Parliamentary Debates: "The Military Defenses of this Canada" !!!

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 16 1863.

LOWER CANADA INVESTMENT AND AGENCY.

Hon Mr. CAMPBELL moved the adoption of the Report of the Committee on this Bill, and said it had been amended in most of the particulars suggested by the hon. member for De Lorimier, and as he believed, in every essential particular. The rate of interest which the Company was allowed to take was fixed at 8 per cent, and when it was considered that banks were understood to cost 2 per cent, for management, it was not unreasonable to allow of 1 per cent, in this case. If the Company paid 4 or 5 in London for the money they borrowed, and their expenses were one 1 per cent. more the residue would be but two to three, which certainly could not be considered exhorbitant profit. As to the objection against paying interest in advance, the argument had been regarded as of some weight, since the interest of two or three years taken in this way would considerably diminish the sum to be borrowed, and hence the Company had been limited to taking six months interest in advance. Then as to the issue of depreciated coin or uncurrent money of any kind, while it was impossible to make a law more stringent than that which already existed, the Company were precluded from doing so by the clause which prevented them directly or indirectly to receive more than 8 per cent. With reference to the clause empowering them to do various kinds of business, it had been amended by striking out the part which gave them authority to insure the lives or property of the borrowers. It had been felt that this power might be abused, since the company, if allowed to do this kind of business, would naturally wish the preference given to themselves might seek unduly to press the duty of insurance with undue weight upon borrowers. They had been permitted to retain the power to act as agents for parties having money to lend, as well as the power to lend their own capital, as the two things were quite congruous; and lastly, the suggestion of the hon member for Saugeen had been carried out, by providing that the Company might borrow to the extent of their unpaid capital and to three-fourths only of the extent of the securities they might hold. This would allow a margin for any which might turn out insufficient. The rest of the Bill consisted of details about the management which did not touch the principles upon which the institution was based. He hoped the hon member for the Laurentides would now be able to give the measure his assent.

Hon. Mr. DE LA TERRIERE repeated the objections he had formerly propounded, and predicted that if the measure went into operation a great many properties would come under the sheriff's hammer.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU begged to inquire whether there was a general law compelling corporations of this nature to make periodical returns to the Legislature. He did not want such frequent statements as the Banks were obliged to make, but thought that at least once a year such institutions as that now in question should report to Parliament.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL accepted the suggestion, and would embody it in the Bill, by way of amendment, when it came up for a third reading to-morrow.

The report was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, Sept. 16.

VOLUNTEER AND MILITIA BILLS.

Hon J S MACDONALD moved that the House go into Committee on the Bills relating to the Volunteer and Militia service.

Mr STREET said that when they considered that the western frontier, for more than 30 miles extending from Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, to the heights of Queenstown, was destitute of fortifications and means of defence, except that comprised in the strong arms of our gallant militia, the importance of providing abundant and effective means of defence would be evident at a glance. When they looked at the vast population and resources of the neighboring country, its warlike means and immense army, and compare it with the sparse population and almost defenceless condition of this country, it could not but be expected the people should experience concern at their future prospects in the event of a war. This country would, certainly in such event, be the battlefield of the two countries, and were the entire burden of defence to be thrown upon us, we might justly despair of our ability to resist the force brought against us. But such would not be the case, as the army and navy of England would be largely available for the defence of our soil and liberties. He understood the Hon. Premier proposed to rely primarily for the defence of the Province on the volunteer force.

Hon J S MACDONALD—It is not primarily.

Mr STREET understood him to have said so; and, this in face of his own statement that the volunteer force was a failure, wanting in drill and subordination. [Hear, hear.] Now, it appeared, he was not going to depend primarily on the volunteer force.

Hon J S MACDONALD—I depend upon all.

Mr STREET thought the force would never be efficient, unless some other mode of compensation could be devised—the men must be paid for their services. The rich man must make up his mind to pay for the service of the poor, as militiamen, to allow some reasonable compensation, to those enrolling for the defence of their lives and property. The proposed scheme of the hon. Premier was a vicious one and his plan to add 10,000 men to a useless force could not make it more useful, but would render the force as useless as ever, and more expensive. The measure was not calculated to place the defence of the country on a proper footing. As regards the six days' drill, he believed it would be insufficient to enable the men to acquire that knowledge of drill fitting them to perform movements in the field. He condemned the clause respecting the appointment of officers, as most vicious and mischievous, believing that the exclusion from the force of officers who had not passed through the school of instruction was a most foolish policy. Far better would be to accept the services of all willing to take part in the defence of the country, and reject no firm heart or willing hand. The expenditure of the sum of two million dollars a year would be a small consideration as compared with putting the country in a thorough state of defence, and maintaining that connection with the mother country we all so highly valued. If we could bear a little more taxation, as the hon. Finance Minister had declared, why not impose that taxation for the creating and maintenance of a proper military force? It there were any case in which a miserable economy was apprehensible, it was surely in dealing with the proper defence of the country. His honorable friend the Premier had thrown all his promises, as regards political measures, to the winds; but he wanted to appear consistent in this matter, and show that he was sincere in dealing with the Militia Bill. He, Mr. Street, hoped he would display the same consistency in regard to this measure as he had respecting others, believing it would be of the greatest interest of the country, as the present bill could not be dropped too soon. We were to have no force till the assessors had made their returns and selected the men to compose the force, which could not be before six or eight months, till which time the Province, with its extensive exposed frontier, would be left defenceless. How was the rural force to be mustered, in case of immediate necessity, under this bill? It could not be organized in accordance with this measure till the expiration of the time mentioned before which the country might urgently need the services of her children. This bill, then, was not the one required in the present exigency, and to meet the wants and wishes of this country. We could not expect to receive the sympathy and assistance of England if we did not satisfy her by the exertions put forth by ourselves in our own behalf. This bill did not meet the requirements of the case, and he hoped it would be withdrawn and substituted by one satisfactory to the country and calculated to make ample provision for the country.—(Cheers.)

Mr. NOTMAN deprecated the making of long and windy discourses on this importont subject, inasmuch as speeches of this kind had often more sound than sense. The bill now before the house, although not altogether perfect, was in his mind vastly superior to the mammoth bill which the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry had introduced. The latter had been concocted by a gallant officer of Her Majesty's service, who forgot that the people for whom he undertook to prepare a law were different altogether from those for whom he was in the habit of making rules. The fact of the matter was, that the views, habits or peculiarities of the Canadians were never consulted, and that the gallant Colonel who appeared to be a great martinet thought he was perfectly competent to propound a system which could not be improved. The bill in question was monstrous. Look, for instance, at the proposal to erect some sixty armories at an enormous cost. This and other clauses in that measure were altogether unsuited to the country — they were not required by us, nor were we ever likely to want them. As he said before — the bill now before the House was vastly superior to the production of Colonel Lysons and the Cartier-Macdonald Government. There were doubtless some imperfections; but they could be remedied in Committee, and rendered most effective. He contended that our present organized force was in good condition, and complimented the Minister of Militia on the manner in which the force had been clothed and equipped. The clothing was really superior to that of any army in the world. (Hear, hear.) Colonel Powell, who had been sneered at and abused by the hon. gentlemen opposite, as well as Mr Berry, of the Militia Department, were most efficient officers, and had performed their duty in a manner which deserved the highest commendation. In reference to that clause of the bill which proposed the establishment of schools of instruction, he feared that the proposed time and system of training would interfere with the business avocations of those who would otherwise desire to qualify themselves as officers. He, Mr. Notman, thought too that the discipline of the force would be much improved by providing that brigades or battalions should occasionally be mustered together, and drill together, so as not only to familiarize them with the movements of large bodies of men; but also to train them in a knowledge of those camp duties they would be called upon to perform. [Hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman then referred to the attacks which had been made upon an hon. gentleman who had until lately occupied a seat in this House, the Hon. Lewis T. Drummond, for his statement that the "best armament for Canada was no armament at all." Now, hon. gentlemen who had assailed Mr Drummond because he had uttered words of that import, neglected altogether to take into account the explanation which followed, in the same debate, and which proved that Mr. Drummond was strongly in favour of a thoroughly effective measure of defence; but that he objected to that offensive vaunting in which some hon. gentlemen and their partisans indulged, and which was calculated to embroil us with the United States and bring about an invasion, which, under any other circumstances, was extremely improbable. The hon. gentleman, in conclusion, expressed his belief that there was no real danger of any organized attack upon our frontier, and that if any predatory bands attempted to overrun our soil, they would meet with the fate which such invaders had met before. (Hear, hear and cheers.) The American people were not so blind to their own interests as to do anything which would involve them in a war with England, because they well knew that, in case of war, the war vessels of the British Empire would soon destroy their merchant navy, and drive their commerce from the seas. [Cheers.]

Mr. BUCHANAN would like to ask the hon. gentleman whether he would be in favour of paying the volunteer brigades whom he proposed to call together for ten or twelve consecutive days, for the time spent in drilling.

Mr. NOTMAN was understood to reply in the affirmative.

Mr. BUCHANAN had another question to ask. Before doing so, however, he would not allow this opportunity to pass without bearing testimony to the hon. gentleman's activity, intelligence, and gallant bearing as a volunteer officer; and stating that there was no hon. gentleman whom he would prefer to see at the head of a volunteer force. The hon. gentleman commanded a field battery; and he wished to ask him what number of men were on the roll of his battery.

Mr. NOTMAN—Fifty.

Mr. BUCHANAN—Then, it was said that it was hardly more than ten or a dozen men could be got together at a muster. He would like to hear from the hon. gentleman on that point. (A pause.) Well, he (Mr. Buchanan) would offer a few remarks on the bill; and he would say that it seemed strange to him that the hon. gentleman should have praised the bill, and yet objected to the principal clauses of it. He had talked of amending the bill, but why could not the bill of the Cartier-Macdonald Government have been amended. (Hear, hear.) The present bill was wrong altogether, however, as it established a kind of military Government putting the whole disposal of the militia force in the hands of the Governor General and his Ministers. Hon. gentlemen talked of our credit and loyalty being impugned; there was no doubt they had been impugned. But we knew we were loyal and could afford to let people impugn our loyalty as much as they liked. (Laughter.) He thought the expense of an effective militia need not be great. We could give 60,000 volunteers fifty cents a day for ten days' drill each year, which would only amount to $360,000. This amount of drill would render the force tolerably efficient. People talked of using the militia, treating them very much as if they were third parties, the fact being that all the men in the country were in the militia. If we made a thorough preparation for defence, there would be no war; in fact, whatever the result, our duty was preparation, and we had no other course. He believed the clause as to the appointment of officers a great blunder, and must have been inserted through mistake. Would it be wise to disband officers who had a thorough knowledge of drill and discipline; who served, perhaps, for years, simply because they were unable to pass a military examination. It was our duty to look to the security of the lives and property of the people, and to give a portion of our means for the protection of the whole, in the spirit of a national insurance (Hear, hear) We might raise $500000 for militia purposes, by levying a tax of fifty cents on every party owning property to the extent of five hundred dollars; another half dollar to be collected from parties in possession of double that amount of property, which would make an aggregate of one million dollars for the militia. This scheme or something similar was perfectly feasible. The militia should be turned out for drill 10 days each year, and supposing 240000 men were embodied, no doubt, small as was the proposed remuneration, 60,000 men would be annually available voluntarily for the course of drill suggested, which would give the country a large tolerably efficient force of militia. Members spoke of volunteers being ordered to the lines; now in case of danger it was the militia who would first be expected to go to meet the foe. At any rate, he hoped the Ministry would so improve the bill at to enable the Province to secure a large and effective militia force, even though the country should pay for their organization and services.

Mr. POPE referred to the Militia Bill on which the Cartier-Macdonald Government had fallen. The question then before the House should consider a Militia Bill or not—and believing as he did, that the defence of the country should be considered by the House, he had voted for the second reading of that Bill. With regard to the bill under discussion, he would say in entering on its discussion, that he believed it was the duty of honorable gentlemen as Canadians to look to their own interests. He did not believe that the country should be dictated to. At the same time he would not allow it to be said that he was disloyal. His position was well known. He had always opposed annexation to the United States He wished that Canadians should consult their own interests. Well and good, if the interests of the country met the views of the English people. But the first thing was that Canadians should consult their own interests. He would not submit to dictation. He could not help remarking that the Government stated that they expected to make the bill under discussion a better bill. This was an improvement on their conduct, when they voted down a Militia Bill some time ago, without endeavoring to make it a better bill. He (Mr Pope) thought that it was the duty of the House then, to have considered the Militia Bill, and to have made it better. But honorable gentlemen opposite thought the contrary. He believed that the manner in which that Militia Bill was thrown out hurt the credit of the country; and when the credit of the country was depreciated, the business of the country was materially injured. He thought it rather remarkable that the Government proposed to do everything to the militia but pay them. The Government were, it seems, determined to call out the militia, but not pay them a dollar. He quite agreed that the militia force should be called out; but, at the same time, if the militia were to be called out, they must be paid. [Hear, hear.] If the militia were to be made into good soldiers, they must be paid. The bill before the House did not propose to do this, and this was, in his opinion, where the Government bill failed. [Hear, hear] He should also introduce into the bill a provision which would prevent the militia men from leaving the force at any time that they pleased.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—You could not get men on such conditions.

Mr POPE—You could get as many men as you pleased by paying them. [Hear, hear.] He considered that the Government broke faith with the existing volunteers in not paying them the six dollars a year, as was at first promised. (Hear, hear.] He did not think, however, that the paltry six dollars was as much spoken about as the broken faith. [Hear, hear] For his own part, he believed that the men at present would not sacrifice their time for the good of the country unless they were paid for it. He considered the present volunteer force a failure. The complement of men was not kept up in each company, and one of the reasons was that the men were not paid. With regard to the proposed military schools, he concurred in the opinion of the hon. member for Montreal West, that there should be only one school in the country, and that should be a national, not a sectional school. As to the bill, he did not think it any improvement on the old bill, and therefore he did not feel bound to vote for it.

Mr. T. C. WALLBRIDGE made a lengthy speech in favor of the Volunteer system. He maintained that we had an effective force of 25,000 volunteers, and that the force could easily be increased to 50,000, or even more if required. The people were opposed to undertaking a heavy expense when there was no danger; and his [Mr Wallbridge's] constituents, although willing to turn out as one man if their country needed their services, were averse to useless outlay in connection with a cumbrous and inefficient militia measure. He denied the statements of the hon. member for Kingston and others that there were warlike preparations going on at Rouse's Point, Fort Niagara, Mackinaw and other places along the frontier. He could speak from experience of the state of affairs at Niagara; and so far from there being any warlike demonstration at that point, the fort was dismantled and the guns and the material had been sent South. He had made enquiries respecting Mackinaw and other places, and failed to discover that any threatening preparations were going on. As for the schools of instruction which were proposed in the bill. He [Mr. Wallbridge] thought the best school for militia officers was the Volunteer force. It its ranks, under competent instructors, they could become thoroughly acquainted with their duties. He did not believe there was any immediate danger to be apprehended from the United States; but he was convinced that the people of Canada, East and West, were heartily loyal to the mother country, and determined to stand by British connection. They had done so before, when the disproportion of population between this and the adjoining country was even greater than it is now; and they would do so again. (Cheers.) He concluded his remarks on the defence question by expressing his conviction that the country was in a position of safety, and both willing and able to rebel any attack.

Mr. CONGER thought that the rejection of the first militia measure did much to injure our reputation at home and create a prejudice against us; nevertheless he would let by-gones be bygones, convinced of the desirability of offering every assistance to the Government, no matter by whom administered, in the framing of a good militia scheme. He could not see the necessity of separating the militia and volunteer forces. He did not see why the volunteers should not be placed on the same footing as the militia, and have the same duties and privileges. If the Government wished to make the militia an effective force, it would be necessary to fix a longer period for drill than enacted in this bill. It would be impossible to maintain the militia force without pay, and it would be unreasonable in the extreme to expect the militiaman to risk his life, and expend time and labor in drilling for the benefit of the country, without fair remuneration. He believed the proper plan to adopt in raising a good militia force would be to muster a certain number of men this year, and an equal number next year, and the following, giving the men 50c a day while on drill or duty. The cost of drilling 50,000 men for four months, would cost, not including clothing, three million dollars. Twenty thousand men could be raised the first year, to drill whom four months would cost at 50c per man, $1,200,000, an equal force could be raised and drilled next year at the same rate, and so until the whole number was embodied and subjected to four months drill. The sum required under this plan might be considered large, but it would not be felt heavily when spread over three years, as proposed. If it was desired to put the country in a proper state of defence by the creation of a well-trained soldiery, some scheme of this kind would have to be adopted. The expense of clothing 50,000 men would be $700,000 more. He was not inclined, however, being of the same mind in this respect as Mr. Buchanan, to place as much value on the clothing as on the efficient training of the militia. With regard to a military school for the training of officers, he hoped there would be no sectional schools established, but one general institution, for officers of both sections. He offered these suggestions in the hope of seeing the bill amended to meet the requirements and wishes of the people, desiring the passage of a measure which would be at once satisfactory, and creditable to the country at large. Cheers.

Mr. HARWOOD said he would explain his views, as briefly as possible, on the very important question which was now before the House. He repeated, it was an important subject, this question of defence, inasmuch as it involved the preservation of our lives, our property, our liberty, and our national existence. (Hear, hear.) For many years attempts had been made to legislate on the subject of the militia; and not a single really effective measure had passed through the Legislature; not a single measure, calculatud to meet the exigencies of our position, had become law. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, in so far as the organization of the militia stood, we had not in any way improved since 1812. Our statutes, during the whole of that period, were incomplete, ill-understood, and difficult to work. For two years, indeed, we had no serious legislation on the subject; and while we could point with pride to material progress, in every other respect, we had made no advancement, so far as our militia was concerned. The old act, relating to the sedentary militia, was filled with the most absurd exceptions. Nearly two years ago an attempt had been made to introduce a good measure, but it had been rejected on its second reading by a factious opposition; and a belief was created abroad, by this very improper course, that the people of Canada were hostile to the principles of defence under any consideration whatever. There was no doubt but that the vote then given was calculated to give rise to the belief to which he had alluded. The course adopted towards the bill in question deserved the strongest censure, for it might have been amended in Committee, and any defect remedied. He (Mr. Harwood) believed, however, that the propitious moment had arrived; and that we might, by applying ourselves earnestly to the task, have a good militia law. The two bills now under consideration were not suited to our circumstances; not calculated to work well; but they might perhaps be so augmented, corrected and improved in Committee as to do good service. (Hear, hear.) It was altogether founded on the "penny-wise and pound-foolish" doctrine; and, therefore, did not go far enough. The measure of defence which hon. gentlemen opposite had introduced involved three points; firstly, certain training for the Sedentary Militia; secondly, an increase of the Volunteer force; and thirdly, the establishment of schools of military instruction. The proposition relative to the training of the Sedentary Militia was not sufficiently comprehensive to ensure a satisfactory result, and a number of absurd provisions exempting from the ranks of first-class service men—just those parties whose services could most easily be obtained. As for the Volunteer force, it had been candidly admitted by hon gentlemen opposite, that it could not be considered effective for the defence of the country. This fact had been illustrated by the review recently held on the plains of Abraham. Although extraordinary efforts had been made to get together as numerous a muster as possible of the Volunteer force of the district—although the day had been set apart as a public holiday, and it was sought to do honor to a distinguished visitor—yet, only about half the force could be paraded. (Hear, hear.) There was, no doubt, as had been candidly confessed by the hon gentleman who had relied most upon it, that the Volunteer system had proved a failure. Volunteering would not answer, if we wanted to have troops upon whose services we could rely in case of need. (Hear, hear.) The Volunteer was too independent. He attended drill, or neglected to attend drill, just as his fancy or his convenience dictated. If he did not choose to obey the orders of a certain officer, he disobeyed, and sent in his resignation to his commander. Herein lay the defects of the system. It was impossible to enforce strict obedience; and it was equally impossible to keep the organized corps together. It was impossible to reckon upon the assistance of the force which existed upon paper. Many of the corps were incomplete, and others were continually changing their members, and so the force had no stability. It was upon the militiamen, the men residing upon the soil, attached to it, and having an interest in it, that reliance for the defence of the country ought to be placed, and not upon an ever-changing and shifting organization. As for the proposal that we should maintain a small but efficient national army in this country, it deserved favorable consideration. It would give a reliable force. The professions were crowded, and it would afford to our educated young men a new career. We might, without much difficulty, keep an army of 3,000 or 4,000: and the commissions might be sold to well qualified young men, on the same system as in the British army. The idea of founding schools of instruction was very good, so far as the officers were concerned, and might serve the purpose of training them to a thorough knowledge of their duties; but what of the rank and file? Where was the effective provision for the training of the men whom these officers were to command. (Hear, hear.) Look at the condition of the Sedentry Militia throughout the country; the officers did not know their men, and in nearly every case, were entirely ignorant of drill, or matters of military manœuvre. On the other hand, the men might perhaps know the name of their Colonel or Major, but they knew nohing of their Captains, Lieutenants or Ensigns. In the District of Montreal there were not two Colonels commanding battalions of the Sedentary Militia who could march their battalion once round the village church in proper military order. (Laughter.) Our defences throughout were in a deplorable condition. Look at our frontier near Montreal, with the Beauharnois Canal on the south side of the St. Lawrence, instead of the other side, where it could have been more easily defended. He (Mr. Harwood) did not, of course, pretend to blame the present Government about this weak point, inasmuch as it dated long before their existence; he only alluded to it in order to show the position of danger in which we stood and the necessity of adopting proper defensive measures. He believed with Mr. McGee, that there was a large class in the United States who were actuated by the most hostile sentiments towards the British people, and who were ready to do anything which would weaken its power and greatness. There was no denying the fact that there was a great deal of this hostile feeling. Look, for instance, at the fortifications at Rouse's Point—read the menacing articles which appeared in the leading United States journals—and this fact would be at once apparent. He regretted to say that several of our own newspapers had shown a tendency to assist in stirring up that misunderstanding which the United States press seemed so desirous of creating. He (Mr. Harwood) was no alarmist; but it should not be forgotten that we had really no assurance that war would not burst out upon our frontier at any moment. A Ministry who would give us a good militia measure—a measure which would render the defensive force of the country thoroughly available—would deserve and obtain the hearty gratitude of the country. If we were in earnest in undertaking our own defence, we should do it properly and effectively, discarding all half-measures. The Canadians were brave, loyal, generous and laborious. They would stand to the last by their Queen and country; and all they asked was a good system which would enable them to do good service. They had distinguished themselves on past occasions, and would do so again. They wished no ill to their neighbors—on the contrary, they deplored the dreadful war now devastating that happy and prosperous country—but they desired that their soil should remain free from the presence of the invader; and that their language, laws and institutions should continue as heretofore, to be respected, beneath the protecting shadow of the glorious flag of England. (Loud cheers.) He hoped they would long continue so attached, and that their mingled sentiments of love and affection for their native land, and loyalty and devotion for the mother country, would continue as heretofore, to find expression in the light and graceful notes of the national song, "Vive la Canadienne," and in the rich and solemn strains of the anthem "God Save the Queen." (Loud cheers.)

Hon Mr. TURCOTTE remarked, that neither the echo of the nine o'clock gun, nor the magnificent speech of the hon member for Vaudreuil (Mr. Harwood) were sufficient to rouse the hon Minister for Militia from the comfortable nap which, judging from his graceful, recumbent position, he was now enjoying. Judging by the attention which he paid, he must be taking a rather peculiar kind of interest in the subject under discussion. He (Mr. Turcotte) must say that he did not fear the consequences of a bad Militia Bill, so much as he feared the blunders of an incapable War Minister.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—"Knee deep in British blood," eh?

Hon Mr. TURCOTTE—The hon gentleman repeats that falsehood again, although he knows full well that it is a foul slander. (Hear, hear.) The story to which the Premier referred had been proved to be a lie many years ago; and yet, knowing this to be the case, he dared to repeat it. An investigation had been held by Col. Hanson, under orders from Lord Sydenham, and the lie had been refuted. What must be the opinion of the House on the conduct of the Premier, who, knowing this story to be false, took occasion to repeat it?

SEVERAL MEMBERS—"Law or no law." (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. TURCOTTE went on to express his opinion of the bill, which he condemned in strong terms as being unsuited to the requirements of the country, and certain to be unsatisfactory in its results. (Hear, hear.) In fact, it was only got up for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the public; but he (Mr. Turcotte) trusted that the aim of its projector would be defeated. As for the proposal of the hon. member for Vaudreuil, to establish a small standing army, it might be turned to account by adopting the system which had produced such admirable results when applied to French troops in Algeria. In the last named country, they had constructed many of the most important public works. Why should not our national force open our colonization roads; and thus, while conferring a great benefit on the people, identify themselves with the agricultural population, reside in their midst, and infuse into them a taste for military life? (Hear, hear.) The question, however, should be looked at in this light. Either we were in danger and needed a military force for our defence, or we did not. If we required it, we should see that it was effective—if we did not require it, then why waste $500,000 or $600,000 on an organization which was admitted to be a failure. The hon. gentleman concluded by urging that it was upon the Militia that reliance should be placed. The whole of the militia might be rendered effective. There was nothing to prevent them. They could be armed and accoutred; but there was no necessity that they should be clothed. They might be drilled on Sunday evenings, or at other convenient times, and by this means the force could without difficulty, be rendered available in case of danger. He remarked that the bill now before the House was utterly useless, and contained a number of clauses involving the most absurd provisions, which he pointed out.

Mr. SHANLY proceeded to express his views on the subject, remarking in the outset, that it was delusive in the extreme to imagine we were able to take a leading part in our own defence. We are a people weak in numbers as compared with the United States population, possessing a long line of frontier, and lacking the means of concentration of large numbers at a given point, in case of necessity. On our frontier seven States of the American Union abutted, whose population numbered twelve millions, which States belonged to a confederation, exclusive of the Southern States, possessing twenty-two millions of inhabitants. Those seven States abounded in wealth and warlike resources, and all the elements which went to make up a powerful nation. Let the present struggle terminate as it might, circumstances would henceforth compel the United States to maintain a large standing army; all these facts must compel impartial lookers-on to acknowledge that the Americans were fast acquiring military tastes, and assuming a military attitude, and attaining proficiency in the art of war, which might encourage them to measure swords with the best nation in the world. Such was the people with whom we, little over one-tenth of their number, would have for our opponents. He believed that in time of war our people could be relied on, as one man, to defend the soil, but in a war between England and America, the part which Canada would play would be insignificant—left to herself, she could do absolutely nothing, and must be at the mercy of the American States. England was often led into error respecting the resources of Canada, and the object for which the States would go to war. The abandonment of Canada to the States would not be regarded so much as a valuable accession, but as a triumph of American prowess over England. In such event England would be compelled to abandon the Western Archipelago, and in fact every foot of land on the Continent. Every one knew of the hatred of England prevailing in the States, and that spite of the fearful losses sustained in this war, had the recent conscription been designed as against England, there would have been no difficulty in obtaining the full number required—no resistance in New York. (Hear.) It would not be on account of Canada's intrinsic worth, that the States would go to war with England, but for the purpose of reducing and humiliating her. If we desired to live under the British flag, and enjoy British protection, we must guarantee our readiness to contribute to the general defence of the Empire. It was of great importance to secure trained officers for the militia, believing it more important to have an untrained rank and file, with trained officers, than officers and men only partially trained. He thought there was no necessity for founding a military college in Canada, when the college at Sandhurst, England, was open to young Canadians as well as to others, affording a better opportunity of receiving a military education than could be enjoyed here. He was in favor of Mr. Cartwright's scheme for raising a militia force, to consist of 50,000, the expense of which would not be very great. After the present speck of war had cleared from the horizon, we should turn our attention, not to wild schemes of settling up the North-west territory, and increasing the frontier to be defended, from 2000 to 6000 miles, but to the settling up of the wild lands of this country, which would be adding materially to our means of defence. Even had we 50,000 militia, backed by 50,000 British soldiers, Upper Canada would have to be abandoned, as we should not be able to divide this small force and meet the immense armies of the United States. Our great reliance, but particularly as regards the Upper Province, would be in the British fleet, which could penetrate to the interior by means of the canals. But the country must be prepared to do all its part toward co-operating effectively with the British army and navy in the defence of Canada, in case of war. (Cheers.) He hoped this bill would be amended so as to meet the wishes of the House, which desired to support it, not as a measure complete in itself, but as affording a guarantee of future effort in the same direction, and of the good faith of the Province in this matter of defence. He hoped the Government would also endeavor to restore the finances to a healthy condition, remembering that that nation whose finances were in a well-ordered and healthy condition, could best provide the means for carrying on a war, and bringing it to a successful termination. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN MACDONALD asked if the House was to add to our burdens to raise a costly militia; and said that the surest way to provoke war was to speak about it and discuss the subject in the House. He contended that England did her duty in sending out a large army to Canada at the time of the 'Trent' difficulty. That quarrel did not arise on Canadian soil, and England did but her duty in standing by this country. He felt sure that England would always stand by her colonies. With regard to the impregnability of Rouse's Point, he wanted to know if there were no vulnerable points in the United States? Wars, it was known, were often created by bad and prevented by true logic. He did not hesitate to say that it would be a vile slander to say that if war was to come on this country it would come from Americans. If war came it would come from those who wanted to vent their spleen upon England. He relied principally upon the patriotism of the people, often tested under the red and the white and the blue on hostile battle-fields. The hon. gentleman sat down amid great laughter.

Mr. SCATCHERD contended that, inasmuch as the people returned the members who had voted against the Militia Bill of the former Government, therefore, the people of England ought to be satisfied with what was done towards the national defence, He blamed the conduct of the British Government towards Canada. He did not approve of the proposed military schools. He did not think that the militia officers would attend them. He objected to the Militia Bill, because there was no provision in it to pay the men. The country ought to pay the men, if the country was in danger. (Hear, hear.) The Government evidently did not think there was any danger of war, inasmuch as they did not propose to pay the men, or to prepare any number of them for immediate action. He did not think the people of England thought that there was any danger of war. What the people of England said was, that if Canada thought that there was any danger of war she ought to put the country in a state of defence. The farmers of the country, he thought, were not in favor of taxing themselves to raise a militia.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON addressed the House in a speech of considerable length, and great power. He detailed his own experience as a volunteer officer, and pointed out in forcible language the defects of the volunteer system, the impossibility of keeping the organization of the corps perfect or complete, and the insuperable difficulties in the way of enforcing discipline. He next referred to the proper training and organization of the militia force, as being the only reliable means of providing for the defence of the country; and urged the necessity of its organization on an effective footing. He next adverted to the suggestion which had been made by the hon. members for Three Rivers and Vaudreuil, namely—to organize a small but well appointed standing force of some three or four thousand men, some to form a nucleus for the less disciplined force in time of war. A judiciously organized miniature army of 3000 or 4000 men would give us the framework of an excellent army of defence, should the occasion arise for their services. It would moreover place at the disposal of the Province the talents and abilities of a number of well-trained officers; and, in connection with this fact, it should be borne in mind that it was more important by far that the officers should be efficient in the true sense of the word, than that the men should be well-disciplined. The hon. gentleman referred to the Confederate army, most of the officers of which are graduates of the West Point Academy—in proof of his argument in favor of the advantage which might be derived from the presence in our midst of a number of men schooled in the profession of arms. A great deal might be done, also, towards infusing a military spirit into the people, and familiarizing with military exercises, was by adopting generally the system of drilling all scholars in our public schools, say between the ages of ten and fourteen. The idea had already been put in practice in this city, and in one or two other localities, and had been found to work admirably—why, therefore, should it not be taken up everywhere. The hon. gentleman then summed up his arguments, and after a close review of the leading provisions of the measure under discussion, he announced his hostility to it, because of its utter worthlessness as a defensive scheme, and sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. DENIS rose to speak upon the question, when several members on the Ministerial side of the House manifested signs of impatience, and offered some interruption.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER proceeded to condemn the conduct of the hon. gentleman opposite, in interrupting members on his side of the House, and endeavoring to choke off the discussion. The hon. Premier and his followers had not treated the Opposition with courtesy or generosity on this occasion, and members on his own side having expressed their views, had displayed unwillingness to allow the same privilege to those on the Opposition Benches. He [Mr. Cartier] would insist on the bill being fully discussed, if members so desired, should the House have to sit till morning.—Cheers.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD would advise the hon. gentleman to address himself to his own side of the House, where there were as many empty benches as on the Ministerial side, members having become tired of the discussion. He [Mr. Macdonald] was also tired of hearing a repetition of the same arguments, and had been obliged to go out a few minutes for fresh air. He was weary of the torrents of abuse and hackneyed arguments from hon. gentlemen opposite, and believed others were so also.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON denounced the hon. Premier, who had left the House during his speech, for the disrespect he had shown towards members of the opposition. This was very unseemly on the part of one who was the weakest speaker of the House, and who never uttered an idea of his own—from a gentleman who was Premier by the grace of God, and not by reason of his own merits.—Laughter.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD excitedly—When will you sit here!

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON said that for many years the hon. gentleman had sat in Opposition behind him [Mr. Cauchon], and occupying an inferior position; and his intellect was not such as to make any one despair.—Cheers and noise.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—What have you done with your talents?—Cheers, countercheers and noise.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON reiterated his complaint of disrespect on the part of the hon. Premier, claiming that the Opposition in placing their opinions before the House should receive respectful attention. But the hon. Premier stood on the edge of a precipice, and being in despair, had been endeavoring to whip in supporters. He possessed no influence.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Are you a man of influence? You have not a single follower.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON—I have more influence in the country than the hon. Premier.—Cheers and uproar, lasting some seconds.

Mr. MACKENZIE rose to a point of order.

The SPEAKER decided the discussion was irregular.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON replied that he knew it was irregular, laying the responsibility for it on the hon. gentlemen opposite.

Mr. DENIS then arose, and in a short but telling speech, completely unmasked the false position in which the Government stood in regard to the defence of the country; and pointed out that the new-found patriotism, which prompted them at the present stage of the proceedings to bring in a Militia Bill, which only sixteen months ago they would have opposed to the full extent of their power, had not, however, enabled them to prepare such a Bill as would meet the requirements of the actual state of affairs. The hon. gentleman also referred, in detail, to the Militia and Volunteer matters, as proved by past experience, and briefly pointed out the chief objectionable features in the Bill under discussion. In conclusion, he once more referred to the sudden spirit of patriotism with which hon. gentlemen opposite seemed to be animated; and then sat down, after a few humorous remarks on the inconsistency of their position.

A disposition to adjourn having manifested itself very strongly after Mr. Denis had concluded, an adjournment was the result, which took place at midnight.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Agricultural Department Prize List.

FIRST SUB-DIVISION—HORSES.

FIRST CLASS—HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

1st Section—Stallions, 1,300 lbs and over—1st prize—David Reid, Lo Georgetown, $40; 2nd do, Robert Kilgour, Laprairie, $25; 3rd do, Agr. Soc., Beauharnois, $12.

2nd Section—3 year old Stallions—1st prize—Chas Crawford, Petite Cote, $22; 2nd do, Samuel Johnson, Cote St. Louis, $14.

3rd Section—2 years old Stallion—1st prize—Samuel Johnson, Cote St. Louis, $14; 2nd do, N. Grenier, St. Gregoire, $10.

4rth Section—Yearling Colts—1st prize—David Benning, N. Georgetown, $8, 2nd do, J B Grenier, St Louis Digonaque, $6.

5th Section—Brood Mare and Foal 1,200 lbs—1st prize—Chas Crawford, Petite Cote, $22; 2nd do, Samuel Johnson, Cote St. Louis. $14; 3rd do, Hugh McDonald, Lower Lachine, $3.

6th Section—3 years old Fillies—1st prize—Jacques Leonard, Pointe aux Trembles, $18; 2nd do, James Logan, Rockfield Farm, $11; 3rd do, Chas Crawford, Petite Cote, $6.

7th Section—Two year old Fillies—1st prize—Chas Crawford, Petite Cote, $14; 2nd do, James Logan, $9; 3rd do, James Logan, $4.

9th Section—Span of Draught Horses, over 1,300 lbs—1st prize—Chas Crawford, Petite Cote, $20; 2nd do, James Logan, Rockfield Farm, $16.

SECOND CLASS—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

1st Section—Heavy Draught Stallions, 1,300 lbs—1st prize—Octave Truteau, Longue Pointe, $40; 2nd do, Pierre Lachance, Laprairie, $25; 3rd do, H Bousquet, Longueuil, $12.

2nd Section—Three years old Stallion—1st prize—Michael Scullion, St. Foye, $22; 2nd do, A Kimpton, St. Therese, $14; 3rd do, George Smith, Lower Lachine, $7.

3rd Section—Two year old Stallion—1st prize—Vital Dupuis, St. Jacques de Mineur, $14; 2nd do, L Verdon, St. Laurent, $10; 3rd do, T Cunningham, South Georgetown, $4.

5th Section—Brood Mare and Foal, 1,200 lbs—1st prize—James Allan, Pointe aux Tremble, $22; 2nd do, X Lacroix, St. Scholastique, $14.

6th Section—Three year old Filly—2nd prize—X Lacroix, St. Scholastique, $11.

8th Section—Yearling Filly—2nd prize—X Lacroix, St. Scholastique, $6.

9th Section—Span of Draught Horses, over 1,300 lbs—1st prize—Hugh McDonald, Lower Lachine, $20; 3rd do, Louis Brosseau, St. Hubert, $10.

THIRD CLASS—ROAD AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

1st Section—Heavy Draught Stallion, 1,300 lbs—1st prize—John Main, Melbourne, $[illegible]; 2nd do, McLellan, Lacolle, $25; 3rd do, James McGivernay, Dunham, $12.

2nd Section—Three year old Stallions—1st prize—J P & T A Dawes, Lachine, $22.

5th Section—Brood Mare and Foal, 1,200 lbs—1st prize—J P & T A Daws, Lachine, $22.

6th Section—3 year old filly—1st Hy Mullin, Dunham, $18; 2nd J P and T A Lawes, Lachine, $11.

7th Section—Two year old filly—1st Prize, J P and T A Dawes, Lachine, $14.

9th Section—Span of Draught Horses, over 1300 lbs—1st prize J Coote, London, $20; 2nd do J Coote, do, $15; 3rd do, G A Massue, St. Aimé. $10.

10th Section—Single Carriage Horse—2nd prize, J B Audet, St Gervais, $6.

11th Section—Saddle Horse—1st prize, John Penner, River St Pierre, $8; 2nd do, O Teasel, Montreal, $6; 3rd do, John Scott, do, $4.

FOURTH CLASS—BLOOD HORSES.

1st Section—Heavy Draught Stallion, 1300 lbs.—1st prize, Hugh Brodie, Tannery (west,) $40; 2nd do, Wm Bennett, Montreal, $25; 3rd do, Simon Beaty, Markham, $12.

5th Section—Brood Mare and foal, 1200 lbs—1st prize, Wm Bennett Montreal, $22.

SECOND SUB-DIVISION—CATTLE.

FIRST CLASS—DURHAM.

1st Section—Bull 4 years old and upwards—1st prize, A Kimpton, St Therese, $36; 2nd do, D Westover, Dunham, $24; 3rd do, A Barbeau, St Constant, $16.

2nd Section—Three years old Bull—1st prize, A O Kellam, Compton, $32.

3rd Section—Two years old Bull—1st prize, E Longley, Waterloo, $24; 2nd do, Jas Hughes, Cote St. Louis, $16.

4th Section—One year old Bull—1st prize, A St Marie, Laprairie, $20; 2nd do, W Crawford, Quebec, $12; 3rd do, J Snell, Edmonston, $8.

5th Section—Bull Calf, under one year—1st prize, John Snell, Edmonston, $16; 2nd do, G Millar, Markham, $10; 3rd do, S Baker & Son, Dunham, $6; 4th do, William Vaughan, St John, $3.

6th Section—Cow 4 years old and upward—1st prize, S Baker & Son, Dunham, $20; 2nd do, F E Wadleigh, Hatley, $12; 3rd do; G Miller, Markham, $8; 4th do, A O Kellam, Compton, $4.

7th Section—Three years old Cow—1st prize, A O Kellam, Compton, $16; 2nd do, Samuel Beaty, Markham, $10.

8th Section—Two years old Heifer—1st prize, A O Kellam, Compton, $12; 2nd do, G Miller, Markham, $8; 3rd do, James Hughes, Montreal, $5; 4th do, James Hughes, do, $3.

9th Section.—1 year old Heifer—1st prize, Wm Crawford, Quebec, $10; 2nd do, O O Killam, Compton, $6; 3rd do, Mr Vaughan, St Johns, $4.

10th Section—Heifer Calf under one year—1st prize, S Baker & Son, Dunham, $6; 2nd do do do, $4; 3rd do, Geo Millar, Markham, $2.

SECOND CLASS—HEREFORDS.

1st Section—Bull, 4 years old and upward—1st prize, R Kimpton, Rockston, $36; 2nd do, John Sweet, Granby, $24.

4th Section—One year Bull—2st prize, R Kimpton, Roxton, $20.

5th Section—Bull Calf under one year—1st prize, R Kimpton, Roxton, $16.

6th Section—Cow, 4 years and upwards—1st prize, R Kimpton, Roxton, $20; 2nd do, do do, $12.

7th Section—Three years old Cow—1st prize, R Kimpton, Roxton, $16; 2nd do, F E Wadleigh, Hatley, $10; 3rd do, P Fallon, Lower Lachine, $6.

8th Section—Two years old Heifer—1st prize, R Kimpton, Roxton, $12; 2nd do, P Fallon, Lower Lachine, $8.

9th Section—One year old Heifer—1st prize, R Kimpton, Roxton, $10.

10th Section—Heifer Calf under one year—1st prize, R Kimpton, Roxton, $6.

THIRD CLASS—DEVONS.

1st Section—Bull, 4 years old and upwards—1st prize, Chas. Courtis, Darlington, $36; 2nd do, do do, $24; 3rd do, Allan Lothrop, Dudswell, $16; 4th do, P Fallon, Lachine, $8.

2nd Section—Three years old Bull—1st prize—Chas Rothrop, Ascot, $32.

3rd Section—Two years old Bull—1st prize—E Longley, Waterloo, $24

4th Section—One year old Bull—1st prize—Chas Courtiss, Darlington, $20.

5th Section—Bull Calf under 1 year—1st prize—E Longley, Waterloo, $16; 2nd do, C Curtis, Darlington, $10; 3rd do, do do, $6

6th Section—Cow, 4 years old and upward—1st prize—C Courtiss, Darlington, $20; 2nd do do, do, $12; 3rd do, P Fallon, Lachine, $8; 4th do, C Courtiss, Darlington, $4

7th Section—Three years old Cow—1st prize—C Courtiss, Darlington, $16; 2nd do, E Longley, Waterloo, $10.

8th Section—Two year old Heifer—1st prize E Longley, Waterloo, $12; 2nd do, C Courtiss, Darlington, $8; 3rd do, P Fallon, Lachine, $5; 4th do, E Longley, Waterloo, $3.

9th Section—1 year old Heifer—1st prize—E Longley, Water oo, $10; 2nd do, C Courtiss, Darlington, $6; 3rd do, do do, do, $4.

10th Section—Heifer Calf under 1 year—1st prize—C Courtiss, Darlington, $6; 2nd do, do, do, $4; 3rd do, E Longley, Waterloo, $2; 4th do, do, do, $1.

FOURTH CLASS—AYRSHIRES.

1st Section,—Bull, 4 years old and upwards—1st Prize C A M Globensky, St Eustache, $36; 2nd do John Symons, St Louis de Gonzague, $24; 3rd do J P & T A Dawes, Lachine, $16; 4th do James Hughes, Cote St Louis, $8

2nd Section—3 years old Bull—1st Prize, James Smith, Pointe Claire, $32; 2nd do, James Logan, Montreal, $20; 3rd do, James Lanouette, Tannery West, $12; 3rd do, A Somerville, Lachine, $6.

3rd Section—Two year old Bull—1st prize Agricultural Society, Beauharnois, $24; 2nd do C Crawford, Petite Cote, $16; 3rd do Wm Morris, St Augustin, $9, 4th do B Deslauriers, Lachine, $5.

4th Section—One year old Bull—1st prize G Crawford, Petite Cote, $20; 2nd do Belair, St Rose, $12; 3rd do J Drummond, Petite Cote, $8; 4th do Jam s Logan, Montreal, $4.

5th Section—Bull Calf under 1 year—1st prize Wm Morris, St Augustin, $16; 2nd do J P & T A Dawes, Lachine, $10; 3rd do do, do, $6; 4th do Cam Globensky, St Eustache, $3.

6th Section—Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1st prize Jas Logan, Montreal, $20; 2nd do J P & T A Dawes, Lachine, $12; 3rd do Chas Crawford, Petite Cote, $8; 4th do Jas Logan, Montreal, $4.

7th Section—Three years old Cow—1st prize Jas Logan, Montreal, $16; 2nd do do, do, $10; 3rd do J P & T A Dawes, Lachine, $6; 4th do J Drummond, Petite Cote, $4.

8th Section—Two years old Heifer—1st prize Dr Genant, St Jaques Achigan, $12; 2nd do Cam Globensky, St Eustache, $8; 3rd do J P & T A Dawes, Lachine, $5; Chas Crawford, Petite Cote, $3.

9th Section—1 year old Heifers—1st prize, C A M Globensky, St Eustache, $10; 2nd do, Chs Crawford, Petite Cote, $6; 3rd do, J P & T A Dawes, Lachine, $4; 4th do, Cam Globenski, St Eustache, $2.

10th Section—Heifer Calf under 1 year—1st prize, J P & T A Dawes, Lachine, $6; 2nd do, Cam Globenski, St Eustache, $4; 3rd do, Jas Logan, Montreal, $2; 4th do, J P & T A Dawes, Lachine, $1.

FIFTH CLASS—GALLOWAY OR ABERDEEN CATTLE.

1st Section—Bull, 4 years old and upwards—1st prize, John Morris, St Therese, $20; 2nd do, James Greenshields, River St Pierre, $24

4th Section—1 year old Bull—1st prize, John Morris, St. Therese, $10; 2nd do, John Snell, Edmonston, $12.

5th Section—Bull Calf under one year—1st prize, John Snell, Edmonston, $16; 2nd do, John Morris, St. Therese, $10.

6th Section—Cow 4 years old and upward—1st prize, J Greenshields, Riviere St Pierre, $20; 2nd John Morris, St Therese, $12; 3rd do, J Snell, Edmonton, $8; 4th do, John Morris, St Therese, $4.

7th Section—Three year old Cow—1st prize, G Miller, Markham, $16; 2 do, John Morris, St Therese, $10.

8th Section—Two years old Heifer—1st prize, J Greenshields, Riviere St Pierre, $12; 2nd do, John Morris, St Therese, $8.

9th Section—One year old Heifer—1st prize, John Snell, Edmonston, $10; 2nd do, G Miller, Markham, $6; 3rd do, John Morris, St Therese, $4.

10th Section.—Heifer Calf under 1 year—1st prize, George Miller, Markham, $6; 2nd do, J Greenshields, River St Pierre, $4; 3rd do, John Morris, St Therese, $2.

6TH CLASS—GRADE CATTLE.

2nd Section.—3-year old Bull—1st prize, H Moss, St Foye, $32; 2nd do, P. McNaughton, Godmanchester, $20; 3rd do, James Rose, Melbourne, $12.

3rd Section—Two year old Bull—1st prize, Hugh Fraser, Lachute, $24; 2nd do, W Vaughan, St Johns, $16.

4th Section—One year old Bull—1st prize, F E Wadleigh, Hatley, $20; 2nd do, Jas Snowdon, Cote St Luc, $12.

5th Section—Bull Calf, under one year—1st prize, A St Marie, Laprairie, $16.

6th Section—Cow 4 years old and upwards—1st prize, Jas Snowdon, Cote St Luc, $20; 2nd do, Jas Rose, Melbourne, $12; 3rd do, J Drummond, Petite Cote, $8; 4th do, J B Dagnais, St Rose, $4.

7th Section—Three year old Cow—1st prize, James Snowdon, Cote St Luc, $16; 2nd do, Jas Shields, Riviere St Pierre, $10; 3rd do, A Kimpton, St Therese, $6; 4th do, James Greenshields, Riviere St Pierre, $4.

8th Section—Two years old Heifer—1st prize, James Mairs, Durham, $12; 2nd do, A O Kellam, Compton, $8; 3rd do, Wm Vaughan, St Johns, $5; 4th do, James Rose, Melbourne, $3.

9th Section—One year old Heifer—1st prize, A O Kellam, Compton, $10; 2nd do, John Frothingham, Montreal, $6; 3rd do, M Fregeau, St Cesaire, $4; 4th do, A M Globensky, St Eustache, $2.

10th Section—Heifer Calf under 1 year—1st prize, A St Marie, Laprairie, $6; 2nd do, Jas Snowdon, Cote St Luc, $4.

SEVENTH CLASS—FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED.

2nd Section—Fat Cow and Heifer—1st prize, G Miller, Markham, $30; 2nd do, A B Foster, Shefford, $20; 3rd do, E Lougley, Waterloo, $12.

3rd Section—Yoke 3 years old steers—1st prize, A B Foster, Shefford, $16; 2nd do, A O Kellam, Compton, $10.

4th Section—Yoke of working Oxen—1st prize, A B Foster, Shefford, $20; 2nd do, A B Foster, do, $12; 3rd do, S Baker & Son, Dunham, $8.

THIRD SUB-DIVISION—SHEEP.

FIRST CLASS—LEICESTER.

1st Section—Ram 2 years and over—1st prize, John Snell, Edmonston, $16; 2nd do, J Snell, do, $10; 3rd do, Alfred Jeffery, Vaughan, 5$.

2nd Section—Shearing Ram—1st prize, John Snell, Edmonston, $16; 2nd do, John Snell, do, $10; 3rd do, A Ste Marie, Laprairie.

3rd Section—Ram Lamb—1st prise, A Jeffery, Vaughan, $8; 2nd do, George Winterbottom, Lacolle, $4; 3rd do, Daniel Morris, Elgin, $2.

4th Section—Two Ewes, two shears and over—1st prize, John Snell, Edmonton, $16; 2nd do, A Ste Marie, Laprairie, $12; 3rd do, A Jeffery, Vaughan, $6.

5th Section.—2 Shearling Ewes.—1st prize, A Jeffery, Vaughan, $12; 2nd do, O St. Marie, Laprairie, $8; 3rd do, George Nutter Markham, $4.

6th Section.—2 Ewe Lambs.—1st prize, A Jeffery, Vaughan, $6; 2nd do, J B Daganais, St. Rose, $3; 3rd do, A Ray, Granby, $2.

SECOND CLASS—COTSWOLD.

1st Section—Ram 2 shears and over—1st prize, G Millar, Markham, $16; 2nd do, John Snell, Edmonston, $10; 3rd do, J Snell, Edmonston, $4.

2nd Section—Shearling Ram—1st prize Geo Millar, Markham, $16; 2nd do, John Snell, Edmonston, $10; 3 d do, A Jeffery Vaughan.

3rd Section—Ram Lamb—1st prize, George Millar, Markham, $8; 2nd do, Alfred Jeffery, Vaughan, $4; 3rd do, George Winterbottom, Lacolle, $2.

4th Section—Two Ewes, two shears and over—1st prize, George Millar, Markham, $16; 2nd do, John Snell, Edmonston, $12; 3rd do, A Jeffery, Vaughan, $6.

5th Section—Two Shearling Ewes—1st prize, G Millar, Markham, $12; 2nd do, A Jeffery, Vaughan, $8; 3rd do, E Longley, Waterloo, $4.

6th Section—Two Ewe Lambs—1st prize, G Millar, Markham, $6; 2nd do, S Bessette, St. Matthias, $4; 3rd do, Henry Winterbottom, Lacolle, $2.

THIRD CLASS—OTHER LONGWOOLED SHEEP.

1st Section—Ram, two shears and over—1st prize, Simon Beaty, Markham, $16; 2nd do, S Bessette, St. Matthias, $10; 3rd do, J B Daganais, St. Rose, $5.

2nd Section—Shearling Ram—1st prize, G Millar, Markham, $16; 2nd do, John Snell, Edmonston, $10; 3rd do, Alfred Jeffery, Vaughan, $5.

3rd Section—Ram Lamb—1st prze, J B Daganais, St. Rose, $8; 2nd do, G Millar, Markham, $4; 3rd do, Louis Brosseau St. Hubert, $2.

4th Section—Two Ewes, two shears and over—1st prize, G Millar, Markham, $16; 2nd do, John Snell, Edmonston, $12; 3rd do, S Bessette, St. Mathias, $6.

5th Section—Two Shearling Ewes—1st prize, H Winterbottom, Lacolle, $12; 2nd do, B T Daganais, St. Rose, $8.

6th Section—Two Ewe Lambs—1st prize, G Millar, Markham, $6; S Bessette, St. Mathias, $4; 3rd do, J B Daganais, St. Rose, $2.

FOURTH CLASS—SOUTH DOWNS.

1st Section—Ram, two shears and over—1st prize, E Longley, Waterloo, $16; 2nd do, A Jeffery, Vaughan, $10; 3rd do, A Stevens, Ascot, $5.

3rd Section.—Ram Lamb—1st prize, F W Wallace, Chambly, $8.

4th Section.—Two Ewes, in shears and over—1st prize, A. Jeffery Vaughan, $16; 2nd do, F W Walker, Chambly.

5th Section.—Two Shearling Ewes—1st prize, F W Walker, Chambly, $12.

6th Section.—Two Ewe Lambs—1st prize, F W Walker, Chambly, $6.

FIFTH CLASS—CHEVIOTS.

1st Section—Ram, 2 shears and over—1st prize Geo Miller, Markham. $16; 2d do Michel Dubec, Mathias, $10; 3rd do E Longley, Waterloo, $5

4rd Section—Ram Lamb—1st prize George Miller, Markham, $8; 2nd do Michael Dubec, St Matthias, $4; 3rd do George Miller, Markham, $2.

4th Section—Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st prize George Miller, Markham, $16; 2nd do do, $12; 3rd do E Longly, Waterloo, $6

5th Section—Two Shearling Lambs—1st prize George Miller, Markham, $12.

6th Section—Two Ewe Lambs—1st prize Geo Miller, Markham, $6.

SIXTH CLASS—OTHER MEDIUM WOOLLED SHEEP.

1st Section—Ram, 2 shears and over—1st prize Geo Miller, Markham, $10; 2nd do Frs Cookman, Lacolle, $10; 3rd do D Martin, St Esprit, $5.

2nd Section—Shearling Ram—1st prize Geo Miller, Markham, $16.

3rd Section—Ram Lamb—1st prize Francis Cookman, Lacolle, $8; 2nd do George Miller, Markham, $4.

4th Section—Two Ewes, 2 shears and over—1st prize Michel Dubuc, St Matthias, $16; 2nd do F E Wadleigh, Hatley, $12; 3rd do Geo Miller, Markham, $6.

5th Section—Two Shearling Ewes—1st prize Geo Miller, Markham, $12.

6th Section—Two Ewe Lambs—1st prize Geo Miller, Markham, $6; 2nd do Michel Dubuc, St Matthias, $4; 3rd do E Longley, Waterloo, $2.

7th Class—Merinos and Saxons

1st section—Ram, 2 shears and over—1st prize, S Baker & son, Durham, $16; 2nd E Longley, Waterloo, $10.

3rd section—Ram Lamb—1st prize E Longley, Waterloo, $8

4th section—Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1st prize E Longley, Waterloo, $16.

5th section—Two yearling ewes—1st prize E Longley, Waterloo, $12.

6th section—Two ewe lambs—1st prize E Longley, Waterloo, $6.

8th Class—other fine wooled sheep.

1st section—Ram, two shears and over—1st prize E Long ey, Watorloo, $16; 2nd D Martin, St. Esprit, $10.

3rd section—Ram Lamb—1st prize E Longley, Waterloo, $8.

4th section—Two ewes, two shears and over—1st prize E Longley, Waterloo, $16; 2nd S Besset, St Mathias, 12

5th section—Two shearling ewes—1st prize E Longley, Waterloo, $12.

6th section—Two ewe lambs—1st prize E Longley, Waterloo, $6.

9th Class—Fat Sheep.

1st section—Two fat wethers—1st prize John Scott, Montreal, $12; 2nd Thomas Walker, St Sylvester, 12.

2nd section—Two fat ewes—1st prize A Jeffrey Vaughan, $12; 2nd D Benning, N George town 8; 3rd T Walker, St Sylvester, 4.

4th SUBDIVISION—SWINE.

1st Class- Yorkshires, Large Breed.

1st section. Boar 1 year and over. 1st prize Dr. Genant, St. Jacques l'Archigan, $15.

2nd section. Boar under 1 year. 1st prize, James Logan, Montreal, $10.

3rd section.—Breeding sow, 1 year and over. 1st prize, James Logan, Montreal, $10; 2nd do, Dr. Genant, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 7; 3rd do, James Logan, Montreal, 4.

4th section.—Sow under 1 year old. 1st prize James Logan, Montreal, $5; 2nd do, do, do, 4; 3rd do, Wm. Vaugham, St. Johns, 3.

2nd Class. Burkshires, Large Breed.

3rd section.—Breeding Sow, 1 year and over. 1st prize, James Park, Ste. Marthe, $10.

3rd Class.—All other Large Breeds.

1st section.—Boar 1 year and over. 1st prize, C A M. Globenski, St. Eustache, $15; 2nd do John Jackson, Cote St. Paul, 10.

2nd section.—Boar under 1 year. 1st prize, C A M Globensky, St Eustache, $10; 2nd do, H Moss, Ste. Foye, 6.

3rd section—Breeding Sow, 1 year and over. 1st prize, C. A. M. Globenski, St. Eustache, $10.

4th section.—Sow under 1 year. 1st prize, C. A. M. Globenski, St. Eustache, $5; 2nd do, H. Moss, Ste. Foye, 4.

4th Class. Suffolks, Small Breed.

1st section.—Boar 1 year and over. 1st prize, J. P. & T. A. Dawes, Lachine, $15; 2nd do, Geo. Smith, Lower Lachine, 10; 3rd do, D. Brown, Longue Pointe, 6.

2nd section.—Boar under 1 year. 1st prize, James Drummond, Petite Cote, $10; 2nd do, James Snowdon, Cote St Luc, 6; 3rd do, C, A. M. Globensky, St. Eustache, 4.

3rd Section—Breeding Sow, 1 year and over 1st prize—James Buchanan St Michael, $10; 2 do James Logan Montreal, 7; 3rd prize—James Drummond Petite Cote, 4;

4th Section—Sow under one year old, 1st prize—C A M Globensky, St Eustache, $5; 2nd do—C A M Globenski, St Eustache, 4; 3rd do—James Snowdon, Cote St Luc, 3.

5th Class—Improved Berkshires.

1st section—Boar 1 year and over, 1st prize—Alph Kimpton, St Therese, $15; 2nd do—Jas Drummond, Petite Cote, 10.

2nd section—Boar under 1 year, 1st prize—L Verdon, St Laurent, $10; 2nd do—L Yerdon, St Laurent, 6; 3rd do—James Parke, Ste Marthe, 4.

3rd section—Breeding Sow 1 year old, 1st prize—L Terdon, 10 dols.

4th Section—Sow under 1 year—1st prize, G B Chapel, Ascat, $5; 2nd do—G B Chapel, 4 dollars.

6th Class—All other small Breeds.

1st section—Boar 1 year and over, 1st prize—C A M Globenski, St Eustache, $15; 2nd do—F G Marchand, St Jean, 10.

2nd section—Boar under 1 year, 1st prize—C A M Globenski, St Eustache, $10; 2nd do—C A M Globenski, St Eustache, 6; 3rd do—Adph Wilscame, Tannery West, 4.

3rd section—Breeding Sow, 1 year and over, C A M Globenski, St Eustache, $10; 2nd do—F G Marchand, St Jean, 7; 3rd do—O Fisher, Ascat, 4.

4th section—Sow under 1 year, 1st prize—C A Globenski, St Eustache, $5; 2nd do—C A M Globenski, St Eustache, 4; 3rd do—F G Marchand, St Jean, 3.

FIFTH SUBDIVISION—POULTRY.

Sec 1st—Pair of White Dorkings—J Greenshields, River St Pierre, $4

Sec 2nd—Pair Spangled Dorkings—1st prize, J P & T A Dawes, Lachine, $4; 2nd Jno Morris St Therese, 2.

Sec 5th—Pair Golden Polands—1st prize, Jas McGrath, Point St Charles, $4.

Sec 6th—Pair Silver Polands—1st prize, Jas McGrath, Point St Charles, $4; 2nd Hugh Brodie, Tannery West, 2

Sec 7th—Pair Game Fowl—1st prize, T Watson, Montreal, $4; 2nd, do, do, 2.

Sec 9th—Pair Cochin China, Shanghai, Canton, or Bramah Pootra Fowl—1st prize, James Logan, Montreal, $4; 2nd, Wm Farris, Sorel, 2.

Sec 10th—Pair Black Spanish Fowl—1st prize Jas Logan, Montreal; 2nd, do, do, 2.

Sec 11th—Pair Black Java Fowl—1st prize, J Logan, Montreal, $4.

Sec 15th—Pair Feather Legged Bautains—1st prize, Jas McGrath, Point St Charles, $4; 2nd Hugh Brodie, Tannery West, 2.

Sec 16th—Pair Smooth Legged Bautams—1st prize, G E Molson, Lennoxville, $4.

Sec 20th—Pair Large Geese—1st prize, Jacques Leonard, Pointe aux Trembles, $4; 2nd, J Greenshields, River St Pierre, 2.

Sec 21st—Pair Bremen Geese—1st prize, Hugh Brodie, Tannery West, $4

Sec 22nd—Pair Chinese Geese—1st prize, Jos Ouimet, St Athanase, $4; 2nd, Joseph Christin, Montreal, 2.

Sec 24th—Pair Common Duck—1st prize, J P & T A Dawes, Lachine, $4; 2nd, R Evans, Rougemont, 2.

Sec 25th—Pair Aylesbury Ducks—1st prize, Hugh McDonald, Montreal, $4; 2nd, Jas Logan, 2.

Sec 30th—Collection Pigeons—1st prize, Jas McGrath, Point St Charles, $4.

SECOND DIVISION—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

1st Class—Grains, Seeds, &c.

1st Section—White winter wheat—1st prize, James Logan, Montreal, $8; 2nd prize, A Kimpton, St Therese, 4; 3rd prize, P Fallon, Lachine, 2.

2nd Section—Red winter wheat—1st prize James Smith, Point Claire, $6, 2nd prize F Perreault, L'Assomption, 4; 3rd prize E Caron, River du Loup, 2.

3rd Section—White spring wheat—1st prize R Brodie, Cote St Pierre, $6; 2nd prize John Currie, River Beaudette, 4; 3rd prize James Allan, Pointe aux Trembles, 2.

4th Section—Red spring wheat—1st prize Jas Logan, Montreal, $6; 2nd prize Wm Vaughan, St John's, 4; 3rd prize J A McNaughton, Huntington, 2.

5th Section—Barley (2 rowed)—1st prize Jas Logan, Montreal, $6; 2nd prize A Rocheleau, St Bruno, 4; 3rd prize D Graham, Ormstown, 2.

6th Section—Barley (6 rowed)—1st prize Wm Vaughan, St John's, $6; 2nd prize D Graham, Ormstown, 4; 3rd prize M Hamel, St Foye, $2.

8th Section—Oats white—1st prize James Logan, Montreal, $6; 2nd prize Wm Farris, Sorel, 4; 3rd prize James Drummond, Petite Cote, 2.

10th section—Field Peas—1st prize T Robidoux, St. Phillipp $6; 2nd prize Wm Vaughan, St. Johns 4; 3rd prize J A McNaughton, Huntingdon, 2.

11th section—Marrowfat Peas—1st prize Dan Batchelder, Rougemont, 6.

12th section—Tares.—1st prize T Robidoux, St. Phillipe, $6; 2nd prize James Shields, Lachine, 4; 3rd prize James Logan, Montreal, 2.

13th section—Whitefield Beans—1st prize Wm Vaughan, St. Johns, $6; 2nd Dan Batchelder, Rougemont, 4; 3rd Wm Farris, Sorel, 2.

14th section.—Indian Corn in the ear, white.—1st prize Pierre Martin, St. Laurent, $6; 2nd Wm Vaughan, St. Johns, 4; 3rd R Lecavalier, St. Laurent, 2.

15th section.—Indian Corn in the ear, Yellow.—1st prize Dan Batcheldor, Rougemont, $6; 2nd Jas Parke, St Marthe, 4; 3rd Wm Boa, St Laurent, 2.

16th section—Timothy Seed—1st prize J B Laberge, No. Georgetown, $8; 2nd John Currie River Beaudette, 4; 3rd F E Wadleigh, Hatley, 2.

17th section—Clover Seed—1st prize Wm Evans, Montreal, $6.

18th section—Alsike Clover Seed—1st prize Wm Evans, Montreal, $6; 2nd D Martin, St Esprit, 4.

19th section—Hemp Seed—1st prize Wm Boa, St Laurent, $6; 2nd F M Ossaye, St Michel, 4.

20th section—Flax Seed—1st prize Paul Dagenais, Ste Rose, $6; 2nd J B Laberge, No. Georgetown, 4; 3rd Dr. Genant, St Jacques, 2.

21st section—Mustard Seed—1st prize Wm Evans, Montreal, $6; 2nd P A Lefaivre, St Remi, 4.

23rd section—14 lbs white Belgian Field Carrot Seed—1st prize Wm Evans, Montreal, $6.

24th section—12 lbs long Mangel Wurzel Seed—1st prize Wm Evans, Montreal, $6.

26th section—Bale Hops, 112 lbs—1st prize B Smith, Barnston, $2; 2nd J P and T A Dawes, Lachine, 12; 3rd Geo Pomroy, Stanstead, 8

27th section—Horse Beans—1st prize James Logan, Montreal, $6; 2nd, Jas Shields, Lachine, 4; 3rd Mr Boa, St Laurent, 2.

2nd Class—Roots and other Field Crops.

1st section—Pink-eyed Potatoes—1st prize Mr Scullion, St Foye, $3; 2nd R T Raynes, Montreal, 2.

2nd section—Cup Potatoes—1st prize M Scullion, St Foye, $3; 2nd Hy Moss, 2; 3rd Michael Hamel, 1.

3rd section—Garnet Chillis—1st prize R T Raynes, Montreal, $3; 2nd Mr Scullion, St Foye, 2; 3rd W B Davidson, Tannery West, 1.

4th section—White Potatoes—1st prize Jas Snowdon, Cote St Luke, $3; 2nd A St Marie, Laprairie, 2; 3rd Charles Crawford, Petite Cote, 1

5th section—Red Potatoes—1st prize James Snowdon, Cote St Luc, $3; 2nd R T Raynes, Montreal, 2; 3rd Hy Moss, St Foye, 1.

6th section—Blue Potatoes—1st prize Hugh Campbell, Cote St Michel, $3; 2nd M Scullion, St Foye, 2; Jas Snowdon, Cote St Luc, 1.

7th section—Any other sort—1st prize, Michael Scullion, St. Foye, $3; 2nd, Jas Snowdon, Cote St. Luke, $2; 3rd Wm Broa, St. Laurent, $1.

8th section—Collection of Field Potatoes—1st prize, James Snowdon, Cote St. Luke, $3; 2nd, Thos Walker, St. Sylvester, $2; 3rd, Jas Logan, Montreal, $1.

9th section—Swede Turnips—1st prize, P E Wadbigle, Hatley, $3; 2nd, Jas Snowdon, Cote St Luke, $2; 3rd, James Kiernan, Petite Cote, $1.

10th section—White Globe Turnips—1st prize, J B Capel, Ascot, $3; 2nd, M Scullion, St. Foye, $2; 3rd, Geo Kidd, Petite Cote, $1.

11th section—Aberdeen Yellow Turnips—1st prize, H Moss, St. Foye, $3; 2nd, M Scullion, St. Foye, $2; 3rd, W B Davidson, Tannery West, $1.

12th section—20 Roots Red Carrots—1st prize, R T Raynes, Montreal, $3; 2nd Jas Logan, Montreal, 2; 3rd Jas Snowdon, Cote St. Luke, 1.

13th section—20 Roots White Carrots—1st prize, James Logan, Montreal, $3; 2nd Laurent Verdon, St. Laurent, 2; 3rd L Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles, 1.

14th section—Mangel Wurzel, long red (12)—1st prize, A St. Marie, Laprairie, $3; 2nd P Fallon, Lachine, 2; 3rd L Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles, 1.

15th section—Red Globe Mangel Wurzel (12)—1st prize, A Ste Marie, Laprairie, $3; 2nd Jas Logan, Montreal, 2; 3rd Robert Brodie, Cote St. Pierre, 1.

16th Section—Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel—1st prize, R S Raynes, Montreal, $2; 2nd, James Logan, do, 2.00; 3rd do James Kernan, Petite Cote, 1.00.

17th Section—Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel—1st prize, J Drummond, Petite Cote, $3; 2nd James Logan, Montreal, 2.00; 3d Dr Genant, L'Archigan, 1 00.

18th Section—Khol Rabi—12—1st prize, Jas Logan, Montreal, 3.00; 2d R T Raynes, do 2.00.

19th Section—Sugar Beet—12—1st prize, Geo Kidd, Petite Cote, 3.00; 2d Jas Logan, Montreal, 2.00; 3d R T Raynes, do 1.00.

20th Section—Parsnips—20—1st prize, W B Davidson, Tannery [West], 3.00; 2d Jas Kennan Petite Cote, 2.00; 3d Jas Logan, Montreal, 1.00

21st Section—Large Squashes for Cattle—2—1st prize, Edward Caron, River du Loup, 3 00; 2d R T Raynes, Montreal, 2.00; 3rd W B Davidson, Tannery (West) 1.00.

22d Section—Mammoth Field Pumpkins—2—1st prize, T Montpellier, St Laurent, 3.00; 2d Jas Logan, Montreal, 2.00; 3rd W B Davidson, Tanery (West) 1.00.

23rd Section—Tobacco Leaf—1st prize, Dr Genaut, St Jacques, 3.00.

25th Section—Flax Scutched—112 lbs—1st prize, M Scullion, St Foye, 24.00; 2nd Jas Logan, Montreal, 16.00; 3rd M B Southwick, St Hilaire, 6 00.

26th Section—Hemp—112 lbs—1st prize, Wm Boa, St Laurent, 24 00; 2d do F M Ossaye, St Michel, 16.09; 3d R Lecavelier, St Laurent, 8.00

3rd Class—Dairy Products.

1st section. Kegs Butter, 56 lbs.—1st prize, James Drummond, Petite Cote, 12 dols. 2nd do, John McGregor, St. Andrews, 10 dols; 3rd do, D Batchelder, Rougemont, 8 dols; 4th do, A Burwash, St Andrews 6 dols.

2nd section. Firkins Butter, 28 lbs—1st prize, J McGregor, St. Andrews, 8 dols; 2nd do Wm Boa, St Laurent, 6 dols; 3rd do Mrs Trenbolm Kingsby, 4 dols; 4th do J Greenshields, River St Pierre, 2 dols.

3rd section. Cheese, 30 lbs—1st prize Alex Vallance, Huntingdon, 10 dols; 2nd do James Drummond, Petite Cote 8 dols; 3rd do R Brodie, Cote St Pierre, 5 dols; 4th do James Logan, Montreal, 4 dols.

4th section. Two Stilton Cheeses, 14 lbs.—1st prize Allan Lothrop Dudswell, 10 dols.

5th section. Honey in comb, 10 lbs—1st prize Robt Akin, Cote St Paul, 3 dols; 2nd do Wm Farris, Sorel, 2 dols; 3rd do James Logan, Montreal, 1 dol.

6th section. Jar of Clear Honey—1st prize, Robt Akin, Cote St Paul, 3 dols; 2nd Jas Logan, Montreal, 2 dols.

7th section. Maple Sugar, 30 lbs—1st prize, Dr Genaud, St Jacques, 3 dols; 2nd do Charles Fisher, Ascot, 2 dols.

8th section. Ham, cured—1st prize, James Buchanan, St Michel, 3 dols.

THIRD DIVISION—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1st Class—Implements for the pulverzation of the Soil.

1st Section—Iron Plough, 1st prize, James Jeffery, Petite Cote; $12; 2nd do, James Patterson, Montreal, 8, 3rd do, Jas Patterson, Montreal, 4.

2nd Section—Wooden Plough, 1st prize, Wm Evans, Montreal, $12; 2nd do, M Henry, Waterville, 8; 3rd do, Jas Jeffery, Petite Cote, 4.

3rd Section—French Plough, 1st prize, Wm Evans, Montreal, 12

4th Section—Subsoil Plough, 1st prize, M Henry, Waterville, 12 dols; 2nd do, Wm Evans, Montreal 8 dols.

5th Section—Heavy Harrows, 1st prize, J Jeffery, Petite Cote, 6 dols; 2nd do, J Patterson, 4 dols; 3rd do, W Evans, Montreal, 2 dols.

Sec 6th—Light Harrows—1st prize, Jas Jeffery Petite Cote, $6; 2nd, J Patterson, Montreal.

Sec 7th—Drill Harrows—1st prize, W Evans, Montreal, $6; 2nd, J Patterson, Montreal, 4.

Sec 8th—Iron Roller—1st prize, J Jeffery, Petite Cote, $11.

Sec 9th—Wooden Roller—1st prize, John McCartney, South Georgetown, $10.

Sec 10th—Collection of Hand Implements, 1st prize, Wm Evans, Montreal, $8.

2nd Class—Implements for Cleaning the Soil.

Sec 1st—Scarifiers or Cultivators—1st prize, Wm Evans, Montreal, $12; 2nd, J Patterson, do, 8; 3rd, Mathew Moody, Terrebonne, 4.

2nd Section—Double mould board plough—1st prize Jas Jeffery, Petite Cote, 12; 2nd prize J Patterson, Montreal, 8; 3rd prize, Wm Evans, Montreal, 4.

3rd Section—Horse hoes—1st prize William Evans, Montreal, 5; 2nd prize Jas Patterson, 3.

4th Section—Collection of hand implements—1st prize Wm Evans, Montreal, 4.

3rd Class—Implements for Harvesting.

1st Section—Grain sowing machine—1st prize J Jeffery, Petite Cote, 12; 2nd prize J Logan, Montreal, 8; 3rd prize William Evans, Montreal, 4.

5th section—Mowers. 1st prize, John Moody Terrebonne, $20

6th section—Reapers. 1st prize, J. Smith, Montreal, $20.

7th section—Towing and Reaping combined 1st prize, Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls $20; 2nd, do, J Smith, Montreal, 12; 3rd eo, John Moody Terrebonne, 8.

10th section.—Herse Rahes. 1st prize, C F. Painchaud, Varennes, $8; 2nd do, Jos. St. Germain, St Hyacinthe, 4.

11th section—Patatoe Diggers. 1st prize, Wm Evans Montreal, $

12th section—Waggons—1st prize Matthew Moody, Terrebonne, $8; 2nd John McCartney, South Georgetown, 4.

13th section—Scotch Cart—1st prize James. Jeffrey, Petite Cotte, $8.

14th section—Carts—1st prize James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, $8.

4th Class—Implements for the preparation of Agricultural Products.

1st section—One-horse thrashing machine—1st prize John Smith, Montreal $16; 2nd Matthew Moody, Terrebonne, 8.

2nd section—Two-horse thrashing machine—1st prize Matthew Moody, Terrebonne, $20; 2nd J Smith, Montreal, 12.

3rd section—Clover thrashing machine—1st prize Matthew Moody, Terrebonne, $12.

4th section—Corn Hulling Machine—1st prize, W Evans, Montreal, $8.

Sec 5th—Flax Scutching Machine—1st prize, F M Ossay, St Michel, $20.

Sec 6th—Hemp Scutching Machine—1st prize, W Boa, St Laurent, $20.

Sec 7th—Separator—1st prize, W Evans, Montreal $8; 2nd, J E Laviolette, St Cyprien, 4

Sec 8th—Fanning Mills—1st prize, Thomas Lyon, L'Acadie Station, $8; 2nd, Wm Evans, Montreal, 4.

10th Section—Cooking apparatus—1st prize Wm Evans, Montreal, 8.

11th Section—Root cutter—1st prize William Evans, Montreal, 8.

12th Section—Straw cutters—1st prize Wm Evans, Montreal, 8; 2nd prize J Smith, Montreal, 4.

14th section—Churns—1st prize, W Evans, Montreal, $8; 2nd John Curry, River Beaudett, 4.

15th section—Cheese Press—1st prize, Wm Evans, Montreal, $8; 2nd Geo Pomeroy, Stanstead, 4.

5th Class—Other Implements not mentioned above.

2nd section—Gates—1st prize Richard Lewis Melbourne, $4.

3rd section—Bee Hives—1st prize, Robert Aiken, Cote St. Paul, $4; 2nd John Curry, River Beaudet, 2.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Montreal.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Thursday, the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

No. 4400.

PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BERTHELOT.

PIERRE FERIGON, of the City and District of Montreal, Bricklayer, Plaintiff;

Vs.

JEAN BAPTISTE BEJEN, Tanner and Currier, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, and now absent of this Province, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Leblanc & Cassidy, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph A. Pauze, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper published in the City of Montr al, called *La Minerve*, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said City, called *The Montreal Herald*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such dvertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court),

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU, P.S.C.

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PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Montreal.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Friday, the eleventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

No. 840.

PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BERTHELOT.

LES DAMES RELIGIEUSES SŒURS HOSPITALIERES DE ST. JOSEPH DE L'HOTEL DIEU DE MONTREAL, of the City and District of Montreal Administratives of the Property of the Poor of the said Hotel Dieu, Plaintiffs;

Vs.

ANDREW THOMPSON, Agent, JOB CUSHING THOMPSON, Trader, EDMUND J. THOMPSON, Bailiff, GEORGE AUGUSTUS THOMPSON, Clerk, and MISS HARRIETT THOMPSON, Spinster, all of the said City of Montreal, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Ryan & DeBellefeuille, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, inasmuch as it appears by the return Anthony Brogan, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendants, George Augustus Thompson and Miss Harriett Thompson, have left their domicile in this part of the Province of Canada, heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal; that the said Defendants, George Augustus Thompson and Miss Harriett Thompson, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspap r of this City, called *The Montreal Herald*, and twice in the French language in the newspaper of this City, called *La Minerve*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant, George Augustus Thompson and Miss Harriet Thompson, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court,)

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU, P.S.C.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1863.

See First Page for Parliamentary Debates and Agricultural Prize List, and Fourth Page for New Advertisements; also, Supplement for Advertisements.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Performance in the Theatre Royal this evening, at Eight o'clock

French Company, Bonaventure Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY SHAW & BROTHER.

Works of Art, Engravings, &c., at the New Store, Victoria Square, at Two o'clock.

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.

Teas, Groceries, &c., at his own stores, at Two o'clock

BY S. M. AITKEN.

Coal Oil, at his own stores, at Two o'clock.

BY L. DEVANY.

Gold Watches, &c., at his stores, at half-past Seven o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—September 18—9 A.M. 75 above zero.
2 P.M. 73 above zero.
6 P.M. 68 above zero.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Provincial Parliament.

Quebec, Sept. 18th, 1863.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Resor, an address was voted for returns of all the monies paid to the Government by the Toronto Roads Company on the York Roads, and the amount due when the Government resumed possession of said roads.

The Joint Stock Amendments Act, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were read a second time:—Real estate in Upper Canada; Bill relating to the time of meeting of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada; Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act, in relation to mortgages on lands of deceased persons.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 18.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock to-day.

Mr. McKellar brought up a report of the General Election Committees, stating that Messrs. Cameron, J. S. Smith, Rose, and J. C. Wallbridge had been added to the Chairman's panel.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to amend and explain section 44, chapter 24, of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

The debate on Mr. Cockburn's motion was then resumed, and was in progress when our report left.

Last night after our report left, the debate on Mr. Cockburn's motion, censuring the late Judicial appointment, was continued until 1 o'clock, when, on motion of Hon. Mr. Cameron, it was further adjourned, and the House adjourned.

Special Midnight Parliamentary Report.

Quebec, Sept 18.

Mr. Brown resumed the debate on Mr. Cockburn's motion, censuring Mr. Sicotte's appointment. He had been elected as an Independent member and would view motions on their own merits, irrespective of party. Believing an intention existed to purchase support in making the appointment he would be compelled to vote for the motion.—Opposition Cheers.—

Mr. O'Halloran did not believe in the perpetual motions of want of confidence. Such a state of things was not conducive to the public good. No administration was perfect, and things were often done which perhaps were scarcely accorded with propriety; but it was not unconstitutional to appoint Mr. Sicotte as Judge, and he would not stultify himself by voting for the motion. He hoped Mackenzie knew Brant well enough, and was convinced he—Mr. Brown—had misrepresented his constituents. He had in fact announced his own apostacy. He commended him to the mercies of his party,—hear, hear,—while he could not help expressing indignation at his conduct.

Mr. Hillyard Cameron defended Mr. Cockburn from attacks on him, and said the position occupied by the Government was utterly unjustified. If no precedent existed for such course, he was prepared to take the responsibility of making one. He cited cases in English history sanctioning the course pursued by the Opposition. A more disgraceful act could not be found in the records of parliamentary history. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Mowatt felt no difficulty in assuming the responsibility of hon. Mr. Sicotte's appointment. Every body admitted his ability, his fitness and high personal worth. What caused the Crown to make his appointment? Was it because Mr. Sicotte was an opponent of the Government? He did not believe in the doctrine that patronage should be confined to political friends. The Liberal Party had always rewarded talent in the judiciary and not partizanship. He denied that Mr. Sicotte was an enemy of the Government. He was still essentially a supporter of the Government. Whether his, Mr. Mowat's, official life should be long or short, he would be quite satisfied at its close if opponents charge him with nothing worse than the responsibility for Mr. Sicotte's appointment.—Ministerial cheers.

On Mr. Cockburn's motion the House divided. Yeas 61; Nays 63.

YEAS.—Abbott, Alleyn, Archambault, Beaubien, Bell, (Russell) Bellerose, Blanchet, Bown, Brousseau, Buchanan, Cameron, Carling, Cartier, Cartwright, Cauchon, Chapais, Cockburn, Conger, Cornellier, Currier, Daoust, DeBoucherville, Denis, Duckett, Dufresne (Joseph) Dunkin Evanturel, Ferguson (Thomas) Ferguson (William) Galt, Gaudet, Harwood, Higginson, Irvine, Jackson, Jones, Wright, Langevin Macdonald J A, McGee, Morris, Pinsonneault, Pope, Poulin, Poupore, Powell, Price, Robitaille, Rose, Ross J J, Ross J S, Shanly, Simpson, Street, Taschereau, Tasse, Turcotte, Walsh, Webb, Wilson, Wright Alonzo.---61.

NAYS.—Ault, Bell, (Lanark) Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Burwell, Caron, Chambers, Coupal, Cowan, Dickson, Dorion A A, Dorion Eric, Dufresne Alex, Dunsford, Foley, Fortier, Gagnon, Geoffrion, Holton, Houde, Howland, Huot, Huntington, Joly, Labreche, Viger, Laframboise, Lajoie, Macdonald D A, Macdonald John, Macdonald John Sandfield, Mackenzie Alex, ander, Mackenzie Hope, McConky, McDougall, McFarlane, McGiveren, McIntyre, McKellar, Mowatt, Munroe, Notman, O'Halloran, Paquet, Parker, Pouliot, Remillard, Ross Walter, Rymal, Scatchard, Somerville, Stirton, Thibaudeau, Thompson, Wallbridge, T. C. Wells, White, Wood, Wright Amos—63.

Mr. Sylvian absent—Messrs. Perrault and Leboutiller pairs.

The House adjourned at 12:30.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Milwaukie, Sept 18th.

To Major-General Halleck---The following despatch dated headquarters north west expedition camp, White Stone Hill, Sept. 4th, is just received:

General,---Yesterday we surprised over 400 lodges of hostile Indians, fought and dispersed them, killed 100, destroyed all the camp and all their property. I have in my hands many prisoners.

Signed, A. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

To John Pope, Major-General.

New York, Sept. 18.---The str Merrimac from Hilton Head 14th, and Charleston Bar noon 15th, arrived at 2,30.

Our forces now have full possession of Morris' Island. Battery Gregg has been put in order, and is sending occasional shot and shell into Moultrie, but the effect is not known.

A Memphis special of the 15th to the World, says the Mobile Register has a despatch styling Gen. Joe Johnston, Commander of the Army of Virginia. The mayor of Mobile appeals for aid for sufferers in that city.

Soldiers are pouring into Atlanta from all parts of rebeldom.

A special to the World, off the Mouth of the White River, Ark, of Sept. 14th, via Cairo, says:—The despatch steamer from Red River, reports all quiet. An expedition composed of General Grant's forces sailed from New Orleans on Wednesday, the 9th inst. Its destination was not known to the public.

New York 18th.—A refugee from Charleston reports that the line of torpedoes does not run entirely across the Channel, and the main obstruction is an immense net work of ropes formed somewhat like a ladder which extends across the Channel. When a vessel designs leaving Charleston, word is sent to Sumter, and the rope work is fastened into one side to permit the blockade runner to pass. When a ship comes in she lays to under Sumter until the same process is re-enacted. This obstruction is supported by tar barrels. There are two floating batteries ribbed with iron and only two steam iron clad rams in the harbor. Upon these the rebels rely very much on their defence of Charleston. In reference to the feeling of the people concerning the burning or surrender of that city, he says that the universal resolve of the inhabitants, is that they are willing that it should be burnt rather than surrender to Gilmore. There were not over 300 non-combatants in the city, when Gilmore shelled it with Greek fire.

The main body of Lee's army is below Gordonsville, and is about 70,000 strong. The division which was reported to have been sent through Richmond was Jenkins' division, composed of South Carolina troops. They were sent South to the relief of Charleston. The feeling among the privates is in favor of a peace, especially if their property should be guaranteed them by our Government. Our informant says also that there are more Union people in the South than we imagine, and that the belief of the Rebels in their cause is fast failing. They feel now that something desperate must be done or all is lost. France and England are despised for their double-dealing course.

Newbern, Sept. 14th.—The Rebel privateers are running the blockade into Wilmington to a fearful extent. It is estimated that they are carrying in Rebel supplies to the amount of a million dollars a day. Peace meetings are being held in nearly every town in North Carolina. The course of Hon. W. Holden of the Raleigh Standard meets with general approval and support from the people. His name has been hoisted as the next candidate for the governorship of North Carolina. The next Congressional election in this State will take place in November next, having been changed from August. The Conservative peace party is making its nominations with a view to sending its Representatives to the Federal Congress in case the army of Lee should be driven out of Virginia.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 17.—The Richmond Despatch of the 16th is received. It has the following under date of Charleston, 14th: The Yankees fire occasionally from Battery Gregg upon boats plying in the harbor. A Yankee reconnoitering party including a Chaplain, Lieutenant, telegrapher and a negro soldier, was captured on Saturday on the Savannah Railroad, near this city. They had tapped the wires to obtain information, but got none.

Charleston, Sept. 15th—The weather is variable, and the equinoctial gales are daily expected.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18th.---Information from parties arrived here from Richmond to-day, who left the latter city on Monday, asserts positively that Gen. Lee has gone south for some purpose. Gen. Longstreet's command has been sent to reinforce Charleston and Mobile, and Gen. Hill's corps is believed to have been sent to the assistance of Bragg. There are now about 60,000 troops about Richmond, belonging to the army of Northern Virginia. This force has fallen back to the line of the Richmond defences.

Gen. S. Jones has two brigades comprising about 8000 men in Western Virginia. He is about to make another raid towards Beverly. His headquarters are at Union, Monroe County.

Imboden has 1500 cavalry acting as partisan rangers. His headquarters are 6 miles west of Harrisonville, Va.

Headquarters in the Field via Chattanooga, Sept. 17th.—All quiet, no attack been made. The enemy remains in possession of the Gaps in Pigeon Mountain, and about Lafayette. The lines are very close and there is occasional skirmishing.

It is reported that Longstreet has arrived at Resaca, with 20,000 men. Our army is in splendid health and spirits.

The Editor of the Star who left Culpepper yesterday, in his paper to-day says that on Wednesday night the Union line extended from Stevensburg, through Culpepper C. H. to the Stone Mountain House, 4 miles north of the Court House. Yesterday morning the line was changed, the army having advanced to a close proximity to the Rapidan River, where the rebel corps of A. P. Hill and Ewell are believed to be most strongly fortified.

The army of the Potomac never was in as fine a condition as it is at this moment; so healthy, so cleanly clad. It is worth to-day in a hard fight twice as much as it was since the battle of Gettesburg.

The Financial Statement.—The Minister of Finance's Statement in detail of the financial condition of the country, which he delivered in the House on Tuesday evening, must have been read with a degree of interest that similar productions have not attracted for several years past. With the exception of that made by Mr. Howland last May, which was justly regarded as of a provisional character, to meet the pressing emergency, all the budget speeches for the last ten years have been either crude rambling dissertations, as in Mr. Cayley's time, or ingenious mystifications, as in Mr. Galt's time, of the actual position of our affairs. We know not which was the least reliable in point of information; but both had one and the same object, to hoodwink the public eye, and to extract the largest contribution possible out of the peoples pocket. From Mr. Holton something better was expected, nor was that expectation disappointed. His exposition of the state of our finances was frank and sufficiently lucid to be understood by any person giving ordinary attention, and possessed of ordinary capacity. The points which he most clearly impressed on his auditors are first, the heavy amount which our annual expenditure exceeds the ordinary income. This evil has been systematic and continuous, we may say, since the Coalition Administration had its first breath of life; and he traced its existence and the chronic character of the malady in these terms: "In 1857 the excess of expenditure over income was $3,011,770; in 1858, $2,229.487; in 1859, $726,833; in 1860, $1,923,465; in 1861, $1,626,039; in 1862, $2,177,817; an aggregate for the six years of $12,248,413, or an average annual increase to the debt of two millions of dollars." The true deduction our Finance Minister draws from this state of affairs is, that it is injurious to our national credit, tends to impoverish our revenue and to press unjustly on our population. There is but one remedy, that of equalising the revenue with the expenditure. That he proposes to do by levying an amount by taxation equal to the amount of the deficiency. The *modus* he does not fully detail at present, justly conceiving that until the time for putting it into operation, it is not advisable to give such information as will enable parties in trade to speculate at the expense of the revenue, in articles the price of which will be affected by its change. On one point, however, it will be observed Mr. Holton gave some inkling of his ideas, that it is inexpedient to tax imports so highly as to interfere seriously against their consumption. In a word he indicated his conviction, which he shares indeed with every political economist, worthy of the name, of the soundness of the policy inaugurated in Great Britain by Sir Robert Peel. There is no doubt that the narrowness of views of our statesmen, and their ignorance of the true principles of trade has tended more than any other circumstance to create that estrangement between our commercial interest, and the same class in Great Britain. We hope to see Mr. Holton give effect to this enlightened policy in the adoption of his tariff: sure we are that if judiciously put in practice, it will tend strongly to strenghthen the bonds of amity between this Province and the mother country. Another very important manifestation of Mr. Holton's views is made in his expressed determination to make our great public works productive of revenue, so far as it can be accomplished without detriment to their efficiency as competitors with the public works of a similar character amongst our neighbours. Surely there is no more legitimate object of taxation than these works, constructed at an enormous expense at the cost of the Province; constructed as will be remembered as well for purposes of revenue as for the extension of our commerce. The combination may be preserved to the benefit of the country in both ways. How ridiculous a change has it been to overthrow the wise policy of Lord Sydenham, who in carrying out the ideas of the pioneers of the works, foresaw in them the great source of wealth to Canada, by substituting a freedom of use of them, as did Mr. Galt, beneficial to our neighbors only, but operating as an additional restriction on the freedom of navigation on their waters by our people. We are sure Mr. Holton will obtain the support of every one unless, perhaps, the forwarding interest, who labour under the hallucination, which their own correct sense should dispel, that the burthen of the tolls imposed would fall on them, and not on the consumers of the produce transported. We have no doubt that at least half a million of dollars may be drawn annually from this source, without any perceptible pressure being felt by any class of our community, or a single ounce of foreign produce diverted from our canals to those of our neighbours. The third source to which Mr. Holton looks in the equalization of our expenditure with our income, is that mother of all virtues in private as in public life, economy. This on his part is no idle promise; it is an established fact to which we have more than once had occasion to refer. On Tuesday evening he made the announcement that retrenchment in the Crown Lands Department already effected, amounts to one hundred thousand dollars per annum; in his own department he estimated that there would be at least a similar sum; and that when the entire reforms now in progress in the various public departments are in full operation, he conceives that the annual saving will sum up to at least half a million of dollars yearly: this of course covers the diminution of the Ocean Steam Service Subsidy, which will be made next April. These satisfactory portions of Mr. Holton's speech find their alloy in one circumstance: the necessity of borrowing more money. At least four millions of dollars it will be necessary to provide, either in this or the London market, for the payment of the arrears which the extravagance and recklessness of the administrations that have misgoverned the country from the year 1857 to the last year have heaped up. The statement, frank and honest, of our Finance Minister—the determination it manifests to place our finances on a firm basis—will, we trust, facilitate this operation, which would, were the country's finances in the hands that formerly wielded them, be practicable only on very unfavourable terms. The assurance of a change of system will, we trust, inspire confidence. There is much spare capital in the country waiting for investment; and none is so certain of realization when required as the security of our Government stock; separated, too, as we are, we trust forever, from Grand Trunk connection, our securities will shortly acquire that high estimation in the great money markets of the world to which they are legitimately entitled. All that is wanted to realize our most sanguine hopes is firmness and unanimity in our public councils. It rests with our present Parliament to eschew the factious leaders under which some of the members have enlisted themselves, to the detriment of the public service during the present session; to betake themselves seriously to the public business, now so sadly in arrear; to vote down motions having no other purpose than to embroil public affairs by reinstating the men who have, for such a series of years, misgoverned the country. A prosperous era then awaits us, with a Government alive to the interests of the country, and to the welfare of every class of its inhabitants.

Mediation in America.—We learn by special telegraph from Father Point that Mr. Cornell Jewett, "finding Europe and the South favoring "the mediation policy of France, returns by the "steamship *Damascus* to urge Vallandigham's "co-operation for a Northern States people move "to secure peace, and remove the practical op-"position of the Federal Government."

Accident to the Steamer "Passport."—We regret to learn that the Passport struck upon a rock in the Coteau Rapids on Thursday evening, and received such damage that she commenced to fill with water. Her head was turned to land, and about two miles below the Rapids she took the ground about forty feet from shore. The passengers were all safely got off with their baggage, and were brought to this city by the Grand Trunk Railway.

The Merchant's Prize—Montreal Challenge Vase.—We omitted in our last to give the aggregate score made by the six representatives of each city in firing for this prize. The figures stood as follows:—Toronto 180; Quebec 157, Ottawa 153; Montreal 122; Kingston 115.

It is reported that the officers of the 10th Battalion or Royals of Toronto (to which corps Lieut. Edwards, who won the cup, belongs,) will offer to purchase the vase, and put it up for competition each year among themselves.

The Rifle Tournament.—The inclement weather of yesterday put a stop to the firing as the Rifle Scurry was being commenced. Weather permitting the "Rifle Scurry" match for the 4th Prize will be continued this day (Saturday) the 19th instant. The squads will be formed at half-past nine o'clock, A.M., and the firing commence at 10 o'clock sharp. Competitors must be on the ground punctually at that time or they will be debarred from firing in the match.

Melancholy Suicide.—On Tuesday morning the family of Mr. J. F. Jewell, Dundas Street London C.W., were thrown into a state of consternation on finding their servant girl, named Mary Williams, suspended from a rafter in the kitchen in rear of the house, having committed suicide by hanging. From the evidence of parties examined, it appeared that the deceased had always borne a good character, although a short time since a slight misunderstanding had occurred between her employer and herself, on account of some slight misbehaviour, which was however, all settled although evidently from the evidence of her father and mother, they themselves had magnified the insignificant affair, and made the girl of a disobedient and sometimes churlish mood towards her mistress, which from the girl's weak-mindedness, led to the result.

The jury were of opinion that deceased came to her death by strangulation while laboring under temporary insanity, and returned a verdict to that effect.

Theatre Royal—Mr. Davidge's Benefit.—This evening will be the last of the Company's performances for the present; it presents a great feature of attraction, under the immediate patronage of Col. Dyde and the officers and members of the Active force. The entertainments will comprise three sparkling Comedies, with Miss Emily Thorne's exquisite vocalization and Mrs. Buckland, Messrs. Davidge and A. W. Young in some of their best parts. Mr. Davidge is long known and highly esteemed here and we are sure to see a crowded house.

It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. Leeming will sell No. 8 Mount Royal Terrace, by auction, on the 24th instant.

The Congregation of St. Stephen's are hereby reminded of the collections which are to be made in that Church on Sunday next, after both morning and evening services.

Officers of the Volunteer Force attending the Theatre this evening are requested to be in uniform.

In noticing the dairy produce at the Exhibition, it should have been stated that William McKean took the first prize.

We are requested by Messrs. Shaw and Bro. to say they will continue the sale of Framed Engravings this evening, the unfavorable state of the weather preventing their finishing the sale last evening. Some of the finest and most expensive pictures remain yet to be sold, and will positively be closed out this evening.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Meeting of the Lower Canadian Agricultural Association.---The Agricultural Association held its usual meeting yesterday forenoon at the grounds of the Agricultural Exhibition, the President of the Association, Mr. Felton, of Sherbrooke, presiding. A large number of the presidents, vice-presidents, and delegates of Lower Canada Agricultural Societies, were present, and a good deal of animation manifested. The principal business that occupied the attention of the meeting was the selection of the locality at which the next exhibition of the Association is to take place. In the discussion of this matter the usual fervor that characterizes such controversies, where local interests are supposed to be affected, was displayed.

The first duty of the meeting was to elect a President and Vice-Presidents, for the ensuing year, and Mr. O. Duval of Three Rivers, was unanimously chosen President, Mr. Wm. Boa of St. Laurent, 1st Vice-President, and Mr. C. C. Fortier of Bellechasse, 2nd Vice-President. The question of the place for holding the next meeting then came up, and Sorel, Quebec, and Montreal were proposed. The first division was adverse to Sorel, when Quebec was proposed; an amendment to this resolution was offered substituting Montreal for Quebec, which was carried by a vote of 55 yeas to 36 nays.

A resolution was then adopted to the effect that the Mayor of Montreal, the President of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association, and the President of the Board of Arts and Manufactures form the local Committee, with power to add to their number. Mr. Felton was then requested to leave the chair, which was taken by Mr. Boa, when a resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Felton, for his administration of the office of President during the past year. The meeting then adjourned. The Secretary, Dr. Leclerc, then commenced the payment of the Prizes to the successful competitors.

The rain yesterday completed the summary closing of the exhibition, when the removal of the animals and products was commenced.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Present, Mr Justice Smith.

September 16, 1863.

Catherine Hartegan vs The International Life Assurance Co.—A special jury had been summoned in this case for the purpose of proceeding with the new trial which had been ordered upon the application of the counsel for the defendants. After waiting some time, however, only nine jurors could be obtained. The counsel for plaintiff made application that the absentees be fined for their non-attendance. Several witnesses, including Doctors Russell and Marsden, had come up expressly from Quebec for the purpose of giving evidence at the trial. The Court, however, considering that this was the week of the Provincial Exhibition, and that the gentlemen summoned as witnesses might have justifiable cause of absence, declined to impose any fine in this instance. His Honor suggested that the parties might possibly agree upon a basis of facts to be submitted to the Court for a judgment without the necessity of another trial. The counsel engaged in the case found this to be impracticable, as they differed on the material points, namely, as to the age of deceased having been correctly stated by him; as to his state of health when the insurance was effected; and as to his having had medical attendants. The trial was therefore necessarily postponed, and the witnesses were taxed. One of them, Dr. Russell, stated to the Court that he would prefer that his evidence should be taken by Commissioners at Quebec. He had already been subjected to violence in consequence of his evidence in the case.

PARLIAMENTARY.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Quebec, Sept. 16th, 1863.

Yesterday being the day designated by the new Finance Minister for making his financial statement, the galleries were crowded early in the afternoon by a large and respectable audience, composed of the leading citizens of Quebec. Much disappointment was occasioned by the announcement that the Budget would not be opened till half-past seven in the evening. Evening came and the appointed hour found the Minister of Finance in his place surrounded by piles of manuscript. It was generally known that Mr. Holton was suffering from temporary indisposition, but when he rose to address the House every eye was attention and every tongue silent. I sent you by special telegraph a brief outline of the hon. gentleman's speech, concerning which in the public mind here there is but one opinion. If he was not lofty and dazzling in his style of eloquence, he was clear and argumentative. If he did not scrape together all the dry commonplaces about loyalty and union, he did what was far better, he analyzed the financial difficulties which beset the administration of public affairs, and pointed out the only method by which these difficulties can be removed, and ruin averted. If he did not strive to excel in effect he at least appealed to common sense. Such practical men as Mr. Holton are what Canada wants at this hour of her extremity. Burdened with a large annual deficiency in our finances, the peace and harmony of the country threatened by the torch of invasion, immense and useless expenditure practised in connection with the public buildings at Ottawa, there is a necessity now if ever of having a judicious and clear-headed man at the head of the financial department. We have got such a man in the person of Mr. Holton, whose abilities are acknowledged even by his opponents, and his deep pains-taking earnestness none will dare to deny.

The total expenditure of the year is 15,119,950 dollars, but as this includes the sum of 4,208,852 dollars for redemption moneys, which does not belong to the ordinary expenses of the year, the net or real estimated expenditure is 10,911 098 dollars. I may here remark that the item of four millions is for paying liabilities incurred under the administration of Mr. Galt, and therefore not chargable to this species of expenses. It has to be provided for to pay extravagant expenditure of former times. The total receipts Mr. Holton estimates at 12,191,713 dollars, from which however must be deducted for redemption 3,025,125 dollars; estimated actual receipts, 9.016.088 dollars. The apparent deficiency is the difference between these two sums:

Expenditure	$10.911.098
Revenue	9.016.588
	1.894.510

From this sum is to be taken exceptional items to this year, as follows:

Lake St. Peter	$ 48,000
Militia expenses	200,000
Public works	470,000
	718,000

Making a real deficiency of 1.176.510 dollars, for which provision must be made by increased taxation. I thus recapitulated the points of the budget in so far as relates to revenue and expenditure. All doubt as to the probable deficit is now set at rest, and people can say without running the risk of speaking an untruth that a sum of about a million and a quarter dollars must be provided to equalize the two sides of the balance sheet. Of course many theories are put forward to raise this sum, but the only correct plan yet indicated I take to be the one proposed last night by Mr. Holton -- to raise it by a resort to direct taxation. It would no doubt be unpopular to impose taxes in the mode most offensive to tax payers, but the circumstances of the country should have some weight in deciding on the best plan to be adopted. Since 1857 the excess of expenditure over revenue has been:

1857	$3.011.770
1858	2.229.487
1859	726.833
1860	1.923.465
1861	1.626.039
1862	2.177.817
	$12.248.413

This gives an average of more than two millions a year deficiency for the last six years. The public mind is not apt to make minute calculations involving millions and except by the annual opening of the Budget, is never startled into a sense of our true position. As long as the machinery of Government is kept moving some people take it for granted, things are all right, and men have been permitted to remain at the head of our affairs unequal, I am compelled to say, to the duty of providing the most ordinary means to meet the public wants, except by borrowing. It is singular it never struck Mr. Galt—who ventured last night to find fault with the Finance Minister for not desiring a scheme to equalize the balance sheet—it is not a little strange I say that Mr. Galt who was in office from 1858 to 1862, never discovered that the Finances of the country were in a deplorable state of embarrassment till that very deplorable state of Financial embarassment for which he is responsible, drove him from public life. I am afraid the member for Sherbrooke is a stranger to consistency.

It is obvious further loans must be resorted to, and that at the earliest possible moment to meet this year's deficiency and the large unfunded debt, a legacy from Galt, Cartier & Co., Loans must be resorted to, to bridge over the time which must elapse before any new method of taxation can become operative. But before doing this—before contracting any more loans—the House should pledge itself to provide for no expenditure henceforward by allowing increased taxation Mr. Holton spoke the honesty of his purpose and his heart when he said "this is the only remedy for the annual deficiency which I have to offer." It is the only practical one, the only one capable of affording us relief from accumulating embarrassments and placing the finances in a sound and flourishing condition.

The Opposition are again threatening trouble, but what their precise power for mischief is can be known only by actual experiment. Last night Mr. Galt stated the Government could not control the House, and hinted that the approaching trial of strength would prove it. Such a statement in face of repeated divisions—repeated Opposition defeats and repeated Ministerial victories—can be regarded only as empty boasting. The Budget has not weakened the Ministry, and all the sophistry of Mr. Galt cannot induce the conviction that he would make a better Finance Minister than Mr. Holton. The revelations of the Financial commission show he would make a much worse.

THE ILLUSTRATED HERALD.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Creditable Newspaper Enterprise.—The proprietors of the Montreal Herald have issued an enlarged illustrated edition, which furnishes some well-engraved views of the principal buildings and scenes in the city. There is a panoramic sketch of the river front, full of interest to all who are concerned with Montreal. The street architecture of our commercial metropolis is very well pictured, and the Illustrated Herald is a very satisfactory production which any resident Canadian may properly send to his friends in distant lands, to dispel the obscure ideas which generally prevail of the progress which has been made in this part of North America.—*Kingston News.*

Enterprise.—The *Montreal Herald* of to-day appears in an illustrated form, got up expressly for the Provincial Exhibition. It contains large and handsome pictures of all their finest public buildings and new stores, and conveys to the reader a very striking impression of the magnificence and progressive character of the city. The view of the Port and City of Montreal is very fine. A large number of advertisements appear on the inside pages. The whole number consists of ten pages of the usual size of the *Herald.—Witness 16th.*

The *Montreal Herald* of yesterday appears in an illustrated form, got up expressly for the Provincial Exhibition. It contains large and handsome pictures of all their finest public buildings and new stores, and conveys to the reader a very striking impression of the magnificence and progressive character of our sister city. The view of the Port and City of Montreal is very fine. A large number of advertisements appear on the inside pages. The whole number consists of ten pages of the usual size of the *Herald*. Copies may be had at Middleton & Dawson's bookstore. —*Quebec Gazette.*

Police Intelligence.—The conclusion of the General Sessions of the Peace has relieved Judge Coursol from the double duty imposed on him by his office of Police and Criminal Judge. The limited jurisdiction or rather the conditional jurisdiction of the former necessarily throws into the latter Court a number of cases which could with equal facility be disposed of summarily by the Police Judge and save a great expense now incurred in the more formal process of trial. The Police Judge has the power of sentencing to imprisonment in the event of a plea of guilty, but in cases where the plea is, not guilty, he cannot proceed to summary trial. Thus it is seen that in addition to the duties of Judge of the Quarter Session he is daily passing upon cases equally important, to many cases that he is required by the law to carry over to the coming term. This double duty during term is certainly onerous and laborious and to a degree unnecessary, except as a formal compliance with an awkward law. It would certainly seem advisable to extend the powers of the Police Judge, if it were only as a matter of mere economy.

The business yesterday in the Police Court was about the usual average. A number of cases of assault and battery were disposed of without much delay. Two vagrant women were arrested on a charge of stealing 5,50 dol. in British shillings from Edward Maltley. The money was stolen on the 17th and the parties, whose names are Mary Anne Somers and Margaret Latimore, were arrested and the money found in their possession. They pleaded guilty and were at once sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor. James McLaughlin, a Gunner of the 4th Battery R.A., was arrested on a charge of stealing a watch from a comrade, named Wm. Daress. It appears that on the 17th inst., Daress missed his watch from the Barracks and gave information to the police, civil and military. The latter discovered the watch in the possession of a tavern-keeper, who said he had received it from Daress, who was arrested; he confessed this crime and was sentenced to imprisonment for two months.

Orin Edson was prosecuted for selling liquor without license and was fined 50 dollars and costs.

In the Recorder's Court there were 17 prisoners, the majority as usual, for drunkenness. Jas. McGregor and Thomas McGregor were arrested at the Rifle Tournament Grounds. They were drunk at the time and said they did not care for police or riflemen, and when taken into custody they tore the policeman's coat. They were fined nine dollars or three weeks each.

Rapid Voyage to and from Montreal.---The barque Deodar, of Dundee, 410 tons, Cuppon, master, arrived at Greenock from Montreal on Sunday in 21 days, having left there on the 9th This has been a remarkably quick voyage, as she only sailed from the Tail of the Bank on the 2nd of July thus making a complete North American voyage in 59 days. This is the Deodar's second voyage to Montreal this season, she having arrived at Glasgow from that port on the 22d June. We believe she will immediately proceed on her third voyage, being the only vessel, with the exception of the Shandon, likely to attempt the third voyage this season.

[Special Notice.]

We beg to assure the public that the Correspondence being carried on between Messrs. S. B Scott & Co. and ourselves, relative to Sewing Machines, is not the result of any private understanding between us, for the purpose of advertising our respective Sewing Machines in a somewhat novel manner, and so helping each other to sales. Everything *we* have written on the subject we have *meant*, and have no other purpose or meaning except what our letters stated and expressed; and we presume our respected opponents here acted in as perfect good faith. We feel it due both to ourselves and the public to make this statement, having heard that many parties believe the whole controversy to be a *sham*, got up for the purpose above mentioned. We being strangers in Montreal might perhaps be suspected, but we are sure that no one who knows the respected Senior of Messrs. S. B. Scott & Co. would ever think of him in connection with a joke.

R. M. WANZER & CO.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, Sept. 18.

The weather has changed to heavy rain, this was to be expected after the extraordinary heat at this period. This change is most unfortunate for the strangers who have come to town for the Rifle tournament, but for the root crops it will be most beneficial, as it is not accompanied by any symptoms of frost.

We give to-day's receipts by Canal and Railroad:

Ashes, per Canal, brls	68	
Per Railroad, do	59—	127
Flour, per Canal, brls	1220	
Per Railroad	674—	1894
Wheat, per Canal, bus	22690	
per Railroad	2450—	25140
Barley, per Canal, bus	14732	
per Railroad	48—	14780
Butter, per Canal, tubs	530	
Per Railroad, do	501—	1031
Peas per Canal, bus		1254
Lard per do brls		12

Very little doing on the Corn Exchange, some inquiry for Canadian Superfine and in absence of stock a slight advance has taken place in Western States Flour sales of which have been made at $4,02½ @ 4,05; and 700 barrels of Superfine from Western wheat change hands at $4,18. Quotation for higher and lower grades only nominal.

Nothing doing in Grain.

Latest Western Advices.---The following advices were received this forenoon by telegraph:

Milwaukee, Sept. 17.---Wheat, 99½c in store; receipts 83,000 bus. Grain Freights to Kingston 10c.

Chicago, Sept. 17.---Flour firm. Wheat 99c to $1. Corn 58½c to 59c.

Nothing to report in Groceries.

Financial---No change in sterling nor in New York funds, business in fact has been at a standstill. By telegram from New York Sterling Exchange is quoted at 143 to 146½; Gold 133; Silver 129 @ 130.

Receipts to-day at the Custom House are, $5654 55

Montreal, September 18, 1863.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $4.90 @ $5.25; Extra, $4.60 @ $4 70; Fancy, $4.30 @ $4.40; No. 1, Canada Wheat, $4.15 @ $4.25; Western $4.00 @ $4.15; No. 2, $3.65 @ $3.75; Fine, $3 05 @ $3.20.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 90c @ 92c; afloat, 91c @ 92c; White U. C., $0,97½@$1.01; Milwaukee afloat, 91c @ 92c; Chicago, 89c @90c; White Western, $1.01 @ $1.03; Red, 93c @ 95c.

CORN.—Mixed, 53c@54c.

PEAS.—Per 66lbs, 65c @ 70c.

PORK.—Mess, old to new, $12.00 @ $12.50; Prime Mess, $12.00; Prime, $12.00.

BUTTER.—8c@14c.

LARD.—7½ @ 8c.

ASHES.—Pot, $6 05@$6.10; Pearl, $6.70 @ $6.75.

OATMEAL—Per 200 lbs., $5.00@5.25.

Flour—Since our last issue we have to notice a fair demand for both Canada and Western at fully better prices, with small supply. The demand still continues good. Receipts are smaller than last week, and holders have increased their views of price, although the advance asked has somewhat checked operations, the demand being purely for lower ports and local consumption. We quote Canada No.1 4.15 to 4.25, higher prices being asked for favourite brands. Western 4,05 to 4,10, closing at irregular rates. Extra in small compass, and prices over quotations asked. Low grades dull and no demand. Receipts for the week 10,069; season 797,111 brls.

Wheat—Very little business has been done, owing to the absence of receipts of any consequence. We quote sales Milwaukie to small extent at 92c, Chicago 90c, and Red Winter on private terms. Receipts for week 47,812 bus; season, 3,923,207 bushels.

Corn—The only sales we have to notice are for local consumption, and the prices obtained are 54c to 55c. Receipts for the week none; season, 767,237 bushels.

Pease—We have no transactions to note beyond car loads at 68½c. Receipts for the week 232; season, 286,418 bushels.

Pork—Demand continues steady, with sales at $12.25 up to 12.75 for Cincinnati. No Prime Mess offering. Sales of Prime at 12.00.

Ashes—Have remained steady for the past week, with a good demand at quotations. Receipts for the week 827; season, 32.291 casks.

DAILY REPORT of STOCK MARKET

(Reported exclusively for the "Montreal Herald,")

BOARD OF STOCK BROKERS.

Firms composing the Board—Chas. Geddes, C. G. Geddes, James Hempsted, J. E. Malhiot, MacDougall & Davidson, Robert Mitchell, Alexander Molson, Rae & Mitchell, Duncan Robertson, Taylor Bros., Joseph Wenham, John Glass.

12.30 P.M.—Friday, Sept. 18, 1863.

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.	DIV. DAYS.
Bank of Montreal	111¾	111¾	June 1 & Dec 1
Ontario Bank	102¾	103½	June 1 & Dec 1
Bank of B. N. A.	101	None.	July & Jan'y
City Bank	None.	None.	June 1 & Dec 1
Commercial Bank	91	94	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Bank of Up. Can.	75	None.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque du Peuple	102¾	103½	Sept 1 & Mar 1
Molsons Bank	None.	117½	Oct 4 & April 1
Bank of Toronto	102½	104½	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque Jac. Car.	105¼	106	June 1 & Dec 1
Gore Bank	96	None.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
East. Town. Bnk.	91	None.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Quebec Bank	103½	None.	Dec 1 & June 1
Banque Nationale	106½	None.	Nov 1 & May 1
Mon. Min. Con.	$2.50	$4.00	....
Huron Cop. Bay	40 cts.	None.	June 15 & Dec 15
Champ. & St. L. R.	20	21	....
Ch. & St. L. R'd.,			....
Pref. 10 p c	None.	98	....
Do. Stg. 6 p c	None.	94	....
Grand Trunk	None.	None.	
Mon. Tele. Co.	127½	None.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Rich. Nav. Co.	118	125	Yearly in Feb'y
City Pass. R.R.	114½	115	July 15 & Jan 15
City Gas Co.	112½	None.	Sept & March 15

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.
Mer. Exchange	None.	98
Gov. Deb. 6 p c, cy due 1872	None.	105
Gov. Deb. 5 p c, stg due 1883	None.	97
Gov. Deb. 5 p c, cy due 1883	None.	96
Harbor 8 p c Bnds, due 1867	None.	None.
Har. 6¾ p c Bnds, due 1870	None.	None.
Har. 6½ p c Bnds, due 1872	None.	None.
Corporation Bnds	96	None.
Mont. W. W. Bnds	96	None.
EXCHANGE.		
Bank 60 days on London	10	@10¼ pm
Private do do	9	@ 9½ pm
Bank on demand on New York	24¼ @25	dis
Private do do	24¾ @25¼	dis

D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Chairman.
JS. HEMPSTED, Secretary.

From James Clerk & Co's weekly report of the Clasgow Corn Market:---

We have again to report very large arrivals of both Wheat and Flour.

The weather continues showery, which, to some extent, will undoubtedly affect the quality and condition of the new Wheat, a great portion of which, in this district, is cut, but still exposed in the fields.

Wheat has, under the influence of broken weather, been more enquired after, and last week's prices are fully sustained; however buyers continue to act with great caution, under the belief that a few days sunshine would cause the trade to relapse into lethargy.

Flour is unchanged in value, and all sound parcels meet a moderate consumptive demand.

Maize is rather in favour of sellers.

White Pease support late rates.

Barley is very little inquired for.

From Wakefield Nash and Company's Circular Liverpool Sept. 4th 1863:--

Ashes—We report no change in the value of this article; Pots 29 to 29 6; Pearls 34 6 to 35.

Petroleum.—The highest quotations of our last continue to be paid, viz:—£19 10s. per tun for Crude Pennsylvanian; 1 2 6 per gallon for Refined.

Pork—also a very slow sale; but as the stock is moderate there is no pressure exercised.

Grain—The weather has been very unsettled since our last, the effect of which must be to retard the delivery of New Wheat, and already a better demand for Foreign is observable, enabling Holders to realize better prices for the finer qualities. Good Flour is also more saleable. No change in Indian Corn.

PASSENGERS

Per ss Jura, for Liverpool---Miss Anna Williams, Mr Alex Allan, Capt Buller, Mr Glew, Mr Robertson, Col Austin, Dr Blanchet, Captain Shelly and servant, Capt and Mrs Beaumont, infant and 2 servants; Major and Mrs Fielding; Mr Linton, M P O'Regan—And 35 steerage passengers.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

CLEARED—Sept 18.

Barque Sea, Brown, Quebec and Sea, Freer, Boyd &co, bal, 747.

Imports.

Per ship Montreal, Capt. J. Woodcock, from Glasgow; H. & A Allan, agents.

Thos Peglar 250 tons pig iron; Buchanan, H& co 2891 bars 20 bdls 3239 bars 194 bdls iron; Adam Hope&co 437 bars 120 bdls do; W & B Francis 887 bars 140 bdls do; A H Forces 8800 fire bricks 200 flue covers 178 pipes; Thomson & Burns 29 crates 1 ck; H B Smith & co 2 crtes 2 cks; Thomson & Minchin 114 crts e'ware; Order of Lyman, Savage&Macnab 5 casks 1 case; R Campbell&co 1 bale; Kerry, Brothers&C 2 cks; A Buntin&co 42 bxs 6 cks; Stevenson, S & co 3 bxs; Law, Y&co 25 carboys vitroil; Jos Mackay & Bros 2 bles.

Manifest of the ship "Cherokee," Captain A. Torrance, from Glasgow; H. & A. Allan, agents.

I Buchanan, Harris & co 300 tons pig iron; Benoit & Letourneau 608 bars iron 334 bdls; G Hay 339 bars 161 bdls; Haldimand & co 1272 bars 347 bdls; T Peck & co 1939 bars; W & B Francis 561 bars 76 bdls; J Robertson 480 bags whiting 8 bdls; L Renaud & Cassidy 36 crates e'ware; Converse, Colson&co 56 crts bottles; W &B Francis 1 ck; Jane Kennedy 13 pkgs; Thomson&Minchin 20 crates; R Campbell & co 1 bale; A Buntin&co 103 cks 10 carboys; Kerry Bros & Crathern 29 carboys; Lymans, Clare&co 20 carboys M acid.

Manifest of the schr Vivid, from St Mary—Jos Tiffin 920 brls herrings.

Per G. T. R. East.

Sept 18.

A Laurie&co 1 cse; W Darling 2 casks; T McKenna 1 pump 2 kgs 1 pckge; J Patton 4 casks; Smith&Cox 25 bxs; J Walker 80 do; J A&H Mathewson 40 bdls fish; M&Baker 1 cs; F & Workman 1 do; C C Snowdon 2 do 1 csk; V Hudon 4 bdls bags; Nelson&Wood 7 do bskts; J Patton & co 3 csks g'ware; Lymans, C&co 6 do; T Robertson&co 2 bxes; Smith&Cochran 1 machine 1 brl; S Sutherland&co 2 bdls canes; F&Moore 15 chts tea, W Brown&co 15 pkgs iron; T Forbes 5 bdls; Lamplough&C 1 bx; M Benjamin&co 2 cs.

Per G. T. R. West.

Sept 16.

J Dougall 3 brls ashes; G Child 2 do; W & R Muir 6 do; Akin & K 2 do; D E McLean 1 do; M Hogan 2 do; W&T Leeming 2 do; H Starnes 105 do flour; J Dougall 100 do; T W Raphael 100 do; W&T Leeming 11 hhds tobacco 53 kegs butter; R Simms & co 202 do; J Watson 200 do; J Dougall 26 do 2 brls do; Cameron&Ross 10 kegs do; C&Hannan 308 do; Mitchell&G 12 do; Buchanan &H 94 do; M P Ryan 95 do; McDonald 21 casks whiskey.

Sept 17.

C D Proctor 2 brls ashes; Akin & K 2 do; F Henshaw 1 do, I Buchanan & co 5 do; J Scott 8 do; Sinclair&Jack 5 do; J Dougall&co 1 do; Janes&Oliver 200 bgs 160 brls flour; G Cruikshank 50 bags do: J McDougall 100 brls do; J Dougall 100 do; R S Rough 800 bush wheat; W Parkyn 350 do; Gilmour&co 10 brls pork; J McDougall& co 6 hhds tobacco; Chaput & Fils 21 casks high wines; J Douglass 23 kegs butter; Gault Bros 20 do; M P Ryan 11 do; Sinclair, Jack & co 10 do; Chandler&H 11 do; J Dougall&co 47 do; Sinclair Jack&co 81 do; G Childs 22 do; A Savage 100 brls lard; Benson&A 250 bxs starch.

Sept 18.

T W Raphael 6 brls ashes; Akin & K 4 do; P McInnes 27 do; Buchanan & Harris 1 do; J Dougall 9 do; Akin&K 2 do; D E McLean 4 do; Jas Scott 1 do; W Nivin 2 do; M P Ryan 3 do; John Dougall 202 do flour; J McDougall 200 do; J&H McLennan 42 do; McCulloch&co 100 do; J & H McLennan 81 do; J Dougall 22 do; Ogilvy & co 2450 bush wheat; J Dougall&co 27 kegs butter; G Winks & co 77 do; W & T Leeming 10 do; M Laing 14 do; A Fraser 4 do; McIntosh 1 do; B Stewart 1 do; J W Wilson 3 do; Akin&K 31 do; M P Ryan 128 do; Wait & S 5 do; J McNultey 1 brl whisky.

Per Montreal and Champlain R R

Sept 16.

Owner 1 csk; H J&co 13 cs 70 boxes tobacco; Canadian R Co 63 pkges 5 cases 3 bales rubber; Owner 7 cs; J Walker&co 1 bx; J N Hall & co 1 do; Shaw Bros 12 pianos; J Beaudry 1 bale; H W Bennett 42 bales oakum; Owner 4 bgs flax seed.

Sept 18.

Owner 120 bgs flax seed; N Davis 1 cse; H W Bennett 40 bdls t paper 20 brls pitch 1 sign; O McGarvey 27 pkgs; W E Eastty 4 csks; A McK Cochrane 5 bxs; Benny, McP&co 2 brls fusee; S H & A S Ewing 2 bags pepper; Owner 194 boxes cheese; W R Haywood 10 bdls paper; Canada R Co 10 cs, Morland, W&co 2 boxes; J Smardon 8 csks p oil; M&Baker 1 bx; J N Hall&co 1 do; M Gutman&co 2 brls; C J Palsgrave 3 boxes; J A Watts 1 do 2 bdls s paper; J C Bennett 2 bxes 5 brls; C&McConkey 4 do oysters; J&W Hilton 5 bags hair; Owner 3 bxs 18 hf do 3 cses tobacco; J McNider 3 brls oysters; J Morris 1 do; A D Parker 1 bdl; W Porteous 3 cs; C E Seymour 50 cs 1 qr-cask wine; E Chanteloup 1 box; A Ramsay 2 do; W R Warmby 1 piano; N Davis 1 safe; H Joseph&co 10 hhds tobacco; D R McDonald 1 bx 1 brl; J Patton 5 csks; Owner 400 [illegible] ps iron.

Per [illegible] Lachine Canal.

Sept 16.

Per str John Stewart—Order 24 brls ashes 45 do flour 80 do oatmeal 22 tubs butter.

Per str Salaberry—Order 278 bush barley 21 brls ashes 18 do flour 22 tubs butter.

Per str St Helen—Order 78 brls ashes 18 do flour 22 tubs butter.

Per str Breeze—Order 4 brls ashes.

Per prop Indian, from Hamilton—Bank of Montreal 9515 bush wheat; Order 3 brls ashes.

Sept 18.

Per str St Lawrence, from Toronto—5000 bus wheat 8 brls ashes 892 do flour.

Per str Buckingham—Order 84 bush barley 6 brls ashes 8 do flour.

Per barge Thrush—Order 16997 bush wheat.

Per barge Lillie—Order 6340 bush barley.

Per str Empress, from Toronto—Order 693 bus wheat 12 brls ashes 90 do flour 264 tubs butter.

Per str Lord Elgin—Order 50 brls flour.

Per str Kingston, from Toronto---Order 33 brls ashes 180 do flour 12 do lard 222 tubs butter.

Per str Salaberry---Order 2112 bush barley 9 brls ashes 44 tubs butter.

Per barge Ida Vaughan---Order 6100 bus barley.

Per str Lord Elgin---Order 06 bush barley.

Per barge Adele---Rousson 1254 bush peas.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 14.

Ship Chapultepec, Arkle, Liverpool, Aug 4 C & J Sharples & Co, salt.

Bark Canada Belle, Henderson, Glasgow, Aug 3, order, pig iron.

Schr Vivid, Fleck, Nova Scotia, Aug 30, for Montreal, fish.

Sept. 15.

Ship Victoria, Sanderson, Marseilles, Aug 10, C & J Sharples & Co, gen cargo.

.... Ben Nevis, Bennison, Liverpool, Aug 10, A Gilmour & Co, bal.

Schr Providence, Bernier, Gaspe, order fish and oil.

Sept 16.

Ship Montreal, Woodcock, Clyde, Aug 9, coals, Montreal, Allans, Rae & Co.

.... Golden Light, Kennet, Liverpool, Aug 12

Bark Wanderer, Todd, Leith, Aug 10.

Brig Antelope, Delany, Newcastle, NB, Sept 6, Lemesurier, Grant & Co, bal.

Schr A B, Rodrigue, Antigonish, 8 days, G H Simard, plaster, &c.

A brig, for Montreal, was brought up in tow of stm tug Arctic.

CLEARED.—Sept 14.

SS Britannia, Meiklereid, Glasgow, R Shaw & Co.

Ship Amelia, Iversen, London, C E Levey & Co.

Bark Anevoca, Johnson, Bristol, Ross & Co.

.... Glencairn, Williams, Hayle, C & J Sharples & Co.

.... Lady Peel, Backer, London, Benson & Co

.... Maranham, Anral, Newcastle, J Burstall & Co.

Brin Florence, Kirkpatrick, Sligo, do.

Sept 15.

SS St George, Wylie, Glasgow, Allans, Rae & Co.

Ship Mercator, Steen, Liverpool, H Mackay.

Bark Ina, Johnson, Dundee, D Patton & Co.

.... Seringapatam, Collings, London, Hamilton Bros.

Brig Industry, Gillon, Sligo, Ryan, Bros & Co.

Schr Marie Ste Croix, Proulx, Gaspe, &c, J H Michaud & Co.

.... Marie Louise, Blais, Labrador (without), Jeffery, Noad & Co.

.... Marie Vigilante, Caron, Labrador (within), Master.

Sept 16.

Ship Mohongo, Cassidy, Londonderry, Benson & Co.

Bark Royal William, Smith, Liverpool, C & J Sharples & Co.

....Emily, Axelson, London, D D Young & Co.

....Rockaway, Bossance, Newry, Ryan, Bros & Co.

Schr Caroline, Coulombe, Miramichi, Gillespie, Crawford & Co.

....Elmira, Parsons, Labrador, (within), Master.

.... Notre Dame de Victoire, Blais, Labrador, (without), Jeffery, Noad & Co.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

Sept 15.

C E Levey & Co's, staves, New London cove.

D C Thomson & Co's, staves, Dalhousie cove.

Sept 16.

Calvin & Breck's, staves, New London cove.

Robt Robertson's, white & red pine, Mill cove.

MARATIME EXTRACTS.

The Boston Commercial Advertiser, of the 11th says:—The steamer Pactolus from Liverpool, via Halifax, for St. John, N B., went ashore on Little Hope Bar, 8th instant, during a dense fog, striking heavily. She is reported to be slowly breaking up, and is expected to be a total wreck. A considerable portion of the freight had been saved in good condition, but a good deal was under water.

Put Back.—Ship Peter Joynson, Mably, which left this port on 12th, was brought back to port yesterday, 16, in tow of steamer Sampson, her crew having refused to proceed to sea, on account of the enormous list she had.

The bark success, Donohoe, from Chicago for Buffalo, was lost on 10th, near Sheboygan, She had on board 21,000 bush of corn. In the gale she strained and sprung a leak. The bark Maitland, McKenzie, discovered the Success flying a signal of distress, and running down to her Capt McKenzie found her filling rapidly—so rapidly indeed, that soon after removing the crew, the vessel went down.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

The social importance of the general use of the best SEWING MACHINES in Families being admitted, the undersigned solicit attention to the following considerations: Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machines combines the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Machines, and, for FAMILY USE it is absolutely without a rival in the world for EXCELLENCE IN VARIETY OF SEWING—FOR THE EASE WITH WHICH EVEN CHILDREN CAN LEARN TO WORK IT AND USE IT—FOR THE FACILITY WITH WHICH IT WILL TAKE ANY KIND OF THREAD OR SILK FOR SEWING.

In all these things---all these paramount considerations—the Wanzer Combination challenges competition. It has done so for stakes of money in either large or small amounts, and it has done so for no stakes whatever, except to establish its merits before the public. Its challenges though often repeated, and yet tendered, to Sewing Machines brought in from the United States, or any part of Europe—from any part of the world in fact,—HAVE NOT YET BEEN ACCEPTED. We ask the public to note well the fact.

It is therefore, per force, admitted by the logic of facts, even by those who have interest to deny, that up to the present moment, the Wanzer Combination Sewing Machine, is without a rival in the world.

It can be obtained at the Store of the undersigned.

JAMES MORISON & CO.,
288 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
General Agents for Canada East for Wanzer's First Prize Sewing Machines.

August 21, 1863. 199

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 16th instant, the wife of Alfred G. Pare, merchant, of a son.

DIED.

On the morning of the 17th instant, Henry Pangman, second son of Angus C. Hooper, Esq., aged two years and nine months.

☞ The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Great St. James street, on Saturday (this) afternoon, at half-past two.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.

THIS MORNING

FINE FRESH TEAS,

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

ON SATURDAY next, 19TH SEPT, at the STORES of J. G. SHIPWAY, 255 Saint Paul Street, will be Sold, by Auction—

500 Packages FRESH TEAS—Young Hyson, Breakfast Souchong, Uncol'd Japan, Twankay and Hyson Skin—just landing.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of GROCERIES. Particulars in Hand-Bills.

Sale at TEN o'clock punctually.

J. G. SHIPWAY, Auctioneer.

216

Herrings, Salmon,

COD OIL,

Pale Seal Oil, White Fish,

&c, &c., &c.

On Thursday Morning, Sept 24

ON

THE ISLAND WHARF,

WILL BE OFFERED,

For Account of

JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq.,

Ex "VIVID,"

FROM ST. MARY'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

Barrels } No. 1 Extra Fat
Hf-barrels } Herrings

—AND,—

Ex "SUSAN,"

Barrels Pale Seal Oil
Barrels Cod Oil

—ALSO,—

Barrels Prime No. 1 Salmon

Barrels } White Fish
Hf-barrels }

Sale at Half-past NINE o'clock.

J. G. SHIPWAY, Auctioneer.

224

GEO. GUSTAVE, M. D.,
35 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

Sept. 17. r 222

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. J. W. Buckland.
Stage Manager .... J. Moore.
Scenic Artist .... G. Evans.

LAST NIGHT OF THE COMPANY PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTUR FOR QUEBEC.

BENEFIT OF MR. DAVIDGE.

This Evening, Saturday, the 18th Sept., The performance will commence with the Comedy of

SIMPSON & CO.

To conclude with

A ROUGH DIAMOND.

Price of Admission:

Private Boxes, $3; Family Circle, 37½ cts; Dress Circle, 50 cts; Pit, 25 cts.

Seats can be secured at Prince's Music Store Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

September 19. 224

SALLE BONAVENTURE

Haymarket Square.

Compagnie Francaise

Composee de 20 ARTISTES de PARIS et de NEW YORK.

Samedi, 19 Septembre,

BENEFICE DE MR. E. GRAVIER

La Dame

DE

Saint de Tropez.

Prix d'Entree.—Premiere, 50c; Seconde, 25c.

Les portes seront ouvertes a 7½; Le rideau sera leve a 8.

On peut se procurer des billets chez Mr. Prince, Marchand de Musique, Rue Notre Dame.

Spectacle Nouveau tous les Soirs.

Septembre 19. 224

Provincial Exhibition, 1863.

THE PRIZE MONEY will be paid to successful Competitors on calling at the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P.M.

Parties having claims against the Local Committee are requested to send in their accounts today to the Secretary's Office, Crystal Palace.

September 19. c 224

Concertina and Dulcimer Books.

Concertina without a Master; containing Elements of Music, Complete Instructions for the English Concertina, Songs, Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Dances, &c. Compiled from works of Case, Sedgwick, and Ruttinger. 50 cents.

German Concertina Instructions; containing a complete Course of Study and Exercises, with a collection of Choice Music. By Williams and Coule. 50 cents.

Dulcimer Instructor—Instructions for the Dulcimer, together with Airs, Marches, Waltzes, Schottisches, Hornpipes, and directions for Tuning. By J. Low. 40 cents.

Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street, Boston.

September 19. c DW 224

AUCTION SALES.

BY SHAW & BROTHER.

THIS DAY

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

A Choice Consignment

OF

ELEGANT

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS

AND

WORKS OF ART

COMPRISING:

MARBLE STATUARY, GROUPS, FIGURES, VASES, FOUNTS, TAZZAS, &c., in Elba Marble, Agate, Alabaster, &c.

—ALSO,—

About 200 Choice Framed Engravings.

Comprising the FINEST SUBJECTS, including some not previously offered for Sale in this City.

THE Subscribers have received a Consignment of the above Goods, with instructions to Sell, WITHOUT RESERVE, at the

NEW STORE, VICTORIA SQUARE,

(Next the Bonaventure Buildings,)

Commencing on Tuesday Afternoon

the 15th inst.,

And Continuing EACH AFTERNOON and EVENING till all are sold.

This Sale comprises in Statuary, small but beautiful figures of the GREEK SLAVE, VENUS DE MEDICI, BIRTH OF VENUS, GROUP OF THREE GRACES, CHARITY, and a variety of URNS, FOUNTAINS, VASES, &c.

The ENGRAVINGS comprise the Works of the most eminent Artists, including Herring's Farm-yard Scenes, Landseer and Ausdell's Animals and Landscapes, Constable, Wilkie, Baxter, Goodall, Rembrandt, &c., &c., received direct from London, and the Engravings are all handsomely Framed, ready for hanging.

This sale affords a rare opportunity for parties wishing to ornament their Drawing Rooms, Halls, Library, &c.

Catalogues are preparing, and can be had o the Subscribers the day previous to Sale.

The Goods will be on view, and can be examined on Monday, the 14th, and up to the hour of Sale.

☞ Sale to commence at TWO o'clock, and continue at Half-past SEVEN in the Evening.

SHAW & BRO., Auctioneers.

217

Extensive Sale

OF

MAGNIFICENT

PIANOFORTES,

COMPRISING SOME OF

The best Instruments Manufactured at the present day.

THE Subscribers have received instructions to sell a consignment of PIANOFORTES of the celebrated manufacture of A. W. LADD & CO., Boston. The sale will take place at our Stores, St. Francois Xavier street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst.

All the instruments made by this well-known firm are of the highest class, and have taken the First Prize in competition with those of all other countries at the great Exhibition in Paris.

The very high price of these Pianos, heretofore, have placed them beyond the reach of most purchasers. There are over one hundred of these Instruments now used in the first-class residences of Montreal, and for durability, purity, and brilliancy of tone, are said to be unequalled. Those who require a first-class Instrument should attend the sale.

The Pianos will be on exhibition at the stores of the Subscriber, St. Francois Xavier street, on Saturday, and up to the hour of sale. The sale commences at TWO o'clock on Tuesday, the 22nd. Each instrument is fully guaranteed for five years.

SHAW & BROTHER, Auctioneers.

221

Extensive Sale

OF

Over $15,000 Worth

OF

VALUABLE ENGLISH BOOKS

All New and in splendid order.

THE Subscribers are instructed to state that a large and VALUABLE CATALOGUE of RICHLY ILLUSTRATED and OTHER BOOKS, comprising the Third Annual Consignment from the celebrated Publishing House of

Henry G. Bohn, London,

Will be held in Montreal about the 20th OCTOBER and following days.

The Subscribers also beg to announce the Sale of several VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARIES, including the LIBRARY of HIS LORDSHIP the late BISHOP of QUEBEC.

Catalogues for these Sales are now in course of preparation, and can be had about the First of October on post-paid application to the Subscribers.

SHAW & BROTHER, Auctioneers.

222

WANTED,

TO RENT, for six months, from the 1st October next, a furnished house. Dining and Drawing room, three bed rooms, and two servant's rooms required. Address, stating terms, A. B., Post Office.

Sept. 18. m 223

STORAGE NOTICE.

To Coal Oil Dealers.

THE Subscriber having leased a portion of ground in close proximity to the Grand Trunk Railway Track, upon which they have erected the necessary Buildings, are now prepared to contract for the STORAGE of COAL OIL, &c.

These buildings present superior advantages to any other place for the storage of Coal Oil, inasmuch as they are connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad by a siding, from which all cars containing Coal Oil are unloaded direct into the Stores, thus avoiding the expense of cartage, as well as the damage done to the barrels by removal. Although outside the city limits, these Warehouses are the most convenient and the best adapted to the wants of the Mercantile community, inasmuch as they are not only nearear and more direct to the business localities, but the approach to them is by a properly macadamized road, which will cause a considerable saving in the removal of OIL into the city.

WM. MIDDLETON & CO.,
Canal and Wellington streets.

Sept. 17. b 222

Do Not Forget to Visit

THE SPLENDID

Zoological Garden

OF GUILBAULT,

It is the finest and largest in America.

Entrance by St. Lawrence Main & St. Urbain Streets.

Admission 12½ cents.

September 16. b 221

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Strangers Visiting Montreal,

Who desire to pass an Evening pleasantly, shoul not omit to look in at the

NEW AND ELEGANT

COSMOPOLITAN CONCERT HALL

Place d'Armes,

Open at Half-past Seven every Evening, where a choice selection of

Vocal and Instrumental Music

Is rendered by

A Troupe of Seven Artistes

Second to none on this Continent.

September 14. 1m 219

INFORMATION WANTED

OF two Boys, aged respectively 7 and 10 years, who left Tannery East on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant, about half-past one P.M. They were dressed in dark jacket and pants and barefooted. Any information regarding them will be thankfully received by John Gordon, 68 Colborne street, Griffintown, Montreal.

September 19. m 224

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.

Sale of a Large Quantity

OF

BOARDS,

Planks and Lumber.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,

THE 21st SEPTEMBER INST.,

WILL BE SOLD,

On the Grounds of

THE

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION,

All the one-inch Boards, and one and a half and two-inch Planks and Scantling,

AND OTHER MATERIAL,

Used in making the various

Sheds, Pens, Offices, Fences, &c.,

IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

224

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Household Furniture

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, SUPERIOR PLATEDWARE, DINNER, DESSERT, TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, REFRIGERATOR, "CHALLENGE" COOKING RANGE, from Hagar's, (very economical), BEDROOM FURNISHING, BEDDING and BED LINEN, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has received instructions to Sell, without reserve, at the Residence, No. 8 MOUNT ROYAL TERRACE, McGill College Avenue,

On Tuesday next, 22nd September,

The whole of the Superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,—Green Ground B Carpet, Bouquet Pattern, covers two rooms, and Rugs to match; Set Drawing Room Furniture in Mahogany, (Centre Table, 2 Card Tables, 8 Chairs, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Couch,) 2 Occasional Chairs, Gasaliers, and Engravings, Cornices and Curtains, Mahogany Dining Table, 12 do Chairs, Sideboard, Floor Cloth, Dinner Service, China Dessert and Tea and Coffee Services, Glassware, &c., Set of Dish Covers, Soup Tureens, Sauce Boats, and other articles in very SUPERIOR PLATE. Also, a splendid Rosewood PIANOFORTE, by the eminent makers "Firth, Pond & Co."

The Hall Furniture, Iron and other Bedsteads, Hair Mattrasses and Bed Linen, Toilet and Dressing Tables, Toiletware, Presses, Looking Glasses, B R Carpets, Gas Brackets, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

A very superior COOKING RANGE, "Challenge," from Hagar's, in complete order and deserving special notice; Refrigerator, Railway Coal Burner, with Copper Evaporator, and other Stoves, and the usual Culinary Requisites.

—AND,—

A very handsome Sterling Silver Tea and Coffee Service, 4 pieces, weighing 77 ounces.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

220

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Toronto, C. W.

JOHN McGEE,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer

IN

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

STOVES AND HOLLOWARE

The New Cook Stove "Canada,"

For Coal or Wood; Original and Patented.

Got up expressly for the MONTREAL CITY TRADE. The most economical and efficient Cook Stove in the market; completely taking the place of the "STEWARD," "IMITATION STEWARD," and TRIUMPH.

The "Morning Glory," four Sizes.

Littlefield's latest and best invention in the Base Burning Coal Stove.

The best working and most economical Stove of this kind yet invented. Suits Hall, Parlor, Drawing, or Dining Rooms; equally well adapted for Schools, Offices and Stores. Amongst its many advantages, the following stands prominent, causing it to supercede its predecessors,—the "ALBANIAN," "NORTHERN LIGHT," and "RAILWAY COAL BURNER" It will *really keep in all the Fall* with one lighting; gathers less Clinkers than any other Stove; no poisonous Gases escape from this Stove; it is supplied with an Evaporating Dish or Urn, which moistens the atmosphere, rendering it more healthy and entirely preventing the opening up of seams and crack in Furniture.

I HAVE NOW and constantly keep ON HAND the best manufactured and largest Stock of

Cooking Stoves, Coal or Wood
Parlor do do do
Hall do do do

All of which may be had from

Messrs. PROWSE & McFARLANE, Great St. James Street.
Messrs. G. HAGAR & CO., St. Paul Street.
Messrs. POITRAS & CREVEIR, Great St. James Street.
Messrs. WARMINGTON & SON, McGill Street.
Mr. G. LA PAGE, St. Paul Street.

JOHN McGEE.

September 17. 3m 222

CALIFORNIA WINES.

THE Subscriber is offering for Sale all the varieties of the above FINE WINES, as follows:—

Port,
Muscatel,
Angelica,
Hock,
Dry Alise,
California Wine Bitters,

Made from pure California Wines, diffused with healthy Aromatic Plants.

C. E. SEYMOUR,

Sole Agent for Canada for the Celebrated Vintages of

Kohler & Frohling,

AND

Sainsevain Brothers.

September 17. 222

THE GREAT PANORAMA

OF THE

AMERICAN WAR

WILL EXHIBIT IN MONTREAL SOON.

Go and see it, it is a splendid thing.

Sept. 19. c 224