

The Carleton Place Herald
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AT CARLETON PLACE, BY
JAMES POOLE,
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IN ADVANCE.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN'S MAILS.
The London papers notice the death of Mr. J. B. Godley, assistant Under-Secretary of War, which took place on Sunday the 17th ult., at his residence at Grosvenor-place, Portman-square. The deceased was, no doubt, a brother of Mr. Godley, private secretary of Lord Monck.

Warlike preparations are being made in Italy. A letter from Naples of the 15th, in the *Italia*, says:—"The utmost activity prevails in the dockyards of Naples and Castellamare. An order has arrived from the Government directing the vessels to be repaired and re-armed. They are required to be ready for the spring, and M. Tholosano has given directions that the workmen should be employed even on the Sunday."

The Paris correspondent of the *Independent* says that an extraordinary meeting of the council was held on Sunday the 17th ult., and that the requirements of Mr. Fould met with the strongest opposition from several of the members. "Naturally," says the writer, "the opposition first proceeded from M. Walewski, who considered that his functions would be almost annulled if the demands of M. Fould were complied with. M. de Persigny backed up his colleague M. Walewski with great warmth, and M. Rouvier gave his entire support to his two colleagues. Though he was an advocate of the *Union*, he thus found himself divided into two camps. The discussion became extremely warm, not to say stormy, and the Emperor, who was once the arbiter and the witness of the scene, is said to have manifested his impatience by hastily quitting the council room without giving any opinion."

REFLECTIONS ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the *London Times*, Nov. 21.
We do not think our Government can be justly charged, even by an enthusiastic Canadian, with regard to the Civil War in America. We support a considerable fleet in the Western waters of the Atlantic; we have reinforced to some extent the troops in our American Colonies; we have sent an expedition to Mexico, which, though dispatched with a different object, might be useful in case its services were abruptly required elsewhere; and, should it be necessary, we have other ships and other troops with which to re-inforce our present armaments. For a Power whose objects are entirely pacific, we have not been backward in the display of our resources. If any one has been inclined to think that we have done too much, a consideration of Mr. Seward's recent circular on the fortification of the Lakes and the coasts will probably convince him of his mistake. We have long ago had the authority of the American Secretary of State for saying that he has his eyes upon Canada, and our belief is not at all weakened by his endeavor to persuade us that Canada has her eyes upon him. The same reason that made Mr. Seward threaten us with an attack now makes him pretend to apprehend one; and that reason is of no other than the wish to store up, for use if required, a plausible ground of quarrel.

We imagine that the reasoning on which this desire to quarrel is founded must be something of this kind:—Should the North find herself able to conquer the South she will be left with a large army on her hands, difficult to keep up, and very possibly dangerous to disband; and in such a case how can she be content to have the title of conqueror, and the North for the checks and mortifications of a protracted civil war by a sudden and brilliant attack upon the possessions of Great Britain, as a punishment for the innumerable offences of which she has been accused during the course of the struggle? If, on the other hand, the North should see that there is but little chance of conquering the South, a quarrel with England might be exceedingly agreeable as a consolation to wounded pride, and upon our interference, and not upon the inadequacy of the resources of the Republic, might be thrown the blame of failure in the attempt to conquer the Union by force of arms. We do not doubt that our forebodings derived a similar satisfaction from the interference of France on behalf of the American Colonies, and preferred to attribute their defeat to the arms of their old and gallant adversary, rather than to the prowess of their own revolted colonies.

We now turn to our North American Colonies to express the hope that the same belief in the necessity of adequate preparation will not be withheld from them. The security of a too happy unity and the absorbing occupations created by a vast material prosperity, have caused but too sleep the martial energies of our North American Colonies. That formidable Militia, so gloriously distinguished in so many bloody and successful encounters, has been till lately allowed to fall almost into abeyance. While the United States have been perpetually playing at soldiers, the English colonies have been content to look on at exhibitions of citizen soldiery which they did not admire, and had not the slightest wish to emulate. Canada is not, like the United States, a country of generals and colonels. Besides, our own policy of keeping a considerable number of regular troops in Canada has tended much to discourage the martial spirit of the people and to render them averse from doing that for themselves which the mother-country is willing to do for them. We believe that this apathy no longer exists. It did not require the recent unfortunate occurrences to con-

vince the Canadians that they were better off as a dependency of the British Crown than as members of the American Union.—In Canada, we believe, there does not exist the slightest wish to secede. Governed by Ministers responsible to themselves, being at liberty to spend their own money and make their own laws, the Canadians enjoy all the advantages of a Republic without the dangers and discord of a Federation, and all the advantages of being members of a great Empire without being called upon to contribute to Imperial burdens. If these things are worth having they are worth protesting. The Colonial Empire of the Queen of England is not held together by the same ties as the American Federation. We have endeavored to make it, and we believe we have succeeded in making it, a union of mutual good-will and regard, not of force.—The troops that we maintain in the American Colonies are there, not to prevent the colonists from rising against the Mother Country, of which we are the closest and warmest friends, but to assist in protecting them against the attacks of a foreign Power. We learnt from the American contest of the last century that good will was the only tenure by which colonies were worth preserving.—Strange that those who taught us this case, should be so humiliating and disrespectful when we ask them to do for themselves the duties which they have the merit of being the first to inculcate.

The North American Colonies must feel that upon themselves lies the burden of their own defense, and we cannot doubt that they will respond to the necessities of the time in a manner worthy of the former well-earned reputation. There is no doubt that the establishment of Volunteers in England has already reaped great advantages, and that her diplomatic position in the face of Europe has been strengthened. Credit has been confirmed and commerce invigorated by the confidence with which this domestic force has inspired us, and every man who has shouldered a rifle in the Volunteer movement has a right to consider himself as not the least among the benefactors of his country. Precisely the same effect as regards her position and prospects would the training to arms of the youth and manhood of Canada produce. The race that tells her of her own weakness, her rich clearings is destined someday to play an important part in the future history of the American Continent. The severe climate with which they contend breathes their energies and develops their strength. Their long winter does not enervate them; their long winter gives them those habits of robust and athletic exercise in which the born and bred American is often so really deficient. Let it be known that a hundred thousand of the Militia of Canada, well drilled well armed, and well accoutred are ready for her defense, and no other defense would be required. It does not need much foresight to perceive that, unless the North can terminate the contest by a sudden and decisive blow, the probability of which is growing less and less every day, the state of affairs is likely to become considerably complicated. The war fell upon the United States so suddenly, and its consequences have not yet had time to develop themselves. The contest still retains the form originally impressed upon it—that of a great deal between North and South; but, once given time for the full effect of the process of disintegration, and it is pretty sure to be found that there are numerous other elements of bickering and division besides those which exist between the present belligerents. The United States must be very different from all other countries, if it is equal to the interest of all other countries, if in its vast territory there are no sectional jealousies, no provincial aspirations for independence, no concealed but violent repugnances. Let the conflict continue a year longer, and we may not unreasonably expect to see three or four rival Confederacies and a complicated state of political relations of which we can at present form no idea. This uncertain future requires that our Colonies should put themselves in a position in which they may be able to maintain themselves steady and impassive amid whatever change and violence may be passing around them.

CANADA NOT TO BE INVADIED FOR THE PRESENT.

The *New York World* is particularly obliging. It promises not to invade Canada "for the present."
"It must be manifest to the thinking people, both of the mother country and the colony, that the United States can have no wish to invite hostilities from any nation with a giant rebellion on its hands. We are not a nation of fools, yet the English and Canadian press, in imputing to us a desire to precipitate a war with Great Britain, give us credit for the smallest possible amount of wisdom. Our neighbors on the other side of the lake may rest assured that whatever we may do in the present, it will be for purely defensive purposes. The stars of empire may at some distant time in the future, lead us toward the north pole, but for the present we prefer to confine our offensive military operations to the opposite pole of the compass."

SALT AS TOOTH POWDER.

While, if we examine under the microscope a drop of water containing *infusoria*, you introduce a grain of salt, the effect soon will be the instantaneous death of these creatures. The knowledge of this property of salt may be turned to account in several ways; among the rest it suggests an excellent tooth-powder. If it be true, as is asserted, that the matter which is formed on the teeth, is the receptacle of animalcules, and that these are the real agents of producing carious teeth, a moistened brush in common salt, you have at once the cheapest and most preservative of tooth-powders.—*Notes and Queries.*

EFFECTS OF LIKE WATER.

It is well known that the water of the Middle and Southern States is largely impregnated with lime, the effect of which is the normal action of the alimentary canal. Already our troops have begun to suffer from drinking it, as we learn from various sources. A gentleman of this city, who has travelled extensively in the lime-water region informs us that he made constant use of vinegar as an antidote.

A singular case is noted in the *Cairo hospital* among the wounded at Belmont. One man was shot in the right leg, and had to have it amputated. Sympathetic action at once took place in the other limb, and as precisely the same spot where the knife had severed the first, a similar pain was felt. So severe did this become that the leg is bandaged and treated as if itself wounded.

MASON AND SLIDELL'S STATEMENT.

Among the important documents transmitted to Congress by Secretary Welles is the protest of Capt. Wilkes by Messrs Mason and Slidell against their arrest on board the British steamer *Trent*, at sea, November 8. The following is the protest and the reply of Capt. Wilkes:
U. S. STEAMER *SAN JACINTO*,
at Sea, Nov. 9.
Captain Wilkes, U. S. N. commanding *San Jacinto*:
Sir:—We desire to communicate to you, by this memorandum, the facts attending our arrest yesterday, on board the British mail steamer *Trent*, by your order, and our transfer to this ship.

We, the undersigned, embarked at Havana on the 7th inst., as passengers on board the *Trent*, Capt. Moir, bound to the Island of St. Thomas, the *Trent* being one of the regular mail passenger line of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company, running from Vera Cruz via Havana to St. Thomas, and thence to Southampton, England. We paid our passage money for the whole route from Havana to Southampton to the British consul at Havana, who acts as the agent or representative of the said steamship company, Mr. Slidell being accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, four children and a servant, and Mr. Eustis by his wife and servants.

The *Trent* left the port of Havana about eight o'clock, A. M., on the morning of the 7th inst., and was bound for St. Thomas, interruptedly until intercepted by the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, under your command, on the day following (the 8th inst.), in the manner now to be related.

When the *San Jacinto* was first observed, several miles distant, the *Trent* was pursuing the usual course of her voyage along the coast of Cuba, in the night of the 7th inst., and was about two hundred and forty miles from Havana, and in sight of the light-house of Paragon Grande, the *San Jacinto* lying stationary, or nearly so, about the middle of the channel, and where it was some fifteen miles wide, as since shown us on the chart, the nationality of the ship being then unknown. When the *Trent* approached near enough for her flag to be distinguished, it was hoisted at the peak and at the main, and so remained for a time. No flag was shown by the *San Jacinto*.

When the *Trent* had approached within a mile of the *San Jacinto*, still pursuing the usual course of her voyage, a shot was fired from the latter ship across the course of the *Trent*, and the *Trent* was ordered to stop. The shot was fired from the mainmast, and the British flag was again immediately hoisted as before, by the *Trent*, and so remained.—When the *Trent* had approached, still closer, within from two to three hundred yards of the *San Jacinto*, a second shot was fired from your ship, again across the course of the *Trent*, and the *Trent* was ordered to stop. The shot was fired from the mainmast, and the British flag was again immediately hoisted as before, by the *Trent*, and so remained.—When the *Trent* had approached, still closer, within from two to three hundred yards of the *San Jacinto*, a second shot was fired from your ship, again across the course of the *Trent*, and the *Trent* was ordered to stop. The shot was fired from the mainmast, and the British flag was again immediately hoisted as before, by the *Trent*, and so remained.—

After some conversation, imparting renewed protests on the part of the captain against the alleged object of the visit, and on the part of the officer of the *San Jacinto* that he had only to execute his orders, the latter said:—"That two gentlemen, naming Mr. Slidell and Mason, were known to be on board, as also two other gentlemen, naming Mr. Eustis and Mr. McFarland, and that his orders were to take and carry them on board the *San Jacinto*." It should have been noted that at first addressing the captain he announced himself as a lieutenant, addressed Mr. Slidell, and afterward Mr. Mason, repeating that his orders were to take them, together with Eustis and McFarland, and carry them on board his ship. Messrs. Slidell and Mason in reply protested in the presence of the captain of the *Trent*, his officers and passengers, against such threatened violation of their persons and their rights, and informed the lieutenant that they would not leave the ship they were in unless compelled by the employment of actual force greater than they could resist, and Messrs. Eustis and McFarland united with them in expressing a like purpose.

That officer stated that he hoped he would not be compelled to resort to the use of force, but if it would become necessary to employ it in order to execute his orders, he was prepared to do so. He was answered by the undersigned that they would submit to such a force alone. The lieutenant then went to the gangway where his boats were, and the undersigned going the same time to their staterooms, the *Trent* next below, followed by the *San Jacinto*, and the other passengers, the lieutenant returned with a party of his men, a portion of whom were armed with sidearms, and others, appearing to be a squad of marines, having muskets and bayonets. Mr. Slidell was in his stateroom immediately and in full view. The lieutenant then said to Mr. Mason that having his force now present he hoped to be relieved from the necessity of calling it into actual use.

That gentleman again answered that he would only submit to actual force greater than he could overcome, when the lieutenant and several of his men by his order, took him and Mason, in a manner, and in numbers sufficient to make resistance fruitless; and Mr. Slidell joining the group at the same time, one or more of the armed party took hold of him, and those gentlemen at once went into the boat. During the course of many of the passengers became so excited, and some of them, in the strongest expressions of indignation, seemed to indicate a purpose of resistance on their part, when a squad armed with muskets, bayonets fixed, made sensible advances of one or two paces with their arms at the salute of the salute, and the lieutenant, as he was about to be taken, omitted in the course of the narration, that before the *Trent* left the upper deck, an officer of the *Trent*, named Williams, in the naval uniform of Great Britain, and known to the passengers as having charge of the mails and accompanying them to England, said to the lieutenant that as the only person present representing his government, he felt called upon, in language as strong and emphatic as he could express, to denounce the whole proceeding as a piratical act.

Mr. Slidell and Mr. Eustis, together with Mr. Eustis and Mr. McFarland, against whom force in like manner had been used, were taken to the *San Jacinto* as soon as they entered the boat. Then they reached your ship, you received them near the gangway, announcing yourself as Captain Wilkes, commander of the ship, and conducted them to your cabin, which was placed at their disposal. When the undersigned came aboard they found the men at their quarters and the guns bearing on the *Trent*. After some time occupied in bringing on board our baggage and effects, the *San Jacinto* proceeded to the Northward, through the Southern Channel, the *Trent* having been detained from three to four hours.

The foregoing is believed to be a correct narrative in substance of the facts and circumstances attending our arrest and transfer from the British mail steamer to the ship under your command, and which we doubt not will be corroborated by the lieutenant present, as well by the passengers of the *Trent*, and by the crew of the *San Jacinto*. We have not been witness to each one of the undersigned, individually, but they were by one or more of them. As, for the most part, they did not pass under your notice, we have deemed it proper to present them, in form before you, expressing the wish, if possible, that they may be pointed out, with a respectful request that you will transmit a copy of the paper to the government of the United States together with your report of the transaction: to facilitate which a copy is herewith enclosed.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
(Signed)
JOHN SLIDELL,
J. M. MASON,
GEORGE EUSTIS,
J. E. MCFARLAND.

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.

We read in the correspondence of the *New York Tribune*, from Johnson, Trumbull County, Ohio, "On the 2nd of August Mrs. Timothy Bradley gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living and are healthy but quite small. Mr. B's family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of their marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins, and now has twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true, Mrs. B. was a twin of three, her father and mother both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins. Mrs. B. has named her boys after noted and distinguished men.—One after the Hon. J. C. Giddings, who gave her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Hon. Eliza Chapman, who gave her the deed of fifty acres of land; and the other after James Johnson, Esq., who has given her a cow. Mr. Bradley says it is profitable to have twins, as the neighbors have clothed the others ever since they were born. Mr. B. is a poor, industrious laborer, but says he will not part with any of his children while he is able to work."

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN CANADA.

We think that almost the whole of the stories relative to military arrangements upon anything like a scale such as would be rendered necessary by anticipations of war, are wholly false, and that the least of them, premature. What we believe in substance to be correct is this:—That General Williams, either in consequence of specific orders, or in accordance with the views he entertains of the duties of his position, has been engaged in preparing a report on the whole subject of the defenses of Canada, as well as wholly false, and that the least of them, premature. What we believe in substance to be correct is this:—That General Williams, either in consequence of specific orders, or in accordance with the views he entertains of the duties of his position, has been engaged in preparing a report on the whole subject of the defenses of Canada, as well as wholly false, and that the least of them, premature. 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Arrival of the Hansa.
Sandy Hook, Dec. 12th.
The steamer Hansa from Southampton, on Nov. 27th, has passed this point. The North Briton was insured with her cargo for £120,000.
An arrival from Australia had brought \$277,000 in gold.
The West India Mail Steamship La Plata from St. Thomas arrived at Southampton on the 27th, with the intelligence of taking Slidell and Mason from the steamer Trent.
The Federal Council of Switzerland had demanded satisfaction from France, for a fresh violation of Swiss territory by French gendarmes near Geneva.
London, Nov. 27th.—Consolidated at 94 1/2 for money, and 92 1/2 for account. The bill on the Bank of France has increased \$210,000.
Derivish Pass with eight battalions of Turkish troops had encountered 6,000, insurgents in Bosnia, slaying 800 and routing them.
Captain Wilson had entered a protest against the capture and destruction of the ship Harvey Birch, by the Confederate Steamer Nashville. The Southampton magistrates refused a warrant for the search of the Nashville and referred Capt. Wilson to the secretary of State.
Capt. Poyman and Mr. Yancy had returned from London to Southampton, and the latter stated that it had been intimated that the Nashville is recognized by the British government as a national vessel, and will be allowed to refit and repair at Southampton, the same as the James Adger, so as to exercise a perfect neutrality between the two contending parties.
The Liverpool provision market generally steady. Pork quiet but steady. Lard nominal at 48s. to 50s. Sugar steady. Ashes firm at 25s for pots.
FURTHER BY THE HANSA.
The Hansa brings the London Times of the 28th, which contains an account of a meeting in Liverpool.
The following placard was posted on 'Change:—
"OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FLAG.—THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS FORCIBLY REMOVED FROM A BRITISH MAIL STEAMER. A public meeting was held in the Cotton Hallroom at 3 o'clock.
The room was crowded to excess. The chair was occupied by James Spence, who read the following resolution:—
"Resolved that this meeting having heard with indignation that an American federal ship has forcibly taken from a British mail steamer certain passengers who were proceeding peacefully under the shelter of our flag from one neutral port to another, do earnestly call upon the government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage."
The resolution was received with great enthusiasm. It was advocated by the chairman, who considered he was expressing the feeling of the people when he said it was the duty of the people to press on the imperative necessity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the British name and flag.
Mr. John Campbell considered there was no reason to doubt whether the facts related and acted on by this meeting were in reality a breach of international law, and referred to the opinions of the law officers of the crown as being in some measure inclined to show that such a step as had been taken with respect to the Southern Commissioners was justifiable under the existing state of international law; and he urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject till tomorrow.
Mr. For sustained Mr. Campbell's views. The chairman suggested, in order to meet the objection of Mr. Campbell, to strike out the words "by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage," and thus amended the resolution was passed nearly unanimously.
Several merchants expressed their views after the adjournment that the meeting and its action were prompted by the fact that the London Times is more moderate in its comments than the News. While denying that the federal government, on its own position that the existing war is a mere rebellion has a right to overhauled neutral ships is nevertheless admits that England herself has established precedents which now tell against her in this matter of the Trent; but these precedents were made under circumstances very different, it asserts, from those which now arise. England was then fighting for existence, and did in these days what she would not do now, or allow others to do. In discussing the question whether Mason and Slidell were liable to capture the belligerents or contraband of war, on board the Trent, the Times states that it is the opinion of every eminent jurist that this was not the question to be adjudicated by the boat's crew. The legal course would have been to take the ship into port for adjudication. It concludes with the expression that Englishmen will discuss the question with calmness, and appeal to the federal states not to provoke war by such acts.
The Confederate steamer Bermuda arrived at Havre on the 25th Savannah with 2000 bales of cotton, and was discharging on the 25th.
LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady.
The feeling of indignation at Liverpool was very general.
In reply to the application of Capt. Nelson for a warrant to search the Nashville, for certain property belonging to him and the owners of the ship Harvey Birch, Earl Russell directed his Secretary to reply that he cannot authorize the magistrates to issue such a warrant, and declined to interfere in the matter. The application was made on the recommendation of Minister Adams.
The despatch of the Confederate Commissioners escaped the vigilance of the officers of the San Jacinto, and arrived safely by the La Plata in charge of a gentleman of the party.
On arriving at Southampton the remainder of Slidell and Mason's family and suite went on board the Nashville, and next day the despatches were taken to London.
No repairs had yet been commenced on the Nashville.
Garibaldi having been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Italian Masons, it is proposed by prominent members of the order at Washington to send him a "gavel," similar to that with which George Washington laid the corner-stone of the Capitol, and which is now carefully preserved in Potomac Lodge.
Speaking of the financial condition of France the London Times says Napoleon must soon disarm or else "send his armies to feed over Europe," and the London Post remarks:—"The financial war which we have waged with France is at an end, and the victory is incontrovertibly ours. In preparations as in battles, in finances as well as in hostilities, it is the weaker power which breaks down."

The Herald.
CARLETON PLACE,
Wednesday, December 16, 1863.
ANOTHER INSULT.
By an arrival at Halifax from Bermuda, we learn that a British gun-boat had been fired at and overhauled by a federal corvette on the passage from Mexico to the station of the admiral at Bermuda. The outrage produced strong indignation, and will intensify the excitement already existing in England with regard to the conduct of the federal authorities toward British vessels.
Arrival of the Europa.
PRISONERS DEMANDED.
WAR, WAR, WAR.
Halifax, Dec. 16th.
The "Europa" arrived yesterday, 11 a.m. The Observer, a ministerial paper, says: "A special messenger by the 'Europa' carries the demand of the British Government to Lord Lyons, insisting upon an apology and the restitution, to the protection of the British flag, of the Rebel Commissioners." The same paper says: "Large reinforcements are to be sent immediately to Canada. A large ship is loading with guns and ammunition for the same destination." The Observer remarks: "There is no reason why Mason and Slidell should not be restored to the quarter deck of the British Admiral before New Year, or why Washington, in the face of 12 British men-of-war, whose presence in the Potomac would render its blustering Cabinet as helpless as the 'Trent' was before the guns of the 'San Jacinto.' It is no fault of ours if it should come to this."
Nearly all the London evening papers treat the question of the "San Jacinto" in the same energetic style, and the daily papers are the same. Agitation increases.
The Europa was detained at Queenstown by order of the Government. She has a Queen's Messenger on board with despatches for Lord Lyons.
Her Majesty held a Privy Council, three of the members, including the First Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary of State and War, travelled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town, the three members had attended a Cabinet Council at Lord Palmerston's official residence. The arrangement for completing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime, a large ship, the Melbourne, has been taken, and is now loading with Armstrong Guns.
Some 80,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition, and other stores, were shipped at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of the Navy.
The rifles are intended for the Militia of Canada, and strong reinforcements of Field Artillery will be despatched forthwith. The Queen's Advocate, Sir John Harding; Attorney General, Sir Wm. Atherton; and the Solicitor General, Wm. R. Palmer, have been in frequent personal communication with the Government during the last few days. The Queen has appointed Lord Canning, Ranger of Greenwich Park, in the room of the late Earl.
Queenstown, Dec. 2.
The Times city article of 20th November, shows that a fall of 2 per cent in Consols, and from 4 to 5 in Shares; while the quotation is altogether undecided, is not justified by the nature of things. Between February and March, 1854, when War was declared against Russia, Consols went from 93 to 85, and within two months had raised to 61 1/2. Yet the rate of discount at the time of the outbreak was nearly twice as high as at present. The stock of bullion in the Bank was considerably lowered throughout the entire struggle, and the value of money was unaltered beyond the extent of 1 per cent.
LATEST.
BY TELEGRAPH.
ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."
Cape Race, 15th.
The "City of Washington" from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th, passed this point at 11 o'clock this morning, and was boarded by the new yacht of the associated press.
The seizure of Mason and Slidell continues to monopolize the columns of the press, which continued to denounce the act and insult, in the strongest terms. Active naval preparations are going on at the Government Dock Yards. The ship "Lady Franklin" from London for New York put into Plymouth on the 2nd inst., and took fire the same night. She was scuttled; there were some southerners among the crew who were suspected of firing her.
It was asserted that the "Australasian" had been chartered to convey troops and a battery of Artillery to Canada. She would sail about the 12th.
It was stated that the "Jas. Adger" captured a privateer off Fayal on the 18th and brought her into port. The partial effect of the "Pernis" news was sent per "Europa."
It was then regarded hopeful and consoling and cotton slightly improved but carefully digesting the sentiments of the American press on the "San Jacinto" affair. A resolution set in and fears were entertained that the Washington Government would seek to justify the act. English journals generally were very bitter and hostile in their remarks and continue to treat the matter as an insult which cannot be tolerated. Lord Lyons' instructions on which the Cabinet were unanimous, are explicit and determined. The Morning Post says the acknowledgment of the insult and surrender of the prisoners will be received with joy but if the Federal Government fails, not a man in England will devote his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty.
The Times continued to assert that it has been Mr. Seward's policy to force a quarrel with England. Both it and the Post call for energetic military preparations in Canada.
A serious decline was taking place in American securities, the total was 12 per cent.

The Times says it may reasonably be expected that three things will immediately result from the seizure of the federal ship:—the blockade, complete blockade of the southern ports, and recognition of Southern Confederacy by France and England. The Daily News rejoices that Congress meets before the English demand can go out, and hopes it will not act with honor and dignity without foreign pressure. It hopes that the golden opportunity will not be lost.
Active preparations were making in the various yards. A considerable number of vessels had been ordered ready for an immediate commission. The transport "Melbourne" would have Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th, with 30,000 stand of arms, large quantities of ammunition, and a battery of 6 Armstrong guns. She will be conveyed by the "Orpheus," a 21 gun frigate. The "Warrior" would be ready for foreign service immediately. Her destination depends on the answer from Washington.
A Royal proclamation prohibits the export of gunpowder and salt petre; also nitre of soda and brimstone.
The shipment of rifles from England for New York continue. Funds were steady on the 2nd, but fell a half per cent on the 3rd.
NEWS FROM ENGLAND.
The public mind has been anxiously turned to England for some weeks past, to ascertain how the seizure of Mason and Slidell, on board the Trent, would affect the pulse of the British Lion. We publish to-day as full particulars as we have yet received, although not a sufficient index of the feelings of Her Majesty's Imperial Government, it indicates pretty fully the feeling of the British people. The first impulse was one of intense indignation, under the influence of which the Liverpool Merchants, in meeting assembled, passed a resolution condemning Capt. Wilkes' proceeding as an outrage, and calling on the Government "to assert the dignity of the British flag." The London Times takes strong ground against the arrest but argues the question in a very moderate tone. The great "Thunderer" is completely outdone by the News from which we make the following extract:—
The American Government is surely the most unfortunate of Governments or else the most arrogant. An officer of the Federal navy has struck a blow for the Confederates than their general Beauregard or Johnson has yet been able to do. There is rejoicing on board the "Nashville" and at Messrs. Yancy and Dudley did not fight their friends last night they missed a fine opportunity. The news by the "La Plata" which we publish to-day, will raise the spirits of the whole South. The U. S. Government—for until the act is disavowed and atoned for on its must fall the responsibility—has struck its best friend in the face—a friend that never yet when smitten on the left cheek turned the right for a second blow. The remote consequences of this act will not be long in being predicted. Enough for the present that it is the duty of the United States to make it amply, complete, and immediate satisfaction. Its wanton folly hides its hope that Lieutenant Fairfax was acting without instructions, and that the Washington Cabinet will no sooner know what has taken place in the Bahamas channel than it will disavow the act, restore Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and tender the fullest apology. Nothing short of this reparation can be accepted. Until there has been time to receive news from Washington, we feel bound to believe that the seizure of passengers on board the "Trent" was an act as much in violation of the law as the seizure of the ship. No Government should know better than that of the United States the lines which separate the rights of belligerents and neutrals respectively. While this war lasts we must submit to have our mercantile vessels stopped on the high seas by both parties in search of contraband. Had Lieutenant Fairfax confined himself to detaining Messrs. Mason and Slidell's despatches and taking them off, we must have acquiesced in his visit as one of those disagreeable occurrences incident to voyages in the neighborhood of contending forces; but the seizure of persons stands on a different footing. In the eyes of Mr. Seward, Messrs. Mason and Slidell are rebels, and they are simply passengers, and the Washington Government may rest assured we shall not permit it to take its rebels out of our vessels than we should concede a similar right to Austria or Russia. The circumstances of the event still more strongly compel us to disavow, in the absence of direct evidence, that this aggression ordered by the United States Government. The Cabinet at Washington knows perfectly well that it cannot act in this fashion with impunity. In fact at this moment its cause lies at our mercy. We could with ease remove the severe pressure which it exerts on the South by means of the blockade, on which more than on the sword it relies for success. We could open all the Southern ports at once to receive gold and commodities and munitions of war in return for cotton, and if need were we could at small cost find abundant occupation for all the San Jacinto's army could muster, and for half the army of the Potomac into the bargain. We have given no provocation for this outrage. The course of our government has been one of forbearance and consideration. Lord Palmerston's high spirit has exhibited itself only in magnanimity. No minister could have avoided more anxiously all that could fairly give offence, or when occasions for remonstrance have arisen, as in the recent imprisonment of British subjects, have borne himself with more patience. For what object should the United States risk a rupture with this country? For the miserable gratification of getting two of its adversaries into its power? The Washington Cabinet has shown itself sufficiently imbecile, but to authorize the forcible arrest of gentlemen under the protection of the English flag, would be nothing less than madness, but the British people have the satisfaction of knowing that their affairs are under firm guidance; were the peaceable Earl of Derby, or the fussy Lord Malmesbury in favor, we might well be concerned for the interests of peace in times like these; but from the present government we may expect energy without precipitation, and prudence without weakness. Their course is too clear and noble before the government of the United States to determine what shall be the relations of the two countries."
THE LONDON TIMES ON THE ARREST.
London, Nov. 28th.
It requires a strong effort of the press to discuss with coolness the intelligence we publish to-day. An English mail steamer, sailing under the British flag, and carrying letters and passengers from a Spanish port to England, has been stopped on the high seas, and the passengers have been taken on board and carried off as prisoners, claiming, and vainly claiming, that they were being forced away, the protection of the flag of Great Britain. These are the naked facts. We put out of sight the accident that the four gentlemen thus kidnapped were accredited with a diplomatic mission from the Confederate States of America to the Courts of Europe, and also the

summary manner in which the Federal agents seized them, making her seizure. The intention of the Federal Government evidently was to put upon their strict right, and to do so in as little ceremonious a manner as might be. If they are justified by their rights as belligerents in what they have done, the manner of doing it is a mere question of good or bad taste. If a ruler feel that his rights are invaded, he must give him his rights; and if he would not, and ourselves in the wrong we must not quarrel with him on account of his ill-manners.
Is it, then, true that every officer of the American Navy can stop and overhaul our ships whenever they may be found, and can take out of them any person whom he may claim to be guilty of an offence against the officers of the Confederate government? If we were to admit the Federal view of their own position it would be plain that no such right exists.
They tell us that they are not at war, but are only putting down a rebellion. They say, or imply, that they are not blocking their own ports, but are simply enforcing a law which has closed the Southern ports as ports of entry. They insist upon putting their quarrel upon the same ground as if the Queen of England were putting down a rebellion in the life of Wight. Now, if this were so, it is clear that the Federal States of America have in stopping our mail steamers been guilty of an act of aggression which could only be properly punished by laying an embargo on every American ship in British ports and sweeping their little navy from the sea.
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on the great advantages to be derived from cultivating the friendship of the Federal Government. The idea forced itself on my mind when listening to the windy declamations that great circumstances brought out great men—revolutions produced men of heroic mould, and that a Demonstration suddenly sprung from the counter into the political arena. Saloon life has its devotees, its amusements, and let me add the sequel—its pains, perhaps, neither are the decorations wonderful; perhaps on the walls may be seen a highly coloured print of the "Battle of the Boyne," in which the hooked nosed Dutchman is curvetting on a white horse with a vast and voluminous tail, somewhat in keeping with William's ringleader, who has just the appearance of having stepped out of some fashionable perambulator; the general appearance of the battle-field the artist has considerably left to the imagination.

SLANDER—this is a subject of such a scorching description that it is dangerous to mention it, but in every village of limited associations the reptile crawls over the fairest, purest and best—the craving of depraved minds is ever on the watch to drag down to their own level all superiors. The woman has to be pitied indeed, whose circumstances may have thrown into the society of any of our Canadian villages without a natural protector, or when she has been endowed with a mind original enough to disregard the petty prejudices which deceit and hypocrisy has fenced around her. In this particular, Rivington is as free as the average of country villages, but still there are sprigs of this dread Upsa tree which at intervals sheds its baneful poison abroad, leaving its taint in unmistakable characters, although suffered in secret. All the sermons ever uttered by a Sturgeon would be inadequate to arrest the devastating influence of slander—the only cure is habit of industry, accompanied by the injured party's own business.

RECEIPTS.—At all Christendom will be joining in our national anthem on the return of our Father's natal day, and with it how many happy domestic gatherings. Those who have not met for years will mingle again in the rejoicings of the period, and friendships which had cooled through intervening time and distance will be strengthened under the holy auspices of the hallowed day.

A. F.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

LETTER FIFTH.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR.—In the Law passed in 1853 already quoted, it was provided that there should be a "Surplus fund," to be appropriated for the support of the other colleges after the ordinary expenses of the university or university college had been met; such no doubt was the intention of the framers of the existing law. In corroboration of this view we have the speech of the Hon. M. Cameron in the house, where he said: "that he was a member of the Government at the time that act was passed, and that he understood it. The object of the Endowment he said was not to dazzle by the display of costly and magnificent buildings; but to benefit the country by the endowment of superior education. The act provided that a sufficient portion of the University fund might be expended on necessary repairs to the then erected buildings, and for such improvements to them as might be required for the legitimate use of the institution; but the erection of such a structure as had been produced was never contemplated and he had no hesitation in saying that it was a gross waste and mismanagement to have done so. No doubt the city of Toronto was very proud of such splendid buildings, and of the affair generally, and it was precisely such a monopoly as large cities always coveted; but he maintained that the comfort of the students, or the welfare of the Canadian youth had not been consulted."

That such was the intention, cannot be doubted, but, was there good reason for expecting a "surplus fund" to assist other colleges? Was there in prospect or in possession anything of a surplus?

The Bursar was called before the committee and questioned, and the answers of four members of the Legal profession who were on the committee. His printed reports showed that for years the actual yearly receipts had far exceeded the yearly estimates of income.

Estimated income for } Receipts 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857

During those years the income received exceeded the estimate made. In the presence of these figures a surplus might well be expected, and with due economy there would have been a surplus sufficient to have supported the other colleges, thereby rendering unnecessary the annual grants from the provincial chest to which all parties have such decided objections, and which are sources of evil to the givers as well as the receivers. The surplus fund has been amply sufficient to support the colleges, and has lessened the taxes of the people.

It is only as we judge of the present in the light of the past that we can form a correct estimate of what is necessary to carry on such an institution. Xenophon said: "History is philosophy teaching by example." "Cicero said: 'History is the evidence of ages, the history of the life of nations, and the school of life.' We may learn from the past.

In 1845 expenses King's College, \$10,256 1850 " " 13,140 1854 " " 13,475.72 1855 " " 13,475.72 1856 " " 13,475.72 1857 " " 13,475.72

such do you report your expenses? \$61,431

Let the astonished reader remember that in 1845 King's College spent \$10,256 on the three faculties, Law, Medicine and Divinity, and in 1857 \$61,431 are spent on only one faculty! It is not that extravagance? During those years the standard has been lowered and the number of students diminished while the current expenditure was increased from 10 to 61 thousand dollars.

Mr. Bursar was further questioned by Rev. Mr. Poole, Ques. 145, Was there any surplus in 1855, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50? Ans. In 1853 bal. carried to surplus \$12,149.26 1854 " " 13,475.72 1855 " " 13,475.72 1856 " " 13,475.72 1857 " " 13,475.72

Ques. 146. Where is the money? Ans. It is supposed to be lying in the Bank of Upper Canada.

Ques. 147. How, Mr. Poole (now the prospective leader of the opposition) was in

the chair and he did not like that word supported, and he asked the witness, What do you mean by supposed to be lying in the Bank of Upper Canada, state the thing as it is. After answering the question it was admitted that the surplus had disappeared in 1857. It had been "used up."

Ques. 170. What would have been the balance carried to the surplus fund in 1853 had there been no expenses for objects not sanctioned in law. The answer to this question shows that in 1853 the surplus was \$12,149.26. In 1854 there would have been \$26,889 and that in after years the amount must have increased as the income arising from the Endowment increased. The Law says the surplus shall be appropriated from time to time for academic Education in U. C. The managers of the University therefore, without law, say, in opposition to Law, expended that money on unauthorized buildings, abandoning the former building which cost \$56,000, erecting a new one at a cost of \$408,000 not only absorbing the surplus fund but greatly diminishing the income for all time to come. How splendid do you suppose the remarks of the Hon. M. Cameron in the speech alluded to, "Canadian youth have asked bread and they are given a stone."

If a new building was deemed necessary there is abundant evidence to show that university buildings could have been erected easily large and commodious for one-fourth of the money. The Rev. Dr. Ryerson in his defence before the committee, says: "That between 1849 and 1853 under Mr. B's Administration, an estimate was made, a plan adopted, and tenders given for university buildings, at the expense not of one or two hundred thousand pounds, but just twenty thousand pounds. But if the authority of Mr. Baldwin's government is of no weight, let the example of the Imperial Government speak. That Government by the liberality of Parliament, has established and erected the buildings for three Queen's Colleges in Ireland. The splendid one at Belfast, \$137,428; the other at Cork \$131,596; the third at Galway \$130,972. And yet in each of these colleges accommodations were provided for the faculties of Law, as well as of Medicine, in addition to the faculty of Arts, and for the residence of students. The principal and vice-principal of an old and rich country, buildings large and commodious enough to accommodate three faculties could be erected for the sums here named, we may judge of our Toronto economist who spend \$408,000 on a building to accommodate one faculty and furnish rooms for the examination of the University. The enormous sum incurred was not so much in furnishing spacious halls, as in ornamenting and beautifying the exterior. The rooms have been already pronounced by good judges to be too contracted for the purposes for which they were designed. It was on stone imported from France—in corbels and quoins and useless ornaments, that the funds were frittered away.

The building designed by the Baldwin administration and estimated and tendered for, would have accommodated as many students, for less than one fifth of the expense.

In giving a parting glance at this item in the charge of extravagance, we may say that the charge of extravagance is the quantity of spirits used at the laying of the top stone, one of the students described the occasion as a "grand spree." The Bursar says it cost the treasury \$1580—a handsome sum to spend for champagne and its accompaniments. In this way the surplus fund was exhausted. The witness Cameron was asked in committee if he did not think that an extravagant outlay. He answered a good deal of courage and answered in the negative. Judging from the style and cost of the building and the spirit of the presiding genius your readers will be on the lookout for developments they are yet to come.

Dec. 10th 1861.

(To be continued.)

MARY ANN MANSELL.

The subject of this brief notice was born in Ramsey, July 13th 1845. She was early instructed in religious truth, and from early years was greatly addicted to the reading of good and useful literature. Her mind was well stored with useful knowledge and from childhood she knew the Scriptures which are able to make us wise unto salvation. In a life so brief as hers it could not be expected that great acquisitions either of science or of experience could be attained, but some lives to more purpose in a few years, than others in a long life. Miss Mansell from the time of her conversion to God, which was a protracted meeting, held at Almonte, in November 1860, was a burning and shining light. Her career, although brief was replete with the radiance of christian purity and devotion. She departed this life August the 6th, 1861, aged 16 years and 22 days.

To say that she died in peace would not express the whole truth—her end was most triumphant—a glorious victory! Never have I seen a christian die, whose end was so peaceful and encouraging. When informed by the physician that she could not live, instead of expressions of alarm, she began to praise God with utterances of the most profound confidence and joyous exultation, repeating frequently, during several days previous to her death, "Glory to God." I'm going home to die no more, to die no more. Her last words were, "Glory to God, I'm going to possess the mansions Jesus has prepared for me."

G. BEYNON.

Carleton Place, Dec. 9th, 1861.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRODUCE.

This morning we have a change in weather, which is now clear and cold. There has been a fair amount of business done through the past week, in flour, butter and grain. Our latest advices from England are by the "North American," which report wheat and flour firm, with sales in some cases at a marked advance on the previous week. The advices from France are confirmed as large, and the general feeling is, that a remunerative shipping business will be done without over speculation.

Flour.—Single Extra, 5.80 to 5.90; Fancy 5.50; No. 1 Superfine, 5.12 1/2 to 5.15; No. 2, 4.85 to 4.90; the two last grades and commoner qualities meet with ready sale.

Wheat.—Market quiet for two or three days past. U. C. Spring wheat at 1.06 to 1.07. White Winter, 1.15 to 1.17. Oatsmeal.—Light supply, and good demand at 4.30 to 4.50 per bbl. Peas.—Steady, without much business at 67 1/2 to 72 1/2 per 60 lb. Beans.—Dull, price nominally 1 per lb. Corn.—Dull, sales of small lots at 48c per 50 lb.

Oats.—Nothing doing from country east of us. Arrivals from Upper Canada light. Foreign markets are steady.

Butter.—Prime qualities continue to be in request. English markets appear to be full of ordinary and inferior grades, which sell slowly and at low prices. Our market is bare at present of fair or good lots. Our own sales are large at 11c to 12 1/2c for good store; 10 1/2c for inferior store; 13c to 14c for medium dairy; choice dairy 17c and scarce.

Cheese.—Very dull, with more sellers than buyers, at 5c to 7c, the latter price for small lots of very good.

Pork has suffered slightly in price since last week, 25c neither has been very unfavorable for Green Hogs, and most of the arrivals in the last two or three days, are of Hogs that were shipped during cold weather and arrived in the rain. These are selling at 4.25 to 4.75. Well conditioned Hogs worth 55.00.

Barrelled Pork, quiet, views of holders being beyond buyers offers, and a feeling that prices cannot go much lower. The few sales that are made, are at \$9 for Prime, and 10 to \$11 for Prime Mass. No Mass offering. We may say to our friends, wishing us to pack for them, that our experience of this Market is that "Prime," "This Mass" and "Mass" are the most salable grades as far as practical.

Asken firm and advancing. English advices strong and buoyant. Pota, 6.30 to 6.40. Pearl 6.35 to 6.45.

W. & T. LEEMING.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

28 St. Nicholas Street.

Montreal, Dec. 12th 1861.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The weather during the past few days has been very remarkable. Friday morning was frosty but dull, with a gentle thaw at noon; during the night there continued carrying off the snow rapidly. Saturday was a beautiful, mild day, with a good deal of rain at night. Sabbath and Monday were very fine; last night there was a slight shower, and this morning was damp and dull; barom. at 7 1/4 a.m., 29.95; therm., at same hour, 37° above zero; at noon, 40° above; barom. 29.95; afternoon beautiful for short distance. Forecast of Dec. 3, says:—"The weather has continued favorable for packing during the past week, and most of the hogs have been in full work. The receipts have been tolerably large, but are absorbed daily at large prices. The packers have also bought freely. The decline in Cincinnati, and the Eastern markets, had some effect on ours, but not to a corresponding extent. Our Eastern Railroads have made most desirable arrangements, to afford hitherto needed facilities to shippers for receiving and storing dressed Hogs. The packing thus far for the season sums up 58,000 head.

The chief demand for Pork products still runs on English Middles, and contracts have been entered into during the week to a considerable extent at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 for Cumberland, 5c for Long, 5 1/2 for Long Boned, 5 1/2 for Short, and 5 1/2 for Short Boned. The demand of the Houses now cutting are engaged in this manufacture. For Mass Pork there has been a moderately active demand for shipment to Canada, and several sales have been made at \$9.75 to \$10, the market closing dull at the inside quotation, operators expressing the opinion that they are paying over \$9.80. In Cut Meats there has been but little doing. Hams are a perfect drug, being sold of sale even at 3 1/2 cts., though some curers have found courage to invest in them at this price. The nominal price of Shoulders is 2c, but transactions are rare; most of the packers being willing either to take the chance of a sale at an investment, or turning the joints at once into the tanks to render into lard. Green Sides have been sold to some extent at 4 1/2 cts. The demand for Lard early in the week was active—there were many orders in the market for prime parcels at the then existing prices 7c to 7 1/2—an advance to 8c. The market has been filled, and many of the orders being subsequently withdrawn, the market again declined and closed dull at 7c to 7 1/2 for prime, 6 1/2 for No. 1, and 4 1/2 to 5c for Yellow and White Grease.

Meat Beef, in consequence of the advance in the price of Cooperage, is held at \$8.50, and Extra Mass at \$9.50. Prime Tallow is dull at 7 1/2 to 8c per lb.

MONTEAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.50 to 3c; Middlings \$3.25 to 3.50. Fine, 4c to 4 1/2; Superfine, No. 2, 4.80 to 4.90; Superfine, 5.12 1/2 to 5.15; Fancy, 5.40 to 5.60; Extra, 5.80 to 5.90; Double Extra, 6c to 6.20.

Superfine Flour has been in active demand for three or four days, and sales have been effected at various prices, ranging from 5.07 to 5.17, according to brand and terms. To-day good brands are taken freely at 5.10 to 5.12 at the point.

Wheat—Car loads \$1.06 to 1.07 for Fall, and 1.16 to 1.18 for Fall.

Wheat has been dull for a few days; and it is doubted if the outside figures could be had to-day.

Oatsmeal per bl., of 200 lbs—4.25 to 4.30. Barley—48 to 50c per 50 lbs. Very dull. Corn per 56 lbs—36 to 35c. Nominal. Oats.—No wholesale transactions. Peas per 66 lbs—65c to 72c. Ashes.—Pots, 6.25 to 6.30; Pearls, 6.30 to 6.35 per 122 lbs.

Butter.—Choice dairy 15 to 17c. Good dairy and choice store-pat, 12 to 14c. Corn store-pat 12c. Poor grades 10 to 11c. Grease 7 to 8c.

Pork.—Prime \$9, Prime Mass \$10; Thin Mass \$13; Mass 14—the latter is for old, there being no new Mass in market. Dealers ask 50 cents to a dollar advance on the above rates. Tallow 9c to 9 1/2; Lard 9c to 9 1/2.

Dressed Hogs—4.50 to 4.55.

The weather is unfavorable, and good lots have been offered at \$4.75.

White Fish—Gld, 4 to 5c.

Cheese—5 to 7 cents.

Leather.—There is no quotable change in prices.

Spanish Sole No. 1 best brands per lb. 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

Hemlock Sole No. 2 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

do do No. 1, ordinary, 2 3/4 to 2 1/2.

do do No. 2, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2.

Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2.

do do No. 2, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2.

Waxed Upper-light and medium 33c to 35c.

do do heavy 31c to 33c.

Grained do 35c to 40c.

Splits, do large 20c to 23c.

do do small 15c to 17c.

No. 1, City Slaughter whole 37c to 42c.

do ordinary in sides 30 to 35c.

Calfskin, 27 to 36 lbs per doz 62c to 70c.

do 18 to 26 lbs per doz 55c to 62c.

Hornes, 21c to 24c.

Skirting, 27 to 30c.

Corodan, per foot 12c to 16c.

Emmelled Cow do 16c to 17c.

Patent Cow do 17c to 18c.

Butt, per do 12c to 14c.

Hemlock Sole.—During the past week the market has been moderately active; the amount of business done being fair for the season. In prime stock the market is now better supplied than it has been for several months past, and much of the Leather offered is of a quality well adapted to meet the wants of the country trade. Prices rather favor the buyer.

Slaughter Sole.—There is a better inquiry; the transactions, however, are still quite limited.

Hornes.—The market has become more active of late, but no advance in prices has yet been obtained.

Upper continues in good demand at steady rates with light stocks.

Calfskins are in moderate request at unchanged prices. Receipts are limited.

Kips are in fair request, light having the best inquiry.

Large Splits are still required for without supply.

JOHN DOUGALL.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Montreal, Dec. 10, 1861.

PROVISION CIRCULAR.

Pork.—The best way to forward Hogs to market is either live, or when the weather is cold, in the dressed state. The reason is, that in the dressed state, the carcasses are sold by butchers or bought by families. The hams and shoulders are cut here by the butchers or packers who buy carcasses, in the nearest manner, and cured in the best way. When they command a high price, whereas when attempted to be cured in the country, they are almost always of a poor appearance and inferior quality. Then, again, the packing is done here by the Inspectors, so that subsequent inspection is unnecessary, involving as it does, besides the Inspector's charge, loss of salt, commage, &c. And lastly, salt is cheaper here, and the carriage of it into the interior and the cost of packing is done here by the Inspectors, so that subsequent inspection is unnecessary, involving as it does, besides the Inspector's charge, loss of salt, commage, &c. 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