

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

London, Nov 1. It was reported Napoleon quietly arrived in England, and would reach London that afternoon.

The financial situation underwent an important change on the 21st. An arrangement having been consummated by which the Bank of England will give two millions sterling in gold to the Bank of France, on security of a deposit of silver to equal that amount.

The Times' city article hopes that the arrangement will terminate prevailing uncertainties, and lead to an early reduction of Bank rate discount.

Rumored, General Morry was going to Rome on a special mission, with an autograph letter from the Emperor.

It was stated Persigny contemplates retiring from the London Embassy. He will be succeeded by Walewski.

Position of affairs unchanged. The clergy of the Neapolitan Province were paying homage to Emmanuel.

The Queen of Spain presented Goyon with a rich sword. The Queen of Spain presented Goyon with a rich sword.

Reported Goyon declared he would not deliver the material belonging to the Bourbons except on the Bank of France, on security of a deposit of silver to equal that amount.

Vienna letters speak of the guarantee from the German confederation, joined by Russia, for securing Vienna to Austria, as necessary for the security of Germany.

Volunteer movement in Bourdon and Lian counties, Kansas, hunting down and driving from the territory all men who have and who have in any manner acted to sustain the laws.

The roads leading eastward from the territory have been crowded with wagons and persons, male and female, escaping from these fiends.

Size of Gaeta continued. The Piedmontese bombarded the suburbs on the 12th. Neapolitan troops continued to fight resolutely, but defection of Staff-officers within the city.

Capt Pianetti had surrendered his battalion of Chasseurs to the Piedmontese.

Further resistance of Bourbon troops paralyzed by the insubordination of the Chiefs, and confusion which prevailed.

It was believed that a complete evacuation of Gaeta is resolved on.

Castle Rittet, near Munich, is being prepared for the reception of Francis II.

Explanations are said to have been asked Piedmont by France, whether, by its sanctions, that Garibaldi signifies his intention to attack Venice in Spring.

There is a statement current that the British Government intimated to France their intention of recognizing the new king, and that Napoleon signified his willingness provided it is postponed until the King evacuates Gaeta.

It was stated five Neapolitan Provinces were in a state of siege, on account of the movements of the anti-annexationists.

The Province of Alavanza had partly risen in insurrection.

The Piedmontese had occupied Terracina, but Antonelli protested, and Goyon intimated to them that they must evacuate.

A despatch from Naples on Thursday says that Francis II had burst a blood vessel. A steamer arrived from Gaeta for assistance.

The Queen, mother and children had left for Civita Vecchia.

Eugenie was expected to return to France on 19th Dec.

The Vico arrived at Queenstown on Friday morning.

The prohibition against the exportation of iron has been abolished.

It was stated that negotiations for the accession of Venice had commenced.

The Empress of Austria arrived at Plymouth on Friday morning, and was received with a Royal salute; she was expected to sail for Madeira in the evening.

Flour very quiet, Western Canal 28s 6d to 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s to 31s 6d.

Wheat—Some enquiry, White and Mixed 12s 6d to 13s 6d; Red 11s to 12s.

Corn—Moderate demand, White 4s; Yellow 3s 8d to 3s 6d.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The steamship City of Washington arrived yesterday.

Mr. Dallas the American Minister, and Mrs. Dallas had been on a visit to Windsor Castle as guests of Queen Victoria.

The event was regarded as a courteous acknowledgment of the hospitality extended to the Prince of Wales at Washington, and the enthusiastic reception which was accorded to him throughout the United States.

A new gun-boat in shape of a Tortoise having two screws, and said to be invented by the Emperor of the French, is about to be tried.

The Empress of Austria left Vienna on the 17th ult. for a tour, where she was expected to embark about 22nd for Malacca on board the Royal English Yacht "Victoria and Albert," which had been placed at the disposal of the Empress by Queen Victoria.

The steamer Flying Fish of the Prince of Wales' squadron had arrived out.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

A special messenger, who arrived here to-night, brings the following important items from the west. It is evidently very hostile to Montgomery's operations.

That the public mind may not be misinformed and misled by the emissaries the abolitionists are running to and fro through the country east of this place, as we are informed, and to justify those who have acted promptly to prevent the accomplishment of the anti-slavery designs of the marauders.

Under the notorious Montgomery in Kansas and on the border, we state the following facts in addition to those heretofore given:

The armed abolitionists have continued their murderous operations in Bourbon and Lian counties, Kansas, hunting down and driving from the territory all men who have and who have in any manner acted to sustain the laws.

The roads leading eastward from the territory have been crowded with wagons and persons, male and female, escaping from these fiends.

In one instance a mother gave birth to an infant on the road near Poppingsville, Mo., during the flight of the family on Monday night of this week.

A Mr. Bishop, who lives on Osage River, about 12 miles north of Fort Scott, having been aroused by a noise in the night, upon going to the door was instantly shot down and killed, his body being pierced by several balls.

We have seen here for days, wagons loaded with goods, furniture, &c. passing through not only from the territory, but from Westport, in this State, and other places within the line.

Families living on and near the old Jackson place, within this State, have been notified to leave their homes by these outlaws, and having no means of defence, have fled to Butler and places in the interior, for security, leaving their homes and effects.

Yesterday slaves owned by those living near the line, some 25 miles or more within the State, arrived here for safe keeping.

Thus have the citizens of Bates and Vernon counties, since the commencement of this insurrection, been threatened with destruction of life and property without adequate means of defence or protection.

Up to this time this state of things had continued. Capt Doak of Butler, who has arrived here on his way for arms, ammunition and aid, from whom we have learned some of the facts. (Signed.)

D. C. STONE, and twelve others. Clinton, Henry Co, Dec 1.

LATER PARTICULARS. Capt Doak further states that the citizens of Westport, fearing an attack of the Montgomery party, held a meeting a few days since, calling on the Sheriff of Bates county to raise a force for the protection of the border.

Capt Doak, who is Deputy Sheriff of Bates County, dispatched 40 muskets to the citizens there, who stand guard every night to prevent a surprise. This is also the case at Poppingsville and all the border towns.

A large meeting of the citizens of this county was held to-day to take into consideration the border troubles.

Gen Frost's Brigade camped last night between Calhoun and Belmont. They are moving very slowly, the men having very sore feet, occasioned by marching over rough roads.

Gen Parsons passed through Calhoun yesterday on a secret mission to the border.

At latest accounts Montgomery was still encamped at or near Fort Scott, and defies the world to take him. It is thought that he will leave when he hears of the approach of General Harney and Frost.

The people in all the border counties strongly endorse the action of Governor Stevens in sending out troops. If they can only catch Montgomery in a general day of thumping; will be held in the Osage valley. Gen Frost's command will encamp to-night at Calhoun.

Two suspicious characters, supposed to be Montgomery's spies, were seen yesterday in the northern part of Henry county, making tracks in the direction of Fort Scott.

Montgomery's men are still through the country flying on reports to mislead the people. These frequent outrages on the part of abolition bands is kindling in that section a strong disunion spirit.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, Tenn, Dec 1. A large and excited meeting was held in the city last night, at which resolutions were passed, accepting the irrepressible conflict, calling upon the Governor to convene the Legislature, directing that a State Convention be called, and selling the Southern States that Tennessee will stand by the action of the Southern Convention, for weal or woe.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Bohler, Mo., Dec 3. Col. Snyder, commanding the 2nd Missouri District, who was sent to the border returned here last night and reports all quiet on the line.

He says that the State has not been invaded, nor is there any probability, at present, of its invasion. But sixteen of Montgomery's men had approached Fort Scott at any one time. No one was molested there in the least.

No attempt was made to hold the United States District Court, and there was no occasion for the Court to leave the Territory. Montgomery and Jenson hung Messrs Scott, Hines and Harrison, and shot Messrs Bishop and Moore—all in the Territory.

Col Snyder has organized the militia on the border, and asks the Governor to establish an arsenal here for some hundred and seventy. They are ragged, but well-armed thieves, whose chief aim is plunder.

Leavenworth, Dec 3. Capt Montgomery attended church yesterday at Lawrence, and said that he had heard nothing from the troops.

Warrens, Mo., Dec 3. Tho' Murray of this city, has just returned from the military encampment beyond Clinton. He represents Gen Frost's brigade as going along finely, and says that the company of cavalry must be near the troubled district by this time.

The citizens of Clinton gave the brigade a warm welcome, and sent wagons to bring in those who were needed.

Dr. Melton has just returned again from Fort Scott, and represents all quiet there now, but that Captain Montgomery's band of Jay-Hawkers, five hundred strong, is posted at Sugar Mount.

The town of Westtown, Bates county, is almost deserted from fear of an attack upon it by the marauders.

Several citizens of Bates county to leave under penalty of death if they remain.

At a meeting held at Clinton on Saturday, resolutions were passed requesting the Governor to hold all persons purporting to come from southern Kansas who deny the existence of any trouble, except those who belong to Montgomery's band, and were accessory to the murders of Messrs Scott, Hines, Bishop, Moore, and others, and declaring for a Southern Republic unless protection was given them.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE SMALL-POX IN PHILADELPHIA.

Horrible scenes among the poor of the city—many deaths.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Friday has accounts of the appearance of the small-pox in that city, and reports that the disease has assumed a very virulent form.

The Inquirer says:—We are informed that that horrible disease, the small-pox, has recently made its appearance with more virulence and fatality than usual in some of the small streets in the Western section of our city.

In Murray street, a small avenue running between Sanson and Locust streets, and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, in the Eighth Ward, four families have been attacked by the disease, and four or five persons have died.

In William street, running parallel with Murray street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first street, several poor families are down, and it is feared that the most afflicted will die.

About two weeks ago a visitor of the poor found a child lying dead in one of these houses in a most shocking state of decomposition.

The stench from the body was of such a character that it was a long time before the officers of the Board of Health could be found or induced to remove it.

Two or three children died a day or two ago, and were removed by direction of the Guardians of the Poor.

Five or six were taken from this locality and conveyed to the Small-Pox Hospital. In First street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, between Lombard and South streets, in the Fifth Ward, the disease made its appearance about three weeks ago in a colored family.

Two persons were removed from this locality by the officers of the Guardians of the Poor.

In Locust street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, an Irish family are in bed, and all will probably die.

The family consist of a father, mother, and four small children. Of course, none visit the house but the Visitors of the Poor and Dr. Penrose, whose ministrations of aid to this and other families afflicted with this loathsome disease are worthy of higher commendations than words can convey.

When all others have refused to attend he has promptly answered every demand of this kind made upon him.

The residents of this street avoid the place as they would a pest house. And is it to be wondered at? The family would undoubtedly have starved to death before this if it had not been for the contributions of food made them by Mr. Frank Smith, one of the Visitors of the Outdoor Poor of the Third District.

This gentleman has been very attentive to this and other families, and thus far they have neither suffered for food or professional attendance, but there condition is such that, in a day or two, death will undoubtedly relieve them of their miseries.

To-day an entire family, named Githen, residing in Murray street, will be removed to the hospital. They occupy a small brick house containing six rooms, and with a large family of filthy and indigent persons in each room.

Of course, the contagious disease will soon spread among the whole of them, and the Board of Health will have no other recourse but to clear out and close up the building. Unless they do this they will be compelled to clear every house in the street and board it up.

A charitable gentleman, who accidentally got into this house, declares to us that during his life he never saw, and never before conceived, that in a single tenement there could be such an accumulation of men, women and children, animals, filth, and disease confined in so small a compass.

It is far worse than the worst den in Bedford street, Pine alley, or Small street.

SUICIDE.

It is our melancholy duty to chronicle one of the most deliberate suicides that has ever happened in this country.

The unfortunate individual who has thus put an end to his existence, was named Michael Ryan.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., he came into town to dispose of some pork, and to make arrangements with Mr. Peter Gray about the drawing of boards from the latter's saw-mill to the depot.

Having disposed of his pork, and made a bargain with Mr. Grey, he started for home, which is on the 9th occasion of Bathurst, about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday.

On his way thence he told his son who had accompanied him to Perth, that he would have to travel that road on many a cold day [alluding to the drawing of the boards].

Nothing unusual appeared in his manner on reaching home. On Saturday night he was very restless, and could not sleep, but nothing more appeared on Sunday to excite suspicion on the part of his wife.

At dinner on Sunday afternoon he went to the stable to feed his horse. Mrs. Ryan sent her two little boys after him, but never thinking for a moment that he would commit any serious act. He had let the horses out to drink, and the two boys reaching the stable they found him crouching in a corner. He told them to go home, and they did so.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty the Empress of the French, travelling in the strictest incognito as part of the family of the Marquis La Grange, crossed the channel on Wednesday in the ordinary packet boat Alliance, and proceeded to London on the evening of the 21st.

Don Bridge station she and her suite went in common street, to the Calverley hotel in Brook's street, and it was not until they had been there for some time in the hotel that Her Majesty's rank was known.

The Empress went out on foot early yesterday morning, and made several purchases in the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace. Her Majesty's rank was known.

It is understood that her Imperial Majesty visits Scotland in the hope of restoring her impaired health, and that it was originally her intention to proceed directly by sea to Leith.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton intend to give a grand ball at Hamilton Palace on the 20th inst, in honor of their illustrious visitor.

A letter says that, on leaving the Empress at the railway station, the Emperor went to the Tuileries, where he presided at a council of Ministers, at the termination of which he left for Compiegne, where his Majesty will remain for a few days.

The ladies and gentlemen forming the Court will be the only favorites during the stay there.

New York, Dec. 8. The Arago sailed for Southampton and Havre at noon to-day, with 71 passengers and \$25,461 in specie.

The Glasgow also sailed about noon to-day, for Liverpool, with 20 cabin, and 212 steerage passengers.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, December 12, 1860.

We frequently notice, in some of our contemporaries, a disposition to find fault with our common school system and with the Normal and Model School institutions.

We are of a different opinion, and are fully convinced that, with the exercise of a little judgment, it will be almost universally admitted, that the result of these institutions

fully vindicate the wisdom that suggested their establishment. It may indeed be possible to find here and there an unhappy soul who has a quarrel with mankind and with Mr. Ryerson who will go so far as to deny the palpable and proved advantages to the cause of education that have resulted from the establishment of the Normal School;

but the right thinking part of the community will not accept as truth a statement so petulant and unfounded. The improvement is no where more strikingly discernible than in the augmentation of teachers' salaries some thirty or forty per cent. That augmentation is valuable chiefly because it accords with it the evidence of superior capability in those employed as teachers.

It is not a boon to ignorance, or an increase of compensation for inferior services; but the purchase of superior capabilities. That superior capability the Normal School has developed and brought into the market; and the higher rates of compensation are among the results of this change in the character of teachers.

Since 1846, the prejudices that existed against our present Common School system have almost entirely died away. In fact, these prejudices were rather personal than otherwise. All the dark and deep designs that suspicion and jealousy united in ascribing to the Superintendent of Education have been found to have had no existence. The expressed fears of a centralization that would result in the political enslavement of the people have proved wholly unfounded. In the place of political slavery and degradation we have increased intelligence, better teachers, and a larger proportion of all the children in the country taught; schools, in some cases, absolutely free to those who have not the means of payment. The Superintendent of Education has even become tolerable to those who at one time would give him no quarter; and if he should never be able to acquire universal popularity during life, he bids to be well remembered when he shall have passed from the scene of his present labors and triumphs—for the system he has founded and administered will doubtless be regarded as a great triumph over ignorance, over old habits, over personal hatreds and political animosities. The prejudices against the individual being worn away, we shall probably hear but little against the system he was instrumental in introducing. Five years hence we might as well expect to hear the invention of printing, the steam engine, or the magnetic telegraph declared, as to hear the Normal School spoken of as an useless incubation or an unnecessary institution.

It has been found necessary to proceed step by step in the improvement of our school system, we have only travelled the same road as that by which other countries have perfected their system of primary instruction. The successive acts of legislation on the subject were not so many displays of cross-purposes, but reiterated attempts to do what experience had shown to be defective. Each step is claimed to be an advance upon the last; and for aught we know might be so claimed. We have not, for instance, established free schools one day and repudiated them the next. The Superintendent has always kept certain objects in view. He pioneered the cause of free education; respecting which there is indeed some difference of opinion; but which by the law is rendered possible, without being made universally obligatory. The decision of the question rests with the people themselves; and it is impossible to deny that it meets with a degree of encouragement that promises for it much future success. Without at this time entering the lists with the combatants who fight over the question of the fiscal equity of free schools, we cannot affect to be insensible of the good effects to a class of children, who would otherwise be deprived of the means of an education, of that mode of sustaining and imparting primary instruction. It is surely worth some sacrifice in money to make a people intelligent; for by making them intelligent you help to make them virtuous, and thereby diminish the cost, the burthen, the inconvenience and the disgrace of crime. It is unquestionably incomparably more important to the welfare of a state, that the mass of the people should know not only their rights, but also those correlative duties which the possession of political rights implies, than that a few should be highly educated to the exclusion of the masses. It is the people at large, who choose our legislators, who, as jurors, decide questions of right and wrong between man and man, and of guilt or innocence in all offences against society. On them also rests the success of municipal government; that only effectual antidote to political centralization. Looking at all the interests involved, we see much reason to congratulate the province on the progress that has already been made in the diffusion of popular education, and the prospects of greater success, which we confidently look for in the future.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

Several communications came in too late for this week's issue. They will appear in our next.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, has not yet come to hand, but we have no doubt the spirited publisher will keep pace with the times. The prospectus of this elegant monthly periodical may be seen in our paper of the 5th of December.

GODBY'S LADY'S BOOK, for January is received. It is an excellent number and fully sustains the high character of the work. See prospectus published in our issue of the 7th of November.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for January is also on our table, and is a beautiful publication and the cheapest in the world for ladies. See prospectus in our issue of the 21st of Nov.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the Townsley of Canada on Wednesday last, by which Mr. Charles Ketchum, an old and respected resident, lost his life.

Mr. Ketchum has been, for many years past, engaged in the distilling business, and on the day named above, he was in the distillery assisting the workmen. He was in the act of adjusting the belt on the drum of the sawing machine, when, by some unaccountable accident, his arm became entangled in it, and he was at once caught upon the main shaft, and dragged against the frame. One of the men then caught hold of him and attempted to drag him from the belt, and in doing so his hand was entirely severed from his arm, and the right side of his head having been jammed against the frame, he received deadly injuries. The poor man was eventually taken from the belt, and carried to his residence, where he lingered in great agony until Thursday night.

ARNPRIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

INDUCTION OF THE U. P. MINISTER AT ARNPRIOR.

Mr. R. Scott, a probationer of the U. P. Church, was inducted into the pastoral charge of the U. P. congregation in this village, on the afternoon of the 28th ult.

The ceremony of ordination had taken place in the neighboring village of Pakenham, on the forenoon of the same day.

You are aware that the Free Church and the U. P. Church are on the eve of being united; and the union so much desired by the parties concerned, and the friends of religion generally, has been very pleasantly anticipated on the above interesting occasion.

There were present three Free Church Ministers, viz.—Mr. Fraser of McNab, Mr. Duncan of Perth, and Mr. McKenzie of Ramsay; and two ministers of the U. P. Church—Mr. Aitken of Smith's Falls, and Mr. Scott of Perrytown. The sermon was delivered by Mr. Aitken, and Mr. Fraser addressed the people at the meeting at Arnprior. I understand that the services both here and at Pakenham were very interesting.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The day appointed by the Administrator for general thanksgiving on account of the divine bounties of the past year, was religiously observed in this village; business being entirely suspended by most persons.

A very excellent and appropriate discourse was delivered in the morning by Mr. Johnson, minister of the Old Kirk congregation; the text being the 117th Psalm.

Mr. Johnson commenced by remarking the beauty and importance of the service of praise; pointing out by many illustrations how acceptable it is to the great Creator, and how admirably he has adapted all his works to speak forth the praise of his wisdom and goodness, and especially of his beneficence to man. He alluded at some length to the wonderful nature of the world which we inhabit, and which is apparent to our every sense, as well as those, if possible, still greater wonders which have been revealed to us by the aid of science; referring also to our earth as a world of beauty and of glory, depicting in eloquent terms, the graceful forms and symmetrical proportions—the lovely tints and harmonious blending of colors; the effects derived from light and shade, and harmonious combinations of sound and motion, which should make this world a place of almost perfect happiness, and by which the sinfulness of man alone has become instead the gateway and trap-door of perdition. He then referred to the special reasons why we in Canada ought to feel particularly grateful, and more so than usual at the present time; contrasting our state of perfect peace, plenty and prosperity, and religious and political privileges, with the situations of millions of our fellow creatures in other lands.

Commenting with China, he showed how that populous and peculiar empire was suffering under the two-fold scourges of foreign and intestine war carrying in its track desolation and distress, and almost anarchy—coming a little nearer this way we saw India, another large and populous country, only just recovering from one of the greatest and bloodiest convulsions within the annals of its history. We have seen a portion of the native population rising in arms against the dominant race, and slaughtering thousands of our fellow subjects in cold blood, venting their revengeful feelings even upon helpless women and children, committing crimes so diabolical as still to cry for vengeance.

Still nearer, we beheld the native land of our Saviour, and the birth-place of the Bible—Palestine—a scene of horrible and merciless cruelty; a people rising suddenly in the sacred name of religion to murder their Christian neighbors, accompanied with deeds of such surpassing atrocity as have never been equalled in the history of mankind. Next, in Europe, we find all the great powers in a state of war, distrust and jealousy of each

other, busily engaged in increasing the machinery of dreadful war, raising large armies and powerful navies, which may at any moment at the nod of one man be dashed into deadly conflict, overwhelming the whole of Europe with the calamities and miseries of gigantic warfare.

In the opinion of the greatest thinkers of the day, the deep and mysterious policy of this one individual—the Emperor of the French—hangs like a dark cloud over Europe ominous of a storm which may be expected to burst at any moment, bearing with it effects that defy calculation. His measures give cause for grave suspicion that all these extensive preparations combined with what we know of his subtle policy broken a deep laid scheme of enslaving, when the opportunity arises, to wipe out the disgraces which befel his great ancestor,—in the invasion and destruction of the British Empire; and God alone can know how soon Britain will have to call upon every one of her sons to stand up for the defence of her seaports, and possibly for the homes and healths of her people.

Mr. Johnson also alluded to the domestic difficulties and animosities which at the present time seem to threaten an interruption of the unexampled prosperity of the neighboring Republic, proving by comparison with all these countries, how much reason we have to acknowledge with praise and gratitude, the bountiful mercies by which we are surrounded.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Our Report for Flour during the past week is very nominal, though the sales that have been made are at slightly advanced rates. In Provisions especially Pork and Butter, there has been a fair business done. Advice from New York are decidedly better in reference to monetary matters, while the quotations for all descriptions of produce are downwards, and almost entirely nominal. We have at slightly advanced rates from the Western States, and Western Canada, that the Banks are curtailing their accommodations, even for good and legitimate transactions, it is to be hoped that this will not continue for any length of time.

Flour.—Extras are saleable at \$6.10 to \$6.25. Fancy, \$5.45, with a fair demand for local consumption. No. 1 Superfine has advanced 3/4 cent since our last. Sales were made on Wednesday at \$5.10 for a good, well-known Brand. Sales are reported at \$5.20 but this lacks confirmation.

Wheat.—Nothing doing. Arrivals are very light, owing to the roads and the low price of the rice, farmers neither can nor will bring it to market.

FRUIT.—Barley, Oats, Corn and other coarse grains are not offered, therefore no quotations.

Pork, in the carcass, has formed one of the leading articles of the week, commencing at \$6.10 per 100, it has gradually declined to \$6.10 and \$6.15; the former for hogs averaging from 250 to 300, the latter for those from 200 to 250. There has been nothing done in packing to-day, dealers declining to open at present rates. Advice from the packing cities of the Western States, evince a similar feeling with a wide difference between the views of Buyers and Sellers. We incline to the opinion that there will be an advance on present rates, before a heavy business is done. The tightness of money no doubt has a depressing tendency on this as well as any other article to be specified in our market. We have observed, that to any of our constituents wishing to pack for spring sale we shall be glad to give them the benefit of our arrangement, with the Inspectors for packing. Parties wishing this, will require to either mention the figure at which they will sell in the carcass, and in the event of their limit not being obtained to give us instructions to pack, or else give us permission by letter to use our own discretion. Barrelled pork is almost unobtainable to-day.

BUTTER.—There is a good demand for dairy at 16c to 17c. Ordinary store packed is dull at 13c. We are glad to see that our customers are beginning to see the advantage of packing in small neat tins, (when they use tins) and are giving more attention to the appearance of packages generally—depend upon it, it is penny wise and pound foolish, to buy big, roughly finished packages—because they are cheap—better pay double the money for nice white packages, with neatly finished tops, this is one of the secrets of the Boston market, some of our kags would not be sold at there were it not for Butter was ever so good. We intend to play upon this string, until we get, at the rate, one of the causes removed, for the cry that "Montreal never was anything of a market for Butter."

W. & T. LEEKING, Commission Merchants, Montreal, Dec. 7th, 1860, St. Nicholas Street.

PROVISION CIRCULAR.

PORK.—The best way to forward Hogs to market is either alive or when the weather is cold in the carcass dressed.—The reason of this is obvious. Many of the carcasses are not fresh by butchers or by families, the hams and shoulders are cut here by butchers or packers who buy carcasses in the nearest manner, and cured in the best way, so that they command a high price, whereas when attempted to be cured in the country they are almost always of a rough appearance and inferior quality. Then again, the packing is done here by the inspectors, and the barrels are branded at once, so that subsequent inspection is unnecessary, involving as it does, besides the Inspector's charge, loss of salt, coopers, &c. And lastly, salt is cheaper here, and the carriage of it into the interior and back is saved.

PACKING.—If it is preferred to pack, the following rules should be observed.—The animal's heat is entirely out of the carcass split it in two halves, and cut off the snout ears and feet; cut the ribs full length, leaving about three in each piece, which should weigh from 8 to 10 lbs. The hams and