Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LV. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1863. NUMBER 59

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, Jan. 27, 1863.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Railroad	9.00 p m	7.00 a m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West Express Train [1]	11.30 p m	6.30 a m
Canada West Mixed Train [2]	8.30 p m	9.00 a m
Way to Ottawa, including Carrillon, Grenville, &c	8.30 p m	6.30 a m
Laprairie	10.30 a m	2.30 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m	6.00 a m
		2.30 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	10.30 a m	2.30 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	8.00 a m	6.30 a m
	2.30 p m	2.15 p m
Portland [4]	8.00 a m	2.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
	9.15 a m	6 00 a m
Lachine	6.15 p m	1.45 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.00 a m	1.45 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c	11.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecoeur	10.30 a m	7.30 a m
		2.30 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Therese, St. Jerome & St. Andrews	7.30 a m	6.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax, and P.E. Island, via Quebec	9-00 a m	7.00 a m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	8.00 a m	2.15 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 8 00 A.M.
[2] do do 9.45 A.M.
[3] do do 7.15 A.M. & 2.45 P.M.
[4] do do 2.45 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail
All the above mails are daily, except Sunday

NOTICE.

LOOK OUT FOR CHEAP BOOKS at E. PICKUP'S NEW BOOK STORE, over Adams & Co's, next door to Bancroft's City Express, Great St. James Street. Although the price of Books in New York has advanced 25 per cent. E. P. will be able to sell his present stock 25 per cent below the former catalogue price.
Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.
E. PICKUP.
December 16. 300

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs ALL INSURANCE COMPANIES and the Public in general, that he is ready to execute all orders at a moments notice, (having the Telegraph Office at hand,) as Agent or otherwise, in giving due assistance towards SAVING CARGOES and VESSELS WRECKED in the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.
DAVID HARROWER,
Riviere du Loup,
En-Bas.
October 31. 261

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, or "An Act Incorporating into a Town Municipality the territory now known as Industry Village, in the District of Joliette.
Industry, Feb. 2, 1863. 30

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Undersigned give notice by these presents that the PARTNERSHIP existing under the name and style of CHAPUT & GOUGER, is DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and that M. CHAPUT is solely charged with the regulation of the affairs of the said Partnership.
ANDRE GOUGER.
RAYMOND CHAPUT.
Industrie, May 17. 118

M. GOUGER embraces this occasion of announcing to the Public that he will continue the Business in the same Premises, and that M. Chaput has opened a New Store in the same street.
Industrie, May 17. 118

NOTICE.

PERSONS having CLAIMS against the late DAVID KINNEAR are requested to send in the same, duly attested, to the HERALD OFFICE
November 26. 283

STEPHENSON HOUSE
AND
ST. CATHARINES
SALINE BATHS.

In Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of Women, Indigestion, Scrofula, And Obstinate Syphilitic Affections of Bones and Skin, and the many and
WONDERFUL CURES
Effected by these Waters, have made them
FAMOUS THROUGHOUT AMERICA

☞ REFERENCE is permitted to the following distinguished Visitors, as to the efficacy of the ST. CATHARINES WATERS in Disease:—The Right Revd. Archbishop Hughes, Gen. J. Watson Webb, Alvah Hunt, Esq., Edwin Forrest, Esq., F. Delvyster, Esq., C. Stetson, Esq., D. Howard, Esq., Messrs. P. V. King and Lekoy, of New York City, H. W. Sergeant, Esq., of Pishkill, Messrs Jas. Lawrence, F. Grant, and F. C. Brooks, of Boston, Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, C.C. Trowbridge, Esq., Detroit, Prof. Jas. P. White, Buffalo, &c. The majority of the leading Physicians in the large cities are also well acquainted with the properties of the Waters, and the following gentlemen in Canada:—Chancellor Blake, J. B. Robinson, Esq., Toronto, John Galt, Esq., M. Vankoughnet, Esq., Judge McCord, Montreal.

☞ ST. CATHARINES is eleven miles west of the Suspension Bridge. Niagara Falls trains connecting with all Express trains on New York Central Railway will convey passengers direct to the Springs, per Great Western Railroad.
For sale by all the principal Druggists in Montreal. P. S.—Wholesale orders, addressed J. BRIGGS Montreal, promptly attended to.
Montreal, April 1, 1862. 1y 82

SKATES.

A FEW PAIRS MORE
OF
Pilkington's Patent
LADIES' & GENT'S,
STILL REMAINING,
AT R. SHARPLEY'S,
CRYSTAL BLOCK, Notre Dame Street.
February 10. 34

W. W. McCLELLAN,
(Late 151 Wellington Street),
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, Butter, Eggs, Ashes,
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Nos. 7 & 9 WILLIAM STREET (Four Doors West of McGill Street), MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. David Torrance & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., Robertson, Hutchins & Co., Hon. John Young, Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal; James Hicks, Esq., Perth, C.W.; Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Sarnia, C.W.; James Morton, Esq., M.P.P., Kingston; E. Whitney, Esq., Gault, C.W.; Messrs. R. M. & O. S. Hough, and Leduc & Gibbs, Chicago; Messrs. A. Leduc & Co, Milwaukie; J. G. Kennedy, Esq., Cashier Branch Bank of Indiana, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS
January 7. 5

THE WOODSTOCK HOTEL,
Woodstock, C.W.
W. BISHOP Proprietor.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he has LEASED and RE-OPENED the WOODSTOCK HOTEL. The deserved popularity of this House (first under the management of the late Mr. MATSON, and lately under Mr. C. NORTON), leaves little necessary to be said as to its comfortable internal arrangements or its business position, while the purpose of the Proprietor will be to maintain that excellence. He, therefore, hopes for a share of public support. An OMNIBUS will run to and from the Station free of charge.
WILLIAM BISHOP.
February 14 1m 38

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

THE finest non-explosive COAL OIL, 2s. 6d. per Gallon, or 5 Gallons for 11s. 3d., sent free to all parts of the City. Country orders promptly attended to.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS, comprising Chest Expanders, Hospital Cushions, Urinals, Bed Pans, Toilet Combs, Bands, Syringes, Hair Pins, Ear Trumpets, &c., &c.

LAMP SHADES, Burners, Chimney Cleaners, Chimneys, &c., in great variety, will be sold Cheap for Cash.

JUST RECEIVED.—BULLS SARSAPARILLA, Calisaya Tonic, Joulin's Kid Glove Cleaner, Plantation Bitters, Silver Soap, Pumice Soap, Thacher's Charcoal Tooth Soap, 2000 Quill Tooth Picks, &c, &c.

Clasgow Drug Hall,
268 NOTRE DAME STREET.
February 19. 42

MIRRORS!
MIRRORS!!
MIRRORS!!!
FOR
Christmas & New Year's
PRESENTS,
BEING A MOST
SUITABLE and ELEGANT
PIECE OF FURNITURE
FOR SUCH A PURPOSE,
AND
Nowhere to be had in such Variety
AS AT
A. J. PELL'S,
64 Great St. James Street.
—ALSO,—
JUST RECEIVED,
A Consignment of Oil Paintings,
IN
HANDSOME FRAMES,
Which will be disposed of at LOW PRICES.
December 20. 304

CURTAINS.
JUST RECEIVED,
Ex SS. "Norwegian,"
Embroidered and Plains Reps, Embroiderd and Plain Terrys,
Of the NEWEST STYLES and COLORS.
—ALSO,—
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
And a large assortment of
Brussels and Tapestry Carpets,
AT THE
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
74 Great St. James Street.
JAMES BAYLIS.
December 27. 309

Gardner's German Baking Powder,
Unrivalled for Purity and Cheapness. In one pound packets, 1s. 3d. each.

COAL OIL,
PRESENT PRICE:
Portland Kerosene, 3s 6d per Gall,
BEST NON-EXPLOSIVE, 2s 6d per Gall,
In quantities of not less than a Gallon.
(Five gallon tins supplied at 75 cents each.)
JOHN GARDNER,
Druggist,
30 295 (West End) Notre Dame Street.

Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Leeches
Elastic Stockings, Medicine Chests
Farina's Cologne, Lubin's Perfumes
Brown's Troches, Respirators
English Peppermint and other Lozenges
—ALSO,—
A large and select assortment of
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes
Ivory and India Rubber Combs
Finest Turkey Sponges, &c, &c
For Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by
J. GARDNER,
Chemist and Druggist,
295 (West End) Notre Dame,
(Near McGill Street).
February 5. 30

CIBB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per SS. "Norwegian," a further Supply of
Fancy Coatings, Waistcoatings and Trowserings.
—ALSO,—
UNDERCLOTHING & SOX,
In all the NEW FABRICS.
The Celebrated Aberdeen Knitted Gloves; Buck, Dog-Skin and Kid Gloves.
With a large assortment of all the
Novelties in Silk and Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Ties, &c.
December 29. 310

CABINET WAREROOMS,
27 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of the public to their present extensive assortment of
CABINET FURNITURE,
Curtain Materials in every variety,
BROCATELLES,
Pekin & Reptara Cloths, Damasks,
&c., &c., &c.
MANTEL AND PIER GLASS.
The cheaper descriptions of Furniture they offer at extremely low prices.
J. & W. HILTON.
January 30. 25

KEMP & CO.,
212 Notre Dame Street,
(Second Door East of the French Church),
WOULD call the attention of their Customers and the Public to their large assortment of
White Kid Gloves
Lavender do do
Straw do do
White and Muslin Dress Ties
White Silk Dress Ties, &c, &c
N.B.—Shirts and Collars made to order.
January 22. 18

WANZER & CO'S
Sewing Machine Depot,
202 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE PUBLIC are invited to call and examine the best lot of Sewing Machines ever offered for sale in Montreal. The
"Combination Family Machine"
Is superior to any Machine ever manufactured in the States or Canada. It will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind, cord, quilt and gather in the neatest manner, and is so simple in its construction that any one can run it and keep it in order. Our "SINGER MACHINES" are of the best and latest improved patterns, and our "WHEELER & WILSON" is unsurpassed for beauty and utility. We also have a splendid Machine, manufactured expressly for Tailors' use. Every Machine warranted.
Family Sewing of every kind done in the neatest manner.
All kinds of Sewing Machines repaired at short notice.
WM. TRIGG & S. W. VALENTINE,
Agents for Montreal and Vicinity.
December 3. 1tstM'y 293

JAMAICA COFFEE—
Per "Voyager," from Jamaica to Portland, daily expected. For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.
November 6. 266

MONTREAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Agent for Woollen Manufacturers.
Cochrane, A. McK.....292 St. Paul.
Boot and Shoe Stores.
Bourgoin, Theodore.....124 Notre Dame.
Dangerfield, Wm.....143 Notre Dame.
Douglas, Alexander.....253 Notre Dame.
Thivierge, M.....147 Notre Dame.
Wilson, O.....301 Notre Dame.
Wilson, Geo., 230 Notre Dame (opp. *Herald* Office)
Cabinetmaker and Office Furniture.
Carlisle, John.....274 Notre Dame.
Carriage and Sleigh Builders.
Cusack, Bros.....13 Craig.
Dwyer & Tolland.....114 Craig.
Gavin, M. & P.....23 Craig.
Chemists and Druggists.
Devins & Bolton (next Court House), Notre Dame.
Gardner, John, 295 Not e Dame (near McGill.)
Picault & Son (Physicians), 42, 44 & 46 Notre Dame.
Confectioners--Wholesale.
Hally & McWilliam.....300 St. Paul.
Holbert, J. G., (superior Lozenges and Gum Drops), 41 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Confectioners---Retail.
Black, Isaac, 99 McGill (near Great St. James).
Engraver, Letter-Cutter & Die-Sinker.
Bailey, George P., St. John, 2nd door from Great St. James.
Engraver---Wood.
Walker, J. H.....68 Great St. James.
Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Thayer, Dr. L. O., (Surgeon, Oculist & Aurist,) 158 Notre Dame, (up stairs).
Gold and Silver Plater.
Tabb, H. N, & Co.....69 Craig.
Grocers---Wholesale and Retail.
Cusson, Alexis.....19 Jacques-Cartier Sq.
Graham, George.....287 Notre Dame.
Hutchison, John.....37 Notre Dame.
Smith, W. H.....57 McGill.
Hair-Dressers and Wig-Makers.
Briscoe, William.....62 Great St. James.
Davis, George (Manufacturer of Davis' Hair Balm), 257 Notre Dame.
Jones, Josiah.....239 Notre Dame.
Sutton, Thomas.....252 Notre Dame.
Hair Jewellery, Manufacturer of
Binder, George.....115 Notre Dame.
Hats, Caps and Furs.
Cowan, R. W.....123 Notre Dame
Riepert & Co.....73 St. Lawrence Main.
Thompson, Job C. & Co.....297 Notre Dame.
Hotels.
Swords' Hotel—Swords, P.....33 St. Vincent.
Iron Furniture Warehouse.
Bowdler, Wm. (Wire Worker), 5 Victoria Square
Jewellers---(Working).
Beaudry, Narcisse.....26 St. Gabriel
Mayeenhoelder & Baddeley, 5 St. Lambert Hill.
Meyes, Otto.....10 St Lambert.
Sommerville, James.....53 Little St. James.
Lithographer.
Duncan & Co.....5 St. Francois Xavier
Leather Merchants.
Delorme, P.....240 St. Paul.
Filer, Binmore & Co.....295 St. Paul
Marble and Alabaster Sculpture, Importer of.
Baccerini, G (Ornamental Work in Cement and Plaster), 70 Great St. James.
Marble Works.
Die & Vincent.....84 St. Lawrence Main
Mavor, James, & Co.....St. Peter (Cor. Craig.)
Milliners and Dressmakers.
Allan, J Mrs.....215 Notre Dame.
Innes, the Misses.....251 Notre Dame
Muir, John, Mrs.....283 Notre Dame.
Merchant Tailors.
Codere, Norbert.....19 Bonsecours.
Irwin, Dresser & Co. (Clothiers).....83 McGill.
Kennedy, J. G.....42 St. Lawrence Main.
Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers.
Hearn, Charles.....160 Notre Dame.
Ross, A.....4 St. Maurice.
Musical Instrument Maker.
McPherson, J hn.....Place d'Armes Hill.
New York Branch Dye Works.
Beak, J. & Co. (opp. Crystal Block), 244 Notre Dame.
Pianoforte Manufacturer.
Vogt, Wm. G. & Co.....138 Craig
Paint, Oil and Glass Merchant.
McArthur, John, & Son, 118, 120 & 122 McGill.
Painters and Paperhangers.
Craig, Alexander.....55 St. Peter
Millen, Henry.....36 Craig
O'Keane, John, & Co.....22 Great St. James
Waldren & Brother.....53 St. Peter
Paperhangings and Fancy Goods.
Holland, George A.....203 Notre Dame.
Paper and Stationery---Wholesale.
Angus & Logan (Papermakers and Stationers), 205 St. Paul.
Photographic Artists.
Dion, C.....210 Notre Dame.
Taber, E. H., Photographic Artist, 158 Notre Dame.
Webster, Loren.....24 Great St. James.
Photographic Stock, Dealers in
Picault & Son.....42, 44 & 46 Notre Dame.
Picture Frame-Maker.
Scott, William.....2 Victoria Sq.
Plumbers and Gas-Fitters.
Brown, S H (Tin & Coppersmith).....53 Craig.
Date, John.....269 Notre Dame.
Martin, John.....17 St. Antoine.
McKenna, Thomas.....36 & 38 St. Henry
Warminton & Son (Tinsmiths).....42 McGill.
Plane Manufacturer
Wallace, Alexander Mrs, 407 and 409 Laguachetiere.
Produce and Commission Merchant.
Denholm, George.....14 St. John.
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware. Manufacturer of.
Rodden & Co. (Silver Plate:s) 35 St. Francois Xavier.
Scale Makers & Blacksmiths.
Dorion, E. & Brother.....30 St. Gabriel.
Segar and Tobacco Manufacturer.
Swain, Henry.....17 St. Lawrence Main.
Segar Dealers and Tobacconists.
Marrin, Paul.....58 McGill, near St. Paul.
Noack, R.....86 Great St. James (near McGill.)
Pagels, F.....60 Great St. James.
Paterson, Wm.....Notre Dame (Cor. McGill).
Shirt and Collar Manufacturers.
Smith & Barnes.....236 Notre Dame.
Silver-Smith (Manufacturing).
Hendery R.....112 Craig.
Slate and Metal Roofers.
Reed & Rayner.....143 Craig.
Small-Wares & Fancy Goods---Wholesale
Hiam, Wm. H. (Fishing Tackle), 42 St. Francois Xavier (up stairs).
Stationer & Account Book Manufacturer.
Parslow, John.....252 St. Paul.
Stationer and Bookbinder.
Michaud, F. X. (Paper Ruler)..13 St. Lambert.
Soap & Candle Manufacturers.
Brennan & Rigney.....Prince, cor. William
Darling & Brady.....76 St. Charles Borromee.
Smardon, John.....92 and 94 St. Urbain.
Tailor.
Malo N.....69 Notre Dame
Tobacco Factors.
West Brothers, (Commission Merchants)...6 St. John.
Trunk & Smiths' Bellows Manufacturers
Clark, Bennett & Co.....245 Notre Dame.
Trunk, Valise & Carpet Bag Manufacturer
Hayward, W. P.....240 Notre Dame.
Watch-Makers and Jewellers.
Peacock, H., & Co.....144 Notre Dame.
Rey, C.....152 St. Paul.
Wood and Lumber Merchant.
Renshaw, John.....Craig, near Bleury.
January 19. 15

For Sale by the Subscribers,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BEST SCOTCH CANVASS,
COMPRISING:
All Long Flax
Do Government Contract
Navy Boiled
Navy Fine Flax
Boiled Tow
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
February 6. 21

BUSINESS CARDS, &c.

HENRY WILLIAMS MACKRETH
SOLICITOR,
AND
Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Courts in Lower Canada,
4 CORBET COURT, Grace-Church Street, LONDON.
August 9. 190

EDWARD BOYD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c.,
KINGSTON, C.W.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION paid to COLLECTIONS any place n Upper Canada.
REFERENCES:—Messrs. Hunter, Gunn & Co, and James F. D. Black, Esq., Montreal; Rybert Kent, Esq, Treasurer, &c., B. & A. Express Co., and James Morton, Esq, M.P.P., Kingston.
December 27. 3m 309

M. LAFRAMBOISE,
ADVOCATE,
(Late of Saint Hyacinthe),
OFFICE.....*No. 39 Little St. James Street.*
November 26. 283

George A. Sargison,
ACCOUNTANT AND AGENT,
OFFICE—16 ST. JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL.
September 17. 6m 223

FREDERICK W. TERRILL,
ADVOCATE
SHERBROOKE, CANADA EAST.
(Office in the house lately occupied by Wm. Brooks, Esq).
September 2. 6m 210

Gildersleeve & Gildersleeve,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
KINGSTON, C.W.
Messrs. G. & G. attend to Collections, and other legal business in all parts of Canada West.
September 6. 6m 214

DRAWING ACADEMY,
83 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

INSTRUCTION in DRAWING and WATER-COLORPAINTING, by
J. F. NASH,
(Late of London, England,)
Rooms (up one flight) Bible House,
83 Great St. James Street
July 19. 172

Homœopathic Physician & Surgeon.
JOHN WANLESS, M.D., L.C.P.S., &c.
No. 43 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
(Adjoining the Wesleyan Church).
OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M
August 8. 1y 198

JOHN KNOX,
General Agent & Wholesale Commission Jobber in Dry Goods, &c.,
No. 9 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
Corner of St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
December 24. 1y 307

Collection and Commission.
MR. E. L. SNOW,
MONTREAL, C.E.

COLLECTIONS made in MONTREAL, QUEBEC, OTTAWA and TORONTO, and other places in Canada. All Collections duly reported and proceeds promptly paid over. Correspondence solicited.
REFERENCES:—Lowe & Chamberlin, Proprietors "Canada Directory," &c., &c., Montreal; R. & A. Miller, Wholesale Booksellers, &c., Montreal and Toronto; W. C. Chewett & Co, Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, &c., Toronto.
October 29. 1y 259

McGEE & WALSH,
ADVOCATES,
46 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE. THOS. J. WALSH.
July 24. 176

MR. McCORD,
ADVOCATE,
(Late of Aylmer, District of Ottawa),
OFFICE.....PLACE D'ARMES
Immediately over S. J. Lyman & Co
February 1. 28

E. H. DUVAL,
General Commission Agent
QUEBEC.
REFERENCES:—Henry Fry, Esqu Lloyds Agent, Messrs. M. Stevenson & Co., Quebec; Messrs. W. & T. Leeming, Messrs. Rae & Mitchell, Montreal.
December 25. 308

A. B. TAFT,
Architect,
NO. 7 TECUMSETH TERRACE
Bleury Street.....Montreal.
May 9. 1y 111

ALEX. M'K. COWIE,
(Late of Foster & Cowie),
Wine Merchant.
CORNER OF HOSPITAL AND ST. JOHN STREETS.
May 13. 1y 287

LAFRAMBOISE & PAPINEAU
ADVOCATES,
ST. HYACINTHE.
M. LAFRAMBOISE. A. C. PAPINEAU.
April 5. 1y 85

SPEARPOINT.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 69 Great St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
June 29. 285

UPPER CANADA.
LAW.
MR. JAMES DUNNE,
Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Attorney &c., &c.,
HAMILTON, C. W.
December 3. 288

T. D. HEATHFIELD,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
130 Commercial Street, Boston.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. E. Train & Co., Messrs. Samuel Henshaw & Sons, Boston; Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool.
June 2. 147

LEWIS, WEBB & Co's
WORCESTERSHIRE MALT VINEGAR
PICKLES
• CONTAIN NO COPPER. •
RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,
Agents
May 1. 104

WILLIAM NIVIN,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
26 St. Nicholas Street, - - Montreal.
August 15. 195

SQUAILS.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF THIS AMUSING
ROUND-GAME
JUST RECEIVED,
At R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
January 6. 4

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—
80 Brls Pure Cod Oil
20 Brls Cincinnati Winter Strained Lard Oil
50 Brls Pale Seal Oil
50 Brls Winter Bleached Whale Oil
—ALSO—
25,000 Gallons LINSEED OIL, their own make
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.
January 22. 18

CASTOR OIL—50 Cases.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.
January 22. 18

OPPOSITION TO DAYLIGHT!

FOR ONE SHILLING AND NINEPENCE or Thirty-five Cents per gallon, we are
Retailing a Splendid Coal Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY SAFE, gives a Brilliant Light, without Smell or Smoke, and which does not crust the wick.
—ALSO,—
Our Superior PENNSYLVANIA and KEROSENE OILS, THE VERY BEST IN THE MARKET, at Two Shillings and Sixpence per gallon, warranted to stand 127° to 130°, with less smell than any other Oil ever offered. Liberal discounts to Wholesale buyers. Delivered free in any part of the City. No Burning Oils kept that are not perfectly safe.
John Gregory & Co.,
35 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
February 27. 49

BRITISH AMERICAN
Rubber Company.

ALL OVERSHOES of the above Stamp are WARRANTED to give satisfaction, and, in every case of a Shoe proving imperfect, a new pair will be given in exchange.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses' and Children's
ALWAYS ON HAND.
J. & T. BELL,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.
February 17. 1m 40

Flower Pots.

JUST RECEIVED, a few of those beautiful TERRA-COTTA FLOWER POTS. Something novel and useful. For sale by
A. G. DAVIDSON, Druggist,
41 Place d'Armes.

Coal Oil.

A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR SALE by
A. G. DAVIDSON, Druggist,
41 Place d'Armes.

Wax Flowers.

ON HAND, a complete supply of MINTORN'S celebrated WAX COLORS and MATERIALS for making Wax Flowers.
A. G. DAVIDSON,
Place d'Armes.

Worm Candy.

NELLIGAN'S unfailing and safe ENGLISH WORM CANDY for sale by
A. G. DAVIDSON, Chemist
Successor to S. J. Lyman & Co.,
Place d'Armes.
February 18. 41

TOBACCOS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE:
1000 boxes 5's, 7's & 10's
200 cases Quarter-Pounds in caddies } ALL GRADES.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO MANUFACTURE.
Bright Virginia—pounds and half-pounds
Pure Leaf Virginia 5's, El Dorado, in caddies
Cut Tobaccos—Smoking & Chewing
WEST BROTHERS,
TOBACCO FACTORS,
6 St. John Street.
February 19. 1y 42

JUST RECEIVED,
Ex "BOHEMIAN,"
New Head Dresses & Coronets,
New Black Chenille Nets,
NEW FRENCH WREATHS,
INCLUDING THE
New "Danish,"
"Plume Russe,"
"Princess Alexandra,"
"Medora," &c.
NEW CRAPE GOODS,
IN COLLARS, SETS, &c.
At J. PARKIN'S,
168 Notre Dame Street.
February 18. 41

Emerson's Writings.
ESSAYS—First and Second Series
MISCELLANIES
POEMS
REPRESENTATIVE MEN
ENGLISH TRAITS
CONDUCT OF LIFE
Price $1.00 per Volume.
For sale by
DAWSON BROS.,
No. 23 Great St. James Street.
February 26. 48

Reduction XX Baltimore Oysters.

THE Undersigned will Sell, until further notice, his
Choice Baltimore Oysters
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION
From former Prices. They are received daily by Express, and not frozen. All wishing selected Oysters, at about the same price as the common Oyster, please call.
SHREWSBURY and EAST RIVER OYSTERS in Shell constantly on hand, at
E. I. BANCROFT'S
CITY EXPRESS OFFICE,
43 Great St. James Street.
February 16. 1m 39

SALE
By Authority of Justice.

ON TUESDAY, the TENTH of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock in the FORENOON, will be Sold, on the Premises, by Public Auction, the IMMOVABLE hereinafter described, belonging to the *communauté de biens* which has existed between MICHEL DAOUST and MARGUERITE MENARD, his Wife, to wit:—
A HALF LAND, situated at the north side of the Concession Ste. Marie, in the Parish of Ste. Marthe, in the County of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreal, containing one arpent-and-a-half in front by twenty arpents in depth; bounded in front by the base road of the said Concession, in rear by the Range St. Guillaume, on one side by Michel Bourbonnais, and on the other side by Ovide Lalonde, with the Building thereon erected.
For the conditions, apply to the undersigned Notary.
L. ADAM, N.P.
Coteau-du-Lac, Feb. 13, 1863. r 78 42

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for at the Montreal Post Office, on the 28th of Feb., 1863.
If the following Letters are not redeemed within SIX WEEKS from this date, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.
N.B.—Persons enquiring for any of those are respectfully requested to ask for "Advertised Letters."
The numbers after some of the names denote the number of Letters to the same address.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Acre Eliza Miss
Alger Nancy
Arthurs Margaret

B
Bailey G P Mrs
Bain Eliza Jane
Barron W T Mrs
Barton I C Mrs
Beckwith Elizabeth Mrs
Buckley Eliza
Bucksitt A Mrs
Budivon J Mrs
Brown Laura Miss

C
Coffy Dr Mrs
Cockrane Mrs
Conway Susan
Caffery Catharine
Christie C Miss
Coleman Margaret
Connors Winfred
Crone Barbara
Cruikshank Grace

D
Daintry Clara
Decker Alvira Mrs
Dooly Bridget
Doyle Mary
Duval Emily

E
Edwards Wm Mrs
Edminson Mrs
Eno Jane

F
Fisher Amelia
Fowler Susan
Frances Mrs

G
Gleason Eliza Mrs
Goulder Sarah
Grace Margaret
Graham Mary
Grant H Miss
Greemon Catharine
Griffin Eliza
Greenfield Widow

H
Hagan Mary
Hart Lizzie
Harvey Agnes
Hastings Honora
Healy Mrs
Hersey Ella L
Higgins Catharine
Houghton E M Mrs

J
Johnston Bapt Mrs

K
Keiffe Eliza
King Anny

L
Langster Jane
Lavrabee J H Mrs
Laughlin J Mrs
Laurie David Mrs
Loe Mrs
Long Ellen
Lynch Julia
Lyons J Mrs

M
Markel Amelia
Mellington Mrs
Miller M Miss
Mitchell Sarah
Minaker Rhoda Mrs
McAndrew Ellen
McCarney E
McCornish T S Mrs
McDonald Hugh Mrs
McDonald Ellen
McDonald Mary
McIntire Alice Miss (2)
Martin Ellen Mrs
Morson Isabella
Mulhall Bridget
Murphy M Miss
Myers Mary E Mrs

Mc
McLaughlin Elizabeth
McLeod Catharine
McNamee Maggy
McNider J H Mrs
McPherson J Mrs
McRae Margaret
McVean Elizabeth

O
O'Brian Catharine
O'Connell J Mrs
O'Hearn Mary Ann

P
Pearson Isabella
Philip Johanna
Pinkelton Mrs
Plunkett Mrs

R
Rogers Emily D
Russell A H Miss
Ryan Wm Mrs

S
Sidons E F Mrs
Skinner Mrs
Smith Miss
Studeford Amelia Mrs
Sullivan Elizabeth Mrs
Sutherland Margaret
Sutton Fanny
Swan H Mrs (2)

T
Teasdale Mary

V
Villiers Mrs
Vogt Evelina

W
Warren Jane Mrs
Wattie Mary Miss
Webb Daniel Mrs
Wilson R Mrs
Wood Mrs
Woods Mary Mrs
Woodcock Mrs

N
Neagle & Co
Noad & Brothers
Nixon W Y (3)

O
Oatman John (2)
O'Connell Edward
O'Conners E J
O'Connor Andrew
O'Leary Michael
Oliver Wm
O'Neill John (2)
O'Neill & Keevill
O'Keef Jeremiah

P
Parker C H
Paterson J
Pearce S J
Pearce & Warren
Pechiaro Giorgio
Perkins Charles
Phillips T J (4)
Philips A D
Phillips James
Pittaway Edward
Polnitz Albert
Pomeroy Benjamin
Porter George
Postlewait Henry L
Power Augustus
Preme Guiseppe Antoni
Price Samuel
Pringle Thomas

R
Rankin John Capt
Raymond Geo F (2)
Redy Thomas
Redding Edmund
Reid John
Richer Alexander
Riley Mr
Roach James
Robertson John
Robertson James
Robertson John A
Robinson James S
Rogers Henry G
Rogers John
Rose Edward
Rose Alexander (2)
Ross W McKenzie
Ross J M
Ross John
Ryan William

S
Samuels S
Schafer Wm
Scott George
Sharpe G G
Shery Francis
Silkman Aaron
Smith R P
Slack Henry
Slevin B
Smith John P
Smith Henry (2)
Smith R J Dr (5)
Smith Henry [5]
Snow Joseph
Stack J
Secretary St George's Society
Sheehy John
Solomon John
Stephens Lewis D
Stanley W H
Stapley B
Stavely John
Steinberg A
Stephenson W D
Stratton F C
Struthers William
Symmers Alexander
Symington Mr

T
Taylor David

V
Vanalstein Norman
VanBueren F L
Villiers Major

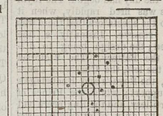
W
Walsh Thomas
Walker Dexter M
Wark William
Warren W H
Way O J
Webster John
Wescott John
Whalen John
White John
White Andrew
White Frederick
Wills Alfred
Wilson A A
Wilson Matthew [2]
Winants Edward J
Wood Riley B
Woodburn Richard
Wylie James

Y
Yates H [2]
Young John
Young Roderick

E. S. FRERER,
Post Office, Montreal. Postmaster.
Feb. 28th, 1863. 56

SAUCE.--LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE
Only good Sauce
AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester:
May, 1851.
TELL LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.
CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. FORGED.
L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.
SOLD BY HIGGS AND CO., Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, London, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
January 2. 1y-f-1

AMMUNITION



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12 FEET SQUARE.
Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with
ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.
ELEY'S AMMUNTIION
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1863.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Concert, in Nordheimers' Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.
Russell's Panorama of the North and South at the Mechanics' Hall, this Evening, at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY S. M. AITKEN.
Fish and Oils, at the stores of W. L. Murison, McGill Street, at Ten o'clock.
BY CUVILLIER & CO.
Window Glass, at their own Stores, at Ten o'clock.
BY JOHN O. BROWN & SON.
Dry Goods, Books, &c., at their own Stores, at half-past Six o'clock.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

New York, March 10.—A Havana letter of the 5th says, the schooner Ocean Herald, from Portland, reports seeing on the 24th ultimo, the wreck of a steamer painted black, on Abaco, twenty-two miles from the Light House. Her stern and two smoke stacks were only visible. No signs of life near her. The same day the schooner picked up two water casks. Nothing having been heard of the pirate Florida, since the gunboat Sonoma chased her into a heavy gale about a hundred miles from Abaco, it was conjectured that the wreck might be that Pirate. The schooner Julia D. Ham, which was seized by the Yucatanese for fishing off their coast has been released. The Pirate steamer Stonewall Jackson arrived at Havana on the 3rd, from Nassau. Nothing new at Havana.

The steamer Marion arrived below New Orleans on the 28th. The Era of the first states that 20 rebels, who have recently been sent into the Rebel Lines, had returned, begging to take the oath of allegiance and for bread; every one of them suffering from actual hunger, and children crying for food. A rebel Major and a Captain, who had been paroled by Farragut, have returned to New Orleans and taken the oath. The rebels would not receive them. All the above give fearful statements of the destitution in rebeldom.

Vera Cruz advices received in New Orleans state that most of the French force at Vera Cruz consists of negroes from Martinique. The Bulk of the French army is near Puebla, and the country between there and city of Mexico, is infested with guerillas well armed and mounted. A whole train of supplies from Vera Cruz, for the French, has been captured by guerillas. The French are constructing a Railway to Puebla.

The Guerillas are amusing themselves by spreading rails to run trains off the track.

New York, March 10.—A special from Washington says that the removal of Gen. Curtis from the department of the West is officially announced.

The report of the rebel advance up the Shanandoah is contradicted.

A letter was sent hence to the President on Saturday from responsible persons, requesting him to grant them letters of marque. If granted, a first-class privateer will soon be off Nassau to capture the rich neutral English vessels about to sail from there.

New York, March 10.—Gold closed to-night at 158 @ 158½.

Concord, N.H, March 10.—The canvass in this State has been one of extraordinary excitement, and the vote to-day is conceded to be one of the largest ever thrown. For Governor, the Republicans supported Joseph E. Gilmore; the Democrats, Ira Eastman; and the Union or War Democrats, Col. Walter Harriman. The returns for Governor from 67 towns give Gilmore 10,490; Eastman, 11,246; Harriman, 1,683.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

Cincinnati, March 10.

A special to the Gazette, from Franklin, Tenn., says a large force of artillery, infantry and cavalry moved yesterday against the enemy, who are posted at Spring Hill. Should the rebels make a stand at that place, there will be a heavy engagement.

A special to the Commercial, from Murfreesboro, says a report reached there yesterday that Vandorn's rebel force had been defeated, and a great portion of them captured.

Gen. Rosecranz has ordered that all persons, whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and whose sympathy and connections are such that they cannot give assurance of their loyalty, will hold themselves in readiness to go South of our lines within ten days.

New York, March 10.

A Bermuda paper of the 25th ultimo notices the arrival at St. Georges of the British steamer Corunbia, from Wilmington, N.C., with a cargo of cotton. The Corunbia reports having been hotly pursued by four of the Federal blockading fleet, but escaped by her swift sailing.

The steamer Roanoke, from New Orleans on the 1st and Havana on the 5th, arrived this P.M. New Orleans advices contain nothing of importance. An information has been filed in the Provisional Court for the confiscation of Mr. Slidell's property in New Orleans

Vera Cruz advices received at New Orleans state that the French army was entirely inactive, and unable to accomplish anything without further large reinforcements, which, if not soon received, they will be driven from the country. French officers are disgusted, and the climate is exhausting unfavorably on the soldiers. Most of the French force at Vera Cruz are negroes from Martinique. The bulk of the French army is near Puebla, and the country between there and the City of Mexico is infested by guerillas, well armed and mounted. A whole train of supplies from Vera Cruz, for the French army, had been captured by the guerillas.

New York, March 10.—The Herald has the following special:

Salt Lake City, March 9.

A collision between the military and the citizens is imminent. Gov. Harding and associate Justices Waite and Drake, it is understood have called upon Col. Conner to arrest Brigham Young and Counsellors Kimball and Wells. The Judge of the District can serve any civil process, but the citizens are armed, and determined to prevent the arrest of their leader by military force. Other Federal officers and some Mormon citizens have telegraphed Gen. Wright to restrain Conner until an investigation can be had.

A Colonel of the U.S.A., who left from Washington this morning, has been arrested by Conner and brought back. It is presumed his intentions were unfavorable to Conner's military interference.

New York, March 10.—The Nassau correspondent of the Herald states under date of February 28th, that the rebel schooner Retribution arrived in this harbour on the night of the 25th inst; and her officers met at the Royal Victoria Hotel, in the evening, discussing loudly their piratical exploits. It was currently reported and believed that she brought in her several prisoners from northern vessels, recently captured in these waters.

Last evening three fast steamers entered this port within an hour of each other, viz.: No. 1, the Georgiana, a brig rigged iron propellor, recently mentioned in the "Herald" as having cleared from an English port, and destined as a tender to the pirate ship Alabama; No. 2, the Britannia, Goddess of Neutrality, a side-wheel iron, brig-rigged, and very fast; No. 3, the iron screw steamer Gertrude, a brig-rigged vessel, also very fast. These fine fleet steamers will prove a valuable addition to the rebel piratical fleet, and unless we can send a Baltic or a Vanderbilt on their track, their capture will be next to impossible.

New York, March 10.—The following is a special despatch:—Franklin, Tenn., March 9.—An officer of General Ganger's staff arrived here last night, from a conference with Vandorn's rebels under a flag of truce. The rebel officers acknowledge a loss in the late fight of 180 killed and 400 wounded. Our total loss was 1,406; 120 killed and wounded, and the balance prisoners. The rebels had a force of 10,000 engaged, consisting of cavalry, mounted infantry and and artillery. Our force was 3,000. The rebels acknowledged they were poorly fed and mounted, and nearly whipped.

Our pickets were driven in yesterday, and the enemy is believed to be in force three miles distant. A battle, for which the right wing is well prepared, is imminent.

Major-Gen. Cox, now of the army of the Kanawha, will in a few days supersede Major-Gen. Wright, of the department of the Ohio.

[BY TELEGRAPH].

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 10, 1863.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

After prayers, the Hon. Mr. Tessier moved, seconded by the Hon. Sir E. P. Tache—"That this being the day appointed for the celebration of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, as a mark of respect to the Heir Apparent, and desirous, with all Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, to record its due appreciation of so auspicious an event, which will so greatly add to Her Gracious Majesty's domestic happiness, and tend to perpetuate the succession of her illustrious family, this House do now adjourn."

After some remarks by the Hon. Mr. Alexander on the auspicious event, the motion was adopted, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 10.

After our report left last night,

Mr. J. B-e. Dorion, from the Select Committee on the Bill for the pro ection of Settlers in certain cases in Lower Canada, reported the Bill with amendments.

The following Bills were brought up and read a first time:—Mr. Dunkin: To amend Act Chapter Seventeen of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada respecting the Roya Institution for the Advancement of Learning. Hon. Mr. Rose: To Incorporate the St. Mary Elevating and Grain Warehouse Company of Montreal. Mr. McKellar: To amend an Act intituled an Act to amend the Assessment Act. Mr. Cockburn: To amend the Law of Dower in Upper Canada; also, a Bill to confer further powers on Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada. Hon. A. A. Dorion: To repeal the Act Chapter Seven of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and to make better provisions respecting Contested Elections. Mr. Fortier: To amend the Act Chapter Fifteen of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada respecting Common Schools, and to abolish the office of School Inspector; also, a Bill to amend Chapter Seven of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada respecting the Duty on Hawkers and Pedlars. Hon. Mr. Wilson: To amend Chapter Forty-nine of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada.

The House then, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, adjourned till Wednesday.

THE FRENCH COTTON OPERATIVES.—A movement of a very laudable character being now on foot for the purpose of rendering some assistance to the French Cotton Operatives, like that afforded already to those of England, we cannot do better than translate on the subject an article from the *Pays*. It is as follows: "We are "happy to see evident signs of serious sympathy "manifested among our population in favour of "the unfortunate French workmen, whom the "American crisis has plunged into a distress as "great as that which has fallen on the English "workmen. More than a million of persons are "now without work, or hope of procuring it for "months to come. It is generally believed in "Canada that French industry is little develop-"ed. That is a great mistake. Certain trades "are doubtless less localized than those of Eng-"land; but they are not the less on that account "of immense importance. The distress arising "from the lack of cotton is felt just now with "more or less intensity in twenty-three depart-"ments where the cotton industry was lately in "full vigour. In ten of these departments the "distress is not excessive; but in the other thir-"teen it equals that whose details are most "piercing in the English manufacturing dis-"tricts. For many years the Cotton industry in "France has had a very remarkable develope-"ment; the consumption exceeding 1,000,000 of "bales annually. The raw material being now "wanting, therefore more than one million of "persons are suddenly thrown upon the street. "It is easily understood how in a country pos-"sessed of a surplus population so large a num-"ber of individuals must find it impossible to "meet the sudden blow of deprivation of em-"ployment by a change of occupation. Some "hundreds—thousands perhaps, may, at the "worst, remove and seek elsewhere for better "chances; but when we get at the figure of two "millions of armswanting work and consequent-"ly one million of mouths wanting bread, noth-"ing but the active sympathy of the public can "soften such a calamity.

"It has been said that the Government having "given aid to the distressed working popula-"tion, public charity is less imperiously demand-"ed here than in England. But this is another "error. The French Government has in fact "obtained two votes each of $2,500,000 francs "in two different Ministerial Departments; but "besides the fact that these two credits do not "represent in the whole more than 5 francs per "head for the suffering population, they are to be "employed only in procuring work for the most "necessitous, whom they will at best only save "from perishing of hunger. No doubt these "5,000,000 fcs. will be thus better employed, "and will produce larger results than if given in "direct alms; but whatever wisdom may gov-"ern their application, they will be far from suf-"ficing to alleviate even one quarter of the exist-"ing misery. An enormous mass of people, "representing three or four times the population "of Montreal, falls back necessarily upon the "generosity of the public. To give efficacious "succour to so great a number of unfortunates, "public charity must neglect no means, and even "then all that it can do will be below the need. "Subscriptions are taking place in France upon "a large scale, and all the public employes of "whatever rank, have contributed at least one "days pay—many of them much more. Many of "the French newspapers contain long lists of "subscriptions. We are glad to see that the "distress of the French work people has excited "the most lively sympathies on the Continent of "Europe, and that in Germany, Italy, Turkey, "and even in Egypt, subscriptions have been "opened in favour of these victims of an enforced "holiday. In the Danubian Provinces public "generosity has assumed very considerable pro-"portions."

The *Pays* concludes the article with a very natural and proper appeal to those sympathies of its readers, which are of course peculiar to themselves. We are quite sure, however, that without those ties of blood and race which must make some of our fellow-subjects in Canada feel peculiarly for the distress of Frenchmen, our readers of British race will acknowledge a sufficient obligation in a common manhood and Christianity to make them regard it as a duty to do whatever lies in their power to relieve, and to testify sympathy with those who are suffering. It is not to be expected that the amount raised for this purpose among the English speaking part of the community will be as large, or will come from so wide a circle as that given for the relief of English distress. We hope, however, that there will be enough of subscriptions from British citizens of Montreal, at least to show that that part of the community is not indifferent to the calamities which have from a common cause fallen upon the same classes on the South as on the North side of the Channel.

CANAL TOLLS.—It will be seen, by the abridgement of the report of the Commissioner of Public Works, which we publish to-day, that that functionary recommends the reimposition of the Canal Tolls. Last year we pointed out that this was one of the necessities of our financial condition, and it was, undoubtedly, one of the means to which Mr Galt would have resorted to make both ends meet.

AURORA SNOW-SHOE CLUB.—The Lord Paulet Cup, with other prizes, will be competed for on Thursday next, on the Montreal Cricket Club Grounds. The first mentioned prize having been thrown open by this Club to members of other Snow-Shoe Clubs, a highly exciting and interesting Race may be expected. All the "crack" runners are sure to enter, and we sincerely wish the weather will be favourable for the occasion.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Religious services were held in St. George's, Trinity Church, and in the American Presbyterian Church, the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street, and in other Churches yesterday, to solicit the Divine blessing on the Union of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra.

CITY COUNCIL.—The second meeting of the Corporation, for the ensuing civic year was appointed for last night; but by general consent, business was postponed till this (Wednesday) evening.

DISTURBANCE LAST NIGHT.—It was stated last night that the medical students of McGill College, while proceeding in a body up Great St. James street, were assaulted by a mob, and had to seek refuge in the Hose and Hook-and-Ladder Station, corner of Bleury and Craig streets.

ACCIDENTS.—Notwithstanding the vast crowds who were to be seen everywhere throughout the city yesterday, no accident of any serious import took place. The only occurrence to record in this way, happened in the course of the forenoon, when Capt Beaubien, of the *Chasseurs*, met with an accident from the chance discharge of a musket. The injury received was only trifling; and Capt. Beaubien will, at the longest, only be confined to house for a day or two.

RUSSELL'S NORTH AND SOUTH.—The celebrated Panorama of the "North and South" which has been creating such a sensation throughout all the large towns and cities of Upper Canada, will open here this evening. The entertainment consists of a representation of all the principal scenes which have been enacted, during the present struggle, between the Federals and the Confederates, and for artistic beauty and accuracy it is pronounced by the press, as the most unique offered to the public for a long time.—The whole entertainment is interspersed with excellent songs, music and descriptions by Mr. George H. Russell.

This being the most absorbing and interesting topic of the times, will, no doubt, draw large audiences in this city. We take great pleasure in recommending it to the notice of the public.

To-morrow morning Messrs. Shaw & Brother hold a sale of furniture and household effects, at their stores, St. Francois Xavier Street. Many of the articles offered will be worthy the attention of buyers. The horses, sleighs, and carriages belonging to an officer leaving for England, will be sold at 12 o'clock, and will include a splendid double sleigh with leather folding top.—See advertisement.

The Prince of Wales' Wedding.

CELEBRATION IN MONTREAL.

Sham Battle, General Illumination, &c.

Yesterday, the wedding day of the Heir Apparent to the British Throne, was celebrated by our citizens in a manner befitting the occasion, and in a way that reflected credit, not only on the Queen City of British North America, but on every class of the population. It may be observed that, for a wedding day, a fairer, at this season of the year, in our changeable climate, could not have dawned. It was bright and beautiful, and throughout permitted those who took advantage of the fine weather of the morning to continue their enjoyment far into the afternoon. In this connection it may be mentioned that the carters were everywhere in demand yesterday. And it must be said that independently of the matter of money-making the sons of Jehu displayed their loyalty and public spirit in the various manners in which they decorated their horses—some of the animals having flags floating from their heads; others large white wedding favors attached in a conspicuous position. The main feature of the day, however, was the

SHAM FIGHT AT THE MOUNTAIN.

At half-past nine in the morning the Field Battery, Major Stevenson, proceeded to take up position on the top of the Mountain. No fewer than six horses were attached to each gun, and four to each limber. After infinite toil and difficulty the battery succeeded in gaining the height, the road by which they ascended passing close by the residence of Mr. John Redpath. Having reached the place assigned, the guns were placed in position, the men told off, the ammunition chests unlocked, and everything placed in readiness. The following troops were upon the top of the mountain under command of Colonel Hogan, and helped to sustain the attack; viz., a foot company of Artillery under command of Capt. Wand; a company of Engineers under command of Captain Forsyth, and another under Lieutenant Kennedy. By this time the other volunteer corps were in rank. The Prince of Wales Rifles, under the command of Major Evans, were observed wheeling into Sherbrooke Street, where they were formed in line. The Rifles mustered in force—the whole ten companies being present, each man wearing a white rosette in his hat. While the Prince of Wales Rifles were in line, and before there was any opportunity of putting this fine old corps through any manœuvres, the Victoria Rifles, under Major Murdoch Morrison, preceded by Prince's band, came up the street gaily, with a light, bold quick step. After these closely advanced the Royals, Lieut. Col. Routh, the bugle band of the 47th in front; and as the sturdy day regiment filed past, many were the commendations uttered by the spectators. Bringing up the lines in array of our citizen soldiers, were the troops of cavalry, No. 1 and No. 2, under command of Lieut.-Colonel David. The Light Infantry, Lieut. Col. Whitney, exhibited a most soldier like appearance, as they took ground; the uniforms as well as the cool, determined looking aspect of the men, the regularity of their ranks, and the steadiness apparent in their movements exciting general attention. In justice, a word should be said in regard to the St. John's troop of Cavalry, Capt. Desriviores. In order to participate in what may be styled our metropolitan celebration, the St. John's Troop, summoned by blast of bugle, would not even wait for the cars, but reached the city in trams. Their drill awed by the tragedy, which had gone before, and the appearance of the men themselves, created much comment and gave rise to frequent compliments. Last, but not least, must be mentioned the crack *corps* of the Lower Province, or perhaps of Canada—the Victoria Rifles, Lieut. Col. Smith. This regiment requires no praise from us. The citizens at large knows the stuff of which it is composed; and so it will be suffice to say, that the muster was strong, the appearance imposing, the discipline exact.

The whole Volunteer force were under the command of Col. Dyde; whose staff was composed of Lieut. Col. Smith, Asst. Adjutant General; Major Lyman, Asst Quar-Master General; Major MacPherson, Brigade Major; and Major Penn, Aid-de-Camp.

At the moment, when all the troops were assembled in Sherbrooke street, all in line, bayonets flashing and sabres glancing, the spectacle was superb. The effect, however, was heightened by surrounding circumstances. The citizens, of all ranks, grades and ages, lined the street as far as the eye could reach. The road, where unoccupied by the volunteers, was thronged by ladies and gentlemen, dressed in every style of fashion. The windows were darkened with faces; and upon the house-tops and chimney-pots peeping down upon the exhibition below. The majority of the City Fathers were present, and His Worship the Mayor was an eager and interested witness of all that transpired.

At half an hour after twelve, a loud roar from the top of the mountain, announced that the warlike proceedings of the day had begun. The royal salute of 21 guns was fired rapidly, when it became apparent to the spectators that there was "hot work," in reserve. Instantly a line of battle was formed; the design being to dislodge and capture the Battery. The Victorias were thrown upon the left, the Chasseurs Canadiens to the right, the Royals and Hochelaga's were ordered in support; while the Prince of Wales', the Foot Artillery, and the Engineers had assigned to them the duty of attempting the position by escalade. The forces were nearly formed, when a simultaneous discharge of cannon from the brow of the hill warned the vast auditory that the Field Battery were about to fire their one hundred guns. There was a pause; the men in line remaining mute and motionless as statues. But the next moment there burst along the wide-extended files a cheer, loud, hearty and enthusiastic; every head was uncovered; shako, bonnet, forage-cap, were seen waving high in the air, and the spectators, unable to resist the enthusiasm, joined vociferously. Shortly after, the struggle of the day began. Meanwhile, the battery began to thunder upon the regiments forming in the hollow, and preparing to attack; but the Victoria's, supported by the Prince of Wales', forming what might be styled the Forlorn Hope, gained the foot of the Mountain, threw out a party of skirmishers, formed, and prepared to ascend that eminence. Working their toilsome way upon the right, the two above-mentioned corps were left for the moment to do as best they could. But the Chasseurs, Royals, and Hochelaga's moved to assault the position on the left, filing through Union Avenue to the right of McGill College. All this time the fire of the battery, and the musketry volleys in reply, became more furious; at length, the Chasseurs were directed to advance, at the double, up the street, leading to the reservoir, they were supported by the Royals, who maintained an incessant fire. The Battery now shifted position, the guns were planted more widely apart, the fire became slower, the cavalry heretofore held in reserve, were moved up to cut off the retreat of the enemy, till at length the latter outflanked and assaulted in overwhelming force in the centre, a surrender became necessary. The victors, flushed, and fatigued, then descended the mountain, re-formed in Sherbrooke street and marched off to their respective armouries. And thus ended a display which, for the numbers engaged, as well as the interest and enthusiasm excited, will live long in the memory of our citizens.

ILLUMINATIONS.

The buildings belonging to the city—that is to say, the City Hall and the various markets, were all beautifully and appropriately illuminated. But the great feature of the public entertainment was undoubtedly the bon-fire upon the mountain top. This was lit up at dark and made a remarkable appearance; not only for the intense glare of red flame thro n up from the summit of the elevation, and upon the surrounding trees; but on account of the dark and distinct contour of the mountain, which was projected downward into the less opaque gloom which surrounded it. The effect was heightened by large numbers of rockets and other fire works discharged from the neighbourhood of the conflagration.

Over one hundred tar barrels, three chaldrons of coal, and five cords of wood, went to make up the bon-fire.

Gianelli's Cosmopolitan Hotel and Restaurant was beautifully illuminated, every window in the building being decorated with transparencies; calling for particular attention was a Prince of Wales feather, bearing the motto, 'Ich Dien;' a portrait of the Prince of Wales in Colonel's uniform, with Windsor Castle in the distance; the Royal Arms surmounted by the Prince of Wales' feather, set in a Ducal Crown, underneath a trophy of arms, with the English Lion on one side. A portrait of the Princess Alexandra, painted by Signor G. Guidiani, the gentleman who is at present decorating the Mansion of Hugh Allan, Esq., on the mountain.

The London and Liverpool Insurance Company exhibited from their window a star in gas in Notre Dame street, F. Dackus of the "Shades" showed a transparency of the Prince of Wales, Feather, with the motto, "God bless the Prince and Princess," with other decorations. Messrs. John Aitken & Co. displayed a transparency of the Royal Arms. The Herald Office was brilliantly illuminated during the evening, as was also Mr. J. J Reeves on the opposite side of the street. Mrs. Robinson's windows were illuminated with a circle of lamps, under which was a figure intended to represent the Princess Alexandra in her marriage costume. Mr. Jas. Fairie's oil store was illuminated with a series of colored lamps attached to a flag-staff; his windows were also gaily illuminated, (as a matter of course with Coal Oil,) Carlisle & McConkey's Terrapin was very tastefully illuminated. Over the door was a Crown in gas and on each side of the windows were two beautifully constructed Brunswick stars. There were also other decorations. Mr. Savage's "Metropolitan Hotel" had a transparency of his Royal Highness, with other illuminations. Messrs Bruneau & Dufresne made a fine display with flags and banners. The old Government house was a blaze of light, and the New City Gas Company's Star drew large crowds of persons from Notre Dame Street to the locality of their office. The Officers' Mess of the 16th Regiment was decorated with gas and illuminations, the first of which consisted of the letters "A. A." (Albert and Alexandra); over this was a Prince of Wales Feather, also in gas; in the centre window was a transparency of the Royal Arms of England. Next door, our friends of the Dragoons made a fine exhibition, their windows being decorated with the letters "P.O.W." (Prince of Wales). The residence of the Hon. Mr. Cartier was tastefully illuminated with bouquets and other suitable devices. In St. Paul Street there were few places illuminated. The premises of Mr. G. Wade deserves special mention. He displayed a beautiful plume of feathers; also a royal standard, surmounted by variegated lamps. In Bonsecours Street the Normal School did justice to the occasion by placing in the windows a flood of light. The Office of the Geological Survey in St. Gabriel Street was also tastefully illuminated. In Great St. James Street the St. Lawrence Hall displayed a beautiful transparency, and in the rear on Craig Street several decorations in gas. The Ontario Bank displayed a beautiful Prince of Wales feather lit up by gas. The Post Office was also illuminated in a very attractive and imposing manner. The Seminary in the Place d'Armes was likewise illuminated.

In Griffintown there was no attempt at illumination worthy of notice, except that of Messrs. John Mathewson & Son, in Inspector Street, who displayed the letters A. A. (Albert & Alexandra) with other decorations. In McGill Street, Mr. O'Heir showed a fine gas star.

In that portion of St. Urbain, near Craig Street, there were only a few windows illuminated.

The Jesuits' College was nearly all lit up, with the exception of a few windows. The College had three beautiful lights on the top of the building; two red, and a crown in the centre. Going along Sherbrooke street from the head of St. Urban street, there was only one house illuminated. There were no illuminations in St. Denis street, except at the residence of Dorchester street, where there was a beautiful star in gas jets.

In the western part of Sherbrooke street the principal illumination was that of the seminary, all the windows of which were lighted up and made a very beautiful appearance.

Further westward we noticed particularly the handsome show made by the residences of Mr. Alfred Savage and Mr. Lyman, which showed out from the dark mountain behind them like two towers of light. In the same neighbourhood the Gill College showed to advantage, the numerous windows and thus produced an effect which made the great length of the building very striking.

Mr. Fould's residence in the terrace belonging to the estate of the large Mr. Hall, was very tastefully decorated with Chinese lamps.

The same may be said of Mr. Tuggey's residence on City Councillors street. Turning westward again into Union Avenue the greatest display was made by the Natural History Society whose amorial bearing in transparency decorated the central windows, the others were adorned with lamps.

In the same street, we noticed the illumination of the gymnasium; and of the residences of the Rev. Dr. Leach, and Mr. Vennor.

On Beaver Hall Mr. Boutillier had illuminated all the stories of his handsome residence.

In St. Antoine street, the R. C. Bishop's Palace dominating from its lofty elevation the whole of that part of the city presented a very fine spectacle.

The well known residence belonging to Mr. Dougan in this street, was also lighted up.

In the outlying streets in this quarter of the city, there was, of course, little display. In Dorchester Street, however, we noticed transparencies at the residence of Mr. Kerr, near the corner of Mountain Street; His Worship the Mayor, too, had a brilliant gas star over his gateway. The greatest display in this neighborhood, however, was that made by Mr John Leeming, who had his house lighted up in front and rear, with a Transparency on Mountain Street. The number of persons visiting the Rink made this show the more conspicuous.

Our notes of these illuminations were, of course, taken hastily and in a very short space of time, and we may, therefore, have omitted some worthy of attention.

THE AMUSEMENTS AT THE SKATING RINK.—The The rink was besieged for some time before that fixed for opening—8 o'clock, by a large crowd, all good humoured but anxious to obtain an entrance. When the doors were opened there was at first something like a rush; but by the time the gentlemen had scattered to their dressing room, on the right, and the ladies to theirs on the left, there was ample room for all. The hall of the rink made a very elegant appearance. A large Prince of Wales feather, some four feet high, with the initials of the happy pair beneath, it sparkled at each end of the rink, which was otherwise tasefully lit up from all the jets. There were besides a large number of Chinese lanterns, which gave colour to the light. There were two bands in attendance—the bugle band of the 47th Regiment, and Prince's Band. These bands alternately discoursed most excellent music; consisting of eighteen dances, and the three favourite airs, Partant Pour la Syrie; The Marseillaise; and, finally, God Save the Queen, which was received with the usual honours. During the evening the several sets of quadrilles were danced by the skaters, and everything went off in the best possible manner till tired, not satiated with their pleasure, the party broke up.

Editorial Correspondence of the 'Montreal Herald.'

QUEBEC, March 7.

The highest legislative bodies may at times be called upon to discuss matters, which, treat them as seriously as they may, and assume as much dignity as possible, will not fail to produce some little merriment. And so those grave and honourable gentlemen who occupy the seats of our Legislative Council have been obliged of late to turn their attention to the important question of dog vs. sheep. The friends of the latter contend that their *proteges* are very much ill-used, that they have cried for protection in vain, and in fact are perfect victims—to the dogs. On the other hand, the noble character of these loudly denounced depredators has been urged with equal vehemence and strong opposition put in to any act which might tend to endanger their position in society. "Is a dog to be shot because he playfully chases a sheep across a farm yard?" exclaims one honourable member, while another retorts, "but suppose the dog changes his mind and thinks it would afford him some pleasure to worry the sheep, is that innocent animal to have no protection?" And so the "Lords" proceed to argue the question with as much earnestness as though it involved the safety of a State. The discussion originated by the Hon. Mr. Alexander introducing a bill for the protection of sheep. This was referred to a Select Committee and they reported the bill, with certain amendments yesterday, when the House went into Committee of the whole to consider it as amended. The greatest amount of laughter was created, however, by the incongruities which appeared to exist in the act as thus presented. One of the members, amidst much laughter, pointed out that one clause provided for the punishment of a dog, having committed the moral offence of worrying a sheep, while immediately provision was made for the infliction of further tortures, the poor animal meanwhile having been effectually disposed of by the previous paragraph. Did they intend to kill the unfortunate animal twice, or had he nine lives? Again, it was seriously queried whether the bill would not give too much latitude to people in the matter of killing dogs supposed to be of vicious dispositions, and was justly argued that unless great discretion were exercised, the man who shot the dog that worried the sheep that was innocently grazing, might himself be subjected to a very heavy penalty for destroying perhaps a valuable domestic animal, for the magistrate would in turn punish the man who shot the dog that ran after and (did not) worry the sheep that was quietly cropping the grass. Therefore time must be granted to solve the intricate question of putting the matter properly, and the Bill was referred back to the committee with orders to report to the House again on Monday. Seriously speaking, the matter is of course one in every way deserving of attention. There can be no doubt that great loss is sustained by many persons, through the depredations committed by troublesome dogs which are so plentiful throughout the country, and it will be very well indeed if some measure can be adopted which will in any way reduce their numbers by providing for the immediate destruction of those that prove to be possessed of destructive propensities.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, the committee to whom Mr. Scott's Separate School Bill was referred on the previous day, reported the Bill, with certain amendments, and it was ordered to be printed. This was pretty quick work, and the presenting of the report caused no little astonishment in the House.

It appears that Mr. Drummond has departed on the important business which he gave notice would call him away for a time, as he yesterday moved for an adjournment of the committee on the South Riding of Leeds Election Petition, until the 15th April, when it is anticipated that Mr. Galt will no longer be reported as "not present within one hour after the meeting of the said committee this morning."

Among the other Bills introduced, was the Hon. Mr. Abbott's Act respecting insolvent debtors. I was enabled to give you a pretty full summary of what I understood to be the leading feature of the Bill, about three weeks ago, and I find that the information I received proves to have been very correct. As any of your readers who are specially interested on this subject, which is a very important one, have doubtless made themselves acquainted with the facts of the proposed measure as I then gave them, it is unnecessary for me to repeat at this time, but will only again observe that in principle the Bill is very similar to that introduced by Mr. Abbott in previous sessions, except that it is considerably expanded, and adapted to the existing laws of both sections. The provisions which disturb existing proceedings and remedies are few, and as no special court or extraordinary proceedings are provided, the expenses requisite to liquidate an estate are small. The provisions of the Bill were very clearly explained by the Hon. Solicitor General East, who moved that it be read a second time on Monday next. Before this motion was carried, Mr. Cartier made a feeble attack on the Bill, much of which he triumphantly assured Mr. Abbott, was not new. But the Hon Solicitor General East entirely denied any intention of claiming that since the adjournment he had concocted a Bill of so much importance, and in which so many intricate points had to be provided for. The ex-Premier himself, he went on to say, was indeed, father of some of the provisions.

Perhaps the other most important discussion of the evening, was that which resulted from the motion for the second reading of Mr. Langevin's Bill to prevent the execution in public of the sentence of death. In support of his motion, Mr. Langevin made some well chosen remarks, short and to the point; and he quoted a few of the innumerable extracts that might be selected from the writings of various authors, showing the disgusting scenes that are constantly enacted at public executions, and the actual crimes to which they give rise. The question has been so frequently argued that perhaps people grow weary of the discussion. They wish to put this kind of thing away from them and forget it because it is an unpleasant subject, but they should be all the more ready to try to abolish such an institution, and get rid of the necessity of having it occasionally to endure the humiliating scene of strangling a fellow creature in the most public position that can be chosen—an act so utterly at variance with every principle of that teaching which everyone having any pretensions to Christianity should feel bound to acknowledge, that I am more and more surprised every day to find that there are still those who will contend for its propriety. I confess that I was not only surprised but disgusted to hear the arguments made use of by the ex-Premier for Upper Canada, who asserted with an energy that would certainly have been much better expended on some other cause, that if these scenes were brutalizing, the fault was not to them were brutalized before they went. If such be the case I think the Hon. Ex-Attorney General West will have some difficulty in establishing at the present day that the brutal instincts of these men can be corrected by the degrading scene they assemble to witness. The Solicitor General East was loudly cheered when he rose and said that his honourable friend the member for Kingston was so good a conservative that he wished even to conserve the gallows. Mr. McGee alluded in graphic terms to the late execution at Belleville, where in consequence of the horrible tragedy being delayed for a few seconds, shouts were raised by the crowd of "bring them out," "trot them out," &c. And what were the facts in connection with the late executions at Montreal? Why people living on the roads leading out to the country parts, heard the wheels of the whole night so great was the number coming to witness the spectacle. He was rejoiced however to see how the people of that city had risen against such acts, and before the last execution, every possible effort was made by the press, which united on this subject however, would not its opinions on others, to induce people not to attend. There was an incident connected with the proceedings of that day which may very appropriately be mentioned as illustrating the horrible effect of the execution on those present. I allude to the charge up the street of the whole crowd one moment after the bolt had been drawn, and when it was said that the hangman had escaped over the wall behind the gaol. Here were hundreds of men, who instead of being in a condition to give advice and assistance to be been played out, were prepared probably even to take the life of the unhappy individual who had performed the last disgusting act. As the Hon. Mr. McGee stated, annals of facts and folios of cases might be cited in support of the affirmative of the question, but I believe the day is not very far distant when this christian and will no longer be disgraced by such scenes.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The general report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the year ending 31st December, 1862, was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly last night just before the House adjourned. Many of your readers will doubtless be sufficiently interested in the contents to justify me in noticing a few of the leading features. The Commissioner at the outset calls attention to the fact that as he did not enter upon the duties of his office until the 24th May, 1862, his responsibilities commenced only at that date. In view of the financial position of the Province, the works have been restricted within the narrowest limits compatible with the wants of the country. It is expected that a reduction in the general expenditure of the Department may be effected; but this can only be attained gradually.

The inland navigation is first, noticed and attention called to the invaluable possession the people of Canada have in the River St. Lawrence, flowing for more than six hundred miles entirely within their own border, the great inland lakes of which this river forms the natural outlet to the ocean alone comprehending more than half the fresh water of the globe. The coast line of these great lakes and of the River St. Lawrence, which, by the enterprise of the people of this Province, has been opened to the navigation of vessels of four hundred tons burthen, at a cost of over $14,000,000, measures 5,600 miles in extent, half of which is in Canadian territory. The vast importance of the Western trade is shown, not only by this present volume, but by the fact of its rapid increase from year to year. Taking a period of ten years on the Erie Canal, and of three years on the Welland Canal, before railways came into competition, it was found that the actual tonnage of property which passed through these routes from the West increased at the average rate of 20 per cent per annum. With a view of regaining the Western trade, which was diverted to the other side of the boundary line, and taken to New York by the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, the Provincial Government, by an order in Council dated 28th May, 1860, abolished the tolls on the Provincial Canals under certain regulations. The conditions of these regulations were that vessels passing through the Welland Canal should continue to pay tolls according to existing tariffs, but that ninety per cent. of the tolls should be refunded whenever such vessel entered the St. Lawrence Canals, or reported inwards at any Canadian port on Lake Ontario or on the St. Lawrence, and vessels coming up through the St. Lawrence Canals, or hailing from any Canadian port and passing upward through the Welland Canal, only ten per cent of the toll established on that Canal. The St. Lawrence Canals, however, were made unconditionally free from tolls. This expedient has now been tried for three years, and it has been ascertained that the abolition of the tolls on the Provincial Canals has *not* diverted any business from the Erie Canal. On the contrary, it has continued to increase on that Canal in a very remarkable manner, notwithstanding the very opposite policy pursued in its management, while, on the other hand, the business on the Provincial Canals in the third years of the trial has actually fallen off on the St. Lawrence, where, from the trade being more especially Canadian, a different result should have been produced, if exemption from tolls could have any influence in diverting the American trade into the same channel. Such being the case, it appears to be a matter of consideration whether, in the present state of the finances, that trade which naturally seeks this channel should not be rendered immediately productive by the reimposition of tolls, the revenue derived from which would suffice in the course of a few years to make some of the important improvements in the navigation which have been in contemplation for many years past, and have only been postponed from financial considerations. In the general report of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works, for 1861, a detailed description of the several Provincial Canals was furnished, showing their condition, dimensions &c., and attention was called to the fact that while the locks of the Welland Canal were smaller than those of the St. Lawrence, and could not therefore pass vessels of half the tonnage capacity of the latter, still the draught of water through the Welland was one foot greater than through the St. Lawrence and consequently vessels which could pass through the former drawing ten feet of water, and laden with 400 tons of freight, actually could not, without being lightened one foot, descend the St. Lawrence. This anomalous condition of the navigation has for years pro