Montreal Herald AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIII. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861. NUMBER 201.

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, June 22, 1861.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec (due only), Danville, &c., per Railroad	10.00 p m	3.30 pm [1]
North Shore Land Route to Quebec	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, and Quebec, by Steamer	7.00 a m	6.00 p m
Canada West, Ottawa, and Upper Ottawa	3.00 p m / 10.30 p m	7.15 a m [2] / 7.00 p m
Laprairie	10.00 a m	2.30 p m
St. Johns, C.E.	10.00 a m / 11.00 p m	6.00 a m / 2.30 p m
U. S., except Portland & Lacolle	10.30 a m	2.30 p m
St. Hyacinthe and Melbourne	12.45 p m / 12.00 p m	7.30 a m / 3.30 p m [3]
Portland and Island Pond	2.00 p m	7.30 a m / 3.30 p m [4]
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	5.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m / 6.30 p m	5.00 a m / 2.00 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.30 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	1.30 p m	3.30 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.00 a m	2.00 p m
St. Laurent and St. Eustache	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Grenville, Carillon & St. Benoit	6.30 p m	5.30 a m
St. Therese, St. Rose, St. Jerome	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m
St John, N.B., Halifax & P.E. Island	1.30 p m	3.30 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 4.15 P.M.
[2] do do 8.00 A.M. & 7.45 P.M.
[3] do do 8.30 A.M. & 4.15 P.M.
[4] do do 8.30 A.M. & 4.15 P.M.

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

Note.—All the above mails are daily [Sundays excepted), except that for St. John's, N. B., Halifax and P. E. Island, which arrives and closes every Wednesday and Saturday—and that by North Shore Land Route to Quebec, which arrives every day except Tuesday, and closes every day except Sunday.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE Pain Killer

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled Family Medicine.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon—

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whit-lows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveller,—on sea and land,—and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

Prices, 12½ cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per B'tle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by dealers every where.

REMOVAL.

Forester, Moir & Co. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 17 St. Helen Street, Corner of Recollet Street,

Opposite the Stores of Jesse Joseph, Esq.

May 6. 108

NOTICE.

The Office of the Scottish Provincial Assurance Co. ... TOUPIN'S BUILDING, Next Door to the Pilot Office, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

April 30. 103

SMART'S CANADIAN MARBLE WORKS.

OFFICE, St. Peter Street, near Craig,

Next Door to Mayor & Morgan's.

May 22. 122

CITY FOUNDRY,

60 & 62 Queen St. Montreal.

IRON RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WORK.

PARTICULAR attention is called to our great variety and choice selection of Patterns for CEMETERY RAILINGS.

JOB WORK and every description of CASTINGS will receive prompt attention.

IVES & ALLEN.

July 24. 176

CALL AND SEE THE "PRINCE OF STOVES," OR New Patent Double Stove, AT THE NEW STOVE STORE, No. 83 McGill Street.

IF YOU WANT the Cheapest and Best COOKING STOVES, go to the New Stove Store,

NO. 83 McGILL STREET.

IRON BEDSTEADS, of all sizes and various Patterns, for SALE CHEAP, at the New Stove Store,

NO. 83 McGILL STREET.

We are now manufacturing, and have on hand a large assortment of STOVES, of all kinds, IRON BEDSTEADS, FURNITURE, &c., which we offer for Sale, wholesale and retail, for Cash or approved Credit, either at our New Store,

NO. 83 McGILL STREET,

Or at the

Montreal Foundry and City Works,

91 to 99 WILLIAM STREET.

W. RODDEN & CO.

August 21. 200

Portland KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENT For the above Company, IS PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE TRADE WITH KEROSENE OIL, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

The quality of this Company's Oil is superior to all others, and is entirely free from smell.

JOHN RHYNAS, No. 10 St. Sacrament Street.

P. S.—KEROSENE is the Trade Mark, and all persons are cautioned against using the said Trade Mark for other Oils.

J. RHYNAS.

August 23. 202

SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of the above in prime order.

A. WALSH, West End Grocery.

July 31. 182

Optical, Mathematical & Surveying INSTRUMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED ON BY S. Hoffnung & Co., At the Corner of Place d'Armes and Notre Dame Street, HAS BEEN REMOVED To the Establishment of the Undersigned, WHERE IT NOW FORMS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT DEPARTMENT.

The Stock has been considerably increased, and will be found completely assorted in every branch of the OPTICAL BUSINESS.

Notwithstanding the great scarcity at this time of the Celebrated Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES,

A full assortment—it is believed the only one in Montreal,—to suit every defect of vision, will be found at this establishment; and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine the difference, which will be readily demonstrated, between this superior medium of sight and the common glass so generally sold.

The Mechanical Department is under the charge of a *thoroughly experienced and practical Optician*, who will undertake every description of repairing with economy and despatch.

A. HOFFNUNG, 170 Notre Dame Street.

May 17. 118

TIN FOIL AND METALLIC CAP MANUFACTORY, No. 38 Crosby Street, N.Y. JOHN J. CROOKE & CO. Are manufacturing, under their Patent, ROLLED TIN FOIL, *PLAIN, PRINTED, OR EMBOSSED,* Suitable for wrapping *Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobacco, Cheese, Spices, &c., &c., &c.*

Thin Beaten Foil, all sizes, *superior* in *brilliancy* and *strength* to the imported article.

METALLIC CAPS, INVALUABLE

For Sealing Bottles containing Wine or other liquids. Jars, &c., stamped with any name or design required. Also,

MUSIC PLATES, SOLDER, TYPE & BRITANNIA METALS.

Aug t14. 1y 194

GIBB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per Steamship "Hibernian," a Case of LINCOLN & BEFNETT'S and JOHNSONS celebrated London made BLACK SILK HATS; with a sample case of SUMMER STRAW and MOHAIR DITTO.

—Also,—

Their MONTHLY assortment of NOVELTIES in CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES, &c.: with a few PATENT MILITARY CANTEENS, and a choice assortment of SUMMER WAISTCOATINGS and TROWSERINGS.

July 23. 175

HAIR NETS! HAIR NETS!

THE BEST CLOSELY NETTED.

Black Spanish Square Shawls, } $9 to $25

Black Chantilly Square Shawls, } $9 to $25

... USEFUL AND ADMIRED

French Lace Mantles, (VERY CHEAP.)

New Lace and Muslin Sets.

New Coronets and Head-Dresses.

New Zouave Jackets, from 8s. 9d. upwards.

JUST ARRIVED AT J. PARKIN'S, 168 NOTRE DAME STREET.

August 9. 190

CANADA SHIRT STORE.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF

Fancy Flannels, of every description

Chenille Nets

Ribbon and Fancy Ties

Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c, &c

☞ Early inspection is respectfully solicited.

RINGLAND & EWART, 272 Notre Dame Street.

August 23. 202

Important from the Republic!!

Just Received. NEW STYLES OF American Soft Felt Hats, FOR SUMMER WEAR, ONE OUNCE WEIGHT.

John Henderson & Co., CRYSTAL BLOCK.

June 14. 142

PETROLEUM, or ROCK OIL, TO REFINERS.

FOR SALE, ROCK and SURFACE OILS, put up in prepared barrels (10, 20 and 40 galls), for Exportation or Refining.

☞ OIL LANDS TO LEASE on favorable terms.

Address or apply to CHAS. W. CLAPP, Agent, Wyoming Station P. O., C.W.

August 20. 1m 199

Snow-Shoe Races!

Just Published by the Subscribers, THE SNOW-SHOE GALOP, Composed expressly for the MONTREAL SNOW-SHOE CLUB, BY CHARLES EMERY ST. CLAIR.

J. W. HERBERT & CO., 131 and 133 Notre Dame Street.

March 5. 55

New Music.

CHOICE PIANO COMPOSITIONS:—
Die Ball-Konigen—Salonstuck—Franz Abt
Chant du Pecher, par Jules Schulhoff
Capriccio—H. A. Wollenhaupt
Grande Sonate Brillante, par Fesca
Ein Herz und Ein Sinn—Tonbluthe—F. Spindler
Romanze fur Piano, von Fritz Spindler

For sale at A. & S. NORDHEIMERS, 59 Great St. James Street.

January 15. 13

WINES AND BRANDIES.

FREDERICK KINGSTON, Wine Merchant,

No. 15 LEMOINE STREET..........MONTREAL.

March 9. 59

FOR SALE—
Straton's Stoves—Double and Single
Bar Iron—Glasgow, Mossend, Elephant and Swede; *Hoop Iron*—Band and Sheet Iron; *Boiler Plate*—Thorneycroft's; *Tin Plates*—Charcoal and Coke; *Canada Plates*—Pontpool, Swansea, Hatton, Staffordshire, &c.; *Nails*—Cut, Wrought and Horse, Wrought Spikes; *Shot*—Sheet Zinc and Spelter, Iron Wire, &c.

Atkinson's Liverpool Soap, Blundell's Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, James & Co's White Paints and Dry Lead; German Sheet Glass, all sizes; Smethwick Sheet, 21 and 26 oz., large size; Colored and Ornamental Glass.

Also, Chicory, Arrowroot, Chocolate, Cocoa, Sal Soda, Carb. Soda, Saltpetre, Alum, Borax, Black Lead, Bath Bricks, Castor Oil, Canary Seed, Belmont and Belmont Sperm Candles, Brimstone, Lampblack, Whiting, Putty, Glue, Wine and Brandy Bottles, Corks, Tumblers and Wine Glasses.

J. H. WINN.

August 15. 195

DRY GOODS WHOLESALE.

THE Subscriber invites attention to his SPRING IMPORTATION of DRY GOODS, now very complete. He especially calls attention to his Stock of Paisley Filled & Fancy Shawls AND DRESS GOODS, Consisting of every Novelty.

ALEX. WALKER, St. Peter Street.

March 18. 66

Furniture! Furniture!!

C. ROBERTSON & CO. No. 56 CRAIG STREET,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public that they are now completing their STOCK for SPRING TRADE, and solicit an inspection of a choice selection, consisting of—
CHAMBER SET, with and without Marble Tops
WARDROBES, BOOK-CASES, CHEFFONIERS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS
SOFAS, DINING and CENTRE TABLES
A large variety of CHAIRS
BEDSTEADS of all Patterns.
HAIR MATTRASSES and PALLIASSES

All of which are of the best quality, and will be Sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES for CASH ONLY.

March 26. 73

JOHN GARDNER, DRUGGIST, 295 Notre Dame Street, OFFERS FOR SALE,

CREAM OF TARTAR, in barrels, warranted pure
CASTILE SOAP, direct from Marseilles
CANARY SEED, extra fine, in barrels
COD LIVER OIL, prime Newfoundland
ESSENCE OF LEMON, fresh imported
Prime HONDURAS COCHINEAL
CARBONATE OF AMMONIA, in casks and jars
GUM ARABIC, sorts and superior, picked
OIL OF PEPPERMINT, pure, in tins
CORKS—Bottle, Phial and Ginger Beer
JAMAICA GINGER, in barrels
OXALIC ACID, Tartaric Acid, Acetic Acid
SALAD OIL, Sardines, Honey and Brown Windsor Soaps, Pearl Ash, Alum, Carbonate of Soda, Saltpetre, Borax, Oil of Cloves, Cinnamon, and Wintergreen, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

100 gross Cork Floats.

June 27. 153

PRINCE OF WALES' SAUCE—Just received. Also, a large supply of GOSNELL'S HAIR BRUSHES.

For sale by J. GARDNER, Chemist, Notre Dame Street.

June 27. 153

CARD.

FILER, BINMORE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of PATENT and ENAMELLED LEATHER, and GENERAL LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Liberal Advances made on all kinds of Leather.

Every care taken of Leather confided to them.

Highest market prices obtained, and moderate Commission charged.

295 St. Paul Street.

July 23. 175

NEW GOODS AND NOVELTIES, Per "Anglo-Saxon."

... steamer "Anglo-Saxon," of one of the largest and best assortments of new MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, MOUTH-PIECES, CIGAR CASES, SNUFF BOXES, TOBACCO JARS, POUCHES and TOBACCONIST'S GOODS generally, ever exhibited in Montreal; amongst which will be fonnd some new and beautiful novelties in Briar Pipes never before imported into Canada. The whole of which, in consequence of the failing demand from the United States, have been purchased and will be offered at a very great reduction from the ordinary prices. Also on hand a very fine stock of full flavored Havana Cigars, warranted Genuine, including the celebrated Zarzuela or "Prince of Wales" Cigars, Choice Tobaccos, Snuffs, &c. A visit is respectfully solicited.

G. LEVY. 149 Notre Dame Street, Tobacconist by appointment to H.R.H. Prince of Wales.

August 10. 191

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. G. BEARD & CO., DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL.

OFFICE AND YARDS, *Corner of McGill and Wellington Streets and Grey Nun Street.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand and for sale, best qualities of the following descriptions of COAL, Imported by themselves direct from the Mines, and of this year's production:

LEHIGH of all sizes
SCRANTON do
LACKAWANNA do
Newcastle, Sidney, Ohio Grate, and Steam and Blacksmiths' Coal,

Which they offer for sale at very low prices.

J. G. BEARD & CO.

August 10. 191

FOR SALE, AT TERREBONNE, AN Emplacement in the Town, WITH A SUPERB WATER POWER.

☞Address, in Montreal, to L. LABRECHE VIGER. In Terrebonne, to the Proprietor, ANTOINE DRAPEAU.

August 15. 195

BRANDY.

DULARY, BELLAMY & CO.'S Cognac.

VINTAGE 1850, in cases
Do 1854, in cases
Do 1856, in cases
Do 1858, in hhds
Do 1859, in hhds and qr-casks
Do 1860, in hhds and qr-casks

For sale by RIMMER, RINTOUL & CO.

May 15. 116

SHERRY.

"P. DOMECQ" and "ROYAL ARMS" of "SPAIN." } Now landing ex *Wacousta*, from Cadiz, a complete assortment of *Superior* Pale Sherries.

I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.

June 22. 149.

PORT WINE.

"GRAHAM & CO.," OPORTO. } Pipes, hogsheads and qr-casks, various grades, just landed ex *Camoes*, from Oporto.

For Sale, I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

June 22. 149

BRANDY.

"JAS. HENNESSY & Co," COGNAC. } Hhds. qr-casks and cases.

GIN.

"DeKUYPER & SON," ROTTERDAM. } Hhds, qr-casks and cases.

For sale. I. BUCHANAN HARRIS & CO.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.

WOULD respectfully invite to an examination of the new designs they are now exhibiting at the Montreal Carpet Warehouse, 31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street, Being an additional supply to their previous importations of this Spring.

PERSIAN & TURKISH STYLES, IN VELVET, TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS CARPETS

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, Cut as may be required.

RICH CURTAIN STUFFS In great variety.

Hearth Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Rods, with all other articles adapted to a Carpet Business.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. CAMPBELL & CO., 31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.

April 15. 90

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT SAVED IN BUYING OF W. J. Holland & Co., 163 NOTRE DAME STREET.

July 29. 180

FOREIGN CELEBRITIES.

THE Undersigned has just received, per British and American Ocean Express Company, DIRECT FROM LONDON, A large assortment of the New Photographic Carte de Visites Embracing

The Royal Families of England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Italy, China, &c. Count Cavour, Cardinal Antonelli, His Holiness the Pope, the late Duchess of Kent, Miss Nightingale, Sir Anthony Stirling, Palmerston, Cobden, Bright, Gladstone, D'Israeli, Spurgeon, Sir James Outram, Sir Hamilton Seymour, Lord Elgin, General Williams, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Garibaldi, General Turr, &c. &c., &c.

The collection embraces upwards of 200 English and Continental Celebrities, and will be sold at the low price of THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

Also, a large collection of richly bound PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, for containing the above. Also, the GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE, consisting of STANDARD GOLD SCARF PINS, CHARMS, CROSSES, &c., *containing minute Microscopic Photographs complete, with a Microscopic Lens.*

An inspection of the above NOVELTIES is solicited.

A. HOFFNUNG, 170 Notre Dame Street.

July 8. 162

George Horne,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STATIONER, Account Book Manufacturer, Print Seller and Picture Frame Maker, 52 & 54 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of PLAIN ... BOOKS, &c., which he offers WHOLESALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS—Wholesale only—at Reduced Prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS, For PICTURE FRAMES, always on hand.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order on short notice, at the lowest prices. Parties purchasing ENGRAVINGS and PRINTS From the Subscriber can have them Framed at Reduced Prices, and carefully packed and forwarded.

Orders from the Country will receive prompt attention.

GEO. HORNE, 52 & 54 St. Francois Xavier Street.

July 1. 156

TO THE LADIES

JUST OPENED, and ready for inspection, a large assortment of NEW HAIR NETS, superior quality, and closely netted.
Blond and Lace Veils
Black and White Spotted do
New Laces and Embroideries

At HEALY'S, Notre Dame Street.

July 30. 181

PICNIC COMPANIONS.

THE Subscriber has just received, ex SS. *Hibernian*, a consignment of Pic-Nic Companions, Suitable for Pic-Nic parties. Inspected invited.

A. G. LINDSAY, 12 Great St. James Street, Opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

July 19. 172

FRS. CUNDILL & CO.

RECEIVE ORDERS, for direct importation, for the following ENGLISH HOUSES:—
Evans, Sons & Co.—DRUGS, &c.
J. Gosnell & Co.—PERFUMERY, HAIR BRUSHES, SOAPS, &c.
Jacob Wrench & Sons.—SEEDS.
Edward Webb.—HAIR CLOTH, &c.
E. Lazenby & Son.—PICKLES and SAUCES.
Crowden & Garrod Late Kent & Co.—PAINTERS' BRUSHES, &c., &c.
W. & H. Hutchinson.—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Smith, Beck & Beck.—MICROSCOPES, &c
Kilner Brothers.—GLASS BOTTLES of every description.

6 Commercial Chambers, ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

June 27. 153

M'HALE & ROBINSON,

PIANO-TUNERS and REGULATORS, No. 133 Craig Street, off St. Urbain Street.

References:—Hon. Judge McCord, Colonel Dyde, F. Barnby, Esq., Organist, Mad. Cantin.

☞Pianos Bought, Sold, Exchanged and Removed.

Yearly Terms for Tuning:

In the City,........£1 | In Country..£1 10s.

May 6. 108

COOKING RANGES.

THE CHALLENGE RANGE is highly recommended to those who desire to use Coal. There are 8 Boiler Holes and 2 large Ovens, which may be used together or separate as required. The Coal Sifter is a great advantage in saving Coal. Hot Water Backs attached if required.

All sizes for sale by GEO. HAGAR, 302 & 304 St. Paul Street.

August 3. 185

FRESH SUPPLIES, Direct from the Springs, OF THE Celebrated Plantagenet Water

Are now ARRIVING DAILY at the DEPOT, PLACE D'ARMES HILL.

☞All orders delivered in any part of the City free of charge.

May 11. 113

73. CROCKERY. 73.

JAMES PATTON & CO. haze received their Spring Stock of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, which comprises a great variety of styles in Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, &c. They would request the attention of Wholesale Purchasers to their Stock, amongst which will be found every article suitable for the Country Trade.

73 Great St. James Street, Opposite the Ottawa Hotel.

June 4 133

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS (marked on the envelope "Tender for Barrack Services"), will be received by the SENIOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Montreal, until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 4TH SEPTEMBER next, for the undermentioned SERVICES, commencing from date of agreement to 30th September, 1862, viz.:—

At Chambly.

SWEEPING CHIMNIES
WASHING and REPAIRING BARRACK and HOSPITAL BEDDING
EMPTYING ASH-PITS, &c
EMPTYING PRIVIES
TAKING DOWN, CLEANING and REFIXING STOVES and STOVE-PIPES
SUPPLYING STRAW for BEDDING

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Commissariat Office, Montreal.

COMMISSARIAT, CANADA, Montreal, August 26, 1861. 204

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS marked on the envelope "Tender for Barrack Services"), will be received by the SENIOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Montreal, until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 4TH SEPTEMBER next, for the undermentioned SERVICES, commencing from date of agreement to 30th September, 1862, viz.:—

At St. Johns.

SWEEPING CHIMNIES
WASHING and REPAIRING BARRACK and HOSPITAL BEDDING
EMPTYING ASH-PITS, &c
EMPTYING PRIVIES
TAKING DOWN, CLEANING and REFIXING STOVES and STOVE-PIPES
SUPPLYING STRAW for BEDDING

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Commissariat Office, Montreal.

COMMISSARIAT, CANADA, Montreal, August 26, 1861. 204

NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT of the decease of the late MR. JAMES STIRLING, the Firm of STIRLING & WILLIAMSON is DISSOLVED from this date.

The Undersigned will continue to carry on the Business, under the name and Firm of JAMES WILLIAMSON & CO., who will collect the Debts of the late Concern, and by whom all Debts due will be paid.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, feeling assured that, in style, quality and price, he will be always able to give entire satisfaction.

JAMES WILLIAMSON.

Montreal, 1st August, 1861. 190

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of the ESTATE of M. BROSSARD are requested to send in their CLAIMS, duly attested, to the undersigned, within thirty days from this date.

WILLIAM HOBBS, Jr., Assignee

Montreal, 10th August, 1861. ddd 193

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of HAMILTON & WALL, London, C.W., are requested to SEND IN THEIR CLAIMS, duly attested, to the undersigned, WITHIN TEN DAYS from this date.

WILLIAM HOBBS, Jr. N. S. WHITNEY. } Assignees.

Montreal, 14th August, 1861. 196

NEW MUSIC FOR SALE AT PRINCE'S,

145 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE DREAM OF LOVE (As sung by Miss Carry Nelson).

'TIS BUT A LITTLE FADED FLOWER (Sung by Madame Anna Bishop.

August 23. 202

OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a complete assortment of Sykes' Hydrometers, CURRIER & SIMPSON'S Patent Barometer, Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Thermometers, Microscopes, Reading Glasses, Linen Provers, Magnifying Glasses, &c.

R. SHARPLEY, CRYSTAL BLOCK, Notre Dame Street.

August 21. 200

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING—$1 per 100; $7.50 per 1000.
HOOKER'S—HIGH FLAVORED—CHOICE—$2 per 100.
McAVOY SUPERIOR—VERY FINE—$2 per 100.
SCOTT'S SEEDLING—LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL—$2 per 100.
HORUP'S SEEDLING—GREAT BEARER—$1 per 100; $7.50 per 1000.
BLACK PRINCE, HUDSONS, &c., &c.
—Also,—
FASTOLF, BRINCKLE, ORANGE and ALLAN RASPBERRIES.
LAWTON or NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY CANES.

JOHN S. MURRAY, 149 Dorchester Street, Cote St. Antoine.

August 24. 203

SAUTERNE WINE.

L. BRINTEAU & CO.'S Superior WHITE BORDEAUX WINE, *the best FRENCH WHITE WINE imported*, and the most convenient for the warm season, offered at the low price of

$3.00

per dozen bottles, glass included, by their Agents, Pirotte, Bro, & Co., 15 Hospital Street.

July 10. 2m 164

Apothecaries' Hall Cathedral Block.

THE PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL being the best and purest COAL OIL known, will alone be kept for retail at our establishment. It is superior to all others.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Apothecaries' Hall.

Apothecaries' Hall, Cathedral Block.

LOOK TO YOUR CORNS.—SAVAGE'S ANODYNE CORN PLASTERS are warranted perfect ERADICATORS. These are made only by the Subscribers.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

Apothecaries' Hall, Cathedral Block.

DEPOT FOR SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

August 24. 203

For Sale,

FOUR CAR LOADS of 1, 1½ and 2 INCH SPRUCE BOARDS and PLANKS.

Apply to ROBT. MITCHELL, 32 St. Francois Xavier Street.

August 15. 195

MORISON'S SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

500 *Dresses Printed Muslins*, well worth 7½d, all to be cleared out at seven coppers a yard; and a lot of Remnants in lengths of from 4 to 8 yards, marked down to 3d.

500 *Dresses Rich Printed Muslins*, worth a dollar and 6s 3d, now marked 2s 6d, 2s 9d and 3s.

500 *Dresses Rich Printed Organdie Muslins*, from 5s to 6s 3d, many are well worth from 15s to 17s 6d per dress.

Several Hundred Pieces and Dresses French Muslins, all marked down to half-price.

Several Thousand, two, five and seven Flounces, Jupe and Double Skirt Muslin Organdie Dresses, at following prices:—
100 *Dresses* reduced from 8s 6d to 5s.
100 *Dresses* reduced from 10s to 5s 9d; and
100 *Dresses* reduced from 10s 6d to 6s 3d.

A Large Lot of Damaged Muslins, at half-price.

100 *Dresses Imitation Balzerines*, Self-Coloured and Printed Grounds, and the new Chene pattern, all reduced from 12½ cents to seven coppers a yard.

100 *Pieces Self-Coloured Striped Woollen Balzerines*, from 4½d to 5½d.

August 17. 197

NEW BOOKS.

B. DAWSON & SON have just received—
The Silent Woman, by the author of "King Cope." 50c.
Phillip Shaxter; a Novel. $1.00.
Blind Bartimeus, or the Sightless Sinner and his Great Physician, by the Rev. W. J. Hoge. 60c.
Sermons Preached in Westminster Abbey, by Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D. $1.00.
The Semi-Attached Couple, by the author of "The Semi-Detatched House." 75c.
A Book about Doctors, by J. C. Jeaffreson. $1.25.
The Uprising of a Great People, from the French of Count Aganor de Gasparin.—75c.
Framley Parsonage, by Anthony Trollope, author of "Doctor Thorne." $1.00.
Volumes 3, 4 and 5 Re-Issue of Punch. Price $1.50 per vol., or $3.00 for 2 vols. in one, cloth gilt.
Seasons with the Sea Horses, by J. Lamont, F.R.S. $1.75.
Religio Laici, by Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Browne." 25c.
The Mote and the Beam, a Clergyman's Lessons for the Present Time, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice. 25c.
The Christian Servant Taught from the Catechism, her Faith and Practice; edited by the Rev. Sir W.H. Cope, Bart., M.A. $1.75.

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

August 21. 200

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN RE.

No. 170.

DAMASE MASSON and WILLIAM A. TOWNSEND, *Plaintiffs;*

vs.

FRANCIS F MULLINS, *Defendant;*

And

JOSEPH DUHAMEL, Advocate and Attorney for Plaintiffs, *Distrayant.*

On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, WILL BE SOLD, The Cut Stone Store, NO. 69 COMMISSIONERS STREET, Lately occupied by F. F. Mullins & Co.

—ALSO,— A Three Story Brick Store In NAZARETH STREET, GRIFFINTOWN, and 4 Brick Tenements ADJOINING, With WORK-SHOP, TAR TANK, &c.

—ALSO,— 13 LOTS ON ST. GABRIEL FARM.

—AND,— TWO LOTS OF LAND IN THE PARISH OF ST. CHARLES, Fronting on the Richelieu River.

For particulars, apply to C. J. HOUGHTON, Curator to the Estate F. F. Mullins, Office St. Francois Xavier Street.

Or to JOSEPH DUHAMEL, Advocate, Office, Nos. 16 and 18 St. Vincent Street.

May 20, 1861. r-M r24J,-r22A-1 till10thS 120

LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c.

300 cases fresh Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel, Halibut, Clams, &c., in 1 and 2 lb. tins. Also, fresh Soused and Spiced Salmon in 4 and 10 lbs. tins.

Just received, ALEX. McGIBBON.

DUBLIN STOUT.

Guinness' Extra Stout in qrt, pint and Imperial pint bottles.

For sale, ALEX. McGIBBON.

CHOCOLATE, BROMA and COCOA.

Motts Broma and Cocoa, Taylor's Chocolate and Cocoa, Preston's Broma, finest French Chocolate.

For sale. ALEX. McGIBBON.

August 23. 203

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS, of superior quality, for sale at reduced prices, by M. A. BUCK & CO. Corner McGill and William Streets.

June 21. 48

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of the What Cheer Hop Yeast Cakes, and 25 boxes of Mott's Broma.

For sale by GEO. GRAHAM, 287 Notre Dame Street.

DIGBY HERRINGS—250 boxes Fresh Smoked Extra No. 1 Digby Herrings.

For sale by GEO. GRAHAM.

LESCHER'S STARCH and XXX PASTRY FLOUR—50 boxes of Lescher's Starch in ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. packages. Also, 25 barrels of the above Pastry Flour.

For sale by GEO. GRAHAM.

Augus 22. 201

FOR SALE—
100 barrels COD OIL
200 quintals TABLE FISH
38 barrels PALE SEAL OIL
20 barrels NO. 1 SALMON
10 barrels NO. 2 MACKEREL
ROUND and SPLIT HERRINGS, &c
—And,—
1800 bags SALT, afloat

JOHN H. SEMPLE, 18 Lemoine Street.

August 21. 200

St. Catharines Mineral Water

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale.

S. J. LYMAN & CO., Place d'Armes.

August 23. 202

For Sale, NEW CROP SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

100 hhds / 25 brls } BRIGHT SUGAR
50 tierces MOLASSES

Now receiving by THOMAS GORDON, 9 William Street.

April 2. 79

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the remedies of DR. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of Lowell, Mass.
HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of Nashua, N. H.
HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, Mayor of Manchester, N. H.
HON. JOHN ABBOTT, Mayor of Concord, N. H.
HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of Worcester, Mass.
HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, Mayor of Salem, Mass.
HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of Boston, Mass.
HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of Providence, R. I.
HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of Norwich, Conn.
HON. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of New London, Conn
HON. CHAS. S. RODIER, Mayor of Montreal, C. E.
HON. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of New York City.
HON. H. M. KINSTREY, Mayor of Hamilton, C. W.
HON. ADAM WILSON, Mayor of Toronto, C. W.
HON. R. M. BISHOP, Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio.
HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor of Louisville, Ky.
HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of Lyons, Iowa.
HON. JAMES McFEETERS, Mayor of Bowmanville, C. W.
HON. JAMES W. NORTH, Mayor of Augusta, Me.
HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr., Mayor of Hallowell, Me.
HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of Fredericton, N. B.
HON. WILLARD NYE, Mayor of New Bedford, Mass.
HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of Fall River, Mass.
HON. W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of Newport, R. I.
HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of Galena, Ill.
HON. JOHN HOGDEN, Mayor of Dubuque, Iowa.
HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of Chattanooga, Tenn.
HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of Tuscaloosa, Ala.
HON. R. D. BAUGH, Mayor of Memphis, Tenn.
HON. GERARD STITH, Mayor of New Orleans, La.
HON. H. D. SCRANTON, Mayor of Rochester, N. Y.
HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of Utica, N. Y.
HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of Pittsburg, Pa.
HON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of Detroit, Mich.
HON. HEMAN L. PAGE, Mayor of Milwaukie, Wis.
HON. W. W. VAUGHN, Mayor of Racine, Wis.
HON. A. FARR, Mayor of Kenosha, Wis.
HON. JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor of Chicago, Ill.
HON. M. J. A. HEATH, Mayor of Selma, Ala.
HON. A. J. NOBLE, Mayor of Montgomery, Ala.
HON. W. S. HOLYBAD, Mayor of Columbus, Ga.
DON ESPARTERO MANUEL, Mayor of Vera Cruz.
DON PIETRE DE CABALLO, Mayor of Mexico.
DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES, Mayor of Havana.
DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA, Mayor of Lima, Peru.
DON M. G. MILANGNO, Mayor of Valparaiso, Chili.
DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA, Mayor of Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.
For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, and Ayer's Ague Cure, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., LOWELL, MASS., And sold by Druggists every where.

Sold at Wholesale by Lymans, Clare & Co Montreal, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

April 6. [1]

ADVANCES.

THE Subscribers continue to make liberal Cash Advances on approved Merchandize. They are also prepared to negotiate Loans on Warehouse Receipts or other Collaterals.

JAMES GORDON & CO., Brokers.

March 28 75

DESKS! DESKS!

MADE TO ORDER—all sizes. A variety at present on hand.

SHOPS FITTED.

SEALE & TEAS, 60 Great St. James Street.

April 24. 80

THE Subsciber in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support he has received during the last twelve years in business, is now prepared to offer inducements to purchasers furnishing, never before offered in Montreal. He has now marked off his entire stock of goods Retail at Wholesale prices, and will for the future have but one price. The Chair department comprises every variety of Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, and various other kinds of hard wood; Cane Seat Chairs of 30 different patterns, rising in price from 75 CENTS to $8; Solid Mahogany and Walnut Hair Seat Chairs from $3 to $7 each. Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut, Hair Cloth, $10 to $40. Complete Parlour Sets, in Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, from $90 to $500. Rosewood, Mahogany Walnut and enamelled Chamber Sets from $18 to $250, some of which are of entirely new patterns and superior to any other yet offered for sale in this city, with a very large stock of cheap furniture. Wood seat Chairs from 35 cents.; Rockers, with arms, $1.25; Cane seat do. $1.50; Cottage Bedsteads, $2.50 to $3; Round ends do, $4.50 to $5; and all other goods at proportionate low prices.

As there has been great inducements to purchase cheap goods this last two months, both here and elsewhere, his stock is very large and it is positively to be sold at a great reduction from the usual price. All goods warranted to be what they are represented, or if not they will be taken back and the money refunded. All goods marked in plain figures, and no abatement from the market price, which is 15 per cent. lower than anything yet offered—his motto being large sales and small profits.

All sales made under $100, cash—from $100 to $1,000, 3 to 6 months; with satisfactory endorsed notes if required.

All Goods delivered on board the cars, boats, or any where inside the city limits, *free of charge*, and with extra care.

Country orders will receive the most prompt attention.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at 244 Notre Dame Street, and examine the Stock and prices, which will be found worthy their attention.

OWEN McGARVEY, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, (Near the French Square), Sign of the Large Rocking Chair.

Aug. 16. 1m tts 196

NOTICE to HEIRS.

THE Undersigned, in his capacity as EXECUTOR of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the deceased DAME CHARLOTTE PAYEMENT, relict of the deceased JEAN-BAPTISTE BELANGER, gives public notice to all the CHILDREN, still living, in Canada or elsewhere, of deceased NARCISSE PAYEMENT, husband of ARCHANGE CHARRON, and sole Heirs of the same CHARLOTTE PAYEMENT, are required to appear, before the expiration of one month, to receive the succession of the same CHARLOTTE PAYEMENT, at St. Hyacinthe, from the undersigned, by procuration or otherwise, in order to avoid the expense of travelling, which might exceed the value of the Succession.

T. BELANGER, Testamentary Executor.

St. Hyacinthe, August 27, 1861. 1m mt 205

SALE By Authority of Justice.

ON MONDAY, the NINTH of SEPTEMBER now next ensuing, will be Sold, by Public Auction, the following PROPERTY, belonging to the ESTATE of the late FRANCOIS VALLIERE, in his lifetime of Coteau St. Louis, to wit:—

AN EMPLACEMENT, situate at Coteau St. Louis, in the Parish of Montreal, containing thirty-nine feet in width by a depth of seventy feet, English measure, more or less; bounded in front by Girard Lane, on one side by Joseph Allard, on the other side and in the rear by James Spalding, with a one-story Wooden House thereon erected.

The Sale will take place on the Premises, at TWELVE o'clock precisely.

For the conditions, apply to C. H. LAMONTAGNE, N. P., No. 30 St. Gabriel Street.

August 24, 1861. m s 203

For Sale, or to Exchange,

A MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, situate on the south bank of the Ottawa River, being Lot No. 28 in the First Concession of the Township of Alfred, County of Prescott, facing the mansion of the Hon. Joseph Papineau. The situation is a most favorable one for the erection of a Saw-Mill, and offers great advantages to parties wishing to speculate in wood. There is on the premises, besides a good Dwelling, a building enclosing part of an engine, which has been in working order up to last year, and a good Barn. The dimensions of the land is about 400 acres, of which 50 are in cultivation, the rest being in standing timber. For more ample information, address the undersigned,

NARCISSE B. DESMARTEAU, No. 166 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, August 24. 1m tts 203

LICITATION.

ON TUESDAY, the TENTH of SEPTEMBER next, at NINE o'clock in the FORENOON, will be Sold, at the DOOR of the CHURCH of the PARISH of ST. CHARLES, to the highest and last bidder, the IMMOVABLE firstly hereinafter described; and on the same day, at THREE o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at the DOOR of the CHURCH of the PARISH of ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE DE ROUVILLE, the IMMOVABLE secondly described; and on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the FORENOON, at the DOOR of the CHURCH of ST. HUGUES, the IMMOVABLE lastly described; the whole depending of the Succession of the late PIERRE MESSIER, in his lifetime, of the said Parish of St. Charles, to wit:

A LAND, lying and situate in the Parish of St. Charles, containing three arpents and a quarter in front by thirty arpents in depth; bounded in front by the lands of the Third Range, in rear by the lands of the First Range, on one side by Noel Lussier, and on the other side by Louis Denis, with a House and other Buildings thereon erected.

Item.—A LOT or PARCEL of LAND in meadow, situate to the North of the Riviere des Hurons, in the Parish of St. Jean-Baptiste, containing four arpents in superficies: bounded on the north-east side to the said Riviere des Hurons, on the south-west side by Pierre Plamondon, on the north-west side by Eusebe Fredette, and on the south-east side by Hermenegilde Prefontaine and Olivier Tetro, with the half of a Barn thereon erected.

Item.—A LAND, lying and situate in the Second Concession of the Parish of St. Hugues, containing two arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth; bounded in front by the lands of the First Range, in rear by the lands of the Third Range, on one side by Pierre Messier, and on the other side by Francois Desrosiers or his representatives, with a House and other Buildings thereon erected.

For the conditions, apply to the undersigned Notary, at St. Hilaire.

F. PIGEON, N. P.

St. Hilaire, August 16, 1861. r mf 198

FOR SALE,

IN BUILDING LOTS, that portion of the COLLEGE GARDEN comprised within College, Inspector, William and continuation of George Streets.

For conditions and Plans, apply to E. LaFLEUR, N.P., Seminary Office.

August 15. r tm 195

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid

For the growth, restoration and beautifying of the Hair. Under the immediate patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. the PRINCE CONSORT, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, and used in the ROYAL NURSERY by command.

If any fact more convinsive than another were necessary to prove the great benefit derived from the use of BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID, now hailed throughout the world as the GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC, it would be that of its rapid sale—quadrupled every year—and the immense number of certificates from all parts of the world, extolling its manifold virtues when everything else had failed. There is no malady which affects the Hair but this can cure. Is your Hair thin, coarse, wiry, turning bald or grey, Bogle's Hyperion Fluid will restore it to its pristine beauty and luxuriance. It is the only article to cure Scurf and Dandruff, and is highly esteemed for headaches and colds in the head. On children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair, and at the lady's toilet it is indispensable. Price, 25, 50 and 75 cents per box.

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street, Boston, U.S. To be had in England of Morgan Bro's., 24 Bow Lane, Cannon Street, London; R. Hoverden, 5 Great Marlborough Street, ditto, and of every Druggist and Perfumer throughout the world.

DC 227

Recommended by the Faculty, and universally approved by Connoisseurs.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SAUCE

Imparts to chops, steaks, cutlets, fish, game, hot and cold meats, etc., etc., a most piquant and appetizing relish, and is pronounced by all to be the most perfect condiment ever offered to the public. It is a delicate combination of rich exotic spices and fruits; is perfectly wholesome, and a most agreeable stomachic. It is recommended by the Faculty as a very agreeable dietetic for dyspeptic invalids.

College of Chemistry, Duke Street, Liverpool.

I have made a very careful Chemical and Microscopical Analysis of the "PRINCE OF WALES SAUCE." I can highly recommend it as being a very palatable, piquant and delicious condiment, and perfectly free from all matters that could in any way interfere, injuriously, with the animal economy.

(Signed) SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, etc., etc.

Prepared only by EVANS SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL, (Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the celebrated CONCENTRATED FLUID COFFEE, for the instantaneous preparation of delicious Coffee).

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Italian Warehousemen throughout the world.

The Trade supplied by F. CUNDILL & CO.

August 1. 1y 183

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE ONLY HARMLESS AND RELIABLE DYE KNOWN!

ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to WM. A. BATCHELOR since 1839, and about 200,000 applications have been made to the Hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied; the Hair is invigorated for life by this splendid Dye, which is properly applied at No. 16 Bond Street, New York.

Sold in all Cities and Towns of the United States by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

☞ The genuine has the name WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, and address upon a steel plate engraving on the four sides of each box.

Late 233 Broadway, New York.

April 25. 1y DW 99

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used the past TEN YEARS with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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.

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 all Medicine Dealers in Canada.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

J. M. HENRY & SONS, 30 St. Henry Street, Montreal, GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA.

May 7 109

☞ MATHEWS' VENETIA LIQUID HAIR DYE.—Acknowledged by all to be the *ne plus ultra*. Cheapest in the world. Easily applied; works to a charm. Produces any shade that may be desired. Restores gray hair to its original color; does not dry or scorch the hair; produces a permanent color—one that will neither fade, crock, or wash out. Been in use for fifteen years. Always gives complete satisfaction.—☞ Remember! the best, as well as the cheapest. For sale by all Druggists.

Prepared only by A. I. MATHEWS, Druggist, Buffalo. 3m 155

BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE—The greatest wonder of the age—patronised by the elite of fashion at the Courts of St. James and the Tuilleries, and to be found at the toilet of beauty and fashion throughout the world.

This wonderful compound has now been before the public for several years, and, wherever introduced, the sales have been beyond all precedent. Specimens have been sent to a number of Exhibitions, and wherever it has come into competition with other preparations for Dyeing, its immense superiority has been acknowledged in every instance by awards of Silver Medal and Diplomas. It is a liquid easy of application, and turns Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black, without staining the skin. In short, the inventor asserts, and every person who has tried it, that it is the best Hair Dye in the world. It is now universally preferred in London and Paris. Price 50 cents, $1, and $1.50.

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street, Boston, U.S. To be had in Great Britain and France of his Agents, and by Druggists and Perfumers everywhere. DC 227

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY needs no lengthy letters to prove its effect on all Lung or Throat Complaints. No one doubts, and all know, that three-fourths of all cases of consumption are by neglected Coughs, Sore Throat and Colds, or the use of preparations which do not admit of the greatest freedom of use. With this preparation, plans may be laid for attack of the complaint, and its repeated use be the road to cure, instead of resort to remedies whose operation is as unnatural to a patient, as it would be in food to a well person. The Pamphlets to be found with all dealers, and a small outlay will prove this declaration entire. See advertisement.

August 5 1m ts 186

IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

The following, from Dr. D. Y. Williams, is one of the many thousands of letters received from eminent medical men, testifying to the efficacy of Holloway's Pills for Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders:—

Professor Holloway: Dear Sir,—I wish to get some of your medicines. I am a physician, and have an extensive practice. I have tried your Pills, and found them the best Pills I have ever used. They seem to act upon the HEPATIC DUCTS of the Liver mildly, but promptly, and more surely than CALOMEL or PODOPHYLLUM, and without debilitating or depleting the system.

Hoping to hear from you soon, with a list of prices, I remain, yours, &c.,

DANIEL Y. WILLIAMS, M.D., Allisonville, Prince Edward Co., C.W.

June 8. 137

PRINTING! PRINTING!!

THE PROPRIETORS of the "HERALD" PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT having lately added to their Stock of STEAM PRESSES one of HOE'S RAPID PRINTING MACHINES, (The largest in Canada), are prepared to undertake Press Work ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

The Proprietors of the "Herald" Job Printing Office Having now in use FIVE STEAM PRESSES, Capable of throwing off 12,000 Impressions per hour, Are prepared to execute PRINTING Of every kind—PLAIN and FANCY—on the shortest notice, and at LOW RATES.

MAMMOTH POSTERS In Coloured Inks.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Bills of Lading, Railway Work, Blank Forms, Commercial Circulars, Law Blanks, Bills of Exchange, Cheque Books, And every other description of Plain and Fancy PRINTING.

Smoked Hams and Bacon

FOR SALE by RIMMER, RINTOUL & CO.

August 12. 192

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A FARM of about 150 to 200 acres, within 5 to 10 miles of Montreal. Undisputable title required. Particulars by letter) to JOHN LEEMING & CO.

July 16. 169

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1861.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Quarterly Meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, this evening, at the Mechanics' Hall, at Eight o'clock.

Annual Meeting of the Montreal Oratorio Society, this evening, in the Normal School, Belmont Street, at Eight o'clock.

Dramatic Company, this evening, at the Theatre Royal, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY BROWN & CO.

Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c., at their stores, at Seven o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of Saint Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—

August 31—9 A.M. 60 above zero.
2 P.M. 76 above zero.
5 P.M. 65 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

AUGUST 31.

St. Lawrence Hall.

W J Carey, Cleveland; Miss Alice Carey, do; L D Rucker & wife, do; E H Anhur, New York; Miss Anhur, do; J Breach & wife, do; James H WheatleP & wife, do; E L Benedict, Syracuse; F G Archer, London C W; J A Bingham, Almonte; G A Massue, St Aime; John Cherter, England; S Wood jr, New York; E G Dumahaut&lady, do; Mr Mose, Quebec; Mr Vann, do; Mr & Mrs W P Wright, New York; J Snyder, Port Hope; Mr & Mrs A R McMaster, child & servant, Toronto; R Binst jr, Philadelphia; G T Pemberton, Quebec; J C Nutter, Liverpool; P Paterson, Quebec; Judge Duval, do; Mr & Mrs H N Redway & son, Potsdam; Major O'Connor, England; Capt W A King, do; A Lawrence, Lowell; G E Parker, Mass; F J Flint, do; J Van Pragg, Boston; Mr& Mrs Steele and boy, Portland; Mrs H Campbell, nurse&child, do; A W Hammond&lady, Mass; C H Monsell, N Y.

Ottawa Hotel.

Z S M Hessey, Hawkesbury; Wm F Armstead, Fortress Monroe; T Pierce, Stanstead; C Pierce, do; Captain H W Shepherd, Lachine; E Fairall, do; L Leduc, St Louis; J J Leduc, do; M Solomon, New York; James P Moffatt, Pembrooke; Wm Graham, Ottawa; N Robortson, Arnprior; B Conant, Maine; R W Shepherd, wife and child, Como C E; Mr&Mrs Shepard, Lowell; Mr&Mrs G Teed, England; Dr J Morrison, U S; William G Kitcher, do; B F Morrison, Ogdensburg; Robert Yates, Toronto; Samuel W Foster, Broome; E S Reynolds, Waterloo.

Montreal House.

S W Smith, Toronto, R John Lonsdell, Montreal; H Field&lady, N Y; Sam D Gage, Rutland; John Riely, N York; Wm Gleason, West Troy; M Riordan, Troy; J Williams, N Y; W Harp add wife, Toronto; W S Small, Stratford; P Sinclair, do; W Wagner&daughter, N Y; R Winne & wife, do; F Spraker&wife, do; Miss A V Spraker, do; Miss Josephine Spraker, do; W H T Ellis, Toronto; C Rollo, Boston; C L Pechan, do.

Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Hy Lindsay, Quebec; Wm Clarke, Clayton, N Y; Hy Cresting, do; G Hughes, Point Levi; L Wilson, Buffalo; A M Armstrong, R C R; Henry New York; Wm Lanigan, Boston; Chas Whitaker, Louisiana; D L Snowdon, Rome; Ben Fitzpatrick, Hamilton; Lewis Flanigan, Brockville; Mathew Paterson, Toronto; L D Cameron, Richmond.

Canada Hotel.

F Biatt, Milbery; H Theberge, St Auguttin; D May, Beauharnois; J B Hamon, Paris, France; I Dorion, Quebec; Mrs Dorion, do; Miss Dorion, do; Mr Desilet&lady, St Gregoire; Wm S Ruddy, Boston; Wm Burnett, N Y.

Donegana Hotel.

R Bell, Brockville; Mr Holdrege, New York; Mr&Mrs Vail, son&daughter, Troy, L E Raband, New York; T Lapon, Louisiana; Mr & Mrs C S Douglass&daughters, N Y.

More Government Aid to Pliant Municipalities.—The Government, it is well known, some time ago advanced—that is, gave—to the City of Hamilton the money necessary to pay the interest on its coupons about to become due. It has now done the same for the Town of London, in consequence, says a local journal, of the influence exerted by the member, Mr. Carling—that is to say, as the price which was paid for buying member and municipality. While the Government thus pays the debts of other municipalities, it enforces its claim upon Montreal by a special assessment of 1s in the £. Which course is the right one? Unquestionably that which insists upon communities discharging their obligations. What kind of Government is that which is obliged to buy, and is willing to buy support by giving bribes of thousands of pounds to every constituency which will return a pliant member? How long will such a system last, and what will be the end of it? We talk of Yankee repudiation; but what State in the Union would have repudiated its debts, if it could only have induced the General Government to advance the money required to pay for them. A viler method of educating the public mind to all sorts of swindling cannot be conceived of than this, which at the same time teaches the people how to get rid of debts which they have incurred, and to make a market of a public trust. And yet merchants, who feel very much disgusted when they are cheated by a debtor, will go on year after year supporting a Government whose every act is a new lesson in fraud and dishonesty administered to the people.

The National Income and Expenditure of Great Britain.—From an abstract of a recent Parliamentary statement we gather some interesting particulars respecting the national finances of Great Britain for thirty-two years. It appears that during that time the income of the country has increased from £51,347,000 to no less than £72,248,000, while the expenses have continued to increase so much more rapidly that, whereas there was a surplus of £1,711,548 in 1830 on the small income of £51,347,000, there was a deficit of £2,558,385 on the large income of £72,248,000. The reform bill era was a period of decreasing revenues, but large surplusses. In 1830, as we have seen, the income was £51,347,000, and the surplus £1,711,548. Next year there was a falling off in the revenue to £49.950,000, but the surplus rose to £2,913,673. The smallest revenue in the thirty-one years was for 1834—£45,438,-128, and the surplus was then £1,952,361. From 1830 to 1837 there were large surpluses, averaging a millon and a half, with the exception of a single year, when the deficit was £689,857.—From 1837 to 1843 inclusive, were years of deficits, though the revenue steadily rose to £48,310,-000. Then came four years of surpluses, the highest of £6,342,436; two of deficits, the greatest being £3,092,285; five of surpluses, the highest of £3,524,785; four of deficits, one of £6,196,808 and another of £22,723,854, caused by the Russian war; then two of surpluses, and the last year, as we have shown, exhibited a deficit. The Chancellors of the Exchequers estimated deficits in nine years only. They really occurred in fourteen.

Mr. Cobden's Treaty with France.—This treaty, which was made the occasion for so much censure at the time it was contracted, is already producing its effects in an unparalleled increase in trade and travel between the two countries.—The *Times*, which after its first day's glorification of the treaty became its most furious assailant, contains some account of its results, one of the most remarkable of which is the necessity which has arisen for providing more railway accommodation in both countries. The English South Eastern and the French Chemin de fer du Nord have both had to increase their trains, and to get over the ground quicker than before. A new and more simple scale of freight rates has also been agreed on, under which small parcels are conveyed between London and Paris for 1s. 4d. each, without any detention at the ports; the custom house charges being ascertained and levied in France at the end of the journey. An immense expansion of the trade between the two countries is looked for from this enlightened arrangement, short as it falls, on the part of France, of what is demanded alike by good policy and by reciprocity.

A Pluralist.—The merits of Mr. Ferres are so well appreciated by the Government that a single office is not deemed enough reward. He is, therefore, besides being Inspector of Prisons, also favoured with a commission to inquire relative to the titles of some lands at Bolton. We are not informed if Mr. Ferres deducts the time spent as Commissioner from that for which he draws pay as Inspector.

The Price of a Seat for a Solicitor-General.—For retiring from his seat to make way for Mr. Morin, Mr. Petrus Labelle is, it is said, to have a new berth—the Inspectorship of Public Buildings—salary £500 a year.

The Emigration Service—Sad Mismanagement.—When Mr. McGee complained in his remarks at the St. Andrew's Festival last year of the total "want of system" in our emigration service, and the *Herald* published those remarks, some of our Ministerial contemporaries raised a great cry of partizan exaggeration against the speaker and ourselves. Nearly twelve months have passed over our heads, and what do we find by the confession of these same objectors. An inquiry recently made into the affairs of the Head Office at Quebec brought out the shameful fact, that persons in the employment of our Government were actually receiving a commission of 10 per cent from Western forwarders for forwarding emigrants out of Canada in another direction. What are we to think of the disclosures in the following narrative, which we take from a late number of the Brockville *Recorder*:—

Much has been written descriptive of the horrors of the slave trade and the sufferings of the slave during the middle passage, that is, between the shipment and delivery of the live cargo. Little is said, however, of the sufferings of emigrants on their way from ports in the old world to ports in the new world. Silence on this head does not arise from want of cases deserving severe censure. Money, "the root of all evil," is too potent, and that which officials and a portion of the press, too, we fear, should condemn, is passed over in silence, and thus vice and injustice are perpetuated, because self-interest whispers that it is better not to interfere.

We are willing to make large allowance for the difficulties and annoyances experienced by the captain of an emigrant ship. We are free to admit that where a large number of emigrants are brought together both vice and filth will be encountered, and much trouble created by contending against them. With proper care, however, good order can be maintained, and the necessary discipline carried out without recourse either to handcuffs, chains, or beatings.

Last week, in company with another gentleman, we visited a poor widow, who, with five children, had taken passage in the "Culloden," from Liverpool to Quebec. When we saw her she was at the Grand Trunk depot, waiting the departure of the Brockville and Ottawa train, her destination being Pembroke, near which her own parents reside. From this woman we learned that the "Culloden" carried between 300 and 400 passengers, among which were a number of poor girls sent out by some of the Irish Unions, several of whom, if they follow virtuous ways hereafter, must do so from an innate horror of vice, the temptations to which they were subject on shipboard being of a very trying description—participated in, too, by some of the officers of the ship. God help lone females during the middle passage, when the ship is officered by men who care nothing for the purity and virtue of their passengers.

As an instance of the treatment received by herself, the poor woman stated that after being some time at sea, her eldest boy, about nine or ten years of age, while on deck one day, fell through an open hatchway (which the emigrant agent had ordered to be secured in Liverpool,) into the hold and was lifted up for dead; that he remained in an unconscious state for a number of days; that he was removed from her own charge, and she, the mother, was not allowed to see him; that the doctor never thoroughly examined the boy, and that at the end of fourteen days, the first time the mouth was examined, it was found that the tongue had been nearly chawed through, the mouth filled with blood, and the boy scarcely able to swallow a teaspoonful of water; and on arrival at Quebec, the boy was given to her in such a weak state as to be unable to walk, and consequently unfit to commence a long journey of two or three hundred miles, she herself having a child at the breast and three others to look after, with but little means to make her way to her destination, even though supplied with a line to Mr. Clemow at Ottawa to have her and her children forwarded to Pembroke.

The boy, when we saw him here, could not walk half a dozen steps without assistance, and the accident having occurred through the negligence of the captain in not having the hatchway secured, ought to have called forth some sympathy. The poor mother should have been furnished with means to have the boy cared for and attended to on his journey to Pembroke. But no, the poor sick boy was hurried forward among hundreds of others, and the widowed mother left to battle her way in a strange country, where no friend was near to advise and help her in trouble.

Another case of cruelty was mentioned. A passenger whose wife was unwell, laid down in her berth. Her husband laid himself down in the berth of a friend, near her. One of the mates came down and ordered the man out of the berth, although he had the sanction of his friends for occupying it. The passenger told the mate this, and questioned his right to order him out under such circumstances. The officer went on deck and brought a couple of coloured seamen down, dragged the passenger out of the berth, carried him on deck, placed him in irons, and kept him thus confined till the following day. His wife, through fright occasioned by this treatment, was prematurely delivered, the child being either dead at birth or dying soon after.

Other cases were mentioned by another passenger by the same ship, which convinced us that there had been both cruelty and injustice exercised, calling for the interference of the emigrant agent at Quebec, who, by the way, was applied to, but appeared to care little about the complaints made to him. One man, we were told, remained at Quebec for the purpose of prosecuting some one or other of the officers for an assault committed on him on shipboard.

The government ought to issue strict orders to their emigrant agents to inquire from the passengers of every ship arriving whether justice has been done to them, and if not, to bring the guilty to punishment. Especially should care be taken to punish those who seek the ruin of poor unfriended females during the "horrors" of the "middle passage." God knows these poor creatures often suffer hardships enough after arriving in a strange country, and before they can be comfortably settled down. The government should see that the law will protect them even when surrounded by the howling blast and the "wide waste of waters." Let officers and crews be made aware that their conduct will be inquired into on the arrival of their ship. This would, in some measure at least, check the acts of outrage that not unfrequently take place in emigrant ships.

The Sherbrooke *Leader* in its last issue, has the following humiliating paragraph, as to the gross mismanagement of the service, in that part of the country:—

In the meantime, says the *Leader*, there are large tracts available for settlement, enough coupled with the local demand for farm labor, to employ thousands. *We want organization, system, and official communication with the Government.* These at present are wholly wanting, and till established, any increase to our population will be by jerks and starts, nothing of a permanent benefit will result in the absence of these conditions. We have a painful illustration of these remarks before us. Some eight weeks ago about twenty families of Norwegians were sent here. They had no definite destination, they were thrown on the community to work or beg. And only that the Commissioner of the British American Land Company sought out employment for most of them they might have starved. Some of them till within a few days have been paupers in our streets, begging a support from the inhabitants. They have now gone to their countrymen in the Western States, and are not likely to bring a favourable report of our land or encourage their friends at home to come to Canada. This very awkward result might have been obviated had there been a Government Agent possessed of local knowledge of the district, who could have distributed them over the country, and in such places, and with such persons, who required their labor.

Now, let it be understood that this is the service for which Mr. Vankoughnet and Mr. John Ross are answerable, and that the extract just quoted is a confession wrung from one of their out-and-out supporters and organs. What are we to think of such departmental officers as these gentlemen are proved to be by the testimony of their own friends? Is it not evident at length to everybody that there is a shameful "want of system," and that the country is made to suffer incalculably, in its means, its development, its credit and character by such want?

Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this road, held on Monday at Waterloo, contracts were ratified between the company and Mr. Foster, the late President—one for extending the road to Stukely Line—the other for leasing and working it.

The Effects of this War on Slavery.—It will be noticed in our telegraphic despatches, Fremont is said to be about to issue a proclamation declaring the whole Slave population of Missouri to be free. We must say we doubt the correctness of this statement at present, though it seems a very likely thing to happen hereafter, not only in Misssouri, but in all the Slave States.

The St. George's Society's Concert.—Considering the praiseworthy object of the concert in Nordheimer's Music Hall on Friday evening, we must confess our disappointment at the comparatively slender attendance on this occasion of the sons and daughters of St. George—more especially, as we can assure the absentees that, besides the loss of their *mites* in aid of the Society's charitable fund, they deprived themselves of the enjoyment of a delightful musical entertainment. We had hoped, indeed, that many of our musical friends, who object to dramatic performances, would have availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing the charming sisters, who have, for weeks past, attracted nightly crowds to our elegant and admirably conducted theatre.—Had they done so, they would have experienced no disappointment. The Misses Nelson were in excellent voice, and so delighted were the audience with their renderings of the duetts, and simple ballads, happily selected for the evening's entertainment, that in almost every instance they had kindly to yield to the rapturous *encores*, with which they were greeted. Their brother, Mr. Alfred Nelson, also acquitted himself most creditably, as did Mr. Barnby in his piano accompaniments. Nor must we omit the presence of the fine band of the gallant 47th, who, by their masterly performances, added greatly to the pleasure of the evening. The concert, on the part of the performers, was a complete success; but we much fear that, however gratifying to the audience, the St. George's charitable fund will derive but little benefit from the effort.

The Canotiers du St. Laurent.—We have received a copy of a new arrangement of several well-known Canadian airs, under this title, from Messrs. Laurent & Laforce. They are very easy of performance, and thus afford an opportunity to our youngest pianists to play those justly favorite airs which have been so long celebrated as Canadian boat songs.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday a fatal accident occurred to a stone mason, named James Doyle. He was putting in order a derrick used in building the new wing of the McGill College, when, owing to the machine slipping from its position, he fell to the earth, and was so much injured that he died within about an hour. Deceased was unmarried, and a very steady man.

Missing.—A young German, named Frederick Hone, has been missing for nine days back. He had only been four weeks in the city, during which time he was in the employ of M. Pariseau, Great St. James Street. He had previously been residing in the States.

Missing Man Found.—The body of Jno. Tweedy, who has been reported missing for two or three days, was discovered floating in the Canal, near Tate's bridge, on Saturday, by a little boy going to one of the factories.

Escape.—A prisoner was brought in by railway on Saturday, from St. Hyacinthe; but on arriving at the station proved too nimble for his custodian, and bolted.

Recorder's Court.—Number of prisoners for the week ending 31st August, 155. Fines imposed, $359 50c.

The quarterly meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society will be held at the Cathedral Buildings, on Wednesday, the 4th September.

Theatre Royal.—Miss Eliza Webb, from the principal London Theatres, makes her first appearance this evening in Montreal. This young lady has a high reputation in London, and as a vocalist stands pre-eminent. The programme is a very attractive one, and we are sure a full house will greet the lady.

Tragedy on board the "Czarina."—Having published the Boston *Journal's* account of this shocking butchery, in justice to the captain of the barque *Harlequin*, now in port, and to its writer, we give the following letter. We learn from late Boston papers that the seamen of the *Czarina* have been acquitted of all crime in the killing of the mate—it is probable the madman—Curtis, who appears to have ruthlessly slaughtered his victims in mere wantonness and without apparent object:—

(*To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser.*)

Sir,—Having seen the account of the tragedy on board the barque *Czarina*, of Boston, in your paper of Tuesday last, in which I am charged with cowardice, and likewise stating that the officers of the English barque had yet to account for their surly conduct in refusing to give the crew of the barque any assistance, I beg to state that it is a fabrication from beginning to end, as the first question Captain Brown asked them was, if they required any assistance. Their answer was, "No, no; we require none, as we have got two hands on board competent to navigate the ship to her destination." That this is a fact can be testified by any one on board our vessel. Captain Brown was quite willing to let me take charge of the ship, and likewise to send part of our crew, and I was quite willing to go. As to the statement of my being quite glad to get back to my own vessel, I don't know what to make of it, as I asked them repeatedly when on board, in presence of our hands, if they thought they were able to navigate the ship. I likewise offered my services in Captain Brown's name, and they told me decidedly that they did not want me—one of them stating that he had been mate on board of his own country ships, and that he thought he was perfectly able to navigate the ship. The fact is that I did all I could [illegible] give her up, and I could do no more, unless taking her by force. As to my being afraid of the crew that was on board of her, I consider it beneath my notice, as they were a harmless lot of men; and the events that transpired previous to our meeting with them may serve to show whether they were men that any man need be afraid of or not, *i. e.*, always provided that their account be correct. My opinion is that they thought themselves able to navigate the ship; and finding, after a trial of three days, that they were not, they were glad enough to accept of the services of the mate of the *C. D. Metcalffe*. The man's (Shaw') statement is pretty much the same as he told us, only where he says that Captain Brown refused them assistance. This is a deliberate falsehood, as he distinctly stated that they required none—I may also state that the mate was alone when I was on board, and lying on deck with his legs and wrists fastened, he presented a shocking spectacle, his head being literally smashed to pieces. One of our crew requested them to cut the seizing which bound his wrists, which they did. They wished to throw him overboard while I was on board, but I would not allow them to do so, but advised them to wash him and put him in the house on deck, which they said they would do,—that not I thought he would recover, but I did not wish them to throw him overboard, murderer as he was, till life was extinct. Some of the accounts that I have seen in the various city papers differ materially from what I was told by the witnesses. As regards the passenger's statement, he told me that the mate asked him for his money; he told him his was in his chest. On the mate searching his chest and finding none, it being in the medicine chest, he shot him, the ball entering the right breast and coming out at his shoulder. He likewise stated that he picked up the ball in the tail of his shirt, and showed me the holes where the ball entered and came out; but, perhaps, it was a drop of paint I saw on his back, as it is stated in one of the city papers that it was only a flesh wound, and that the ball was extracted. I have only to return my sincere thanks to the editor of the Boston *Traveller*, from which paper I believe your account was taken, for his charitable remarks on our conduct in general and mine in particular; but if the crew of the *Czarina* have one spark of manly feeling within them, they will at once contradict his statements, as they know them to be false.

Yours truly,
JAMES FULLERTON,
Mate barque *Harlequin*.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that this statement of the transactions that occurred on board the *Czarina*, while we were there with the Mate is correct.

DAVID FENTON.
ARCHIBALD CURRIE,
ALEX. SAUNDERS.
JOHN F. BROWN.

Montreal, August 29.

MR. LABRANCHE'S LECTURE TO MECHANICS.

Mr. Labranche, the President of the Iron Moulders' Association, lectured in the Bonaventure Hall on Friday evening, before an audience among whom the bakers evidently figured largely, while the balance was made up of iron-moulders, coopers, carpenters, &c.

Mr. Labranche began by alluding to the impression which he said prevailed that they were endeavouring to extort concessions from their employers by illegal means. This he denied, saying that the object of their Unions was to obtain what they considered their just rights, and to support those who were oppressed by their masters. The speaker appeared to take this view of the matter; Suppose a mechanic asked for a reduction in his daily time, and the master refused it, saying that he might walk about his business, if he didn't choose to work as long as he wanted him, then the Union was to come to the discharged man's assistance, and support him. The system of "store pay" was warmly denounced by Mr. Labranche, who considered that this was one of the grievances which the men should stand out against. The practice of having boys to do the work, instead of journeymen was another grievance, he said, as it threw the men out of employment, and when the apprentices got to be men, there was no work for them. Mr. Labranche gave some particulars of the Iron Moulders' Unions. The first had been formed in England in 1808; the first in the United States in 1833, and the first in Montreal on the 25th January, 1860. He maintained that great advantage had been gained by these Unions. For instance in Montreal, the Iron Moulders hired for ten hours a days, but before the Union existed, if the fire was heated late in the day, they were generally detained an hour longer without extra pay. But now they got paid for this extra hour. In the States, he said, where Unions were common, mechanics were better paid than anywhere else. He called on the carpenters to join in self-defence and have a board like doctors, lawyers and notaries, which should require certain qualifications from persons before they were allowed to work at the trade. "For take the notary," said he, "the notary must pass five years in College"—even though he sit in a corner all the time—(laughter)—he must pass five years within the walls, before he can practise. But now the bush wacker comes along, and when he gets a saw, and an axe, we see him the next thing in a shop, working for himself." (Laughter and cheers.) The speaker went on to show, not very logically, that carpenters in the States got higher wages than carpenters in Montreal, although the "Yankees" came here for their wood, made it into furniture, which they brought back and sold here cheaper than our own manufacturers, because the carpenters in the States had a proper sense of their rights and formed themselves into Unions. But he was sanguine that Legislative action would come in to aid them. A deputatiou was about to wait on the Legislature, at the next Session and petition for a standard of wages, and a standard of time. Without attempting to show that this would not be an injustice to good mechanics rated the same as bad, Mr. Labranche seemed to insist on it as the great *desideratum* for which they should combine, and uphold each other. He complained of the manner in which the press had discountenanced their efforts and seemed to think their union meetings improper. "But is this to be wondered at," said he, "for are not editors employers, and when they stand up for the interests of employers, are they not defending themselves?" This led him to remark that boys were also employed to do the printing, while journeymen printers were wandering about in destitution. Why did they not form a union and speak out for their rights?

The influx of mechanics from the States formed another topic for remonstrance. "Why should these men, afraid to fight for their country, come in here and take our work from us?" The speaker, however, seemed to think there was one consolation at all events—that as soon as the fight was over they would be all sure to go back again. "And who is it," he exclaimed, "that is doing the fighting now in the States. It is not your doctors, or your lawyers, or your editors, (who *riz* the fight) but the mechanics, who are the bone and sinew of the country. Your doctor and lawyer cut a fine figure on parade in time of peace, but when the fighting comes they will not enlist for more than twenty days." (Laughter.) Another instance of the benefits which Mr. Labranche believed to be derived from unions was the case of the bakers. Before their union, they began to work at 8 or 9 in the evening, and worked till 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day. He knew many cases in which they went from the bakery to bed, and from bed to the bakery without intermission. "What time was there for the improvement and development of their minds? But what did their employers care for this; all they they thought of was the almighty dollar." The speaker argued that if the baking could not be done by day, there might be some reason for night work; but he maintained that the bread baked by day was just as good, and there had been no complaints of it, since the introduction of the new system. The complaints which had been made were, he said, really attributable to the bread being made from wet, damaged flour. He exhorted them to have a Union bakery if the masters would not relinquish the night system, and prevail on people to use only Union bread. "And you printers," pursued Mr. Labranche, "why do you not form a Union, and fight for your rights, and get some flesh on your bones; for at present I do not see a fat man in the trade." (Cheers.)

Much more was said in the same strain, the speaker winding up with a rather excited declamation, to the effect that he was ready to fight for their cause, if they would only come forward, and that, though he might be "spotted" among employers, yet he could get his living by other means, and would never give up the cause, though he never got any work again. He denounced those who yielded to the demands of the masters as not worthy the name of men, and demanded whether it would not be better to go half naked and suffer hunger, rather than pass their life in slavery.

POLICE COURT.---Saturday.

ASSAULT.

John Toorney vs. William Perratt, assault and battery. Settled.

Ellen Dunnen vs. Elizabeth Quinn.—The defendant was charged with having, on the afternoon of the 27th August, committed a violent assault on the complainant, by striking her in the face, &c. It appears that a son of the defendant had assaulted complainant, and for this offence was arrested by a policeman. Defendant, seeing her son son taken away by a policeman, became excited and followed complainant into her house, up stairs, and out to a gallery, where she committed the assault of which she was accused.

John Holms, a witness, stated that, on the afternoon in question, he saw the arrest of defendant's son, and also saw her following complainant, and heard her make use of threatening language to her. Fearing that some harm might result from the excitement under which defendant appeared to be laboring, witness followed the parties into the house, and on reaching the gallery, before mentioned, saw complainant down, and defendant on top of her, but could not say which had commenced the affair. He interfered and rescued complainant. Elizabeth Quinn was fined $1 and costs, or 10 days.

A cross case was then heard, Elizabeth Quinn vs. Ellen Dunnen, assault and battery. Very little more was elicited in this case, except that [illegible]. Ellen Dunnen was also fined $1 and costs, or 10 days.

Seven prisoners were brought up by the Water Police.

LOITERING.

William Douglas, Henry Burns, Thomas Fegan, Margaret Fegan, and Johanna Barry, were all arrested for loitering about at Wind Mill Point, drinking liquor, and annoying the neighbours by their disorderly conduct, &c. They were severally fined $5 or one month's imprisonment. Joseph Menard, aged 19, laborer, was fined $2 or 10 days for loitering about the canal.

RECORDER'S COURT---Saturday.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A MAN UPON HIS WIFE.

George Cutler, described as a carter, was brought up for committing a violent assault on his wife, in Nazareth street on the 30th August, by knocking her down, kicking and jumping on her. He was fined £5 or 2 months' imprisonment in the common gaol at hard labor.

Cutler was also charged with having assaulted Constable Fitzgerald in the execution of his duty, (viz., arresting Cutler) by striking him on the side of the head with one of his fists, and by kicking him. Judgment was not given in this case.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.

James Joyce, an old offender, was charged with assaulting one Thomas Vibon. It appears that Joyce came out of a saloon, considerably under the influence of various draughts obtained inside, when he met Vibon, whom he caught hold of by the vest and tried to strike. Vibon succeeded in getting away, and ran towards the station house, pursued by Joyce. A policeman testified to seeing Vibon stumble, when Joyce immediately fell upon him. He arrested Joyce, who appears to be rather a desperate character. For the assault, he was fined $5 or one month, and $2 or 15 days for being drunk.

The remainder of the prisoners (17) were up for being drunk, and drunk and disorderly.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

A FAIR BRITISH ESTIMATE OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

(*From the Cornhill Magazine for August.*)

The Northerners are entitled to more sympathy than they have received from the most influential part of the English press. They are fighting for an object of real importance. If they were to fight at all now is their time, and they have received for many years past a series of provocations of the most exasperating kind. It does not, however, follow from this that they are wise in fighting, nor does it follow that they have any just ground to complain of the conduct which our Government has pursued towards them. The wisdom of fighting depends principally on the prospect of success; and on that point there can be no doubt of the great weight of the arguments pressed on the Northern States by several English papers, and especially with admirable vigor and great knowledge by the *Economist*. These difficulties may be summed up in one. The Constitution of the United States proceeds on the assumption that each member of the Union wishes to maintain it. To enforce it *in invitos* is very like a contradiction in terms. Suppose that the South is utterly defeated and crushed in the field, and that Mr. Davis and some others are hanged for treason; and further, suppose that in the year 1864 the South succeeds, as it has so often succeeded, in electing a Southern President and out-manœuvring the North; the result would be grotesque if it were not so melancholy. It would be precisely as if a man sued successfully for the restitution of conjugal rights against a woman, who, after making his life a burden to him, had left him without cause. No doubt he would get the advantage of her company at bed and board, but who would wish for it. To enforce conjugal rights against a woman bent on making her husband wretched is in a most emphatic way cutting off one's nose to be revenged on one's face, and, to a cool observer, the process now going on in the States is of much the same character. This assumes success, but another familiar proverb shows how doubtful even such success as this must be. One man may take a horse to the water, but twenty cannot make him drink. If they are so minded, the North have a fair prospect of being able to crush the Southern armies, to take their forts, and to reduce any cities which may hold out; but how will they make them send members to Congress, recognize the jurisdiction of the National Courts, and admit the National officers who administer the offices vested by the Constitution in the Congress? A permament military occupation of every town and village in all the Southern States would be necessary to carry out these objects; and this seems to English observers to be altogether out of the question. If this difficulty were overcome, the State Legislatures would be protected by the very constitution which the army of occupation would come to enforce; nor would it be possible, without fatal inconsistency, to prohibit free discussion in newspapers, public meetings, and the like. All this would be fatal to continuous compulsion.

These observations are so obvious by weighty that any considerate Englishman would, as far as his private opinion went, be decided by them; but those who insist upon them with so much force ought to remember that there is another side to the subject. To advise brave and high-spirited men to permit, or not to resist, the forcible wrongful destruction of institutions to which they rightly attach the highest value, on the ground that it is extremely difficult to maintain them, is what men who recognize the claims of courage and spirit ought to be loath to do. That it has sustained grievous wrongs and insults, is equally plain. Surely it is a question rather for them than for us, whether there is a reasonable prospect of redressing those wrongs by force of arms. A nation like an individual may easily overrate difficulties. It is by no means clear that the tone of the South will be so haughty as it is at present, or that their determination to resist will be unanimous, after they have felt the weight of the Northern Army. There is no doubt on each side a superabundance of the very fiercest kind of talk, and of protestations of unflinching constancy; but it by no means follows that it would survive the horrors of battles and sieges, and the awful prospect of survile insurrection. At any rate, no one can know whether it will or not till they try. Ireland would have been independent long ago if we had taken the advice of disinterested foreigners about it. In 1857, many writers on the continent and in the United States supposed that they had proved in the most convincing manner that we never could reconquer India. Nothing that is worth keeping in this world can be kept without an effort; and it is premature to saying that fighting is of no use till it has been fairly tried. We have a fair right to dwell on all the difficulties and horrors of the task; but in common justice it must be admitted that the North are fighting in a good cause and for a high stake.

Though it would be hard to deny that some injustice has been done to the Northerners by the tone of the most influential of our newspapers, nothing can be more false in substance or rude in manner than the imputations thrown by the Americans on the policy of the English Government. There is something puerile in the notion that the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Southerners involves an approval of their proceedings, that it is difficult to argue seriously against. Unless the Northerners mean to execute their prisoners as murderers and traitors, they must treat them as belligerents. That is, they must recognize the very rights which they blame us for recognizing. No doubt their real grievance is that their vanity has been wounded by the manner in which their performances have been criticised by English writers. The proceeding observations are intended to show how far they have a just cause of complaint, but it is highly probable that the fact that we have not taken their demonstrations in quite the same heroic vein as that in which they are made has had as much to do with their ill-temper and bad manners as the misconception as to the true state of the case, which certainly has pervaded much of our current literature. For this cause of offence no apology and no regret is due. One of the principal services which one nation can render to another, especially where their language and literature are identical, is that of letting them know when they are exposing themselves. In America, both politics and periodical literature have fallen, to a great extent, into the hands of an educated class. The excessive vulgarity of a great part of what they say and write gives far too low a notion of the strong points of the American character, and has a fatal tendency to make their policy as unworthy a representative of the real powers of their minds as their literature unquestionably is. It is very desireable that every reasonable opportunity should be taken of showing the noisy and ill-bred people who constituted themselves the representatives of the opinions and feelings of the United States, and we rate them exactly at what they are worth, and that their brag and and fustian have just as much and just as little effect upon us as the raw-head-and-bloody-bones swagger which were the precursors of the famous battle of the cabbage-garden in 1848. The proposals that the North and South should forget their differences in a joint piratical attack upon Canada and Cuba is worthy only of the infamous source from which it proceeds. Those who make it ought to recollect that something more than newspaper articles will be wonted to conquer a British colony. Hard words seem at present to be more in their line than broken bones, and they are much less to the purpose.

(*From the London Times, August 17.*)

* * * * Whatever country sends us the best cotton, at the cheapest rate, and with the greatest regularity, will command the market. It would be fortunate in many ways if the prize should fall to India, but commerce looks to its own needs only. We doubt if any country could have driven America from the field if America had remained exempt from troubles, but the contingency which has now happened has been so long and so uneasily anticipated that the actual event tells strongly against the chances of America and in favor of a fresh competition. *If the civil war should last another year, the cotton trade will probably be revolutionized, and with it the fortunes and destinies of states.*

THE COTTON GROWING MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

[*Calcutta* (*July* 8) *Correspondence of the London Times.*)

The cotton movement in England has given rise to great exertions on the part of the officials [illegible] of the American Union.

The principles upon which the government propose to act are succiently laid down in a letter from the Home Secretary to Messrs. Mosley & Hurst, agents to the Manchtster Cotton Supply Association, dated the 2nd inst. In this letter the Secretary states that "the subjects of the grant of waste land in fee simple, and of the redemption of the land tax have occupied and continue to occupy the earnest attention of the government. They have been considered with every desire to afford the fullest scope for the investment of European capital, and to remove all artificial impediments to the land owner making the most profitable use of his land." "It is probable," he adds, "that the former subject, relating to the grant of waste lands, will shortly be disposed of in such a manner as to promote these great objects." The redemption of waste lands, however, the Secretory states to be beset with greater difficulties, owing partly to wider differences of opinion on the subject itself, and partly to the great financial importance of the land tax, which forms so very large a portion of the public income as to render any hasty and misjudged action regarding it very inexpedient. On the point of the cultivation of the cotton, and with respect to its gathering, cleansing and transport, it is observed that in the details of the first—the cultivation—the native of India has little or nothing to learn from agriculturists of other quarters of the globe; that with regard to the second—the gathering—the government can do nothing, but that much may be done by the capitalist who lends money to the cultivator, or who buys produce from him; that, in connection with the third—the cleaning or freeing the cotton from the seed—the same remark is applicable; but that, in the fourth point—that of transport—the government will perform, so far as the financial resources of the country will admit, the duty which mainly devolves upon them of facilitating the transport of cotton by improving roads and means of internal communication.

These are the main points of the reply which, however, together with the letters which called it forth, I send you in extenso.

It will be admitted, I think, in England, as it has been acknowledged in this country, that the government has done all which a government could be expected to do towards the promotion of this object—an object which, if successfully accomplished, will do more towards the real union of England and India than all the legislative enactments that were ever planned, for it will be a union, not of policy, but of interests. Good government manifested by the presence in every district of an efficient police of summary courts of justice will then decome a necessity. The happiness of the millions of India will be interwoven with the prosperity of the cotton lords of Manchester, for *the laborers of India are free laborers, whose willingness to work may be measured by the amount of material comfort secured to them.* It is gratifying, then, to see all classes working to bring about a result so important to all. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has even recommended as an exceptional case, that government factories should be established in the Chittagong hills for buying, eleaning and screwing hill cotton, such as is suitable to the Engiish market. Mr. Grant considers the case with respect to this particular locality as altogether exceptional, and he argues that the "conversion of the savage Kookies from their habits of murderous incursions into the plains for the purpose of cutting off human heads, and carry away women into slavery to habits of peacefully raising and selling cotton, would be so great a political object as to justify an exception to the general rule of interference." The Governor General in Council, while approving Mr. Grant's general plan, expresses a preference in favor of the establishment of such factories by private enterprise, "aided by my grants of land, special measures of police, or other facilities which government can furnish." *It will thus be seen that the subject of cotton is mooted in every shape and form, and that it really is at this moment in India "the question of the day."*

FACTS OF HUMAN LIFE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

(*From the London Times, Aug.* 13.

It takes the Registrar-General's office a year and a half to analyze the registration results of a year, the consequences of which is that we have now, in the middle of 1861, the report of 1859 laid before us. Whether this could be done more quickly or not we will not inquire at present; but we may remark that a year and a half's interval rather takes away from the freshness of the facts. As the latest summary, however, of the great facts of human life upon the area of England and Wales, the present report has a claim upon our attention, and it exhibits some valuable results.

Marriage comes first in the Registrar-General's list, and it would appear that the Established Church still continues the great tyer of the marriage knot. Of 167,700 marriages 136,000 were performed in Churches, 10,800 in Superintendent Registrars'-offices, the rest in Dissenting and Roman Catholic chapels. This return of marriages includes a special class of unions, called in registration language "re-marriages," singled out for special statistics of its own, which are intended, we presume, to constitute a basis of hope for the forlorn and desolate, and may certainly be consulted with as mnch advantage as the *Sortes Virgilianæ* as a ground of calculation. It may be interesting to know that of "re-married" persons 8000 widowers married—to use again the accurate language of the Registration-office—"the same number of widows," while 7000 bachelors and widows, and 15,000 spinsters, and widowers, fill up the remaining space of the "re-marriage department,—a numerical proportion which some may think indicative of unfairness, and too suggestive of the side on which the initiative lies in this important step. Marriage statistics involve another and a very distinct item of statistics, at first sight rather foreign to this department, and which one would not naturally have looked to find in it—we mean educational statistics. It is curious that the marriage registers supply almost the only definite piece of statistics we have relating to the *adult* education in the country, showing the extent to which the education in the parish school has been a reality, and has been kept up after leaving school. The married couples have to sign their names—a severe test. Of 335,000 nearly 108,000, or 32 per cent., signed with marks—a number which is not equally divided between the two sexes—the women who do not write being to the men in the proportion of 37 to 26 per cent. This is an improvement, however, upon the marriage registers of twenty years ago, when 32 per cent. of the men and 48 per cent. of the women were unable to sign their names, though it is not, at the same time, so much of an improvement as one might have expected with the growth of a whole fresh generation.

We come now to the Births, and after we have heard the agreeable news—now made somewhat stale by the Census—that they were 34,000 above the births of the year before, we come upon a registration result which contradicts the general law of the excess of female over male births. The preponderance was on the other side of the scale in 1859, the boys being nearly 22 to 21 girls. But the next piece of statistics is the more important one which arrests the eye of the watcher of national morality almost before any other disclosure of the Registration tables. As the Marriage register has its educational results, so the Register of Births has its moral. It exhibits for 1859 the blot of a 6 percentage of births, or 1 in 15, out of wedlock. It is unnecessary to comment on a fact upon which everybody will make the same remarks, and those, of course, very trite ones. If recourse is had to the common weapon of recrimination, we believe it could be shown that many countries have worse figures than these; but this is a most unsatisfactory line to take. A low standard once fixed in any large class on this subject has a very strong tendency to maintain itself, from the simple circumstance that the culprits keep one another in countenance, and are, in fact, too many for any social ban to operate upon. But, though the respectable poor cannot wholly excommunicate, as the rich do, they have a certain power in their hands, and it always makes a difference if a woman has not been unimpeachably correct.

The ravages of diphtheria occupy the same place in the Registration Report of 1859 that the plague or sweating sickness would have occupied in a Registration Report of three or four centuries back, had such official papers then been issued; aad we may congratulate ourselves that we have such a reduced and softened visitant when the modern plague does visit us in the shape of some epidemic with a new name labelled on it by the doctors. The Report contrasts the statistics of disease, so far as we are possessed of them, of two centuries back with those of the present day. It takes 100,000 people of the London of 1860-79, and compares them with the same number of 1859. The same number presents at the two different dates respectively 357 and 42 annual deaths by small-pox; 759 and 227 by fever, ague, scarlatina, quinsy, and croup; 1,079 and 611 by consumption and diseases of the breathing organs; 763 and 8 by dysentery; 142 and 2 by scurvy; 298 and 26 by dropsy; 1,175 and 136 children's deaths from convulsions and teething, and 86 and 17 woman's deaths in childbearing. All this decrease in the modern figures is over and above the decrease which we gain when we count the deaths of the Great Plague. In one article, however,—that of diseases of the brain, apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy,—the older figures have the advantage of the later being 57 then to 151 now. Some forms of violent death, too, are more numerous now than, especially deaths from fire, which are 13 at the present case to 3 at the former date. The opposite element, however, restores the balance, cases of drowning being 10 now to 20 then. "The supply of food, and particularly of vegetable and fresh animal food, in certain seasons of the year was defective, so that a large portion of the population became scorbutic. The houses were nearly as close and dirty as the houses now are in Constantinople and Cairo; the water supply was imperfect. Parasitic insects and diseases of the skin betrayed its impurities. The dirt of the houses struck foreigners, the sewers were imperfect, and the soil gave off marsh malaria." It is deserving of notice that the only form of disease which has gained ground in the country is that connected with the head, which exceeds now by nearly 3 to 1 the amount of the same form of disease at the former date. This is perhaps, the result of the very civilisation and mental growth to which we are indebted for the improvements in every other sanitary quarter. There is one sure martyr to all great advance and improvement, and that is the head; for nothing of this sort can go on without that prime mover and sustainer. He might complain a great deal more fairly than any other of the [illegible] We owe everything to him, and it is [illegible] hard that the rest of the body may gain all kinds of new facilities, remedies, and preventives.

THE CENSUS OF ENGLAND.

On the 8th April last the decennial census of Great Britain was taken; 31,000 census takers were employed and the whole work was performed in one day. The returns for England are already published. They show a considerable increase in population, and yet since 1811 the rate of increase has been steadily decreasing. The following table shows the actual increase since 1811, and decennial rate of increase per cent:—

Year.	*Population.*	*Increase.*	*Per cent*
1811	10,454,529	—	—
1821	12,172,644	1.718,135	16
1831	14,051,986	1,879,322	15
1841	16,035,198	1,983,212	14
1851	18,054,170	2,018,972	13
1861	20,223,746	2,169,576	12

This falling off in the rate of increase is not to be attributed to increased death-rates; for it is certain that the average duration of life in the chief districts of both town and country has, through sanitary improvements, been considerably increased.

The population of the city of London, on the contrary, shows a very large increase; indeed, the increase for the last ten years has been no less than 440,798, or about 19 per cent. on the population in 1851. London, which had but one-eight of the population in England in 1851, has more than one-fifth of the increase for the last ten years, and now contains considerable more than one-seventh of the population of the Kingdom. The actual increase of the population of this the largest city in the world is so remarkable that we give it in detail:—

Year.	*Population*	*Increase.*	*Per cent.*
1801	958,863	—	—
1811	1,138 815	179 922	19
1821	1,654,994	2,10132	20
1831	1,378 947	276,047	20
1841	1,984,417	329,423	20
1851	2,392,236	377,619	19
1861	2,803,034	440,798	19

Of the 37 metropolitan districts into which London is divided, 10 have actually decreased in population, the decrease in the city of London being no less than 10,382 inhabitants. In the most of the other central districts the population has increased but very slightly; the increase is mainly in the suburbs. The population of London, like that of Philadelphia, does not pile up in masses; it spreads out over the country. This is specially shown by the number of inhabited houses, which has increased almost in the precise ratio of the increase of population.

Year.	*Population.*	*Inhabited Houses.*	*Persons to a House.*
1851	2,362,236	305,993	7.721
1861	2,803,034	462 890	7.724

In fact, the number of houses has increased rather more rapidly than the population. While the average number of persons to a house throughout England and Wales is 5.4. in London it is no more than 7.7. In New York, on the contrary, the number of persons to a house is two or three times the average throughout the country.

THE LATE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—In the very interesting memoir of the late Duke of Buckingham in *The Times* of yesterday there is one statement which to a genealogist's eye appears somewhat inaccurate. Paternally, his Grace was a Grenville, not a Temple. His right to the latter surname was derived simply from his being the representative of Hester Temple, (eldest daughter of Sir Richard Temple, baronet, of Stowe), who, at the decease of her brother Richard, succeeded to the Viscounty of Cobham, and was afterwards made Countess Temple. Among the existing male descendants of this same family of Temple,—which, as you justly say, has given so many statesmen to the nation,—is no less a personage than Viscount Palmerston.

Allow me also to supply an omission in your enumeration of the asscentral honours of the deceased nobleman. Of all native-born British subjects his Grace was, after the present reigning family, the senior representative of the Royal Houses of Tudor and Plantagenet.

Your faithful servant,
J. BERNARD BURKE, Ulster.

Record Tower, Dublin Castle, Aug. 1.

THE STREET RAILWAY IN TORONTO.

The work of laying down the track of the Street Railway is being proceeded with in a vigorous manner, and Mr. Easton is confident that the opening day will be this day week. A large number of men are employed, and already the track has been laid from Yorkville to the junction of Young and Queen-streets, and from the progress already made the men will be at work on King street early next week. The passenger cars, seven in number, arrived from Philadelphia yesterday. They have a comfortable tasteful appearance, and on the sides are several prettily executed views of the various public buildings of the city. They are fitted up in the same style as railway passenger cars, but of course much smaller and are seated for twenty-four persons. They were conveyed last evening from the Queen's Wharf to Yorkville, on seven of Messrs. Shedden & co,'s mammoth waggons drawn by powerful horses, and as they passed through the several streets attracted much attention. The villagers of Yorkville to the number of about three hundred had congregated in front of the Town Hall, and on the arrival of the cars a series of cheers arose from the crowd which made the welkin ring. The Street Railway promises to be a very popular institution among our citizens, and the Committee of Arrangements for the opening day are busy at work. A large number of vocalists are nightly at practice for the grand concert in the Yorkville Town Hall, and an efficient quadrille band will be engaged for the ball which is announced to take place at the termination of the concert.—*Globe.*

The London Times calls the fight at Bulls Run "sham battle," and makes merry over the losses on the National side, which it pretends to consider ridiculously small. It may not be regarded as impertinent for us to compare this "sham battle" with the English attack on Sabastepol in September, 1856. We find that the English stormed the Redan, and were beaten off in such disorder that they could not rally. Their total number of killed was 386. The loss in killed on the part of our army at Manassas was 480. The former is called by *The London Times* an "awful conflict"—the later a "sham battle," in which "the "only struggle was to get away." *N. Y. Tribune.*

Those who dye, will never die of shame, if they use Mathews' Venetian Hair Dye. c

I am at some loss in my own mind what to say in relation to Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It really seems to be possessed of the power of magic beyond the comprehension of the human mind. The increased sales in this State are truly astonishing.

A. W. HATCH, Druggist, Milwaukie.

Sept. 2. c-DC 210

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market.

Montreal, August 31, 1861.

FLOUR.—Double Extra, $5.50@ $6.00; Extra, $5.00 @ $5.10; Fancy, $4.70 @ $4.80; No. 1, $4.50 @ $4.65; No. 2, $4.10 @ $4. 25; and Fine, $3.00 @ $3.30. Bags—Spring Wheat, $2.40 @ $2.45; Scotch, $2.45 @ $2.50.

WHEAT.—U. C. and Western Spring, ex car and afloat, 90c @ 95c; White Winter, $1.08 @ $1.15.

PEAS—Per 66 lbs, 65c @ 70c.

CORN—Per 56 lbs, 44 @ 46c.

PORK.—Mess, $16.00 @ $17.00; Prime Mess, $14.00 @ $14.50; Prime, $13.50 @ $14.10. Hams, 7c @ 9c; Sides, 5c @ 6c; Shoulders, 4c @ 5c.

BUTTER—10c @ 12c.

ASHES—Pots, $6.00 @ $6.10; Pearls, $6.20 @ $6.30.

OATMEAL—Per 200 lbs, $3.50 @ $3.70.

There has been nothing done to-day in Flour, the market being very quiet. Sales of Wheat difficult to make, except to arrive. No change in other articles.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Shippers and Brokers.

Mathews & Maclean's Daily Prices Upper Canadian Produce.

Toronto, August 30, 1861.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $5.50 @ $5.75; Extra, $4.75 @ $5.00; Fancy, $4.50 @ $4.60; No. 1, $4.10 @ $4.20.

GRAIN—Prime Fall Wheat, 98c @ $1.03; Common to Fair, 90c @ 93c; Spring Wheat, 75c @ 83c; Barley, 40c @ 43c; Oats, 28c; Peas, 40c.

Market dull and nothing offering. Prices are therefore unchanged.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Upward and Downward Produce, via the St. Lawrence Canal, for the months of July, 1860 and 1861.

UPWARDS.

	1860.	Tons.	1861.	Tons.
Number of Vessels	479	37557	574	43914
Number of Steamers	141	16968	170	20591
Passengers over 21 years		942		6591
Articles Upwards.				
Ashes		12		21
Agricultural Produce not otherwise mentioned		..		17
Bricks		123		68½
Bark		75		50
Bacon		..		1½
Beer		15½		8½
Cement		35½		359
Clay		37		1
Coal		4639½		6459
Cattle		6½		1
Cider		½		..
Carts, Waggons and Sleighs		7½		5
Charcoal		87		..
Copperas		3½		..
Earthen, Stone and Glassware		69½		243½
Fish		190½		234½
Furniture and Baggage		36		374
Flour		186		185
Gypsum		174		806
Hay (Pressed)		32		..
Horses		9		6
Iron (Pig)		1464½		1070½
Railroad Iron		..		2
Scrap		96		46
Broken Castings		3		..
Stoves and Castings		28¾		60
Nails		249		200½
Spikes		2½		5
Iron (all other description)		486½		1511
Junk		..		61
Lime and Sand		334		130
Marble		27		9
Manilla		6		24
Molasses		66		18
Oakum		..		3
Potatoes		..		10
Pork		12½		42½
Ploughs and Implements		19		3
Rosin		6½		37½
Salt		3365½		2248
Slate		4½		228
Stone		6		13½
Rags		80½		86
Steel		14½		44
Sugar		660		612
Tobacco (unmanufactured)		..		8½
Tallow		1		..
Tin		41		32
Vinegar		8		15½
Wheat		..		103
Window Glass		56½		33
Whisky		65½		34½
Boards, &c., M		[illegible]		..
Firewood, Cords		55		..
Timber—Square		3		..
Hoop and Hop Poles, &c		14		2
Dye and Dye Stuff		12		5
Oils of all kinds		90		57
Pitch and Tar		9½		123½
Crockery		18½		..
Leather		3		..
Paints		21		18½
Soda Ash		14		47½
Whiting		3		45½
Tobacco (manufactured)		7½		..
Turpentine		8		..
Iron Ore		2169½		118
Ship Stores		..		3½

1860—Total amount up for July $2442 77
1861—Total amount up for July 3680 94

DOWNWARD.

	1860.	Tons.	1861.	Tons.
Number of Vessels	453	40027	554	46956
Number of Steamers	149	17643	181	19634
Passengers over 21 years		3752		4793
Articles Downwards.				
Apples		55½		79½
Ashes		640		643
Agricultural Produce not otherwise mentioned		392½		4032½
Bricks		5		..
Bark		33		..
Bacon		51		18
Barley		14½		55½
Beer		13		6½
Bran and Ship Stuff		23		41½
Butter		13½		147
Bones		6		..
Beef		6½		1
Biscuit		..		23
Clay		90		..
Coal		1030		35
Cattle		137		200
Cider		..		9½
Corn (Indian)		1552		1091½
Cornmeal		..		5½
Carts, Waggons and Sleighs		3		4½
Cheese		19		26
Coffee		1½		..
Earthen, Stone and Glassware		2		..
Flax		..		1½
Fish		23½		..
Furniture and Baggage		62		57
Flour		9083½		8584
Hemp		2½		..
Hay (Pressed)		..		10
Hogs		4		1
Hams		10		28
Hides and Skins (Raw)		15½		25
Horses		40		20
Iron (Pig)		1½		..
Scrap		31		2
Broken Castings		2		..
Stoves and Castings		3½		20
Nails		4		..
Spikes		9		..
Iron (all other description)		5		22½
Lime and Sand		248		16
Manure		717		1760
Molasses		..		25
Oats		248½		226½
Oatmeal		75½		173
Potatoes		101		20½
Pork		99		26½
Ploughs and Implements		9½		2½
Salt		2		25
Stone		1075		96
Rags		9½		23½
Rye		..		3
Sheep		11½		25½
Lteel		..		1½
Sugar		24		1
Tobacco (unmanufactured)		1½		1½
Tallow		25		31½
Vinegar		5		7
Wheat		9427		17197½
Whisky		53½		221
Merchandise		386		437
Empty Barrels		316		281
Barrel Hoops, M		286		408
Boards, &c., M		10100		11024
Firewood, Cords		10839		10823
Shingles, M		146		176
Staves—Barrel		512		416
West Indian		196		56
Pipe		42		36
Timber—Square		13		..
Square, in Rafts		..		4
Round, in Rafts		1		5
Hoop and Hop Poles, &c		19		20
Oils of all kinds		1½		15
Pitch and Tar		9		1½
Leather		15½		5
Tobacco (manufactured)		..		3

1860—Total amount down for July $6625 70
1861—Total amount down for July 9093 88

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—AUG. 31.

Schr Mary Grover, Jackman, Halifax, Aug. 14, Ross & Co., sugar, 184 tons.

Barque Isabella, Craigie, Liverpool, 20th July, H Routh & Co, gen cargo, 321 tons.

CLEARED—AUG 31.

Barque Sea Vision, Berger, Liverpool, Jas Swinburne, wheat.

Imports.

Manifest of Schr MARY, Grover, from Halifax, Ross & Co 40 hhds sugar. Balance of cargo goes in vessel direct to Toronto.

Exports.

Per Barque SEA VISION, for Liverpool:—D E McLean & co 16181 bus wheat; J Swinburne 750 boards 150 deals ½ M staves 1 W I staves.

Receipts per Schooners and Barges entered at H. C. Office, 31st August:—

		Tons.
Firewood, cords	310	356
Lumber, feet	41235	68
Laths	199000	
		424

Receipts per Schooners and Barges per Lachine Canal, 31st August:—

		Tons.
Firewood, cords	186	194

Imports per Grand Trunk West.

AUGUST 31.

Order 181 brls flour; D E McLean 100 do; T M Clark 200 do 350 bus wheat; G Phillips 100 brls flour; Rae&M 700 bus wheat 15 brls lard 75 do tallow; Leduc&G 21 do flour 25 do pork; J Dougall 8 brls ashes 29 kegs butter; W Stephen & co 21 brls pork; Sundries 44 brls ashes 1414 bush bus wheat; D E McLean 200 brls flour 350 bush wheat; Taylor Bros 1063 do; W&T Leeming 50 kegs butter; Sundries 60 barrels ashes 851 bushels wheat 13 kegs butter 1 cask h'wines.

Imports Per Grand Trunk R. R. East.

Aug. 31.

Sidey&co 1 brl ashes; Jas Dougall 17 do; S Ogden&co 2 do; A Walker 1 do; Morland&co 2 do; W&T Leeming 1 do; Ferrier&co 2 do; Janes O&co 195 brls flour; Thos Kershaw 200 do; Jas Watson 11 do; R Lathan 100 bgs do; G Moffatt & co 364 bushels wheat; Rae&M 350 do; Janes O &co 350 do; W&A G Maxwell&co 10 bhds tobacco; Rimmer R&co 16 kgs butter; J A & H Mathewson 10 do; Jno Dougall 25 do; Elliott & co 11 do Linton&P 5 do; Jno Grant 14 do; J Smardon 10 brls tallow; W Macdonald 26 csks whiskey; J&TBell 1 roll leather; H Thompson 6 do C & Caverhill 26 bxs 1 pkge; Benny, McP&co 8 brls 4 bdls 6 pkgs; W Stephen 2 cs; R&A Miller 1 kg; J Johnston 5 cs; J Walker 150 boxs nails; Kesry Bros&co 3 cs g'ware 3 bxs 4 brls; S J Lyman 1 cs g'ware 4 bxs 11 brls.

Imports per Montreal & Champlain R.R.

Aug. 31

H Chapman&co 1 cs tobacco 33 hf chsts 25 cs tea; A Descoteaux 7 rolls leather; Evans&E 2 brls 1 box; A Flick 2 brls; H Hagan 1 bx; Lymans, C &co 1 do; J Mackay 4 do furuiture; A Ramsay 11 brls paint; Rogers&co 1 hhd; Walker, S&co 2 bdls paper; Owner 100 p boards; Elliott&co 3 barrels; S Boyce 4 bxs toys; J Bosquet 2 do; J Sinclair & Son 18 hf chests 20 caddies tea; J Morris 5 barls oysters; Mulholland & B 1 box; J Pebles 2 do; Owner 1 cs; J A Converse 4 cars machinery.

Per Chambly Canal Boats.

J G Beard&co 103 tons coal.

Receipts of Produce per Lachine Canal.

Aug. 31.

Sundries 401 pkgs fruit; Walker&S 9 pumps; Janes, O & co 110 bgs flour; D E McLean&co 50 do; McCrackin 23 head sheep.

Per Str St. Helen—1 brl ashes, D Robertson 4 do flour; Brown & Childs 1 do ashes 4 do eggs; Lymans, Clare & co 23 bags wheat; Taylor Bros 29 brls ashes; Robertson&H 25 kegs butter; L H Meakan 1 keg butter; Sidey & Crawford 36 brls rye flour; J Pratt&co 11 rolls leather; J Dougall 6 kegs butter; J McDougall 20 rolls leather; McDonald&co 125 kgs butter; J Richardson 2 brls ashes; Nelson&Wood 59 bdls broom handles.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

[From the Quebec Chronicle.]

ARRIVED—AUG. 29.

Ship David, Flevour, 20th July, Liverpool, E H Duval, coal.

— Oregon, Welch, 13th July, do, Benson & co, ballast.

Bark Bergmann, Curran, 7th do, New Ross, D Patton & co, do.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

AUGUST 29.

Owners.	Description.	Where lying.
J Smith, J C Hughson,	white & red pine, do,	Cap Rouge Fitzpatrick's cove

CLEARED—AUGUST 29.

Ship Essex, McGrath, Liverpool, Falkenberg & McBlain.

— Thalaba, Kelly, do, C E Levey & co.

— Culloden, Harley, do, G B Symes & co.

Bark Edward, Thompson, Fleetwood, do.

Schr Victorine, Gaspe, &c., Michaud & Gethings.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE.

Quebec, August 30, 1861.

Comparative Statement of Timber, Staves, Masts, Bowsprits, and Spars, measured and Culled to date:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
White Pine	15,843,784	16,355,469	15,350,769
Red Pine	2,159,696	3,044,496	1,113,634
Oak	1,550,525	784,231	844,888
Elm	1,330,306	1,082,681	863,053
Ash	340,252	102,566	80,851
Basswood	21,113	11,129	16,133
Butternut	6,035	1,606	1,276
Tamarac	199,443	176,959	355,581
Birch and Maple	259,956	515,172	278,286
Masts & Bowsprits	584 pcs	177 pcs	65 pcs
Spars	219 "	418 "	90 "
Std Staves	1592.2.2.10	973.8.1.11	535.9.1.4
W. I Staves	2636.2.3.4	1748.9.1.28	1151.6.3.20
Barrel Staves	0.1.2.28	0	2.1.1.29

Wm. Quinn,
Supervisor.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage at the Port of Quebec, from sea, in 1860 and 1861, up to the 30th August, in each year:—

1860—798 vessels, 442274 tons.
1861—885 " 516220 "

87 " 73946 " More this year.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage from the Lower Ports in 1860 and 1861, up to the 30th August, in each year:—

1860— 57 vessels. 5956 tons.
1861— 97 " 8546 "

40 " 2590 " More this year.

BIRTHS.

At Levis, Quebec, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of W. H. Forrest, Esq., of a son.

In Toronto, on the 23th ultimo, Mrs. M. McEachren, King-street, of a daughter.

At Braeside Cottage, near Paris, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. James Buchan, of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 26th ultimo, the wife of Professor George, of a son.

In Ottawa, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. W. M. Nicholson, of a son.

At Oshawa, on the 21st ultimo, the wife af William Jordan, of a son.

At Barrie, on the 23rd ultimo, the wife of Mr. J. Crooks, of a son.

At Stoney Road, Oro, on the 25th ultimo, the wife of Captain Woodward, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

[illegible] Adam Miller, jr., of Montreal, to Helen Schaw, eldest daughter of Mr. John Gilmour, of Huntingdon.

On the 27th ultimo, at Athelstane Hall, by the Rev Wm. Snodgrass, James D. Crawford, Esq., of Montreal, to Annie, daughter of John Smith, Esq.

DEATHS.

At his residence, near L'Orignal, County of Prescott, on the 29th ultimo, after a brief illness, Chauncey Johnson, sen., Esq., in the 80th year of his age. The deceased was a member of one of the first three English-speaking families that settled on the banks of the Ottawa 64 years ago. He was born in the State of Connecticut, but during the period mentioned he resided in the Ottawa District. For about fifty years he was an active Magistrate, and for some time held the office of Warden of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

At St. Michael's Cottage, Quebec, Joseph Morrin, Esq., M.D., in the 67th year of his age.

At the Beauport Asylum, Quebec, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. John O'Sullivan, butcher, a native of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 50 years.

At Toronto, on the 28th ultimo, of congestion of the brain, Margaret Jane, youngest child of Mr. A. McFarren, aged 2 years and 3 months.

At his late residence, Bagot-street, Toronto, on the 27th ultimo, John Waudby, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Midland District, aged 63 years.

In East Whitby, on the 23rd ultimo, Mr. Calvin Hall, aged 51 years.

In Saxon Settlement, Darlington, on the 23rd ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, aged 53 years.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager.......Mr. J. W. Buckland.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

MISS ELIZA WEBB.

The celebrated Actress and Vocalist, from the Royal Lyceum, Royal Adelphi and Nobility's Concerts, London, who has been engaged for Six Nights only.

THIS EVENING, Monday, Sept. 2,

Will be performed the popular Comedy of

All that Glitters is not Gold.

To conclude with the Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled

Lalla Rookh.

Prices of Admission.—Private Boxes, $3; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 37½ cts; Pit, 25 cts. ☞Seats and Private Boxes can be secured at PRINCE'S Music Store, Notre Dame Street.

September 2. 210

Montreal Oratorio Society.

THE PRACTICAL MEMBERS are specially notified that the ANNUAL MEETING, for the ELECTION of OFFICERS for the ensuing year and the transaction of general business, will take place in the HALL of the NORMAL SCHOOL, Belmont Street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 2nd September, at EIGHT o'clock *punctually.*

September 2. 210

OPENING OF SCHOOLS.

ALL THE BOOKS IN USE

IN THE

Various Schools and Classes,

MAY BE HAD AT THE

LOWEST PRICES,

FROM

B. DAWSON & SON,
23 Great St. James Street.

September 2. 210

The Ship TORONTO is ENTERED at the Custom House. Consignees are requested to pass their Entries without delay.

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.

September 2. m 210

DR. W. E. BOWMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

McGill Street, Montreal.

August 13. 193

WANTED,—By a Young Man from England, employment in a Store or in any other capacity, where he could make himself useful. Address L.A.D., Office of this paper.

September 2. m mwf 210

SIGNOR GHERARDO CIOPPI.—An Italian Counsellor at Law appeals to some charitably disposed merchant or shipowner to give him a passage to England—London if possible, as he has no means of payment. Address at this Office.

Aug. 31 209

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Montreal Line.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Cape Race, August 30.

The Arago from Havre, *via* Southampton on the 21st, passed Cape Race at 6 a.m. to-day.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived at Londonderry on the 19th.

The City of Baltimore arrived at Queenston on 10th.

The Etna, which broke her shaft when 700 miles on her voyage to New York, had arrived back at Queenston. Her passengers were transferred to the Glasgow, which would leave Queenston on the 22nd.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Flour inactive and 3d lower. American quoted at 24s @ 27s.

Wheat dull and 2d lower; Red Western 9s @ 10s 9d; Red Southern 11s@11s 3d; White Western 11s 6d@11s 9d; White Southern 13s.

Corn easier; Mixed and Yellow 29s @ 30s; White 31s@34s.

Pork dull.

Lard inactive at 48s@50s.

Sugar quiet but steady.

Ashes quiet; Pearls 30s; Pots 35s.

Consols 90¾@90⅞.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Alfred was received at Liverpool with greas enthusiasm.

The King of Sweden had left England for home.

The Great Eastern was expected to take more troops to Canada.

The ship Sussex had arrived with £27,000 in specie, and the Marcopolo with £36,000.

FRANCE.

A deficiency in the wheat crop was generally admitted.

Rentes 68½.55.

ITALY.

The Reactionists were everywhere beaten; 27 priests and 3 monks were arrested.

Garibaldi was expected at Naples on the 8th of September, the anniversary of his entering into Naples. Great fetes were preparing.

Tranquility and order prevails at Rome.

TURKEY.

Fuad Pasha was to to be promoted in rank.

Jentle Pasha has been appointed Foreign Minister.

The Sultan continued to effect reforms.

1,000 Montenegrins attacked a village on the Turkish frontier, and were repulsed with a loss of 10.

The Russians had sustained another defeat from the Circassians.

HUNGARY.

The dissolution of the Diet was con sidered certain within a few days.

An imperial rescript was expected shortly.

Applications for discount at the Bank are moderate. Loans on Stock Exchange offered at 3½. Foreign Exchange slightly higher American securities unaltered.

Cialdini reminds the Government that he only provisionally accepted the Lieutenancy of Naples; but says that he will not resign till the country is purged of Brigands and a new Lieutenant shall be appointed.

The chief of the Herzegovina insurgents had requested the intercession of Russia for peace with the Turks.

Omar Pasha had approved of the proposed Russian and Austrian embassy at Constantinople.

Successive disturbances had broken out at Kallidah. Patriots were insulted, and a number of men surrounded the Colonel, and demanded the prisoners who had been taken, which was granted, when the garrison assembled and threatened to fire on the people, when numbers were arrested.

Cincinnatti, Aug. 31.

It is understood here that Gen. Fremont has issued a proclamation putting the recent confiscation Act of Congress into effect.

New York, August 31.

The Times' special Washington despatch says that the rebels made a demonstration with three pieces of artillery this morning on the pickets at the Falls Cross Roads. Our troops returned their fire, and they soon retreated.

Two scouts report seeing 500 arms stacked at Munson's Hill, and the rebels are throwing up breastworks. They are still impressing negroes.

No passes will be issued by the State Department to persons in the rebel States.

The World's despatch says that a number of leading financiers are urging the Government to force the rebels to abandon their threatened attacks on various points in the South.

It is estimated that there are 75,000 rebels between Edward's Ferry and Harper's Ferry, waiting for an opportunity to cross into Maryland, there to be assisted by the Maryland secessionists; and it is reported that a hundred of the latter are congregating on the eastern shore.

Fort Monroe, Aug. 30.

The gunboat "Iroquois" arrived from the blockade off Savannah last evening, she reports the Federal fleet. We have no intelligence from the fleet.

Washington, Aug. 34.

It seems certain that the Administration at present has no intention whatever to avail itself of the permission given by Congress to collect revenue from shipboard, or closing the ports, which on the land side are in possession of the rebels.

Our Government will rely on the existence and efficiency of the blockade for a sufficient answer to any reclamation which may be made by foreign Governments in regard to their maritime rights.

New York, August 31.

Mr. R. S. Freeman was arrested yesterday on his way to Keene, N.H., to purchase shoe pegging machines for Georgia parties. He was taken to Fort Lafayette by order of the Secretary of State.

The remains of Gen. Lyon arrived at three o'clock, escorted by a Guard of Honor from the 7th Regiment to the City Hall, where he will lie in state till Monday, p.m., when he will be conveyed to Connecticut.

The 55th French regiment left Staten Island to-day for Washington.

$40,000 belonging to the Rebels were seized yesterday in Park Bank, by Marshall Munay.

The Post's special despatch says that all are quiet on the Potomac to-day.

The Unionists near Munson Hill are leaving rapidly.

The War Department are actively filling vacances in the Volunteer forces.

Cincinnati, Aug. 31.

It is understood in this City that Major General Fremont has issued a proclamations to citizens of Missouri in effect only putting into operation the recent confiscation Act of Congress.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 30.

The gun boat Irxquois from the blockade off Savannah arrived last evening. She reports having heard heavy cannonading when off Hatter's Inlet, and also spoke a Brig which had met the Federal fleet.

One of the Confederate prisoners at Old Point expressed the opinion that the Federal fleet would be blown up by submarine batteries, which Lieutenant Maury has placed in Hatter's Inlet and other assailable points on Carolina Coast.

This morning a small Secession tug boat, mounted with rifled brass cannon, ran out from Norfolk to within 2½ miles of Newport News. She fired 23 shots at the U.S. Frigate Savannah. No person was injured. The fire was returned when she retreated behind Sewall's Point.

The New York Journal of Commerce has changed hands, and hereafter will be for the Union.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Aug. 31.

Flour—Receipts 20,989 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; State and Western 5 cents better, with a fair export demand. Superfine State $4,25 @ $4,30; Extra State $4,50@$4,65; R H Ohio $5,05@$5,-10; Super Western $4,25 @ $4,30; common to good extra Western $4,45 @ $4,65. Southern quiet; sales 400 bbls; mixed to good $5,@5,75; fancy and Extra $5,60 @ $5,75.

Canadian quiet and nominal.

Wheat heavy and drooping for common, and steady for sound; sales 30,000 bushels; good Milwaukie Club $1,06; Amber Iowa $1,08; Winter Red Western $1,10@$1,15.

Corn 1 cent better; sales 35,000 bushels Mixed Western at 48c @ 49c for good and prime shipping lots. Yellow Western 50@52c.

Oats unchanged.

Pork inactive, at $15 for Mess and $10 for Prime.

Lard steady; sales 200 bbls at 8½@9½.

Stocks are dull and lower. In Money and Exchange there is no change, but quiet.

Via Vermont and Boston Line.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 30.

A flag of truce from New Madrid arrived at the camp at Bird's Point this p.m., the object being to exchange prisoners.

It is reported that the rebels under Jeff. Thomson and Hardee are falling back on New Madrid.

Chicago, Aug. 30.

A despatch from Cairo says that news has been received at Cape Girardeau to the effect that the rebels had retreated from Benton to Bloomfield. If this is true there are no rebels within 30 miles of the river.

Fayette, Mo., Aug. 29.

Apprehensions being felt that the branch of the State Bank here might be robbed, the Cashier yesterday sent the specie, about $100,000, to the Allan Depot, on the north of Mo. R. R., for transportation to St. Louis. There the money was seized by a party of 20 Secessionists, led by Poindexter, and carried off. Whether it will be recovered or not is unknown.

Washington, Aug. 30.

The Government employées had been paid one-sixth of their present month's salary in Treasury notes, and the remainder in specie.

Flag-Officer Inman has communicated from the African squadron that the rebels had been sending circulars to naval officers of Southern birth, holding out an inducement to leave the Federal service and join the rebels with equal rank.

Gualy Bridge, Va., August 29.

Authentic reports show that about 15 men