The St Albans' Affair. A Speech by Cobden.

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVI. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1864. NUMBER 307

POST OFFICE
MONTREAL, June 27, 1864.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE
Quebec by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	2.30 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, &c, by Steamer	7.00 a m	6.30 p m
Canada West Day Train [1]	10.45 p m	6.45 a m
Canada West Night Train [2]	9.00 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.30 a m	2.45 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.30 a m	7.30 a m 2.45 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	9.30 a m 11.00 p m	2.45 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	7.00 a m 1.15 p m	7.30 a m 1.15 p m
Portland [4]	7.00 a m	1.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.00 a m 2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	7.00 a m 2.15 p m
Longueuil and Contrecoeur	10.30 a m	7.30 a m 2.45 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese & St. Jerome	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville, & Way Offices to Ottawa by Steamer	5.00 p m	6.00 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P. E. Island, via Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday	7.00 a m	1.15 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	....	6.00 p m
Sault Ste. Marie, &c, (via Toronto), every Tuesday	....	5.30 p m

[1]	Conductor's Bag open till		7.25 A.M.
[2]	do	do	8.00 P.M.
[3]	do	do	8.10 A.M. & 1.40 P.M.
[4]	do	do	1.40 P.M.

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

HOUSES, &c.,
TO BE LET, OR FOR SALE.

TO LET.
A NEW first-class STONE HOUSE, situated in the extreme West End of Lagauchetiere Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, containing in all Thirteen Apartments.
The under Cellar is 40 x 25 feet, with a slide from the front to admit of fuel, &c. In the Basement Story, a Kitchen, Breakfast Room, fitted up with Marble Mantle and Grate; Servant's Room and Cellar Pantry. On the first flat, Dining and Drawing Rooms, and Pantry. On the second flat, Bath Room, &c., and three Bed Rooms, and above four excellent Bed Rooms.
The House is about ready for occupation.
Apply to MR. STEWART, Herald Office.
November 22. 279

TO LET.
That commodious Three-story CUT-STONE WAREHOUSE, situated on Recollet Street, occupied for the last three years by Messrs. N. S. Whitney & Co The premises are new and have all the modern improvements for a Wholesale Business. Possession 1st January next.
Apply to MOSS & BRO., 303 St. Paul Street.
December 6. trs 291

TO LET.
THOSE EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES, belonging to the ESTATE MILLS, recently erected on St. Helen Street, finished with all the modern improvements, having lofty, well-lighted CELLARS, always *above high water*, fine DOUBLE OFFICES, Patent Hoisters, &c.
Possession immediately.
Apply to N. S. WHITNEY, 7 Recollet Street.
December 14. d-298

TO LET.
In the vicinity of the English Cathedral, until 1st May next, a FURNISHED HOUSE.
Apply at this Office.
October 20. 251

TO LET.
To the first of May next or longer, the NEW HOUSE, No. 4 Prince Rupert's Place, McTavish Street. Rent moderate. Apply to HENRY JACKSON, No. 2 Cornwall Terrace, St. Denis Street.
September 14. 220

FOR SALE OR TO LET
EIGHT first-class NEW CUT-STONE HOUSES, each four stories high, and fitted up with all the modern improvements in Upper Peel Street.
Apply to F. DAVID, 386 Dorchester Street East.
Or BOYER & HAWLEY, Corner Commissioner and St. Francois Xavier Streets.
September 14 220

TO RENT, LOW.
THREE UPPER FLATS, No. 20 Lemoine Street, suitable for Offices or Manufactory. Offices fitted up.
Apply on the premises ... Commission Merchants, Or E. D. THOMPSON, 146 Notre Dame Street.
June 21. 147

TO LET
The First-Class HOUSE, with a GARDEN of four acres in superficies, situate in Fullum Street.
Address THEOPHILE GAUTHIER, Advocate, No. 29 St. Vincent Street.
April 3. 97

TO LET
A WORKSHOP in rear of the Subscriber's premises.
WM. SPIERPOINT, No. 2 Victoria Block.
August 13. 193

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
Office No. 66 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that the AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY continues to ENGRAVE and PRINT STEEL PLATES for BANK-NOTES, BONDS AND COUPONS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, DRAFTS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, DIPLOMAS, LETTER-HEADS, POLICY-HEADS, LABELS, &c., at its Office in Montreal.

Any orders from the Banks, Corporations, and Business Houses of Canada will receive particular attention, and will be executed promptly and in the excellent style for which the work of this Company has been noted.

GEORGE MATTHEWS, Agent of the American Bank-Note Company in Montreal.

GEORGE W. HATCH, President, }
WILLIAM R. BLISS, Secretary. }
November 22. 3m ts 279

Steinway, Chickering and Dunham Pianofortes,
Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SHEET MUSIC.

THE Subscribers having received for the Fall Trade a fresh supply of the above well-known instruments in all the different styles of case and finish, as well as a large assortment from the Factories of other favorite makers in New York and Boston, are now prepared to sell them at the manufacturers' prices, merely adding Freight and Duty; thus allowing their customers the full benefit of the existing difference in exchange between Canada and the United States. Parties desirous of purchasing a Pianoforte, or of exchanging an old for a new one, will find it greatly to their advantage to avail themselves of the present unusually favorable opportunity.

Pianos for hire, both old and new, at prices to suit all classes of customers.

Tuning, by the year or otherwise, promptly attended to, and all repairs carefully and thoroughly made by experienced workmen.

GOULD & HILL, Successors to A. & S. Nordheimer, 59 Great St. James Street.
September 14. M,14 220

West End Grocery.
MALAGA GRAPES
HAVANA ORANGES
LEMONS
For sale by A. WALSH, 3 and 5 St. Antoine Street.
294

TRUFFLES
Mushrooms
Green Peas
Green Corn
Green Gauges
Green Beans
Tomatoes
Peaches
For sale by A. WALSH, West End Grocery, 3 and 5 St. Antoine Street.
December 9. 294

WILLSON & McKEAND,
ACCOUNTANTS,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
KING STREET,
HAMILTON, C.W.
December 8. 3m 298

Insolvent Act of 1864.
IN THE MATTER OF JOHN BURNS, AN INSOLVENT.

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and Effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under Oath, with Vouchers in support of such claims.

JOHN PLIMSOLL, Assignee.
Montreal, 12th Dec., 1864. du 297

Insolvent Act of 1864.
THE CREDITORS of the undersigned, DAVID GUTHRIE, of Montreal, in that part of Canada heretofore constituting Lower Canada, Trader, are notified to MEET at the OFFICE of JOHN PLIMSOLL, Esq., in the Place d'Armes, in Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH day of JANUARY next, at THREE o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an Assignee to whom he may make an Assignment under the above Act.

DAVID GUTHRIE.
Montreal, Dec. 15, 1864. du 300

Insolvent Act of 1864.
IN THE MATTER OF ATCHESON CLELAND, OF LACHUTE, TRADER, AN INSOLVENT.

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his Estate and Effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and, if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with Vouchers in support of such claims.

JOHN PLIMSOLL, Assignee.
Montreal, 14th Dec., 1864. du 300

Insolvent Act of 1864.
THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of Messrs. PERKINS & STEPHENS, Advocates, Number 44 Little St. James Street, Montreal, on the FOURTH day of JANUARY next, 1865, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of his affairs, and of naming an Assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

P. Z. ROMAIN.
Montreal, 14th December, 1864. du 301

Montreal City Passenger Railway Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the PAID UP CAPITAL of the COMPANY has been declared for the CURRENT HALF YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the COMPANY'S OFFICES on and after the SECOND of JANUARY next.

Upon stock paid up by instalments since the 1st July last the dividend will be calculated from the date of the several payments.

The Shares allotted on the 21st ultimo will bear no dividend.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JOHN GLASS, Secretary.
December 3. 289

For Sale,
7,500 lbs. EUREKA SMOKING TOBACCO, Cut
3,700 lbs. MEDIUM do do do
37,000 lbs. do No. 2 do do
2,000 lbs GENUINE MACCABOY SNUFF, LORILLARD'S
1,000 lbs. RAPPEE do
LYMANS, CLARE & CO., *Agents in Canada* For Lorillard Snuff and Tobacco.
November 29. 285

Wire! Wire! Wire!
OVERING & BOWDEN,
PRACTICAL WIRE WORKERS
—AND—
Manufacturers of Wire Cloth, Sieves, Riddles, Fenders, Grate and Stove Guards, Meat Safes, Rat and Mouse Traps, Bird Cages, &c.
Particular attention paid to Builders' Work. Cemetery, Garden and Farm Fencing made to order.
Liberal discount to the trade.
VICTORIA BLOCK.....VICTORIA SQUARE
July 5 1y 159

Bryant, Stratton & Co's
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
Commercial Colleges.
LOCATED in twenty-three leading Cities,—Montreal, Toronto, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark, Albany, Troy, Burlington, Portland, Providence, Hartford, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis.

Young Men Theoretically and Practically Educated for Business. Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Telegraphing, and Phonography. Scholarships issued at one point are good for unlimited period in all the Colleges.

SEND FOR COLLEGE MONTALY containing full information.

The Montreal Business College, Nordheimer's Building, Great St. James Street.

BRYANT, STRATTON & CLARK.
November 2. 262

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.
CRYSTAL BLOCK,
MONTREAL,
Wholesale and Retail Hatters
AND FURRIERS,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of intending purchasers to their large and varied Stock of
FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EMBRACING
Hudsons Bay Sable, Mink, Otter,
ERMINE,
Squirrel, Persian Lamb, &c., &c.,
Manufactured with care and attention under their own immediate inspection.
Sleigh Robes and Fur Overcoats
In great variety kept constantly on hand.
ALSO,—MOCCASINS, SNOW-SHOES, TOBOGGANS AND INDIAN CURIOSITIES.
October 11. 3m 243

CRYSTALIZED DESSERT FRUITS, in small fancy boxes. Fresh Turkey Figs. This seasons Sardines in Oil. Received at S. ENGLISH'S, Notre Dame Street.
October 28. 258

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.
AT THE
Canadian Stove Works Depot,
75 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

Cooking Stoves
Steward
Morning & Evening Star
Charter Oak
Empire State
Nuggett
Queen City
Sunbeam, &c

Heating Stoves:
Northern Light, 5 sizes
Albanian
Mammoth
Cupid
Cylinder
Nubian
&c., &c.

J. G. BEARD & CO., 75 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
October 29. 259

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Lehigh
Lackawana
Pittston
Scranton
Welsh Anthracite
Newcastle Grate
Sydney
Scotch
Steam
Smiths' English Coke &c., &c.

J. G. BEARD & CO., CORNER McGILL & WELLINGTON STREETS.
P.S.—Orders left at the Stove Warehouse 75 Great St. James Street, will receive prompt attention.
October 29. 259

1865.
THE MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM will supply the AMERICAN MAGAZINES and REVIEWS for the ensuing Year at the following reduced prices:—
HARPERS', GODEY'S, FRANK LESLIE'S, ATLANTIC, DEMOREST'S (Monthly) MAGAZINES, TWO DOLLARS AND A-HALF each
THE LONDON, WESTMINSTER, EDINBURGH and NORTH BRITISH REVIEWS, TWO DOLLARS each; SEVEN DOLLARS for the Four. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, TWO DOLLARS AND A-HALF
THE FOUR REVIEWS and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE supplied for NINE DOLLARS
Sent by Mail for same prices.
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, CATHEDRAL BLOCK, Notre Dame Street.
December 7. 292

VAN BUSKIRK'S FRAGRANT SOZODONT

For Cleansing and Preserving the TEETH HARDENING THE GUMS
December 9. 294

OFFICE DESKS
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER—all sizes.
192 SEALE & TEES.

FUNERAL
Furnishing Ware-Rooms
192 SEALE & TEES.

ON HAND—PATENT IRON CASKETS—all sizes.
A Liberal discount to the Trade.
SEALE & TEES, 62½ Great St. James Street
Residence on the premises.
December 8. 294

RICHELIEU COMPANY.
APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its NEXT SESSION by the RICHELIEU COMPANY for an ACT TO INCREASE THEIR CAPITAL STOCK, to empower them to hold Steamers for the purpose of Towing Vessels in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and otherwise to amend their Act of Incorporation.
Montreal, 10th Dec., 1864. 295

For Sale,
Casks CAUSTIC SODA
Casks SODA ASH
Casks BLEACHING POWDER
Casks SAL SODA
Casks BI-CARB SODA
Casks VENETIAN RED
Casks YELLOW OCHRE
Cases HAY & CO'S SCOTCH WHISKY
Cases IRISH WHISKY
Cases GREEN and RED GIN
Hf-Chests and Catties finest CONGOU TEA
Barrels PALE SEAL OIL
Cases Galvanized CORRUGATED IRON.
PHILLIPS & CO.
November 21 278

FRESH SMOKED SALMON, HADDIES, and BLOATERS, PRIME MACKEREL, just received at S. ENGLISH'S, 266 Notre Dame Street.
October 20 251

Voluntary Licitation.
WILL BE SOLD, by Authority of Justice, to the highest and last bidder, on MONDAY, the NINTH of JANUARY next, at ONE o'clock, P.M., at the door of the Church of the Parish of St. Antoine:—

A Land, belonging to Adolphe Chagnon, minor situate in the second Range of St. Antoine of two arpents, twenty-four feet, by forty-five arpents; bounded to the north-east and to the south-west by John Baptiste Faneuf, with a house, barn, and other buildings.

For the conditions, address the undersigned.

F. GEOFFRION, N. P.
Vercheres, Dec. 12, 1864. r-ws 304

PUBLIC NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD, by AUTHORITY of JUSTICE, the immovables hereinafter designated, depending as well of the Succession of the late ISIDORE BROUILLETTE dit BERNARD, in his lifetime Farmer, of the Parish of Belœil, as well as that of the *communaute de biens* which has existed between the said deceased and DAME ANGELE GUERTIN, his Widow, to wit:—

1st. A Land situate in the Second Concession of the Parish of Belœil, containing three arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth; bounded in front by the lands of the First Concession, in rear by the lands of the Third Concession, on one side by Flavie Bernard, and on the other side by Alexis Dion,—with a house and other buildings thereon erected.

2nd. Another Land, situate in the Third Concession of the said Parish of Belœil, containing one arpent and a half in front by thirty arpents in depth; bounded in front by the lands of the Second Concession, in rear by the lands of the Fourth Concession, on one side by Joseph Pigeon, and on the other side by Alphonse Lambert,—without buildings.

3rd. A Land, in standing timber, situate in the Fifth Concession of the said Parish of Belœil, containing half an arpent in front by eighteen arpents in depth; bounded in front by the lands of the Fourth Concession, in rear by the lands of the Sixth Concession, on one side by Andre Vandandaigue, and on the other side by the said Andre Vandandaigue,—without buildings.

4th. Another land, in standing timber, situated in the said Fifth Concession of the Parish of Belœil, containing half an arpent in front by fifteen arpents in depth; bounded at one by the lands of the Fourth Concession, in rear by Leon Trudeau, and on one side by the said Leon Trudeau, and on the other side by Dame Widow Frs. Petit—without buildings.

5th. A lot of land, being lot No. 3 in the Range Ste. Magdeleine, in the Seigniory of Ramsay, in the Parish of St. Liboire, containing four arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth; bounded in front by the road of the said Range, in depth by the Seigniorial line Dessaules, on one side, to the south-east, by lot number four, and on the other side, to the north-west, by lot number two.

To be sold as follows:—The Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at the Door of the Church of the Parish of Belœil, on MONDAY, the Twenty-sixth day December instant, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, and the Lot No. 5, on the Premises, the Twenty-ninth of the same month, at ELEVEN o'clock in the Forenoon.

For the conditions, address the undersigned Notary, at Belœil.

J. R. BRILLON, N. P.
December 7. r ws 292

ESTABLISHED 1837.
Britannia Life Assurance Company
1 PRINCES STREET, BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4th Vic., cap. 9.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOSEPH JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent to this Company for Montreal.

Detailed Prospectuses and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances may be obtained on application to the Resident Agent, at his Office, 34½ Little St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHN REDDY, M.D., Medical Referee.
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.
October 27. m 3m trs 257

WHEAT.
THE Subscriber is prepared to purchase Wheat at Bradford, C. W., and other Stations on the Northern Railway, for a small Commission. Respectfully refers to Messrs. Gooderham & Werts, Toronto; Hon. W. P. Howland, Toronto; C. J. Cusack, Esq., Montreal; E. Wiman, Esq, Montreal.

GEO. P. DICKSON, Richmond Hill, C.W.
December 20. m trs 303

COALS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND, AND TO ARRIVE,
Which they Offer for Sale,
EITHER BY TON OR CARGO,
CARGOES OF
Scotch and English Steam Coal
Picton and Cow Bay Gas and House Coals
English and Welsh Coke
Newcastle House and Nut Coal
Welsh Anthracite, Lump, Egg and Stove sizes
—ALSO,—
DAILY EXPECTED FROM NEW YORK,
CARGOES OF
Genuine Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal,
LUMP EGG, FURNACE, STOVE, and CHESNUT SIZES.
JANES & CO.,
26 ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
YARD—LOWER END McGILL STREET.
December 3. 289

CORDIALS—Dutch Anisette, Bordeaux Anisette, Italian Maraschino, Martinique Noyau, Dutch Curacoa in bottles and jugs, Absynthe, Copenhagen Cherry Cordial, Batavia Arrack, assorted French Cordials, Kirschwasser, Genuine Grande Chartreuse and Elixir, direct from the monastery. For sale by DUFRESNE & McGARITY, 152 Notre Dame Street.
December 10. 295

BUSINESS NOTICES.
No medicine in the World has so large a sale and so good a name, as Davis' Pain Killer!
December 19. r DSW 302

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—PREJUDICE VANQUISHED.—The dispensaries and hospitals of Europe are now regularly supplied with these remedies. They are admitted to be indispensable in diseases of the exterior integuments and the secretive organs. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25c, 62½c, and $1 per box.
December 19. r DW 302

DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH SHOULD AT ONCE BE ATTENDED TO.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and dealers in medicines, everywhere, will cure all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. These Bitters are for sale by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America.
December 12. du DSW 296

℞

Relief in Ten Minutes
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
For the immediate relief of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other lung complaints tending to consumption. This medicine is prepared from the prescription of an eminent physician and may be relied on as the best preparation for the immediate relief of all the difficulties of the lungs and throat. It contains nothing injurious—being composed of vegetable ingredients which have a specific influence upon the lungs and their connected organs. Its immediate effect is to allay all irritation and gently to remove the phelgm and other morbid secretions from the throat and its passages, thus relieving the cough by subduing the inflammation, and other causes which give rise to They are approved of and recommended by physicians of the highest standing, and may be given with perfect safety to the youngest child or the most delicate female Price 25 cents per box.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N.Y.
For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, general agents for Canada. Sold by all Druggists.
March 14. 1m DW 69

HOW TO LIVE—It is an easy thing for a sick man to drug himself to death with acrid mineral purgatives; but it is equally within his power to recover health and strength, by resorting to the only cathartic which restores the disordered functions of digestion, secretion, and expulsion to a healthy condition, without enfeebling the system in performing the cure. In Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills he will find this grand desideratum, sought for and longed for, from time immemorial, in vain. They are commended to the dyspeptic, the constipated, the bilious, the rheumatic, the dropsical, the debilitated—in short, to all who suffer from any disease proceeding from, or connected with the stomach, the liver, or the bowels, as a means of immediate and permanent relief. In all disorders of a chronic character—especially in Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, and Neuralgia,—or where sores or eruptions are a feature of the disease, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, for enriching and purifying the blood, may be used with infinite advantage in combination with the pills. They are put up in in glass vials, and will keep in any climate In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. All respectable druggists keep both medicines.
December 19 r DSW 302

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
Batchelor's Celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the World
The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known
This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N.Y.
BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
July 1. DW 1y5

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
District of Montreal. }
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.
No. 197.
EXPARTE IN THE MATTER
THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, Petitioners in Expropriation;
—AND—
SHERBROOKE STREET.

IN conformity to the order made in this matter on the Thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, upon the motion of DAME MARIE LEOCADIE SÆR E dit ST. JEAN, party interested, represented by Joseph Duhamel Esq, her Attorney, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the said THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, did, on the Third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, deposit in the Office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, the sum of Seven Hundred and Thirty-one Dollars and Seventy-nine cents, current money of the Province of Canada, being the price and compensation for the property hereinafter described, acquired by the said The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal from Dame Heloise Euphemie Dasilva, of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife, separated as to property by contract from Joseph Emery Coderre, Esquire, of Montreal, Physician, by forced expropriation under the Statute 27th and 28th Victoria, Chapter 60, to wit:—1st. A lot of ground, of irregular form, bounded at one end by Amherst Street, and on the other part by L. G. Fauteux and partly by St. Nicholas Tolentine Street, on the west side partly by one unknown, and partly by L. G. Fauteux, and on the east side by the remainder of the property of Madame J. E. Coderre, of which the lot of ground makes part, having 83 1-10 feet upon Amherst Street, 62 5-10 feet upon St. Nicholas Tolentine Street, 153 7 10 feet on the east line, 70 feet in the north-west line, running from St. Nicholas Tolentine Street, following the line of the said L. G. Fauteux, from there making an angle and following the line of the said Fauteux 32 4-10 feet, from there diverging again and following the line of the said unknown 83 feet as far as the said Amherst Street, being in superficies 10,532 feet, English measure. 2nd. A lot of ground, of an irregular figure, bounded in front by St. Nicholas Tolentine Street, in rear by Sherbrooke Street, on one side (west) by Joseph Duhamel, and on the other side (east) by the property of Madame J. E. Coderre, of which the lot of ground forms part, having 70 feet in front, 83 1-10 feet in rear, 75 5-10 feet in the line (west,) and 78 feet in the east line, in superficies, being 5,741 feet English measure. And it is ordered, that by a notice in the English and French languages, to be inserted twice a week during three consecutive weeks, in two newspapers of this City of Montreal, the one in English and the other in French, all persons having any claim to or being entitled to the said moneys or any part thereof, are hereby notified and required to signify in writing his opposition and fyle the same in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, in the said District within the six days, which shall follow the last insertion of the present notice.

And if, within such delay, no opposition is fyled to the said monies and the Certificate of the Registrar, which must be produced, does not disclose any *hypotheque*, the said monies shall be paid to the said Dame Heloise Euphemie Dasilva; deduction being first made of the costs of the publication of this notice and of the Certificate of said Registrar.

And if any opposition *afin de conserver* to the said monies is fyled in the Office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, within the delay aforesaid, in such case and after the production and fyling in the Office of this Court of the said Certificate of the Registrar, within the delay aforesaid, the Prothonotary of the said Court shal proceed to the Distribution of the said monies according to the practice of this Court, followed in the Distribution of monies arising from sales *decrets*.

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU.
Prothonotary's Office, Montreal, 17th December, 1864 } r ts 103

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

A song, a song, keep singing,
Of heaven-attemper'd strain!
Of Him who balm is bringing
To cleanse our deadly stain!
Of princes, gold, and gifts, O sing,
And shepherds waiting on their King!

A star in east hath risen,
Beheld by sages' eyes;
Long groped they, as in prison,
Until they saw it rise:
When first they mark'd its radiant light,
They wept for joy, and blest the sight.

With thanks to God low bending,
They saw night's horrors fade,
And watch'd the sign ascending,
For which so long they pray'd—
That light of lights, whose rising ray,
Gave promise of eternal day.

Wake up! wake up! they shouted,
And call'd a royal train;
They never fear'd, or doubted,
That hope was but in vain;—
The star before them beaming went,
Until before their Lord they bent.

O'er many a hill and valley,
And stream renown'd, they passed;
Until their train they rally,
By Bethlehem's gates at last:
With hymn and song they cheer'd the way,
Still guided by the orient ray.

O'er many a palace towering,
In pomp it journy'd on;
O'er castles, darkly lowering,
And cities vast, it shone;
Where pride and prosperous sin abound,
The humble babe can ne'er be found.

O Bethlehem, thou lowly
Yet highly-favour'd place!
As told by prophets holy,
The star now stays its pace,
And rests o'er thee, for to the cry
Of poverty the Lord is nigh.

'Twas o'er a manger's dwelling,
Arose a heavenly strain;
From earth and heaven swelling,
All join'd the blest refrain,
To sing the glories of the Child,
Now sleeping with His mother mild.

The sages, lowly bowing
Before their mighty King,
All reverence are showing
For Him, who deign'd to fling
His royal robes aside, to save
Our race from Satan and the grave.

Their precious gifts outpouring,
They spread them at His feet,
The infant King adoring
With gold and incense sweet,—
Homage of hearts that were His own,
Homage with lowly worship shown.

All other gifts transcending,
They brought the best—the heart;
In that one offering blending
Gems rarer far than art:—
Their blest example let us feel,
And with like holy homage kneel.

From the German Fest-Kalender.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1864.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY
State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—
December 23.—9 A.M. 12 below zero.
2 P.M. 5 "
6 P.M. 6 "

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
CHRISTMAS falling on a Sunday this year, and desiring to give our employees the benefit of it on Monday, NO PAPER will be published on that day. Our advertising patrons will please send in their favors for Tuesday morning not later than Six o'clock this (Saturday) evening, as the Office will be closed on Monday.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The *Herald* has additional details of Sherman's grand march through Georgia, and some important particulars regarding his present position before Savannah and the prospect for its early surrender. The city is poorly supplied with provisions, and is burdened with the feeding of a considerable surplus population of civilians, besides its garrison of 20,000 or thereabouts.

As all sources of supply are cut off by the Union forces, it will therefore be ultimately starved into submission, even if Hardee does not choose to give it up sooner.

There was a report recently in Sherman's army that Bragg was moving down from Augusta with 10,000 men to attack the besiegers in the rear. Should he be foolhardy enough to do so, he will be very summarily disposed of.

Late rebel papers have further reference to the Union raid from Tennessee into Southern Virginia. The Richmond *Examiner* says it turns out to be an extensive and damaging one. The raiders are reported within eight miles of Saltville, but no account is yet furnished of their having captured the important salt-works there.

QUEBEC, Dec. 23.—Weather clear. Thermometer 16° below zero at 8 a m.

The exchanging with the rebels of 10,000 prisoners, which was commenced in the Savannah River and subsequently transferred to Charleston harbor, was completed at the latter point on last Saturday. As this work is now concluded the firing of our own and the rebel batteries in Charleston harbor and vicinity, which was suspended during its continuance, will probably soon be resumed if it has not already.

The Richmond *Examiner* notices the invention, and its successful operation in the rebel laboratory in that city, of a machine capable of turning out 840,000 percussion caps in eight hours.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th says, the Government received official despatches from Savannah yesterday, when all was quiet.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th says:—"The situation in Tennessee is melancholy enough. It was a black day for the army of the Tennessee when Johnston lost his command. Hood was soon flanked, beaten, and compelled to abandon Atlanta. He then stepped out of the way, hat in hand, and asked Sherman to walk through Georgia. He himself moved up into Tennessee, where he has now again got himself beaten, and this time we fear badly enough."

The *Examiner* also says that "the campaign in Northern Tennessee has concluded disastrously for us, we have no doubt."

A special to the *Tribune*, dated Washington 22nd, says Gen. Grant telegraphs as follows:—Richmond papers just in say: "An official despatch from Wilmington, dated 21st, 10 A.M., says the advance of the enemy's fleet arrived off that port during the previous night. Over 30 steamers are now assembling, and more are following."

The peace resolutions were defeated in the North Carolina Senate by 24 to 20.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 21.—There is nothing of interest transpiring in this Department. The enemy keep up their fire, but not so persistently as formerly on the canal at Dutch Gap. Very few casualities occur owing to the precautions taken to avoid the shells.

For the week ending 18th inst., 180 deserters from the Union armies had reached Richmond. They would be forwarded to the border to start for their homes on blockade runners.

[Signed,] W. D. McGREGOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The mail boat "Webster," from City Point yesterday, is not only frozen up, but aground, a mile below Washington. The ice on the Potomac River was sufficiently thick this morning to admit of persons walking ashore from that vessel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The *Republican* says that the government received a despatch from Gen. Grant at City Point, announcing that the Richmond papers of yesterday morning contain an official despatch from Gen. Bragg to Jeff. Davis, dated Fort Fisher, New Inlet, N. C., 21st, as follows:—

"The entire fleet of the enemy is in sight, but cannot operate. Weather continues bad. We are able to hold Wilmington."

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The *Times* has a special from Franklin, Tenn., on the 22nd, which says the rebel retreat from Franklin beggars all description.

Hood told his corps commanders to get off the best way they could with their commands. The rebel army is now beyond Columbia. The R R. is but little impaired, and trains run to Spring Hill. Telegraphic communication is all right. Johnsonville was not destroyed.

The rebel loss during the campaign is 17,000 men, 51 cannon and 18 General Officers; killed at Franklin, 1400; wounded, 3800, and 1000 prisoners before Nashville, and in the retreat to Columbia 3000 killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners. Union loss at Franklin 2,000, and before Nashville less than 4,000. Total Union loss will not exceed 7,000, with two Generals slightly wounded.

Hood has a pontoon above the shoals on the Tennessee River where our gunboats cannot reach them. Hood marched on Franklin with 40,000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. He will have lost nearly half his men.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 22.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 16th contains the following:—The flag of truce brought up, on Thursday, 104 paroled Confederate officers from Fort Pulaski The Yankee officers in the fleet report that Sherman and his staff have arrived at Hilton Head.

It was also rumored that Savannah was to capitulate on Tuesday, the 17th, at 12 o'clock noon. The Yankees had learned of the fall of Fort McAllister, but gave no particulars.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—The mail train going East on the C. & O. R. R. broke through the bridge at Hudson this morning; six men were killed. No particulars.

Admiral Porter reports that within the last 50 days the fleet has captured and destroyed five millions and a half dollars worth of enemy's property in blockade runners.

THREE RIVERS, Dec. 23.—The funeral of the Hon. Mr. Turcotte, took place this morning at 10 o'clock. It was very largely attended. All the places of business and offices were closed. Service was held in the Cathedral, and a sermon was given by the Bishop; and all the clergy, members of the bar, and magistratates, were present. The state of the roads prevented strangers from attending.

BY TELEGRAPH.
MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 23.

The latest accounts from the front, locate Gen. Thomas' headquarters at Rutherford Hill, yesterday, eight miles this side of Columbia. Since then our forces have crossed Duck River and have moved to a point south of Columbia. Our cavalry forces crossed at Huntersford, below Columbia and dashed into the town. The enemy meanwhile retreating without firing a shot. We captured about fifty stragglers, and the rebel force was, at last accounts, at Pulaska. They are probably south of that place to-day. They are closely followed by our cavalry. No particular damage was done to the town of Columbia by the passage through it of the two armies. Rebel deserters and prisoners report the only effective corps of Hood's army to be T. D. Lee's. Forest effected a junction with Hood at Columbia on Tuesday.

Albany, December 23rd.—Gordon whose trial for murder of Owen Thomson, a New York cattle buyer, has been in progress here this week, was found guilty by the jury today. The murder was committed at the West Albany Castle Yard on the evening of September 16th.

Washington, December 23rd.—The Potomac is cleared with ice, and the channel is completely cleared up, so that navigation is suspended and boats do not attempt either to approach or leave Washington

Indianapolis, Dec. 23rd.—At a Court Martial recently convened here Charles Bellengsby, Jno. Murray, Thos Ryan, and Thos. Seiman were found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to be shot to-day. The sentence was carried into effect this afternoon at camp Burnside near this city on the first three. The fourth has been respited by the President for ten days.

Washington, Dec. 23rd.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 21st says, in reference to the appearance of the fleet of New Inlet, N.C., this foreshadows warm work off Wilmington. The defences of the place against naval attacks are very strong, and Admiral Porter will doubtless discover that he has undertaken an impracticable thing if he attempts the reduction of Wilmington. The Whig also says:—By recent orders the department under Gen. Beauregard has been extended so as to include South Carolina and the Atlantic seaboard of Georgia.

New York, Dec. 23rd, midnight.—Great fire now raging; buildings numbers 51, 53, 55, 57, and 59 Beekman Street, running through to Ann Street have thus far been consumed.

New York, December 23rd.—Gold closed at 220¾.

BELLIGERENT ACTS.—A contemporary of ours, very liable to a modification of its original views, either from their wanting sufficient root in sound principle, or because they are subject to the influence of varying times and different persons, having the other day discovered that we were satisfied with the dismissal of the raiders, yesterday found out that Mr. Sumner is of opinion that the U. S. Government has no claim for their extradition. Hamlet advises his actors not to outstep the modesty of nature, and we should commend this counsel to the writer in question. It would be about equally astonishing that we should be satisfied with the discharge of the raiders, and that Mr. Sumner should contend that they ought to be discharged on some other ground, and is of course about equally true. Our contemporary, however, is not satisfied merely with claiming Mr. Sumner as an authority for his pretensions, but he proceeds to argue the point. Mr Sumner says that the acts of the raiders were not undertaken for the purpose of plunder, but to embroil the two nations, and that they were instigated—or say commissioned—by the Confederate Government or its agents, knowing the anger such acts would create in the Federal States, not only against the raiders, but against the country where they found harbour. "This," adds our contemporary, "it will be seen at once, over-"throws the pretension to extradition under the "treaty—the act being insisted on as not one of "mere robbery, but an act of war, set on foot by "the Confederate Government or its agents. "Otherwise there could have been no breach of "neutrality. If, in ordinary times, such a rob-"bery had been committed by men going from "Canada, unauthorized by a belligerent govern-"ment, it would have been held absurd to talk "about a breach of neutrality or rights of pur-"suit or reprisal. If it be a simple robbery, then "all this bluster by Federal papers in the States "and Canada about our non-execution of our "neutrality laws is simple folly. But if neu-"trality has been broken, it must have been by "an act of war carried on from our neutral ter-"ritory, and therefore not a robbery within the "meaning of the extradition territory. Senator "Sumner has sufficient learning and logic to "see this, which the Federal organs here and in "New York have not. He sees the absurdity "of endeavoring to ride on both horns of a "dilemma at the same time." Let us test this wonderful piece of logic. Suppose the Southern Government, instead of directing Lieut. Young, if it did so direct him, to sneak into a bank, and there, by threats of murder, rob the vaults, and had directed some murderer like Chatillon, to whom Napoleon left a legacy for endeavouring to assassinate Wellington, to take off Mr Lincoln; and suppose, with such a commision in his pocket, this assassin had sneaked into the White House kitchen and put a pinch of arsenic into the President's soup; suppose farther that he should manage to escape to Canada, and our lawyers and judges should fumble about among technicalities and evidence week after week; the poisoner meanwhile receiving ovations in jail, and having all the Government newspapers in the city proclaiming him to be a regularly commissioned officer, who had been engaged in a lawful and honourable campaign, and whom it would be dishonourable to surrender—what, in point of logic or law, would be the difference between the two cases? The latter would certainly be quite as likely, as the former act by producing irritation, to lead to war. If that is the condition which converts an ordinary crime into a lawful campaign, it is equally present in both cases. The act would have been authorized alike in both cases, if that commission be the condition required to produce the difference in the quality of the act. Let us try it again. Suppose that during our troubles of 1837, the United States had chosen to acknowledge the belligerent status of the insurgents, and that some half dozen of them, sneaking through the woods from Rouse's Point, had set fire to Montreal. Would they have been honourable belligerents or not? If so, then any crime, committed on an inimical territory, by a commissioned officer with orders in his pocket, is an act of war. Let us recollect that, if so, the community injured by it is as much bound by the law of nations to respect the status of the person committing the injury as a neutral nation. A person engaged in warlike acts may be made prisoner of war, and, according to modern rules, may be detained till war is over, and must then be given up unharmed. If, therefore, Chatilton had assassinated Wellington on British soil, having before doing so, obtained an order from the Emperor, no British court could have convicted him of murder! He would have triumphantly produced his commission, and he would have been acquitted and detained in honourable captivity until the peace. If this is nonsense, it is not our fault—nor Mr. Sumner's. We may add that if Mr. Davis can authorize his citizens to go from our territory into the adjoining one, and there rob or murder in safety from the operation of our treaty and laws, he has the power to annul alike our diplomacy and the acts of our Legislature. What is the use of the Queen pledging herself to give up murderers or robbers if Mr. Davis can, by a stroke of his pen convert murderers and robbers into honest men?

CHRISTMAS.—To-morrow every Christian land will again unite in holding the glorious feast by which we mark our appreciation of the mighty gift at this time celebrated—the bestowal to the earth of peace and good-will to men; and millions of voices will repeat the glad tidings proclaimed in the seraphic song heard with so much amazement by the shepherds as they sat watching their flocks upon those Eastern hills eighteen centuries ago. No other celebration is so universal, as no other event can compare in greatness to that which brought sages from the remote East, guided by an unknown star, to the gates of the little town of Bethlehem to lay their gifts at the feet of their King. Christmas is everywhere regarded as the great family festival of the year. It is then whilst the wild winds of winter howl around the house, and a cheerful glow is sent out from the well-built fire, that friends and long parted members of families cluster round the familiar hearth to renew again the ties of childhood, forgetting the outside world if only for a day. It is a time dedicated to joy, and whilst amid the enjoyments and liberalities of Christmas the deep meaning of the great festival which is held should be borne in mind, that joy will find outlet in human fashion; and no more appropriate circumstance is connected with the celebration of the Christian feast than the renewal and perpetuation of family affection. The fact that friends and acquaintances who meet scarcely once a year are then brought together is enough to account for much real joyfulness, which depends but little upon the goodness of the mince pies, turkeys, and plum-pudding, or the pleasure afforded by any of the dainties poured forth from the plentiful horn of Christmas to burden the tables and digestions of good citizens. Yet whilst Christmas undoubtedly is and ought to be to many a period of the sincerest happiness, it is to others tempered with much sadness, from the very fact of its being a family festival. The circle of friends which was once filled up ceases to be complete, and the faces of those who are present recall the face of some one who is absent, the picture perhaps being one of a group of laughing children surrounding a saddened father and mother, to whom merriment does not easily come, and most rarely on the occasion of an anniversary. But happiness is not uproarious merriment, and although all may not wake up in exuberant health and rollicking spirits on Christmas morning, there will yet be felt a certain degree of pleasure which may find expression, in calling up memories of other and happier days, and ties then renewed,—scenes long past, perhaps the very ones the remembrance of which now blends with sadness the happiness of the annual feast. Few will shut out the vision without acknowledging that they have still some cause of rejoicing and joining in the feeling of good-will to themselves and others appropriate to the occasion. Whatever threatening clouds there may be in the horizon, Christmas at least finds us enjoying the happiness of peace whilst other countries are and have been devasted by wars which have paralized their energies and blighted their prospects. We are told that we may expect wars and rumors of wars whilst the world lasts. War is an old expedient for accomplishing a purpose by violence; but in view of the suffering and incalculable miseries occasioned by it, none can help wishing, however Quixotic the wish, that the same perfect machinery existed for maintaining friendly relations amongst States as keep individuals at peace. All our highest gratifications are found in the efforts we make to give happiness to others, and a nation on the lookout for happiness to itself should endeavour to promote the benefit of its neighbours by maintaining friendly relations with them, and obtaining an interchange of advantages by commerce and other means. It cannot but be lamented that governments, instead of adopting a policy of suspicion, could not more frequently act upon one of trust and confidence in the good-will and intentions of each other. "Our Country and Cause" is a cry which tends to drown such reflections on the part of those involved in warlike struggles, and who cannot look upon them from without; but the recurrence of this season cannot fail to recall the consequences of the rage of the combatants to those who have been bereaved by the combats, especially in desolate homes and by empty chairs which will be found at many a fire-side to-morrow. Withdrawing from this painful scene, we may for a moment revert to the duties which devolve upon our own community at this time. The arrival of Winter, with its nipping frost, and sleet and snow, suggests a consideration of its wants in reference to the poor. We think we may say that in few cities are more substantial efforts made to soften the severity of the season to the needy or improvident than here, where the almost endless call upon benevolence in behalf of poverty is always bountifully answered. Still there are numbers always, who feel that Winter renders their troubles doubly severe; and many hands will be outstretched for a Christmas offering, which must be replenished. Our Police reports have lately shown that not only are there those who have not the remotest prospect of a good dinner on Chrismas, or for that matter on any other day; but that the best hope of many is to sit at the prison board and their only resort from their bitter foe, the prison walls. These facts should have their effect in stirring up the benevolent, and urging those who are delegated to administer relief to see that the aid they can afford is effectively rendered. Money is not all in all. There are too many temptations to misspend it, and it should only be given where food, raiment or fuel will not meet the want. Then besides the special cases suggested by the changing seasons, there is still the necessity for maintaining and adding to the existing charities, and on Christmas day many sermons will be preached, telling the rich, and those who are not rich in the common acceptation of that term, but who have been wise and provident, that they must give and keep these institutions alive and in a position to do all that is required of them in their wide-scattered work. We hope, and believe that such calls will be properly responded to. Every one can and ought to do something to keep the machinery in motion, and no higher inducement to do their part can be held out to them than the promise of aid in time of trouble extended to those who help the poor and needy.

To the little folks the Christmas season is one of unmixed joy. Mirthfulness comes to them without effort, and never fails to come when they contemplate the approach of their jolly old friend Santa Claus. We can only hope that their faith in his benevolence on the present occasion may be duly rewarded by well-filled "stockings" on Christmas morning. May they all receive some token of a mother's love, a father's care, or a sister's devotion, which will call up pleasant memories in years to come. Finally we hope that all our readers, old and young, may enjoy a "MERRY CHRISTMAS."

GERMANY.—Many subjects of more intimate interest have prevented us from taking note of the sudden turn which affairs have taken in Germany. The Danish question is fairly in its second stage. The thieves are quarrelling over the booty, as it was long ago foreseen that they were likely to do, and are too noisy to keep their quarrel a secret. The Prussian Government, in fact, has sent a direct demand by plenipotentiaries extraordinary to the Federal Government, calling upon it to evacuate the Duchies; at the same time concentrating troops in threatening positions, and reinstating its own Prince Frederick Charles in the chief command of the Prussian army of occupation.

THE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONTIER.—We are informed that three hundred and ninety picked men have been selected from our Volunteer corps to go to Windsor, under Lieut-Colonel W. O. Smith, who will have, in all, six hundred and fifty under his command. They leave on Monday evening, first on arrival of Quebec trains, which will bring several more from Quebec. The companies here will be in readiness to-day.

REVIVAL OF THE ENGLISH OPERA.—The Prima Dona, Miss Fanny Stockton, of the English Opera Troupe having recovered from her late indisposition, the performances of the company will be resumed on Monday evening next, on which occasion the new opera the "Rose of Castile," will be produced for the first time in Montreal. Our citizens have but six nights in which to enjoy the treat in store for them, arrangement having been made for the troupe to the middle of May. The season here cannot be prolonged after Saturday the 31st inst. The "Rose of Castile" created a sensation in the musical world when first produced in London, and we are informed that the troupe now in this city, is the only company by which it has been produced on this side of the Atlantic. We hope that a liberal patronage will be extended to the company for the short time now left as it is large and well organized.

ADDITIONAL SIGNATURES TO THE MEMORIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF THE RAIDERS.—We publish additional signatures to this memorial and are requested to add that it will lie at the Merchants Exchange news room and Dawson's till Tuesday next.

Robert Esdaile, President of the Corn Exchange, Theodore Hart, John Young, Chairman of Harbour Commissioners, John Glennon, J H Joseph, Thomas Gordon, Thomas Caverhill, De LaMar Bros & Co, W H A Davies, John Phelan, C A Stark & Co., Thomas M Taylor, Walter McFarlane, Archer, Labelle & Co., Jeffrey Bros & Co, Simpson & Bethune, John Sinclair, James McDougall, Akin & Kirkpatrick, George S Scott Benjamin Lyman, Folingsby & Williamson, Strachan Bethune, John Frothingham, B Hutchins; G & D Shaw, James Law, J G Falkiner, A Robertson & Co, Edward Goff Penny, Geo A Drummond, John McDougall, James Shearer, Andrew Hodge, Wm Walker, J W McGauvran & Co, John Smith, Geo H Hinton, A W Ogilvie & Co, John Ostell.

The Congregation of St. Gabriel Street Church are reminded that the collection to-morrow morning is on behalf of the Sabbath School, and that Mr. Kemp will give the second of his Winter Course of Theological Lectures in the evening. Subject—"The Fall of Man."

RECAPTURE OF FIVE OF THE RAIDERS. —A CONFEDERATE OFFICER, SUPPOSED TO BE A RAIDER, ALSO CAPTURED.

The recapture of five of the raiders discharged from custody by the decision of Mr. Justice Coursol which for a day or two was involved in doubt, and in the case of those captured at Rieviere du Loup denied, was yesterday set beyond conjecture by the appearance of the five as prisoners before Mr. Justice Smith, in chambers. We have gathered from various sources the particulars attending the arrest of the raiders. The names of those captured are Bennett H. Young, their leader, William H. Hutchinson, Squire Turner Teavis, Marcus Spurr, and Charles Moore Swager, and the individual who was arrested in Quebec, we believe at the same time with Spurr and Swager, who gave his name as Joseph Betterworth. He denied having been engaged in the St. Albans Raid, but at the same time said he was a Kentuckian and an officer in the Confederate service, on his way to Halifax. Spurr, Swager and Betterworth, were arrested in Quebec by the Chief of Police of that city, Mr. Bureau and Detective D. Rosa. They were not armed nor was there anything specially calculated to excite suspicion, found on their persons. They were held until Mr. Payette, the gaoler, reached Quebec from this city, he having gone there with the view to identify them. On Wednesday he arrived in Quebec and at once recognized Spurr and Swager as two of the fourteen discharged raiders; but Betterworth he testified was not one of those fourteen. They were brought to this city on Thursday night in the custody of Chief of Police Bureau of Quebec, and taken to gaol at once.

THE ARRESTS AT ST. ALBANS BY CHIEF M'LAUGHLIN.

Chief McLaughlin, of the Government Police Force of this city, on Tuesday the fifteenth instant, proceeded to Quebec, armed with the warrant of the Honorable Mr. Justice Smith, to arrest the liberated raiders or any of them that might be found. Without delay he proceeded to Riviere du Loup with a force of the Quebec Water Police, three of whom he detailed at L'Islet and others at different points along the road to Riviere du Loup. He moved about for some days between these points and also scoured the country for some distance inland. On the 20th instant, while in conversation with a farmer as to the direction of the principal country roads, he carried him three roads ahead towards the principal roads to St. Johns, New Brunswick. One of these leaves the railroad at L'Islet and the other at Riviere du Loup, and a third at a point intermediate between the other two. He further learned that these three roads united at a point about sixteen miles distant, and found the main road to St. Johns, New Brunswick, in the parish of St. Francois. He then asked the *habitants* if there was any point on the road where he could command a view of everything that passed, and was told that at the house of a man named Fournier, who was a combination of farmer and *aubergiste*, he would be able to see any person who passed towards St. John's by that route. The Chief at once took three men and hiring two sleighs proceeded at once to Fournier's house. They kept a vigilant lookout during the entire night, overhauling, between eleven and twelve, the mail stage and everything that passed, without success. About ten o'clock the following day two single sleighs with two men in one and three in the other came along. The men, except the drivers were covered up with buffaloes, the weather being cold. The Chief suspected that they were the parties he was in search of and having over hauled the sleighs discovered in the foremost Bennett H. Young, with the driver and Hutchinson, and Teavis with the driver in the other. They were of course, very much surprised to find Chief Constable McLaughlin ahead of them, three hundred miles from Montreal and gave expression to that surprise. They however, made no resistance and told Chief McLaughlin they were unarmed which proved to be the case. About $1000 in gold was found in the possession of the three of them, and on the person of Bennett H. Young a passport duly signed, certifying that "Jas. Irwin" was a British subject. Their horses were capital travellers, and had they succeeded in eluding the vigilance of Chief McLaughlin, they would have given him a hard run for the boundary which is about 35 or 40 miles distant. Young declared that he would have run his horse of his legs before he would be captured, and in the last extremity would have taken to the woods.

Mr. McLaughlin arrived in this city yesterday with his captives who were consigned to the gaol to await the action of his Honor Judge Smith.

The Chief of the Government Police in effecting so successfully the capture of the three men in a country so open as that in which it was effected has exhibited some of the highest qualifications for his profession. He acted sagaciously from the outset, and with the greatest promptitude in adopting a new line of action; and with all this his vigilance has been untiring. After the capture he exercised that rare quality so necessary in his profession—reticence—to such an extent that his presence with his prisoners was the first authentic evidence the public obtained that these arrests had been made. We hope that his valuable services will be fully and substantially appreciated by the Government, as well as the unswerving fidelity and integrity with which he has carried out his instructions.

THE PRISONERS BEFORE JUDGE SMITH.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the prisoners were brought before Mr. Justice Smith in Chambers, it being on his warrant that they were arrested. Messrs. F. G. Johnson, Q C., T. W. Ritchie, and B. Devlin were present on behalf of the prosecution, and Messrs. Abbott and Kerr for the defence. The counsel for the prosecution applied for an adjournment of the case until Tuesday, in order to notify the witnesses. Mr. Kerr moved for the discharge of the prisoner Butterworth on the ground that he had not been identified as one of the raiders; but Judge Smith said he would entertain no application whatever on behalf of the prisoners until Tuesday, until which day they would be remanded.

The prisoners were then removed and sent back to gaol.

CITY ITEMS.

INSPECTION OF THE FIELD BATTERY ARTILLERY. —The Montreal Field Battery of Artillery under command of Major A. A. Stevenson, was inspected on Thursday evening last at the Crystal Palace, by Lieutenant-Colonel Ward of H.M. 60th Rifles. The battery paraded on foot and mustered upwards of 60 of all ranks, under the following officers, viz, Major Stevenson, commanding, 1st Lieutenant W. McGibbon, and 2nd Lieutenant T. W. Boyd. Lieut.-Col. Ward accompanied by Brig.-Maj. Macpherson, arrived about 8½ p.m., and was received with a general salute. The inspecting officer then passed down

the ranks minutely inspecting the new clothing, &c., after which the men marched past by sub-divisions in quick and slow time, and then went through a variety of movements on foot, under command of Major Stevenson. Four detachments having been formed, the Battery went through gun drill, which was performed with great steadiness and precision, eliciting the highest praise from the inspecting officer. They next paraded in their new summer uniforms and presented a splendid appearance. At the conclusion of the inspection, Lt.-Col. Ward addressed Major Stevenson, the officers and men of the Battery, expressing his highest satisfaction with the fine appearance of the corps, and the remarkable proficiency displayed in the various movements performed, both on foot and standing gun drill, showing that the men must have paid great attention to their duty and understood their work well. It gave him much pleasure in having an opportunity of inspecting such a fine body of men and he would not fail to make a favorable report.

Amongst the spectators present in the Crystal Palace we noticed Lieutenant-Colonel George Smith, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Colonel Smith, commanding the Victoria Rifles, Captain Brush of the Artillery, and several other Volunteer Officers.

The guns and stores of the battery are to be inspected on Wednesday next at 3 p.m.

DISHONEST SERVANTS ARRESTED. — Sergeant Bouchard and constable Gagnon on Thursday evening arrested two waiters and two female servants employed at the St. Lawrence Hall charged with stealing knives, forks, table and bed linen, and various kinds of dishes. One of the women Angele Brisbois was discovered with a quantity of sugar in her possession leaving the hotel, and she was taken in custody by Sergeant Bouchard, and her house searched when a quantity of the stolen goods was found. On being questioned in relation to the matter she said that she might as well have some as others. She then said that a fellow servant named Virginie Savage, and two waiters named Joseph St. George and Alfred Riendeau, were also in the habit of stealing goods, and that the practice had been carried on for some time past. The houses were searched by Sergeant Bouchard and property to the value of $40 or $50 discovered. On being brought before Judge Coursol they pleaded guilty, with the exception of Virginie Savage, who was discharged. The others were remanded for sentence.

The value of the goods missed during the past three or four years, over which period these larcenies have extended, is about $1000.

POLICE COURT.—There was not much business done in the Police Court aside from the usual routine. A woman was arrested for stealing beef from a man named Burke, and was sent to gaol for one month.

The persons accused for stealing from the St. Lawrence Hall were remanded for sentence.

Decondu, the advocate from St. Johns, who two or three weeks ago, in Craig Street, fired at his wife with a pistol, and afterwards shot at, and severely wounded himself, having sufficiently recovered, was brought up for examination.— The depositions taken in his case were read over to him, but he declined to cross-examine the witness. He was subsequently committed to take his trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench, to be held on the 24th of March, on a charge of maliciously shooting with an intent to take life.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were thirteen cases before the Recorder, principally applications to be committed.

THE COUNCIL MEETING LAST NIGHT.—The City Council sat until a very late hour this morning discussing the conduct of the Chief of Police with respect to the delivery up of the money of the St. Albans Banks. The Police Committee did not make any report farther than to say that they would merely submit the report of proceedings. The actual discussion arose on a motion by Councillor Higginson to the effect that the Chief was not to blame, and was not amenable to the Council for his conduct. After a lengthy debate, which lasted till a late hour this morning, a motion for an adjournment till Wednesday next was carried.

POLICE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.

(Continued from Thursday's Proceeding.)

POLICE COMMITTEE.
Thursday Evng., 22nd Dec., 1864, 7 P.M.

Present—Alderman Rodden, Councillors Leduc, Devlin, McGibbon, McCready.

Q. In stating that in your opinion Judge Smith's warrant is null and void, are we to understand thereby that the officer requested to execute it was justified in regarding its nullity and in refusing to execute it immediately?

A. I have already given an answer with respect to the Chief of Police which meets this question, I am not here to give a general opinion *quoad* all officers, though I do not believe that any officer can be forced to execute a warrant which is null and void.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any arrangements having been made for the delivery of the money before the judgment discharging the prisoners was rendered, and if so state what you know of such arrangements and by whom they were made?

A. I contented myself with telling the raiders, Mr. Sanders and my colleagues that as soon as we opened our defence they (the raiders and Mr. Sanders) must have everything ready at any moment to demand from the Chief of Police, in legal form, the money and secuties. Having so told the raiders and Mr. Sanders, I considered that it was no part of my duty, either to see the Chief of Police, or to draw receipts for the money and securities. I told them at the same time that they should be prepared, at any moment, for a break down in the prosecution, so that these securities and money might be claimed as soon as possible after any judgment discharging the prisoners, and I am not aware of any arrangement save what has appeared in this investigation, having been made for the delivery of the money.

Ques. by the Chairman—You have spoken very freely your opinion of the duties of the Chief of Police in this matter, are you prepared to say it was any part of his duty to hold private interviews with the Attorneys of the raiders or talk with Mr. Sanders or Mr. Porterfield acting for the raiders, and at their suggestion, remove the money from the place where he kept it, putting it into the Ontario Bank the day before the dismissal of the raiders and leave it there during the sitting of the Court or to otherwise arrange with them, in advance of the decision of the Court, for the delivery of the money?

A. The question to which I am asked to answer contains inquiries about so many facts that were it not for a portion of it in which I am asked whether all the acts therein mentioned are not part of his duty, I should be puzzled for time to answer it, but *quoad* his duty, he was not acting as Chief of Police at the time, in my opinion, and, consequently, no answer is required to the question.

Q. By the same—I am not disposed to accept this as an answer for the information of this Committee in reply to the opinion asked of you by me on their behalf; will you please give such an answer as is expected. If you are not prepared to answer our questions in the usual way of such enquiries, you will please say so.

A. As the chairman, apparently has misconstrued my answer I say that even if Mr. Lamothe had acted in his capacity of Chief of Police on the occasion in question, though the acts cannot be considered as part of his duty, he not being bound to perform them, I do not see that there is anything criminal or worthy of serious blame in his conduct.

Q. Do you not think, when Mr. Porterfield addressed the Chief of Police in the lobby of the Court House, while the Judge was yet on the Bench and the prisoners in custody, for the purpose of obtaining the money that the Chief would have been justified in saying to Mr. Porterfield that in as much as the Judge did not, in giving his judgment, declare that the money should be given up to the raiders, and as a large portion of the money is said to have been taken from persons not raiders, he, the Chief, wished for sufficient time to consider the matter and be advised as to where, when and to whom he would deliver it.

A. Decidedly not; had he done so he would have been playing into the hands of the other party. The whole of the money was deposited in Court as taken from the raiders, either by the parties who gave their depositions or by others who delivered to the witnesses certain sums as having been by them taken from the raiders or found in or about the places when they were arrested.

Q. Is it not a fact within your knowledge, that Mr. Lamothe assisted in arresting the St. Albans raiders in October last, and if such be the case what are we to understand when you say he could not be called upon to execute a warrant issued by any Judge in an extradition case?

A. Mr. Lamothe's authority as Chief of Police did not extend to the district of Bedford and Iberville he did not even act as magistrate on that occasion, because his commission is only for the district of Montreal. I am not aware that he arrested one prisoner. I believe that he went there merely to assist Mr. Coursol.

Q. Were you present with the St. Albans raiders when the carpet bag containing the stolen money was opened and distributed?

A. In the first place it was not stolen money it was booty; in the second place I was not present.

Question by Mr. McCready—Do you consider that Judge Coursol would have placed ninety thousand dollars in the hands of Mr. Lamothe if it were not for the fact of his being Chief of Police.

A. I cannot judge Judge Coursol's intent. And further deponent saith not and hath signed.

WILLIAM H. KERR.

Chs. Philippe Naegle, subchief of Police, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists deposited and said:—

EXAMINED BY MR LAFLAMME.

I am subchief of Police and I have been connected with the Force since ten years. I never remember, during all the time I was connected with the Force, a single instance where a written order was required for the delivery of money or property taken from discharged prisoners. It was always delivered upon an order from the prisoners or to the prisoners themselves. I remember the late Chief on several occasions refusing to execute warrants from the Courts, because he did not think himself bound to do so and that it would interfere with his duties of Chief of Police of the City of Montreal, I am aware that the present Chief of Police has expended some money for the arrest of parties connected with Johnson's Island matter, which has never been refounded to him by the Government. And further deponent saith not and hath signed.

C. P. NAEGLE.

It being now half-past twelve o'clock in the morning, and the complainant conceiving that a further examination would protract the investigation beyond the time fixed by Council for its determination to-morrow evening, declines all further cross-examination of witnesses, and also believes that no further light can be thrown on the subject by so doing.

The counsel for the accused also declared that he now closed the defence.

The Chief requested to be represented by his counsel at the meeting of the Council at which the subject matter of this investigation is to be discussed, which request the Committee agreed to recommend to the Council.

Moved by Councillor Labelle,—That the Committee adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock P.M.

Yeas—Leduc, Labelle.

Nays—McCready, McGibbon, Rodden. Lost.

Councillor McCready moved that a report be prepared and submitted to Council.

The Chairman of the Committee submitted a report, to the effect that the Committee had, in accordance with the resolution of Council, taken the charges of Councillor Devlin, against the Chief of Police into consideration, and devoted several days to the investigation of the said charges. The Committee were, however, unable to agree upon any recommendation to the Council, and would, therefore, submit the evidence and the documents laid before the Committee.

This was adopted by the Committee, by the following vote:—

Yeas—McCready, McGibbon, Leduc.

Nay—Labelle.

And it was resolved that the Committee do now adjourn.

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS BY PROF. PAUL C. SINDING OF DENMARK—PRO TEM IN MONTREAL.

There is nothing that exercises a more delightful spell over my imagination, than the pictures my fancy used to draw in the May morning of life; they bring with them the fine flavor of those honest days of yore, in which I am apt to think the world was more homebred and social than at present. But of all the old festivals, that of Christmas awakens in me the strongest and most heartfelt associations. The smoke of the chimneys of that hamlet, where my cradle was rocked, rose straight into the air early on Christmas morning, looking like so many inverted pyramids, spreading gradually broader and broader, until they mixed imperceptibly with each other. Scarce was the sun above the horizon, when the hamlet was alive with rosy boys and girls, dressed in their suits, and going forth with warm anticipations of the day's innocent enjoyments. Spiced beverages and lusty cakes were given freely away; everybody was welcomed to every house; all seemed happy, and all were so. And it is a beautiful arrangement, also, derived from days of yore, that this festival which commemorates the birth of the Prince of Peace, has been made the season for gathering together kindred hearts, and for calling back the children of a family, who have launched forth voyagers on the vast ocean of existence, and wandered widely asunder, once more to assemble under the paternal roof Many of the ancient rural games and ceremonials have, it is true, disappeared, even in old Norway and Denmark, where perhaps more than anywhere else are preserved strong local peculiarities, homebred feelings, and honest fireside delights, and where innocent hilarity, pleasure and conviviality flow so sweetly through the calm bosom of domestic life. Yet, legendary jokes and oft-told Christmas tales are still kept alive, inviting the stranger to lift the latch, and join in the gossip knot huddled round the ruddy blaze of the hearth. With undivided interest I still remember the beautiful greeting with which the unaffected peasant and the weary way-faring beggar saluted each other: "Merry Christmas, and the little child Jesus within your heart," thence to repair to the village church to hear the full choir breaking forth in full jubilee, and to hear the solemn words from the lips of the officiating minister: "Hosanna to the Son of David, Hosanna in the highest," and thence to their unpretending dwellings to partake of such festival meals as husbandmen and shepherds are able to provide.

How opposite are the proceedings here in this Western Hemisphere. With the exception of the Church of England, the Lutheran and the Roman Catholic church, all seem to be heedless of the birthday of the infant child from the wretched manger of Bethlehem. And yet, by this child it is that this vast Continent has waxed great and mighty. Churches and schools this child has built; infirmaries and orphan houses this child has founded; science and the arts he has nursed. The child in the manger has by his Gospel conquered one part of the world after the other, and will not leave off driving his triumphal chariot until every tongue has confessed that he is Lord of all. This child is the light of the world, Alpha and Omega, the key to the mysteries of the world, and to the obscure fates of life. Who is able to count the thousands who in this child have gained strength to bear their burdens and fight their fights! Who is able to count the tears which this child has wiped away? Who is able to number the stray sheep which this child has reconducted to the path of rectitude? Who is able to count the thousands, who, in the name of this child have come out of great tribulation and with peacefulness of soul entered the father's house! Yea, how forsaken is a man who does not believe in this child! In life without consulation, in death without blessed hope. Therefore, let us all proclaim the welcome of the Prince of Peace, not by making mechanical prayers, as the manner of some is, but by innocent festal convivial meetings as in days of old, when false refinement had not made any havoc amongst the hearty old holiday customs, but above all let us proclaim his welcome by saying from the depth of the heart: "Hosanna to the Royal son, who is, who was and who is to come, Hosanna, Hosanna!"

MONTREAL DIOCESE.

SURPRISE PARTY AND PRESENTATION AT COTEAU LANDING.

A large number of the congregation of St. Lawrence Church, in the village of Coteau Landing met at the parsonage on Monday, the 5th inst, and presented the Rev. T. A. Young with the following address, and a handsome purse containing $29 50, and also some baskets of provisions:—

"To the Rev. T. A. Young, Incumbent of St. Lawrence Church, Coteau Landing:—

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We have assembled here this evening for the purpose of tendering you our united and sincere thanks for the kind interest manifested both by yourself and Mrs. Young in our efforts, as members of the Bazaar Committee, to contribute to the success of that undertaking, and to beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse as a slight token of our esteem and regard. Deeply regretting our inability to make a more valuable offering, we hope that as a memento of the occasion, and as an evidence of our good will, it may not prove unacceptable. Receive, in conclusion, Rev. and dear Sir, our warmest wishes for the welfare and happiness of Mrs Young and yourself and believe us,

Your attached parishioners,
and most sincere friends,

Charlotte Sullivan, Mary L. Bailey, Sarah J. Grange, Mary A. McFall, Clara Hosmer Jane Perry, Catherine Scott, Georgianna Pease, Mary J. Grange, Eveline Pease, Sarah A Mitchel, Marianne Roebuck."

REPLY.

"To the Ladies of the Bazaar Committee, Coteau Landing:

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I am most sincerely grateful for the kind and affectionate address you have now presented me. It is particularly gratifying as a proof of your respect and esteem and if Mrs Young and myself have in any way aided the success of the Bazaar, we receive with much pleasure the expression of your thanks. Your generous offering which you have so kindly made me this evening is received in the same spirit in which it is given, and I shall ever consider it as a memorial of your good will and attachment.

Accept the very best thanks of both Mrs. Young and myself for your kind hopes for our future prosperity, and our fervent prayer is, that our Heavenly Father will be graciously pleased to grant you his blessing in this world and eternal happiness in the world to come.

I remain my dear parishioners,
Your affectionate friend and Pastor,
T. A. YOUNG"

After the presentation the visitors enjoyed themselves with various amusements, and the time passed rapidly and pleasantly, enlivened with music and singing, until ten o'clock, when they all partook of a sumptuous repast furnished by the surprise party, after which they took leave of their pastor, both mutually impressed with the feeling of having spent a most sociable and agreeable evening.—*Com.*

EXPRESSION OF THE WINDSOR (C. W.) COUNCIL ON RAIDERS.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

At a meeting of the Town Council of Windsor, the Mayor called attention to the hasty and unexpected discharge of the St. Albans raiders, remarking upon the friendly relations between the town of Windsor and this city, and asked for an expression of the sentiments of the Council

Resolutions were adopted to the following effect:—

That it is the wish of this Council and residents of Windsor to continue the friendly feeling that has hitherto existed between this place and Detroit.

That the raids already committed from our border by strangers who have threatened commission of others have a tendency to disturb that friendly feeling, should our silence be misinterpreted into approval.

That this Council expresses the sentiments of the British population of Windsor, in declaring that it has no sympathy with those who have contrived, or may be contriving marauding expeditions upon the United States; but the contrary, and desires to have all the aid of our municipal authorities exercised toward the punishment of those engaged in them.

That this Council cannot but express regret and astonishment that a local magistrate should have taken upon himself to discharge from custody, in so sudden a manner, upon a technicality of law, the St. Albans raiders.

The above were on Friday transmitted to Mayor Barker, of Detroit. Our associations with our nighbours are of such an intimate character that the preservation of friendly relations is peculiarly desirable, and we hail these resolutions as evincing a friendly feeling toward us. Our citizens will always be ready to meet them half way in fraternal feeling,

Mayor Macdonnell replied:—

MY DEAR SIR,—Allow me to express my gratification at receiving from you such unmistakeable evidence of the friendly feeling existing among your people toward my fellow citizens.

No language can too strongly convey the feeling of indignation which seized every citizen of this city on hearing of the action of Mr Coursol; but your letter, together with others of the same nature will, I trust evince that spirit of amity which has ever characterized our people in all their intercourse with their Canadian neighbours.

CANADIAN SENTIMENT.—We had an interview to-day with a gentleman of this city, who has extensive business relations in Canada and has just returned from Montreal. He informs us that the discharge of the St. Albans raiders is universally condemned. From the leading merchants, to the hack drivers, there was but one sentiment. The decision of Judge Coursol was entirely unexpected, and there were many who believed that it was the result of connivance and bribery.

It was thought that Judge Coursol would be suspended and that he would be removed upon the meeting of Parliament. It was reported when our informant left that the Chief of Police had resigned.

Arrangements were being made for a meeting of merchants to condemn the decision of Judge Coursol, and to insist that the Southern refugees shall not violate the privilege of asylum which had been accorded to them.

The order of Gen. Dix for the pursuit of raiders into Canada was a subject of congratulation among the Southern refugees. They could not conceal their delight. It was just what they wanted as a means of embroiling the United States with Great Britain.

Our informant thinks that Canadian sentiment is fully aroused to the necessity of preserving friendly relations with the United States, and that no efforts will be spared to prevent future raids.—*Boston Journal.*

JUDGE SHORT ON EXTRADITION.—In the case of W. H. Crawford mentioned in our last, the Superior Court, Hon. Justice Short, gave a preliminary judgment in open court, on the 27th inst., on the point as to whether the prisoner had a right to produce exculpatory evidence. In the course of his remarks the learned judge cited the tenth article of the Treaty and remarked that a stranger or foreigner equally with one of Her Majesty's own subjects had a right to appeal to Her Majesty's courts for protection and that no court or Judge ought to deny or would deny that right to whomsoever might apply for justice. The 13th Victoria was enacted to carry the Treaty into effect but its provisions and more especially the 1st 2nd and 3rd sections thereof were modified and changed by the 24th Victoria and the provisions of the latter statute, in fact substituted for those of the former. Now even if the right were not in express terms given to the accused to produce exculpatory evidence the judge was called upon and required to hear the evidence produced before him to ascertain and determine in his own mind the guilt or innocence of the accused or at the very least the probable guilt of the prisoner. Now if the prisoner could clearly show that it was impossible he could be guilty of the offence perhaps by showing that he was not and could not have been there at the time when the alleged offence was committed, would it be said that one of Her Majesty subjects is liable on such an application to be sent into a foreign country to take his trial when he was ready to show his innocence to the court? But a foreigner or citizen, if the petitioning party, is equally entitled to appeal to our courts. The learned Judge referred to certain decisions in Upper Canada, where the same view of the law as he now took, had been held, and also to the dictum of Judge Pollock of Vermont, in a like case and the learned judge understood that Pollock was no mean authority in his own country. At all events this was clearly a matter within the discretion of the Court, and in this case the Court ought to exercise its discretion. Parties might name the day. The 27th inst. was agreed on, and the prisoner was in the mean time remanded to jail, to await the result of the investigation.—*Sherbrook Freeman.*

MR. COBDEN'S SPEECH AT ROCHDALE.

On the 23rd of November Mr. Cobden delivered his usual annual address to his constituents at Rochdale The greater portion of the address referred to the United States, and was as follows:—

If we are to discuss these foreign questions at all, let us do so calmly and temperately, as I now mean to do the subject of the American war. Cheers. I wish to be tolerant toward everybody who differs from me about this dreadful civil war in America. I have most intimate friends who differ totally from me on this question. It never drove me from their doors, nor prevented me from associating with them. Nay, more, I have always said that, while I believe many entertain sinister views on this question, there are on the other hand, many who have taken the part of the South because, looking at the extent of territory they do not believe that the North can succeed in subduing it, and that, as the struggle is a hopeless one, we ought to endeavour to put an end to it. These are views that ought to be regarded with deference, but there are other parties in the country who have not had the sense to conceal their objects, but who wish to see an end put to Republican institutions in that country. Cheers. I will tell you what my opinion is with regard to Republicanism. I think we may have greater advantages in this country with an hereditary monarchy than we might have from electing a president every four or every six years Now this is my theory; but at the same time, if I see a people setting up a government upon a standard very far in advance of anything that was ever known in the world before—a people who say "We will rule ourselves by pure reason there shall be no religious establishments to guide or control us; there shall be no born rank of any kind; but every honor held and every promotion enjoyed shall spring from the people and by selection; we maintain that we can govern ourselves without the institution of any hierarchy or privileged body whatever,"—I think that everybody will admit that all events, that programme is founded upon an elevated conception of what humanity is capable of. Cheers. It may be a mistaken estimate; it maybe too soon to form so high an estimate, it may fail, but dont ask me who always consult, to the best of my ability, the interests of the great masses of my kind—don't ask me to wish it may fail, don't ask me to exult if it seems to fail, because I utterly repudiate the possibility of my partaking any such sentiment as that. Hear, hear. We have lately seen that great country brought into a strait and a difficulty which we might be thrown into to-morrow. We are now ruling India containing a population of 130 millions or 140 millions of people for the sake of their custom, and for nothing else; for I can defy you to show that this nation has any interest in that country except for the commerce that is carried on. That is an adventure unconnected with free trade. You might have something happen out there at any time; you might have something happen in Ireland. Is it conservative to jump up immediately that this great republic falls into this civil war from the fault of no one living but to trace out the first cause, rather to the British nation and to the British court some 150 years ago —I ask is it conservative in this country or among the religious classes of Europe that they should have jumped so hastily into this kind of partnership with this insurection? (Hear hear.) Now let us see what it is. Hear you have a great political disruption in which the active parties were very able men—I know the leaders on both sides and what were they doing? They knew the tremendous consequences of the course they were going to entail upon this cotton region. For instance here is a disruption by which they were to throw into convulsion this populous district where many wear a paler brow than they would have done but for this civil war. Now what did they do to justify themselves in the eyes of foreign States, to induce us and other countries to recognize them as belligerents? In our political convulsions you may remember that the parties who have sought to create a disruption tending to shake the community and cause loss and inconvenience abroad have always put out, from respects to the world a programe of their grievances; but where is there any programme in this case? In the case of our civil war, after Cromwell and his party deposed and decapitated Charles I., they put a programme of greviances which they published in three languages and articulated throuout all Europe, showing why they had deposed the King and why they had established the Commonwealth. (Hear hear). What happned when James II. was dethroned and William III. was invited over? A declaration of rights was published—a narrative of the grievences against James II and the programme included the condition required from the succeeding King (Hear, hear,) What did the Americans do when they declared their independence in 1776. They put forth a declaration of grievances and at the present time no Englishman can doubt that they were justified in seperating from the mother country. (Cheers) In beginning a struggle of far more gigantic proportions than all those to which I have alluded which the parties knew would convulse this peaceful district have they put forth any programme. I know the men and I know that no one is more competent to write such a programme than Jefferson Davis. He could write it out as well as Thomas Jefferson did the Declaration of 1776. But why is there no such declaration? Because they have but the grievance they want to consolidate, perpetuate, and extend—Slavery; but they cannot do it. (Loud and repeated cheers.) But instead of taking a straightforward course what do they constantly say? Those eminent men—eminent I mean, for their intellect, who should so well state their case if they dared to speak the truth —what do they say? Leave us alone; all we want is to be left alone. That is the reason why the Conservative Governments of Europe and so large a portion of the upper classes in England have consented to back the insurrection Now, how would they feel if Essex and East Kent, having been beaten on the subject of the corn laws, had chosen to set up Kent and Essex and East Anglia right across the Thames. as the Secessionists have sought to attempt to cut off Louisianna from the Mississippi. and if they had said, "We want to be left alone." (Hear) Why can any government be carried on if a section of the people, when they are beaten at the poll at a peaceful election be allowed to secede? I ask where is the conservative among the governing classes of the country. I come to the conclusion that after all there is more Conservation among Democracy (Loud cheers.) We have heard news from America lately which I confes has struck me as being one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world. You have 23,000,000, or 24,000,000, of people spreading over a teritory some thousands of miles square. exercising on one day the right of sufferag upon a question respecting which currents of blood are flowing' And you see the result of that peaceful election given without so much tumult as I have seen in that dirty little villige of Colne or that little town of Kidderminster. (Cheers and laughter.) That is an event that humanity may be proud of and it is not the subject for any political party to exult over or scowl over (Loud cheers) A people who can do that have given to the world a spectacle such as was never before presented by any other people, And what has they done? They have decided after years of war, and after almost every household has lost a relative or an inmate—the contest that rose between Gen. McClellan, who desires to put down the war without making the abolition of Slavery a condition and Mr Lincoln who desires to put down the war and extirpate Slavery from the South. (Cheers) Nothwithstanding that that was the appeal made to the whole people they have preferred acting in the interests of humanity, for that can no longer b questioned. They have preferred the continuance of war rather than the continuance of degrading Slavery (Cheers.) Let us have no more of the late talk that this is not a war to put down Slavery. Everybody now admits that, whatever is the issue of the struggle, Slavery will be abolished. Now, with regard to the issue itself I told you two years ago that I did not believe that I should live to see two independent States on that continent of North America. I have repeated that assertion since, and I now come to confirm that opinion, but with far more emphasis than I have ever expressed before. (Cheers.) I do not believe that that country in my day will ever be separated. I look upon the geographical difficulties in the way of separation to be absolutely insurmountable. (Cheers.) Take the case of the Mississippi; that river with its tributaries flows through 20,000 miles of navigable waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and in order that the United States might have its mouths in their own occupation, that they might have, as it were, the keys of their own doors in their own pockets, they purchased from the First Napoleon the States of Louisiana with the money of the old Union for three millions sterling. (Hear, hear.) Well now, some two or three hundred thousand people could have squatted there. Some English, some French, and some Americans have taken into their heads that they will carry off this State, and place the mouths of that great river, the outlet of that vast country, in the hands of a foreign State. I have said that it would be far easier for Essex or Kent to carry off the mouths of the Thames and set up an East Anglian kingdom than for Louisiana to carry off the mouths of the Mississippi and set up for an independent State. There are some few hundreds of thousands in the counties of Kent and Essex, but the valley of the Mississippi will become the home of 200,000,000 and this makes it infinitely more impossible that the United States should allow the mouths of the Mississippi to be carried off than that England should suffer the Thames to be taken away. Why should they do so when they can prevent it by the smallest expense, and retain possesion of it, for a few gunboats could easily blockade the outlets of that river? Even if the North cannot conquer Louisiana they might cut the dykes above New Orleans and drown the whole of that State. In saying this I am speaking of the motives and possibilities, and not wishes or feelings of my own. (Cheers) If you think that Mr Jefferson Davis would be contented with the Cotton States and not be allowed to extend into Texas, he would not thank you. They are fighting in the South to carry Slavery beyond Texas into the vast regions of Central America. Now, I say, that if the geographical features of the country had been looked at by the ruling classes and those who write in the newspapers, they would not have arrived at a conviction of the success of the Southern side. There is a newspaper published in London read by everybody, but I have marveled at the ignorance which it has betrayed of the geographical features of this territory In one article recently there was a river of 580 miles of internal navigation, to which the largest river in this country is a mere rivulet, and it was made to turn up hill any number of miles into another river, and these two rivers cemented were made to fall into a third river, into which neither really pours a drop of water. (Hear, hear.) Now, there is a real danger in the ignorance of what, for want of a better term, I may call the ruling classes of this country—there is a real danger from their total ignorance of everything relating to America, and you may get into difficulties from this ignorance, which may cost much national dishonor to escape from. (Cheers.) If I were a rich man I would endow a professor's chair at Oxford and Cambridge to instruct the undergraduates of those Universities in American history. I would undertake to say, and I speak advisedly, that I will take any undergraduate now at Oxford or Cambridge, and I will bring him to a map of the United States, and ask him to put his finger on Chicago, and I will undertake to say that he does not go within 1,000 miles of it. Yet, Chicago is a place of 150,000 inhabitants, from which one to two millions of people in our own country are annually fed. These young gentlemen know all about the geography of ancient Greece and Egypt. Now, I know I shall be pelted with Greek and Latin quotations for what I am going to say. When I was at Athens I sallied out one Summer morning to seek the famous river Ilissus, and after walking some hundred yards or so up what appeared to be the bed of a mountain torrent, I came upon a number of Athenian laundresses, and I found they had dammed up this famous classical river, and were using every drop of its water for their own sanitary purposes. Why, then, should not these young gentlemen who know all about the geography of the Ilissus know also something about the geography of the Mississippi? I am a great advocate of culture of every kind, and, I say, when I find a man like Professor Goldwin Smith or Professor Rogers, who, in addition to profound classical learning, have a vast knowledge of modern affairs, and who, as well as scholars, are profound thinkers—these are men whom I know to have a vast superiority over me, and I bow to them with reverence for their superior advantages; but to bring up young men from college with no knowledge of the country in which the great drama of modern politics and national life is now being worked out, who are ignorant of a country like America, but who, whether it be for good or for evil, must exercise more influence in this country than any other class—to bring up the young destitute of such knowledge, is, I say, imperiling its best interests. And earnest remonstrances ought to be made against such a state of education by every public man who values in the slightest degree the future welfare of his country. (Hear, Hear) You know my opinions with respect to the future of America. I don't desire to carry them out, and I should not have said so much i so much had not been said on the other side. I want nothing but neutrality (Cheers) But if we are to have perfect neutrality on this subject, let us try, for Heaven's sake to have a little more temper in the discussion of a question for which, happily for us, we are not responsible.

I am mute and silenced when I recollect that I have been protesting against war ever since I came into public life, but I have never succeeded in preventing wars all over the world. I could not say to America, "Why do you insist on carrying on this civil war?" I should at once be subject to the reply, "Why do you not take the beam out of your own eye before you take the mote out of ours?' But I fear that the advocates of all these wars against which I have always been vainly protesting, are now turning up the whites of their eyes, as if they had been Quakers from their birth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mr. Devany will sell this evening, at his store No. 159 Notre Dame Street, a large quantity of English Jewellery, Gold Chains, Diamond back Gold Watches, very fine Diamond Rings, Electro-plated Ware, China Tea and Coffee Sets, China and Stone Dinner Sets, Dessert and Chamber Sets, Glass Ware, Parian Ware, &c., commencing at 7 o'clock.

It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. Leeming will have a large sale of Wines, &c., next Wednesday.

SUPERIOR PIANOFORTES.—Mr. Vose, of Boston, whose pianofortes are very highly esteemed for their peculiar brilliancy and durability, requests us to call special attention to a sale of 10 of his best instruments, advertised for Thursday, the 29th inst. Mr. Vose's pianos are very highly esteemed in this city, and on one or two occasions when they have been resold has commanded very high prices A sale of such instruments is well worthy the attendance of those wanting a fine piano.

Attention is directed to the closing sale of fine mantel clocks, plated-ware, and ornaments at the large store No. 69 Great St. James street.

The attention of our readers is directed to Mr Worthington's fine stock of Books, Albums, Children's Games, and elegantly Bound Standard Books, which we believe he is selling cheap, next door to the Post Office.

Public speakers and singers will find Brown's Bronchial Troches beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

December 19. r DSW 302

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, Dec. 23.

The weather to-day has been exceedingly stormy, and the roads in the country must have been much drifted up, preventing to a large extent the country traffic.

MONTREAL RETAIL PRODUCE MARKETS.— The very cold weather has prevented our butcher's from giving their usual display of meats, they having preferred keeping it covered; consequently the leading markets have presented only their usual weekly appearance; but at the same time a large amount of very prime beef has been offered and found ready purchasers. The display of poultry was excellent and such as to satisfy all those wishing for the usual good Christmas turkey. We noticed two Hogs, from the Ottawa country, hanging over Mr. Nicholson's stall, which were about the finest we have seen exhibited this year. In the Bonsecours market we have seen some Beef that might successfully compete with anything offered in the Province. But taken altogether our display has not been equal to that of former years.

We give to-day's receipts of Produce:—

Ashes per Railroad	brls	21
Flour per do	do.	400
Butter per do	kegs	19
Wheat per do	bush.	3500
Dressed hogs per do		206
Leather per do	rolls.	23

Business on the Corn Exchange dull, but a rather firmer feeling for Flour for local consumption, at our outside rates. Common Super having sold as high as $4.25. Nothing doing in Grain.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph:—

Milwaukee, Dec. 22.—Wheat $1,71 in store; receipts 10000 bush Flour $7,75 to $8,00, dull. Mess Pork $37,00.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Wheat $1,71½ in store. Corn 92 in store. Mess Pork $38,00.

COAL OIL.—At the sale by Mr. S. M. Aitken on Wednesday, terms cash and duty, the oil being of fair quality, about 90 bbls were disposed of, only first lots being sold; prices ranged from 31 to 26 cents.

FINANCIAL. — Sterling remains unchanged. Bank drafts on New York averaging 54¼ per ct. dis. Greenbacks 54½ per ct dis Silver—buyers 4½; sellers 4 @ 4¼ per ct dis. By telegram from New York Sterling steady at 9¼ to 9½ per ct. for Gold. Gold opened at 221¼, rose to 222¼ @ 222½; closed at 220½ @ 221.

We give to-day's Custom receipts—$3,273.85.

The following is the daily report of the Montreal Produce Market:—

MONTREAL, Dec. 23, 1864.

FLOUR—Superior Extra, $4,85@5,25; Extra, $4.50 @4,75; Fancy, $4,50 @ 4,60; No. 1 Canada Wheat, 4.30 @4,35; Western, $4,35 @4,30; No. 2. $4,00 @ 4,10; Fine, $3,70@3,80. Bags, $2,37½@2,42½.
WHEAT—U. C. Spring, 95@97c; Milwaukee, 00 @ 00c; Amber Michigan, 00 @ 00c; Chicago, 00@00; Red Ohio, 00@00.
CORN—None.
OATS, ℔ 32 lbs.—29@30c.
PEAS, ℔ 60 lbs.—64@66c.
BARLEY, ℔ 48 lbs.—52½@55c.
PORK—Mess, 18,00 @ 18,50; Prime Mess, 14,00@14,50; Prime, 13,00@13,50.
BUTTER—Medium, 16 @ 17c; good to choice, 18c @20c.
LARD—10@11c.
DRESSED HOGS—Light Weights, 6,25 @ 6,50, Heavy. 6,75@7,00.
ASHES. ℔ 100 lbs.—Pots, $5,37½ @5,40; Pearls. $5,35@5,40.
OATMEAL, ℔ 200 lbs.—4,80@5,00.
CHEESE—Factory, 10@11; Dairy, 9c @ 10c.
FLOUR—There has been a good demand, for strong Superfines for city consumption; Fancies and Extras also being in fair demand for shipment. Bag Flour in good demand. Market closing firm, with an up ward tendency. Receipts for the week 1939 brls.
WHEAT—Upper Canada Spring, ex cars, in good demand. Receipts for the week 8050 bush.
COARSE GRAINS—Very little doing in Peas, Oats and Barley, receipts being small.

NEW YORK MARKETS. (BY TELEGRAPH.) Dec. 23.
Flour—Receipts 2 374 bbls; market dull and drooping; sales 4,800 barrels; $9,60 to 9,85 for Super State; 10,15 to 10,25 for Extra do.; 10,30 to 10,35 for choice do; 9,65 @ 9,90 for Superfine Western; 10 25 to 10,70 for common to medium extra Western; 11.00 to 11.25 for common to good shipping brands extra Round Hoop Ohio. Canadian flour dull and drooping; sales 300 bbls; $10,15 to 10,30 for common; 10,35 to 12 00 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at 8,50 to 9.25. Wheat —Receipts none; market dull and nominally 1 @ 2c lower; sales 2 000 bushels; White Canada 2,65, Rye quiet. Barley dull. Corn—Receipts 2,800 bush; market dull and heavy; mixed Western 1,88 @ 1,91. Oats rather more steady; 1,04 for Western. Pork lower; sales 3000 barrels; 39,25 @ 39,50 for one year old Mess: $41,00@41,50 for new do: 36,00 to 37,00 for prime. Beef quiet.

IMPORTS.

Per Grand Trunk Railroad, West—Aikin & K 7 brls ashes; J Dougall 3 do; R & Beattie 2 do; G Childs 2 do; Sinclair, J & co 7 do; J Pearson 100 brls flour; J E Hunsicker 100 do 400 bags do; W Parkyn 1750 bush wheat; W Walker 1050 do; Commercial Bank 350 do; A W Ogilvie&co 350 do; Bank of Montreal 8 kgs butter.

Per Champlain and Province Line District— J Campion 10 kgs butter; W A Connely 1 do.

Per Grand Trunk Railroad, East—Sundries 24 pkgs fish and lobsters; G Thorborn 9 bles; J Rhynas 10 kitts; Globe Hat Works 7 bles; Owner 2 bxes; M&Ricker 2 pcs; J Redpath&Son 60 hhds molasses.

Per Montreal and Champlain Railroad.—C Garth hf brl; J Essex 12 bles; R G & co 1 hhd molasses; Nugers & L 1 box; J S Sterling 20 boxes.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, the wife of J. T. Henderson, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 1[illegible]th instant, the wife of M. Gareau. Advocate, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 14th September, at New Town, W. R. Falconer, Esq., to Harriet, daughter of the late John James, Esq.

DIED.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, Jane Jones Agnew, the beloved wife of C. H. Lamontagne, Esq., Notary Public, and daughter of the late John Agnew, Quarter-Master of the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

☞ The funeral will take place to-day (Saturday,) at Two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 27 St. Charles Barrome Street, to Trinity Church, and from thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Huntingdon, C.E., on Tuesday, 20th inst., Peter McGill, fourth son of the late John Speirs, Esq., of this city, aged 19 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-day (Saturday, 24th instant,) at 2 P. M., from Cote Street Free Church, instead of Friday, as previously announced.

THEATRE ROYAL.
DIRECTORS..Messrs. CAMPBELL & CASTLE
LESSEE AND MANAGER.........Mr. FRANK RIVERS
STAGE MANAGER.........Mr. WM. CASTLE
MUSICAL CONDUCTOR......PROF. W. G. DEITRICH
The Directors of the
CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE
Take pleasure in being able to announce the recovery of
MISS FANNY STOCKTON,
PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO,
From her recent severe indisposition, and would respectfully announce that on
Monday Evening, December 26, 1864,
Together with a FULL CHORUS and POWERFUL ORCHESTRA, will be performed for the first time here, the new and splendid Grand Opera, in three Acts, composed by M. W. Balfe, Esq., author of the "Bohemian Girl," &c, and entitled the
ROSE of CASTILE
DON SEBASTIAN, Prince of Castile, disguised as Manuel a Muleteer.........Mr. Wm. CASTLE
DON PEDRO.........Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL
DON FLORIS, DON SALLUST, } Conspirators. { Mr. WARREN WHITE, Mr. WALTER BIRCH
PABLO, Master of Posada.........Mr. JOHN CLARK
GRAND USHER.........Mr. PECK
GUZMAN, Gentleman in Waiting.........Mr OLIVER
ELVIRA, Queen of Castile, disguised as JAQUITA, a Peasant Girl,—THE ROSE OF CASTILE,— MISS FANNY STOCKTON
DONNA CARMEN, a favorite Maid of Honor, disguised as Pequilla a Peasant Boy..Miss GEORGIE FOWLER
DONNA BEATRICE, the Governante . Miss EMMA LEE
Lords, Ladies, Peasants, &c., by the Chorus, Corps de Ballet, and numerous auxiliaries
PRICES—Dress Circle, $1; Gallery, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents, Reserved Seats can be obtained at Prince's Music Store without extra charge. Doors open at 7¼. Opera begins at 8.
Books of the Opera for sale at the Door.
W. H. HOUGH, Business Agent.
December 24 307

Just Received this Day,
A LARGE LOT OF
Elegantly Bound English Books,
FOR
XMAS GIFTS.
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE
Great St. James Street.
R. WORTHINGTON.
An assortment of Children's Games on hand.
December 24. 306

ALBUMS.
IT IS AN ACKNOWLEDGED FACT by hundreds, that
Worthington's Albums
are the best in the market, being bound in the best Turkey Morocco. They are consequently the most suitable of XMAS GIFTS, as they will be a lasting remembrance.
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
R. WORTHINGTON.
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CHOICE GROCERIES
For the Holidays.
MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—Green, roasted or ground. Warranted genuine. Ground on the premises every morning. Mocha Coffee in tins. Mixed Coffee from 1s. per lb.
A. D. MACLEOD, 232 Notre Dame Street.
December 22. 305

THE FINEST BLACK and GREEN TEAS, down to the cheapest kinds.
A. D. MACLEOD, 232 Notre Dame Street.
December 22. 205

TABLE AND PUDDING RAISINS, CURRANTS and CANDIED PEELS—at the lowest prices.
A. D. MACLEOD, 232 Notre Dame Street.
December 22. 305

TABLE JELLIES AND CREAMS—Ready for use; in quart and pint bottles. About as cheap as home made.
A. D. MACLEOD, 232 Notre Dame Street.
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CRYSTALIZED DESERT FRUITS—Pears and Apricots, in Syrup; China and West India Ginger, Marmalade, Jams and Jellies Fresh peaches in tins. Fresh Tomatoes in tins Green Corn in tins. Fresh Pie Fruits in bottles.
A. D. MACLEOD, 232 Notre Dame Street.
December 22. 305

BALTIMORE XX OYSTERS, kegs and tins, LOBSTERS, SALMON & SARDINES, in tins. The best Pickles and Sauces, Genuine Spices, Flavoring Essences, Curry Powder and Pastes, Syrups in bottles—about 15 different flavors; the best Baking Powders, Perry's Patent Flour, Finest Pastry Flour, French and Spanish Olives, Finest Olive Oils, Potted Meats, Anchovies, Table Vinegars—French and English; every variety of plain and fancy Biscuits, &c., &c., &c. For sale by
A. D. MACLEOD,
Dealer in Genuine Teas and Coffees and choice Family Groceries.
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THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Japanned & Papier Mache Trays,
Block Tin Dish Covers,
With Plated Handles, &c.
—ALSO,—
A Consignment of EXTRA QUALITY
Plated Spoons and Forks.
AT COST PRICE.
JAMES WALKER & CO., Great St James Street.
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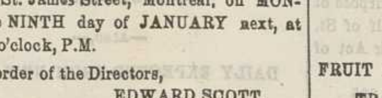
1864 SANTA CLAUS. 1865.
JUST RECEIVED, from Messrs. READ & CO., DEAN & CO., and WARD & HOCK, LONDON, a very large Assortment of 1500 Moveable and other
TOY BOOKS,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
SUCH AS
Jack and the Bean Stalk
Jack the Giant Killer,
John Gilpen
Tom the Piper's Son
The Three Bears
The Three Kittens
The Three Mice.
Dame Trot and her Cat
Cinderella
Jack Sprat
Red Riding Hood
Cock Robin
Punch and Judy
Mother Hubbard
&c., &c., &c.
PRAYER BOOKS, POEMS, CHURCH SERVICES, BIBLES (Family and Pocket). BOYS' and GIRLS' BOUND BOOKS, ADVENTURES BY SEA AND LAND, &c., &c.
THOMAS RIDDELL, 22 Great St. James Street.
December 24. 307

NEW ENGLISH MUSIC
Superbly Illustrated,
—AND—
VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS
JUST RECEIVED AT
Prince's, 145 Notre Dame Street.
December 24. 307

Huron Copper Bay Company,
DIVIDEND No. 10.
A SUPPLEMENTARY DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. (making in all 50 per cent) upon the PAID UP CAPITAL of the COMPANY has been declared for the year ending 31st December, 1863, and is payable at the Office of the Company, No. 2 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Montreal, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1865.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 24th January inclusive.
D. LORN MACDOUGALL, President.
JOHN G. BURROWS, Secretary.
Montreal, 23rd December, 1864. b s 307

Protestant House of Industry,
THE NIGHT REFUGE for the HOUSELESS POOR is now OPEN in the NEW BUILDINGS in Dorchester Street, off Bleury Street. The Soup Kitchen will be opened at the same place on Monday, the 26th instant, and will be kept open every day from 12 to 2 o'clock p.m.
Friends of the Institution are requested to send to the Secretary, at the Buildings, donations of spare Clothing.
JOHN GREENSHIELDS, Chairman Poor Refuge Committee.
December 24. r 307


THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CARILLON AND GRENVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY, for the transaction of Business and the Election of Directors, will be held at the Company's Office, 83 Great St. James Street, Montreal, on MONDAY, the NINTH day of JANUARY next, at THREE o'clock, P.M.
By order of the Directors,
EDWARD SCOTT, Secretary.
December 23. m stw 307

ANNUAIRE DE VILLE-MARIE—Origin, utility and progress of the Catholic (English and French) Institutions of Montreal, by L. A. HUGUET LATOUR, N.P. An elegant volume in 8v. 208 pages, in English and French. 25 cents only.
For sale at Messrs. Sadlier's, Graham's, Dalton's, Dawson's, &c., &c.
December 24. s 307

TO LET:
That Lumber Yard with large Basin
(Known as Brewster's Basin),
Now occupied by Colin Campbell, Esquire.
Apply to J. B. SMITH, Proprietor.
December 24. 307

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR
WINES, &c.,
CONSISTING OF:—
Sandeman's, Graham's, Hunt's & Offley's Fine Port Wines
Pemartin's, Domecq's and Amontillado Fine Sherries
Barton & Guestier's, Johnston & Lacombe's Fine Clarets and White Wines
Moet & Chandon's, Brush, Foucher & Co.'s, Chas. Farre's Fine Champagnes
—ALSO,—
CHOICE GROCERIES,
FRESH FRUITS,
French Liqueurs (ass'd).
Foreign Delicacies,
&c., &c., &c,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES,
AT
DUFRESNE & McGARITY'S,
Family Grocers,
152 NOTRE DAME STREET.
December 23. 306

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
GEO. HORNE has for sale at very moderate prices a large assortment of
Chrome Lithographs, Engravings, Colored Crayons,
FRAMED AND UNFRAMED,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
Gold, Silver and India Rubber Pencil Cases, Oak Cabinets, and a large variety of
Fancy Stationery suitable for Holiday Presents.
52 & 54 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
December 22. m 305

Church Services & Prayer Books
JUST RECEIVED,—A splendid assortment of CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS, all sizes and elegantly bound, well suited for Holiday Presents.
GEO. HORNE.
December 22. m 305

"LAND O'CAKES."
ESTABLISHED 1842.
243 Notre Dame Street.
CHARLES ALEXANDER has on hand and daily manufacturing an immense supply of all kinds of
Cakes and Confectionery
Suitable for the Christmas and New Year's Holidays.
ICED AND ORNAMENTED CAKES,
Scotch Bun & Short Bread,
CONFECTIONERY OF THE CHOICEST DESCRIPTION.
CREAM & CHOCOLATE BON BONS.
Fancy Boxes,
Of German and French manufacture, suitable for Presents.
Also,—Just received, a large assortment of PRESERVED FRUIT.
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December 22. n 305

ALEX. McGIBBON
Begs to intimate to his numerous customers that his stock of
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, FRUITS, &c.,
Suitable for the Holidays, is unusually large and well assorted.
ORDERS LEFT AT THE
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
31 Great St. James Street,
Or at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets,
Will meet with prompt attention.
EXTRA SUPPLIES OF
GAME, OYSTERS and FINNAN HADDIES.
December 21. 304.

Recruits Wanted
FOR A COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER RIFLES
Apply at 246 St. Paul Street.
W. B. BURLAND,
CAPT. 1ST OR P. OF W. RIFLES.
December 21. b 304

BOND & CRELLIN,
Commission Merchants & General Agents;
YOUNG'S BUILDINGS,
Grey Nun Street.
ADVANCES MADE on CONSIGNMENTS. All descriptions of Country Produce constantly arriving and for sale.
December 23. ly 306

Photograph Albums.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT for sale by
SAVAGE & LYMAN,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
December 14. 298

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SAVAGE & LYMAN have received a variety of
JET ORNAMENTS.
Consisting of—BROOCHES, BRACELETS & EAR-RINGS, CHAINS, CROSSES, &c., &c.
December 14. 298

SAVAGE & LYMAN
HAVE FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF
Electro-Plated Ware
In all its variety of Manufacture,
—IN PART OF—
TEA AND COFFEE SETTS,
DISH COVERS,
SIDE DISHES & COVERS,
TEA URNS & KETTLES,
EPERGNES,
CENTRE STANDS
FRUIT DISHES & STANDS,
TRAYS & SALVERS,
CAKE BASKETS,
ICE PITCHERS & BOWLS
CASTORS AND
EGGSTANDS, &
Any of which forms a suitable Present for Holidays.
December 14. 298

Catholic University of Ireland.
LECTURE by the REV. R. BEAUSANG.
SUBJECT:
CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN IRELAND.
At BONAVENTURE HALL.
On MONDAY, DECEMBER 26th, 1864.
Doors open at Seven; Lecture commences at Eight o'clock
Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at Sadlier's, Riddell's, and Dalton's Book Stores.
December 23. 306

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM
HAS FOR SALE
A large variety of elegant Goods,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Books in elegant Bindings,
At a considerable reduction from usual prices.
ALBUMS, DESKS,
BOXES OF COLORS, SKATES, GAMES, GOLD PRESENTATION PENS, &c.
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.
December 20. e 303

An Elegant Holiday Present,
A PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,
To be had in every style and price at the Stationery Warehouse,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.
ALBUMS BOUND IN PEARL, PAPIER MACHE, VELVET, MOROCCO, &c.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.
December 20. e 303

A Handsome Christmas Gift,
A ROSEWOOD OR MAHOGANY WRITING DESK.
Writing Cabinets, Morocco Desks, &c.
TO BE HAD IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
Cathedral Block, Notre Dame Street.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.
December 20. e 303

CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS
—AND—
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!
J. PARKIN
HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL, ex "DAMASCUS," of a beautiful collection of
New and Fashionable Goods,
IMPORTED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,
—COMBINING—
NOVELTY, VARIETY AND STYLE
Rarely Equalled in this Country,
—ADAPTED FOR—
DINNER, BALL & EVENING
DRESS,
To which he respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, feeling persuaded that, for excellence of manufacture, BEAUTY OF DESIGN, and TASTE IN ARRANGEMENT, they will compare favourably with those of European Houses of acknowledged standing and reputation. The assortment includes:
NEW LACE AND MUSLIN SETS,
COLLARS AND SLEEVES
Of the most approved Styles in all the Fashionable Fabrics from $1 to $15.
The New Lace & Blonde Berthes,
Capes, &c.,
$1 to $10 and upwards.
HEAD-DRESSES, WREATHS,
Boquets, Tiaras, &c.,
In immense variety, as worn this season in London, Paris and Brussels.
OPERA MANTLES
In Llama, Cachmere, and Lace, including the admired WHITE YAK and CAMELS HAIR LACES.
White and Black Lace Flouncings
TUNICS, DRESSES, &c.
FRENCH AND SWISS MUSLIN
—AND—
Grenadine Dresses,
New Lace, Silk and Velvet Sashes,
WAISTS, &c.,
HAIR NETS, plain and ornamented.
LACE & EMBROIDERED DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS of every description—75 cents to $15.
MALTESE, VALENCIENNES, HONITON, THREAD and other TRIMMING LACES.
BLACK & WHITE LACE LAPPETS, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
BLONDE AND LACE CAPS,
The latest Paris Winter Fashions.
NEW LACE AND MUSLIN GARIBALDIS, SPENCERS, &c.
CACHMERE, VELVET & SILK JACKETS, GARIBALDIS, BODDICES, &c.
JUST OPENED,
A fresh assortment Clouds, Nubias,
&c, &c.,
In the favorite shades of color and of soft Shetland Wool.
FRENCH FANCY GOODS—A consignment of beautiful articles in Hair Ornaments, Combs, Tiaras, Buckles, &c., opened and to arrive.
GENTLEMEN having presents to make to their Lady Friends will find this an excellent opportunity for the selection of perfectly reliable articles of guaranteed excellence of manufacture —than which there are few more acceptable Gifts at the present Festive Season.
The above will be ready for inspection on and after this day, and an early visit is respectfully solicited.
J. Parkin, 168 Notre Dame Street
ESTABLISHED 1849.
December 17. 301

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
SAVAGE & LYMAN
BEG to announce that they HAVE RECEIVED and are NOW OPENING their usual extensive and
Varied assortment of Goods
SUITABLE FOR THE COMING FESTIVE SEASON.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK
December 14. 297

New Year Gifts! New Year Gifts!
SAVAGE & LYMAN
HAVE FOR SALE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
MADE ESPECIALLY TO ORDER AND RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.
December 14. 298

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Gold Albert and Guard Chains
Gold Seals and Keys
—ALSO,—
A GREAT VARIETY NOVEL CHARMS
FOR SALE BY
SAVAGE & LYMAN,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
December 14. 298

GOLD BRACELETS,
BROOCHES.
EAR-RINGS.
AND NECKLACES
TOUT EN SUITE,
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
—ALSO,—
LOCKETS,
NECKLETS,
AND SOLITAIRES,
In every variety, suitable for Holiday Presents,
RECEIVED BY
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 14. 298

Holiday Gifts! Holiday Gifts!
RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, a Large and Choice Selection of
Ladies and Gentlemen's Rings.
A few very Fine Brilliant
STUDS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
SOLITAIRES,
SCARF PINS AND RINGS
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
December 14. 298

MARBLE MANTEL CLOCKS,
AN ASSORTMENT, TOGETHER WITH
Bronze Figures and Ornaments
JUST OPENED,
And forming a useful Present for the Holidays
SAVAGE & LYMAN
December 14. 298

SAVAGE & LYMAN
HAVE FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT of
Opera, Field & Tourist Glasses,
TELESCOPES,
MICROSCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES & SLIDE
GOLD AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
EYE GLASSES, &c., &c
December 14. 298

A NEVER-FAILING AMUSEMENT
FOR CHILDREN
ON WINTER EVENINGS, IS A GOOD
Magic Lantern,
AND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Lanterns and Slides
On the Continent, comprising Views of Celebrated Places, Natural and Scriptural History, Astronomy, Comic Figures and Moveable Effects Chromatropes, Panoramas, Fairy Fountain Moving Ships and Water, Nursery and other Tales, in sets; beautiful dissolving Effects & will be found at
C. HEARN'S,
OPTICIAN,
160 Notre Dame Street
Also on Sale, a great variety of other GOODS suitable for Presents.
December 21. 304

NEW GOODS
FOR
Christmas and New Year's
A FINE ASSORTMENT now on hand, and others to arrive by every Steamer, including Parian Bronze and China
STATUETTES,
Papier Mache Work Boxes and Tables, Desks Tea Caddies, Card Boxes, Inkstands, Trays, Folios, &c., &c. FRENCH CLOCKS, in Bronze, Wood, Marble and Gilt. CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, new style.
PLATEDWARE,
Sheffield make, in Cruet and Egg Stands, Claret and Ice Jugs, Soup Tureens, Tea and Coffee Sets, Cover Dishes, Inkstands, Trays and Waiters, Cake Baskets, Children's Cups, Liqueur and Pickle Frames, Sugar Baskets and Butter Coolers, &c., &c.
ARTICLES DE PARIS.
Fancy Goods and Jewellery, new Buckles and Belts, Steel Ear Rings, Brooches, Bracelets Combs, &c. Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes, Carte de Visites and Views, and a great variety of small articles, suitable for the coming season.
S. G. LEVEY,
170 NOTRE DAME STREET.
December 21. d 305

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.