

THE PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

Another "secession" has taken place from Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. Secretary Thompson (of the Interior) has resigned. The President, without consulting him, had ordered his removal to be sent to Major Anderson, now shut up in Fort Sumter, and as he was not made aware of the fact until too late to telegraph to his Southern friends, and put them on the alert, the loyal Secretary has resigned. This incident proves that treason against the Federal Government is widespread, that it is not confined to the cotton States, but has hitherto held possession of some of the most important offices of the general government at Washington. Secretary Floyd who resigned, or more properly speaking, was dismissed, a few days ago, has been secretly putting arms into the hands of the revolutionists for months past. Under the pretext that the public arms, intended for distribution among the States, were accumulating in the Northern arsenals, he ordered them to be sent South. The attempt to execute this order at Pittsburgh created so much excitement among the people who divined the object, that it had to be abandoned, and taken in connection with the hasty action of South Carolina, brought on the crisis which drove Mr. Floyd out of office before his treasonable aims had been accomplished. It now seems to be admitted that a plot was in full operation among the revolutionists to seize the Federal Capital before Lincoln's inauguration. The action of Major Anderson at Charleston precipitated the movement of the secessionists, and led to the disclosure of their design on the capital. General Scott has, therefore, had time to put it into a state of defence, and unless there is a sudden eruption of a pretty large force, and unless the military of Maryland prove false to their duty, this part of the revolutionary programme must for the present be given up. The following extract from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* shows the alarm that is felt in that city on the subject, and it also shows the dangers of the situation:—

"The whole question of the capture of this capital by the revolutionists turns on the question whether they think Maryland is going to secede, or can be forced to secede, and whether they could take it by a sudden assault. I see and know no reason why it cannot be taken by surprise, and every public building in it occupied by troops, just as promptly as the Southern forts have been taken. It is not a garrisoned town. It has no defenses, and no military arrangements yet exist that would prevent an extemporized force, with arms in their hands, from marching into it and through it, and quartering itself in detachments in every public building, and setting up and holding armed occupation of the city to the exclusion of every civil officer. For every one of our great public buildings is a citadel in itself, and would bid defiance to all put regular assaults. It needs nothing but a limited number of men, and sufficient pack and audacity to do this thing, any day, between six at night and six in the morning. And I would like to know if the audacity is wanting? Look at the proceedings thus far in the South and answer. 'But nobody will do this because the city can be taken. But who will retake it?' Federal troops? That is, where are they? They are but few anywhere, and fewer still within reach. O, but the Northern militia would rush down and recapture it. Ah! here is a delusion. This Capital lies 100 miles inland in the country of the revolutionists, if Maryland goes with the Gulf States. Baltimore, a great city of over 200,000 inhabitants, lies between the Capital and the Free State line, assuming this secession movement to be a violent and passionate epidemic, and an insane and reckless revolution, as it is, militia must account militia, in order to reach this city, and this war in an enemy's country, so far as the Free States are concerned. Who will recapture Washington then? Of course you will if you are strong enough. But this is a question of strength and of time, and the battle field must decide it. There must then be a campaign. It may be short, but it may be long. Unorganized and undisciplined forces cannot be brought into the field to fight battles or win victories in a day."

No one can predict what the day of an hour may bring forth in the present excited state of public feeling at the South. The *Star of the West* was sent from New York with great secrecy to relieve Major Anderson. The papers of that city gave no whisper of her departure until she had been at sea long enough to have reached her destination. There was a rumor at Washington, Tuesday, that her arrival had been made the signal for actual hostilities. Cannonading was reported to have taken place at Charleston between Major Anderson and the revolutionists. If this should prove to be true, and we see no reason to doubt that the Revolutionaries are, by this time, ready for any excess, then the torch has been lighted, and God knows how far the fire will spread, or when it will be extinguished. While there is an evident disposition among the better class of Southerners to back down from the high ground they had taken, the unreasonable mob appears to have obtained full sway in the Gulf States, and may compel the entire South to join the maddest through system of complete terrorism has been established at Charleston and other cities of the seceding States. The following statement, which is given in a New York paper on "good authority," will show completely the mob rule:—

"We learn, through a private letter from a perfectly respectable source in Charleston, that the other day a body of twenty Minute Men from the country entered a large private house in that city, and demanded dinner. A dinner was given them, and then they demanded ten dollars each, saying that they had not come to Charleston for nothing; and the money was furnished also."

"Another fact of still greater significance has come to our knowledge. General Pickens has written to an officer of high rank in the United States Army, a native of South Carolina, who is loyal to the stars and stripes, requesting him to come to Charleston, and protect them from the mob."

A few days will settle the question of war, or no war. This mob rule in the South will breed revolution. The day cannot be far off when the North, if it is not soon put down, will be the scene of a civil war."

A very sentimental young girl named Wolf at Jersey City, wanted her marriage made romantic by an elopement, and having got her "Southerner," the affair was happily arranged. The girl's mother kindly assisted in it, and she was married in a very quiet and unobtrusive manner. The girl cried; the valiant lover protested the honorableness of his intentions; the parent stamped and swore; and then, yielding just in time, the justice fled the lovers together on the spot and sent them off by the train. It was all arranged to a dot, and a very love of an arrangement it was. The sweet Miss had her elopement, and her marriage; she is 16; may she live to be a wiser woman.

A report is said to be on foot for the establishment of a cotton manufactory at Three Rivers.

STATE OF HEALTH IN OTTAWA.

Owing to the many strange and unfounded reports in circulation concerning Ottawa and the state of health, we have been induced to enquire into the various sources of alarm, which might injure the trade and retard the winter prospects of this locality. During the last few months Ottawa and the surrounding country has been subjected to an epidemic of small pox—exceedingly mild in its attack, and attended by death only in a very few instances. Not alone in this locality is small pox prevalent, for in many parts not far distant its influence is felt much more heavily, the mortality being greater. Diphtheria has not been epidemic, and among the various cases of sore throat, excited by fear, &c., the purely diphtheritic ones were few, and not sufficient to create alarm. In every locality, however free from disease, the influence of epidemics is occasionally felt more or less, and few places could be better situated, topographically, to repel the influence of atmospheric impurities than Ottawa. Elevated in its position, bounded by the Chaudiere on the one hand, and the Rideau on the other, consequent upon which peculiar changes are brought about in the hygienic condition of the surrounding atmosphere, and continuous currents of air are in constant operation of necessity, to establish its equilibrium. Any accumulating poison would thus, to say the least, have its influence modified, and in this measure accounts for the small amount of disease, and the exceedingly mild forms of those epidemics which have gained admission, and as yet are beyond the control of known agencies. In 1854 the epidemic choleraic disposition continued for several weeks with various degrees of intensity. In Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, and in their various localities, many fell victims to its direful influence. Only a very few cases appeared in this neighborhood, and at the majority of those attacked, after a short illness became convalescent, not from any peculiarities in the mode of treatment, but from the fact that the choleraic poison had undergone a degree of modification. From 1854 to 1860, influenza, whooping cough, mumps, typhus, measles, scarlet fever, remittent fever, and lastly, small pox—have come under observation, and in each particular disease one mildness of form and non-fatality attendant, was highly characteristic. Each town and city, throughout the province, should be compelled, by law, to obtain correct statistics of all deaths and the causes thereof—then a proper estimate could be formed of each locality as to its state of health and disease, and in consequence of these reports, and observations in the larger cities might be taken. These measures, once adopted and carried into operation would, in course of time add fresh knowledge, and give a thorough understanding of those subtle agencies which pervade the atmosphere. That Ottawa labors under many sanitary defects it is impossible to deny; on various occasions they have been brought under the attention of the public with a view to their removal. Diseases, and epidemics, if caused by carelessness in sanitary affairs, should, by closer observation, be arrested, and thus prevent the healthiness of our progressing city falling into unmerited disrepute. Reports of a most exaggerated and untrue nature have been circulated throughout the country of the prevalence of disease in Ottawa—causing considerable injury to the interests of the place; but notwithstanding these reports, which the public are always too ready to believe and circulate, our condition of health will contrast favorably with any city in the province.—*Citizen.*

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Quebec, Jan. 4, 1861.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council has been pleased to appoint Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Kingston, Esquire, Louis A. Moreau, of Montreal, Esquire, and the Honorable Philip Vanhousen, of Cornwall, Arbitrators and Appraisers for the whole province of Canada, under the provisions of the 41st Section of the 22nd Victoria Chapter 28, (Consolidated Statutes of Canada.)

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint Edward J. Chapman, Esquire, of Toronto, a member of the Board of Examiners of Provincial Land Surveyors for Upper Canada, in the room of the late John Booth Esquire, under the provisions of Section 1 of Chapter 77, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS. Quebec, Jan. 4, 1861.

PATENTS OF INVENTION. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention for a period of 14 years, from the date hereof, to the following persons, viz:

David Buckler, of Garraux, County of Wellington, School Teacher, for "A Chair or Lounge," termed the "Lazy Man's Friend," (Dated 25th September, 1860.)

Francis Marshall Ackerman, of the village of Moreau, County of Addington, Mechanic, for an article termed the "Ackerman Washing Machine," (Dated the 12th of October, 1860.)

Eugene Cooper, of the Township of Onondaga, County of Hamilton, Farmer, for "A Stamping Machine," (Dated 22nd October, 1860.)

David Tees, of the City of Montreal, Undertaker, for "An Air-tight Coffin and Burial Case," (Dated 25th of October, 1860.)

David Klein, of the City of Quebec, Mechanic and Merchant, for "A Floating Bridge," (Dated the 13th of December, 1860.)

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK. Albany, January 8.

Mr. Kernon opposed the resolutions because he deemed, at this time, they were calculated to irritate the South. While willing to do all honor to a gallant officer, and to all who stood firmly in the line of duty in this crisis, he was not willing to do any act that might even seem to imply the desire of New York to coerce South Carolina into the United States. The first drop of blood shed in this trouble would be the final downfall of the Union; and while it was the duty of the general government to stand firmly up to the line of duty, it was for the sister States to be conciliatory, and to strengthen the hands of the Union men.

Mr. Bennett indicated the resolutions, and declared his belief that more good would be done towards preserving the Union by standing up in defence of those men who firmly did their duty in this crisis, than by any conciliatory tone.

Mr. Floyd designated the people of South Carolina as rebels and traitors, and advocated the passage of the resolutions. Mr. Ellingwood understood the desire to be to delay, and not to defeat the resolutions. He was ready fully to endorse Major Anderson's conduct, but deemed it matter of policy and patriotism to lay aside the resolutions for the present.

The House, without taking a vote, adjourned.

Two men in White County, Ind., were killing an ox, one wounding the ox, while the other held down the animal's head; but just as the blow fell, the animal thrived away, bringing the man's head directly in line, and the blow dealt instant death to the unfortunate and unsuspecting victim.

EXCITING RUMOR.

REPORTED CANNONADING OF CHARLESTON. SECRETARY THOMPSON RESIGNED.

Washington, Jan. 8. Rumors of the attack of the Star of the West in the neighborhood of Charleston, and of the cannonading of that city by Major Anderson, are rife everywhere, creating intense excitement, though nobody can give any authority for the report.

Secretary Thompson today resigned to the President his commission as Secretary of the Interior, on the ground that after the order to reinforce Major Anderson was countermanded on the 31st of December, there was a distinct understanding that no troops should be ordered South without the subject being considered and decided on in the Cabinet. At the Cabinet meeting on the 31st of January, the matter was again debated but not determined. Notwithstanding these facts the Secretary of War, without the knowledge of Secretary Thompson, sent 250 troops in the Star of the West, to reinforce Anderson. Not learning this until this morning, he forthwith resigned.

The report that orders have been issued by the British Government to the Consuls at the ports of the seceding States to refuse certificates of clearance to English vessels is denied, and it is added that Mr. Bureh, British Consul at Charleston, recognizes the *de facto* government by granting such certificates to the outgoing vessels of that nation. Information is considered reliable, has been received to the effect that Senator Cameron has declined a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Agents are here from the Southern States, and continue to arrive, for the purchase of arms. The Government has for the present refused to sell any to the States or private parties. One from Mississippi starts for the North to-morrow, although it is said the supplies there are not abundant.

ASSEMBLY.—The debate on the resolutions to present a sword to Major Anderson was continued for some time.

Washington, Jan. 9. Secretary Thompson's conditional resignation has been tendered more than a week. The President pledged himself, so Thompson charges, that no troops should be sent South without his knowledge. Thompson knew nothing of the sailing of the Star of the West until last evening.

It is currently reported that Mr. Thompson and the President hinted that he had better resign.

A detachment of 68 mounted dragoons passed through Baltimore, yesterday afternoon from Carlisle barracks, for Harper's Ferry, as a guard for the government army. They are ordered there on the requisition of Superintendent Barber.

Mr. Boston strongly urged upon the War Department that it would not be politic to send them there at this time. It was understood here that the subtreasurer of Charleston has communicated the facts to the government, that the South Carolina authorities will not allow him to pay any more drafts, not even to pay Anderson's men, all the cash in his vaults is to be retained.

Private letters from the best sources in Charleston dated on Saturday, express the gravest distrust as to the event, and fear, that blood may flow at any moment. Many of the families there are moving from the city under these apprehensions.

Louis Anderson, of Cincinnati, brother of the Mayor, has just returned from Charleston. After the first interview with his brother, the surveillance was not continued, and he had free communication with him. The Mayor considers his position entirely secure and is fairly supplied with provision and other necessities except coal and wood for military purposes in case that extremity should be reached. He is in good spirits and hopes that all will operate upon the misguided people before long.

MEETING OF THE ORANGEMEN OF KINGSTON. At a meeting held last week in Kingston, at which about 300 Orangemen attended, with the masters of all the Lodges in the City except one, an address from Mr. D'Arcy Bolton, an Irish resolution was passed unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Flynn, seconded by John Donald, W. M., No. 325, and—

1. Resolved.—That the unsatisfactory issue of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Central Canada, held at Brockville on the 30th of October last, has rendered it necessary for the Orangemen of Kingston and County of Frontenac to adopt the alternative of giving expressions to their opinions on the of the Canadian Government during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by means of mass meetings.

Therefore, we, the Orangemen of Kingston and surrounding neighborhood, do declare that the present Ministry, by countenancing and permitting the tyrannical and Puseyite Duke of Newcastle (who has unashamedly the sword of persecution against our brethren in Ireland), to carry out the same policy here, have forfeited all claims to the confidence of the Orange body.

Moved by W. Robinson, W. M., No. 6, seconded by M. Phair, W. M., No. 1,032, and—

2. Resolved.—That this meeting approves and fully endorses the opinions enunciated and the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Western Canada, held at Hamilton on the 24th of October last, and pledges itself to oppose by every constitutional means that the continuance in power of the present Ministry, and the retention of the same material, and calls upon the brethren of Central Canada to stand true to their colors as they have done to theirs, and call mass meetings to express their opinions freely and without dictation from any quarter whatever.

Moved by Thomas Robinson, seconded by John Miller, and—

3. Resolved.—That the information given to the *Daily News* by a reliable informant is not reliable at all, inasmuch as the requisition to Bro. D'Arcy Bolton, D. G. M., W. O., was signed by seven Masters of City Lodges and several members of country Lodges in the city, and not, as the *News* asserted, by one Lord only.

4. Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Bro. D'Arcy Bolton for his eloquent and able exposition of the public affairs of this Province and his bearing on the Orange question, and for his kindness in so readily complying with our request.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE. Trenton, N. J., Jan. 8. The Legislature met to-day. The members of the House were all sworn in, after which, it adjourned to meet to-morrow without electing officers.

The Democrats and Americans have a majority and have some difficulty in arranging the officers. Some excitement took place in the Senate. The Republicans had a majority of one, and yet the Democrats elected all their officers. This was done by the Republican Senator from Burlington voting with the Democrats. One of the reasons alleged is that a brother-in-law of the Senator was elected Secretary of the Senate.

The following are the officers elected: President of the Senate, Edward Barry, of Haverhill; Secretary, Jas. J. Bloomer, of Burlington.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

RUMORED RUSSIAN AND FRENCH SUPPORT OF ANNEXTION EXHIBITION AT OTTAWA.

LIBERAL REPORTS FROM CHINA. NEW YORK, January 8. The Palestine arrived at five p.m. Business suspended since the Australasian sailed.

No Markets. Politics unimportant. The Italian ships unchanged. The French fleet were to quit Gesta, but rumoured on the contrary in Paris that Russia and France agreed to support France 11 in resistance to the Russian fleet. A stated order was being prepared at Naples, an extraordinary levy of men between.

The bodies of the prisoners, who died in the hands of the Chinese, were brought to Pekin and buried.

Capt. Brabagon and Abbe Hue were headed about the 21st September. The bodies not recovered. The Emperor still in tarry.

One hundred thousand pounds sterling was expended for the families of British officers murdered by insurgents menacing Ning Po.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA-SCOTIAN. Portland, Jan. 10. The Nova Scotian arrived last night at 11.15 p.m. She had 30 passengers.

The Canadian arrived at Morille, mid-day the 28th. The accounts from Calcutta, Nov. 23, say Nana Sahib was reported at Thibet with several thousand followers.

The import and export freights at Calcutta were both quiet. Freight had risen 5s with an upward tendency. Quotations to Liverpool 60s.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor has sanctioned the resolutions of the Conference of Prau, and resolved upon convoking the Hungarian Diet for February next.

Paris, Thursday evening. The *Pays* says that the tendency of public opinion presages that the Garibaldi party will obtain a majority at the elections of the Italian Parliament, and Count Cavour has expressed his intention of retiring, at least provisionally, from the Sardinian Ministry.

Gesta, Dec. 24. The bombardment continues day and night. The firing is replied to by the besieged.

Vienna, Friday, Dec. 28. The official *Wiener Zeitung* contains two imperial decrees. The first orders that in view of the present extraordinary state of things, the forced currency of bank notes in Lombardy-Venezia shall be maintained. The second orders that the payment of the interest on the national loan shall be effected in bank notes.

Cape of Good Hope dates state that British Kalafina was proclaimed a separate colony on the 30th of October. The territory between the rivers Kuskumona and Great Kei constituted the new dependency. A league had been formed in the eastern provinces to procure a separation from the west. Meetings in favor of this movement had taken place in all the principal towns of the east, and large sums had been subscribed for the same object.

The British had captured a slave with six children and sixty-seven slaves on board. The slave *Livis* was taken on the 13th and condemned.

GREAT BRITAIN. Nothing of moment transpired since the departure of the Palestine. The weather continued unusually cold throughout England. The thermometer on some scales was down below zero.

Prince Alfred is going on a visit to Berlin. He is to embark on the 5th January, in the line-of-battle ship St. George, which proceeds to the North American and West Indian Stations.

FRANCE. The connection of Count de Morny with the financial speculations of M. Mires, and his account which had taken place in connection therewith, were attracting considerable attention in Paris.

A Cabinet Council had been held upon the subject and it was thought Legislative enquiry would result.

PARIS CORN MARKET. The price of flour had advanced during the week 2 1/2 p. per sack; wheat also dearer. The winter throughout France had set in with frost and snow.

Reports are current that Garibaldi had arrived at Paris, but they were contradicted. Liverpool breadstuffs firm with an upward tendency. Provisions dull.

Consols on Friday noon were quoted at 92 1/2 to 92 3/4 for account.

FURTHER FROM THE NOVA-SCOTIAN. The Times city article states that the demand for discount on the bank to-day was so heavy that but for the fact of being attributable to exceptional wants at the close of the year, an advance in the rate would probably have been decided upon.

The effect upon the stock market was considerable and receipts lower. The quotations from Paris this evening show a renewed decline of nearly 5 per cent, again. No bullion operations in the bank to-day.

CHINA. The Overland Mail and Lord Elgin are expected to leave China early in the spring. Two regiments were about to leave, and 12 men-of-war were also coming home.

The fate of the entire party of prisoners taken on September 24th, has been ascertained. The death of Captain Brabagon occurred on the 21st, and he was saved from much of the sufferings the others underwent. He was beheaded by order of the Tartar General. The Abbe De Lau was beheaded at the same time.

The more indifference Lord Elgin displayed about signing the Convention the more alarmed the Chinese became.

It was resolved that the summer palace of the Emperor should be burned to the ground, as it was a spot where some of the cruelties towards the prisoners had been perpetrated.

The gardens, palaces, temples and pagodas occupied a space of six or seven miles in extent. Two days were required exclusively to set fire to and destroy all the buildings. The property destroyed exceeded in value two million pounds sterling, exclusive of the buildings.

The Chinese were brought to terms on the other points by a proclamation from Sir Hope Grant, threatening to sack Peking.

On the day peace was signed Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant entered Peking accompanied by an escort of 600 men and 100 officers of the regiments.

Lord Elgin was carried in his State Chair, by the Chinese, dressed in scarlet. Sir Robert Napier's division, which lined the streets as the Chinese passed, followed at the state as a matter of strategical position taking up all the intervals in case of treachery.

His Lordship was received by Prince Kung, the Chinese, dressed in scarlet. He motioned Prince Kung to a seat on his right, which is considered the lowest.

On the return of the Ambassador and Commander in Chief the streets were occupied by the troops, so that the Capital of the Chinese Empire was in actual possession of the British.

Prince Kung said to Lord Elgin that many mistakes had been made in their intercourse with foreigners, but he hoped for a new state of things.

FRANCE. It was hinted that the Emperor's address on New Year's Day will be eminently pacific. The Nuncio being absent the Russian Ambassador will be spokesman for the Corps Diplomatique.

The *Journal Des Debats* animadverts on the inexplicable policy of France and earnestly advocates a withdrawal of the French from the East.

The Paris Bourse on the 26th was a shade firmer, rates closed at 65 1/2.

ITALY. Reports relative to the state of affairs in Gesta continue contradictory. A despatch from Gesta of the 22nd says the bombardment of the city continued with increased vigor.

The Spanish Ambassador had left his palace on account of the fire, and was surrounded by a large number of soldiers. A Sardinian battery can be seen, evidently ready to take part in the bombardment. A deputation which arrived here from Calabria, has promised to raise an insurrection in favor of the King.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that the commencement of hostilities against Gesta, on the sea side, was thought to be at hand, as orders had been sent to the gun boats at Ancona to leave immediately for Naples, and some ships of war stationed at Genoa and Spezia had been sent to the same destination.

Considerable quantities of provisions were being despatched from Rome to Gesta. A decree dated Naples December 30th, calls out the classes of the last four years. These classes are to assemble at the end of February.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA." GREAT WARLIKE PREPARATIONS BY FRANCE AND SARDINIA. ARRIVAL OF SPECIE. Halifax, Jan. 11.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* from Liverpool on Saturday, 29th ultimo, via Queenstown on the 30th, has arrived at this port. She has £162,000 in specie for New York.

The iron-plated ship of war *Warrior* was successfully launched on the 29th. The journals generally condemn rather than praise the circular of the Austrian Minister.

AUSTRIA.—The post of Minister of Commerce and Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of Vienna remained vacant. Dissipatious politicians say that Count Rechberg and M. Vom Scherler cannot possibly work together.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the warlike preparations of France are on a far larger scale than at the same period of 1858. Sardinia is purchasing steamers in France to convert them into men-of-war and transports.

A Berlin Letter states that for some weeks past the purchase of horses had been made in eastern Prussia for the French and Piedmontese Governments.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—Richardson, Spence & Co., quote the market quiet, owing to the holidays. Flour firm and advancing; quoted at 29s 6d a 32s 6d. Wheat advancing and 13s a 14s. Red, 11s 5d a 13s; mixed yellow, 33s a 34s; white, 4s a 4s 1/2. Wakefield, Nesh & Co. report do advanced 6d, wheat 1d, 2d, and holders of corn demand an advance that is not conceded.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—Breadstuffs steady and firm. Provision market dull.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW. Montreal, Jan. 8, 1861. Since Saturday the weather has been cold and blustery, with a good deal of drifting snow. Thermometer at 7 1/2 this a.m., 11 1/2 above zero; at noon, 15 1/2 above.

REMARKS.—Latest news from Europe has favored the Canadian and United States markets for breadstuffs. A long-continued wet season in England had not only rendered the past wheat crop comparatively valueless, but in many districts had impeded sowing for next season. Anxiety for the harvest of 1861 had been great, and large arrivals at Liverpool and London from lowering prices. Agriculturalists state that wheat and barley had sprouted in the fields, and were therefore, useless as seed; while, for the same reason, a very large amount of barley was incapable of being malted. [We most cordially wish no substitute could be found for the purpose of distilling and brewing.]

An English molar says:—"Out of six hundred quarters of barley, he had only found about ten quarters which could sprout upon undergoing the preliminary steeping process. If this defect in English wheat and barley occurs to any great extent, a large importation of both species of grain will be absolutely necessary."

The rise on Flour has been comparatively greater than on Wheat; English flour dealers being apprehensive that the millers would grind their deteriorated grain with the good foreign wheat.

The wheat in store at New York City on 31st Dec, 1860, was 3,535,711 bushels, being an excess of the quantity in store on the same day of 1859, of 1,689,223 bushels. But there is a large decrease of the Flour in store at the same date, footing up to 335,831 barrels. The following table shows the quantities of Flour and Wheat in store there, on the last day of each of the past four years:

Flour, bbls. Wheat, bush.

In 1860.....381,998 3,535,711

In 1859.....317,559 1,915,388

In 1858.....211,212 1,211,312

In 1857.....202,750 389,000

In New York, yesterday, Flour declined 10 to 10c. The markets in the Western States had become more buoyant, according to telegrams of 4th and 5th inst.; but, un-

less the reported decline at the seaboard is confirmed, both State and Canadian markets will be depressed. Today there is a further decline of 5c.

As will be seen by the following statement, produce comes forward in considerable quantities to Montreal by the G.T. Railway, the figures showing the arrivals for week ending 5th inst.:

Flour, barrels.....4,530.
Wheat, bushels.....27,908.
Oats,.....206.
Peas,.....283.
Butter, kegs.....614.
Ashes, barrels.....75.
Tallow, barrels.....75.
Pork,.....140.
Bacon, cases.....11.
Lard, barrels.....36.
Dressed Hogs.....903.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.—Advices from Cincinnati of the 4th inst., indicate increased activity in the Hog market, and advancing prices, \$6 being the price per 100 lbs. dressed weight for choicest carcasses. Mess Pork had advanced largely at \$15.

A slight advance in Hogs and Mess Pork was also noted at Chicago. There has been less activity in the Montreal market since Friday; yesterday prices offered for choice lots of dressed Hogs were lower than for several days. Our quotations indicate ruling rates. The market to-day is a little unsettled.

MARINE.—The whole number of American ships, their value, exclusive of the past year, was 355, \$5,763,000—increased 12 steamers, 63 ships, 44 brigs, 154 schooners, and 8 sloops. The number of these great loss was—W. 20,000, 3rd 34, 4th 23, 5th 23, 6th 23, 7th 23, 8th 23, 9th 23, 10th 23, 11th 23, 12th 23, 13th 23, 14th 23, 15th 23, 16th 23, 17th 23, 18th 23, 19th 23, 20th 23, 21st 23, 22nd 23, 23rd 23, 24th 23, 25th 23, 26th 23, 27th 23, 28th 23, 29th 23, 30th 23, 31st 23, 32nd 23, 33rd 23, 34th 23, 35th 23, 36th 23, 37th 23, 38th 23, 39th 23, 40th 23, 41st 23, 42nd 23, 43rd 23, 44th 23, 45th 23, 46th