Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LV. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1863. NUMBER 63

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, Jan. 27, 1863.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

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

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

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail

All the above mails are daily, except Sunday

NOTICE.

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

E. PICKUP.

December 16. 300

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

DAVID HARROWER,
Riviere du Loup, *En-Bas.*

October 31. 261

NOTICE.

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

Industry, Feb. 2, 1863. 30

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

ANDRE GOUGER.
RAYMOND CHAPUT.

Industrie, May 17. 118

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

Industrie, May 17. 118

NOTICE.

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

November 26. 283

STEPHENSON HOUSE

AND

ST. CATHARINES SALINE BATHS.

In Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of Women, Indigestion, Scrofula, And OBSTINATE SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS OF BONES and SKIN, and the many and

WONDERFUL CURES

Effected by these Waters, have made them

FAMOUS THROUGHOUT AMERICA

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

☞ST. CATHARINES is eleven miles west of the Suspension Bridge. Niagara Falls trains connecting with all Express trains on New York Central Railway will convey passengers direct to the Springs, per Great Western Railroad.

For sale by all the principal Druggists in Montreal

P.S.—Wholesale orders, addressed J. BRIGGS Montreal, promptly attended to.

Montreal, April 8, 1862. 1y 83

SKATES.

A FEW PAIRS MORE

OF

Pilkington's Patent

LADIES' & GENT'S,

STILL REMAINING,

AT R. SHARPLEY'S,
CRYSTAL BLOCK, Notre Dame Street.

February 10. 34

W. W. McCLELLAN,

(Late 151 Wellington Street),

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, Butter, Eggs, Ashes,

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Nos. 7 & 9 WILLIAM STREET (Four Doors West of McGill Street), MONTREAL.

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

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS

January 7. 5

THE WOODSTOCK HOTEL,

Woodstock, C.W.

W. BISHOP Proprietor.

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

WILLIAM BISHOP.

February 14 1m 38

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

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

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

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

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

Glasgow Drug Hall,

268 NOTRE DAME STREET.

February 19.

MONTREAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Agent for Woollen Manufacturers.
Cochrane, A. McK.............292 St. Paul.

Boot and Shoe Stores.
Bourgoin, Theodore..........124 Notre Dame.
Dangerfield, Wm............143 Notre Dame.
Douglas, Alexander.........253 Notre Dame.
Thivierge, M...............147 Notre Dame.
Wilson, C..................301 Notre Dame.
Wilson, Geo., 230 Notre Dame (opp. *Herald* Office)

Cabinetmaker and Office Furniture.
Carlisle, John...............274 Notre Dame.

Carriage and Sleigh Builders.
Cusack, Bros.......................13 Craig.
Dwyer & Tolland...................114 Craig.
GAVIN, M. & P......................23 Craig

Chemists and Druggists.
Devins & Bolton (next Court House), Notre Dame.
Gardner, John..295 Notre Dame (near McGill.)
Picault & Son (Physicians), 42, 44 & 46 Notre Dame.

Confectioners—Wholesale.
Hally & McWilliam.............300 St. Paul.
Holbert, J. G., (superior Lozenges and Gum Drops), 41 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Confectioners—Retail.
Black, Isaac, 99 McGill (near Great St. James).

Engraver, Letter-Cutter & Die-Sinker.
Bailey, George P., St. John, 2nd door from Great St. James.

Engraver—Wood.
Walker, J. H...........68 Great St. James.

Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Thayer, Dr. L. O., (Surgeon, Oculist & Aurist,) 158 Notre Dame, (up stairs).

Gold and Silver Plater.
Tabb, H. N, & Co..................69 Craig.

Grocers—Wholesale and Retail.
Cusson, Alexis.......19 Jacques-Cartier Sq.
Graham, George............287 Notre Dame.
Hutchison, John............37 Notre Dame.
Smith, W. H.....................57 McGill.

Hair-Dressers and Wig-Makers.
Briscoe, William..........62 Great St. James.
Davis, George (Manufacturer of Davis' Hair Balm), 257 Notre Dame.
Jones, Josiah..............239 Notre Dame.
Sutton, Thomas............252 Notre Dame.

Hair Jewellery, Manufacturer of
Binder, George............115 Notre Dame.

Hats, Caps and Furs.
Cowan, R. W...............123 Notre Dame
Riepert & Co..........73 St. Lawrence Main.
Thompson, Job C. & Co.......297 Notre Dame.

Hotels.
Swords' Hotel—Swords, P......33 St. Vincent.

Iron Furniture Warehouse.
Bowdler, Wm. (Wire Worker), 5 Victoria Square

Jewellers—(Working).
Beaudry, Narcisse..............26 St. Gabriel
Maysenhoelder & Baddeley, 5 St. Lambert Hill.
Meves, Otto....................10 St Lambert.
Sommerville, James.........53 Little St. James,

Lithographer.
Duncan & Co............5 St. Francois Xavier

Leather Merchants.
Delorme, P....................240 St. Paul.
Filer, Binmore & Co..........295 St. Paul

Marble and Alabaster Sculpture, Importer of.
Baccerini, G (Ornamental Work in Cement and Plaster), 70 Great St. James.

Marble Works.
Die & Vincent...........84 St. Lawrence Main
Mavor, James, & Co.....St. Peter (Cor. Craig.)

Milliners and Dressmakers.
Allan, J Mrs..............215 Notre Dame.
Innes, the Misses.........251 Notre Dame
Muir, John, Mrs...........283 Notre Dame.

Merchant Tailors.
Codere, Norbert................19 Bonsecours.
Irwin, Dresser & Co. (Clothiers).....83 McGill
Kennedy, J. G..........42 St. Lawrence Main.

Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers.
Hearn, Charles..............160 Notre Dame.
Ross, A..........................4 St. Maurice.

Musical Instrument Maker.
McPherson, J hn...............Place d'Armes Hill.

New York Branch Dye Works.
Beak, J. & Co. (opp. Crystal Block), 244 Notre Dame.

Pianoforte Manufacturer.
Vogt, Wm. G. & Co...............138 Craig

Paint, Oil and Glass Merchant.
McArthur, John, & Son, 118, 120 & 122 McGill.

Painters and Paperhangers.
Craig, Alexander.................55 St. Peter
Millen, Henry......................36 Craig.
O'Keane, John, & Co..........22 Great St. James.
Waldren & Brother...............53 St. Peter

Paperhangings and Fancy Goods.
Holland, George A.............203 Notre Dame.

Paper and Stationery—Wholesale.
Angus & Logan (Papermakers and Stationers), 206 St. Paul.

Photographic Artists.
Dion, C....................210 Notre Dame.
Taber, E. H., Photographic Artist, 158 Notre Dame.
Webster, Loren..........24 Great St. James.

Photographic Stock, Dealers in
Picault & Son........42, 44 & 46 Notre Dame.

Picture Frame-Maker.
Scott, William...................2 Victoria Sq.

Plumbers and Gas-Fitters.
Brown, S H (Tin & Coppersmith).....53 Craig.
Date, John...................269 Notre Dame.
Martin, John....................17 St. Antoine
McKenna, Thomas...........36 & 38 St. Henry
Warminton & Son (Tinsmiths).......42 McGill.

Plane Manufacturer
Wallace, Alexander Mrs, 407 and 409 Lagauchetiere.

Produce and Commission Merchant.
Denholm, George..................14 St. John.

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware. Manufacturer of.
Rodden & Co. (Silver Platers) 35 St. Francois Xavier.

Scale Makers & Blacksmiths.
Dorion, E. & Brother...........30 St. Gabriel.

Segar and Tobacco Manufacturer.
Swain, Henry...........17 St. Lawrence Main.

Segar Dealers and Tobacconists.
Marrin, Paul..........58 McGill, near St. Paul.
Noack, R....86 Great St. James (near McGill.)
Pagels, F..................60 Great St. James.
Paterson, Wm......Notre Dame (Cor. McGill).

Shirt and Collar Manufacturers.
Smith & Barnes..............236 Notre Dame.

Silver-Smith (Manufacturing).
Hendery R.............................112 Craig.

Slate and Metal Roofers
Reed & Rayner........................143 Craig.

Small-Wares & Fancy Goods—Wholesale
Hiam, Wm. H. (Fishing Tackle), 42 St. Francois Xavier (up stairs).

Stationer & Account Book Manufacturer.
Parslow, John....................252 St. Paul.

Stationer and Bookbinder.
Michaud, F. X. (Paper Ruler)..13 St. Lambert.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.
Brennan & Rigney........Prince, cor. William
Darling & Brady......76 St. Charles Borromee.
Smardon, John............92 and 94 St. Urbain.

Tailor.
Malo N............................69 Notre Dame

Tobacco Factors.
West Brothers, (Commission Merchants)...6 St. John.

Trunk & Smiths' Bellows Manufacturers
Clark, Bennett & Co...........245 Notre Dame.

Trunk, Valise & Carpet Bag Manufacturer
Hayward, W. P................240 Notre Dame.

Watch-Makers and Jewellers.
Peacock, H., & Co............144 Notre Dame.
Rey, C..........................152 St. Paul.

Wood and Lumber Merchant.
Renshaw, John...........Craig, near Bleury.

January 19. 15

For Sale by the Subscribers,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BEST SCOTCH CANVASS,

COMPRISING:

All Long Flax
Do Government Contract
Navy Boiled
Navy Fine Flax
Boiled Tow

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

February 6. 31

OPPOSITION TO DAYLIGHT!

FOR ONE SHILLING AND NINEPENCE or Thirty-five Cents per gallon, we are

Retailing a Splendid Coal Oil,

WARRANTED PERFECTLY SAFE, gives a Brilliant Light, without Smell or Smoke, and which does not crust the wick.

—ALSO,—

Our Superior PENNSYLVANIA and KEROSENE OILS, THE VERY BEST IN THE MARKET, at Two Shillings and Sixpence per gallon, warranted to stand 127° to 130°, with less smell than any other Oil ever offered. Liberal discounts to Wholesale buyers. Delivered free in any part of the City. No Burning Oils kept that are not perfectly safe.

John Gregory & Co.,

35 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

February 27. 49

BRITISH AMERICAN Rubber Company.

ALL OVERSHOES of the above Stamp are WARRANTED to give satisfaction, and, in every case of a Shoe proving imperfect, a new pair will be given in exchange.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses' and Children's

ALWAYS ON HAND.

J. & T. BELL,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.

February 17. 1m 40

NEW BOOKS.

DAWSON BROS. have just received—Memoir of H R H the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, Illustrated, 30c; The Foggy Night at Oxford, by Mrs Henry Wood, $1; No Church, by the author of "High Church," $1.50; Family Sermons, by Horatius Bonar, D D, $1.75; Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps, by John E Gray, 30c; Blow Hot Blow Cold, 30c; Lord Dundreary and his Brother Sam, 30c; Stories for every Sunday in the Christian Year, by S W, 60c; Bible Narrative, by Rosina M Zamlin, $1.50; Every Man His Own Lawyer, by a Barrister, $2; Painting Popularly Explained, by John Timbs, F S A, $1.75; Seed for the Spring Time, by William Llandels, 75c; Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church, by Arthur Penhye Stanley, D D, $4 75; The Autobiography of the Emperor Chas V, by Leonard Francis Simpson, $2; The Family Friend for 1860, cloth, $1; The Crown of Success or Four Heads to Furnish, by A L O E, 75c; Ferguson's Handbook of Architecture, $9.50; Broken Bread, Short Comments for Family Use, by Rev Capel Molyneux, $1.25; On the Origin of Species, by Prof Huxley, 75c; Photographic Chemistry, by Prof Hardrich, $2 25; The White House at St Real, by Madam de Pressense, $1.50; The Thoughts of God, by the Rev J R Macduff, 40c; Patriarchal Shadows, by Octavus Winslow, 75c; Life in Heaven, by the author of "Meet for Heaven, $1 80; &c, &c.

For Sale at
No. 23 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

February 28. 50

Emerson's Writings.

ESSAYS—First and Second Series
MISCELLANIES
POEMS
REPRESENTATIVE MEN
ENGLISH TRAITS
CONDUCT OF LIFE

Price $1.00 per Volume.

For sale by
DAWSON BROS.,
No. 23 Great St. James Street.

February 26. 48

Reduction XX Baltimore Oysters.

THE Undersigned will Sell, until further notice, his

Choice Baltimore Oysters

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION

From former Prices. They are received daily by Express, and not frozen. All wishing selected Oysters, at about the same price as the common Oyster, please call.

SHREWSBURY and EAST RIVER OYSTERS in Shell constantly on hand, at

E. I. BANCROFT'S
CITY EXPRESS OFFICE,
43 Great St. James Street.

February 16. 1m 39

TOBACCOS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE:

1000 boxes 5's, 7's & 10's
200 cases Quarter-Pounds in caddies } ALL GRADES.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO MANUFACTURE.

Bright Virginia—pounds and half-pounds

Pure Leaf Virginia 5's, El Dorado, in caddies

Cut Tobaccos—Smoking & Chewing

WEST BROTHERS,
TOBACCO FACTORS,
6 St. John Street.

February 19. 1y 42

PRINCE OF WALES' MARRIAGE!

GENTLEMEN wishing to show their Loyalty can do so by procuring a

ROSETTE,

TO WEAR ON THE

10th,

AT

JOHN AITKEN & CO'S

211 & 213 Notre Dame Street.

Gentlemen will please leave their Orders as soon as possible, as we can only make up a certain number.

53 211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex "BOHEMIAN,"

New Head Dresses & Coronets,

New Black Chenille Nets,

NEW FRENCH WREATHS,

INCLUDING THE

New "Danish," "Plume Russe," "Princess Alexandra," "Medora," &c.

NEW CRAPE GOODS,

IN COLLARS, SETS, &c.

At J. PARKIN'S,
168 Notre Dame Street.

February 18 41

Coal Oil

PERFECTLY SAFE and FREE FROM SMELL and SMOKE

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.

January 9. 7

MIRRORS! MIRRORS!! MIRRORS!!!

FOR

Christmas & New Year's PRESENTS,

BEING A MOST

SUITABLE and ELEGANT PIECE OF FURNITURE

FOR SUCH A PURPOSE,

AND

Nowhere to be had in such Variety

AS AT

A. J. PELL'S,

64 Great St. James Street.

—ALSO,—

JUST RECEIVED,

A Consignment of Oil Paintings,

IN

HANDSOME FRAMES,

Which will be disposed of at LOW PRICES.

December 20. 304

CURTAINS.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex SS. "Norwegian,"

Embroidered and Plains Reps, Embroiderd and Plain Terrys, Of the NEWEST STYLES and COLORS.

—ALSO,—

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

And a large assortment of

Brussels and Tapestry Carpets,

AT THE

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

74 Great St. James Street.

JAMES BAYLIS.

December 27. 309

Gardner's German Baking Powder,

Unrivalled for Purity and Cheapness. In one pound packets, 1s. 3d. each.

COAL OIL,

PRESENT PRICE:

Portland Kerosene, 3s 6d per Gall,
Best Non-Explosive, 2s 6d pr Gal,

In quantities of not less than a Gallon.

(Five gallon tins supplied at 75 cents each.)

JOHN GARDNER,
Druggist,

30 295 (West End) Notre Dame Street.

Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Leeches
Elastic Stockings, Medicine Chests
Farina's Cologne, Lubin's Perfumes
Brown's Troches, Respirators
English Peppermint and other Lozenges

—ALSO,—

A large and select assortment of

Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes
Ivory and India Rubber Combs
Finest Turkey Sponges, &c, &c

For Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by
J. GARDNER,
Chemist and Druggist,
295 (West End) Notre Dame,
(Near McGill Street).

February 5. 30

GIBB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per SS. "Norwegian," a further Supply of

Fancy Coatings, Waistcoatings and Trowserings.

—ALSO,—

UNDERCLOTHING & SOX,

In all the NEW FABRICS.

The Celebrated Aberdeen Knitted Gloves; Buck, Dog-Skin and Kid Gloves.

With a large assortment of all the

Novelties in Silk and Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Ties, &c.

December 29. 310

CABINET WAREROOMS,

27 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of the public to their present extensive assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Curtain Materials in every variety,

BROCATELLES,

Pekin & Reptara Cloths, Damasks,
&c., &c., &c.

MANTEL AND PIER GLASS.

The cheaper descriptions of Furniture they offer at extremely low prices.

J. & W. HILTON.

January 30. 25

WANZER & CO'S

Sewing Machine Depot,

202 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE PUBLIC are invited to call and examine the best lot of Sewing Machines ever offered for sale in Montreal. The

"Combination Family Machine"

Is superior to any Machine ever manufactured in the States or Canada. It will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind, cord, quilt and gather in the neatest manner, and is so simple in its construction that any one can run it and keep it in order. Our "SINGER MACHINES" are of the best and latest improved patterns, and our "WHEELER & WILSON" is unsurpassed for beauty and utility. We also have a splendid Machine, manufactured expressly for Tailors' use. Every Machine warranted.

Family Sewing of every kind done in the neatest manner.

All kinds of Sewing Machines repaired at short notice.

WM. TRIGG & S. W. VALENTINE,
Agents for Montreal and Vicinity.

December 8. 1lstM'y 293

JAMAICA COFFEE—Per "Voyager," from Jamaica to Portland, daily expected. For Sale by

JAMES TORRANCE & CO.

November 6. 266

For Sale by the Subscribers,

250 Packages Choice Butter,

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

December 4. 290

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—

500 Bags Stoved Salt,

Ex "Milton Lockhart,"
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

May 26 125

BUSINESS CARDS, &c.

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

August 9. 190

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

PARTICULAR ATTENTION paid to COLLECTIONS any place in Upper Canada.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Rimmer, Gunn & Co, and James F. D. Black, Esq., Montreal; Rybert Kent, Esq., Treasurer, &c., B. & A. Express Co., and James Morton, Esq., M.P.P., Kingston.

December 27. 3m 309

LARUE & COLBOURN.
ARCHITECTS, &c.,
35 St. Francois Xavier Street,........Montreal.
☞Artificers' Work Measured and Valued.

February 20. 1y 43

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

November 26. 283

George A. Sargison,
ACCOUNTANT AND AGENT,
OFFICE—16 ST. JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL.

September 17. 6m 223

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

September 2. 6m 210

Gildersleeve & Gildersleeve,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
KINGSTON, C.W.

Messrs. G. & G. attend to Collections, and other legal business in all parts of Canada West.

September 6. 6m 214

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

INSTRUCTION in DRAWING and WATER-COLORPAINTING, by

J. F. NASH,
(Late of London, England,)
Rooms (up one flight) Bible House,
83 Great St. James Street

July 19. 172

Homœopathic Physician & Surgeon.

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

August 8. 1y 198

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

December 24. 1y 307

Collection and Commission.

MR. E. L. SNOW,
MONTREAL, C E.

COLLECTIONS made in MONTREAL, QUEBEC, OTTAWA and TORONTO, and other places in Canada. All Collections duly reported and proceeds promptly paid over. Correspondence solicited.

REFERENCES:—Lowe & Chamberlin, Proprietors "Montreal Gazette"; John Lovell, Publisher "Canada Directory," &c., &c., Montreal; R. & A. Miller, Wholesale Booksellers, &c., Montreal and Toronto; W. C. Chewett & Co, Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, &c., Toronto.

October 29. 1y 259

McGEE & WALSH,
ADVOCATES,
46 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

THOS. D'ARCY McGEE. THOS. J. WALSH.

July 24. 176

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

February 1. 28

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General Commission Agent
QUEBEC.

REFERENCES:—Henry Fry, Esq., Lloyds Agent, Messrs. M. Stevenson & Co., Quebec; Messrs. W. & T. Leeming, Messrs. Rae & Mitchell, Montreal.

December 25. 308

A. B. TAFT,
Architect,
NO. 7 TECUMSETH TERRACE
Bleury Street.........Montreal.

May 9. 1y 111

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

May 13. 1y 287

LAFRAMBOISE & PAPINEAU
ADVOCATES,
ST. HYACINTHE.

M. LAFRAMBOISE. A. C. PAPINEAU.

April 5. 1y 85

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

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UPPER CANADA.

LAW.

MR. JAMES DUNNE,
Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Attorney, &c., &c.,
HAMILTON, C. W.

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

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

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LEWIS, WEBB & Co's
WORCESTERSHIRE MALT VINEGAR
PICKLES
CONTAIN NO COPPER.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,
Agents

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

August 15. 195

SQUAILS.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF THIS AMUSING

ROUND-GAME

JUST RECEIVED,
At R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

January 6. 4

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

OVER SIXTY VARIETIES of the Choicest FRUIT ESSENCES, just received at the

MEDICAL DEPOT, McGILL STREET

December 31. 312

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 12, 1863.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER moved that the Bill for the protection of sheep be now read a third time.—Carried.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, March 12th, 1863.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LAKE HURON.

Mr. BELL (of Russell), in moving for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the subject of a navigable line of communication between Montreal and Lake Huron by way of the Ottawa and Mattawan Rivers, Lake Nippissing and French River, said the character of the subject of this motion, and its importance to the country generally were such, that there was no necessity for saying much to recommend it. Every part of the country and every interest that existed in it, must desire to see it succeed. The Ottawa, Nippissing and French River route was better known one hundred years ago than it had been recently. The bold and enterprising men who explored this part of the North American continent, after having obtained a thorough knowledge of the lines of water communication between Quebec and the West, gave the preference to the Ottawa route, and for generations it was the great thoroughfare. Afterwards when Upper Canada began to be filled up with settlers, who had interests and more or less connection with the country on the South side of the St. Lawrence River, which was now part of the United States, they settled along the bank of that river and the Lakes. The land was good, and invited settlement, and it was nearest to neighbours and connexions. Afterwards when the necessity for a line of navigable communication became apparent, the population, and of course the trade that Upper Canada afforded were on the line of that river, and it was improved. It was unfortunate for Canada that its populous country at present lay on a long frontier, without extending any great distance back. This was a disadvantage to the country as regarded Commerce, and in other respects, besides being a serious and very grave embarrassment in the defence of the country. We wanted a greater depth of settled country, and no measure was better calculated to effect that object than the subject of this motion.—Hear, hear.—A few years ago the country which was now the great West amounted to nothing. It now contained a great population, and yielded an immense trade, which was at this moment seeking increased facilities of transport from that country to the ocean. It must continue to increase, and with the British North West Territory would yet become the granary of a Continent, and must have an immense trade with Europe. (Hear, hear) If Canada possessed a route between the great West and the ocean, which afforded greater advantages than any other, it became their duty to investigate the subject and to take the proper steps to reap the benefit. This route was the shortest. As to the other advantages, how far they extended was not for him now to assert—it would be the duty of the Committee to enquire. Much information on the subject existed in scattered fragments, but not in a form to be available. It was needless to point out the advantages of the route in relation to the defence of the country. They all knew that such a communication through the interior would be of incalculable service, besides being beneficial for all the purposes referred to. It was the object of this motion to obtain a Committee of the House to investigate the subject and obtain the fullest information that could be had, and to put it together in a serviceable shape.—Hear, hear.—He concluded by moving—

"That a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the subject of a navigable line of communication between Montreal and Lake Huron, by way of the Ottawa and Matawan Rivers, Lake Nipissing and French River, with power to send for persons and papers; and that such Committee shall be composed of Messieurs Dawson, Daoust, Morris, Simard, Kierzkowski, McDonald D. A, McKenzie, Haultain, Morrison, and the mover, and shall report thereon to this House."—Carried.

PORT OF COLLINGWOOD.

Mr. MORRISON moved for copies of all correspondence placed before the Government by Messrs. Worthington and Brunel "Inspectors of Ports for Western Canada," relative to the reduction of the Port of Collingwood to an outport of the city of Toronto, also copies of petitions and letters received by the Government remonstrating against the reduction of the Port and the removal of the Collector, John McWatt, Esq. The honorable gentleman said, from all he could learn—the motive of the Government was not that of economy, but their object was to remove the Collector, Mr. McWatt, who had been for 15 years a political and personal friend of his own. Had they acted from motives of economy, he would have been perfectly satisfied; but he was satisfied that they had not done so. For why should the port of Collingwood have been reduced when there were sixteen non-remunerative ports in Upper Canada, and eleven in Lower Canada? Last summer merchandise to the amount of $2,600,000 passed over the Northern Railway which connected Collingwood with Toronto. He was satisfied they had been actuated by political feeling. Such conduct on the part of the Government was deserving of strong reprobation.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD repeated what he had said before, that the return, which the Government were about to make, fully substantiated charges against Mr. McWatt, sufficient to justify his dismissal; and he might be allowed to state further that so far as they had gone—and they had not done yet—the Commissioners referred to had reduced the expenditure by no less a sum than $64,000. (Cheers.) The reports, when sent down, would show that the most extravagant sums had been paid for the collection of the revenue, and that in cutting down the expenses Messrs Brunel and Worthington had done their duty in the most praiseworthy manner. (Hear, hear.) They did not think, with the hon member for North Simcoe, that courtiers and minions should be provided for at the public cost; and wherever they found useless officials they recommended their removal, irrespective of political, local, or any other consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MORRISON said that the Finance Minister had himself acknowledged that Mr. McWatt was removed because he was not a supporter of the Government.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND—I deny the statement most distinctly. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MORRISON said he understood that Hon. Mr. McMurrich and some others had waited on the Finance Minister to remonstrate with him on the reduction of the port, and that the reason assigned for his dismissal was that he had been guilty of a political offence in supporting the Hon. Mr. Patton at the election, whilst he was the Collector in charge of the Port of Collingwood.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND said that a motion was made some time ago by the hon. member for Halton (Mr. White) for the reports of the Commissioners engaged in examining into these ports. The return would be made in a day or two, and therein would be found, fully set forth, the reasons urged by the Commissioners for their recommendations, and which justified the Government in the course of action they had taken.

Mr. MORRISON would ask if the Finance Minister did not state to the deputation that waited on him that Mr. McWatt had been dismissed for his political offences?

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND said he believed a deputation waited on Hon. Mr. McMurrich, but no deputation waited upon himself. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL said the House and the country would understand from this discussion some of the difficulties which beset the Government in their determination to reduce the expenditure. No case could be brought before the House which illustrated more strongly the necessity of a firm hand being applied to the work of retrenchment than the present. Here was a port at which four officers were employed to collect a trifle over $500 per annum.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND said that one reason why the Government had thought it advisable to make Collingwood an outport of Toronto, was of the class of goods imported there. These goods were merely *in transitu* in bond through Collingwood to Toronto, where they were exported.

Mr. MORRISON—Why, it is 94 miles from Toronto to Collingwood.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND said the distance had nothing to do with the question. At the port where the goods were exported, it was clear that the business could be much better done.

Mr. SIMPSON was gratified to find that the Commissioners had succeeded in reducing the expenditure to $64,000, and had no doubt whatever that if their inquiries were extended, they would find it to the interest of the country to make still further reductions. He found by the statements of the Customs' Department for 1861 that the cost of collecting the revenue in Lower Canada that year was 4½ per cent upon the whole amount collected, while in Upper Canada it was 9¼ per cent, making the average cost of collecting nearly 6¾ per cent. Now, it was a well established fact that so far as the direct revenue was concerned it could be collected for 2½ per cent; and this being the case, was it not wrong that in this Province it should be so much in excess of this. He found also that at the seven ports of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston and Ottawa, the collections amounted to $4,334,935, and the cost of collection—$159,475, equal to a little over 3½ per ct.; while at the other ports the collections were $414,937, and the cost $143,180, or about 34½ per cent. The amount paid out for collecting the revenue was therefore one-third of the sum collected at these ports. (Hear, hear.) The Montreal collections cost about 2½ per cent, and the Quebec nearly 10 per cent, and the collections at all the other twenty-one Lower Canadian ports 31 per cent, it having cost $34,000 to collect $42,000. [Hear, hear.] At eleven of these ports the costs in each case exceeded the collections, the total excess being $11,913. He ought to have stated that there were 23 ports in Lower Canada, and at one-half of these the cost of collecting the revenue exceeded the actual revenue itself. Toronto collected nearly twice as much as Quebec at one half of the cost, its rate being a little over 3 per cent. Hamilton collected nearly as much as Quebec at one-third the cost, its rate being not quite 4 per cent. Passing over the five city ports of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston and Ottawa, the cost of collection at the other 55 Canadian ports was a little over 29 per cent, or $109,170 to collect $372,815, while at 17 of these 55 ports the cost exceeded the collections by a total of $8829. Now, this was a state of things that required a remedy. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And he thought that any Government that earnestly sought to apply that remedy deserved, and should receive, the entire support and assistance of the House. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL—Who is to blame for the extravagance in Upper Canada?

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—You, gentlemen. (Great laughter.)

Mr. SIMPSON—I do not think any charge of extravagance is to be attributed to anybody. It must be remembered that two or three years ago, in consequence of the low duties in the United States, there was great temptation to smugglers, and to prevent illicit trade required a large staff of officers. Now, however, there is not so much necessity for them, as the tariff in the United States has been increased; and the gentlemen in office have an opportunity of doing that which their predecessors were unable to do (Ironical cheers and laughter.) I think that if we cannot discuss financial questions without reference to party motives, we had better return to our homes. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—The Commissioner of Crown Lands had asked who was to blame? He (Mr. Cartier) would answer, the Ministry. The government of which he was a member had introduced as great economy as possible with regard to the collection; and if the policy recommended by the late Minister of Finance, in which a reduction of the duties was proposed, had been carried out a large reduction in the expense of collection would have been the result. If the duties had been lessened, there would not have been so many officers required to protect the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUNTINGTON said had merely stated that if the Government evinced a sincere disposition to reduce the expenditure of the country, it would be a source of gratification to the country; and that so long as it showed a desire to bring it within the income, it would deserve the support of the people. He had certainly spoken in no partisan spirit. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—With regard to the cost of collecting the revenue in Quebec, it must be remembered that it was a great shipping port, and as such required a great many more officers than other ports in the country. This was the reason that Quebec, to a certain extent, figured at a rate higher than that of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, where there was not near the same amount of shipping.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND said it seemed to him a most extraordinary way of proving the economy of the last Ministry by referring to the acts of every government to which his honorable friend had belonged or fancied he belonged. He (Mr. Drummond) believed that the member for Montreal East fancied that he had belonged to every government since the days of Jacques Cartier. (Laughter.) He had spoken of the Seigniorial Tenure, of which he fancied himself the author, as he fancied himself to be a descendant of Jacques Cartier. (Great laughter.) He (Mr. Drummond) might have had some small share in the preparation of the measure, but he was now certain that it was not a measure of economy. (Hear, hear) He was therefore surprised that the gentleman opposite should have got up and proclaimed himself a friend of economy, and in the same breath the author of the Seigniorial Tenure Bill. It would not, however, have been so great a burden upon the Exchequer if it had been better managed by the late Admininistration. (Hear, hear.) In 1856, when he (Mr Drummond) had left the Government, it was understood that the labors of the Commission appointed under that Act would close in eighteen months; and yet, so extravagantly had the last Ministry conducted the affairs of the country, that when they resigned office the Commission was still in full operation at great expense to the Province, and it was the present Government that had taken the first step to close it by removing two of the Commissioners. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CARTIER replied. He said the honorable member for Rouville could work when he chose, but unfortunately he was not one who could apply himself continuously to labor. (Laughter) It was for this reason that ever since 1856, when he left the Government he had happened to be outside of the Cabinet. He (Mr Cartier) denied that the honorable member had taken part in the preparation of the Seigniorial Tenure measure. The Bill that had passed the House resembled that of the honorable member only in the preamble. If he claimed to be the author of the Act of 1854, he claimed goods that did not belong to him.

PORT WARDEN OF MONTREAL.

Hon. Mr. ROSE moved, that this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider a resolution relative to the fees to be paid for certain services to be performed by the Port Warden for the Port and Harbor of Montreal.—Carried.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said he would take the liberty to suggest that it would be proper, with reference to the nuptials of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that a joint address of congratulation should be passed by both Houses and transmitted to Her Majesty.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD thought the proper time for passing such an address would be when the official account of the marriage had been communicated to the Legislature by His Excellency the Governor General, who would no doubt receive a despatch on the subject, as it was the practice in such cases for the Imperial Government to communicate with the Governors of all the Colonies. Besides, a rumor had got abroad of the death of a member of the Royal family, which, if true, might have caused some change—and, on the whole he deemed it proper for the House to wait.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Mr. SCOTT said the Bill had been referred to a Special Committee, and they had gone over the bill clause by clause, and it had been unanimously agreed to. The Committee was composed of a majority of Protestant members, and, with Dr. Ryerson to assist them, he believed the House would be satisfied that the interests of the Common Schools were safe from harm in connection with the Bill. He did not believe the Bill would greatly increase the number of Separate Schools in Upper Canada, but it would give the opportunity to those who desired them to try their effects. The whole amount paid to the Common and Separate Schools in 1861, was $152,300—and of this sum only $7000 were devoted to Separate Schools; and yet, for the sake of this paltry amount, the country had been agitated from one end to the other. He would move the third reading of the Bill.

Mr. MORRIS said—Last session when the bill was under consideration, he felt justified in voting for the six months' hoist, as the most courteous mode of expressing his disapprobation. If it were possible to allow all the children of the Province to grow up together and learn each other's character, the results could not but be most beneficial. He was free to admit that it was right that religion should be combined with education, but it did not follow that this should be done in the schools. Last year the Commissioner of Crown Lands had said that the Government should not have allowed such a Bill to be introduced by a private member, but to-day he was of a different opinion. (Hear, hear.) The Roman Catholics of Upper Canada did not ask for such Schools, as was easily deduced from the fact that by far the largest number of them send their children to the Common Schools, and by the further fact that not less than three hundred Roman Catholics were employed as teachers in those Schools.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD said he had an amendment to propose and as he did not intend to occupy the time of the House, he would move "That the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by adding the following words to the end of the 2nd Section:—'Provided always that no such Separate Schools be established in any Township unless the Roman Catholic residents therein constitute the Minority of the inhabitants of such School Section.'"

Mr. SCOTT said that a deputation had actually come down from the County of the hon. member with a petition in favor of the Bill. He would not go into the history of the opposition of the hon. member, but its cause was quite well understood.

Colonel HAULTAIN had the profoundest conviction of the importance of religious education, but in a country like this, where there so many different religious bodies, it was absolutely impossible to give each of them such privileges as were sought by the Bill for the Roman Catholics. If Separate Schools were allowed to that denomination, how could they be denied to the Church of England, the Presbyterians or the Methodists?

Mr. PATRICK was anxious that the Bill should pass, and his reason was that the authorities of the Church of Rome had declared they would be satisfied with it. It did satisfy them a great point would be gained and no harm whatever would or could result to the Protestants.

Mr. BIGGAR—Did the hon. member mean that he was authorized on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church to say that they would be satisfied with the Bill?

Mr. PATRICK—He understood they would.

Mr. DUNKIN was quite disposed to give the Catholics in Upper Canada all the School privileges which the protestants in Lower Canada possessed, he did not see why the amendment should be resisted since it did not contravene in any measure the principle put forward by the advocates of the Separate Schools.

Mr. RYERSON said he thought he would be obliged to pursue a course on this subject which would perhaps be objected to by persons whose esteem he desired to have. He could not forget that the British Empire was equally indebted for its high position to the valor and learning of Roman Catholics as to the valor and learning of Protestants; and, therefore, on the matter of education, he claimed for each equal privileges. The country had been opened out and cultivated by Roman Catholic labor and effort in their proportion, as much as by the labours and efforts of Protestant. He contended that there was nothing more than mere justice asked by the Bill for the Roman Catholics, and if what they wanted was granted, he could not see how the Common School system could be injuriously affected by the measure.

Mr. JONES said the President of the Council did not seem to be so elequent as formerly on this subject. He did not know if this was to be attributed to his proximity to the Postmaster General, who, in his turn, did not acquire additional brilliancy by sitting near the President of the Council. Not only did they not shine as the sun, they did not even, as the moon, shine with a borrowed light. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—I do not think that the hon. gentleman stands in need of much light. (Laughter.)

Mr. JONES would nevertheless be happy to receive light from such a luminous body as the Postmaster General (Laughter.) He argued that the system of education in Upper Canada was far better than a sectarian system for diffusing light and knowledge among the great mass of the people. There was more than double the number attending school than in Lower Canada, and obtaining the principles of elementary instruction, fitting them to be members useful and it might be valuable members of society. The words of Gray might be applied to them:—

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

(Hear, hear and laughter.) He thought that the Bill would do harm even to Catholics, causing sectarian animosity and harsh feeling between man and man.

Hon. Mr. McGEE spoke in favor of the Bill at some length. Owing to the lateness of the hour, we withold a report of the hon. gentleman's speech until another issue.

(To be continued.)

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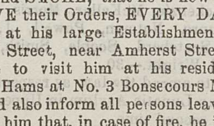
February 12. 2m 36



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St. Pie, 28th February, 1863. da 52

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It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICE, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar St., New York

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. F. HENRY & CO., Montreal,
General Agents for Canada

July 9. 163

There is a good time coming! Mark that. Every man, woman and child that uses Downs' Elixir and Henry's Liniment shall rejoice with exceeding great joy when they shall see their diseases removed like magic. Downs' Elixir cures coughs, colds, incipient consumption, catarrh, asthma, croup, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. See advertisement in another column, and don't let the day pass without securing these valuable treasures, and keep them in the house to guard against accidents.

February 23. 1m DWS 45

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE

Is as superior to all others as the Meridian Sun to Candle. All imitate Bogle even to his style of advertisements, which for years have been headed

The Best Hair Dye in the World.

Now others without brains steal and copy this. Their Dyes are as miserable as their invention is contemptible. Avoid them all! Bogle's has been awarded Medals and Diplomas over them all, and to their confusion pronounced "The only Hair Dye fit to be used." No rainbow tints a la "Tittlebat Titmouse." No smut! no skin staining! no humbug, but reliable, safe and sure.

The distinctive advantages of this over all other Hair Dyes, are,—1st. It is entirely free from all ingredients which can injure the Hair. 2nd. It does not stain the skin. 3rd. It is easier of application, as the Hair can be dyed by it in any weather, whether cloudy, rain, or sunshine. 4th. It acts like magic and is instantaneous in its effect, as the Hair can be washed with Soap and Water almost immediately after application, when it assumes a beautiful silky lustre, and has the most natural and life-like appearance. 5th. It is the most permanent and natural Hair Dye ever invented, and neither washing, nor the effects of the Sun or weather destroys its color.

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston, U.S., and for sale by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.

April 26.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns splendid BLACK or BROWN, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK, Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)

For sale by JOHN F. HENRY & Co. Montreal.

May 30. 1y DW 129

To Nervous Sufferers of both Sexes

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to DR. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

March 14 1y DW 15

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1863.

SEE FIRST PAGE FOR Parliamentary Debates

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Meeting of all interested in having a Botanical Garden this evening, in Natural History Society Rooms, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Russell's Panorama of the North and South at the Mechanics' Hall, this afternoon and Evening, at half-past Two and Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY SHAW & BROTHER.
Pianos and Furniture, at No. 47 Great St. James Street, at Two o'clock.

BY JOHN O. BROWN & SON.
Dry Goods, Books, &c., at their own Stores, at half-past Six 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:—
March 14—9 A.M. 10 above zero.
2 P.M. 12 above zero.
5 P.M. 14 above zero.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

New York, March 14, 1863.

The steamers City of New York and New York sailed to-day, for Europe, taking a million and a half in specie.

Port Royal advices of the 10th, contain an order from General Hunter for a forward movement.

Head-Quarters, Department of the South, Hilton Head, Port Royal, South Carolina, March 5.—Soldiers of the Department of the South: After long and wearsome delays due to causes over which no one in this Department had control; we have at length the cheering prospect of active and very important service.

Soldiers of the 10th Army Corps:—You are stimulated by every consideration of honor to vie with the gallant men from the Department of North Carolina, who have been sent by the Government to take part with you in the dangers and glory of the operations now pending: Officers and men of the command; you are abjured to the performance of every duty; all who earn destruction, no matter how humble their positions, have my pledge that their services shall be honorably acknowledged, and the acknowledgment pressed to their advantage. Should private soldiers distinguish themselves, while officers become liable to censure, it would be treason to the country not to compel a change of places. The attention of all officers is earnestly called to article 37, revised regulations for the army, in relation to troops on board transports.

By Command of
(Signed,) Maj.-General D. HUNTER.

General Hunter has also issued an order drafting all able bodied negroes for garrison duty, excepting those employed by Q. M.'s and other officers. They are to be under command of General Saxton.

Fort Monroe, March 14.—The Adelia, Captain Kelly, which arrived here last evening, left Key West last Sunday. She was captured some time ago by the Quaker City. She leaves this p.m. for New York.

Captain Kelly reports that when he left Key West, the steamer Pearl was lying there. She is also a prize taken by the gunboat Tioga off Providence Island.

These two steamers and machinery were built by Jas and Geo Thompson of Glasgow, with Penn's oscillating engines.

Washington, March 14—A telegram from General Rosecrans states that according to a report which had reached him, the Rebels had evacuated Vicksburg Information had been previously received here that they were removing their stores and war materials from Vicksburg into the interior Nothing, however, is officially known, so as to speak with certainty.

Cairo, March 14. Advices from Memphis are to Thursday evening. Important movements of troops are taking place below, and the public may look for important results soon. The Yazoo Pass is likely to give advantages not heretofore appreciated.

Officers just from Vicksburg say that that stronghold must soon capitulate or do worse.

The Herald's special despatch from Washington says:—Information has been received here that Secretary Chase has been very successful in making arrangements in New York for extensive loans, which will relieve the wants of the Government to such an extent as to preclude any probability of an additional issue of legal tenders.

Reliable intelligence has reached the Government that Lee's army is not materially weakened, but has been industriously employed in erecting defensive works at Fredericksburg. No intention has been manifested of abandoning that point.

The Mercury's despatch says:—Gen. Hooker will be ready to march in about a week. It is rumoured that he will march direct to Richmond, via Urbanna, on the lower Rappahannock.

The War Department is closely employed in arranging the machinery for the coming conscription

Cairo, March 15—General Tutle received a despatch from Fort Donelson, to-day, which says that our cavalry report 12000 rebels within 28 miles of Fort Donelson. The country people for miles around are coming to the Fort with various reports. The rebels are reported to be well armed. Our forces are ready for any emergency. The steamer Ruth was arrested at Columbus, having on board 200 boxes shipped at St Louis to parties in Memphis, said to contain oranges, but on examination proved to contain rebel clothing, quinine, a rebel mail etc.

A Memphis despatch to the Commercial confirms the reported surprise and capture of a portion of Richardsons guerilla force near Covinglan, Tennessee. Their camp was destroyed. General Loony's camp at Wesby was also surprised by Colonel Lee and a large portion of his force captured, together with General Loony, Major Sanford, Captain Bright and Lieut. Williams.

The Commercial's advices from Vicksburg report all quiet The river is very high, and the backwater had broken through the Levee, filling the canal, and rendering work upon it impossible.

Portland, March 15.—The Hibernian sailed at 6, 30 this morning for Liverpool, via Londonderry.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

New York, March 14.

The Time's Despatch from Washington says:—We hear from Falmouth to-night that an official report has been made to Head-Quarters, of the discovery of negro quarters, of the Cavalry pickets, on the South bank of the Rappahannock, below Fredicksburgh.

On the 7th instant a Corporal of the 2nd U. S. Cavalry, reported to Lieutenant Thompson that he had discovered negroes doing picket duty on the opposite side of the River. He took the Lieutenant's glass, went to his post, examined in company with Lieut. Noyes of the same Regiment; then we went to the spot and passed over a Corduroy Road, through a marsh to the end of the River, and plainly saw with the naked eye, negro cavalry, men to the number of 50, with belts and accoutrements; a company doing picket duty, were half and half with whites, and who seemed to be regularly distributed with them. The officers went within 100 yards of them, and only used a glass to render their examinations more certain. The negroes were regularly stationed on the front, the same as the whites. The matter has been communicated to the authorities at Washington. There cannot be the slightest doubt of the facts as reported at the United States Ford the night before last. A large and new encampment of the enemy was discovered, as if they were mediating another advance to this side Our forces are vigilant.

A refugee who arrived within our lines to-day from Charleston says that the Rebels have about 400 guns in position around the city. The west side is poorly fortified. There are a number of iron clad shore-batteries in the harbour mounted with the heaviest guns. Several thousand are reported to be busy daily in strengthening the defences of the city. He thinks the city is impregnable from the water approach.

Secretary Chase left at 11 o'clock this morning for New York. It has been known for several days that he required immediately $100,000,000 for the payment of requisitions lying upon the table. Before his departure a special meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which it was suggested by Mr. Chase that $5,000,000 should be first obtained by twenty year bonds, and the remainder at as early a period as practicable.

The Herald has the following:—Headquarters, Sixth Army Corps, near White Oak Church, Va, March 12.—There are unmistakeable preparations now being made for a speedy movement of the army Our transportation is now being cut down to facilitate our movements in the coming march, and officers are warned before hand that all unnecessary baggage must be sent home, while such poor devils as hold commissions in the line have been notified that their wedge tents cannot be transported for them in future, and that in the coming campaign nothing more will be allowed than a shelter tent such as the men have, which they can carry on their backs. The last fact alone is a sufficient forewarning of the trials, troubles, discomforts and severities of the next campaign.

Cincinnati, March 14.—The Gazette has a Memphis despatch stating that a report was in circulation that Admiral Porter had received information that the Yazoo Pass Expedition had captured Yazoo City and destroyed the Rebel fleet. A special from Memphis says that Admiral Porter is momentarily expecting intelligence from Hains' Bluff announcing the arrival of our forces there, which would be the signal for a combined attack upon that fortification.

Judge Constable of the 4th Judicial District of Illinois has been arrested by order of General Wright for resisting the arrest of deserters. He will be tried by the U. S. Court of Indianapolis.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 14.

Last night after our report left,

The House divided upon the amendment of the Hon. J. H. Cameron with the following result:

Yeas—Anderson, Ault, R. Bell, (North Lanark) Biggar, Bowen, Burwell, John H. Cameron, Carling, Cockburn, Cowan, Crawford, Daly, Dickson, Dunkin, Dunsford, Ferguson, Harcourt, Haultain, Hooper, Howland, Jackson, Jones, Knight MacKenzie, McDougall, McKelar, Morris, Morrison, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Pope, Powell, John S. Ross, Rykert, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scoble, Simpson, Smith, Somerville, Stirton, Street, Walsh, White, Wilson, and Wright—47.

Nays—Abbott, Archambault, Alleyn, Baby, Beaubien, Beaudreau, R. Bell (Russell), Benoit, Blanchet, Boutassa, Brousseau, Caron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Clarke, Daoust, Dawson, DeCazes, Denis, Desaulniers, A. A. Dorion, J. B. E. Dorion, Dastaler, Drummond, Alex. Dufresne, Jos. Dufresne, Evanturel, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Gagnon, Gaudet, Hebert, Huntington, Huot, Joly, Keirzskowski, Labreche, Viger, Laframboise, Langevin, John A. MacDonald, J. S. Macdonald, McCann, McGee, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, O'Halloran, Patrick, Poupore, Prevost, Price, Remillard, Rose, Ryerson, Scott, Sherwood, Atty. General Sicotte, Simard, Starnes, Sylvain, Taschereau, and Tasse—66.

The Hon. Mr. Cameron then moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of adding the following words: "It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, from time to time to name such persons as they may think fit in the respective cities and counties in Upper Canada, to grant certificates of qualifications to teachers of Separate Schools, and no one shall be employed as a teacher of Separate School, unless, and until, he has obtained such certificate"

Mr. Scott moved in amendment thereto, that all after word 'words' in the motion be left out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"The teachers of Separate Schools under this act shall be subject to the same examination, and receive their certificates of qualification in the same manner as common school teachers generally, provided that persons qualified by law as teachers, either in Upper or Lower Canada, shall be considered qualified teachers for the purposes of this act," which was agreed to on a division. The House then went into Committee on the bill, and made the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Cameron then moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out in clause twenty from the word 'authorities,' and inserting 'provided always,' that the amount of the Legislative grant to any Separate School in any one year, shall not exceed the aggregate amount contributed by rates, fees, or otherwise, by the supporters of such Separate School in said year.

Yeas—Anderson, Ault, Biggar, Bowen, Burwell, J. H. Cameron, Carling, Cockburn, Cowan, Dickson, Dunkin, Ferguson, Harcourt, Haultain, Hooper, Jackson, McKenzie, McKellar, Morris, Morrison, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Powell, Jonn S. Ross, Rykert, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scoble, Sherwood, Simpson, Smith, Somerville, Stirton, White and Wright—36.

Nays—Abbott, Alleyn, Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, Beaudreau, Benoit, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brousseau, Caron, Cartier, Chapais, Clarke, Crawford, Daoust, Dawson, DeCazes, Denis, Desaulniers, J. B. E. Dorion, Dostaler, Drummond, Alex. Dufresne, Jos. Dufresne, Evanturel, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Gagnon, Gaudet, Hebert, Howland, Huntington, Huot, Jobin, Joly, Kierzkowski, Knight, Labreche, Viger, Laframboise, Langevin, LeBoutillier, J. A. McDonald, Atty.-Genl. McDonald, D. A. McDonald, McCann, McDougall, McGee, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Morton, O'Halloran, Poupore, Prevost, Remillard, Robitaille, Ryerson, Scott, Simard, Sylvain, Taschereau, Tasse, and Wilson—65.

Mr. Ferguson then moved, in amendment, that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the same, by inserting after the word "Township," in the last line of the 20th section, the following:—"And that to entitle any Separate School to a share of such funds, it shall be requisite and sufficient that such School has been under the management of Separate School Trustees appointed in the manner provided by this Act; that it has been in actual operation during at least three months in each School, half a year or six months during the whole year, and that it has been attended by an average attendance of at least fifteen children of school age—period of epidemic or contagious diseases excepted, which was negatived on a division.

The bill was then read a third time on the following divison:—

Yeas—Abbott, Alleyn, Anderson, Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, Beaudreau, R. Bell, (Russell,) Benjamin, Benoit, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brousseau, Buchanan, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Clarke, Crawford, Daoust, Dawson, Decazes, Denis, Desaulniers, A. A. Dorion, J. B. E. Dorion, Dostaler, Alex. Dufresne, Jos. Dufresne, Dunkin, Evanturel, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Gagnon, Gaudet, Hebert, Huot, Jobin, Joly, Kierzkowski, Knight, Labreche, Viger Laframboise, Langevin, J. A. McDonald, Atty. Gen. McDonald, McCann, McDougall, McGee, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morton, O'Halloran, Patrick, Poupore, Prevost, Remillard, Robitaille, Rose, Ryerson, Rykert, Scott, Sherwood, Atty. Gen. Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Somerville, Starnes, Sylvain, Taschereau, Walsh, and Wilson—76.

Nays.—Ault, Biggar, Bowen, Burwell, H. Cameron, Cockburn, Devard, Daly, Dickson, Ferguson, Harcourt, Haultain, Hooper, Jackson, Jones, McKenzie, McKellar, Morris, Morrison, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Powell, J. S. Ross, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scoble, Smith, Stirton, White and Wright—31.

Mr. Scott moved that the bill do pass, which was agreed to on the following division:—

Yeas—Abbott, Alleyn, Anderson, Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, Beaudreau, R. Bell, (Russell,) Benjamin, Benoit, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brousseau, Buchanan, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cauchon, Clarke, Crawford, Dawson, Denis, Desaulniers, A. A. Dorion, J. B. E. Dorion, Dostaler, Alex. Dufresne, Jos. Dufresne, Dunkin, Evanturel, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Gagnon, Gaudet, Hebert, Howland, Huntington, Huot, Jobin, Joly, Kierzkowski, Knight, Labreche, Viger Laframboise, Langevin, J. A. MacDonald, Atty. Gen. J. S. MacDonald, McCann, McDougall, McGee, McLachlin, Morin, Morton, O'Halloran, Patrick, Poupore, Prevost, Remillard, Robitaille, Rose, Rykert, Rynal, Scott, Sherwood, Atty. Gen Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Somerville, Starnes, Tascherau, Tasse, Walsh and Wilson—71.

Nays—Ault, Biggar, Bowen, Burwell, J. H. Cameron, Cockburn, Cowan, Daly, Dickson, Ferguson, Harcourt, Haultain, Hooper, Jackson, Jones, Mackenzie, McKellar, Morris, Morrison, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Powell, J. S. Ross, (Dundas), Scatcherd, Scoble, Smith, Stirton, White, and Wright.—30.

The bill to amend the law as respects persons dying in any Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Wilson moved that the bill to amend the law with respect to certain public officers be now read a second time. A debate ensued, which was adjourned, and the House rose.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

Quebec, March 14.

The vote on the Separate School Bill, which left the Upper Canadian part of the Ministry in a sectional minority of Upper Canadians, has brought the working of the system of double majority to the test. It is said here that Mr. Jno. S. MacDonald is not very well pleased with the vote of his party, the bill having been carried almost wholly by the Conservatives, with the exception of the votes given by the ministry themselves. It is further said that there was a caucus on this question to-day at the Crown Lands Office.

The delegates from Oswego have arrived and have had an interview with the Premier.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—There are few things that would get rid of more trouble and expense to Parliament than the abolition of the property qualification of members. We have no idea that it would change the complexion of either of the two bodies by which her Majesty's lieges are represented, for none other than a man of standing and influence can succeed in acquiring a seat, and for the bulk of mankind this standing and influence is necessarily associated with the possession, more or less complete of property. We suppose that some of the most learned men and ablest philosophers in politics, morals or physics, might present themselves in one hundred out of our hundred and twenty constituencies, and have not the least chance against an old settler who hardly knows his letters, but has made a fine farm, or against a storekeeper, or distiller, with a fair share of ledger influence. But if there be any mode of acquiring the suffrages of the constituents, other than those connected with that kind of standing which supposes property, it can be only by acknowledged intellectual superiority, and we think a greater infusion of that element into our political World, even if it displaced the more material element, would be anything but a disadvantage. As a rule, however, we are very sure that the impecunious philosophers will have so small a chance with constituencies that there is no necessity to take great pains to make their advent impossible. But on the other hand, if it be really supposed that a man who possesses a certain small number of hundreds of pounds, hardly sufficient to produce the revenue that would keep a dog, is by such possession rendered fit for a lawyer, though otherwise inept, the present law does not shut out the few adventurers who manage to elude the popular taste for representatives of means. We have shown that Parliament must contain many men of property; but it is quite notorious to those who know Parliament, that there are several whose qualification is, to say the least of it, held by a very doubtful kind of proprietorship. We see just now the lands of one legislator figuring among the Sheriff's advertisements; and it is notorious that many others have at different times been in the same case. In fact a very large number of the class from which our members of Parliament are chosen, though often nominally the owners of considerable property, are really engaged in speculations which make it impossible for them to tell whether they possess £300 more or less than the debts they owe. There is even one instance of a member of the Legislative Council who has been turned out for want of qualification; but who has been re-elected, and, owing to some informality of the petition, keeps his seat in spite of the law. Under these circumstances, with no probability of making Parliament one whit less respectable, nor even less wealthy than at present, to keep up the qualification is only to keep up the occasion of a standing nuisance. Of all the causes of petitions against returns, none are so numerous, so invidious, or so troublesome as the alleged want of qualification. There are none respecting which members themselves, and members of Committees, are so inclined to approach the very verge of morality to save their own position, or to serve a friend. It is easily understood, indeed, how an Election Committee, who would at once execute the law in a case where the candidate, having the minority of votes, had been improperly returned, would reconcile their consciences to any possible shift that would prevent a person not the choice of the electors from sitting in virtue of his having more money than his competitor. A petition founded on such a reason does not appeal to any spirit of manliness or fair play. It is based on no right, and it is resisted by all possible quibbles. It is for these reasons that we believe the abolition of the property qualification would be one of the most practical reforms which could be devised in the constitution of our Legislature. It would not alter the character of Parliament in any conceivable degree; but it would get rid of at least half the election petitions with all their annoyance and expense, both to the petitioners and the petitioned against; it would save a great deal of the time of the House wasted in the farce of arresting and subsequently excusing absent Committeemen, and of hearing appeals of one sort or another which come from such Committees; finally, it would raise the tone of Election Committees by making obvious right go hand in hand with law, and thus would prevent the partizan precedents set by Committees upon petitions founded on lack of qualification from leavening the whole mass of the decisions on elections.

THE MORMONS AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—In the midst of their other difficulties the United States appear to have a renewal of that contention with the Mormons in which they have hitherto so signally failed. It appears to have been felt at Washington that sooner or later Brigham Young's kingdom must become a part of the United States, and in spite of the severe things frequently said by that potentate respecting the Federal Government, overtures had been made to admit Deseret as a State of the Union, and delegates from thence had actually represented the Territory in Washington. It became necessary, therefore, to consider whether the peculiar institution of Mormondom should, like the peculiar institution of the South, create a caste in the nation, and thereafter occasion some new though unforeseen trouble. It was believed to be advisable to crush this immoral practice at once, and accordingly a law against polygamy in the Territories of the United States was passed in 1862. As Deseret was and is still only a Territory, of course this law could be constitutionally passed and put into operation. The present Governor of the Territory, like all Territorial Governors, was appointed from Washington. He had long desired to put an end to a practice so opposed to all Christian and social doctrines; but he desired to act so far as policy would allow, with the assent and consent of the people of the Territory. Accordingly, at the meeting of the Legislature which recently took place, he, in his inaugural, called attention to the want of any local law regulating marriage, and recommended the passing of such a law. In pursuance of the same idea, he especially called attention to the Act of Congress above mentioned. He went on to express his regret that persons high in authority should have recommended the open defiance of this law, and this in some cases merely for the sake of defying it, because it was represented as unconstitutional. The Governor, however, plainly indicated his intention of insisting that the law should be obeyed There was of course a very considerable sensation among the Saints, and the Mormon newspapers declined to publish the address. Then a "war meeting" was held in the Tabernacle, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon the U. S. officials with a polite request for them to withdraw. The Governor and the Judges have, however, both declined to accede to this invitation. The Governor replied:—"I will not cowardly "abandon my post of duty until it shall please "the President to recall me. I may be in danger "of personal violence by remaining, but I will "not leave. I will not be driven from the Territory. As this is said to be a land of prophecy, "I too will prophecy: If one drop of my blood is "shed whilst in the discharge of my duties, by "your ministers of vengeance, it will be avenged, "and not one stone in your city will remain "upon another." Here the matter rests for the present. The latest news, however, by telegraph *via* Chicago, intimates that the Saints will succumb.

GENERALS SCOTT AND McCLELLAN.—A singular story appears in a letter, from a correspondent in Philadelphia, addressed to the New York *Tribune*. The writer remarks that a great deal of curiosity has been excited respecting the quiescence of General Scott in respect to the letter produced some time ago in Congress, in which letter the older General charged his subordinate with disobedience of orders, and an entire neglect of that military etiquette which requires that the inferior should, except ordered to the contrary, report to his next superior. We do not know what it was expected that General Scott should say of the production of this correspondence. There might be reason to imagine that General McClellan would see cause either to deny or explain the facts; but, until he did so, General Scott would seem to have nothing to do or say in the matter. However that may be, the reticence of General Scott is made the occasion, by this correspondent, of explaining why it was that the General in the field declined to communicate the numbers of his troops and his plans to the Commander-in-Chief. This reason, if the correspondent tells the truth, was that such information was never less safe from the enemy than when in the hands of General Scott. He says that the plans of campaign had been repeatedly and mysteriously discovered by the enemy, and that the channel by which this occurred was discovered by General McClellan, which was no other than General Scott's own son-in-law, Henry L. Scott, who was with his father-in-law in Washington, and there enjoyed the rank of Colonel of Cavalry and the pay of Inspector-General. General McClellan went to the President—so the story goes on—and Colonel Scott was summoned to the White House, to be confronted with his accuser. He confessed his guilt; but, instead of being shot, he was allowed to retire from the service with the emoluments of a Lieut-Colonel of Cavalry, and immediately went to Europe, where he is doing all he can for Secession. If there be any truth in this story, it is very evident that there are sufficient reasons for otherwise inexplicable surrenders and defeats by land and water.

ROW AT ST. HYACINTHE.—We learn from the *Journal de St. Hyacinthe* that Mr. Renaud, Jr., went to the office of that paper to demand the name of a correspondent, who had made some observations which the Hon. Louis Renaud considered insulting. The Editor declined to give the name of his correspondent, and was immediately assaulted by the young gentleman with a stick. The latter—not the stick, but the young gentleman—was locked up to await an interview with the Justices of the Peace.

BOTANICAL GARDEN.—We call the attention of those interested in the project of forming public gardens in this city, to the meeting which will take place, at half-past seven o'clock, this evening, in the Natural History Rooms. We should like to see a good attendance.

MEETING OF CITIZENS FOR THE PURPOSE OF AFFORDING RELIEF TO DESTITUTE FRENCH OPERATIVES.—A very large meeting for the above purpose was held in the City Concert Hall of the Bonsecurs market on Saturday evening; Councillor Stevenson in the absence of the Mayor occupied the Chair. A number of appropriate resolutions were moved; eloquently supported and carried. We shall give a fuller report in our next issue.

NO. 8 COMPANY OF ROYALS.—Captain Henry Lyman gave a dinner last Thursday evening to his company of the above regiment. Messrs. Bloss. and Bailey furnished the entertainment, which was conducted on strictly temperance principles. On the conclusion of an excellent repast some speeches were made respecting the organization of Volunteers, and several songs were sung, and after giving three hearty cheers for her Majesty and three for Captain Henry Lyman, the company separated, having spent a very pleasant evening.

CARD OF THANKS.—The Committee of Ladies of the Industrial Rooms beg to return their grateful thanks to the Volunteers and the public, for their hearty support and patronage, in the purchase of rosettes for the celebration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales; to the members of the press for their kind and gratuitous assistance in directing public attention to their Institution; to Messrs. Notman, Martin, Doane, and Tabor, for their kind donation of photographs of the Prince and Princess; to Messrs. Starke & Co, printers; and to their lady friends and supporters for giving such valuable assistance, by which means only it was possible to have the supply prepared in time. The result of this effort on the part of the Ladies' Committee will enable them to meet some very pressing demands on their treasury, and they hope to have a continuance of the public support which has been so liberally bestowed on them heretofore.

They would also take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public that, as they have a large accumulation of useful articles made up during the winter by the poor women whom they employ, they intend having their Annual Bazaar on the 7th and 8th April next, to be held in the Mechanics' Hall, and to which all are invited. These articles will be sold at exceedingly low prices; and the ladies beg to solicit donations of useful and fancy articles for their Bazaar, which will be thankfully received at their Industrial Rooms, 20 St. Antoine Street.

DR. MACGOWAN'S LECTURE.—We notice the Mercantile Library Association have provided another treat for the lecture-going public in securing this celebrated Eastern traveller to give two lectures here shortly. No modern traveller in China or Japan has dispensed the results of his travels to the world at large in such a pleasant and instructive manner, or has received such undoubted marks of approval and regard. The events occurring in China at the present time, and the opening up of Japan to some degree of communication with other countries, tend to make make any reliable information in regard to places of more than ordinary interest and value; and we understand Dr. MacGowan not only depicts in a most admirable manner the places and people he has seen, but assists us in becoming acquainted with them by a large number of articles of the most curious description, brought from the countries he has visited. In fact, his lectures are said to appear like a visit to a Museum, as well as a literary treat in England. Dr. M. lectured to very large audiences and received the commendations of many of the *savans* of the age, as well as the best papers and reviews, many of the latter speaking of his lectures in terms of un equalified praise.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—On Friday morning, about 2 o'clock, some parties broke into the house of Mr. Seymour, on Colborne Avenue, but were frightened by the barking of dogs. The parties decamped without any booty.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Number of prisoners tried during the week ending 14th March, 168; fines imposed $465 50c. Number of persons prosecuted for non-payment of water rates, &c., to this date, 2703.

POLICE COURT.—*Saturday.*—Sarah Gallagher *vs.* Elizabeth Farrell, assaulting a child on Thursday last; fined 5s. and costs, or 15 days.—Judgment was given this morning in the case of Henri Consine, for selling liquor without license; fined $50 and costs, or 3 months. [In our report of this case on Thursday last, it was inadvertently stated that Cousine was convicted, whereas he was simply charged with having sold liquor without license. The above judgment was given in his case this morning.]—Judgment in the case of Eliza Gilchrist *vs.* John Greaves, further reserved until Monday.—John Greaves *vs.* Eliza Gilchrist, gone by default; plaintiff not appearing.—The case of Francois X. Desparte, for assaulting Louis Lalande, dismissed with costs; plaintiff not appearing. Cross action, dismissed for the same reason.

RECORDER'S COURT.—*Saturday.*—Jane Kelly, for being drunk and disturbing the peace, by persisting in remaining in the house of one Mrs. Mountain, was fined $2 or 15 days.

Michael Carey, an old man, for being drunk in a house off Commissioners' Street, fined $2 or 15 days.—Mary Delaney, an old offender, for being drunk, fined $1 or 1 month.—Angelique Normand, for being drunk, and letting her child fall from her arms. No witnesses appearing, the case was held over.—John Melville, who gave his name when arrested, as Philip McCool, was accused of being drunk. The prisoner stated that he was not drunk, but took a "small sup" to enable him to stand a surgical operation. The Recorder gave him the benefit of the doubt, but fined him 50 cents.—Thomas Marin, for being drunk in St. Paul Street, fined $1 or 8 days.—John Ryan, for being drunk in Commissioners' Street, pleaded guilty, fined $1.25 or 10 days.—Edward Reagan, for being drunk and disturbing the public peace, fined $1.50 or 10 days.—Geo. Middleton, for being drunk, pleaded guilty, fined $1 or 8 days.—Arch. Bennett, drunk and disorderly on McGill Street, pleaded guilty, fined $1.50 or 10 days.—George Burgess, a carter, for loitering opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, fined $1 or 8 days.—James Caldwell, for assaulting his wife. No witnesses appearing against him, he was discharged.—Celestin Davignon, drunk and refusing to pay a carter, fined $1.25 or 8 days.—Joachim Contoie, carter, drunk and disorderly in St. Mary Street, fined $1.50 or 10 days.—Mary Ann Quinn, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined $1 or 8 days.—Neil Sweeney John Hennessey and James Mack, for furious driving in the streets, were each fined $4 or 15 days.—Application was made to the Recorder by Mr. McCoy, on the part of James Muldooney, the defendant, to adjourn the case against him for furious driving until Wednesday next, on the ground that the defendant is at present in New York. Application granted on payment of costs.—Another application was made by Mr. McCoy to postpone the case of Joseph Dufort until Wednesday next, on account of illness. Application granted, as in the former case.

ANNUAL RACES OF THE MONTREAL SNOW SHOE CLUB.

The annual Races of the above Club come off, on Saturday afternoon. They were very animated, and well contested thoughout, and afforded much sincere gratification to a large concourse of the rougher sex. Very few ladies were present, the coldness of the day probably interfering with their attendance.

The first was the Indian race of four miles—8 times round This race was very exciting, the leaders in it making remarkably good time. It was run in 28 min. 20 sec., and was won by the Indian "Thomas." Prize $20. Twelve started.

The second was a hurdle race of 150 yards over 4 hurdles 3 ft. 6 inches high. There were only five contestants.—W. A. Stafford, E. Irwin, Jas. G. Cullen, Jas. Roney and H. E. Murray. Won by Mr. H. E. Murray. Mr. E. Irwin second. Prize a belt.

Third.—A one mile race, for which 10 started. Won by Mr. Charles Radegar, an Indian, Francis Chaetaw coming in second. Very closely contested, and gained by a couple of yards only. Prize, a silver medal.

Fourth.—Boys' race, of half a mile. 17 boys started, making admirable time. Won by Master Moore of Cote des Niege. Prize, a pair of snow shoes.

Fifth—Race of 150 yards in heats. 1st heat: H. E. Murray, first; E. Irwin, second. 2nd heat: E. Irwin, first; H. E. Murray, second. 3rd heat: Mr. Irwin took the lead by a mere trifle. Mr. E. Irwin was awarded the Silver Medal.

Sixth—Garrison Race of half a mile, open to non-commissioned officers and privates. Twelve started; running time, 3 min. 27 sec, The first prize of $6 was awarded to Eton, of the Fusileer Guards; the second of $4, to Blackwell, Grenadier Guards, and the third of $2 to Conway, 16th Regiment.

Seventh—Club Race of two miles. Six started. A. Stewart, E. Bernan, Geo. Mathews, W. S. Herron, Duncan Fraser, and C. Fisher. Won by Mr. Fisher, Mr. Stewart coming in second, and very close. Prize, a Silver Cup.

Eighth—Half mile dash. 15 started. Won by Mr. Charles Redegar, Mr. George Massey coming in second. Prize $5.

The Prizes were then presented to the successful winners, who had the additional honor and satisfaction of receiving them at the hands of His Excellency Sir Frederick Williams of Kars. It was late in the afternoon before the sports were brought to a close The cup presented to the Club by Sir F. Williams, will be run for in a couple of weeks.

In the evening the members of the Club, with their friends, dined at Dolly's, where an excellent dinner was served. Nicholas Hughes, Esq., was in the chair, and proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts. During the evening several volunteer toasts were given and responded to. The whole affair passed off with the greatest possible harmony.

NEW BOOKS.

MORGAN'S CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION.—DAWSON & Co.—This is a useful little handbook of Parliamentary subjects. It contains the name of each member of the two houses of Parliament, with their ages, marriages, residences, offices, political parties and so forth, with a short explanation of Parliamentary terms and proceedings, and an obituary of persons connected with Parliament, deceased since the last publication.

THE OTTAWA DIRECTORY.—A copy of this first attempt to create an Ottawa Directory has just been forwarded to us from the office of the *Citizen*.

Editorial Correspondence of the 'Montreal Herald.'

QUEBEC, March 13th, 1863.

A long discussion took place in the House yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Angus Morrison, for the papers relating to the closing of the Port of Collingwood. Mr. Morrisson was very sore on the subject, and represented the closing of a port so important, as a monstrous injustice. Mr. McKenzie made a good point by showing that the receipts at Collingwood last year were $500, and that it took four officials to collect it, at an expense of over $2,000! Hon. Attorney-General McDonald declared that the action of the Government had been from prudential, and economical motives, and indicated a lopping off which had already greatly reduced the expenses of the Department, and was only now commenced.

I am told indeed, that the new system of inspecting the machinery for collecting the revenue has already resulted in showing that the Customs have been made a sort of receptacle for multitudes of unnecessary *employees*, about one hundred of whom have been already dispensed with, without any injury to the Department. Mr. Huntington predicted, that complaints like this from Collingwood would increase and multiply if the Government honestly applied themselves to the work of retrenchment. Nothing, he said, would wake up a more noisy crew than any attempt on the part of the Government to diminish the patronage. Any system of retrenchment would be embarassing to the Government which undertook to enforce it. The closing of Ports—the dismissals of officials and the reduction of salaries—no matter how carefully conducted, would, it might be expected, meet with violent opposition from the localities which lost in consequence, and the individuals who were cut off from the Treasury. These things would be, but the Government should not be alarmed. Their avowed policy was to retrench the public expenditure. The Country was watching with bated breath for evidences of their sincerity. Retrenchment was the politics of the people. The claims of the Government upon his support grew out of their adhesion to this principle. He did not think mere departmental changes would reach the whole case. But straws show how the wind blows. The great duty of the Government was to bring the expenses within the revenues of the country. The people desired to know that the reckless extravagance of the past was to be superseded by an economical administration. He congratulated the ministry on the evidence brought out by this discussion that they were honestly at work to save the money, and lighten the burdens of the people. The country would note it, and support them in every effort to improve the administration of our public affairs.

The spirit in which Mr. Huntington's remarks were received, showed clearly that the House was with him, and that whatever differences may exist on abstract question, RETRENCHMENT is the pet hobby of our politicians. The Hon. Mr. Cartier complained that the member for Shefford, had not given him, and his party credit for economy, and Mr. Cauchon taunted him with not speaking to the question before the House. Mr. Huntington retorted that, little as the late Commissioner of Public Works might believe it, the subject of retrenchment would be ruled always in order by the people of this country.

The cry of the opposition that the Government have been actuated by partisan feelings in their conduct since assuming power, has been repeated so often and so often proved untrue, that it has become like the shout of the boy of "wolf," and is no longer attended to; and people do not believe assertions like those of Angus Morrison, who evidently was merely venting his spleen on the Government because a personal friend of his own had been deprived of the opportunity of enjoying the spoils of office any longer. Any Government in a tempting to perform the Herculean task of striking off the names of all those who had obtained office during a reign of eight years of a corrupt administration, will at times perhaps commit some blunder in dismissing an old and valuable servant, whose long and faithful services entitle him to much consideration; but that the present Ministry have been actuated by motives higher and nobler than the mere desire to place their own political supporters in office must be acknowledged by every one who will look at the question dispassionately. That they have not been actuated by partizan feelings in their dismissals and reductions, is equally susceptible of proof, and this was very appropriately illustrated by Mr. MacKenzie during the discussion yesterday, when amidst complaints of Mr. Morrison he said that he also had something to say to the Government on that score, as one of their warmest supporters and a personal friend of his own, employed I think he said at Barrie, had his salary reduced from $1000 to $600 a year after the visit of the inspectors.

Mr. Simpson although opposed to the Government on many other points, spoke very strongly in favor of them, and the course they had adopted to endeavour to bring the expenditure within the revenue, and he pointed out that while money could be collected at 2½ per cent, that collected on behalf of the Province cost 6½ per cent, of the total sum. Indeed at many of the ports in Lower Canada, the cost of collecting greatly exceeded what was collected. While Mr. Simpson maintained that the present Government were only doing what the late occupants of the Treasury Benches had not an opportunity of doing, he asserted with commendable energy that if the members could not come there and discuss the financial affairs of the Province without a reference to party politics, then they had much better return to their homes at once.

That small beginnings frequently lead to great results, is an old adage, but never I think is it better illustrated than in the discussions which take place in the House. Yesterday the beginning of all this was the allusion to the dismissal of poor Mr. McWatt, the late inspector of Customs at the port of Collingwood; but when the debate had some appearance of being closed, the ex-Premier for Lower Canada entered the Chamber and acknowledging that he did not know what motion was before the chair, he dived head long into the discussion as he then found it proceeding, and we were soon favored with an address on the Seignorial Tenure Commission; Mr. Cartier rousing Mr. Drummond on this subject, though what connection there was between it and the case of the inspector of the port at Collingwood, I am at a loss to conceive. Mr. Cartier started however, and no one thought of attempting to stop him until he had run himself out. He gave, Mr. Drummond, the credit of being the father of the Seignorial Tenure Bill, and said that he (Mr. Cartier) had carried it through for him after he went out of office. And Mr. Cartier contended for the economical policy of the late Government! Nevertheless here is the fact—this Commission was appointed in 1856 and its labors were to be concluded in eighteen months, and it was not until the present Administration came into power that the first steps were taken to wind up the proceedings. When Mr. Cartier and his colleagues could not dipose of their friends in any other way, the Commission was resorted to. There was always room there for a new official; and so it went on, growing larger and larger and more expansive every day, while at the time of its organization by Mr. Drummond there was but one clerk in each office—that is one at Montreal and one at Quebec. No little amusement was created indeed by Mr. Cartier's attempt to make out a case for his Government as regards its economical policy, but all his arguments crumbled so rapidly from beneath him that he did not continue his efforts in this direction very long. It is indeed infinitely amusing to hear the little ex-Premier contending in his excited way, and gesticulating to give greater force to his arguments in behalf of the coalition. Why, Mr. Cartier, what would you do if you were back in your place to-morrow? Would not all the unnecessary employees, who have been politely informed that their services were no longer required, be made glad once more by being restored to their offices? And if you promise to do ever so well, Mr. Cartier, could you make fairer promises than those have done who now occupy the Treasury Benches? Let us then see what they will do before we ask you to walk in again.

Mr Scott's Separate School Bill was brought up for the third reading after the dinner recess, but as it is very nearly mail time, and I have already occupied my allotted space, I will not offer any observations on it or the amendment proposed, but will only say that in the course of the debate Mr. McGee made a very able speech, of course in favour of the bill. The Roman Catholics, he thought, had as much right to have separate schools as the Quakers had a right to be exempted from taking an oath, or others were entitled to be freed from taking up arms in defence of their country. They thought they were right; but we entertained a different opinion. Nevertheless we did not attempt to combat their convictions, but conceded to them, and so we should, he argued, concede to the Roman Catholics separate schools, although we might still believe them wrong in demanding them.

Glasgow Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald"

GLASGOW, Feb. 26, 1863.

The Rev. Jacob Alexander is one of our most zealous "Free Church Clergymen," and, besides, his ministrations in the pulpit, takes an active part in platform demonstrations, so that altogether, he is a prominent member of the "black cloth." Last week he attracted considerable attention by the speech he made before the presbytery, the occasion being a very important one, viz, the discussion concerning his translation to Edinburgh. It would appear that Free St David's in our Scottish metropolis is "visibly decreasing,' that is to say the congregation is dwindling away, and the funds falling off, the present incumbent having passed into 'the sear and yellow leaf.' Under these circumstances it was felt necessary to look out for 'a great gun' to resuscitate 'St. David's' fallen fortunes, and, accordingly the choice fell on the Rev. Jacob Alexander of the Stockwell Free Church, Glasgow, to be colleague and successor to the present pastor. A deputation appeared and promoted the call before the Presbytery of Glasgow, and the Rev. Jacob was requested to state his views on the subject. It was evident that he had made up his mind to leave our smoky city, and transplant his energies, and talents to the metropolis, but as usual with those of his profession, placed in a similar position, he did not at once declare his decision, but on the contrary went bobbing around, *Imprimis*, he stated that he lived on the best of terms with his congregation, and he was not aware if he had offended them, except in so far as he might, sometimes have wearied them by 'preaching too long.' This of course, was a little bit of *soft sawder* for himself, and he was greeted with applause. Secondly, he found fault with their contributing too little to the Sustentation Fund; and he had begged them to increase their subscriptions; but with no avail—*soft sawder* for the Presbytery, and applause from them. But the great head and front of the offending, was their refusal to build a new church as the present one was deteriorated from the fact of the Scotia Music Saloon being erected so near it, and the sound of revelry by night had become injurious in the Church. He had not he said been in the Saloon, but he had read some of the songs which formed the staple entertainments of such places, and he consider them of a very immoral tendency. Compared to such Music Halls, the Theatre he 'deemed a pure thing,' Therefore, taking all into consideration, and after mature deliberation he saw the 'finger of Providence' directing him to accept the call from Edinburgh, and he begged the Presbytery to loosen him from his charge. Dr. Buchanan on the part of his learned brethern, said that while sorry to lose Mr. Alexander, they would not oppose his wishes, at the same time they thought that what the Rev. Jacob had said respecting the "music saloon," might militate much against the Stockwell Street congregation finding an able clergyman to fill the vacancy, and that a complaint should have been made while the said Hall was building.' In the course of the Rev. gentleman's speech some severe remarks were made in respect of the tendency to immorality of Mr. Baylis's "Salle Chartante," and this has led to the said entrepreneur, having, as I understand, entered an action of damages against the clergyman, which will be tried at Edinburgh in the course of the Session. The organ question which I mentioned in my last as likely soon to prove a renewed bone of contention between the conservatives and liberals of the church, is beginning to be agitated a l'outrance, and there will be a terrible tug of war on the subject of such innovations in the auld Kirk o' John Knox and Calvin when Dr. Lee presents his scheme to the Presbyterian Council. But considering the hints thrown out by Drs. Guthrie and Bisset when moderators of the general assemblies, it is quite clear there is an imperative necessity for some change in our forms of worship to make them more in conformity with the spirit and advance of the times, and the introduction of the organ to lead the psalmody is not looked upon with such dread as formerly. It is only a question of time as to its general adoption in our churches. Touching this "*quæstio vexata*," a song to the air of Huntingtower, has appeared in what is considered a free church paper, and may, therefore, be pronounced *ominous*. I give you a stanza or two by way of a specimen of its quality:

Jamie.—What's wrang wi' ye again, Granny?
What gies yer bosom pain, Granny?
What gars ye lift yer trumblin' voice
In sic a dowie strain Granny?

Granny.—I'm no sae weel the day, Jamie.
I'm angry and I'm wae Jamie;
That weary organ's on again
An' what am I to say, Jamie?

Jamie.—Oh, tak' a bairn's advice, Granny
The organ ne'er despise, Granny;
The reign o' bigotry's gane by,
Consent if ye be wise, Granny.

Granny.—Sic innovations rash, Jamie.
Sic hurdy-gurdy, trash, Jamie,
Shell ne'er get countenance frae me,
An sae ye needna fash Jamie.

Jamie.—Dinna hing your hoo, Granny;
Auld Langsyne's no noo, Granny;
Better for the organ's snell,
Than routin like a coo, Granny!

Granny.—Troth that's the truth you say, Jamie;
Oh! what am I to dae Jamie!
I'm switherin noo, for sense proclaims
I canna say ye nay, Jamie.

Jamie.—Nay drones, wi' dismal, twang, Granny,
Were heard when Dauvit sang, Granny,
But timbrel, sackbut, harp and horn
Resoundit loud and long, Granny!

Granny.—Ye've stown my heart awa, Jamie
Hae there's my haund an' a', Jamie;
Gin progress blossoms, sae will I
E'en let the organ blaw, Jamie!

The Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey, for many years a successful teacher in this city and one of the masters of the High School, but now Professor of the English language and literature in the University of Cambridge, I observe, is the Bishop elect of Gibraltar. Mr. D'Orsey was for some time chaplain and missionary to the late Bishop, and speaks the Spanish and Portuguese languages fluently He is, therefore, well qualified for the high position to which he has been elevated, and his old pupils and numerous friends in Glasgow will be glad to learn his well merited promotion. Our illustrious Premier Lord Palmerston, with his increasing years continues to augment his popularity. In addition to his ovation in the University and the part which he is to take in the banquets to be given him in Glasgow and Edinburgh, he has in the most gracious manner accepted the invitation of the working classes to meet them in the City Hall, here, and our respected member Mr. Dalglish is to give all his aid to a demonstration, which I am sure will be satisfactory in its results. But how does our almost octogenarian leader of the British Parliament undertake and carry through so successfully, all this amount of work! Nothing stales his infinite variety—he is indeed one of the marvels of the age. As the Saturday Review remarks "the premier's efforts to live in harness up to eighty are looked upon by one set of observers as a marvellous display of pluck, by another as a great scientific experiment illustrative of the longevity of man. As we near the critical age the excitement becomes tremendous. Medical newspapers write dissertations on his health, and the daily journals chronicle his feats of bodily exercise. His health his spirits, his agility on public occasions become matter of public record. His jokes are studied less for their intrinsic wit which is minute, than for the evidence they afford of the strength of his nerves, and the healthiness of his digestion.

"Lord Palmerston accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Cowper, is to be the guest of the Lord Provost during his brief sojourn in our Western Metropolis, and judging from the preparations already on foot his reception will be like the riches of Aladin in the burlesque "something tre-mend-ous"! The gloom shed over us at the end of last and earlier part of this year seems to have taken wings and flown away, and nothing is heard but preparations for the welcome of "the Noble Dane," our future Queen. It is quite refreshing to read of the sums voted for presents and rejoicings, and there seems no lack of wealth! What life there is in this old dog of a country. We have subscribed fabulous sums for the distressed operatives, lent foreign countries upwards of £40,000,000, and the shares of Joint Stock Companies, whose name is legion, are taken up as fast as promulgated. Our Banks, apparently are laboring under a plethora of riches, for interest for deposits are reduced to two per cent, and discounts in proportion. The Chancellor, however, it is now whispered, notwithstanding a large surplus, intends to be cautious in the reductions he proposes, as the Polish revolution wears an ugly aspect, and bids fair to bring Europe into an imbroglio of some difficulty, and although it is the policy of the country to steer clear of all direct intervention in the affairs of the Continent, it must be borne in mind that complications may arise which *nolens volens*, may force us to depart from neutrality, nor can it be forgotten that neither the greatness nor the remoteness of Russia averted the vengeance of England for a wrong inflicted on Turkey! Under all circumstances, Mr. Gladstone will act well to husband his resources for fear of *horrida bella* which God in his mercy avert. The American struggle should serve us a great lesson, and teach us, if possible to hold by "the pen which is mightier than the sword!"

The arrangements decided on for the illumination and rejoicings in Edinburgh it seems, are highly approved. Double the estimate of expenditure originally calculated on is required, but the citizens are exerting themselves to the utmost to provide the needful, and the effect produced will it is expected, outvie all former efforts in this direction. The ball in the Royal Exchange of Glasgow is to be on a superb scale The front of the Grecian perestyle up to the Wellington Statue is to be enclosed for refreshment rooms, and the tickets, 30s. each, are being sold rapidly. The overplus is to be given to the unemployed, and the poor are to be regaled in the different parishes. These latter intentions are indeed creditable, and speak much for the hearty benevolence of our citizens, so "let Glasgow flourish."

I am glad to see that in no part of the Kingdom are the poor to be neglected on so interesting and festive an occasion as the Royal Nuptials on the 20th of March. As it has been freely and properly expressed, "John Bull's hand is an open one, and he has an ear for every story of distress. He has a care for the miner's widow and children. He helps the gallant salts who gather human life, at the peril of their own, from the rigging of a wrecked ship; he is lavish with his testimonials. Asked when about to spread his cloth, select his capon, and to lay in his ale for a feast; asked when his eyes are twinkling over his own bright cheer, to have a care for the hungered at his gate, he claps his hands into his capacious pockets, and without more ado, gives and generously. Evidences of his bounty are on all sides. It has taken a hundred forms and is still active, seeking 'fresh fields and pastures new," and now if a little money will give a day's gladness to a few thousands of God's creatures, John Bull although severely pressed on all sides by strong and righteous claims, will unbutton his pocket to meet so benevolent and generous an object.

The second of the course of "West End lectures" was delivered last week by Professor Nichol, his subject being "Tennyson." His lecture was one of the most entertaining and eloquent any one here has listened to for a long period. He commenced by instituting a comparison between the Laureate's poetry and that of Homer, Chaucer, Dante, Spencer, Shelley, Byron, Keats, Goethe, and Wordsworth, and traced his progress from the commencement of his poet's career up to the present period. I daresay there will be some difference in opinion, however, with Professor Nichol, when he states that as a painter Tennyson is only surpassed by Keats, and decidedly surpasses Shelley and Wordsworth. Continuing, he particularly referred to the amazing variety of Tennyson's metrical power, and characterized his versification as being frequently an expressive imitation of the object which he had wished to describe, while of his blank verse there had been many imitators, though few had been able to reproduce it. After alluding to the chief and salient points of the great poems, "the Princess," "In Memoriam," and "Maud," he finished his sparkling criticisms by reading the ode on he departing year, which he said summed up the whole of the "poetic Alfred's philosophy.

The Athenæum, an Institution which was commenced under excellent auspices some years ago, and has been of great service to our young men, in an educational point of view, I regret to state has not received that support of late which its merits entitle it to, with admirable "Cabinet de lecture," furnished with the best magazines and newspapers and library, in addition to evening classes, presided over by a staff of efficient masters, it has failed to command that patronage which might naturally be expected in a city like Glasgow, while its confrere in Edinburgh has fared far differently. The Directors are at present making strong efforts to revive its original success, and with a view to further encouragement have reduced the terms of subscription to a very moderate figure indeed. I fear, however, some of our most prominent and wealthy citizens will have to hasten to the rescue, for the closing of such an excellent institution would, I conceive be an indelible disgrace to our lieges. I sincerely hope it will be propped up, and with fresh vigour spring into new life.

Six windows of stained glass have arrived at the Cathedral. Four are to be fitted up in the Chapter House" and two in the Crypt. They are not "*furriners*," but veritable specimens of British art. I shall report their merits in a future communication.

Several eminent clergymen have received the degree of D.D., and L.L.D., from the Senate of the University, among whom I see figures the Rev. Mr. Ginsburgh, author of a translation and commentary on the book of Ecclesiastics, and John Welland Marston, author of the Patrician's daughter.

The Volunteers, particularly the Artillery branch, have been industriously keeping up their practice and are said to be in a very efficient state The requisite amount of capital having been subscribed, the "United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company" are making rapid progress in their arrangements for embracing both Edinburgh and Glasgow in their scheme, which is to work wonders in our telegraphic communications. The printing telegraph of Professor Hughes is to be adopted, and messages reduced to the low charge of one shilling!—More orders for iron steamers are pouring in upon our already busy Clyde dockyards, several large vessels being included in them for the Haitian Government; so that the niggers of St. Domingo seem determined not to lag behind, but like their white brethren take advantage of "water turned into a *parsperation*!"—The Rev. Mr. M'Callum, Governor of the House of Refuge, has just read his report of this famed reformatory for the past year, at the general meeting which was held on Tuesday last. The management continues to be all that could be wished, and a great number of reclaimed young "arabs," who otherwise would have become food for crime, have been sent abroad, it is hoped to prove useful and industrious emigrants. Eight had free passages to Canada given to them by the kindness of Messrs. A. & J. Allan, shipowners. Prizes were delivered to the successful boys, and the proceedings wound up with a performance of the flute band and choral union connected with the institution.—A few accidents of a serious nature have occurred from machinery and boiler explosions; the unfortunate sufferers are, however, being well cared for in our Royal Infirmary. A project is on foot to start a school for sick nurses both here and in Edinburgh, a *desideratum* which I need hardly say will receive the best support of the medical men of both cities. Seeing how much depends upon the qualifications of sick-bed attendants, and how much better they manage these things in France, it has often been wondered why this step has not been taken long 'ere this; for a sick nurse should be just as well trained to her duties as the medical attendant himself.—A suspected case of murder by drowning, near Partick, caused some little stir among our police authorities recently. On inquiry it was found that a man and woman were seen to enter a road which leads towards Bunnhouse Mills to the east side of Partick new bridge, and shortly after the woman was observed tumbling over into the water, and the man who accompanied her running away, but he could not be identified. As it appears she had been seen previously in the company of her brother, he has been apprehended, the body having been identified as that of one Agnes Stewart, residing at Victoria street, Partick. Archibald Stewart, the brother in question, admits having been in the company of his sister on the evening on which her death took place, but being then the worse of liquor, he does not remember when he parted with her. After a careful examination of all the facts connected with this melancholy case, it is concluded that the woman has come to her untimely end through the damned drink, that sad blot on our escutcheon.

For the last few days the weather has been clear and bracing, and the farmers, taking advantage of the same, are pushing on their retarded operations in the field.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* announces that the final arrangements for the proposed Confederate loan of £3,000,000 stg., on the security of cotton had been made between Messrs. Erlanger & Co. of Paris and Frankfort and the Confederate Government, and the particulars were expected to be issued in a few days.

The bark Achilles, with the Philadelphia contributions for the relief of the distressed cotton operatives, arrived at Liverpool on the 22nd of February.

The Commander of the frigate Majestic, the guardship in the Mersey, had given a grand banquet on board in honor of the arrival of George Griswold.

The guests were conveyed on board in a gunboat, and were received on the deck by Capt. Inglefield, and a guard of the Royal Marines. The speeches were of a very fraternal character. Capt Inglefield in proposing the President of the United States said he did so not only because the President was the Chief of a great nation, but because of his undaunted perseverance in prosecuting the war with the object of establishing a Constitutional Government.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Buston called attention to the deportation of a negro regiment from Egypt by the Emperor of the French, which he characterized as a most base proceeding, and worse than a revival of the slave-trade.

Lord Palmerston said the transaction was in some of its details liable to stronger censure than his friend applied to it.

The Emperor of the French, on account of the mortality of the French troops in Mexico, had desired to enlist a force of Africans for service there; but the Pasha at once went beyond this request. A regiment of Nubians was marched down to Alexandria, and forthwith shipped on board a French frigate before they knew why or where they were going.

This was not the intention of the French Emperor, who only wished to enlist Africans voluntarily; but the conduct of the Egyptian sovereign was exactly similar in violence and cruelty to that which had been committed at Warsaw He, however, hoped that the French Government, which had expressed its strong dislike to what had been done at Warsaw, would feel that this was exactly the same, or rather worse in cruelty, for the Nubians were carried to an unhealthy climate; and he trusted that they would, as far as possible, repair the wrong. Her Majesty's Government had expressed an opinion to this effect to the French Government.

The Board of Trade returns for the year 1862 are published, They show the total exports of Great Britain to have been £124,137,812 in value, against £125,102,814 in 1861, and £135,891,227 in 1860.

Daily telegrams as to the health of Prince Alfred were received from Malta, and they continued to report satisfactory progress.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Globe* says there were rumors of the last American mail having brought from New York Mexican bills signed by Gen. Forey, altogether beyond M. Fould's calculations.

The Bourse on the 24th was very flat, and Rentes declined to 69

The London Post thinks the King of Prussia's fate lies in the hands of the three Great Powers, and that unless they combine to force him into a safer policy than that which he has followed hitherto, he will fall a victim to the most aggressive of them.

The Post concludes by observing: "When the Emperor Napoleon, Lord Palmerston, Count Rechberg and Garibaldi are working for the same result—the liberation of Poland—the alliance may be unholy, but it would appear to us irresistable."

The other leading journals unite in regarding the question as one of European importance, owing mainly to the conduct of Prussia.

The Daily News thinks that the failure of the French arms in Mexico may prove fortunate for the Poles. Every fresh report from Mexico is of a nature to urge the Emperor to put an end to the Mexican war and evacuate the country. Advice of that kind could not be followed without a full excuse, such as an active part taken in the affairs of Germany and Poland would instantly afford.

Such an alternative is now before the Emperor and, no doubt, forms the object of his serious consideration. Among his political counsellors there exists, it is understood, perfect unanimity of opinion on the policy of intervention.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Of the determination of the French Government to interfere in favor of Poland there is no doubt. They, naturally enough, hope that this intervention will not be otherwise than diplomatic; but if notes and remonstrances are of no avail, and if Prussia is resolved on playing the part of auxiliary to Russia in her iniquitous attempt to crush the Poles, people would not be surprised if a French army were make its appearance on the Rhine.

The French note to Prussia, was, it is said, a separate act on the part of France. The question was mooted, whether it were not well to wait for the opinion of the British Government before remonstrating with Russia; but it was thought better to act at once. There is nothing menacing in the note; it states that the Emperor is unwilling to believe that the Cabinet of Berlin could be regardless of the principles of non-intervention and he would willingly receive such explanations as would remove all cause of discontent.

La France says:—"We believe ourselves correct in stating that Austria is disposed to join the policy of France and England on the Polish Question."

A petition in favor of Poland had been presented to the French Senate by M. Girardin. It bore 2,000 signatures. A Committee of the Senate would report upon it.

The *Opinione Nationale* gives a rumor that Prussia had positively refused to yield to the representations which the French Embassador had been instructed to offer.

La France points out to Russia the expediency, in order to avoid a general war, of giving liberal institutions to Poland.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says nothing was talked of but a triple alliance of England, France and Austria with a view to a solation of the Polish question.

TRADE OF ENGLAND.

Taking the last two years, our exports to the United States increased five millions, yet our whole exports decreased by one million. In what directions, then, is there a diminution to account for this falling off of six million? The answer exhibits some rather singular facts. Mexico, which is now defending herself against an invading French army, and is generally spoken of as in the last stage of dissolution, is not among those which have lessened their dealings with us. The Republic has during the last three years become rapidly a better customer of England. The exports to Mexico were in 1860-61-62, £462,604, £583,657, and 758,319, respectively. It would thus seem that the establishment of the present Government has been followed by something like a revival of confidence and trade. Mexico is about to suffer the punishment of former misdoings just as she has given signs of reformation. On the other hand, the great Empire of Russia has decidedly fallen off in its purchases. The fall of a single year is enormous. The British exports for 1861 were £3,041,488; those for 1862 were £2,082,587. Italy shows herself a country in revolution. In 1860 her imports from the British Isles were only £4,514,2871, and in 1861 they had sprung up to £5,781,069. Now, in 1862, they exhibit a falling off, and amount only to £5,127,906. France, however, still continues to advance. The figures for the three years are among the most remarkable in the Return. In 1860 our exports to France were but £5,249,980; in 1861, under the influence of the Treaty, they rose to £8,895,588, and last year they were £9,210,523. This is the most hopeful part of the Return, for it shows that our trade is rapidly increasing with a country which, regard being had to its population, its resources, and the genius of its people, is one of the least developed in Europe. We know that with nations like Holland or Belgium it is almost impossible to have any large increase. But France is so vast, so rich in natural and artificial products, so unrivalled in the taste and skill of its inhabitants, that a trade with it is a trade that may attain dimensions beyond the dream of statesmen. It only remains to be said that the immense trade with the British possessions abroad stands as firm as ever. Those who are for cutting adrift all the colonies will do well to remark that the exports to British possessions for 1860-61-62 were £43,664,835, £42,215,377, and £41,984,672 respectively, so that while the total exports of the country have fallen millions from the effects of the war the exports to the dependencies of the Crown have diminished by less than £1,700,000.

The patriotic reader will be glad to learn that our maritime superiority is not likely to be lost The British vessels that cleared outwards in the three years amounted respectively to 6,359,103 tons, 6,841,031 tons, and 7,399,621 tons. On the whole, whatever be the future of cotton manufacture, England as a country has felt but little this great and long-threatened blow.

A HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE.

In such fashion does the Ogdensburg *Advance* commence a story of which the following are the facts:—

"A man named Harney seduced and ran away with the wife of a gentleman in Ottawa, the new formed couple coming to this place. It is alleged by the woman's husband, that Harney not only took his wife but his money, which the latter, however, denies. He was arrested here for the offence, and committed to the lock-up. During that night Harney was clandestinely taken from the lock-up, placed in irons, and by force carried to Canada, where he is now in gaol, and from which place he telegraphs the facts to his counsel. It is said the officers of the law are implicated in this transaction. If so, or whoever the guilty parties may be, we trust they will be brought to speedy trial. We understand it is the intention of Mr. D. Magone, jr., to ask Governor Seymour to demand his release from the Canadian authorities."

The Ottawa *Union* gives a very different version of the story:—

"Some eight or ten days ago a man named John Flannery—not Harney—a resident on the Gatineau, ran away with the wife of a neighbour the lady carrying with her about $400, the property of her liege lord. The defaulting pair proceeded to Ogdensburg. A person from Ottawa who happened to be in Ogdensburg, accidentally met them, and like an honest man tried to persuade the erring fair one to return to her home. Not prevailing, however, he had Flannery arrested and placed in the lock-up, after which he telegraphed for the husband; the next evening the injured man, with a few friends, arrived at Ogdensburg, and the first step he took was to make search for his better half (?), who, had made her escape. They went to the lock-up and requested that the prisoner be given up to them, which request, without force or persuasion, the trustworthy officials at Ogdensburg most courteously acceded to, and took the precaution to handcuff him, so that he would not give any trouble. He was then driven to the river, across which, with his conductors, he quietly travelled without being gagged or otherwise forcibly handled. It was not until he had trodden on British territory that he was taken into custody by a Canadian detective and conveyed to Aylmer.

If this story be the true one, the American authorities have only to find fault with the "trustworthy and courteous officials of Ogdensburg."

APPOINTMENTS.

Quebec, March 7.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, Q.C., to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, in the room of the Hon. D. Mondelet, deceased.

Quebec, March 6.

ACTIVE FORCE.

Seventeenth Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry of Canada.

To be Lieut.-Col.:—Major J. G. Blanchet.

Fifth Battalion, Montreal.

To be Capt.:—Lieut. T. Barry, vice Murphy, resigns.

To be Lieut.:—Ensign S. B. Heward, vice Barey, promoted.

To be Ensigns:—A. C. Pinsonneault, vice R. Moat, prom; R. Warren, vice R. Bailey, prom; A. Shannon, vice W. A. Hall, prom; W. D. Drummond vice S. B. Heward, prom,

Capt. N. J. Murphy and Lieut. H. M. Dinning are permitted to resign.

"Aw! how duth you like my moustache, Miss Laura?" lisped a dandy to a pretty girl.—"Oh, very much. It looks like the fuz on the back of a caterpillar."

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, March 14, 1863.

The weather continues bright and cold, though it has considerably moderated.

We give receipts by railroad for to-day:

Ashes, brls	96
Flour, brls	1106
do bags	100
Wheat, bus	700
Tobacco, hhds	11
Butter, kegs	124
Lard, brls	154
Whiskey, csks	25
Starch, bxs	404
Hams, hhds	16

Little or no business was done on the Corn Exchange to-day. We have heard of a sale of 200 brls Mess Pork at $10, but that is no criterion of our market. There is considerable inquiry, but holders are stiff at $10,50.

Nothing to report in Groceries, this being a half holiday among the Grocery merchants.

FINANCIAL.—We give the latest telegram from New York, showing a decline of 1 to 2 per cent., being 175 to 176; Gold 158¾ to 159; Silver 150. Here Silver is selling at 3¼, buying 4 per cent. prem.; American Bank bills, buying 38; selling 36 to 36½ per cent. discount. Silver continues very scarce and is in active demand.

We give to-day's receipts at the Custom House $5,377.80.

The following is David E. MacLean & Co's. daily report of the Montreal Produce Market:

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $5.15 @ $5.50; Extra, $4 80 @ $5 00; Fancy, $4.55 @ $4 65; No. 1, $4.35 @$4.40; No. 2, $4.15@$4.25; Fine, $3.90 @ $4.00. BAGS—Spring Wheat, $2.35 @$2.40; Scotch, $2.40 @ $2 45.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 90c @ 94c; White U.C., $1.01 @ $1.10.

CORN.—Mixed, 55c @ 58c.

PEAS—Per 66lbs, 70c @ 72½c.

PORK.—Mess, $10.00 @ $10.75; Prime Mess, $8.00 @ $8.75; Prime, $7.00@$7.75.

BUTTER.—10c @ 15c.

LARD.—7c@8.

ASHES.—Pot, $5.90 @ $5.95; Pearl, $6.00 @ $6.10.

OATMEAL—Per 200 lbs., $4.65 @ $4.80.

HOGS—$4.00 @ $5.00.

SEEDS—Clover, 6¼c @ 7½c; Timothy, $1.75 @ $2.00.

No change to note. A little better enquiry for Superfine flour.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS—March 14.

Flour—Receipts 756 brls; market dull and 5 to 10 cents lower; sales 6000 brls at $6 95 to $7,10 for Superfine State; $7,25 to 7,35 for Extra State; $7,40 to 7,60 for choice Extra; $7,00 to $7,15 for Superfine Western; $7,25 to $7,60 for common to medium Extra Western; $7,70 to 7,75 for common to good shipping brands Extra Round Hoop Ohio.

Canada Flour dull and a shade easier; sales of 300 brls at $7,25 to 7,50 for Common; $7,60 to $9.15 for good to choice Extra.

Rye Flour steady at $4,00 to 5,50.

Wheat—Receipts 1370 bus; market dull and drooping; nominal at $1,40 to 1,61 for Chicago Spring; $1,62 to 1,66 for Milwaukee Club; $1,67 to 1,68 for Amber Iowa; $1,72 to 1,76 for Winter Red Western; $1,77 to 1,80 for Amber Michigan.

Rye quiet at $1,08 to 1,12.

Barley dull at $1,40 to 1,65.

Corn—Receipts 125 bus; market dull and scarcely so firm; sales of 21,000 bus, at 91½ to 93c for sound Mixed Western; 82@91c for unsound.

Oats dull at 81c to 82.

Beef dull.

Pork dull; sales 350 brls.

Stocks lower, but we note fair business.

There is no alteration in money or Exchange.

We quote from Gordon, Bruce, McAuliff & Co's American Produce Circular:

Wheat—The return of mild weather has effected prejudicially the condition of famous samples; and at the country market held since our last report, the tone of the trade has been exceedingly quiet.

Flour—Fresh parcels are unchanged in value; inferior sorts are still very difficult to move. Montreal Superfine 23s 6d to 24s 6d; do Extra 25s to 27s.

Indian Corn has been taken sparingly since Friday; prime mixed is scarce, and the value of such remains at 29s 6d for 480 lbs; other sorts are neglected, and barely support previous quotations.

Patroleum—We hear of no transactions. Crude American £15; Canadian £10 per ton; for *Refined*, 1s 6d per gallon would be accepted.

Provisions—Beef has suffered a decline of 2s 6d per tierce. Pork is steady for new city meat; Western neglected.

We quote from David Bannerman's Circular:

The weather is still remarkably fine.

The past week has been another of depression. The few sales of Red American Wheat which have been reported since last Wednesday have all been at lower and almost all at irregular, under market prices. For White Canadian there was next to no sale, although offered in some cases at a smart reduction from recent rates. For Flour there was all but an absence of demand. Peas were very dull, and Indian Corn was a slow sale; but with a downward tendency.

Red Wheat of all descriptions can be bought fully 3d cheaper, and White Canadian at a decline of 6d. Few sales at the reduced prices. Barrel Flour finds few buyers, although offered 3d to 6d cheaper on the week; and there is so little Canadian No. 1, selling, that it becomes difficult to give quotations. Pease are offered 3d to 6d. lower, but are taken only in retail. Beans, Barley and Oats, are each 6d. lower, with a poor sale out.

No sales of Ashes are reported this week.

Liverpool Grocery Market from the *Liverpool Courier* of 26th Feb.:

The quietness in the Sugar market continues and there are no sales to report.

Of Rum, 70 puncheons Demerara have found buyers at about previous rates.

Coffee.—The business includes 550 bags Port-au-Prince at 72s per cwt from the quay; 70 bags Para Cocoa are reported at 52s per cwt.

Rice.—No sales have transpired, and the market remains unchanged.

Brimstone £5 10s for thirds and £5 17s 6d per ton for best seconds, with sellers thereat; 50 barrels of Pot Ashes sold at 30s 3d; 200 tons Nitrate of Soda are reported at 12s 3d to 12s 6d, up to 13s 6d for refined; 400 bags Calcutta Saltpetre at 37s 6d to 38s for 3,70 to 4,30 per cent refraction; 150 bags Sagoflour at 14s 6d 900 boxes Camphor at £5 15s per cwt for sound, and 300 cases Castor Oil at 5½d to 5¾d per lb.

Dyewoods.—No sales effected at the auctions. Palm Oil £37 10s per ton.

Tallow—50 hogsheads and 130 barrels North American are reported at 42s to 43s 6d per cwt.

Lard.—No further sales to notice.

Of Linseed, 200 bags Bombay have been taken at 72s on the spot, and 4000 pockets Calcutta, for arrival, at 64s per quarter, c. f. and i.

Cloverseed.—400 bags new American red at 47s to 47s 3d., and 1100 bags old at 38s 6d to 41s per cwt.

Pearl Sago.—200 boxes large grain at 20s to 20s 3d per cwt.

Respecting the Canal movement in the West we quote from the last *Shipping List*:

We sincerely trust that the call on the part of a large number of members of the late Congress for a convention to promote enlarged facilities for commerce between the East and West, to be held in Chicago the first Tuesday in June, will be freely responded to by all who really desire the promotion of this great end. The invitation is extended to all who are interested, and the especial co-operation and aid of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce. Agricultural Societies, and Business Associations is solicited. The enlargement of the canals between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic is of great national and commercial importance, and if the enterprise be carried to a successful termination, will contribute greatly to the development of the resources of the country. We confidently expect that the New York Chamber of Commerce will lend their whole influence to the furtherance of this goand project.

Respecting financial matters in the United States, we quote from different Exchanges.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter contains the annexed statement of the public debt of different issues, total........$763,763,591
We should estimate that it will take to meet all unpaid claims, say........100,000,000

Grand total at March 1, 1863....$868,763,291

To meet the outstanding claims and current expenses of the Government and to pay the Certificates of indebtedness (fifty millions of which fall due between now and July 1st) the Secretary of the Treasury can issue as follows:

140,000,000 Legal Tender Notes.
400,000,000 Treasury Notes, at not more than three years nor over 6 per cent interest.
900,000,000 of Stock (less any amount of the foregoing 540,000,000 Treasury Notes that may be outstanding), at not less than ten nor more than forty years, and not over 6 per cent interest.

The power to issue Certificates of Indebtedness and Certificates of Deposit still continues, the former at 6 per ct, and the latter at 5 per ct, but no interest on these issues made after the 2d inst., will draw interest in gold.

Yesterday's *Tribune* gives the statements of the banks of three principal cities of the Union for the last week compared with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.
N.Y. Mch. 7.	$181,092,822	$ 9,705,089	$8,698,195
Boston, Mch. 8.	79,373,199	7,582,027	8,224,9 6
Phila'a, Mch. 9.	38,66 ,871	4 249,035	3,608,870
Total	$299,978,362	51,528,151	20,526,801
Last week	296,987,405	51,333,079	20,445,833
Last week	222,973,147	44,715,909	15,137,848

And the New York "Shipping" states that "a large amount of Gold loans have been called in by the banks, to be replaced with other securities. This movement is due to the new law, which subjects all demand loans on Gold existing at the passage of the act to the same taxation as loans of subsequent date. It is currently stated that in many instances parties who have thus had to take up their Gold have bought Exchange, and borrowed thereupon more money than they could have borrowed with the Gold with which they made the purchase. It is urged that this evasion of the law will have the effect of shipping large amounts of specie to Europe, thereby securing to these ingenious speculators premium on their tortuous and versatile, but not very honest or commendable policy."

PASSENGERS

Per Steamship Anglo Saxon, Capt. Wm. Burgess, from Liverpool to Portland:—Miss Slutters, Mr Lindsay, Mr Deschamp, Mr Bouchard, Mr Lamie, Mr Draper, Captains Potter, Waite, Rogers, Lanabee, Gardner, Killum, and Bou ne; Mr Hissey, Mr Murray, Mr Boyd, Mr Williams, Mr Hogg, Mr Harris, Miss Fraser, Mr and Mrs Garlick, Mr Angelo, Mr Watson, Mr Merrick, and Mr Croulman—26 cabin and 193 steerage passengers.