receipts for passengers during each of the first six weeks averaged £52 14s. This was exclusive of excursion trains, of which one carried 500 persons, another between 500 and 600, a third 1500; and so on. It was also exclusive of goods and mineral traffic, which are expected to give at least £1000 per annum. The result is, that this railway appears likely to draw not much under £4000 a year—a sum sufficient, after expenses are paid, to yield what would at almost any time be a high rate of per centage to the shareholders, while, in the present state of the money-market, it will be an unusually ample remuneration.

We have instanced this economically-constructed line, because we have seen it in operation, and can place reliance on the facts connected with its financial affairs. Other lines, however, more or less advanced, seem to have prospects equally hopeful. A similar branch is about to be made from the same main line to the town of Leven. One is projected to branch from the Eskbank station of the North British line to Peebles—a pretty town on the Tweed, which, up till the present time, has been secluded from general intercourse, and will now, for the first time, have its beautiful environs laid open to public observation. The entire cost of this line, rather more than 18 miles in length, is to be only £70,000, or about £3,600 per mile. Another branch from the same line is projected to go to Lauder. One, of the same cheap class, is to connect Aberdeen with Banchory on the Dee. Another will be constructed between Blairgowrie and a point on the Scottish Midland. For such adventures, St. Andrews is a model.

The time is probably not far distant when single branch-lines will radiate over the country, developing local resources, as well as uniting the whole people in friendly and profitable intercourse. To be done rightly, however, rational foresight and the plain principles of commerce must inspire the projectors. It will be necessary to avoid all parliamentary contests; to do nothing without a general movement of the district in favour of the line, so that no parties may be sacrificed for the benefit of others; to hold rigorously to an economical principle of construction; to launch out into no extravagant plans in connection with the main object contemplated. These being attended to, we can imagine that, in a few years hence, there will be a set of modest little railways which will be the envy of all the great lines, simply because they enjoy the distinction denied to their grander brethren, of *paying*, and which will not only serve important purposes in the industrial economy of the country, but vastly promote the moral wellbeing of the community, in furnishing a means of harmless amusement to those classes whose lot it is to spend most of their days in confinement and toil.

### Another Hildebrand.

[From the New York Courier.]

A HIGHER LAW.—Our readers already know something of the interesting controversy now going on between the civil and ecclesiastical government of New Grenada. Most of the archbishops and bishops of that Republic have been exiled by Congress for denying the validity and the binding power of certain enactments affecting the interests of the Roman Catholic Church. From the earliest period of South American Independence, the different governments have insisted upon exercising a jurisdiction over the Church, and New Grenada has been particularly forward in this respect. President Mosquera recommended and carried through Congress, several measures to restrict the powers of the clergy, and in his farewell discourse on leaving office, he urged the prosecution of others of a similar nature, on the ground that the clergy had privileges and powers inconsistent with the principles of Republicanism. By pursuing the same policy, President Lopez, now in the Chief Magistracy, has brought himself into open collision with the Pope.

Pius IX has protested against the recent movements of the new Grenadian Government in a regular allocution, which is published in the London *Tablet*, and is worthy of attention. The document affirms, in the plainest language, that the Church retains all her ancient rights, and will yield nothing. Many laws passed by the Congress of New Grenada interfering in ecclesiastical affairs, he pronounces "accursed;" and he commends in the highest terms the zeal and resolution of those Bishops who have refused to obey them. The extracts from the "Allocution" which are given below, distinctly show the grounds on which the two parties now stand. The Pope states, that, from 1835 to the present time, the Government has made successive encroachments on his jurisdiction; and he particularly mentions and condemns the expulsion of the Jesuits, the suppression of convents, the confiscation of some of the property of the church, the establishment of a free press, the allowing to the people religious liberty, and the power of choosing their own pastors, and to civil officers that of performing marriage ceremonies.

It is claimed by some that the contest on the part of the Bishops of New Grenada is one in defence of religious liberty. It appears, however, from the "Allocution," that Pius IX understands the matter very differently, and in fact exactly in the opposite sense, as we have before represented it; for he declares that he has protested against the law which allows "that the emigrants to that country *might have the public exercise of their worship whatever it was;*" and now condemns that article in the new Constitution which allows every person to profess privately and publicly, whatever worship he pleases. He grieves at the inefficiency of "means" applied by his predecessor and himself "to annul the wicked and most unjust laws passed and decreed in that country by the civil power against the divine institution of the Church, and its venerable rights and liberty, against the Supreme Power of this Apostolic See, against the pastors and ecclesiastics."

It is declared by the Pope Pius IX., that in 1847, he wrote a letter to the President of New Grenada, protesting against two proposed laws; one to abolish tithes, and the other to allow immigrants to "have the liberty of their worship, whatever it was," and "again and again insisted that they should never be ratified, and that the Church should enjoy all her rights and full liberty." But he adds, "not only were these most unjust laws by no means withdrawn, but others also were made, by both the legislative assemblies of that Government, by which the most holy rights of the Church and of the Holy See are in a still greater degree violated, assaulted and trampled upon." "Last year was promulgated a law against religious orders," by which "is confirmed the expulsion of the religious Order of the Society of Jesus," "and by the same law it is forbidden to institute in the territory of the Republic of New Grenada, any society mainly formed by the tie of passive obedience, as they call it. Moreover, by the same law, is promised to all those who wish to abandon the purpose of religious life they have commenced, and to break their solemn vows." Next a law was in the same month and year enacted, by which the Ecclesiastical Court is altogether abolished, and it is declared, that all causes pertaining to the said Court, and even the causes of the Archbishops and Bishops, whether civil or criminal, are to be judged in future before the Lay tribunals by the magistrates of the said Republic. Afterwards a law was promulgated concerning the nomination of Parish priests, by which the national assemblies transfer the false and pretended rights of nominating the parish priests, from the President of the said Republic to a certain parochial meeting devised by them, which they call *cubildo parroquail*, chiefly composed of the fathers of families of each parish, so that when any parish shall have been deprived of its parish priest, that meeting may have the power of nominating a new parish priest. Moreover, the priests are prohibited from receiving any anointment, either from the sacred visitation, or on any other grounds, and to the parochial meeting aforesaid is assigned the power of determining and changing at its pleasure as well the revenues of the parish priests as the expenses of the sacred functions. Other laws were afterwards promulgated, by which permission was given to all releasing themselves from the burden of paying the dues, which constituted the chief part of the ecclesiastical revenues, on paying half the value to the government, and also the property of the archepiscopal seminary of Santa Fe de Botoga is adjudged to the national college, and the supreme inspection of the said seminary is assigned to the lay power."

"You see, venerable brethren," continues the Pope, still addressing the Consistory, "how horrible and sacrilegious a law is proclaimed against the Catholic Church by the rulers of the Republic of New Grenada, and what and how great injuries have been here inflicted on the said church, its sacred rights, pastors, and ministers and ever supreme authority, and that of this Holy See."

The Allocution, after dilating on the exiled bishops, and highly commending them for their refusing to obey the laws of Congress, mentions several new laws proposed by the Government—particularly one regarding marriage as a civil contract—and declares that "matrimony is properly and truly one of the seven Sacraments," and that "any other union whatever, of man and woman among Christians, made in virtue of what civil law soever, is nothing else but a shameful and miserable concubinage." After further commendations of the bishops, ect., Pius IX. says: "We raising with apostolic liberty, our pastoral voice, do censure, condemn and declare utterly null and void, all the aforesaid decrees, and may admonish all those by whose instrumentality and orders they were put forth that they seriously consider the penalties and censures which have been constituted by the apostolical institutions and the sacred canons of councils against those who violate and profane sacred persons and things and the ecclesiastical power, and who usurp the rights of this Apostolic See." The Pope finally warns the rulers of New Grenada not to wait and learn by experience.

Our readers will now be able, without the aid of any comments, to form a clear judgment of the controversy in which New Grenada is engaged.

### Law Reform.

[From the News of the World.]

Whatever doubt or hesitation may be reasonably entertained as to the sincerity or capability of the Derby Cabinet, in dealing with those points of commercial policy in which the interests and feelings of the community are most strongly and most immediately enlisted, it must, at least, be conceded that they have grappled with the intricate and difficult subject of legal reform in a large and liberal spirit, and with a bold and masterly hand. In the course of the last session of Parliament, whilst they were still tottering on the verge of official non-existence, they inaugurated a series of amendments on the administration of the law, the wholesome effects of which have already begun to manifest themselves; and the present sitting of the new Parliament has scarcely commenced before they exhibit fresh proofs of their determination to persevere, with even increased energy, in the same enlightened and beneficial path.

For many years, we might almost say for many ages, past, the evils resulting from the barbarisms which too much learning or too much lawyer-craft had engrafted upon the letter and spirit of our laws, have been too notorious to need a word either of illustration or reproof. Almost every man, at some period of his life, has felt the effects of them, either in the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick or in the monstrous pecuniary costs which have attended the prosecution of a simple suit, or in the absolute denial of justice which has flowed from the combined abuses of excessive expense and interminable delay. When the methodical and eminently practical character of the British people is considered, it appears to be not a little astonishing that they should so long have submitted to a condition of the law which has hampered and impeded all the processes of business, clogged the path to justice to every class of the community, and rendered the redress of a greater or a less grievance as costly in time and money to the individuals concerned as the actual prosecution of a war would be between nations.

We rejoice to observe that a better day appears to be now rapidly arriving. Whilst the bench and the bar were alike doggedly and stubbornly opposed to every endeavour made by laymen to simplify the processes of the law, and to open the gates of justice as well to the poor man as to the rich, the cause of law reform was comparatively hopeless. It is true that, within the last century, there have not been wanting a few lawyers of the highest eminence, who have devoted much of their great learning and natural energy of character to the removal of many of the more glaring and scandalous abuses which disfigured the Statute-book and corrupted the practice of the Courts. Amongst these the names of Romilly and Brougham must be prominently and gratefully mentioned. But, great as were the capabilities which those distinguished men brought to the benevolent task which they voluntarily imposed upon themselves, they had the mortification of finding that their progress was but slow, and that they were submitting their enlightened propositions to a generation which was not yet ripe to appreciate or to receive them.

Times have changed. The very classes who a few years since, were the stoutest in their resistance to even the slightest modification of the evils which surrounded and arrested the administration of the law, are now amongst the foremost to call for their removal, and to suggest remedies for the mischief they have occasioned. There is scarcely a man of rank or eminence, either upon the bench or at the bar, who is not now a law reformer.

Our readers will hardly suspect us of leaning, with any great partiality, either towards the persons of the present Administration, or to the general character of the policy which guides them; but, in all candour and justice, it must be admitted that much of the active spirit now manifested towards a broad and sweeping reformation of every branch of the law, is entirely attributable to the energy and vigour of the very able and learned lawyer who at this moment fills the office of Lord High Chancellor. Great as the legal attainments of Lord St. Leonards are universally acknowledged to be, and sound and unimpeachable as all his judgments from the bench have been, we venture to predict that fame will hereafter point to his name less as an admirable administrator of justice than as an able and successful amender of the law. As relates to the Courts of Chancery alone, he last year introduced and carried through Parliament three measures which have established a complete new system in those Courts. The first of these provided for the abolition of the Masters in Chancery; the second took steps for improving the jurisdiction of equity; and the third, called the "Suitors in Equity Relief Bill," afforded great relief by the abolition of superfluous fees and unnecessary offices. These acts have now come into full operation, and bid fair to effect a complete revolution in the practice and character of that branch of the jurisdiction of the country to which they particularly apply. There are to be no more cases of "Jarndyce v. Jarndyce." Henceforward the jurisdiction of the Courts of Chancery will be quick, economical—and probably no country in the world will afford a tribunal in which questions of property may be dealt with more satisfactorily or more rapidly. Even if he went no further, this reform would be sufficient to gain for Lord St. Leonards the gratitude of the community. But we are delighted to find that the wholesome measures of the last session are but a prelude to the greater reforms which are to flow from the same learned hand.

In a brief address to the House of Lords, a few evenings ago, Lord St. Leonards intimated that it was his intention, in the course of the current session, to introduce measures for improving the management and administration of the Suitors' Fee Fund—for amending the law of Patents—for revising the law relating to Lunacy—for correcting certain deficiencies in the law of Bankruptcy—and for digesting and codifying that branch of the criminal law which relates to offences against the person. Thus far we are informed of the sweeping amendments which the Lord Chancellor contemplates in those branches of the law to which Englishmen have long been in the habit of looking with a painful and almost hopeless eye.

But, whilst these beneficial measures are promised to us from the woolsack, we have the gratification of finding that actual performance is outstripping the mere word of promise in the House of Commons, and that the law officers of the Crown for Ireland are proposing a series of amendments in the law and judicature of that country which, in many respects, will carry the work of bold and masterly reform farther even that it has yet been attempted to be carried in England. In the measure introduced, not many nights ago by the Irish Solicitor-General, for the improvement of the procedure in the Courts of Common Law in Ireland, provision is made for the total abolition of all the absurdities and anomalies of special pleading, and for giving to the suitor the same advantage of a simple, cheap, and expeditious procedure in the superior courts which modern legislation has recently given him in the inferior courts. By this reform the suitor is promised a saving of from one-half to one-third of the present expense, without any diminution of the integrity or learning of the tribunal by which his cause is to be tried. Another great principle of this bill is that the suitor in Ireland shall no longer be tossed about from law to equity and from equity to law, like a shuttlecock, for the pastime of practitioners; but that the courts of law shall have power to administer complete justice in the matter before them, without compelling the party to ask the leave of the Court of Chancery to get justice in the court of law. This extravagant absurdity has been too long the reproach of our jurisprudence; but it had become so inveterate and time honoured as to require no small degree of courage to venture to disturb it. The measure thus introduced was hailed with approbation from all sides of the House, and is likely in a very few weeks to become part of the law of the land.

Whilst this wholesome measure for reforming the practice and judicature of the courts of law has been in progress, the Attorney General for Ireland has not been less active in preparing and bringing in a complete and comprehensive code of laws for the future regulation and government of the relations between landlord and tenant in the sister kingdom. The magnitude and importance of this labour and the blessings which will be attendant upon it, if it shall succeed, cannot be over estimated. Everybody knows that half the misery and well nigh all the crime that have darkened the annals of Ireland, for many sorrowful and suffering years past, have sprung from the undefined or conflicting conditions which the law has imposed in relation to the tenure of land. In many parts of the country law and custom upon this vital question have been so much at variance, as to place anything like legal redress beyond the reach of either party, and thus it has constantly happened that each has taken the law into his own hand—the landlord arbitrarily unhousing the tenant—the tenant, remorseless, shooting the landlord. The measures now introduced by the Irish Attorney General are brought forward for the specific purpose of amending the whole of the previously existing law relating to the tenure of land in Ireland, and of establishing such a state of things as shall at once secure the just rights and advance the true interests of tenants as well as landlords, and, as it is hoped, promote a feeling of harmony and good will between both. The object is a noble one. It has been boldly and skilfully entered upon. We earnestly trust it may succeed.

### The Past and the Future.

Our Wellington is in his grave. Some of us remember the dread of hearing that news in our youth. Some who were infants at the beginning of our century remember, as a dark cloud resting on their household day, the death of Nelson. They remember hearing what Mr. Pitt said—that he had often, while Minister, been called up in the night to receive news good or bad, and that he had always before been able to lay down his head, and sleep immediately; but that when Lord Collingwood's despatch with its tiding from Trafalgar came in the night, he was so restless that he rose at three o'clock. From 1809 to 1815, there was a dread that news of the like kind might come about Wellington. The death and burial of Sir John Moore had touched all hearts; and whenever tidings arrived of a new sweep of the French armies over the provinces of the Peninsula, men held their breath in the fear that the next news might be of Wellington lying under the sod—"left alone with his glory."

Glad would all the millions of our people have been to know that the hero would stand before Parliament to receive their thanks—would enter the House of Lords under the singular circumstances of his accumulated honours,—having risen through the whole gradation of ranks before he took his seat at all. Glad would those multitudes have been to know how their hero would outlive most of them, and would at last lie, not under the sod, but under the high-raised cross of our greatest cathedral; not left "alone with his glory," but with Nelson by his side, and the certainty of being visited by successive generations, till that lofty roof shall crumble down, to be the outermost coffin of England's two greatest heroes.

Glad, again, would the thoughtful among those multitudes have been to know that Wellington would live till his precise position in modern history should be determined by the lapse of a long period of peace. We are not among those flatterers of the great man who rate his political services as high as his military achievements. We would rather point to the truly civic tendencies of his military services, and to the singularity of his position as bridging over the passage from the military to the civic age in Europe and its history. Wellington's wars were for the preservation of national existence; of our own, and a good many more. The days were over when Sovereigns went to war for personal offences, for bits of debateable land, or for want of excitement, or of something to do. It was that England might remain England, with her government and laws, and language, and her liberties, that Wellington paid the glorious ransom of his seven years' warfare and his fifteen victories. Those victories were so splendid that the barbaric pomp of the old military ages could not but stretch itself out to enfold them; and thus, in one sense, the fame of our hero is connected with those military periods of the world which are passing away, to be regarded, at some future time, like the encampment of the Greeks before Troy, or the progress of Alexander in India, or the march of Cambyses from Memphis to Thebes.

This being one aspect of Wellington's achievement,s what is another? He was attending his duty in the one House of Parliament when that warning was given in the other which will never be forgotton while Europe has a history—Canning's warning and prophecy of the inevitableness of a War of Opinion in Europe. This warning was uttered on the 12th of December, 1826; and deep it must have lain in Wellington's mind, as in many others, from that time forward. War was not over, but war would in future be for new objects, and animated by new principles. Wellington's wars secured civic fruits, and future wars must be for purely civic purposes. We see now, year by year, that it is even so. We see that the War of opinion in Europe began in 1848, and that it must break out again and again, or be protracted till the great conflict of opinion is settled. The warfare on which Europe is entering received a sort of civic preparation ages ago; when, for instances, our Barons assembled at Runnymede; and when a middle class was growing up at the months of rivers, and within the walls of towns, under cover of the feudal wars of sovereigns and nobles. When our own House of Lords met, after the close of the war's of the Roses, and found their numbers reduced by two-thirds, while the burgher classes had increased and multiplied, that of the field for a far-distant war of opinion had begun which Wellington was to complete. He swept away the last military power which interfered with the operation of civic principles; and he has delivered over to us, clear of barbaric intruders, and swept of every ambush the field on which the war of opinion is to be fought. That done, he has retired into his grave and we must look for leaders as appropriate to the coming time as he was to his.

Nations and their rulers know very well that it is the first principles of social liberty that have now to be contended for on the continent of Europe. It may probably be the greatest war that the world has ever seen. If the aggressions of tyrants should bring it on very soon, no man living is likely to see the end of it. The struggle will be, in fact, between the Asiatic and European modes of living in society—a much larger question than one of nationalities and territorial dominion. The struggle will be between despotism and representative institutions. Despotism lies in that part of Europe which is overlaid by an Asiatic atmosphere; while, in the most advanced countries in the west of Europe, the representative system of government has never been more than a mere beginning. Young and feeble, however, as the Western Opinion to has thus far appeared, it is strong enough to have put Eastern Opinion to some hard shifts and latterly, to that hardest of all, unbearable tyranny. Wellington lived to see territorial alliances giving way before political affinities—the old before the new—the mechanical before the essential union; and many of us may live to see the thickest of the fight, when Pope and Kaiser, Emperors by ancient prerogative, and Emperors by vulgar usurpation, may be struggling for a supremacy rendered vain by the actual disintegration of nations. It may be for a generation yet unborn to see the issue of the warfare. What that issue will be, no man will presume to say. We can only say what it will not be. It will not be, as in many wars of the olden time, a mere recurrence to the previous state of things;—a burying of the dead out of sight, and going on as before. It will not be a set of grants and concessions of territory, agreed upon by potentates, with out reference to their peoples. Wellington saw the last of such doings. When the conflict is about the establishment of the principles of western civilisation—with the representative principle for the leading featnre—the terms of peace must be something very different from that. We will not prophesy that which shall be. It is enough to say that we have done with the past, and that we know it by the token, that the military achievements of our greatest soldier were, in fact, civic services, and that thus, while one pier of the great arch of his fame is hung all over with the banners of armies and the trophies of the field, the other is planted on that table land where, if men go to war, it is because peace beckons them on; and if men strive to lay one another low, it is that manhood itself may arise to live in a higher freedom. The Sovereigns of Europe sent mourners to Wellington's funeral. They, as they bent over his grave yesterday, probably thought of him as a warrior in the olden sense.—We trust there were native Englishmen among that vast assemblage who thought of him more as the preserver of our nationality; and, in that, as the champion—unconsciously perhaps, but most truly—of the popular liberties of Europe.

### A Benevolent Agitator.

We find in *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, the following particulars of the history of the "Irish Agitator" who conspires for Irish railways and plots Irish Industrial Exhibitions, and spends £26,000 at a time out of his own pocket to carry out his revolutionary views—"William Dargan is a self-made man. He was originally a common laborer, had he only risen to be a carpenter or a stonemason, his friends might have said that he had succeeded in life; but he had a Saxon heart in his Celtic breast, and working his way steadily, soberly, from point to point, making every inch of his road good as he travelled over it; he advanced from bricklayer to builder—from workman to master—from cottage jobs and repairs to contracts for public buildings. He had attained this position before the railway system rose up—and he, the self-taught man, had won for himself an honourable place among the intellectual and money aristocracy of Dublin. There was a *soiree* given one night at a distinguished house in the Irish capital, when railways became a topic of conversation; and a person present suggested a line between Dublin and Kingstown. Very good: but where is the money to be got? What would it cost? One sum was named—another was hazarded. But what a difference between them! The idea was about to die out in a laugh, when the first speaker said, "Here's a man who will tell us in a moment. Here Dragan; yours is the head for a calculation! what would a line of rails to Kingstown cost?' Tablets were out, and a pencil writing down a few hurried figures. In two minutes a result was announced—so low as to astonish every one present; and it was then agreed to meet next day and consider the project. The companny was formed the Act of Parliament obtained, and in due time tenders for the contract were invited. It was the first bit of railway in Ireland, and there were no Brasseys and Petos in the sister country. Most of the tenders were ridiculously high; but William Dargan sent in the same rough draft as he exhibited at Lady ——'s *soiree*, and got the contract.—That work laid the foundation of his fortune, and from that hour the self-made man has been the soul of railway enterprise in Ireland." Such is the man who gets up a Great Industrial Exhibition out of his own private means.

### The White Rose.

Written in the fifteenth century, and sent by the Duke of Clarence (of the house of York) with a white rose to Lady E. Beauchamp, a violent adherent to the house of Lancaster :—

"If thys fayre rose offende thye sighte,
Plac'd inne thye bosomme bare,
'T wyll blush to finde itselfe less whyte,
And turne Lancastraune there.

But if thye rubye lippe it spye,
As kyss it thou may'st deigne,
With envye pale 't wyll lose its dye,
And Yorkysh turne again."

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞TAKE NOTICE.—We take no letters out of the Post Office unless they are PRE-PAID.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.
THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1852.

☞ON FIRST PAGE.—Cheap Minor Railways—Another Hildebrand—Law Reform—The Past and the Future—A Benevolent Agitator—The White Rose.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

FOR

**Europe, the United States and the Country,**

IS NOW READY.

May be had at the *Herald* Office, or at Weir & Dunn's, and R. Chalmers & Co.'s, Great St. James Street.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—Again has the revolving year brought round the great Christian festival; again are our Christian friends and readers called upon to celebrate, with those nearest and dearest to them, the advent on earth of their Saviour and Redeemer; and once more are we called upon to be grateful for the privilege of wishing them, in time-honored phrase, as we most sincerely and heartily do, A merry Christmas, and many, many happy returns of the season.

REPORT OF DR. WOLFRED NELSON, ON THE PRESENT STATE, DISCIPLINE, MANAGEMENT, AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DISTRICT AND OTHER PRISONS IN CANADA EAST.—*Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly: John Lovell, Quebec.*—We yesterday received a copy of this very able, and, as we trust it will prove, practically useful report. We have not as yet had time to give it that attentive perusal, which the great importance of the subject, and the very praiseworthy, full and elaborate treatment it has received at the hands of its learned author, justly claims for it. We shall take an early opportunity of doing so, and, in the meantime, will only remark that Dr. Nelson's report affords, in its elaborate and pains-taking investigations and conclusions, a striking and gratifying contrast to the slip-shod and slovenly inspection, and helpless lamentations over their present abominable condition, of the Upper Canada Gaols, of his *un*learned colleague, Mr. Dickson, lately published. Dr. Nelson has evidently gone to his task remembering that the subject of his enquiries had never, previously, been more than glanced at, and determined to spare neither time nor labor in fully and completely investigating every branch of it. He has, accordingly, furnished the Legislature and the country with such a mass of information, as, we trust, will not fail to induce a prompt and effectual reform in the entire system of our prison discipline, management and expenditure. We were certainly not prepared for such a result, but it appears, from the report before us, that, in the last mentioned particular, no gaol in the province calls for a more rigid investigation than our own. So far as the expenditure is concerned, it would appear to partake quite as much of the character of an hospital as of a gaol. For example, take the following question and answer:—

Q. What is the annual expenditure for medical comforts to the prisoners in gaol, for the last five years?

A. This appears to have been as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the year 1847 | £228 | 1 | 10 |
| " 1848 | 205 | 3 | 7 |
| " 1849 | 257 | 15 | 0 |
| " 1850 | 449 | 17 | 6 |
| " 1851 | 647 | 7 | 6 |

An account was also paid to one Daniel Sexton, for beef furnished in the year 1851—£93 13s 3d.

Thus, in 1847, the year of a dreadful epidemic fever, the "medical comforts" ordered by the Physician and provided by the Gaoler, cost £228 1s 10d; and, in the perfectly healthy year of 1851, the same "medical comforts," so ordered and provided, cost the country £741 0s 9d! Then, under the same heading of "medical comforts," supplied by the Gaoler," we find the following entries:—

Potatoes supplied but not charged.
Fish given but not charged.

We need not say that this is a most unsatisfactory and improper system. The country neither asks nor expects the Gaoler to *give* either potatoes or fish to the prisoners in his charge; and when he charges the "cost price;" as we find, of 3d for each lemon, for each glass of "best bottled port," for each glass of gin toddy, &c., &c., we really cannot see why he should not charge, in proportion, for fish and potatoes. The whole of this system of "medical comforts," evidently, demands revision; more especially, as we find that, in the Quebec gaol, the annual cost of these "medical comforts," "including additional dietary, meat, wine, milk, &c., and payment of nurses for sick—extra allowance for insane persons, and allowance to children," averages from £120 to £130 a-year.

Appended to Dr. Nelson's Report are some admirable remarks and suggestions on the general subject of Prison Economics, to which, as well as to the Report itself, we shall take an early opportunity of again directing the attention of our readers.

CITY COUNCIL.—We can only think of one valid excuse for the non-attendance of the "gentleman in question," complained of by our friend and correspondent.—how sings old Nathaniel Cotton?

Though fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
We, who improve his golden hours,
By sweet experience know
That marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradise below.

It is true that our bard for many years kept a lunatic asylum at St. Albans—where his brother-poet, the unfortunate Cowper, was for some time an inmate—and that the "baser sort" have not hesitated to insinuate that the Muse, by whom he was inspired, was somewhat *flighty* in her ideas. Our correspondent, however, we have reason to know, will feel the truth of the worthy old Doctor's sentiment even more than he admires the harmony of his verse; and will, consequently, at once, acknowledge the force and validity of the excuse we venture to make for the peccant Councillor. At the same time, it must be evident that, while the inhabitant of a domestic "paradise below," can scarcely be expected to devote much of his time and attention to public affairs, it is equally so, that these public affairs are not likely to prosper greatly under his non-attendance—in short, as our friend delicately hints,

How much they err, who, to their interest blind,
Slight the calm peace which from *retirement* flows!

L'ERE NOUVELLE.—We lately congratulated our friends in Three Rivers upon the birth of this youngest child of the press, wishing him God-speed in the arduous but praiseworthy career he had just started on. We are sorry to see, however, that he has so soon, like Bunyan's pilgrim, tumbled into the slough of groundless and unwarrantable attacks upon the conduct and motives of one of the oldest and most deservedly respectable public servants in that ancient borough; and that about a few coppers, erroneously charged, not by him but, by the mailing postmasters. The whole affair is as ridiculous as it is malicious, and all who know Three Rivers will agree with Mr. Dickson's opinion on the subject, as stated in a letter to our pert "little Benjamin." Mr. D. says:—

Captain Robertson has received so many testimonials of good conduct from the respectable inhabitants of Three Rivers, and as during a period of over twenty-five years, which he has held the office, not one well-grounded complaint has been made against him, he can well forgive the malicious and unfounded accusation of *L'Ere Nouvelle.*

RUSSIANS IN CIRCASSIA.—The *N. Y. Tribune's* London correspondent, whom the editor vouches for as particularly well informed, writes thus:—

From the best sources at Constantinople, I can inform you that the Circassians have again signally defeated the Russians. The Turkish Government has received these tidings, and though they seem to be exaggerated,—they speak of sixty guns captured,—yet there is no doubt about the fact. The Mountaineers have taken the *offensive*, and a Russian army of thirty thousand men has been dispersed. The London papers have not yet got the information, but you can rely on it. In the Marine Department in Constantinople great activity is displayed. They have already transformed two of their men of war into screw steamers. It seems that the example of France will soon be followed by all the maritime powers. The Turkish infantry is to be armed with Prussian needle-guns. The new ministry exerts itself to the utmost, in order to have an efficient force for any contingency. The Grand Vizier is a most energetic man, not so easily to be bamboozled by foreign diplomacy, or cowed by threats, as Reschid was.

THE MONTREAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—It will be seen, by the advertisement, that the meetings for practice of this Society have been changed from Monday to Tuesday evening. We cannot call the attention of our readers to this change, without thanking our *harmonic* friends for the pleasure we experienced in attending their last Monday evening's meeting. It is seldom, indeed, that so great a treat is afforded to the lovers of music, in our community, as to hear the choruses of the best composers done justice to by so full a company of well harmonized male and female voices. We recommend all our friends who sing, to lose no time in joining the Society, and those who can only listen, to make a point of attending their weekly concerts. One little hint we may perhaps be excused for offering to the Society's talented Director, Mr. Fowler,—the music would, surely, be as effective, if the performers *faced* the audience, in which case the prospect would be decidedly improved.

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,
Than wish a snow in May's new-fangled shows;
But like of each thing that in season grows.

What can be more *seasonable* than our good friend Dolly's hospitable invitation to his customary YULE BOWL?—See advt.

THE FESTIVAL SEASON.—We understand the Montreal Typographical Society intend holding their Annual Festival, on Tuesday, 11th January next, in the Concert Hall, St. Gabriel Street. The Committee of Management, we are told, are now actively engaged making the necessary arrangements.

We are happy to learn that the Rooms of the Natural History Society are to be open to the public on *Christmas Day*, and *New Year's Day*, between the hours of 10 A.M., and 4 P.M. Visitors will find there a large and well-arranged Museum, stored with a many curious and wonderful things from all quarters of the Globe.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We recommend our readers to Mr. Davidson Parker's advertisement, in another column. The Colonial Life Assurance Company offers many advantages to persons wishing to insure their lives, and parties intending to do so should call at the office of the Company, and examine the healthy state of the Society's affairs.

THE WEATHER.—We had all sorts of weather yesterday, including thunder and lightning. The latter struck the conductor of a house at the corner of Craig Street and St. Lawrence Hill.—It did no damage; but knocked the snow off the roof.

We are requested to state that there will be divine service in Christ's Church Cathedral, on Christmas Day, at 9 and half-past 10 A.M., and at half-past 3 P.M.

Owners of lands in the Counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Drummond should at once attend to the payment of their taxes, as the lands in arrears are advertised to be sold on the first Monday of February next. Lists of owners may be found in the *Canada Gazette.*

## CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*)

SPECIAL MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd Dec., 1852.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor; Aldermen Homier, Lynch, Grenier, Leclaire, Atwater, Frechette, Whitney; Councillors McCambridge, Montreuil, Tiffin, Trudeau, Corse, Valois, Campbell, Marchand, Labelle, Bleau, Adams, Goyette and Mussen.

The following petitions were presented:—

From proprietors and others in Fortification Lane (west), and from residents in Union Avenue, for lamps.—Referred to the Light Committee.

From J. R. Berthelot, Esq., offering a piece of ground to continue Dorchester Street.—Referred to the Road Committee.

From a number of proprietors in the burnt district, praying to be charged the full assessments for the two months before the fire, and that for the remainder of the year, their properties be reassessed as vacant lots.—Consideration postponed, and, after a long discussion, declared to be out of order; finally it was decided to refer the petition to the Finance Committee, who were to report on Tuesday night, for which time the Mayor was to call another meeting.

The applications for the office of Fire Inspector were then read from Messrs. Dubuc, Belaire, Wright, and Gundlack.

Mr. Dubuc was then unanimously appointed Fire Inspector, on motion of Mr. ATWATER, who gave Mr. Dubuc a high character for capacity and integrity. He said also he knew that the ceremonies which had been gone through since the last meeting were unnecessary, and dictated by motives which he did not think the best, from the first; but he never wished to do anything in an underhand manner, and therefore consented to postpone.

Mr. WHITNEY thought Mr. Dubuc's character not at all raised by what had just been said. He had always been in favour with Mr. Dubuc; but he conceived that if his appointment had been carried the other day, there would have been anything but fair play exhibited.

Mr. CAMPBELL had lately read a paragraph called fishing for popularity, in the American papers, which seemed to him to fit Mr. Atwater exactly. For his own part, he was determined to oppose anything which looked like unfair proceeding; and when Mr. Atwater said he knew that what had been done since last meeting was unnecessary, it reminded him of what had been told him by a certain gentleman before the last meeting, that it was unnecessary to go. He did not intend to go; but he then thought there was something going on underhand, and he was determined he would go.

Mr. MARCHAND was not disposed to say that those who opposed the appointment of Mr. Dubuc at the last meeting had done so from improper motives, on the contrary, he thought on consideration, though he had then been for making the appointment at once, that they had acted quite rightly, as rightly as Alderman Atwater, that night, in opposing the proceeding on the assessment.

Mr. ATWATER did not intend to make any attack on any one; but only to defend himself from the charges of underhand proceeding. The fact was, that he had a right to bring up this matter, or any other, at a quarterly meeting; and he did not approve of the national distinctions which were too often introduced into the Council. The Councillor opposite indulged too much in this, talking, as he did, about loving Irishmen, &c.

Mr. CAMPBELL had never said in the Council that he loved Irishmen: but, as it had been mentioned, he said now that he did love Irishmen—they were an open hearted set of people, who would not, at any rate, make wooden nutmegs.—As a Scotch Canadian, he did love Irishmen.

Mr. ADAMS then moved that the by-law of the city, relating to firewood, be amended, so as to allow all lengths to be sold. He pointed out that at present, all wood was bound by law to be of a certain length. This in the nature of things, was almost impossible, and the practical effect was, that the large consumer got all the best wood, and the poor man the worst. He wanted to have the size of the cord fixed at 96 cubic feet, but to allow any length to be used, and measure accordingly.

Mr. HOMIER moved the reference of the amendment to the Committee appointed to revise the by-laws of the City. Amendment carried.

Mr. CAMPBELL mentioned that the Committee to revise the by-laws had had two meetings, and had done some business; but he had since been unable to get the Committee together. A great deal of the business of the Committee was to revise the system of taxation. On that point they had written to Boston, and had received most valuable information; but not liking a Committee which dragged on so much, he would give notice of a motion to discharge the Committee.

Mr. ADAMS then moved to amend the by-laws relating to skating, football and shinty in the street, so as to make the fine not to exceed £5, nor the imprisonment forty-eight hours. At present it was impossible to enforce the fine of 10s; for the boys who offended were irresponsible, and were just sent back to do the some thing again. He therefore wanted imprisonment annexed. As the motion was out of order, it was made a notice.

Councillor MARCHAND gave notice of a motion to consider the Report of the Finance Committee, on applications for reduction of assessment in the Burnt District; and also of a motion to give the proprietors in the Burnt District, who pay their assessments as now due, the right of claiming a reduction hereafter.

Councillor MCCAMBRIDGE gave notice or a motion to remit all costs to parties sued for assessment, &c., this year.

The Council then adjourned.

DEFINITION OF BUSSING.—Re-*bus*, to kiss one again; omni-*bus*, to kiss them all; blunder-*bus*, to kiss another man's wife; sylla(y)-*bus*, one lady kissing another.

## LOWER CANADA COLLEGE.

**Report ending Christmas, 1852.**

*Number of Pupils in Attendance*, 105.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION AND AWARDS OF MERIT.

*Greek, Latin and Mathematics.*

Dux—R. Hervey, Maitland.

*Latin.*

1st Class—R. Walkem, J. Walkem, J. Mayer, J. B. Learmont, J. Reinhardt. 2nd Class—E. Adams, Walkem, R. Latham, C. Tuggey, J. Parkyn, H. Vardon, T. Alexander, E. Thayer, D. David. 3rd Class—G. Beers, R. Spiers, J. Dunbar, J. McConkey, James Hall, A. G. Keller.

*French.*

1st Class—R. Walkem, J. Reinhardt, W. Mann. 2nd Class—James Levey, J. Mack. 3rd Class—W. G. Beers, E. Sharpley, S. Ollendorf.

*Mathematics.*

1st Class—J. Arnoldi, R. Walkem, W. Mann, J. Walkem. 2nd Class—R. Dunbar, J. Mayer, A. Smith, J. Reinhardt. 3rd Class—J. Harvey, T. Alexander, H. Vardon.

*Arithmetic.*

1st Class—H. Mackay, J. Mackay, W. Mann, J. Harvey, E. Townsend, R. Walkem. 2nd Class—E. Wanless, A. Wallace, J. Padfield, J. Walkem, D. David. 3rd Class—J. A. Pillow, E. Sharpley, R. Latham, S. Ollendorf, W. H. Warren. 4th Class—A. Donohue, R. Belham, F. Lovelace, J. Tuggey, Jackson.

ENGLISH SUBJECTS.

*Geography,—Globes.*

1st Class—H. Mackay, J. Mayer, R. Harvey, R. Walkem, D. Belham, J. Fisher, J. W. Telfer. 2nd Class—E. Sharpley, S. Ollendorf, E. Wanless, E. Thayer, A. Spiers, J. Spiers, J. Hall. Preparatory—J. W. Tuggey, A. Donohoe, J. Jackson, R. McFarlane, G. F. McDonnell, T. David, Rogers.

*History.*

1st Class—R. Walkem, E. Townsend, J. Walkem, H. Mackay, W. Mann. 2nd Class—F. J. Padfield, J. Walkem, E. Thayer, J. Halden, H. J. Bilham, E. Sharpley. Preparatory—R. McFarlane, Speirs, A. O'Donohoe, G. Rogers.

*Science.*

1st Class—E. Adams, G. Duncan, D. David, R. Walkem, J. Walkem. Preparatory—J. W. Tuggey, A. Donohoe, G. F. McDonnell, W. Hume, R. McFarlane, T. David.

*English Grammar.*

1st Class—R. Walkem, R. Harvey, (equal), E. Adams, J. Mack, (equal), J. Reinhardt, H. Mackay, W. Mann. 2nd Class—D. W. Tuggey, J. Pillow, R. Spiers, E. Wanless, H. F. Bilham, J. Harvey. Preparatory—J. W. Tuggey, A. O'Donohoe, G. F. McDonnell, J. Spiers, T. David.

*English Composition.*

Essay on Canada—Gale Boston, J. B. Learmont. Life of Alexander—R. Harvey, R. Walkem, J. Mack. Elements—H. Moody, T. Houliston, G. Boston, E. Thompson.

*Etymology and Orthography.*

1st Class—Not placed. 2nd Class—E. Thayer, R. Dickson, W. G. Arnton, J. Bryson, J. A. Pillow, A. Wallace. Preparatory—J Jackson, A. McFarlane, H. T. Alexander, J. W. Tuggey, T. David, A. Levey, G. Rogers, J. Spiers.

*Commercial Subjects.*

1st Class, Book-keeping—J. Levey, H. Moody, J. Mackay, G. Boston, J. Mack, R. Dunbar, J. Mayer. Mental Arithmetic—J. Mackay, H. Mackay, R. Walkem, W. Mann. 2nd Class—J. Reinhardt, A. Wallace, J. Pillow, R. Spiers, E. Wanless.

*Writing.*

1st Class—J. B. Learmont, E. Adams, D. Bilham, (equal). 2nd Class—L. Levey, J. Mack, J. Fisher, J. A. Pillow, R. Latham. Preparatory—E. Lovelace, J. W. Tuggey, G. Rodgers, R. Bilham, J. Jackson.

*Mapping.*

1st Class—D. Bilham, T. Duncan, J. B. Learmont. 2nd Class—J. Harvey, H. Bilham.

*Drawing.*

Landscape—E. Townsend, Dunbar, J. Arnoldi, R. Harvey. Mechanical—H. Moody, J. Parkyn, J. Arnoldi.

*Recitation and Elocution.*

1st Class—L. Levey, E. Thompson, J. Mayer, Dunbar. 2nd Class—A. G. Keller, J. A. Pillow, J. Walkem, J. W. Telfer, J. McConkey. 3rd Class—R. Dickson, A. Spiers. Preparatory—Speirs, G. Roger, Levey, Donohue, Prowse.

*Singing—Music.*

J. McConkey, J. Houliston.

The Rev. Doctors Leach and Davies kindly attended, and assisted in testing the proficiency of the students.

S. PHILLIPS.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

*To the Editor of the* MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—Permit me to solicit the aid of your Journal, on behalf of a most unpretending, but most benevolent and useful charity—the Montreal School of Industry. At this admirable Institution, destitute and orphan children, of both sexes, are supported, educated, and trained to industrious habits, till they attain an age at which they may be safely entrusted out, as Apprentices, to learn a trade or business, by which, at a subsequent period of life, they may be enabled to provide for their own maintenance. This Institution receives no aid from the Legislature; and besides the trifling proceeds obtained from the labor of its inmates, and of the charitable Ladies who conduct its affairs, is wholly dependant upon voluntary contributions for its support. It comes within the sphere of this admirably managed charity, to provide clothing for the poorer classes, without the Institution, having claims on their benevolence, at merely nominal prices; and an immensity of benefit is thus noiselessly conferred, during the most inclement seasons every year, on many who would otherwise be exposed to much privation and suffering.

A Public Sale of Useful and Ornamental Articles, in aid of the funds of this benevolent Establishment, will be held in the *Rechabite Hall*, Great St. James Street, from noon till evening, each day, on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 29th and 30th instants; and the truly benevolent, who, at this festive season, may be seeking for suitable presents for their juvenile relatives and friends, will be thus afforded an opportunity of effecting their object, at the same time that they furnish assistance to a most praiseworthy and serviceable charity. Let not the fact be forgotten; but let all attend to whom this appeal is addressed, and they may rely upon it, their gifts will not be less acceptable, because the price of them will minister to the Orphan's comfort, and soothe the Widow's sorrow; and the reflection, so far from diminishing, will heighten and augment the joyous and gratified feelings, with which they themselves will hail the New Year.

Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

Montreal, 24th December, 1852.

THE SEIGNIORIAL TENURE BILL.

*To the Editor of the* MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—It is a bad "sign of the times" that a bill, such as that proposed by Mr. Drummond, on the Seigniorial Tenure, should pass unnoticed;—were it a bill introduced by a private member, this would not be surprising, for it might then be taken for granted that such a bill would never become law.

It is to be feared that the very fact of its being an "official measure" prevents its discussion.—Few are inclined to express their objections to a measure which, were it even wholly bad, they know will be supported by a majority which has never yet refused its aid to any scheme emanating from Government, whether it be the wresting a charter from a company to transfer it to an individual, or to authorize the Government to take possession of a bridge which they had sold. Some there are also who dread the licentiousness of a press fed with "Government pap", and which will, with all imaginable virulence, attack those who dare attempt to maintain their rights, and will denounce the injured, as if they were the guilty.

That our Provincial Legislature has no respect for the legal rights of individuals, or corporations, does not require to be more than alluded to. The fact is patent to every one who has taken the least interest in its proceedings.

Before proceeding to notice, at greater length, the details of the bill, I should very much like to know why "nothing in this act contained shall extend or apply to any Seigniory held of the Crown," nor to any Seigniory of the late Order of Jesuits, nor to any Seigniory held by the Gentlemen Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, or to the Fiefs Nazareth, Augustin and St. Joseph.

If we are to place confidence in the statements put forward by Mr. Drummond, in support of his Seigniorial measures, when the act conferring upon the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary, the Seigniories of Montreal, &c., our legislators were in perfect ignorance of Seigniorial law, our judges knew nothing of a most important part of the laws they were sworn to administer. Why should laws passed in "*the dark ages*" be maintained in this very enlightened period of December, 1852! Badinage apart, as Mr. Drummond would say, why are the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and the Seigniories of the Fiefs Nazareth, St. Augustin and St. Joseph, to have *more* than a full value of their property secured to them, while other Seigniors may be despoiled of part of their property, and trust to chance to receive the value of the remainder?—I pause for a reply.

OBSERVER.

December 23, 1852.

VENTILATION.

*To the Editor of the* MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—As far as health is concerned, there are few things that require more attention (and receive less), at this season of the year, than the due ventilation of public and private buildings. At the commencement of the winter in Lower Canada, it is the custom to shut up the house with double outside doors and windows; some of the latter have "turrets" or sliding panes for occasionally refreshing the rooms with pure air; others are hermetically sealed till May, and in passing along, if one happens to see the unfortunates who may be engaged at needle work, in close rooms, with a temperature of say 75°,* will understand why female beauty is so evanescent; whereas, with different arrangements and more common sense, health and good looks might be acquired and perpetuated during the season of dry cold.

Why is modern science so little regarded, and there is so little demand for Thermometers to regulate the heating of dwellings? Why do we never see a "Register," or moving plate of metal over the chimney piece, to allow the heated and impure air to find its way into the chimney. But the most surprising thing of all is the want of attention to proper ventilation in churches. One church has too much cold air in the centre; another is so close that, in sitting in the gallery, one feels inclined to faint, whilst below sleep entirely overcomes the most attentive listener, and the cause is, there not being an opening of any sort in the ceiling, for the escape of the gaseous and stifling air. Excellent discourses are thus thrown away on a drowsy audience.

At Halifax, N.S., the military chapel is well contrived for ventilation. Behind the cornice, which is attached to the wall at its lower part, five openings are made on each of the side walls, to communicate with a covered trough outside. This goes all round the building under the eaves, and has two openings in front, which may be closed, if required, by Registers, and so get up a great heat; but they are generally left open when the chapel is in use, and a safe and healthy current of air is thus kept up, without the fear of (what haunts so many) "sitting in a draught of air."

I am, &c., X.

Montreal, December 24, 1852.

* 65° is the best temperature for a sitting room.

## LOWER CANADA.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE.—From the fifth annual Report of Mr. Hawkins, just published, we learn that out of the 1055 vessels arrived during the past season, 501 ships lost men by desertion to the number of 1,659; while the year preceding the total arrivals being 1185, there were 2559 desertions.

The number of ships and seamen enregistered at the office this season was—of ships 281, of seamen, 1,629,—total since establishment of the office in 1848,—ships 1879, sailors 9,830.

Of 28 ships launched this year at Quebec, but 5 were supplied with men by the office.

The following extract is interesting:

It is therefore evident that had measures been adopted to procure men elsewhere for the new ships, crimping and desertion would have been effectually checked by this "worse than useless office." If those evils were put an end to, we should have double the present number of ships annually in our port.

NEW SHIPS ON THE STOCKS AT QUEBEC, DECEMBER 1852.

| *Ship Yards,* | *No. of Ships.* |
|---|---|
| Olivers | 4 |
| G. H. Parke | 2 |
| T. C. Lee | 2 |
| Baldwin and Dinning | 2 |
| St. Jean | 2 |
| Gingras | 2 |
| H. N. Jones | 2 |
| H. Dubord | 1 |
| W. G. Russell | 1 |
| Cottenham | 1 |
| E. Lee | 1 |
| Nesbit | 1 |
| Mercure & Pelcher | 1 |
| Valin | 1 |
| Davidson & Goudie | 1 |
| Vaughan | 1 |
| Jobin | 1 |

The aggregate tonnage of the above 26 Ships may be estimated at over 28,500; to man which, at the rate of only 3 men per 100 tons, upwards of 800 seamen will be required.

Rate of Wages at the Port of Quebec, as per agreement at the office, 1852.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 1st @ 18th per month | £5 | 0 | 0 |
| " 18th @ 2nd June, " | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| June 2nd @ 30th " | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 30th @ 3rd July, £6, £6 10 @ | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| July 3rd @ Sept. 10th, | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Sept., 10th @ 25th, | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| " 25th @ Oct. 11th, | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Oct., 11th @ Novr. 15th, | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Novr. 20th @ 22nd, £6 @ | 7 | 10 | 0 |

Owing to the demand for men after the 15th November, for two new ships of the respective tonnage of 1372 and 1070, the office arrangements at £6 per month were interrupted by the tampering with seamen without the office; in consequence of which, the majority of the men required by the office and who had signed articles for £6 per month, half advance, refused to proceed to sea under £10 sterling *cash down.*

The total number of foreign vessels engaged in the Quebec trade was 134, being 17 more, than in '51. Of these 41 were from Norway, 51 from the United States, 31 from Prussia.

## UPPER CANADA.

We believe the Toronto Butchers are making preparations, to have the meat market at Christmas, unsurpassed. We noticed a lot of cattle passing along King Street, among which were two heifers fed by Mr. T. Smith, of Minico. One was six years old, which weighed, we understand, nearly 3,000 lbs; the other was three years old, and remarkably fat, well made and heavy. The former we believe was purchased by Mr. J. Carson, and the other by Mr. Wm. Gray. We also notice some fine hogs, fed by Mr. Thomas A. Milne, of Markham. He had a lot of twelve, weighing 4,019, sold at $6½ per hundred.—*Colonist.*

A woman named Isabella Miller was found dead in a "Shanty" in the Township of Scarboro' on the 13th inst. From the testimony of the witnesses who were examined at the inquest, which was held on view of the body, on the following day, it appeared that the deceased was subject to fits, and was also a drunkard. There were no marks of violence on the body. The verdict of the jury was: that she died from the effects of drunkenness which perhaps induced the fits.—*Ibid.*

The weather, yesterday, was very disagreeable; in truth, as much so as could readily be imagined. In the morning, people said it would snow. It did so, and rained as well. Both of these were accompanied with a high east wind, and an uncomfortable coldness. The whole rendered walking nearly impossible for ladies, and not desirable for persons of the masculine gender.—*Ibid.*

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—On last Wednesday Miss Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Mr. R. Fitzgerald of this town, left home, and has not been heard of since. A shawl has been found on the pier at Port Dalhousie, which belonged to the missing lady, and which of course excites the worst fears. Miss Fitzgerald's father was killed exactly a year ago, by falling from a loaded wagon on coming down the ravine near St. David's; and we are of opinion that from that time an air of peculiar melancholy exhibited in her countenance, argued a mental affection, which is the only solution to the present most afflictive occurence.—Deep sympathy exists in this community with the afflicted family, all of whom are highly respected. This is certainly one of the most afflictive dispensations we have known. The father lost his life in the act of bringing home goods from Buffalo. The family have since been most industrious—the older boys most attentive to a widowed mother and their sisters; and now when the sore was healing, to have this addition to previous sorrows, is most depressing. We may well say—"God moves in a mysterious way."—*St. Catherines Journal.*

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.—Notwithstanding the pitiless pelting of sleet, with a high east wind, on Thursday evening, which it certainly required some courage to face, the St. Lawrence Hall was well filled even to the gallery, on the occasion of the Anti-Slavery meeting. Among the audience was a large number of ladies, whose enthusiasm, it appeared, was proof against the inclemency of the weather. The meeting was respectable.—The chair was occupied by the Rev. M. Willis, D.D., President of the Anti-Slavery Society.—The proceedings were opened by prayer, which was said by the Rev. Mr. Roaf. After which, the chairman briefly and appropriately stated the object of the meeting. John Scoble, Esq., from London, Secretary to the British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, was then introduced. He commenced by dilating upon the evils of Slavery, as it existed in different parts of the world. He condemned it as an unmitigated evil. He said that the application of the property principle to human beings aroused his indignation, and had made him resolve, to devote his whole life, and what little talent it had pleased God to give him, to the cause of its extinction. He stated that he had witnessed the evils of Slavery, and could narrate to the audience worse scenes than those described in Uncle Tom's Cabin. That book was no exaggeration, but underdrawn rather than overdrawn. He gave some illustrations of the evils of Slavery in the separation of families; and contended, that the total ignoring of marriage and parental relations, and causing all slaves, male and female, to live together in common, like brute beasts, were some of the worst abominations of a most unchristian and inhuman system. He severely condemned the attempted justification of Slavery by the authority of Scripture. Yet such justification, he regretted to say, was made, and such abominations as he had described, were of every day occurrence, in the neighboring republic; the boasted land of liberty! British subjects, he contended, ought to feel proud of the fact, that when a slave puts his foot on any spot of British soil, in any part of the world, that moment he became a free man. This part of Mr. Scoble's speech, elicited much, indeed enthusiastic applause. He said, besides the slaves in the United States (3,179,489 by the census of 1850), there were three and a quarter millions in the Brazils; eight hundred thousand in the Spanish colonies; fifty or sixty thousand in the Dutch colonies; and more than a quarter of a million among the South American republics. All that showed there was plenty to do for the anti-slavery agitators. After speaking for about an hour, Mr. Scoble sat down amid cheering. A collection was then taken up; and while the plates were being handed round, Mr. Henning, the Secretary, gave some information in relation to the condition of the Society. He also contended that a healthy tone of feeling on the subject of slavery was fast growing in the United States. He appositely remarked, much to the amusement of the meeting, that none could be more susceptible to the influence of opinion abroad, than boasting brother Jonathan. Brother Jonathan could not stand being ridiculed, and much less despised, even by Canadians. From this premise, Mr. Henning concluded that a strong anti-Slavery feeling in Canada would not be without influence in the United States. The Rev. S. R. Ward, a negro, was next introduced to the meeting. He was received with continued cheering. He is tall and fine looking, very dark in colour, and possesses the usual outward characteristics of his race, strongly marked. He is evidently a scholar. His diction was elegant and correct; his manner dignified; and it is no disparagement to the learned white gentlemen who proceeded him to say, that he made the speech of the evening. His speech and presence, on Thursday night, in the St. Lawrence Hall, afforded palpable proof to all those there assembled, of the capabilities of his race to receive literary education, and we cannot conceal, that he would be an awkward antagonist for any pro-slavery man to enter the lists with. He commenced by giving an account of his labours in Canada in the anti-slavery cause and stated, that in his recent travels over the country he had held 100 public meetings. He said that he had met with much sympathy, and also much opposition. He did not believe there was any use in denying that there was a strong pro-slavery feeling in Canada. There were many persons in the Province, and this City, who had been slave-holders, and who had made their fortunes by that means. These persons retained their old prejudices in favour of slavery. Nor did he believe there was any use in concealing, that in many parts of Canada the Negro was treated differently from the White, in churches, in steamboats, and in hotels. In some churches Negroes had only one corner allotted to them, where they might sit; in some steamboats they could not obtain cabin passage; and in some respectable hotels they could not obtain accommodation.—This kind of treatment, he contended, was great hardship. He narrated some individual instances of it. In fact, he said, he had found stronger prejudice against his people in some parts of Upper Canada than in the United States. Speaking of the condition of the Negro settlers in Canada he informed the meeting that they were peaceful and industrious citizens. He had visited schools for their children, and had found them well kept. The scholars were proficient, he knew from personal examination, in geography, grammar, arithmetic, Latin, &c.; and, in truth, in some places, white children were even sent to Negro schools. He asked no pity for his people, but only for their rights. He believed them capable of becoming exemplary citizens. If any person were to go to the wharves and see the arrival of immigrants from different parts of Europe, they might find many, whom he should not be afraid of comparing with his people who fled from slavery in the United States. The very fact of escaping from slavery implied much energy, and he begged to assure those whom he addressed, it was a very different thing from a white man going on board of a steamboat, or in a railway car, to travel withersoever he listed. He next took a city contemporary to task for the strictures which it had seen fit to make upon negro immigration into this colony. He combatted the idea of shipping to Africa all the negroes on this continent. In fact, he said, it was impossible, as there were nearly twelve millions of them, and that rendered shipping them all off impossible; so, *per fas aut nefas*, they must stay, and it only remained to do the best thing possible with them in America, the Editor of the contemporary he found so much fault with, *et id genus omne*, to the contrary notwithstanding. The speaker sat down amidst prolonged cheering; and after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, the meeting separated.—*Toronto Colonist.*

## UNITED STATES.

SURPLUS REVENUE—WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury will probably re-consider his decision that he is restricted by existing laws from appropriating the whole surplus revenue to the purchase of the public debt. He will, no doubt, arrive at the same opinion on this subject, which is entertained by Democratic members of the Committee of Finance.

But it has now been ascertained that the question is of less importance than was supposed; and that the amount of the surplus has been greatly exaggerated. After meeting the appropriations already made, for the year ending June 30th, 1853, the surplus will be only *seven or eight millions* in the United States Treasury. There is no danger of the accumulation of a surplus of *forty millions* by next December, as has been supposed, and stated in the House.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE BROADWAY RAILWAY.—The Mayor of New York has vetoed the law passed by the Common Council of that city giving the right to construct a railway in Broadway. He does so as well because he objects to any railway there as because the Common Council has granted the right to persons who offered few public advantages, while they had before them offers of considerable public advantage.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury, which have been laid before Congress, make the cost for the next year about $10,000,000 to govern the new territory, and about $25,000,000 the old. There are also the interest and principal of the public debt to be provided, so that the entire expenses will exceed fifty millions. The legitimate expenses of carrying on the Government do not exceed $35,000,000. The total amount of appropriations during the year ending June 30, 1854, is estimated at $46,203,763, to which is to be added $480,986 for several appropriations which will be carried to surplus fund. There will also be required for the service of the last three-quarters of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1853, made by former acts of Congress, the sum of $15,355,271.

The lumber business of Albany has reached $7,000,000 during the present year. This is large, and yet *the advance of prices* upon the total receipts here of two or three articles of provisions, reaches full $8,000,000 for the same period!—*Albany Register.*

—The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* says:

"An Irishwoman in North Haverhill, in this State, gave birth to *four live children*, one day last week! They were all doing well when last heard from. This is a progressive age."

This reminds us of the lady who a few weeks ago presented her 'liege' with three healthy little fellows at a birth in this city. They are said to be doing well. Manchester is a little ahead, but we are within one of it. Aye! it *is* a progressive age!

A case of interest to travellers and transportation companies, was decided last Friday, by Judge Andrews, of Cleveland. The suit was brought by a passenger against the steamer Niagara, to recover the value of a trunk and its contents, containing wearing apparel and $2500 in gold coin. It was proved that he had delivered the trunk to the porter of the boat, stating that its contents were valuable, that he wanted it taken in special charge, at the same time paying the porter a quarter of a dollar for the purpose. The trunk was lost, Judge Andrews instructed the Jury that if it appeared from the evidence that this money was being transported for purposes of future investment, and no part of it was intended to be used as travelling expenses, the boat would not be liable for any portion of the money.

The jury, under charge of the Court, returned a verdict for $500, the value of the wearing apparel, disallowing the $2500 claimed for loss of money in the trunk.

The Boston *Times* says the "Spirit Rappings" in that city are doing an immense deal of mischief at this time, and it learns of several cases of insanity produced by this delusion.

A terrible tragedy has taken place at Petersburg, Va. A man named Benjamin Sadler, confined in jail on a charge of kidnapping, with another named Jones, rose against the authority of the keeper of the prison, whom they locked in one of the cells, and then attempted to escape; but were stopped by a negro and a man named Sturdivant. The check was but momentary, both men being shot by Sadler, and Sturdivant instantly killed. The citizens started in pursuit, and Jones was caught, but Sadler blew out his own brains; thus causing the loss of three lives.

IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.—Mr. Philip Morrill states, in the Bangor (Maine) *Whig*, that a disease supposed to be allied to that which has infected the potato crop, has attacked the thistle and mullon (both serious pests to the farmer) to such an extent as to annihilate the former in that portion of the State. So far as he has observed, none have escaped this year.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—The engines of this new ship were worked yesterday for ten hours making six and one fourth revolutions per minute. Only four hundred and twenty pounds of coal were put into the furnace during the operation, and in consequence of working upon a checked draft, the whole of the coal was not consumed when the engines were stopped. It is the intention to work the engines for several days, and the first trial trip of the ship will not be made until it is ascertained that the engines are in complete order.

## CUBA.

—The earthquake at Santiago de Cuba, on the 29th November, completed the destruction left unfinished by the previous shocks. The Redactor gives a full list of the buildings entirely dilapidated, including several public buildings, stores and private residences, and a list of others seriously damaged so as to be untenable. But few personal, mishaps, and none of them serious, are detailed. The shock was felt throughout the island.

—The Havana correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* says that on the 6th inst., the *garrote* was administered to three negroes—two male and one female servant—who had poisoned their mistress for the purpose of consummating a robbery—perhaps as cool and deliberate a deed as appears in the annals of Spanish crime. She administered arsenic in the food of her mistress when indisposed; and by injections that were ordered by her physician, and in everything that she took of medicine or diet a small portion was given, so that her ailments continued without the usual appearance of foul dealing. The male servants were in the conspiracy against the life, by procuring the deleterious drug, which, with the restrictions protecting the community, had to be obtained by much cunning and stratagem. They have justly suffered for a crime that they were planning, and occupied in the commission of for two or three months. In the case of the female "*Merced*," a delay of execution would have been more in conformity with the spirit of the age, as she was "*encient*" with seven months' life but in according with the sentence, they were dragged on hurdles, fastened to the tail of a horse, from the inner court of the prison to the front entrance, where they were met by several of the "Brothers of Charity," who lifted them from the basket-hurdles and bore them to their chairs, where they paid the awful penalty due to society in a few moments.

## SARDINIA.

**Liberty of the Press.**

*Announcement of the undersigned Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Turin, on the subject of prohibited Books and Journals:—*

We, pastors, guardians, and defenders of the morals and doctrines of Jesus Christ established by the Church; in accomplishment of the grave duty which is incumbent upon us to forearm the faithful confided to our care against all the ambushes that are spread for them, by means of a fatal liberty to publish books, writings, periodical tracts, lithographs and engravings, which are a continual outrage to virtue and faith, and are spread in profusion over our Country; and in virtue of the authority with which we are invested:

1. Remind our well-beloved Diocesans that the Holy Church having never repealed the decrees relative to the reading and possession of bad books and journals, and the Sovereign Pontiffs and other sacred pastors having continued to enforce their observance, they have preserved all their strength; and, consequently, no person may, without express permission, read, nor have at home books or journals prohibited by the Church, without committing a grave fault and incurring the penalties provided by the Church.

II. These are the penalties: 1st, Books of heretical writers, containing heresies, or treating, *ex professo*, of religious matters, are prohibited under pain of excommunication, reserved to the Sovereign Pontiff. There are also prohibited, under the same penalty, nearly all the books which, since the year 1664 till this day, have been condemned by the particular Bulls or Briefs of the Sovereign Pontiffs. 2d, Heretical books treating of any other subject, and all condemned books whatever, either containing or suspected of containing false dogmas, are prohibited under the pain of excommunication, *latæ sententiæ*, not reserved. 3rd, Other books, condemned for immorality or any other reason, cannot be read without rendering the reader liable to a grave fault, and incurring the penalty established in the decree of interdiction.

III. Under the denomination of prohibited books or journals are the following: 1st, All those which have been nominally inscribed in the Index, prepared conformably to the decree of the very holy Council of Trent, and by the directions and orders of the Sovereign Pontiffs. 2d, Those which, according to the rules of the Index, and the decrees annexed, are declared generally prohibited.

Such are principally: Heretical books which treat, *ex professo*, of religion, as Bibles, Catechisms, Creeds, and others of the same kind; in a word, all those which contain their errors, and either defend or confirm them; the books of the heresiarchs and chiefs of Sects, although they do not treat of religion; and those of magic and judicial astrology, whoever the author may be; heretical books, whatever may be the subject, if they have not received the approbation of the Ordinary; Bibles in the vulgar tongue, or any parts thereof, unless they have been approved by the Holy See, or unless they contain a commentary of the Holy Fathers, or of some learned Catholic author, and the approbation of the Ordinary; all the publications in which God, the Saints, the Sacraments, the Catholic Church, her worshippers, or the Apostolical Holy See may be attacked; books which treat, *ex professo*, of obscene things, of a nature to corrupt manners; lithograghs, engravings, and all images tending to this detestable end; books which have been prohibited by the Ordinary, as containing heretical propositions favoring heretics, or suspected dogmatical, impious, rash, injurious errors towards the Holy Church, and tending to schism. Such, after mature examination, with advice of theologians and Canonists, we unanimously declare to be the following books:—*I Valdesi cenni storico* per Amedeo Best; *La Confessione*, saggio dommatico storico di L. D. Sanctis; *Gustavo*, corrispondenza religiosa; *Libera Propaganda*, diretta da A. Borelli; *Corso completo di dirritto publicco clementare* opera del Marchese Diego Soria; *Gli orrori del Inquisisione;* I misteri *di Torino e di Roma; La Stemia del Fischietto; L'Almanacco degli Operai; La filosofia delle Sale Italiane di* A. Franchi. 4th. We also declare prohibited, and we prohibit, as being of a nature to corrupt morals and faith in the hearts of the faithful, and to defame the ecclesiastical hierarchy and the Princes, and to confound ideas of vice and virtue, the following journals:—*La Gazetta del Popolo; L'Opinione; La Stroga o Maga; Il Fischietti; L'Italo e Popolo; Il Monitori de Conuni Italiani;* and this without prejudices to other condemnations, which may be, or have been, been pronounced by any of us in our respective Dioceses. 5th. These books and journals may neither be printed, nor read, nor circulated, nor lent, without incurring the penalties above indicated; and who ever has them at his disposal should deposit them with the Ordinary of the Diocese. We, however, permit, as to journals, that they be consigned to the flames, in order to get some profit from them. We do not extend this interdiction to foreign vicars, nor to administrative magistrates, who may be called on in the exercise of their functions, to examine such writings. 6th. We must not forget here to make special mention of the treatises which the Sovereign Pontiff now on Canon Law happily reigning has lately condemned in his brief of the 22nd August, 1851, commencing by the words, *Ad Apostolicæ Sedis*, and we declare that, by this brief is already implicitly condemned the tract entitled, *Il professore a suvi concittadini*, in which are rashly defended the propositions condemned in the aforesaid treatises.

We also remind all that, in virtue of the brief above cited, the applications of censures that will be incurred by those who contravene this interdiction (to wit, the suspension of ecclesiastics from the Divine offices, and the greater excommunication for the laity), is reserved to the Sovereign Pontiff, and they apply equally to those who shall fail to give up such books to the Ordinary, though they may not have read them.

7th. As to books and journals whose titles do not figure here, and of which indeed it would be impossible to insert the whole; and as to those which under other titles are but reproductions of these preserving their bad tendencies and doctrines; we, following the example of many venerable Catholic Prelates, declare them prohibited in principle, under the penalties hereinbefore indicated, as already condemned by the Church, together with all those which offer the characters we have pointed out, and which are consequently contrary to faith and Christian morals.

8th. If any doubt, whether a certain book be or be not prohibited, our Diocesans must abstain from reading it, till they shall have addressed themselves to their respective *cures*, or at least to some enlightened and pious personages. Those who, knowing our directions, refuse to submit, and will, without advice, read indiscriminately the prohibited books and journals, will therefore expose themselves to the evident danger of acting against the laws of the Church, and of grave mistakes. They cannot receive absolution, so long as they do not change their conduct.

9th. Ecclesiastics, as well secular as regular, ought to show an example to the laity in the exercise of Christian virtues, and chiefly in the practice of obedience to the directions of the Church, as we have already reminded them, and we declare that they are bound to submit all their writings, whether signed by them, or appearing under other names, to their proper ordinary, or to the ordinary of the place where the books are to be printed; otherwise they incur canonical penalties.

10th. We remind editors of the terrible responsibility they assume in publishing any production hurtful to religion and morals, and of the rigorous account they must render to God for all the evil which may result therefrom to their neighbours, as well now as hereafter. We therefore pray and conjure them to submit their writings to ecclesiastical examination, not only when the question relates to the bible and catechism, to liturgies and prayer books; but whenever they treat of anything which may directly or indirectly interest religion.

11. We especially exhort all printers, booksellers, or venders of engravings and lithographs, to conform to the laws of the Holy Church, if they have respect for the salvation of their souls.

12th. We declare that even those persons who shall have obtained from the Holy See permission to read the prohibited books and journals, may truly read and keep them, taking the prescribed precautions; but that they will render themselves guilty if they contribute otherwise to spread or republish them; and if their subscription contributes thereto, they may not continue it. We exhort, earnestly, our well-beloved clergy, and honest laity, to oppose to the propogation of dangerous books and journals, that of books and and journals of a good spirit, and to procure for themselves a copy of the index of prohibited books, which they may have on application to the printers of the Bishoprics, or to the Bishoprics themselves, at the lowest price, with all the appendices.

The present notification to be read from the pulpit, and posted in all societies.

(Signed by two Archbishops and eight Bishops.)
October 2nd, 1852.

## LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States, from Aspinwall Dec. 9, 7 P. M., and Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 12, 6 P. M., arrived on Sunday morning.

The United States brings 198 Passengers $55,000 Gold Dust on freight, and $300,000 in the hands of the passengers.

The dramatic company of Navada have sent the sum of $473,50 to the Relief Committee of Sacramento, being the proceeds of a benefit held at Dramatic Hall.

The roads are reported to be in a wretched condition.

A company of men at Strawberry Valley took out a few days since a lump of gold weighing 54 ounces.

The *Stockton Journal* says the Deputy Sheriff of Maripesa County passed through Stockton on Sunday last with a Mexican prisoner, supposed to be the principal in the horrid murder of two white men and one negro, whose bodies were found near a large Mexican camp in the neighborhood of Mariposa. The Mexican was captured at Benicia. On approaching him, the officer fired two shots at the Mexican, which brought him to a stand, when he wheeled, and drawing a knife, made a direct movement to attack the officer, who instantly leveled his pistol, and firing, shot the Mexican in the mouth, the ball lodging in his neck. He still advanced, and the officer fired again, striking him in the right wrist, when he changed his knife into his left hand and still continued to advance. The officer again fired, shooting him in the shoulder, when the Mexican closed with, and cut his clothes in several, places, but a heavy coat and vest saved his life. The contest was soon ended, however, owing to the wounds the Mexican had received, and he was again secured, brought back to Benicia and started for Mariposa under the charge of the same officer who had been so untiring in his endeavors to trace out and capture him. We understand that this daring ruffian is named Sepulveda, and belongs to an extensive and wealthy family in Los Angeles.

**Oregon.**

The *Oregonian* gives the following description of a coal bank on "Skookum Chunk," a branch of Chickalees, on Puget's Sound:—

The coal bed is situated about fifteen miles from Olympia, and the route to it appears quite feasible for a railroad. The coal rests on a strata of indurated sand, and consists—first, of two feet nine inches of very compact coal; second, six inches soft talc; third, twelve inches coal; fourth, four inches very fine sand; fifth, three feet two inches of very fine coal. Above the coal is a strata seam eight feet in thickness, of indurated sand, in which marine shells abound. The dip of the strata is about one foot in four. Mr. P. explored it for more than half a mile, and from the best information he could obtain, it extends several miles on the bank of the creek. The coal appears to be of the kind denominated semi-bituminous.

**South America.**

(*From the Panama Herald.*)

We have dates from Valparaiso to Nov. 15 and from Lima to the 26th. Reports from Valparaiso seem to indicate a dissatisfaction with President Monti's policy, and the rapidly increasing influence of the priests and Jesuits. The Editor of the *Mercurio* has been arrested for having published some articles considered offensive to the latter. Business has a little improved, but there is no particular activity in the markets.

Bolivia is occupied with the most important scheme, namely, opening its vast resources to the Atlantic by means of some of its rivers, tributaries to the Amazon, which, if accomplished, would be of the greatest benefit to the trade and commerce of the world.

From Peru, we learn that her forces are being concentrated quietly, but no mention is made of their ultimate destination, as she has refused to give any satisfaction to Equador relative to the Flores affair; it is presumed she is but preparing to resist any satisfaction Equador may attempt to take for the injury she imagines Peru to have done in that matter.

The Bishop of Carthagena has been well received in Lima, and been granted a pension by the President. The question in dispute with the Panama authorities has been referred to Bogota.

From that city we learn that the English Government had made a formal declaration of blockading the coasts, on account of the defeat which the contract made with the English Charge d'Affairs, relative to the Mackintosh claim, met with in the Camara this year. The Grenadian Government, however, having satisfied the demands of the English Cabinet, orders from the British Legation in Bogota have countermanded the blockade.

On the 28th October, the birthday of Bolivar was celebrated in the capital.

**From the Isthmus.**

The anniversary of the Independence of the Isthmus of Panama was celebrated with great show on Sunday, the 28th ult.

M. Le Vicomte du Jay de Rosoy, Chancellor of France, at Panama, died of apoplexy on the night of the 26th ult. M. de Rosoy was a volunteer in the army of his country in the war against the allied forces of 1814'-15. He entered the Polytechnic School of Paris in 1818 and in 1820 was appointed secretary to the General-in-Chief, of that institution. In 1823 he served in the campaign in Spain. In 1825 he was secretary of M. De Corbiere, Minister of the Interior, and in 1826 he was Inspector General of the Charitable institutions of France. As director of a French company for California he arrived here in 1849. He became Chancellor of France (Vice Consul) at the French consulate in this city some three months since.

**West Indies.**

We have our files of Jamaica papers to Dec. 11. The *Journal* says:—

We have seen a letter from a Member of our House of Assembly, now in England, addressed to another Member of the House in this city, in which the writer mentions it as a fact, that Lord Harris, the present Governor of Trinidad, has accepted the Governorship of this Island, and that it is expected he will assume the Government before the end of the present year. Lord Howard de Walden had been offered the appointment, but he declined it.

A slight shock of earthquake was, we are informed, felt in the neighborhood of Halfway Tree, in the parish of St. Andrew, at 11 o'clock on Friday morning Dec. 3.

There were two shocks of earthquake felt in Kingston on the morning of the 10th, the last between 1 and 2 o'clock. They were both very slight.

**Another Earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba.**

An earthquake as violent, and of longer duration than that which occurred on the 20th of August last, has plunged our population into utter consternation, afflicted as they have been by a devastating epidemic which invaded our formerly enviable quietude and felicity.

## THE ARMY.

CHANGE OF REGIMENTS.—The following is a detailed account of the changes of the stations of the regiments, which are about to take place:—The second battalion of the 1st Royals, under command of Lieut-Colonel Bell, proceed from Cork to Cephalonia, to relieve the 30th Regiment, under command of Lieut-Colonel Cavan, and the 30th will proceed to Gibraltar, to relieve the 26th Foot. The 26th, under the command of Lieut-Colonel Hemphill, will proceed to Barbardoes, to relieve the 34th Foot, under the command of Lieut-Colonel Brown, will proceed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, which garrison has been short of its complement of troops since the return home of the 42nd Royal Highlanders in June last, and at present stationed at Sterling Castle, under command of Lieut-Colonel Cameron. The 85th Foot, second on the roster for foreign service, proceeds from Portsmouth, uneer the command of Lieut-Colonel Power, to the Mauritius, to occupy the station vacated by the second battalion of the 12th Foot, under the command of Lieut-Colonel Perceval, which has not been filled since the departure of the battalion for service at the Cape of Good Hope. The 57th and 31st Regiments of Foot, third and fourth on the roster for foreign service (the 57th under the command of Lieut-Colonel Goldie, and the 31st under the command of Lieut-Colonel Staunton), will proceed, the former regiment from Cork, and the latter from Fermoy, to Corfu and Zante, to relieve the 41st and 47th Regiments of Foot at those stations. The 31st takes the place of the 41st at Zante, and the 57th that of the 47th at Corfu. The 41st Foot under the command of Lieut-Colonel Carpenter, and the 4th Foot, under the command of Lieut-Colonel O'Grady Haly, proceed to Malta, to relieve the 76th Foot, under the command of Lieut-Colonel Clarke; and the 76th will proceed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to relieve the 97th Foot, the latter regiment being ordered home. The reason for two regiments proceeding to Malta to relieve one, is owing to the 41st and 47th regiments being each composed of six companies, and the 76th they are to relieve having formerly two battalions now merged into one, contains 10 companies. The 97th to be relieved by the 76th, had also two battalions formerly, and now consists of 10 companies, ordered home, on being relieved by the 10 companies of the 76th. The first battalion of the 71st regiment under the command of Lieut-Colonel Denny, fifth on the roster for foreign service, and the 48th, sixth on the roster, and under the command of Lieut-Colonel Hon. A. A. Dalzell, proceed, the former from Kilkenny, and the latter from Newport, to Corfu, to relieve the 49th Foot and 92nd Highlanders, and they will proceed to Gibraltar to relieve the 44th Foot, under the command of Lieut-Col. Hon. A. A Spencer. The 44th will proceed to Montreal, to relieve the 20th Foot, under the command of Lieut-Colonel Horn, ordered home from Canada.

**The Duke on Self-reliance.**

The Nation honoured itself in Wellington.—Let it lay to heart the true and just views of Wellington on the habit of *self-reliance*, so signally exemplified in his own career, and deemed by him so indispensable to the vigour of national character. We make our following citation from the Memoirs of the late R. Plumer Ward, whose opportunities of intercourse with the Duke at the Ordnance Office have enabled him to record some striking traits of him. The extract refers to days, happily gone by, of dangerous internal tumults; but the spirit of the lesson is not less applicable to voluntary action, and resolute self-reliance against external dangers:—

"This led him to his favourite notion, that the loyal should be taught to rely more upon themselves, and less upon the government, in their own defense against the disloyal. It was this, he thought, that formed and kept up a national character; while every one was accustomed to rely upon the government, upon a sort of commutation for what they paid to it, personal energy went to sleep and the end was lost; that in England, he observed every man who had the commonest independence, one, two, five, or six hundred, or a thousand a year, had his own little plan of comfort—his favourite personal pursuit, whether his library, his garden, his hunting, or his farm, which he was unwilling to allow anything (even his own defence) to disturb; he therefore deceived himself into a notion, that if there was a storm it would not reach him, and went on his own train till it was actually broke in upon by force."

The way in which public feeling *righted itself* about Wellington is not the least striking thing in his career. To be sure, the mitigating effects of times less unprosperous than from 1815 to 1820, administration less repressive, and, last not least, a Court more respected—must be taken into account. Ward writes—

"I could not disguise to myself the danger the Duke ran, nor my grief at the scoundrel spirit of the times, that such a man should meet with the treatment he did. * * * immediately assented, and said, you saw that he was, idolised and the saviour of his country, now insulted and even abandoned. The first was of little consequence, being by rascals or ignorant people, but the last was to him unaccountable."

'Nov. 23, 1819.—The D. of Wellington passed me in Pall-mall going to the House of Lords to hear the Speech. He stopped his coach and asked me if he should take me. When I got in, I saw him busy about the doors, which he was locking with a key in the inside. I asked what he meant. He said that ever since he had been shot at in Paris he had used that precaution. I knew, said he, the conspiracy was pretty extended, and thought they might be *at me* again in a less bungling way. Their way *ought* to have been to have killed my coachman, when, if my doors could have been opened, what should I have done? Now they are secure, and by leaning back you may fight a window better than a parapet wall. This he accompanied with the appropriate action."—Vol. ii. p. 31.

Whether in his own defence or the nation's.—The duke was alike determinedly and calmly *practical*. Many remember the putting up of the ball-proof outside shutters of Apsley House. There was no more idea of braving outrage without precaution, than of vindictive feeling when it occurred. "At night," says WARD (When the bill of pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline was abandoned), "there was an illumination and some rioting." The Duke would not light up, and sat at home all the evening, and so quiet, he said that *he began to think he was a popular minister.—London Globe.*

**CHRISTMAS DAY.**

Give welcome to our Winter guest,
He comes but once a year,
And why not greet him with a smile
As well as with a tear.
He is a Pilgrim, with the shades
Of ages on his brow;
He travels on through frost and snow,
Then greet him warmly now.

When first he came through heavenly gates,
He breathed Judea's air,
And standing on her holy soil—
He told his mission there,
And now for eighteen hundred years,
He's strayed through every clime,
And left his footprints all along
Upon the steps of time.

He's seen the Shepherds of the hills,
Pass like the mists away,
And through the vales they called their own,
The stranger's children stray.
Has seen the Jew to gentle foes
Yield up their "sacred trust,"
And walked the "race of promise," left
To sorrow in the dust.

And he has looked on scenes of death,
Of bloodshed, and of strife,
Has sought in vain, to woo to peace
The troubled waves of life.
But still his accents falter not,
He tells us of his birth,
And brings a blessing, and a hope,
To every child of earth.

The lonely, and forgotten ones,
May hear his soothing voice,
He comes alike to bond, and free,
And bids them *all* rejoice.
He teaches "fortune's favored sons,"
How they may *truly* live,
And offers treasures to the poor,
The world could never give.

And yet he *sighs* not o'er our woes,
He speaks not of the tomb,
But points us to that "eastern star"
That trembles through the gloom;
He tells where frail, and erring, man,
*Must* kneel to be forgiven,
And breathes in mortal ear, the song
That angels chant in heaven.

Then let us greet our Winter guest,
E're yet his steps depart,
And give the Pilgrim all he asks,
The homage of the heart.
Our morning thanks, and evening prayer,
He'll bear as off'rings now,
And pass upon his homeward way,
With light upon his brow.

M. H. S.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

# TRADE AND COMMERCE.

**MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.**

CORRECTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE MARKETS.

Dec. 23, 1852.

| | | BONSECOURS. s. d. a s. d. | ST. ANN'S. s. d. a s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, | per minot | 4 3 a 4 9 | 4 3 a 4 9 |
| Oats, | | 2 1 a 2 0 | 1 10 a 2 1 |
| Barley, | | 3 4 a 3 0 | 2 9 a 3 0 |
| Peas, | | 3 0 a 3 9 | 3 6 a 3 10 |
| Buckwheat, | | 2 0 a 2 6 | 2 4 a 2 6 |
| Rye, | | 3 4 a 3 4 | 3 3 a 3 6 |
| Flaxseed, | | 5 0 a 5 6 | 5 0 a 5 6 |
| Potatoes, | per bush. | 1 3 a 1 6 | 1 8 a 1 10 |
| Beans, American, | | none | 0 0 a 0 0 |
| Beans, Canada, | | 5 0 a 5 6 | 0 0 a 0 0 |
| Honey, | per lb. | 0 4 a 0 5 | 0 0 a 0 0 |
| Beef, | per lb. | 0 3 a 0 6 | 0 3 a 0 7½ |
| Mutton, | per qr. | 2 0 a [illegible] 0 | 3 9 a [illegible] 6 |
| Lamb, | | 2 0 a 5 0 | 1 3 a 3 6 |
| Veal, | | 3 0 a 10 0 | 4 0 a 10 0 |
| Pork, | per lb. | 0 4 a 0 7 | 0 4 a 0 6 |
| Butter, Fresh, | | 1 6 a 1 4 | 1 1 a 1 3 |
| Butter, Salt, | | 1 0 a 0 0 | 0 11 a 1 0 |
| Cheese, | | 0 3 a 0 5 | 0 3½ a 0 5 |
| Lard, | | 0 6 a 0 7 | 0 6 a 0 7 |
| New Maple Sugar, | | 0 4 a 0 5 | 0 0 a 0 0 |
| Eggs, (fresh) | per dozen | 1 0 a 0 10 | 1 2 a 1 3 |
| Turkies, (old,) | couple | 5 0 a 7 6 | 7 6 a 14 0 |
| Turkies, (young) | | 5 6 a 4 0 | 4 6 a 6 0 |
| Geese, | | 5 0 a 4 0 | 4 6 a 5 6 |
| Ducks, | | 2 0 a 2 6 | 2 6 a 3 0 |
| Fowls, | | 2 0 a 2 6 | 2 0 a 2 6 |
| Chickens, | | 1 0 a 2 6 | 1 6 a 2 0 |
| Woodcock, | per brace | 0 0 a 0 0 | 0 0 a 0 0 |
| Pigeons, wild | per dozen | 3 0 a 3 6 | 0 0 a 0 0 |
| Do tame | per couple | 0 6 a 0 7½ | 0 0 a 0 0 |
| Hares, | | 0 9 a 1 0 | 0 9 a 1 0 |
| Oranges, | per box, | 20 0 a 22 6 | 0 0 a 0 0 |
| Apples,- | per barrel, | 7 6 a 10 0 | 10 6 a 17 6 |
| Peaches | per basket | 15 0 a 0 0 | 00 0 a 00 0 |
| Onions, | per barrel | 10 0 a 0 0 | 12 6 a 15 0 |
| Flour, | per quintal | 11 8 a 12 0 | 12 6 a 14 0 |
| Oatmeal, | | 9 0 a 10 | 10 0 a 10 6 |
| Beef, | per 100lbs. | 15 0 a 27 6 | 18 9 a 30 0 |
| Fresh Pork, | per 100lbs. | 25 0 a 30 0 | 25 0 a 32 6 |
| Halibut, | per lb | 0 4 a 0 5 | 0 4 a 0 0 |
| Onions, | per bush. | 4 6 a 5 0 | 4 6 a 5 0 |

**MONTREAL HAY MARKET,**

Dec. 23, 1852.

Average Price of Hay and Straw for the last six days—

| | s. d. | | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hay, per 100 bundles, | 40 0 | a | 50 0 |
| Straw, do | 20 0 | a | 25 0 |

**Imports by the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.**

Dec. 22.—D Montgomery, 13 bxs 5 bls; Wilson & Couillard, 2 bxs; Nelson & Butters, 11 bxs; Cheney, Rice & Co, 3 bxs.

Dec. 23.—Morrison, Cameron & Empey, 18 bxs 5 bls; H Ramsay, 4 bxs; J Parkin, 2 cases; R Campbell & Co, 3 bls; T Mussen 3 cs 1 bl; G Hagar, 1 furnace 1 bale 1 box 12 bbls; Noad, Young & Co, 33 bbls.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

Toronto, Dec. 17, 1852.

No. 1 Superfine Flour, in store, 21s@22s; Extra do do, 22s@22s 6d; Wheat, from waggons, 4s@4s 3d; Barley, from do, 2s@2s 3d; Oats, from do, 1s 3d@1s 6d; Oat Meal, per brl. of 200 lbs, 20s; Timothy Seed, per bushel, 7s 6d@10s; Clover Seed, 22s 6d; Pork, carcass, 25s@32s 6d; do, Prime Mess, per brl, $13 50c; do Mess, do do $15@$16; do, Prime, $11@$12; Butter, prime, 9d@10d; do, dairy 10d@11d; Wool Canadian, 1s 2d @1s 4d.

Flour.—Our Market has been quiet the past week, buyers and sellers too wide apart; the Quebec and Montreal orders, entirely below the market, waiting for a further advance before operating. Winter prices will open at 22s. 6d. for top brands—4000 brls placed for delivery in January, at the quotations, closing at an advance—in consequence of the steamer's news, which settles the the question of prices for this winter.

Wheat.—Our Mills are, with few exceptions, without wheat. Expecting lower prices after the closing of the navigation, they will now be obliged to go into stock, at an advance, which will ensure a spirited winter's business (roads permitting). The demand for both Wheat and Flour this Winter, will far exceed the quantity offering, at extreme prices.

Pork.—Large supplies coming forward, and prices still advancing, 33s. 9d. has been paid by Quebec agents. In other articles small business doing.

Weather continues open, and shipments made to Oswego, and Cape Vincent, this week.

R. A. GOODENOUGH,
*Produce Agent, Front Street, Toronto.*

## TRAVELLERS' LIST.

ARRIVALS AT COLEMAN'S MONTREAL HOUSE, Dec. 22—O Goodrich, Burlington; J A Dyer, Bangor; W Fiske, Lowell.

Dec. 23.—W F Crook, A B Stetson, Rouse's Point; J P Willard, Troy; J L Flowers, J M Clark, St Johns.

ARRIVALS AT THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, Dec. 23.—G W Eaton, Buckingham; A L D McKay, Ogdensburgh; W L Felton, Sherbrooke.

Dec. 24.—J B Moore, Richmond.

BIRTH.

At Port Kent, N. Y., on the 16th instant, the wife of Colonel C. M. Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

At Lachine, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Geo. Simpson, Mr. Andrew Rough, Agent New York and Montreal Railroad (at Caughnawaga) to Margaret, youngest daughter of J. Laflamme, Esq., Lachine.

DIED.

At Hemmingford, on the 9th instant, Jane Graham, the beloved wife of John McNaughton, in the 39th year of her age.

**FIRE-WOOD.**

**The best quality in the City, delivered Free of Charge.**

THE WOOD-YARD opposite the Union Engine House, will be OPEN to Customers THIS MORNING, and continue so during the Winter Months.

Dec. 13. 235