Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVIII. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1866. NUMBER 292.

POST OFFICE.
MONTREAL, December 3, 1866.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

DUE.	MAILS.	CLOSE.
7.45 a m	Quebec by Railroad	7.00 p m
8.00 a m	North Shore Land Route	1.30 p m
10.45 p m	Canada West Day Train...[1]	8.15 a m
11.40 a m	Canada West Night Train.[2]	7.00 p m
9.45 a m	Laprairie	2.30 p m
9.45 a m	St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	7.45 a m / 2.30 p m
9.45 a m	New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	2.30 p m
6.45 a m	St. Hyacinthe, Richmond	6.00 a m
1.45 p m	and Island Pond.....[3]	1.15 p m
6.45 a m	Portland.....[4]	7.00 p m
11.00 a m	Chateauguay, Beauharnois	7.00 a m
5.00 p m	and Huntingdon	
9.15 a m	Lachine	7.00 a m / 2.00 p m
5.00 p m		
11.00 a m	St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	2.00 p m
11.00 a m	Jhambly	6.00 a m / 2.30 p m
11.30 a m	Longueuil	2.00 p m
.....	Contrecoeur, Varennes and Vercheres	2.00 p m
6.30 a m	St. Laurent, St. Eustache	7.00 a m
2.00 p m	Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & Ste. Jerome	7.00 a m
5.00 p m	Sigaud, Carillon, Grenville	8.15 a m
5.00 p m	and Way Offices to Ottawa	
	Terrebonne, New Glasgow	7.00 a m
	St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P.E. Island, *via* Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday	7.00 p m
	Ditto every Friday (must be prepaid 12½ cents per ½ oz).	
	Ditto via Boston, fortnightly, Cunard mail.	7.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 9.15 A.M.
[2] do do 9.15 P.M.
[3] do do 1.40 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 P.M.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.
All the above Mails are daily, except Sunday.
Street Letter Boxes visited at 10.30 a.m., 1.30, 6 and 9 p.m. On Sunday, at 9 p.m.

FOR SALE.

COAL! COAL!

NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE,

In Lots to Suit Purchasers,

Best double-screened Newcastle

Nut Smiths' Coals,

Lehigh, all sizes

Lakawanna, do

Scranton, do

Steam, English and Scotch

Welsh Anthracite

New Pelton Gas

&c., &c., &c.

The above are all FRESH-MINED COALS and will be delivered from Vessels side free of Cartage

J. G. BEARD & CO.
September 26. (134) 286

HOWE'S SPEECHES.

THE SPEECHES AND PUBLIC LETTERS OF THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE, edited by the Hon. Wm. Annand, M.P.P., 2 vols., 8vo., $4.00.
Containing his Speeches during the Railway celebration in Canada; Speeches at Southampton; on Elective Councils; on the Organization of the Empire; Letters to Earl Grey, &c.
For Sale by DAWSON BROTHERS,
55 to 59 Great St. James Street.
October 24. 254

COAL OIL
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer the following brands of COAL OIL for Sale by the barrel or car load, viz.:—
CEDAR CREEK,
WYOMING ROCK,
LIVERPOOL,
DUFFIELD,
STONE,
AND OTHER BRANDS

HOUSE COALS,
VIZ.:
LEHIGH
WELSH ANTHRACITE,
GRATE
—ALSO,—
BLACKSMITH NUT and STEAM COAL
Liverpool Coarse and Stoved Salt.
WM. MIDDLETON & CO.,
Canal Basin and Wellington Street.
November 14 286

FOR SALE,
LOCHFINE HERRINGS, in firkins
LING FISH
MISSOURI LEAF TOBACCO
BOTTLES in mat
STEELE, MAXWELL & MACPHIE.
November 6. 256

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.

(Late with W. & R. Muir,)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 20 LEMOINE STREET,

MONTREAL.

OPPOSITE MESSRS. WM. STEPHEN & CO.
September 10. 216

FOR SALE,
IN STORE AND ARRIVING:
Half-chests YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY, and JAPAN TEAS
Bags ARRACAN RICE
Barrels CURRANTS
Drums FIGS
Bags RIO COFFEE
Bags WALNUTS
Hhds and qr-casks J. Denis, Hy. Mounie & Co. BRANDY
Cases do do OLD BRANDY
Cases Otard, Dupuy & Co. do
Cases J. H. D. Becker fils OLD do
Hhds and qr-casks F. Mestreau & Co. do
Qr-casks and cases Beuker's GIN
Octaves "Otard's" BRANDY COLORING
Hhds, qr-casks, octaves SHERRIES, various grades, Paul & Lasti's
Qr-casks SHERRY, Pemartin's
Qr-casks do, Crown
Hhds and qr-casks SHERRY, Chaplin's
Pipes, hhds, and qr-casks MADEIRA
Qr-casks and octaves PORT, Quarles, Harris & Co., Old
Do do do, Guerra's
Do do do, Fleming's
Barrels "Guinness" EXTRA STOUT, by Burke
Do SCOTCH ALE
Baskets CHAMPAGNES
Green Seal, Carte Blanche, Gold Lac, Her Majesty, Sillery Mousseaux, and Ay Mousseaux
Boxes CASTILE SOAP
Do Steel's Crown Brand LIVERPOOL SOAP
FOR SALE BY
THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
40 and 42 St. Sacrament Street.
October 11. 286

OLIVE OIL.
In casks; SALAD OIL, in casks; SALAD OIL, in cases; Crosse & Blackwell's KETCHUP, pints; PRINCE OF WALES SAUCE, pints; TAPIOCA, in bags; BAKING POWDER, BITTER ALMONDS, CREAM OF TARTAR, in barrels; ROOT GINGER, in barrels; SAL SODA, in barrels; ALUM, in casks; BLUE VITRIOL, in casks; SALTPETRE, SULPHUR, BRIMSTONE, COPPERAS, CANARY SEED; CASTOR OIL, in tins: CASTOR OIL, in cases, half and quarter pints; TARTARIC ACID, FINEST TURKEY OPIUM, MORPHINES, QUININE, POTASS, IODID, COD LIVER OIL, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL, PORTLAND KEROSENE, &c., &c.,
FOR SALE BY
J. GARDNER,
Chemist and Druggist,
455 Notre Dame Street, near McGill St.
September 19. 224

NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } District of Montreal. }
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
Wednesday, the 28th day of November, 1866.
Present: The Honorable Mr. Justice MONK.
GEORGE STEPHEN, Plaintiff;
Vs.
WILLIAM H. GRANGE, merchant, of Coteau Landing, in the County of Soulanges, District of Montreal, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on motion of the Plaintiff, that a meeting of the creditors of the said William H. Grange shall be held in the Insolvency Court, at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, on MONDAY, the seventeenth day of December next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for there and then to assist in the nomination of an Executor for the Insolvent, the said William H. Grange.
By order.
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
287 du P.S.C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of ISAAC F. PHILLIPS, of Montreal, Commission Merchant, trading under the firm of PHILLIPS & Co., Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to 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 the vouchers in support of such claims.
T. S. BROWN,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 29th Nov., 1866. du 287

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of DAVID BOYD, of Kempttville, C.W., Insolvent.

A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared subject to objection until the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER instant.
A. B. STEWART,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 1st December, 1866. du 287

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of WILSON, WILLIS & CO., of Montreal, Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the Insolvents are notified to meet at the Office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 2½ St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the ELEVENTH day of DECEMBER next, at Three o'clock P.M., for the public examination of the Insolvents and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.
The Insolvents are hereby notified to attend.
A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.
Montreal, 24th Nov., 1866. du 281

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of JACOB HIRSH alias HIRSCH of Richmond, Canada East, Trader, for himself and for the firm of LEVINE & HIRSH, composed of the said JACOB HIRSH alias HIRSCH, and the late MARCUS LEVINE, 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 the vouchers in support of such claims.
T. S. BROWN,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 23rd Nov., 1866. du 281

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOHN BROWN, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at my Office, in this City, on TUESDAY the ELEVENTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of Three o'clock P.M., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.
JOHN PLIMSOLL,
Assignee.
November 28. du 284

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } District of Three Rivers. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the Matter of NARCISSE GINGRAS, Navigator and Merchant, of the Parish of Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, in the District of Three Rivers, County of Champlain, Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent above named are, by these presents, notified that he has deposited at my Office an act of composition and of discharge, executed in conformity with the above mentioned Act, and that if no opposition is filed at my Office within six days of the last publication of this notice, I shall act on the said deed of composition and discharge according to its tenure.
ROB. TRUDEL,
Assignee.
Ste. Genevieve de Bastican, } 31st Oct., 1866. }
du 284

IN INSOLVENCY.

TENDERS for the Purchase, at so much in the Pound, of the Stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., &c., belonging to the Insolvent Estate of CHAS. MELOCHE, will be received until WEDNESDAY, the Fifth December next, by the undersigned Assignee, at his Office, No. 2½ St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal.
The Inventory can be seen and any other information obtained.
—ALSO,—
LEASE OF STORE until first May next.
A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.
November 26. 282

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of BLAIS & CO., of Quebec, C.E., Insolvents.

TENDERS for the Purchase, at so much in the Pound, of the Stock of Hosiery, Haberdashery, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, and Shop Fixtures, belonging to the Estate of the above Insolvents, will be received until WEDNESDAY, the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER next, by the undersigned Assignee, at his Office, No. 2½ St. Sacrament Street, in the city of Montreal, where the Inventory can be seen and any other information obtained. An Inventory can also be seen and stock examined at the Store of the Insolvents, Fabrique Street, Quebec.
—Also,—
Lease of Store until first May next.
A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.
November 29th, 1866. D 12, 286

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having unsettled accounts with the ESTATE of the late J. B. SMITH are requested to hand them into the Office of NELSON DAVIS, and those indebted to said Estate will please make payment without delay to either of the undersigned, Executor and Trustees
EDWIN ATWATER,
NELSON DAVIS,
MELVIN SMITH.
Montreal, June 16th, 1866. 146

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP from the 1st AUGUST instant, as Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, at the old stand, Nos. 3 and 5 ST. ANTOINE STREET, under the Firm of A. & M. WALSH.
A. WALSH,
187 M. H. WALSH.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having unsettled accounts against the Estate and Succession of the late A. WALSH, are requested to hand them into the office of A. & M. WALSH; and those indebted to said Estate and Succession, will please make payment without delay to the same, whose receipt will be valid.
CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE,
Trustee & Executor
August 7. 286

FOR SALE:
Puncheons CHOICE BARBADOES MOLASSES
Tierces do do do
Barrels No. 1 ROUND HERRINGS
WALTER PHILLIPS.
October 24. 254

NOTICES.

La Banque Jacques-Cartier.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 13th DECEMBER next, at THREE o'clock P.M., precisely.
By order of the Board.
H. COTTE,
Cashier.
Montreal, 13th Nov., 1866. 1m 272

MERCHANTS' BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT upon the paid-up Capital of this Institution, for the current half year, has been declared this day, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after WEDNESDAY, the SECOND JANUARY next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to 31st December, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JACKSON RAE,
Cashier.
Montreal, 28th Nov., 1866. r m w f 786

MERCHANTS' BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the third instalment of TEN PER CENT upon the NEW STOCK of this BANK will be payable at its Banking House, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the SECOND JANUARY next.
By order of the Board.
JACKSON RAE,
Cashier.
Montreal, 28th Nov., 1866. r m w f 286

MECHANICS' BANK.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MECHANICS' BANK are hereby notified that the Third, Fourth and Fifth Instalments on the Capital Stock will become due and payable at the Office of the Bank, in this city, as under, viz:
10 Per Cent on 1st NOVEMBER, 1866.
10 " " 2nd JANUARY, 1867.
10 " " 1st MARCH, 1867.
By order of the Board.
ALEX. MOLSON
Managing Director.
Montreal, 29th Sept., 1866. f 234

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO. 21.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirty-first day of December, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
G. HAGUE,
Cashier.
Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1866. fs-tlJ3 286

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 67.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half-year ending 31st December next, has this day been declared; and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices, on and after WEDNESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1867.
The Transfer Books will be closed on 15th December, and re-opened on the 2nd January next.
By order of the Board.
C. S. ROSS, Cashier.
Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, 26th Nov., 1866. } mfs-tlJ1 286

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

NEW HAY MARKET.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Hay Market on Victoria Square has been discontinued and removed to the Grounds known as the College Garden on College Street, where Hay and Straw may now be weighed and offered for Sale.
The Hay Market in connection with the Cattle Market, at the corner of Craig and Campeau Streets, is also opened to the public.
PUBLIC NOTICE is also hereby given that the following hours fixed by the Market regulations for opening and closing the said Markets, will henceforth be strictly enforced, viz.:—
From Five o'clock, A.M., till Five o'clock P.M., from 1st April to 1st November.
From Six o'clock A.M. till Four o'clock P.M from 1st November to 1st April.
(By order.)
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 17th Nov., 1866. } n-mwf 276

Sale by Authority of Justice.

WILL BE SOLD, by Authority of Justice, on MONDAY, the Tenth of December next, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Church door of the Parish of St. Joseph of Chambly, a Lot of Land, situated in the said Parish of St. Joseph of Chambly, containing two arpents, seven perches, and fifteen feet, more or less in front, by forty arpents, also more or less, in depth, bounded in front by the Government's land, in rear and on one side by Noel Darche, and on the other side by David Darche, with two houses and other buildings thereon erected.
For the conditions, apply to the undersigned Notary,
CHS. G. SCHEPPER,
Notary Public.
Chambly, Nov. 22, 1866. r fs 280

OPEN THIS DAY.

THE undersigned begs to announce to the Gentlemen of Montreal that he has commenced Business in the above Old-Established House, and respectfully informs them that he is prepared to supply them with the best description of articles pertaining to a first-class Establishment.
H. T. PRIVETT,
Late of Hamilton, C.W.
October 239

CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS intended for Sale in this Market, or for shipment to our British Correspondents.
THOS. HOBSON & CO
486 and 488 St. Paul Street.
August 24. 286

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE

THE Subscribers CONTINUE to MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends in all the leading Ports of Great Britain and Ireland.
RIMMER GUNN & CO
May 14 286

MONEY TO LEND

UPON FIRST MORTGAGE ON CITY PROPERTY or GOOD FARMS in the Country in Sums of Six Hundred Dollars and upwards, at Eight per Cent. interest.
Privileges of *Bailleur de Fonds* and other First Mortgages purchased.
Apply to the undersigned.
T. DOUCET, N.P.,
63 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, 3rd August, 1866. 286

JUST PUBLISHED,
CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT
With Sanitary Precautions,
IN PAMPHLET FORM
In both the English and French languages,
Published and for Sale by
JOHN GARDNER,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
Notre Dame Street.
PRICE THREE PENCE.
Replete with all the necessary information.
A large discount to Country purchasers for resale.
Parties will state what number of either French or English Copies are wanted
J. GARDNER,
Notre Dame Street.
June 18. 144

FOR SALE.

GASALIERS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN
HAVE RECEIVED a few samples of very fine Cut Glass GASALIERS, of 3, 5 and 6 arms,—superior to those usually imported to Canada, and will be sold at low prices. Also, a few pair of GLASS GAS BRACKETS, new style.
271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
NOTRE DAME STREET,
October 23. 253

NEW GOODS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per "Hibernian," another CASE of
Ulysse Nardin's Celebrated
Keyless Watches & Chronometers,
of different styles and sizes, which will enable them to meet the wishes of parties requiring a perfect Time-piece.
271 NOTRE DAME STREET.
October 23. 253

BREACH-LOADERS.

THE Subscribers have received from Messr WESTLY RICHARDS & Co., Birmingham, consignment of their celebrated
Breach-Loading Rifles & Carbines
With Whitworth barrels; good for a range. Same as are used in the Army.
For sale at Manufacturers' prices.
SAVAGE & LYMAN,
271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
October 23.

NEW JEWELLERY.

R. HENDERY & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
PER STEAMER "MORAVIAN,"
A FINE ASSORTMENT.
"HERALD" BUILDINGS,
53 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
June 30. 286

REGISTERS AND GRATES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of best American GRATES, with PLAYED BARS and MIRRORS. Also low priced GRATES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &c
GEO. HAGAR & CO.,
520 St. Paul Street.
October 13. 245

NEW PORK.

Inspected Mess Pork
Do Thin Mess do
Do Prime do do
Do Prime do
FOR SALE BY
W. P. NOLAN & CO.,
33 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,
October 24. 254

H. G. SEWELL,

Broker,
21 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.
For Sale:
PALE AND STRAW SEAL, WHALE AND COD OILS,
In Bbls and Hhds.
BANK OF MONTREAL STERRINGS, &c., &c.
October 2. 235

FOR SALE,
500 Barrels LABRADOR HERRINGS
300 do BAIE DE CHALEUR DO
200 Half-do DO DO DO
200 Quintals LARGE TABLE CODFISH
100 Barrels PURE GASPE COD OIL
50 do STRICTLY PALE SEAL DO
20 do NORTH SHORE SALMON
H. G. SEWELL,
21 St. Sacrament Street.
October 13. 242

TOMATO SOUP.

"There is no dish, perhaps, that comes to the table which gives such general satisfaction as well prepared soup; let the appetite be vigorous or delicate, an excellent soup will always prove grateful to it; and as this is beyond contradiction, it should be the province of the cook to be always in a position to produce it at short notice."
This TOMATO SOUP is warranted to keep in any climate. It only requires to be heated when wanted for the table.
FOR SALE IN
GALLON TINS, at $1 25c
HF-GALLON TINS, at 75c
QUART TINS, at 40c
At the Italian Warehouse,
ALEX. M'GIBBON.
September 24. 228

LOCHFINE HERRINGS,
100 Firkins
100 hf Firkins
September catch
260 ALEX. McGIBBON.

BRANDY. GIN.
Cases Martell's Brandy
do Hennessy's Brandy
do Otard's do
Red and Green cases Gin
260 ALEX. McGIBBON.

PORTLAND BLOATERS,
Cured by McEwan
Per Express
260 ALEX. McGIBBON.

CANDIED PEELS.
500 boxes Lemon, Orange and Citron, Crosse and Blackwell's
260 ALEX. McGIBBON.

ENGLISH HORSE CLOTHING.

JUST RECEIVED, per S.S. "St. Patrick," a large assortment of ENGLISH HORSE CLOTHING, consisting of KERSEYS, in piece and suits; BLANKETS, RUGS, &c.
A large assortment of ENGLISH HARNESS, SADDLERY, WHIPS, &c., always on hand.
An inspection invited of the Saddlery.
SADDLERY EMPOREUM,
149 Great St. James Street,
Opposite Ottawa Hotel.
October 16. 247

Steam Engine For Sale.

FOR SALE.—An excellent STEAM ENGINE, 4 to 5 horse power, formerly used in the "Montreal Herald." The ENGINE and BOILER may be seen in the Press Room of the "Herald" Office.
Apply to
PENNY, WILSON & CO.
August 10 190

MOODIE'S NEW TAP,

PATENTED MARCH 28, 1866.
THE superiority of this over every other Tap consists in its great simplicity. When once fitted up, a Plumber will not afterwards be required, consequently saving a considerable expense and annoyance. Should it at any time leak, turn off the water, unscrew the tap, lift out the cap and insert a new washer, which any one may do. It will, though it may have been twenty years in use, be as good as new. The Taps are peculiarly adapted wherever there is a high pressure, such as in Montreal.
Orders left at Messrs. Benning & Barsalou's will be attended to.
N.B.—Mr. MOODIE is willing to sell the Patent Right for Canada, or treat with any responsible house to introduce it to the public.
September 26. 286

Invoice of Hosiery, &c., for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale an Invoice of WOOLLEN HOSIERY, &c., comprising:—
Men's White Dress and Regatta Shirts, newest patterns
Men's Crimean and other All-Wool Shirts
Men's Shetland Undershirts and Pants
Men's Collars, Wrist Bands, Night Shirts, &c
IRVINE, CLARKE & CO.

CORKS,
20,000 GROSS GOOD BEER CORKS in Bags of 25 gross.
IRVINE, CLARKE & CO.
October 231

PRINTING.

THE undersigned having completed the erection of new and spacious premises in GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Nos. 51 and 53, are prepared to execute
Every Description of Printing,
IN
PLAIN OR FANCY STYLES,
On short notice and at reasonable rates
Books,
Pamphlets,
Bills of Lading,
Cards,
Bill-Heads,
Programmes,
Bills of Fare,
Show Cards,
AND
Every other Description of Printing
EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH.

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
lain or in Colours, done on reasonable Terms.
And Press-Work Undertaking.
PROMPT DESPATCH GUARANTEED.
PENNY, WILSON & CO.,
PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS,
51 & 53 Great St. James Street.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.
BY G. MCGREGOR.
Electro-Plate, Fancy Soaps, &c., at his own stores, at Two o'clock
BY L. DEVANY.
Clearing Sale of Cloths, Blankets, &c., at his Stores, at Seven o'clock.

TEMPERATURE
In the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed at C. HEARN'S, Optician, 242 Notre Dame Street

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
29.	29.5°	37.°

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
40.°	26.°	33.°

Montreal, Dec. 6, 1866.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE MONTREAL HERALD.)

ARRIVAL OF GEN. AVERILL.

The Potton Murder Case—Verdict of "Not Guilty."

TRUE BILLS AGAINST 14 FENIANS.

The Other two Prisoners Discharged.

OBJECTIONS TO JURISDICTION, &c.,—APPLICATION FOR DELAY—IT IS GRANTED—CASES PUT OFF TILL MONDAY.

SWEETSBURG, Dec. 6.

General Averill, United States Consul General for British America, arrived last night to watch the Fenian trials. He is the guest of Mr. O'Halloran, M.P.P. When he stopped on his arrival at the Fremont House, a guard of honour was stationed in front of the building by order of Col. Osborne Smith.

The Court opened at 10 30 this morning, Judge Johnston occupied two hours and a half in summing up the evidence in the Potton murder case, charging very strongly against the prisoner. He told the jury that the evidence of the woman Hannah who swore to the murder of her child by the prisoner, was corroborated in every particular where corroboration was possible by other evidence, and that the attempt to set up an *alibi* had entirely failed. The jury after an absence of two hours and a half returned with a verdict of "not guilty" Chamberlin will be held on two other indictments, for setting fire to the house and for an assault on Mrs. Hannah with intent to kill.

The Grand Jury came into Court at 2.15, and presented true bills against 14 of the Fenian prisoners. With reference to the two remaining prisoners, Thomas Powers and Daniel Coburn, the Grand Jury found no bills, and they were accordingly discharged. Seven of the prisoners, Crawford, Rogers, Reardon, Howark, McGowan, Morrill and Smith, were indicted as citizens of a foreign State at peace with Her Majesty. In each of these cases there were two true bills. 1st. For feloniously entering Lower Canada with intent to levy war against Her Majesty. 2nd. For feloniously entering Lower Canada with subjects of a foreign State at peace with Her Majesty with intent to levy war. 3rd. For feloniously levying war in company with citizens of a foreign State at peace with Her Majesty.

Mr. T. K. Ramsay, Counsel for the Crown, moved that the prisoners against whom true bills had been found be now arraigned.

Mr. B. Devlin, Counsel for the prisoners, said he desired in the first place to obtain copies of the indictment. He was instructed by General Averill, U. S. Consul General, representing the American Government, to ask for copies of the indictment and of all the proceedings which had so far been taken against the prisoners, or which might hereafter be taken. He (Mr. Devlin) also made the same application for himself as Counsel for the prisoners. The interests involved were of such importance that it was absolutely necessary that the Counsel should be put in possession of those papers before being called on to plead. He also intimated that it was his intention to fyle special pleas in every case. He intended to plead to the jurisdiction of the Court, and also to fyle another plea which he should explain hereafter. The arguments on these pleas, he apprehended, would occupy the attention of the Court at least two days. He would not argue the cases of the prisoners, so far as he was himself concerned from his point of view, in less time than perhaps a day and a half. He understood Saturday was a Statutary holiday, and asked therefore that the consideration of the cases be postponed until Monday next, when he should be prepared to plead to the indictment and to address to the Court arguments in support of the pleas.

Mr. Ramsay said if the prisoners asked for copies of the bills of indictment they were entitled to have them; but he denied the right of any other person, beyond the prisoners, to ask from the Court an hour's delay on a single scrap of paper. He did not think it unreasonable to ask a delay till Monday, at the same time he would remark that pleas in abatement did not prevent the traverse being pleaded in capital felonies and he should ask that the arraignments take place on Monday.

Mr. Devlin said he was not disposed to take the delay he asked for with any such conditions annexed to it. In a case of this kind where thirty-five indictments had been found, it was not unreasonable to ask one day's delay. He would have to fyle seventy pleas, two to each indictment, and he must have time for that purpose. And he was certain his Honor would not annex to the granting of his application the condition that the prisoners must plead to the indictments on Monday. With reference to the request by the United States Government to obtain copies of these papers, he might say the reason of it was that some of their citizens were on trial before this Court, and it had been said by the highest authority in the United States that the offence attributed to those of the prisoners who were citizens of the United States was a political offence. He had been instructed therefore to obtain copies of the proceedings, that the Executive of that country might be in a position to form a correct opinion to guide their conduct in reference to further proceedings hereafter. If they failed to manifest this interest on behalf of their citizens they would have been wanting in their duty to those who looked to them for protection, a protection which it is the duty of the Government of any country to afford to its citizens or subjects, unless by their conduct they have put themselves beyond that protection.

The Judge said—Since it had been stated that pleas would be presented which would create discussion, he did not think it unreasonable for the Counsel for the prisoners to ask delay till Monday. As regarded communicating copies of the indictments to the prisoners they were entitled to these and to all other papers in the case by Statute, and he should order copies to be delivered with all possible despatch. With respect to the application made on behalf of the Government of the United States that was an application, strictly speaking, addressed to a Court of this country by a foreign Government of which this Court could not take no cognizance. A foreign Government must address itself to our Government. If the application were made to the Governor General he presumed it would be granted as a matter of course.

Mr. Devlin said in that case as the United States Government do not hold communication with the Government of this Province they would have to address themselves to England. In Upper Canada a similar application had been granted by the Court.

The Judge said that in practice the United States Government did communicate with the Canadian Government, and a telegraph to the Governor General would answer the purpose.

Mr. Devlin said he had another statement to make to the Court. He believed the prisoners were under the protection of this Court, and he begged to state that the report which had been circulated in reference to an attempt by these prisoners to set fire to the jail is utterly unfounded. The publication of such a report could not fail to prejudice the minds of the people of this District, and of those who would be called to act as jurymen. He had investigated the matter, having with him the United States Consul General, and he begged to say there was not even the shadow of truth about the accusation. He trusted the gentlemen who had given circulation to the statement would see the propriety and fairness of contradicting it. (With reference to this the reporter for the associated press begs to say, Mr. Devlin's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, that the facts stated in his despatch in this subject were literally true, having been ascertained on the spot within two minutes after the discovery was made. Whether the intention was to set fire to the jail, or to carry the coals into the cell in order to provide facilities for smoking during the night, the public can judge. The facts were correctly stated.

The Judge said he had not seen the report in question. But if any one had thoughtlessly circulated an erroneous report about the prisoners he had done a very reprehensible thing; but that any one should wilfully seek to do anything that would prevent their getting a fair trial he could not conceive.

A delay till Monday was then granted, and the Court, after disposing of two larceny cases, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

We understand that the application by Mr. Devlin to day for copies of the indictments, on behalf of the United States Government, was made in consequence of the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Sir Frederick Bruce, in which the latter gave the assurance that copies of all the proceedings would be communicated to the United States Government.

General Averill and Mr. Devlin return to Montreal to-morrow.

The discharged prisoner, Powers, has been supplied by General Averill, on behalf of the U. S. Government, with funds to carry him to his home in Massachusetts.

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Dec. 6.

A fire broke out in the cellar of the Post Office this afternoon, at 1.30. It was discovered by the clerks, who on going down found the wood work of the cellar window under the South receiving box in flames. The hose of the Post Office was at once brought into requisition, and the flames extinguished. The total amount of damage done amounts to about $50. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The first winter assembly of the season is being held to-night, and is largely attended by the *élite* of the city.

In consequence of information received by the authorities of an intended raid on the old jail previous to the 13th inst., for the purpose of making an endeavour to rescue the Fenian prisoners now confined there, more than ordinary circumspection is used. Visitors are not now admitted under any pretext late in the evening, nor suspicious looking persons at all.

The Grand Trunk Battalion, under Major Spicer, mustered for drill in the Drill Shed last evening. The officers and men appeared for the first time in their full dress uniform, and presented a fine appearance.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.

The Ministers here, accompanied by the keeper of the Great Seal of the Province, and Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council, left to-day for Montreal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, is visiting the British Navy yards. He is received everywhere with courtesy, and afforded every reasonable facility to compare English navy-yard management with our own.

The London Times in an editorial article this morning, fully agrees with the policy of the President of the United States, set forth in his message. It frankly declares that the Alabama claims ought to be settled promptly and amicably. It expresses deep regret that the whole matter was not compromised and thus disposed of at a much earlier date than at present.

HANOVER, Dec. 5.—The ex-King of Hanover, by the advice of the English Government has released the officers from their oath of allegiance.

The following are the closing prices for American Securities:—Erie 47¼; Ill C 77¼; 5-20's 70¼. Money market quiet. Consols 89¼. Breadstuffs flat.

LIVERPOOL, EVENING, Dec. 5.—Sales of mixed Corn at 39s 5d to 39s 6d. Tallow dull and irregular. Petroleum nominal at 1s 6d per gallon for White.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. "ASIA."

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.

The S. S. Asia from Liverpool on the 24th ult, has arrived.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post writes as follows:—According to the French despatches the time is rapidly approaching when the relations of Great Britain with the United States will be more than difficult. This must be known to Her Majesty's Cabinet, if not by the public.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—The Cotton sales for week are 65,000 bales; market firm and generally unchanged.

Richardson, Spence & Co. and the usual authorities quote flour quiet and steady. Wheat buoyant at 13s 4d to 13s 9d per cental for Amber Red Western and Southern. Corn advanced 1s. and still tending upwards.

Byland & Co. and others report Beef easier. Pork flat. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard dull and declined 6d. Butter firm. Tallow quiet.

NEW YORK, 6th.—The *World* has a Brownsville special which gives the following additional particulars concerning Gen. Sedgwick's movement in Mexico:—Matamoras was surrendered to Gen. Sedgwick commanding the U. S. forces on the Rio Grande on the eve of the 24th. Col. Perkins, 19th U. S. colored infantry, was placed in command. One hundred and eighteen men of the 4th Cavalry crossed over and occupied the city on that day. Col. Canales made an official statement to Gen. Sedgwick, that, owing to his inability to pay his troops, he could no longer correct them, whereupon General Sedgwick immediately demanded the surrender, which was granted. The terms were: 1st. Col. Canales shall place Matamoras under the orders of the commander of the U. S. forces. 2nd. The latter guarantees to Canales and his forces their liberty, and secures the safety of their interests. 3rd. The persons and interests of all the inhabitants of Matamoras are to be respected, no matter to what nationality they belong. 4th. The forces of Canales are to maintain their actual position. 5th. No forces shall enter the place except those of the United States. It will be seen that under the agreement General Sedgwick pledges himself that the citizens shall not enter therein, and that the forces of Canales shall remain within the fortifications. The attack upon Matamoras began at 5 o'clock, a.m., on the 27th Escobedo opened his attack, the American flag meanwhile floating from the Government House. A faint was made by Cortinas on the south side of the city, while the main attack was made on the north side; brisk firing continued up to 7 o'clock, but the attack was repulsed at every point The American force in the city

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

SWEETSBURG, Dec. 5, 1866.

The Potton murder case occupied today; but the Judge's charge is still to be delivered, which will probably take two or three hours to-morrow. Mr. Baker and Mr. Racicot addressed the Jury for the defence after the evidence was taken, and Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Magloire Lanctot addressed for the Crown. The speeches on both sides were very able, and brought out the points well. It is very doubtful how the verdict will go.

None of the bills against the Fenians have been yet brought in. It is said, but of course I cannot vouch for it, that several of the bills have been thrown out for want of evidence. It is probable the bills found will be brought in about noon to-morrow. Those charged as being British subjects will be indicted for high treason, the others for feloniously levying war against her Majesty. There is a good deal of conjecture as to the line of defence to be taken. From what I can learn I think the grounds will be something of this kind: That there is no Provincial law in Lower Canada against high treason, and that the Crown, having to rely on the Imperial statute, would be compelled to take the prisoners to the United Kingdom, or else to issue a special commission under the high Seal to be sent here to try them, the power of the Provincial Legislature to pass laws with respect to treason being totally denied. Then again, as I mentioned before, and which seems to be confirmed by what I have ascertained since, the acts of last session were all objected to as *ex post facto*, besides being a contravention of the exclusive right of the Imperial Parliament to enact laws respecting treason, and that these laws of last session make a levying of war a mere felony, whereas, according to Imperial law, it is treason as well as felony. It is maintained too, I understand, that, supposing these pleas were successful, there is no power to try the Fenians by Court-martial as martial law was not proclaimed by the Governor General, as was done by Sir John Colborne during 1837-8 before the Courts martial arising out of the rebellion then. The murder trial having extended to greater length than was anticipated, and Saturday being a holiday, it is not likely now that the pleas to the jurisdiction and to the *ex post facto* nature of the legislation bearing on the cases will be put in before Monday, as the prisoners are entitled to copies of the indictment before being called on to plead. It is believed that the United States Government will insist on the same grounds being taken in reference to the trials at Toronto, although not urged there by the Counsel for the defence. The arguments in these cases will be of considerable importance in respect to international as well as provincial law, particularly as they may, if successful, which, however, is not probable, overturn the decisions at Toronto.

Through the kindness of the Sheriff, I have several times been allowed to see the prisoners. It was found that the tin vessel found in possession of Madden was evidence of there being sympathisers here, which led to some uncomfortable feeling. The men say, however, that this tin was found on one of the windows of the corridor leading from the day room, having been left by a former prisoner. This is a correct statement, as I heard from the gaoler, who now recollects that the father of a prisoner who was sick had been allowed to bring in honey to his son, and that the dish, a common tin one with a cover, had been left when he went off. The Fenian prisoners say that Madden wished to have a smoke, and had filled the tin to carry fire into his cell, being afraid of being stopped if he was caught smoking in the day room. They all deny positively any intention of setting the gaol on fire. In opposition to this I may mention that although they had been stopped smoking since they came here, that yesterday, before the fire took place, it had been announced to them that through the intercession of Mr. Devlin they had been allowed the use of tobacco, so that no excuse such as was given was necessary. But why should the gaol be exposed to this danger? While strong and substantially built, it is defective in many respects. The mode of heating, as is shown by this affair, is not at all what it should be, the ventilation is bad, and as was shown by the communication attempted to be kept up with the prisoners, there is no proper enclosure. There is every chance for making a good airing ground, there being about three acres which could be in cultivation and supply the prison with vegetables, for the summer at least, besides affording an opportunity of finding employment for the prisoners. At present there is only a common four board fence round the grounds, and the prisoners, when let out to saw wood or do any work of that kind are burdened with a heavy iron ball fastened to the ankle, besides having a double guard of men set over them. Of course I mean that this is the usual course. I am not not merely speaking of the present time. It would be a saving in the end to get up a proper airing and exercise ground where the health of the prisoners could be maintained.

From Frelighsburg and that neighbourhood there are stories of strange stragglers having been found lurking about barns. It is true, I think, that vagrants have been skulking about, and not able to give a proper account of themselves. Some of them have been walked off to the lines and sent over. By the way, one of the prisoners, Fenton Holmes, has an uncle in the 30th Regiment who was one of the look-out party at Quebec.

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SOMETHING ABOUT THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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THE PAXTON CASE.—This case, reserved from the Crown Side of the Court of Queen's Bench, came on for hearing in the Court of Appeals yesterday. The point reserved by Mr. Justice Drummond was whether the prisoner, having been extradited for forgery, could be tried for uttering forged paper. The Court of Appeals, however, raised a preliminary objection which prevented the argument from being proceeded with. The statute only gives the Judge presiding at the Crown Side the right to reserve a point of law when there has been a conviction. Now, in this case, the point was reserved without the prisoner having been tried on the indictment. The Court of Appeals was therefore of opinion that the point of law had been prematurely reserved. The prisoner must first be tried, and if convicted, then the point might be reserved.

NEW BOOK.

EVERY SATURDAY.—The 50th number of this publication of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, the one last issued, is wholly devoted to Dicken's Christmas story for 1866, "Mugby Junction," which is given entire, from advance sheets, the publication taking place here some days earlier than in England. "Mugby Junction" will no doubt enjoy as wide a circulation as Dicken's former Christmas tales. It consists of eight stories, the first four being from the pen of Dicken's himself, and entitled as follows:—Barbox Brothers, Barbox, Brothers & Co, Main Line — The Boy at Mugby, and No. 1 Branch Line—The Signalman. The other tales are,—No. 2 Branch Line —The Engine Driver, by Andrew Halliday, No. 3 Branch Line—The Compensation House, by Charles Collins, No. 4 Branch Line—The Travelling Post-office, by Hesba Stretton, and No. 5 Branch Line—The Engineer, by Amelia B. Edwards. The whole of these will, we think, be generally admired, especially Dicken's contributions, which are written in a happy vein and convey many instructive lessons.

LECTURE ON ARTILLERY.

On Wednesday evening the opening lecture of the School of Gunnery was delivered by Captain Bracken, R.A., at the rooms of the Natural History Society. The subject was the "History of Artillery and Gunpowder," with a full description of the various projectiles, from the "big round stone" of ancient times to the destructive shell of the modern rifled gun of to-day. The uses of artillery for garrison, field, coast and marine service were explained, and the requirements necessary for an efficient artillerist were enforced. The gallant lecturer was listened to with very great attention and interest by the audience, which consisted almost entirely of the military in uniform. At the conclusion of the lecture, Lieut.-Col. Lyman, of the Garrison Artillery, thanked Capt. Bracken, on behalf of the same grounds being taken in reference to trials at Toronto, although not urged there by the Counsel for the defence. The arguments in these cases will be of considerable importance in respect to international as well as provincial law, particularly as they may, if successful, which, however, is not probable, overturn the decisions at Toronto.

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UPPER CANADA SCHOOL REPORT—1865

(From the Hamilton Spectator.)

One of the most interesting tables in the report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, upon which we have been commenting, is that which exhibits the comparative state and progress of Education in Upper Canada, as connected with the Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1843 to 1865 inclusive, compiled from returns in the Educational Department. The period covered by these returns is coterminous with that of the of the Provinces. They exhibit therefore, the progress which the country has made since the union in this most important feature of national life and vigor. At a time like the present, when we are about to enter upon a new state of political existence, a review of the history of the union, in all the departments of national growth and administration, is most interesting, and in none more so than that which relates to the education of the people.

The population of Upper Canada at the time this comparative statement commences, 1842, was only 480,055. To-day it is not much, if any, less than a million and a half. The population of school age, between five and eighteen years, was 141,143, while the total number of pupils attending school, including all descriptions of schools and colleges, was 65,978. So that when the population of the country was about one-third what it is to-da y, the number of children not attending anyschool was 75,165, nearly two and half times greater than it now is with our larger population. No single fact in this elaborate report carries with it so striking a proof of the success of the Common School system in Upper Canada, and the heartiness with which all classes of the people avail themselves of it, than is here presented. The number of colleges in operation in 1842 was 5, county grammar schools 25, academies and private schools 44, common schools 1,741, making in all 1,795 educational institutions. The amount paid for common school teachers salaries was $166,000. In 1845 we have the first report of the number of common school teachers, 2860, and the amount paid for salaries during the year was $686,058, an average to each teacher of $100 year. Last year, as will be remembered, the number of teachers was 4721, and the amount paid for salaries was $1,041,052, an average of $220 56 per teacher. This is not a very high average yet, when it is remembered that the majority of the teachers are males; but it exhibits a steady progress in the public appreciation of the importance and value of the office of instructor of youth, which augurs well for the future.

The first reports that we had of free schools was in 1850. At that time there were 252 such schools in Upper Canada, out of a total number of common schools of 3059. The training of the people taken to the system was slow, but it was very rapid. The very next year, 1851, we had 655 free schools. In 1856 they had increased to 1263; in 1860 to 2601; and in 1865 they reached 3595; every year showing a steady advancement upon the preceding one, and exhibiting a growing conviction on the part of the people of Upper Canada that education is an affair of the state, and that a good common school education is the birthright of every child born in the Province, whether it is born rich or poor. The Roman Catholic separate schools appear in the returns in 1851, when 16 were reported. Since that time no very great advancement—no such advancement as need cause any alarm for the safety of the common school system—has marked these schools. The greatest in any one year seems to have been in the number rose from 41, in the previous year, to 81. The next year it went up to 100, and then, in 1858, back again to 94. In 1864 the number of such schools reached 147, an addition of 27 having been made during that year; and the number in 1865 was 152.

The amount paid for the erection or repairs of common and separate school houses, and for libraries and apparatus, books, fuel, stationery, &c, in 1850, the first year for which we have any returns, was $50,746. In 1855 it had reached $219,104; in 1860, $204,183, and in 1865, $314,827. That is, during the fifteen years, from 1850 to 1869, the average amount expended for these purposes for each school rose from $18.50 to $75.84. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this increase. It tells a tale of progress in the education of the country that scarcely any other of the figures to the same extent exhibit. It tells of comfortable school houses, where before miserable log huts served the purpose. It tells of all the appliances being used which modern educationalists have invented to render instruction easy and pleasant. And it tells of that imperceptible influence on the character of youth which comfortable surroundings in the school house invariably exercise. Let any one travelling through the country to-day find, if he can, and unfortunately the search would not yet be fruitless, one of those old pine log school houses, with small windows scarcely admitting the light of heaven, with a cold barron look within, with plank desks and forms attached to them, and a dark chart or map to relieve the dull monotony of the wall, perhaps not even a black board on which to illustrate the problems that are taught, and then visit one of the new school houses that are annually being built, whether of stone or brick, or even frame, light and cheerful, with handsome detached desks, ample charts and maps, perhaps even philosophical apparatus by which to teach the sciences through the eye, and he will in his own feelings realise somewhat of the importance and significance of the figures we have given.

The progress of the Grammar Schools during the last quarter of a century has fully kept pace with the advancement of the country. In 1842, as we have pointed out, there were 22 County Grammar Schools in Upper Canada. In 1850 they had increased to 57, in 1858 to 75, and in 1865 to 105. The first year in which we have any return of the amount paid to Grammar School teachers salaries is 1850, and the amount paid during that year was $46,255, an average to each school, the number being, 65, of $711 50. In 1865 the amount paid for Grammar school teachers salaries was $81,562 an average to each school of a fraction under $800. The Grammar schools however have, as a whole, never had fair play in the country. The difficulty of raising the necessary funds to sustain them—no obligation resting upon the municipal authorities to contribute aught to their support, forced upon many of them a miserable hand to mouth existence and upon others, in union with the common schools, under which the law was evaded, and common school earnings taken to pay grammar school teachers salaries. The new grammar school Act will remedy this. The obligation now rests upon the municipalities to provide an amount equal to at least one half of the Government grant, as the condition of receiving it.—The experience of the common school law, which requires from the municipalities a sum equal to the legislative grant, gives good hope that the municipal authorities will not stop at the amount which they are actually forced to give. In reference to the common schools, the necessities of the schools, and not the limitation of the statute has been the measure of the municipal assistance; and that a same liberal and enlightened principle, let us hope, will govern the action of municipal Councils in carrying out the provisions of the new law.

Dr. Ryerson in his introductory report makes an admirable summary from this interesting table of the progress of education during the last ten years. We cannot better conclude this article than by quoting it: "In 1865, the school population in Upper Canada between the ages of five and sixteen years of age, was 297,623; in 1865 it was 426, 757 an increase of 129,134. In 1855 the number of grammar schools and pupils were respectively 65 and 3,726; in 1865 the numbers were respectively 104 6,754—increase of schools 39, of pupils 2,028. The number of common schools in 1855 was 3284, the number in 1865 was 4151, increase 867, the number of Common Schools pupils in 1865 was 222,979; the number in 1865 was 365,552—Increase 142,573—an average increase of 14 257 pupils per year while the average increase of school population was 12,913 per year. The number of free schools in 1855 was 1,211; the number in 1865 was 3,595 —increase 2,384 or an average increase of 238 free schools per annum The amount provided and expended for common school purposes alone in 1855 was 899,272, the amount provided and expended in 1865 was $1,355,879—increase $456,607, or an average annual increase of $45,660." There remain some other features of the report to which we shall take occasion to invite the attention of our readers.

FORETASTES OF A HAPPY UNION UNDER CONFEDERATION.

(From the Morning Telegraph, St. John N. B.)

The Delegates in London will do well if they let the Education question, about which so much talk is being made in Canada, severely alone. We can hardly think, indeed, that changes of any great importance in the Quebec Resolutions on that subject, are really contemplated. As there arranged Education is left to the care of the Local Legislature exclusively, with a single restriction. Section 43 reads:—

Education, saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their Denominational Schools at the time when the Union goes into operation.

The question was thus excluded from the General Legislature, no restrictions whatsoever being imposed on the Local Legislature by the Constitution, with the single exception above noted. It appears, however, that a Canadian paper has alleged that the Canadian Delegates intend to advocate in London that "the Local "Legislatures shall have the right to legislate "on the subject of Education, *subject, however, to* "*an appeal to the Confederate Parliament.*" This statement is but the utterance of an obscure country paper, and no authority whatever is assigned for the announcement. As it stands it possesses little meaning.—But, if we could believe that the announcement is warranted by the views of Canadian Delegates, and if it is intended to mean that Educational questions are to run the gauntlet of both the Local and General Legislatures—that what the Local may decide upon can be reversed by the General—or that a General Legislature, in spite of the remonstrances of the people through the Local Legislature, may be empowered to destroy the Common School system of a Province and establish therein Sectarian Schools, in defiance of the wishes of the majority: if this is the meaning of the statement put forth, then we have no hesitation in telling the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces that they are called upon to set their faces against any such changes. There can be no compromise on a question of this character. No amount of money conceded to us can smooth over the perpetual jarring which must inevitably arise if this plan of "appeal" be adopted. No given number of dollars and cents can compensate these Provinces for the loss of their Common Schools—Schools which, we trust, will before many years be thrown open freely and without price to the children of rich and poor alike. We repeat, that there seems to be no definite authority for the announcement of the Canadian paper.

ODDS AND ENDS.

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A happy one, believe us;
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Simply sweet—yet sweetly fair;
Born to patient daily labour,
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Happy girls with health's own roses,
Merry boys with ragged hair.

Ruddy cheeks like autumn apples,
Where the roguish dimple lies—
Necks and shoulders brown as berries,
Tangled locks and laughing eyes;
From whose depths of liquid crystal
Changing lights and shadows rise.

Clad in every vagrant fashion,
Brimless hats and broken shoes;
Yet with these content and happy,
Grandeur only can amuse,
While some friend's new hat or bonnet
Serves for common school-room news.

Here and there some mother's darling
Stands distinguished from the rest,
By the snowy, white-laced apron,
Or the gaily braided vest;
Happy sighs for home and mother
Swelling in the little breast.

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Through the autumn air it touches
All my heart's most holy springs,
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Takes their smiles, and gives them tears;
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But I know that Eyes the purest,
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CONSUMPTION, and all nervous, bilious, stomach and liver complaints in every stage are only aggravated and accelerated by drugs of every description, but perfectly cured by Dr. Bauer's health restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, as proved by thousands of cases which had been considered hopeless; such as indigestion (dyspepsia), cough, asthma, consumption, habitual constipation, diarrhœa, all gastric derangements, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, fevers, sore throats, diphtheria, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramp, spasms, nausea and sickness even in pregnancy or at sea, sinking fits, bronchitis, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach, and between the shoulders, &c. We quote a few:—Cure, No. 46,270. Mr. James Roberts, timber merchant, of Frimly, Surry, of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, and partial deafness.—Cure, No. 47,121. Miss Elisabeth Jacobs of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Lieutenant of Waterford, of many years' dyspepsia.—No. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dispepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomiting.—Maria Joly.—Cure, No. 54,816. The Revs. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, "of indigestion and torpidity of the liver, which had resisted all medical treatment."—In tins 1s ½d, 1lb, 2s. 9d.; 2 lb., 4s 6d.; 5 lb., 11s.; 12 lb., 22s.; 24 lb., 40s sterling.—BARRY DU BARRY and Co., No. 77, Regent-street London; and all Grocers and Chemists. Sold by Lamplough & Campbell, Montreal. DSW 288

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS, &c.—Those having remainders and remnants of goods, odds and ends, broken lots, or any other effects which they want to dispose of to the best advantage, are reminded that Mr. Shaw will hold sales every evening during the present month, at his central stores, 97 Great St. James street.

We are requested to say that gentlemen wishing to examine the books comprising the libraries of the late Mr. Hopkirk and Chief Justice Bowen, should do so to day and to-morrow, as the books must be arranged for sale on Monday. Parties wishing catalogues can procure them at Mr. Shaw's office. The exhibition and sale of the books takes place up stairs.

Oyster Soup and Codfish Chowder, at the Terrapin, this day.

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