Arrival of the "Moravian."

GEN. DIX'S ORDER AS VIEWED IN ENGLAND.

THE LONDON PRESS ON OUR BORDER DIFFICULTIES.

CANADIAN FUNDS SLIGHTLY DEPRESSED.

THE "TIMES" COMPLIMENTARY TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN:

Portland, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool on the 29th via Londonderry on the 30th, arrived here this noon.

Purser McDonald reports that the *Moravian* passed on the afternoon of January 1st, a steamer supposed to be the *Hibernian*, in lat. 54 55, long. 22, bound east.

The steamships *Hansa* and *Bavaria*, from New York, arrived out on the 28th.

Political news unimportant; and commercial advices unimportant, owing to the inactivity caused by the holidays.

The order of General Dix to pursue rebel raiders into Canada attracts much attention, and the leading journals hope it will not be acted upon, as trouble might ensue.

Cotton sales on Monday and Tuesday, 20,000 bales; market firm and quotations unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—No regular corn market since the sailing of the *Asia*. Market quoted firm and inactive.

Provisions inactive.

Consols closed on the 28th at 89½ to 89⅝ for money.

London markets firm and inactive.

London, Dec. 30.—The Canadian difficulty continues to be the subject of comment by the English journals. It has caused a slight depression in Canadian funds.

The papers generally discountenance the idea of being driven into unfriendly relations with the United States, and the Times states that the rebels could desire nothing better.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The news from America of the success of Generals Sherman and Thomas caused much gratification among the friends of the North, and the Confederate loan declined 3 per cent., while there were a slight improvement in Federal securities.

The item of news, however, which claimed most attention was the order of General Dix to pursue rebel raiders into Canada if necessary.

The London Times remarks that if the American Government is so ill-advised as to send its troops across the Canadian frontier a very serious misunderstanding between the two countries may be the consequence.

The London Daily News hopes that the order of General Dix to pursue raiders across the Canadian frontier would be repudiated by the superior civil authorities of the Washington Government. It says the plea which could alone warrant such a course—the refusal of the Canadians to administer justice and observe the duties of allies—has happily no foundation in fact.

The London Star condemns the hasty action of General Dix, and the uncalled-for resolutions which were moved in the House of Representatives in reference to Canada, as tending to complicate a position already sufficiently embarrassing.

The London Morning Post thinks that the promptitude of the Canadian Government in ordering the re-arrest of the raiders is substantial testimony to our good faith, and will have a re-assuring effect in Washington and New York.

The New York correspondent of the Times points out that the Federal Government gave notice, in October, of its intention to increase its armament on the lakes, and it will therefore be ready long before the opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence, to have as many war ships on the lakes as it can buy, construct or transport into the interior; and that the British Government, unless it should have material for building ships, and arming and equipping them on the Canadian shore, will find itself on the 15th of April, with only the one vessel upon each lake to oppose the Federal war vessels.

FRANCE.

Bourse firm; rentes 65.50.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Reductions of the army are to be effected on a grand scale by Austria and Italy.

It is said the Italian reduction will be 85,000 men.

INDIA.

An official telegram, dated Calcutta, Dec. 12, announces that the Fortress of Dalimkolebootham (?) was captured by the British with the small loss of 2 officers and 50 men. The position was very strong.

Three officers and seven men were subsequently killed by an accidental explosion of gunpowder.

London Money Market.—Funds on the 28th were again fractionally higher. There was a full discount demand at the Bank at 6 per cent. In open market there were occasional transactions at 5½ per cent., but the supply was not abundant.

The suspension was announced of three sugar refining houses in Glasgow, viz., John Reid, Jr., & Co., Baird & Patterson, and Baird, Nelson & Co. Liabilities about £80,000.

Sandy Hook, Jan. 11.—The steamship *Australasian*, bound out is ashore half way between the south-west spit and the west bank. She is not likely to get off until high water to-night. The wind is north-west and blowing freshly.

The following is a summary of the 'Edinburgh's' news:—

The Daily News publishes a letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith, asserting his conviction that the sinking of the Florida was entirely accidental. He defends the language of the American press on the subject, and finally asserts that he left America assured of the loyalty of the people to their institutions, convinced of their power and determination to achieve their gigantic undertaking, and hopeful of their destinies as a nation.

The Times publishes a letter from Lord Wharncliffe, in response to Mr. Seward's refusal to allow the Liverpool bazaar fund to be distributed to Southern prisoners. Lord Wharncliffe quotes northern papers to disprove Mr. Seward's statement that the prisoners were not suffering unusual privations. He denies that the funds were mainly contributed by those trading with the South, saying the movement was almost entirely carried out by Southern ladies in England and that the refusal will not practically affect the contribution of the funds.

The letter of Mr. Adams communicating briefly Mr. Seward's refusal, is published. In it Mr. Adams expresses regret that he has to close the correspondence.

The Times has an editorial complimentary to Wharncliffe and Adams, and by inference the reverse to Seward.

The Daily News contends that Wharncliffe deserves rebuke.

La France points to Gen. Fremont as the late Mr. Dayton's successor.

The Russian Ambassador had returned to Rome.

Canton, Nov. 26, 1864.—Exchange 4s 9d. Tea unsteady.

LATEST VIA. GREENCASTLE.

London, Dec. 30.—The Times contrasts the frank and temperate language of President Lincoln in his recent message, with the proclamation of Gen. Dix, and the resolution offered in the Federal Senate by Mr. Chandler. It says:

In Congress we are charged with complicity in assassination and pillage, while a military commander threatens our territories with invasion; but the chief of the Republic does justice to both Canada and England, and we gladly receive his views as those which time and occasion will commend to the American people. War between America and England would be simply the most formidable intervention on behalf of the South which Mr. Davis could desire.

The Times especially recommends this point to the consideration of the Americans. It adds:—It has been long surmised that the Confederate agents, in their various operations, have been rather allured than deterred by the prospects of international embroilment arising out of their schemes. If, besides escaping with a cruiser and plundering a bank, they could bring a powerful enemy on the back of their foe, it would be an enormous gain to them. Perhaps some of them, now looking to the St. Alban's raid, have hopes of this kind. It is much wiser to dissapoint them than to play their game. The Federals may assure themselves that not even the capture of Nashville, nor the defeat of Sherman, would gratify the South half as much as a rupture with this country, which certain Northern politicians are incessantly advising.

The London Post says that neither England nor the Federals will allow themselves to be driven into unfriendly relations by the buccannering exploits of a third party, whose object is sufficiently manifest. It will no doubt be found necessary to the interests of both nations to maintain an effective military police, both on shores and lakes, with a view of preventing a recurrence of recent depredations.

The Herald says:—We must take care and give them no reasonable ground as provocation, that if the war should commence it may be their fault, not ours.

The Star believes that the feeling of the United States about the release of the St. Albans robbers would doubtless subside as soon as the course of the Canadian Government was known.

The Times city article says:—The funds were rather less from yesterday, consequent on the demand for money at the close of the year; also in connection with the foreign shore settlement now in progress.

The American news caused some little depression in Canadian securities, although the only importance attached to the fresh example of national weakness furnished by the last New York intelligence is that the order of Gen. Dix and the wildness of the political press may lead some irresponsible persons to violate Canadian territory and thus place the Washington Government, against their anxious desire, in a position as disagreeable both to the people of England and the respectable classes of the United States as was occasioned by Commodore Wilkes and the vote of the House of Representatives in the Trent affair.

Constantinople, Dec. 28.—A stringent press law has been promulgated. The Porte has granted its accession to the construction of a railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

Berlin, December 29th.—Private despatches from Petersburgh state that Prince Gortschakoff seriously contemplates retiring from office. Baron Brecbeg is mentioned as his successor.

It is said that M. Walmew, Minister of the Interior will have the French mission and be succeeded by Gen. Mulliton, and that Admiral Krable, Minister of Marine, will resign.

Provisions.—Market quiet. Lard has an upward tendency.

London, Dec. 30.—Consols closed at 89½ to 89⅞ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £207,000.

American Securities.—Ill. C. R. R. 50½ Erie 37 to 38.

Liverpool, Dec, 30.—Cotton sales for four days, 44,000 bales, including 19,000 for speculators and exporters. Market opened firmer, but closed easier, with a partial advance of ⅛d on American. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet. Lard tends upwards,

Arrival of the China.

New York, Jan. 11th.—The Steamer China from Liverpool, 31st ult., has arrived.

Liverpool, Dec, 31.—The Times of to-day in its resume of the year, alluding to the present attitude of the North to Canada, says:—"In the present state of Northern feeling there is too much reason to apprehend some outrage which may render a rupture inevitable Americans neither appreciate the strength of England nor understand the unanimity with which war will be prosecuted, if forced upon a reluctant government and nation. The first result of war would be the immediate and irrevocable establishment of Southern independence."

The West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton to-day with over two and a half million of specie.

Paris, Dec. 1st.—An Imperial decree authorizes the importation of merchandize of every description from any country and under any flag into St. Louis, Senegal, and Isle of Goree; another Decree opens the port of Cayenne to both French and foreign vessels.

The bank of Holland to-day reduced the discount from 6 to 5½.

Liverpool, Dec. 31st, Evening.—Cotton sales to-day 5000 bales including 2000 to speculators and exporters; market quiet with rather better tone. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady.

London, Dec. 31st.—Consols closed at 89½ for money.

Liverpool, Jan. 1st.—The steamship Glasgow, from New York, and Damascus, from Portland, arrived to day.

Paris, Jan. 1.—Political news unimportant.

The ship 'Crest of the Wave' is reported at Valparaise with eleven of the crew dead.

NARROW ESCAPE.—While the fire in Kingston on Tuesday evening was raging at its height, and under the influence of a severe gale of wind, a most narrow escape of a further conflagration was made through the timely and very arduous exertions of Mr. Bernard of the R. C. Rifles, E. Morris, a waiter at the British American Hotel, and others. It appears there were two broken panes of glass in the third story of the law office of the Messrs. Gildersleeve, on Clarence street, through which a live cinder must have found its way. When discovered, the flames had made considerable headway, and the prospect of an extensive n[illegible] seemed to hang on the successful efforts of a moment. Mr. Bernard was the first to discover it while talking to a friend in the vicinity of the British American Hotel, and, rushing to the spot, the carpet and curtains were found in flames. Water was applied as soon as possible; and after great exertion, and the office had been relieved of valuable books and papers, it was got under, but only by the merest chance.—*Kingston American.*

We hear that Messrs. Holt and Irvine, of Quebec, have served the necessary legal notice for an action of damages against Judge of Sessions Maguire and Mr. Hough of Quebec, at the instance of Mr. Bettemworth, for illegal arrest and detention.—*Montreal Gazette.*

An agitation is on foot to put an end to the ringing of the metropolitan church-bells, which are considered an annoyance to sensitive and nervous people.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Jalesburg, Crado, Jan. 9.

On Saturday 60 Inds attacked the Overland mail, 3 miles east of here, and robbed the express. They also attacked a mule train, killing one man and wounding another. The troops at the military post, numbering from 50 to 80 men, immediately started to the relief of the white settlers and drove the Inds to the Bluffs, a mile back, where the inds were reinforced to the number of 500, and in turn drove the troops back to the post. The Indians then entered the depot station, and after destroying all the furniture and windows set it on fire. They also destroyed a large amount of telegraph material. A well directed fire of musketry from the troops at the post, however, soon drove them from the station. In the running fight on the retreat of our troops 35 Inds were killed, including the principal Chief. 19 of our citizens were killed. A general massacre and destruction of the whole was only prevented by the perseverance and bravery of our troops. This was by far the most determined incursion made by the Indians this season.

New York, January 10.—Gold closed at 222½.

By steamer Liberty we have Havana dates of the 4th inst., but little news from any quarter had reached Havana since last advices. Accounts from San Domingo, though containing nothing new, represent the Spaniard's as making very poor progress and the general opinion is that Spain ought to abandon the attempted conquest of the island. The same may be said of the French attempt in Mexico. Both Spain in Sandomingo, and France in Mexico, are less near the ends of their projected conquests than a year ago.

The glorious news from the United States, received in Havana lately, continues to make converts to the Union cause.

Sandy Hook, Jan. 10.—The ship Bridgewater, Capt. Sisson, this morning arrived off Sandy Hook, after a passage of 60 days from Liverpool. She had on board the crew of the bark Mattie Metcalf, of New York, bound from Philadelphia to Boston. The bark was abandoned at sea. The Bridgewater has just run ashore on the Outer Middles.

New York, Jan. 13.

Admiral Lee encloses a despatch which he had received from Gen. Thomas, dated at Pulaski, Tenn., on the 29th of Dec., in which the latter sums up, as far as the same known to him, Hood's losses in men and artillery, from the time he crossed the Tennessee northward. It puts them down at 19 general officers, and about 14,000 men killed and wounded, and captured 70 pieces of artillery. Rather singularly though he does not include in this account Hood's killed and wounded in the two days battle before Nashville, on the 15th and 16th ult.

The Tribune's Montreal correspondent says of the origin of the rumor of the probable recognition after the 4th of March next of the Southern Confederacy by England and France, that Dudley Mann has written to Saunders, that Slidell told him (Mann) that he (Slidell) had learned from Drouyn de l Huys, that it was the intention to recognize the Confederacy in the spring, but that there was little or no hope of England uniting in this scheme. Out of this *on dit* of Mann's, a drunken Confederate manufactured the story of the positive determination of the two powers to come to the help of the rebels.

The steamship China, from Liverpool 31st is coming up the bay.

The Herald's Shenandoah valley correspondent mentions a rumor that Gen. Sherman is to have a new and very important command.

Details of the Union raid of Col Robinson, from Fort Barrancas, Florida, to Pollards, Alabama, show it to have been very successful. They attempted to check his advance but were badly beaten and lost heavily.

Gen. Granger on the 22nd was within twenty-eight miles of Mobile: his forces also had met with great successin his operations from Mobile Bay to Jackson County, Mississippi.

Richmond papers are growing more bold daily in denunciation of Jeff. Davis, and in demanding the appointment of Lee to the supreme command of the armies.

The Examiner of the 9th says Jeff.'s course is fast driving the Confederacy to destruction.

Delegates from the Indians in alliance with the rebels, visited Shreveport, Louisiana, on the 13th of December, for permission to provide for their necessities, and to arm the Indians in the rebel service.

The World's Washington special says it is rumored in that city that the peace commissioners had asked permission to cross our lines but no reply had reached them.

The Times special says it is reported that Mr. Blair has returned from Richmond.

The Richmond Whig of the 10th reports an interview between the commissioners of exchange; but does not know the result.

Dates from Mexico of the 28th show the Republican troops are giving the Imperialists plenty to do. Between 400 and 500 of the Imperialist soldiers were defeated by the Republicans at Etta. The reported defeat of the Republicans under Ortega is unfounded. Throughout all Southern Mexico supporters of Juarez are very active. In —— the Imperial garrison had revolted, put the Prefet to death, and joined the Republicans.

Wheeling, Virginia, Dec. 31.—We learn that the garrison at Beverly, West Virginia, were attacked on the morning of the 11th by a force of the enemy under General Rosser. The town and a large portion of the force defending were captured. The number of the enemy are not stated. A later despatch confirms the above, but that the enemy have again retreated to whence they came.

Halifax, Jan. 13.—The blockade runner Chameleon, late the Tallahassee, is under arrest at Bermuda. The blockade runner Col. Lamb is at Nassau undergoing repairs. The following blockade runners are at Berma: the Owl, Stag, Charlotte, Maria Campbell, Susan Brown and Drift.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Arago, from Port Royal 9th, brings reports of importance if true. It is said several counties of Georgia have recently held elections and declared in favor of a return to the Union by overwhelming majorities. It is reported that the people are arming to protect themselves from Secessions. Gov. Brown is said to be the principal promoter of these movements; that he has disbanded the Georgia militia, who have returned to their homes. These rumors are published in the Savannah Republican extra of the evening of the 7th instant.

The Times' City Point special says:—Indications are that Lee is contemplating some movement—whether it is the one to astonish the world or not remains to be seen.

New York, Jan. 13.—Gold, 222. Exchange 109½.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Lincoln and Johnson Club of this city have initiated measures for a grand inauguration ball in honor of President Lincoln.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Commercial pronounces the reports put forth by the Herald as being published by the Savannah Republican as a gold operation *canard*, as the Republican of the 9th, received by the *Arago*, has no reference to them, and passengers by that steamer say they heard nothing of them.

We have the following items of news from Savannah:—

Gen. Geary has ordered all unemployed negroes to report themselves for the purpose of obtaining wood for the city. Compensation and rations furnished.

The Republican says that several Northern capitalists are in this city to establish the first National Bank of Savannah.

Branches of first-class commercial houses in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia are to be established as soon as the port is opened.

The prices of provisions have been established by the Provost Marshal. Potatoes $9 per barrel. Butter 75c. per lb. Apples $12 per brl.

The *Arago* brought a heavy mail from Savannah—80 bags of letters and papers for soldiers.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Post's Washington special says:—

The vote on the anti-slavery constitutional amendment will be postponed. If it were taken now it would probably fail to secure the required majority, but the people in all parts of the country are moving in the matter. Representatives there are receiving numerous letters from their constituents upon the question. The force of public opinion will do the work.

THE ARMIES OF THE TENNESSEE.

Hood has made good his retreat from Tennessee, crossing the river of that name, which is the Southern boundary of the State, and establishing himself for the moment in Alabama. The hopes of the Federals to intercept his army before it could cross the barrier between the two States, has therefore been defeated. This, we are told, has arisen from a curious circumstance. Finding that the river was in general commanded by the Federal gunboats, and that his pontoons were not safe in deep water the Confederate commander removed them to a shallow part of the stream, called the Muscle Shoals, where vessels could not reach them. An attempt was nevertheless made to destroy the bridge by a force despatched for that purpose; but while Hood's army was traversing the space between Duck River and the Tennessee, his pursuers were stopped on the northern bank of the former river by the want of pontoons, which did not come up for forty-eight hours. They had been delayed by a clerical error in the written order given to the officer in charge of them, who was directed to proceed by Murfreesboro' Turnpike road which runs towards the East, when the order should have indicated the Franklin Turnpike road which runs almost due South. The consequence was that the passage of the Tennessee was made by the retreating army without molestation. The short campaign has however, been attended with severe losses to the Southern army, and it is very improbable that the invasion of Tennessee will ever be repeated. Small raids may be made upon its territory, as they continue to be made even upon that of Kentucky; but these, while they can produce no result on the war, will but exasperate the people against the authority which directs them. At this moment the whole line of the Tennessee river is held by the Federals, and the State of Tennessee has become sufficiently subdued, or more properly, sufficiently reconciled to peace and prosperity, under the old government, to remove any apprehension of assistance being afforded by the inhabitants to the invasions from which they are themselves the chief sufferers. Though the Confederates were too busy in other ways to do much material mischief, even to the communications, during their short residence on the territory, they conscripted a large number of the inhabitants; but these with very few exceptions are represented as having returned to their homes. The next movement will in all probability be the advance of the Federal line of defence. This since the capture of Nashville has been the Cumberland River with Nashville for the *point d'appui* and base of supplies. The line of defence will now, we suppose, be transferred completely across the State, to the Tennessee River, which is navigable in almost all seasons for light gunboats to the Muscle Shoals, already spoken of, which are almost in a direct line south of Nashville. Just below them is Florence, which bears to the State of Alabama very much the same relation that Nashville does to the State of Tennessee. Should the movement which we are now speaking of take place, the Federal armies in that part of the country will hereafter face Alabama and have Tennessee behind them, instead of facing Tennessee with Kentucky in the rear—in other words, the standards of the Washington Government will have been advanced through another "tier" of States.—*Mont. Herald.*

Fighting Reported at Mobile.

GEN. BUTLER'S REMOVAL.

New York, Jan. 11.

In the Weed-Opdyke libel suit the jury disagreed. Some were for six cents damages. They disagreed between that and some other sum.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Richmond papers say last accounts from South Carolina state that the enemy were still in front of Hardeeville.

Louisville, Jan. 11.—The Galt House was entirely destroyed by fire early this morning; also the warehouse of O. W. Thomas and Andrew Buchanan. McKillips & Meller, clothiers, lose heavily. Aggregate loss nearly a million dollars.

Cairo, Jan. 11.—Advices from New Orleans state that Gen. J. W. Sherman and Staff arrived at that city on the *Morning Star.*

The gunboat *Rattler* was destroyed by guerillas while ashore, where she was driven by the storm, between Vicksburg and Natchez.

A letter from Mobile to a citizen of New orleans says that fighting was going on in that vicinity on the 31st.

New York, Jan. 11.—Late rebel newspapers contain an interesting and detailed narrative of the late Union raid of Gens. Stoneman, Burnbridge, and Gillem, on East Tennessee and West Virginia, so damaging to the enemy in the destruction of the salt and lead works and a vast amount of other property. Though an effort is made to represent the extent of the injury as much less than it really is, the writer cannot avoid acknowledging that it was very great; and derives some consolation from the fact that, as the Yankees have now done all the harm in that region they are capable of, some rest for the rebel troops may be hoped for.

The rebel Senate of the 6th inst. adopted a resolution of thanks to their Indian allies of the Cherokee nation.

The Richmond papers are still indulging in glorification over the failure of the expedition against the Wilmington defences.

Moseby is said to be still alive and in a place of security, and his early recovery is anticipated.

In the sharp discussion now going on between the rebel newspapers, in which Jeff. Davis' meddling is charged as the cause of all their recent disasters, some of them, in his defence, assail Gen. Lee as the marplot.

The Sentinel contains an account of a rebel cavalry expedition in South-western Virginia, where it says the people generally are disloyal, and the mountain passes are infested with bush-whackers and swamp dragoons. It is a very rich grass country and abounds with fat stools. They secured 500 head, and undoubtedly made the people still more disloyal.

New York, Jan 14th.—The Herald's Savannah correspondent of the 8th inst., reiterates the reports relative to the movements among the citizens of Georgia for reunion: The correspondent says they need confirmation.

Nearly all the traders of Savannah had taken the oath of allegiance. Great suffering still continued, to a considerable degree among the wealthy.

The Tribune's Washington special says, it is understood the President has declared if Senator Foote is harmed by the rebels he will bring five of the most distinguished rebel prisoners in our hands to grief. Our cavalry have been ordered to pursue Foote's captors.

The World has information from Mexico. There was an uprising of the people, and a fresh insurrection was increasing. The Papal Nuncio and Archbishop, were about to leave on account of Maximillian's manifesto concerning church property.

The Richmond papers continue quarreling over their leaders. They think Jeff. Davis' course reprehensible; they make an onslaught on Kirby Smith, who is now discovered to possess none of the attributes of a great General.

Montreal, Jan. 12, 1865.

At the concert, of the St. Patrick's Society last night, Hon. Mr. McGee, in speaking of my statement in *The Globe*, denied that there were any Fenians in Montreal. Fifteen, he said of such scamps could not meet without his knowledge and, the knowledge of those present. In answer, I would say that when the meeting about Mr. Coursol's decision was projected, one reason stated for not holding it was, that the Fenians were prepared to break up. In conversing with three intelligent citizens at that time, I obtained the information sent to *The Globe*. At the festival last St. Patrick's day, disloyal sentiments were uttered, and the *Gazette* exposed the facts. Mr. McGee may be right, but the public are not satisfied. He said also that the newspaper reports make Upper Canada out an absurd figure in the Fenian affair.

The river is very high. The cellars of Griffintown are flooded, and ice piled several feet above the revetment wall.

Montreal, Jan. 13, 1865.

About 3 a. m. a fire broke out in the grocery of Roy & Cameron, St. Urbane street. The counter, shelves, and floor were covered with paper soaked in high-wines. The fire broke out in three places—two in the cellar, and one in the stairway at the back of the store. A cask of high-wines was running, but the liquor did not get into the shop. Roy has been absent since Tuesday, visiting friends. The damage is slight. The firm were insured in the Equitable for $5,000, and in other offices. The insurance is void, owing to no notice of insurance in more than one office having been given. The agent of the Equitable had Mr. Cameron, who lives at the next shop, before Mr. Coursol to-day to make a deposition.

A number of burglaries took place in various offices this morning. There were no arrests.

The Chief of Police reports that during last year 800 more persons were before the Recorder than in 1893; 705 of them were women,

The disreputable houses number 115.

It is snowing here to-day.

Quebec, Jan. 14.

Hon. Mr. Howland is in town, and has fairly taken in hand the duties of his department. He visited the different branches of the department to-day, accompanied by the Deputy Postmaster General, who introduced him to the heads of the different offices.

Dr. Rowand has been appointed Port Physician, and resigns his post of Visiting to the Marine Hospital. He will not be a loser by this, as he will draw his salary from the date of appointment, and there is at least four months yet to elapse before a single emigrant vessel can arrive at this port. Dr. Moffatt was also a candidate for the office, and was backed by a large number of influential citizens. He is well known, respected and trusted by the poor sailors, and in every respect qualified for such an office.

We have no mail from the West to-day, the heavy snow storm blocking up the railway track.

The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Major Hewitt Bernard, commanding Civil Service Rifles, to be an extra aide-de-camp to his Excellency.

COURTESY.

Det us have a small manual or catechism embodying the essential parts of courtesy, devoid of ceremony, in the clearest and simplest manner, in short sentences, easy to be understood and remembered, and let its maxims be put in practice as much as possible in the schools. Working men in general despise the ceremonial part of good breeding in one of their class, as foppish, vain, frivolous, ludicrous, servile imitation of the gentry, and altogether out of keeping with his position; whereas an energetic man, rising in the world, educating himself, adopting the manners of the more polished classes as he presses upward into their ranks, is considered quite consistent in so doing—so inveterate is the prejudice that *politeness is only fit for the upper classes.* Even these classes would consider it a little incongrous were two workmen in their shirt sleeves [seen] touching their paper caps to each other. A manual of popular good manners, therefore, must not treat of drawing-room, dining-room, or ball-room etiquette, or the parents of scholars will look upon it as an insult to their poverty, and will effectually oppose its teachings. Let it not, then, be got up in defiance of working men's prejudices, but be based on the broad principle of forbearance and courtesy to one another, which, if they once learn and practice, will be extended to all with whom they come in contact.

A gentleman, complaining to his bootmaker that a pair of boots recently sent were too short, and that he wanted a pair to cover the whole calf had the following *jeu d' esprit* sent to him:—

These boots were never made for me,
They are too short by half;
I want them long enough, d'ye see,
To cover all the calf.
Why, sir, said Last, with stifled smile,
To alter them I'll try;
But if they *cover all the calf*,
They must be *five feet high.*

IDLE GENTLEMAN.—Dr. Franklin, when in England, used pleasantly to repeat an observation of his negro servant, when the Doctor was making the tour of Derbyshire, Lancashire, &c;—

"Every thing, massa, work in this country, water work, wind work, fire work, smoke work, dog work, man work, bullock work, everything work here but the hog; he eat, he drink, he sleep, he do nothing all day—he walk about like a *gentleman.*"

Wholesale Produce Prices.

Montreal Corn Exchange.
January 13, 1865.

Flour, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, $4.70 to $4.90; Extra $4.60 to $4.65; Fancy, $4.35 to $4.40; City-Brands of Superfine $4.25 to $4.40; Superfine from Canada Wheat 4.22½ to $4.27½; Super. from Western Wheat, 4.20; Superfine No. 2, 3.95 to $4.05; Fine, 3.60 to 3.80; Middlings, 3.30 to $3.50; Pollards, 2.90 to $3.10; Bag-Flour, 2.35 per 112 lbs. Market continues quiet;—reported transactions in Superfine were at the same rates as yesterday,—a shipping lot of choice Extra bringing an exceptional price.

Oatmeal, per brl of 200 lbs.—4.75 to $5.00 according to quality.

Wheat, per bush. of 60 lbs.—No sales reported. Receipts by G. T. Railway are for city millers.

Ashes, per 100 lbs.—Sales of First Pots at 5.35 to $5.37½; and Inferiors at 5.40 to $5.42½

Pork, per brl. of 200 lbs. No wholesale transactions.

Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. Market quiet; sales of some choice lots, on the spot and to arrive at $7.00.

Butter, per lb. No sales reported this forenoon.

Cheese per lb. Good Dairy nominal at about 9c. to 10c.

Latest Western Advices.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

Milwaukee, Jan. 12.—Wheat, $1.69½ in store, receipts 9,000 bush. Flour $7.75. Mess Pork $38.00;

Chicago, Jan. 12·—Wheat, $1.65½, in store, Corn, 81c in store. Mess Pork, $38,00.

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

Ottawa Jan 12, 1865.

Wheat—Spring, ℔ bush	$0 95	$1 00
" Fall	1 00	1 05
Flour—Extra, ℔ bbl	0 00	5 25
Superfine No. 1	0 00	5 00
" No. 2	4 00	0 00
Farmers'	0 00	0 90
Oatmeal, ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	5 15	0 00
Rye, ℔ bush. 56lbs	0 50	0 50
Barley, ℔ bush. 48 lbs	0 50	0 60
Oats, ℔ bush. 34 lbs	0 00	0 35
Peas, ℔ bush. 60 lbs	0 55	0 60
Beans, ℔ bush	1 40	0 00
Corn, ℔ bush	0 60	0 65
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 25	0 00
Hay ℔ ton	16 00	17 00
Straw ℔ ton	5 00	6 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	6 00	7 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	3 50	4 25
" per lb	0 00	0 00
Mutton per lb by the qr	0 05	0 06
Ham	0 10	0 00
Tallow per lb	0 00	0 10
Lard, per lb	0 10	0 11
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	4 00	4 50
Fowls, per pair	0 30	0 40
Chickens, each	0 25	0 30
Wool, fleece washed	0 40	0 45
" pulled	0 00	0 00
Apples per bbl	2 50	3 00
Geese, each	0 25	0 35
Butter—Fresh per lb	0 00	0 20
Tub "	0 00	0 18
Eggs per dozen	0 00	0 15

Brockville, Jan. 12, 1865.

Fall Flour ℔ 100 lbs	$2 75 @	3 00
Spring Flour	2 50 "	2 50
Spring Wheat	0 90 "	0 90
Buck Wheat	0 35 "	0 35
Indian Corn, ℔ 56 lbs	0 60 "	0 65
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0 50 "	0 60
Fall Wheat	0 90 "	1 00
Potatoes	0 25 "	0 30
Rye	0 55 "	0 60
Oatmeal, lb 100 lbs	3 00 "	0 00
Peas	0 50 "	0 65
Oats	0 35 "	0 37
Hay, ℔ ton	10 00 "	12 00
Beef, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00 "	4 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	5 00 "	6 50
Pork, Prime Mess	14 00 "	16 00
Wool ℔ lb	0 30 "	0 40
Butter	0 17 "	0 19
Eggs	0 15 "	0 20
Turkeys	0 40 "	0 50
Fowls ℔ pair	0 20 "	0 30
Geese	0 20 "	0 30
Sausages	0 10 "	0 12
Dried apples per 22 lb	1 50 "	1 75
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 75 "	2 00
Corn Meal per 100 lb	1 75 "	2 00
Lard	0 10 "	0 00
Tallow	0 08 "	0 10
Hardwood	2 00	2 50

Perth Jan. 11, 1865.

Pot Ashes per cwt	5 00	5 10
Pork, Prime Mess	19 00	00 00
Do. Prime	16 00	0 00
Beef do 100 lb	2 50	3 25
Wheat per bushel	0 90	1 00
Oats do	0 40	0 00
Peas do	0 65	0 75
Barley do	0 50	0 55
Potatoes do	0 25	0 00
Flour per cwt	2 50	0 00
Oatmeal per brrl	6 00	0 00
Butter per lb	0 15	0 18
Eggs per doz	0 10	0 12
Fowls each	0 12½	0 00
Geese each	0 20	0 00
Turkeys each	0 40	0 60
Hay per ton	14 00	15 00

Birth.

At Renfrew, on the 10th instant, Mrs. William Halpenny, of a son.

Married.

At St. James Church, Carleton Place, on Thursday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. J.A. Preston, M. A., assisted by the Rev. J. Morris, Mr. Robert Edwards, of Franktown, to Ruth, daughter of Mr. Robert Edwards, of Beckwith.

Died.

At his residence in the Township of Montague, on the 4th instant, Mr. John Ferguson, sen., in the 77th year of his age.

Deceased was born in the parish of Balquidder, Perthshire, Scotland, emigrated to Canada in the year 1829, and settled in Montague immediately on his arrival, being one of the first settlers in the rear of the township. In life he was universally respected, and his death left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

On the 8th inst., at her father's residence, Patrick Street, Ottawa, Mary Anne, youngest child of James Kincella, aged 2 years.

In Ottawa, on the 6th Jan., Frederick William, youngest son of Henry and Margaret Hilborne, aged 2 years, 2 months and 3 days.

On the 16th inst., Theresa, daughter of Thomas Roach, of Franktown, aged 4 years.

WILD FOWL.—The Napa *Reporter* says "the geese and ducks that are swarming on the tules and low lands in this vicinity are countless in numbers, and apprehensions are entertained that they may do damage to the young crops. It is no sport to kill them they are so thick, although one of our friends thinks it might be a very good speculation to take them for their feathers."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted.

A TEACHER for School Section No. 6, Address, prepaid,
TRUSTEES S. S. No. 6,
18-c Hubble's Falls.

HOUSEKEEPERS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BLACKSMITHS, *AND LUMBERERS,*

CAN BUY Every Description OF

HARDWARE,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, FROM **Martindale,**

As he deals exclusively in Hardware and sells for Cash only.

W. MARTINDALE.

Cash Hardware Store, Gore Street, Perth. } 18-cg

COMPANY, ATTENTION!

THE MEMBERS OF THE CARLETON Place Rifle Company are requested to meet at the Armoury on Wednesday the 25th instant, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., to receive payment for the past year. A general attendance is requested.

JAMES POOLE, Captain.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the Carleton Place Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons will be held in the Lodge Room, on WEDNESDAY evening, the 25th instant, at which a full attendance is requested.

Carleton Place, Jan. 11th, 1865. 18-a

SEWING MACHINES AT Greatly Reduced Rates.

W. G. BEACH & BROTHER OF OTTAWA.

BEG to inform the inhabitants of the County of Renfrew that they will offer for sale, the

GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

Letter A, Family No. 2 and No. 3 Machines at greatly reduced prices.

Sample Machines may be seen at

JOSHUA MURPHY'S RENFREW,

who will furnish all necessary information.

Parties requiring Machines can have them on trial a few days, in order that they may judge for themselves of their working capacities, before purchasing.

The Agent will call at Pembroke, and other villages in the County of Renfrew, with sample Machines, at an early day.

SAMPLES OF COAL OIL,

Coal Oil Lamps, Benzole, Machinery Oil, Varnishes, &c., may be seen at the BRANCH OFFICE of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company, at Ottawa.

W. G. BEACH, & BRO.

Ottawa, January 4th, 1865. 18.

WANTED.

AN experienced Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Certificate, for Common School Section No. 1, Grattan, in the Village of Eganville. Testimonials as to character and proficiency will be required. Application to be made on or before 26th instant.

W. W. AUSTIN, D. MCDONELL, JOHN JUDGE, } Trustees.

Eganville P.O., Jan. 14th, 1865. 18g

Township of McNab Agricultural Society.

MEMBERS of this Society desirous of procuring Imported Seeds, can obtain them at cost delivered here, by giving in to the undersigned on or before the 28th inst., a list of such as they may require.

ERIC HARRINGTON, Secr'y. & Treas.

Arnprior, 10th Jan., 1865. 18-a

REMOVAL!

THE Undersigned would notify his friends and customers that he has refitted and opened the old Glascott Stand, Perth, where he hopes to merit as good a patronage in Hotel and Livery Business as he had at the well known