Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVI. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. NUMBER 263

POST OFFICE

MONTREAL, June 27, 1864.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE
Quebec by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	2.30 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, &c, by Steamer	7.00 a m	6.30 p m
Canada West Day Train [1]	10.45 p m	6.45 a m
Canada West Night Train [2]	9.00 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.30 a m	2.45 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.30 a m	7.30 a m 2.45 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	9.30 a m 11.00 p m	2.45 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	7.00 a m 1.15 pm	7.30 am 1.15 pm
Portland [4]	7.00 a m	1.15 pm
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.00 a m 2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	7.00 a m 2.15 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.30 a m	7.30 a m 2.45 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese & St. Jerome	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville, & Way Offices to Ottawa by Steamer	5.00 p m	6.00 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P. E. Island, via Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday	7.00 a m	1.15 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	....	6.00 p m
Saulte Ste. Marie, &c, (via Toronto), every Tuesday	....	5.30 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.25 A.M.
[2] do do 8.00 P.M.
[3] do do 8.10 A.M. & 1.40 P.M.
[4] do do 1.40 P.M.

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

HOUSES, &c., TO BE LET, OR FOR SALE.

NEW HOUSES TO LET,
Near Zion Church, containing eight rooms, each fitted up with Closets, Baths, &c. Rents from £40 to £50. Apply to SEALE & TEES, 69 Great St. James Street.
October 2. 251

TO LET.
In the vicinity of the English Cathedral, until 1st May next, a FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply at this Office.
October 20. 251

TO LET,
A New first-class STONE HOUSE, situated in the extreme West End of Lagauchetiere Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, containing in all Thirteen Apartments.
The under Cellar is 40 x 25 feet, with a slide from the front to admit of fuel, &c. In the Basement Story, a Kitchen, Breakfast Room, fitted up with Marble Mantle and Grate; Servant's Room and Cellar Pantry. On the first flat, Dining and Drawing Rooms, and Pantry. On the second flat, Bath Room, &c., and three Bed Rooms, and above four excellent Bed Rooms. The House is about ready for occupation.
Apply to MR. STEWART, Herald Office.
October 20. 251

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A neat Furnished COTTAGE, at the head of Durocher Street, the late residence of John Esdaile, Esq. Rent low. Immediate possession.
Apply to C. TUGGEY, No. 3, Union Buildings.
October 5. 238

TO LET.
The two-story BRICK SHOP and DWELLING corner of Bonaventure and Mountain streets, facing the St. Antoine market, fitted up with Counter, Shelves and Drawers. Good stand for Grocery Store. Immediate possession.
Apply to C. TUGGEY, No. 3 Union Buildings.
September 26. 230

TO LET,
To the first of May next or longer, the NEW HOUSE, No. 4 Prince Rupert's Place, McTavish Street. Rent moderate. Apply to HENRY JACKSON, No. 2 Cornwall Terrace, St. Denis Street.
September 14. 220

TO LET.
EIGHT first-class NEW CUT-STONE HOUSES, each four stories high, and fitted up with all the modern improvements in Upper Peel Street.
Apply to F. DAVID, 46 Dorchester Street East. Or BOYER & HAWLEY, Corner Commissioner and St. Francois Xavier Streets.
September 14 220

WANTED TO RENT.
STORE in the vicinity of St. Sacrament Street, or in St. Paul Street, between St. François Xavier and St. Peter Streets. Address Box 677.
September 6. 213

TO RENT, LOW,
THREE UPPER FLATS, No. 20 Lemoine Street, suitable for Offices or Manufactory. Offices fitted up. Apply on the premises.
MESSRS. JONES & HELLEWELL, Commission Merchants, Or E. D. THOMPSON, 146 Notre Dame Street.
June 21. 147

TO LET
The First-Class HOUSE, with a GARDEN of four acres in superficies, situate in Fullum Street.
Address THEOPHILE GAUTHIER, Advocate, No. 29 St. Vincent Street
April 3. 97

TO LET.
A ORKSHOP in rear of the Subscriber's premises. WM. SPIERPOINT, No. 2 Victoria Block.
August 13. 193

For Sale, on Easy Terms,
THAT first-class HOUSE, No. 12 University Street, at present occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply. WILLIAM BENJAMIN, Recollet Street.
April 30. 103

GRIST MILL TO LET.
TO LET, for a term of three years, from 5th November next, the well known BEAUHARNOIS GRIST MILL, containing seven runs of Stones, situated on the River St. Louis, at its junction with the River St. Lawrence, adjacent to the Town of Beauharnois, together with good Stone House for Miller, Granary, Stables, and other outbuildings.
Tenders will be received until the 1st November.
Apply to J. KEITH, Seigniory Office, Beauharnois, C.E.
September 17. ddddb 223

COALS FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers have ON HAND and TO ARRIVE, which they

OFFER FOR SALE,
EITHER BY TON OR CARGO,
CARGOES OF

Scotch and English Steam Coal
Pictou and Cow Bay Gas and House Coals
English and Welsh Coke
Newcastle House and Nut Coal
Welsh Anthracite, Lump, Egg and Stove sizes

—ALSO,—
DAILY EXPECTED FROM NEW YORK,
CARGOES OF
Genuine Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal,
LUMP
EGG,
FURNACE,
STOVE, and
CHESNUT SIZES

Janes & Co,
26 ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
YARD—Lower End McGill Street.
August 17. 196

For Sale,

Casks CAUSTIC SODA
Casks SODA ASH
Casks SAL SODA
Casks BLEACHING POWDER
Kegs BI-CARB SODA
Kegs SALTPETRE
Casks VENETIAN RED
Casks YELLOW OCHRE
Qr-Casks and Cases HAY'S SCOTCH WHISKY
Cases IRISH WHISKY
Hf-Chests and Catties finest ENGLISH BREAKFAST SOUCHONG
Cases Galvanized CORRUGATED IRON.
PHILLIPS & CO.
October 27. 257

FOR SALE,
In Stock and to Arrive.

TEAS:
YOUNG HYSON, TWANKAY, JAPANS, &c.

CHEMICALS:
TENNANT'S SODA ASH, SAL SODA, ALUM, BI-CARB SODA, VITRIOL, &c.

PIG IRON:
COLTNESS, GARTSHERRIE, GLENGARNOCK, CLYDE AND BLAIR.

WINES, &c.:
SANDEMAN & CO'S PORTS
PEMARTIN & CO'S SHERRIES
And Common Ports and Sherries.
MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES
MARTELL & CO'S BRANDIES
THE CENTRAL VINEYARD PROPRIETORS BRANDIES
DeKUYPER & SONS' GIN
ISLAY WHISKEY, "Ardbeg" Distillery
JAMAICA and DEMERARA ISLAND RUM, &c

GUNPOWDER:
The KAMES COY'S, BLASTING F and FF

PAINTS:
JAMES & CO'S DRY WHITE and RED LEAD
GENUINE No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 WHITE PAINTS

CORDAGE:
CONVERSE'S MANUFACTURE of EVERY DESCRIPTION
—AND,—
COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME
—ALSO,—
LINSEED OIL, PUTTY, RICE, MUSTARD, TOBACCO PIPES, WINE and BEER CORKS
&c., &c., &c.
122 LAW, YOUNG & CO.

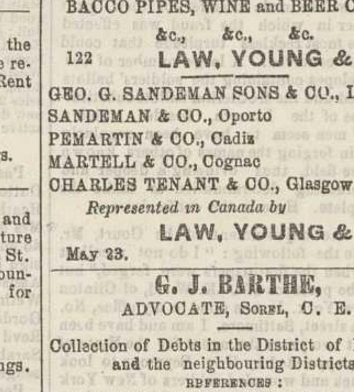
GEO. G. SANDEMAN SONS & CO., London
SANDEMAN & CO., Oporto
PEMARTIN & CO., Cadiz
MARTELL & CO., Cognac
CHARLES TENANT & CO., Glasgow
Represented in Canada by
LAW, YOUNG & CO.
May 23. 122

G. J. BARTHE,
ADVOCATE, SOREL, C. E.
Collection of Debts in the District of Richelieu and the neighbouring Districts.
REFERENCES:
J. F. Sincennes, Esq., Pres. of Richelieu Co.
J. B. Lamere, Esq., Gen. Manager, do.
Wm. McNaughton, Esq, of Sincennes & McNaughton.
Messrs. Geo. Winks & Co.
Messrs. Wm. Darling & Co.
Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Co.
Apply directly by Post, or to Alphonse Meilleur, Advocate, No. 4 Little St. James Street, Montreal.
October 4. 6m 237

IN STORE AND FOR SALE:
200 HHDS BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
September 1. 209

ROOFS

TIN AND IRON ROOFS secured from future damage or leakage by COWAN'S BRIGHT BLACK VARNISH, which resists the strongest acids, and suitable for Ships Bottoms, Steamers, Chimnies, &c.
GRAVEL and FELT ROOFING—experienced hands employed for both purposes.
Also for Sale,—PITCH, TAR, FELT, VARNISH, &c., by the Manufacturer,
J. B. COWAN,
OFFICE—5 ST. MAURICE STREET,
WORKS—ST. GABRIEL FARM
May 7. 109



CHARLES FARRE CHAMPAGNE.

THE undersigned having, as per annexed letter, been appointed SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN CANADA for the above brand of CHAMPAGNE WINE, offer it for sale; relying upon its merits, which have already acquired for it here that reputation so well established in Europe and the United States, to recommend it.
Besides obtaining for his Wine a first-class Medal at the French Universal Exhibition of 1855, Mr. FARRE has been appointed Purveyor to the Courts of Spain and Prussia.
E. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.,
Gentlemen,—By authority from the house of Madme. Ve Chas. Farre in Reims, I hereby appoint you SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS of the Chas. Farre Champagnes in the *whole Province of Canada*, and you are hereby authorized to advertise as such on and after this date.
I am respectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. WELSH,
General Agent in the United States and Canada for the house of Ve Chas. Farre in Reims.

MR. W. H. FENNEY,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.
TEACHER OF THE PIANO, SINGING, ORGAN AND MELODEON.
CIRCULARS, containing terms, references, &c., may be had at Messrs. Gould & Hill's Music Store, No. 59 Great St. James Street, and Thornton & Co, Victoria Square.
Residence—No. 10 Latour Street.
September 15. 221

DOLORSOLATIO
THE GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY
FOR
PAIN!
Keep it always in the House, and carry it in your pocket; it is not safe to be without it.
It Will relieve Pain more effectually than any other Remedy.
It will cure Toothache.
It will cure Earache.
It will cure Headache.
It is the only sure remedy for Sore Throat or Diptheria.
It will cure Neuralgia.
It will cure Nervous Rheumatism.
It will cure Burns
It will cure Sprains or Bruises.
It will cure Frost Bites.
It will cure pain in the Back, Limbs, Face or Stomach.
It will remove Pain in any part of the Human Body in Fifteen Minutes!
Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Toothache size, 25 cents. The dollar bottles contain four of the 50c. size. For Sale by
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 ST. PAUL STREET, and all Druggists.
October 5 1m 238

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.
1000 Acres in One Block
LARGELY IMPROVED and conveniently situated along the bank of the River Maitland, opposite the Town of Goderich and the Goderich Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, C.W.
Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to
J. B. GORDON, Esq.,
Solcitor, Goderich, C.W.
August 3 183

FRESH DIGBY HERRINGS—300 boxes for sale.
ALEX. McGIBBON.
October 26. 256

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.
CRYSTAL BLOCK,
MONTREAL,
Wholesale and Retail Hatters AND FURRIERS,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of intending purchasers to their large and varied Stock of
FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EMBRACING
Hudsons Bay Sable, Mink, Otter,
ERMINE,
Squirrel, Persian Lamb, &c., &c,
Manufactured with care and attention under their own Immediate Inspection.
Sleigh Robes and Fur Overcoats
In great variety kept constantly on hand.
ALSO,—MOCCASINS, SNOW-SHOES, TOBOGGANS AND INDIAN CURIOSITIES.
October 11. 3m 243

WEST END GROCERY,
ESTABLISHED 1836.
JUST RECEIVED, direct from Bordeaux,—Vermicelli, Macaroni, Barton & Guestier's and A. Ducaux's finest Salad Oil, in flagons and half flagons; Ducaux's Cognac Brandy, in cases; Best Triple Clarified White Wine Vinegar, S. S. Almonds, Walnuts, Filberts, Truffles, Capers, French Olives, Sardines, a l'huile sans arretes Crystalized Fruits, Fruits in Syrup, &c., &c.
A. WALSH,
1 & 3 St. Antoine Street.
September 28. 232

CROCKERY, WHOLESALE.
JOHN PATTON & CO.,
HAVING received, by Vessels in Port, their Spring Stock of
China, Glass, and Earthenware,
(which will be found very complete), would invite the inspection of Wholesale Puchasers to the same, as both the quality and price of the Goods will be found worthy of their attention,
73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
May 17. 117

JACOB WRENC & SONS
SEED MERCHANTS, LONDON.
BARRON HARVEYS & CO'Y
DRUG MERCHANTS, LONDON.
Francis Cundill & Co.,
AGENTS, MONTREAL.
December 23. 305

LEAF TOBACCO.
THE undersigned are receiving the following lots of LEAF TOBACCO direct from the West, which they offer to the Trade under New York prices:
90 hhds Missouri Lugs
60 hhds Kentucky do
40 hhds Bright Wrappers
60 hhds Western Canada
—ALSO,—
40 boxes Connecticut Seed Leaf
10 do Ohio Seed Leaf
EEMING & BUCHANAN.
August 11. 6m 191

CARPENTER'S
Patent Elevated Double Oven KITCHEN RANGES.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL, EFFICIENT, and perfect in their operation that have yet been offered for Sale in this market.
The Subscriber, Agent for the Sale of the above Ranges in Canada, begs to inform the public that samples may be seen at his Warehouse, No. 14 ST. JOHN STREET, where every information relative to their use, will be given
Joseph Walker,
A small Stock constantly on hand.
October 8. 241

EARTHENWARE.
Common, Printed, and White Granite Ware,
For Sale by the Package or Dozen.
—ALSO,—
75 crates assorted expressly for the Country Trade.
All for Sale at Low Prices.
JOHN PATTON & CO.,
73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
September 24. 229

MISSOURI & KENTUCKY
LEAF TOBACCO AGENCY.
THE undersigned is NOW RECEIVING from the above States, further Consignments of
Leaf Tobacco of all Grades,
SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURERS.
GEO. S. SCOTT,
34 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
July 29 6m 180

GLASSWARE.
Pressed Tumblers, Decanters,
Sugars, Creams, Salts, Nappies,
Preserve Dishes, &c.
Plain Bar Tumblers, various patterns
Cut Table and Bar Tumblers
Plain, Cut and Pressed Goblets
Cut Champagnes, Wines, &c. &c.
For Sale by the package or dozen.
JOHN PATTON & CO.,
73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
September 24, 229

FOR SALE,
SLAB MARBLE,
Direct from Carrara, Italy
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS
SIDEY & CRAWFORD,
ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
May 22.

SCOTCH ALE—"YOUNGER'S" SPARKLING ALLOA ALE, in quart and pint stone bottles, just landed ex "United Kingdom," and for sale.
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse,
31 Great St. James Street,
And corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Sts.
October 20 251

Notice to the Ladies.
DOCTOR AUGUSTE WEILBRENNER has the honor to inform the Ladies that he is in possession of A TRUE SPECIFIC REMEDY, by which he can, in a few days, and with a treatment extremely simple, Cure completely the most severe cases of "Female Complaints."
P. S.—The Doctor may be consulted by Correspondence,—Post-paid.
Boucherville, May 28. 129

TO ALL WHO USE LIQUOR.
Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.
THE decidedly superior qualities of this healthful beverage and medicinal agent over all other alcoholic distillations, based upon the chemical analysis of the most scientific chemists and the testimony of the Medical Faculty throughout, certified to be free from the poisonous *Fusil Oil* pervading all other alcoholic preparations imported or of home manufacture, not only by three thousand physicians in the United States, but by the Governmental, Analetical Chemist of Spain, in the island of Cuba, in which latter place it has been adopted as a wholesome and grateful beverage and a most powerful medical auxiliary, are the auspices under which the Schnapps has been introduced and maintained its reputation, into the medical institutions of the United States, Cuba, Mexico, and many of the South American Republics, from the office of the private practitioner to the Dispensaries, Infirmaries and Hospitals.
The SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is distilled from Barley of the finest quality in Europe, selected by special judges, with the greatest care, that it is flavored by the juniper-berry of Italy (the finest in the world), and rectified subsequently to distillation, by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle, leaving nothing behind it but PURE ALCOHOL, that it is manufactured at the factory of the undersigned, at SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND, that he is the *sole, exclusive* manufacturer of the article, and that no preparation of a similar name or bearing any approximation to it, not procured from his specially appointed agents, is genuine.
The Schnapps is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases containing two dozen each, the name of the undersigned stamped on the bottle and on the cork, and an engraved *fac simile* of his signature on the label.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer.
☞ 500 Cases of the above Gin, just received from Holland, for Sale in bond. Duty paid.
THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
Agents.
September 21. 6m 226

THE GROVER & BAKER HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES for sale at reduced prices.
I. L. BANGS & CO.,
No. 3 Place d'Armes Hill,
3rd Door North from Little St. James St.

WAX THREAD SEWING MACHINES—Just received and for sale low, by
I. L. BANGS & CO.

THE GENUINE SINGER NO. 2, and LETTER A SEWING MACHINES.—For sale very low at 3 Place d'Armes Hill. Also, MACHINE NEEDLES, SILK THREAD, OIL, &c.
I. L. BANGS & CO.
September 3. 3m 211

Ex "Post," from Bordeaux,
SALAD OIL—Tuscan, sublime, in flasks Barton & Guestier's superior Bordeaux, in flacons; Pagnol's do do in bottles.
SAUSAGES—Lyon and Boulogne, in tin foil
DUFRESNE & McGARITY,
152 Notre Dame Street.
October 11. 243

Steinway, Chickering and Dunham Pianofortes,
Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SHEET MUSIC.
THE Subscribers having received for the Fall Trade a fresh supply of the above well-known instruments in all the different styles of case and finish, as well as a large assortment from the Factories of other favorite makers in New York and Boston, are now prepared to sell them at the manufacturers' prices, merely adding Freight and Duty; thus allowing their customers the full benefit of the existing difference in exchange between Canada and the United States. Parties desirous of purchasing a Pianoforte, or of exchanging an old for a new one, will find it greatly to their advantage to avail themselves of the present unusually favorable opportunity.
Pianos for hire, both old and new, at prices to suit all classes of customers.
Tuning, by the year or otherwise, promptly attended to, and all repairs carefully and thoroughly made by experienced workmen.
GOULD & HILL,
Successors to A. & S. Nordheimer,
59 Great St. James Street.
September 14. M,14 220

MORISON'S CHEAP SALE OF SUMMER GOODS commences on MONDAY, the 8th inst,
JAMES MORISON & CO.,
288 Notre Dame Street.
Aug. 6. 187

MORISON'S CHEAP SALE OF SUMMER GOODS commences on MONDAY the 8th inst.
JAMES MORISON & CO.,
288 Notre Dame Street.
Aug. 6. 187

FOR SALE—500 Boxes LIVERPOOL SOAP Casey's Crown Brand.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
October 8. 241

OHIO GRINDSTONES & SANDSTONE,
THE Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the celebrated OHIO SANDSTONE QUARRIES,
A Cargo of Sandstone in Blocks,
Suitable for Building or Monumental purposes.
—ALSO,—
AN ASSORTMENT OF GRINDSTONES from 40 lbs. to about 2 tons weight, which will be Sold in lots to suit purchasers and Cheap for Cash.
FORSYTH, NICHOLSON & CO.,
Stone & Slate Merchants
OFFICE,—18 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
DEPOT,—118 AND 147 CRAIG STREET.
July 14. 167

Reception of Colonial Delegates,
FLOWERS, FLOWERS.
A CASE of DRIED FLOWERS, most tastefully arranged in
BOQUETS,
WREATHS,
BASKETS,
FLOWER TABLES, &c.,
Just received from Prussia in time to add beauty and splendor to the approaching FESTIVITIES. They surpass in exquisiteness of arrangement and brilliancy of color the native flowers of this country, and will recommend themselves to all (and especially the Ladies) as superior in richness and elegance to any others.
Call and see, at
A. G. DAVIDSON'S,
Central Drug Hall,
Opposite French Cathedral,
PLACE D'ARMES.
October 27. 257

DIANA GRAPES!—The finest kind of NATIVE GRAPES received at
S. ENGLISH'S,
266 Notre Dame Street.
October 28. 258

HONEY! HONEY!
Finest Honey in the COMB IN BOXES.
—ALSO,—
FINE NEW STRAINED HONEY,
In 4, 7 and 14 lb. Jars.
JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
John Gardner,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
295 WEST END NOTRE DAME STREET.
October 4. 237

COAL OIL, BURNING FLUID,
GENUINE
PORTLAND KEROSENE.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At Gardner's,
NOTRE DAME NEAR MCGILL STREET.
October 4. 237

Apothecaries' Hall,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
A DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE, by using YARDLEY & STATHAM'S SOAPS. Can be had from all Druggists, and also from ALEX. McGIBBON.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Wholesale Agents, Apothecaries' Hall.
October 13. 245

FRESH MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL—Five barrels just received from Newfoundland.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall, Cathedral Block
October 13. 245

SPONGES and BRUSHES.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.
October 13. 245

CLEANSE YOUR SILKS and WOOLLENS, by using FRENCH BENZINE. Imported by the Subscribers.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.
October 13. 245

Apothecaries to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
MEDICAL HALL.
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
DR. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD,
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS,
Recommended by the Faculty.
TO THE MOTHERS, NURSES, AND INVALIDS OF CANADA.
The undersigned having been favored with the Agency for DR. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD, have much pleasure in introducing it to the Canadian Public. It is a *Dietetic Article*, prepared from the finest Wheaten Flour by an elaborate and scientific process, and possessing such real merit that the inventor (an English Physician of half a century's experience) has patented it in England. One of its chief merits is that it is a *Cooked Food*, requiring but little further preparation to adapt it to the most delicate stomach.
CHILDREN, whose infantile dieting has such a great influence upon the health of their manhood, are benefitted to an extraordinary degree by its use. Its taste is delicious, it easily digests, and never causes the least acidity.
INVALIDS cannot imagine anything more suitable for weak and impaired stomachs, being very palatable, easy of digestion, and in every way the most valuable Dietetic ever presented to the sick and weakly.
It has received the approval of Scientific men and of the Faculty, and is largely used in some of the most extensive British Hospitals.
Its price, too, places it within the reach of every one.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by the undersigned, who are the exclusive Agents for Lower Canada.
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL,
Opposite the Post Office.
October 1.

Housekeepers Attention!
NOW is the winter of your discontent made glorious summer, by the use of HORSFORD'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN YEAST POWDER, which makes the *lighest, whitest, sweetest* and *nicest* BREAD, BUNS, ROLLS, TEA CAKES, &c., &c., and which can be eaten hot by persons with the most delicate stomach without the slightest inconvenience. Vide certificate by Dr. HALL.
For sale by all the leading Grocers in town and country. Price 25 cents per tin.

McPHERSON'S
Celebrated Cough Lozenges.
THE proprietor of these celebrated COUGH LOZENGES would respectfully caution the public against a fraudulent imitation, which is being sold by some unprincipltd individual, and that none are genuine unless they have the name of the undersigned on the label.
J. A. HARTE,
GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
268 Notre Dame Street.
October 27. 257

FOR SALE,
Casks Caustic Soda
Do Soda Ash
Do Bleaching Powder
Do Sal Soda
Kegs Bi-carb Soda
Casks Venetian Red and Yellow Ochre
Pale and Straw Seal Oil
Ramsay's Newcastle Fire Bricks
Cases Galvanized Corrugated Iron
PHILLIPS & CO
September 29. 233

OFFICE DESKS
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER—all sizes.
SEALE & TEES.
192

FUNERAL
Furnishing Ware-Rooms
SEALE & TEES.
192

ON HAND—PATENT IRON CASKETS—all sizes.
A Liberal discount to the Trade.
SEALE & TEES,
62½ Great St. James Street.
Residence on the premises.
August 12. 192

CATAWABA and CONCORD GRAPES.—A choice lot of those fine Grapes and fresh Chestnuts received and for sale at
S. ENGLISH'S.
251

FRESH SMOKED SALMON, HADDIES, and BLOATERS, PRIME MACKEREL, just received at
S. ENGLISH'S,
266 Notre Dame Street.
October 20 251

JUST RECEIVED FROM HAVANA, ex steamer "Corsica," via New York—50,000 FINEST HAVANA CIGARS—Conchas, "Estry en Regla," Medianos, Flor de Prensados
For Sale by
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
August 31. 208

A LIST OF ARTICLES
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
JOHN GARDNER
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
295 West End Notre Dame Street
(NEAR M'GILL STREET,)
MONTREAL.

ALL DRUGS AND CHEMICALS WARRANTED GNUINE.

Canadian Cough Emulsion
In Bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. each.
A valuable Medicine for relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., &c., and for allaying that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives many of rest by the incessant Cough which it provokes. Also,

COUGH LOZENGES
In Boxes, 1s. 3d. each.
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza and other diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
FAITHFULLY PREPARED.

Aperient Effervescing Magnesia,
FOR
BLIOUS AFFECTIONS, INDIGESTION, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, &c.
This preparation is very effectual in the relief of Headache, and highly esteemed as an agreeable Aperient. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. and 1 lb. do., 6s. 3d. each.

The Stomachic Aperient Pills
PURELY VEGETABLE,
FOR
INDIGESTION, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS SICK HEAD-ACHE
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH
Students, persons accustomed to the desk or the counting-house, and all those whose occupations are sedentary, being deprived of the benefit of muscular exercise and change of air, frequently suffer from constipation, dimness of sight, and head-ache. To those these Pills are particularly recommended; and if taken agreeably to the directions given, will be found to give immediate relief. In Boxes, 1s. 3d. each.

CONCENTRATED ETHEREAL
Essence of Jamaica Ginger
This preparation is of the highest possible degree of concentration, it contains the pure unmixed properties of that invaluable Root, and claims a decided preference to the Essence as usually prepared. Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 6d each.

GARDNER'S WORM DESTROYER:
A NEVER FAILING REMEDY.
Each Packet contains five powders, which are pleasant to the taste, and perfectly safe. Price 1s. 3d. per Packet.

INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE
A medicine of real and approved efficacy in the cure of disorders incident to infancy, viz., Rickets Convulsions, Tooth Fever, Gripes, Measles, Irregularities of the Bowels, &c., from which many children so painfully suffer. *It is perfectly free from anything at all pernicious*, and may be given with the greatest safety to an infant immediately after birth. In Bottles at 1s. 3d. each.

Cooper's Anti-Bilious Pills.
These Pills are prepared with the greatest care from the original recipe; for strong constitutions they cannot be surpassed; using the Pills at night, and a Seidlitz Powder the following morning.
☞ CAUTION—Secure those that are prepared by me, and see that my name is affixed around each box.
J. GARDNER,
DISPENSING CHEMIST.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOCTION
OR,
Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.
One ounce is equal to half a pint of the best made Decoction, as ordered by the London College of Physicians. It is used as an alterative in Scrofula, Scurvy, and other Cutaneous Diseases, and as a remedy to counteract the injurious effects of mercury. This preparation will be found in every way preferable to the Decoction as usually prepared; it is better adapted for keeping, in consequence of the concentrated state in which it is prepared, and is more portable and convenient for travellers. In bottles at $1.00 each. None genuine unless the name "Gardner, Montreal," is blown in the glass of each bottle.

Superior Toilet Preparations.
DELECTABLE DENTIFRICE, OR ANGLO-CANADIAN
TOOTH POWDER AND PASTE.
Truly scientific compounds, containing solvents for neutralizing acids and eradicating tartar formed around the Teeth; astringents for bracing the Teeth and Gums; aromas for sweetening the breath; and nothing in the least degree pernicious. They impart a lovely cherry color to the Lips and Gums, and a pearly whiteness to the Teeth.

Lavender Water
Of the most exquisite fragance, equal to, and cheaper than, any English or French preparation.

TONIC SOLUTION
Which certainly prevents the hair from falling off, and stimulates the roots to a healthy action. In Bottles 2s. 6d. each.

CRYSTALLINE POMADE!
A most superb article, superior to anything else for dressing and imparting a beautiful silky gloss to the hair.
Ursina or Bears' Grease, Rosemary Hair Wash, Castorine, Perfumed Oil of Almonds, Hair Dyes (Black and Brown), Palma Christi Oil, Eau Lustral, Hair Tonic.

FINEST TURKEY SPONGE
TOILET POWDER, PUFF BOXES,
Camphor Ball and Winter Cream for Chapped Hands, Camphorated Dentifrice, Vegetable Tooth Powder, Superior Cold Cream, Superior Lip Salve, Eau de Cologne, Toilet Soaps, &c., &c
—ALSO,—
A large and select assortment of
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes,
SHELL AND INDIA RUBBER COMBS, &c., &c

COAL OIL,
PORTLAND KEROSENE, OLIVE OIL, BURNING FLUID.

Gardner's German Baking Powder,
Unrivalled for Purity and Cheapness.
In 1lb Packets, 1s. 3d. each.

Rasberry Vinegar & Syrups of all kinds
—ALSO,—
ENGLISH PEPPERMINT AND OTHER LOZENGES.
PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, LEECHES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, MEDICINE CHESTS, FARINA'S COLOGNE, LUBIN'S PERFUMES, BROWN'S TROCHES, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GARDNER,
NOTRE DAME STREET.
August 23. 201

GAS SHADES.
A large Variety of the Newest Patterns and Styles
JUST RECEIVED.
JOHN PATTON & CO.,
73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET
September 24. 229

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
The Largest Stock in the City
TO SELECT FROM.
A Sterling Silver Open-faced Cylinder Watch for.................$ 7.00
A Sterling Silver Hunting Cylinder Watch for.................$ 9.00
A Sterling Silver Hunting Detached Lever Watch for.................$10.00
A Sterling Silver Open-faced English Patent Lever Watch for.................$16.00
A Heavy Sterling Silver Hunting English Patent Lever Watch for.................$22.00
A Fine Gold Open Cylinder Watch for..$16.00
A Fine Gold Hunting Detached Lever Watch for.................$30.00
A Fine Gold Open English Patent Lever Watch for.................$45.00
A Fine Gold Hunting English Patent Lever Watch for.................$60.00
A nice assortment of Ladies' Enamelled and Diamond Set Watches, Magic Watches, &c., at equally low prices.
A Guarantee for One Year given with all Watches sold, and the Cases warranted to be as represented, 18 Karat Gold and Sterling Silver.
—ALSO,—
A large assortment of new patterns in GOLD GUARDS and VEST CHAINS, at $16 per oz., exclusive of fashion.
Watch Repairs promptly attended to. An experienced Watchmaker always on the premises
R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
October 19. 250

LEATHER.
FOR SALE:
Spanish and Slaughter Sole
Waxed Upper
Kips
Buffed Cow
Splits
Enamelled and Patent Cow
Saddlers' Russets
And Red and Maroon Linings
C. E. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT
224 ST. PAUL STREET.
April 20. 49

LIVERPOOL SALT—
1000 BAGS COARSE
200 BAGS FINE
HERRINGS, in half barrels
For sale by
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.
October 8. 241

STAMPS! STAMPS!
FOR SALE
AT
No. 51 St. Francois Xavier Street
L. MARCHAND.
August 4. 3m 185

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
THE CREDITORS of the undersigned JOB CUSHING THOMPSON and ALEXANDER BROWN, of MONTREAL, in that part of Canada heretofore constituting Lower Canada, HATTERS and FURRIERS, trading under the firm of JOB C. THOMPSON & Co., are notified to meet at the office of JOHN PLIMSOLL, Esq., in the PLACE D'ARMES, in MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, the EIGHTH day of NOVEMBER next, at FOUR o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving statements of their affairs and naming an Assignee to whom they may make an assignment under the above Act.
JOB C. THOMPSON,
ALEXANDER BROWN.
Montreal, 20th October, 1864. du 253

Insolvent Act of 1864.
IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH GURD and JAMES TARLTON, both of the City of Montreal, doing business as Soap and Candle Manufacturers, under the style and firm of GURD & TARLTON,
Insolvents.
THE CREDITORS of the Insolvents are notified that they have made an Assignment of their Estate and Effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their Claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such Claims.
JOHN WHYTE,
Assignee,
32 St. Francois Xavier Street.
October 27. du 257

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864
IN THE MATTER OF CLARK GORDON, AN INSOLVENT.
THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact. The whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.
JOHN PLIMSOLL,
Assignee.
Montreal, 19th October, 1864. du 256

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at their office, in the City of Montreal, on MONDAY, the 14th day of NOVEMBER next, at THREE (3) o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving a statement of their affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom they may make an assignment under the above Act.
McCLELLAN & CO.
Montreal, 28th Oct., 1864. du 259

FOR SALE,
WITHIN SOUND OF THE CITY BELLS,
On the bank of the St. Lawrence,
A FARM, containing about 250 acres of most excellent land, in the highest state of cultivation, well wooded, well fenced, and well drained, together with numerous Buildings, one a first-class Cottage. The site is unsurpassed on the Island, and unequalled in the Province for a Gentleman's seat. This farm cost $23,000 several years ago, and has been valued last year, for certain purposes, by a very competent judge of this city, at $28,000, but will be sold
For further particular apply at this Office, or to WM. EVANS, Esq., Agricultural Warerooms, St. Ann's Market.
April 23. 97

NO FIRE-BRICK, NO CLINKER, no Choking up of Flues, no Repairs; Radiation of the heat at the base; consumption of any kind of Coal requiring to be fed only every 12 hours; such are the prominent qualities of the ORIGINAL GAS CONSUMER, the ALBANIAN, properly fitted up with real Russia Iron, which, introduced by us six years ago, has proven itself to be the right Stove for our climate, and the uncertain supply of the different kind of Coal.
Amongst our large assortment, is the PATENT RETURN-FLUE BOX STOVE, for wood, by which there is a saving of 25 per cent.
MEILLEUR & CO.,
Late Rodden & M.,
Central Stove Depot, No. 146 Craig Street.
October 24. 254

HIGHWINES.
FOR SALE:
50 Puns. Borst & Halliday's 50 O P
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
May 8. 181

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
TENDERS in duplicate (marked on the Envelope "Tenders for Flour, St. John District") will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer at St. Johns, C.E., until NOON on SATURDAY, the 5th NOVEMBER next, for
1,120 barrels Flour.
DELIVERIES:
At ST. JOHNS, 120 barrels, about the middle of November, 1864.
At CHAMBLY, 111 barrels do do do
At ISLE-AUX-NOIX, 73 brls. do do do
At ST. JOHNS, 143 barrels about the beginning of March, 1865.
At CHAMBLY, 214 barrels do do do
At ISLE-AUX-NOIX, 85 brls. do do do
At ST. JOHNS, 107 barrels about the beginning of July, 1865.
At CHAMBLY, 195 barrels do do do
At ISLE-AUX-NOIX, 72 brls. do do do
Upon a week's notice being given to the Contractor by the Commissariat.
Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract, with all particulars, may be had on application at the Commissariat Offices at Montreal and St. Johns.
No Tender will be noticed unless the party tendering attend personally, or send some person on his behalf to the Commissariat Office at the hour named for opening Tenders, for any reference that may be necessary.
Tenders must have the actual signatures of Principals and Sureties.
Commissariat, St. Johns, C.E., 20th October, 1864. 254

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
TENDERS in duplicate (marked on the Envelope "Tender for Timber") will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer, at Montreal, until Noon on FRIDAY, 4th November, for the supply of the undermentioned TIMBER, viz:—
Mahogany, 2 inch Plank—300 superficial feet
To be delivered at Military Stores, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.
Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Military Store Office.
COMMISSARIAT, CANADA, Montreal, 31st October, 1864. 260

La Banque Jacques Cartier,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on the Paid-up Capital of LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER has been declared for the CURRENT HALF-YEAR, and will be payable at the Office of the Institution on and after the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
H. COTTE,
Cashier.
Montreal, 29th Oct., 1864. d-mт 260

Sale by Authority of Justice.
WILL BE SOLD and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the Door of the Church of the PARISH of LONGUEUIL, on MONDAY, the EIGHTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the Forenoon, the immovable hereafter designated, depending of the *communaute de biens* which has existed between SIEUR CAMILLE STE. MARIE and the late DAME MATHILDE BRASSARD, his wife, to wit:—
A Land, situate in the said Parish of Longueuil, at the place named La Cote Noire, containing two arpents and three perches in front, by twenty-eight arpents and one perch in depth on the north-west line, and twenty-eight arpents and three perches on the south east line, forming fifty-six arpents and eighty-seven perches in superficies, the whole more or less and without guarantee of precise measure; bounded at the north-east end by Francois Charron, to the south-west end by the road of La Cote Noire, and on both sides by Louis Lamorre, in cultivation,—with a house, barn, stable and other buildings thereon erected.
For the conditions, address the undersigned Notaries, at their Office, in the Village of Longueuil.
N. MIGNAULT, N.P.
M. BOUTHILLIER, N.P.
Longueuil, Oct. 18, 1864. r ts 251

ESTABLISHED 1837.
Britannia Life Assurance Company
1 PRINCES STREET, BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4th Vic., cap. 9.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOSEPH JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent to this Company for Montreal.
Detailed Prospectuses and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application to the Resident Agent, at his Office, 34½ Little St. James Street, Montreal.
JOHN REDDY, M.D., Medical Referee.
ANDREW FRANCIS,
Secretary.
October 27. m 3m trs 257

The Science of Washing.
A WEEK'S WASH may be accomplished in a few hours, and in many cases before Breakfast, by using the
GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER,
Which is the best, cheapest, easiest, safest, most efficient, and most expeditious article for Washing. Ask only for "HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER." In small packets.
Wholesale Agent—WALTER MARRIAGE, 22 Lemoine Street, Montreal.
Sole Manufacturer and Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, England.
August 25. 1y mт 203

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the ESTATE and SUCCESSION of the late FERDINAND LEROUX dit ROUSSON, deceased, in his lifetime, are hereby notified to pay immediately, and all those having claims against the same, to file in their accounts, duly attested, in the hands of the undersigned Notary, at his Office, No. 72 St. Joseph Street.
E. McINTOSH, N.P.
Montreal, August 23, 1864. trs 201

BUSINESS NOTICES.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.
READ WHAT IS SAID OF THEM.
Scott, Cortland Co., N.Y., March 21st, 1857.
Dr. C. M. Jackson, Dear Sir: In behalf of the afflicted, I pen a few lines to you. I have suffered and doctored myself, and know how to pity those in a like condition. Until I commenced taking your Bitters last summer, I was not able to do anything, or even to sit up any considerable length of time. Before I had taken the first bottle, I felt like a new man, and now, after having continued the use of them a short time, in the worst season of the year, I am able to labor hard every day. To say the least, I think I have received more benefit from the Bitters, than all other medicines I have taken. I have not only used your Bitters myself, but have given bottles and parts of bottles to those complaining of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and in every case, they tell me they have taken no medicine so beneficial as the Bitters.
Respectfully yours,
JAMES VON BENSCHOTER.
The Bitters are sold by druggists or storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America.
October 31. 6a DSW 260

IT CONCERNS THE SICK TO READ THESE FACTS.—To over thirteen hundred editors of leading papers in the United States sample packages of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills have been presented, with the request, that each editor should state the effect the medicine may have had in his own family, or on his sick friends. From the innumerable satisfactory statements published in reply, we make the following brief extracts: R. D. Croswell, Esq., of the Daily Times, says: "In the case of a lady, a near relative of the writer, the pills have effected the removal of dropsical swellings that had existed for more than three years." J. B. Goodwin, of the Loraine Gazette, one of the ablest weeklies in the West, states that he was "promptly relieved from chronic torpidity of the bowels, accompanied with painful constipation, by the sample of pills received last October, and apprehends no return of the complaint." Joseph Edwards, Esq., of the Tribune, writes: "I was, so I thought, a hopeless dyspeptic, but two vials of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills seem to have entirely banished the complaint, to which I had been a martyr, more or less, for twelve years." Such evidence is conclusive. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.
October 31. r DSW 260

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT!—A man was hurt. His injuries were great and his sufferings intense, but a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment which happened to be at hand saved his life. That man will never be without it again if possible to procure it, to have ready in case of any similar accident. No one knows what a day may bring forth. We may be well to-day and sick to-morrow. Be provided before-hand. Henry's Vermont Liniment is a great Pain Killer. Price 25 cents.
John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.
October 31. 1m DW 260

THE GOLD FIELDS.—When gold becomes as plentiful as silver in Canada, it will doubtless be subject to the same discount, and then bank bills will be worth more than their actual value, if such a thing is possible. There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount, and that is Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir. Every bottle is worth 25 cts., regardless of the price of gold or silver. Good for coughs and colds.
John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul street, Montreal, C.E.
October 31. 1m DW 260

What will cure this canker in my mouth and throat? Davis' Pain Killer.
October 31. r DSW 260

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—SAFETY AND CERTAINTY.—This great external remedy does not suppress inflammation, but expels the cause of it by excretion through the pores. Hence its radical cures of salt rheum, erysipelas, ring worm, and other eruptive diseases.
Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25c, 62½c, and $1 per box.
October 31. r DW 260

[illegible]elief in Ten minutes
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
For the immediate relief of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other lung complaints tending to consumption. This medicine is prepared from the prescription of an eminent physician and may be relied on as the best preparation for the immediate relief of all the difficulties of the lungs and throat. It contains nothing injurious—being composed of vegetable ingredients which have a specific influence upon the lungs and their connected organs. Its immediate effect is to allay all irritation and to gently to remove the phelgm and other morbid secretions from the throat and its passages, thus relieving the cough by subduing the inflammation, and other causes which give rise to it. They are approved of and recommended by physicians of the highest standing, and may be given with perfect safety to the youngest child or the most delicate female. Price 25 cents per box.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N.Y.
For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, general agents for Canada. Sold by all Druggists.
March 14. 1m DW 62

The Wonder of the Age.
MYSTIKOS,
—OR—
BOGLE'S MYSTIC HAIR TINT.
THE NEWEST AND GREATEST DISCOVERY,
The indispensable appendage to every toilet—The companion of young and old,
The "long sought for and now found."
IT IS NOT AN INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, but it gradually and mystically restores hair to its original color, and gives to grey, or to any unpleasant hue of hair, any tint, varying from the lightest, through all the intermediate shades, to the deepest black, lifelike and natural, at pleasure. It can be used as easily as oil to the hair. The directions are so simple that a child may apply it. It is contained in one bottle. There is no washing of the hair before or after the application. It is as harmless as water. It is chiefly composed of vegetable ingredients, and no sulphur, lead or deleterious minerals are contained in it. It nourishes and strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and sustains it in pristine beauty to the latest period of life. In short, it is a wonder, a luxury, none should be without it. Try! Be convinced!
The Mystic Hair Tint is peculiarly adapted for ladies, on account of its easy application. Also, and for the same reason, to gentlemen in the army or navy.
The Mystikos is also the cheapest article, as one bottle will last from nine to twelve months.
*** Concise and simple directions accompany each package.
PRICE, $1,50 PER PACKAGE.
Sept. 5. DW 218

CHIRIQUI IMAGES.—We have had the pleasure of examining a quantity of gold received by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., from Honduras, in payment for their medicines, which are extensively sold throughout Central America. Among massive crosses, bracelets, and chains, are the rude images which have been taken from the graves of the Chiriqui chiefs—birds, turtles, serpents, bugs and reptiles done in solid gold. They carry us back beyond historic times, to periods and places where barbarianism reigned supreme. They seem to come here now in mute appeal from the winding sheets of their ancestors, to ask for the simple Indians in the mountains, medical protection from cultivated skill, against diseases which gather them up in too early graves. Ignorant and unlettered as they are, they have learned of the white man enough to know where to apply for relief, and what will bring it. Our well-known townsmen above named, inform us that they require the[illegible] remittances from foreign countries now to be made in s[illegible]lver and gold.—[Lowell, (Mass.,) Sentinel].
October 31. r DW 260

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
Batchelor's Celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the World
The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known
This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N.Y.
BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
Jul 1. DW ly 15

For Sale by the Subscribers:
PEMARTIN & CO.'S and DUFF, GORDON & CO.'S fine Pale and Gold Sherries, different qualities, in hhds, qr-casks and octaves
SANDEMAN & CO.'S fine Port, various grades, in hhds and qr-casks
Do Tarragona Port, in qr-casks
BLACKBURN & CO.'S celebrated old Madeira, in cases of 3 dozen
BARTON & GUESTIER'S finest Claret
N. JOHNSTON & SON'S Chateau Lafitte
Chateau Margaux
Leoville and Larose
BOOTH'S No. 1 London Gin (Old Tom) in cases
RENAULT & CO.'S fine Pale Brandy, Vintage 1863, in hhds and qr-casks
RENAULT & CO.'S fine old Brandy, in cases of 1 dozen
VINEGROWERS' COMPANY fine Pale Brandy, Vintage 1863, in hhds and qr-casks
VINEGROWERS' COMPANY fine old Pale Brandy, in cases of 1 dozen
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
August 24th, 1864. 202

400 PACKAGES TEAS, consisting of Young Hyson, Twankays, Hyson, Pekoe, and Oolong, in half-chests and catties.
Bags Prime Arracan Rice.
Bags Prime Rangoon Rice.
Hhds. / Tierces / Qr.-casks } Finest Triple Clarified White Wine (Bordeaux) Vinegar.
Cases "Bizat's" Salad Oil, in quarts
Cases "Barton and Guestier's" Finest Oil in half flagons
Bales Finest Soft Shell Almonds
Bags Hard Shell Almonds
Cases Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Prunes
Cases Fruits in Brandy
Cases Fruits in Candy
Cases Creme de Noyeau
Cases Maraschino
Bags Fine Velvet Wine Corks
Bales do Beer do
Cases French Sperm Candles
Boxes Distilled Palm do
Boxes Belgium Sperm do
Barrels New Patras Currants
Kegs Bi-Carbonate of Soda
Cases Refined Borax, 1 cwt each
Cases / Casks } "Barry & Co.'s" best quality Chicory, in tins
Barrels Best Canary Seed
Cases "Bowden's" Fine Brown Windsor Soap
Cases do do White do do
Cases do do Rose Soap
Cases Wine Bottles, Quarts and Pints
Crates Soda Water, in bottles
Crates Pale Claret, do
For Sale by
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS.
August 24, 1864. 202

Furnished Apartments to Let,
WITH BOARD, in one of those large and commodious new Houses, containing all the modern conveniences, situate on Champ-de Mars Street, opposite the Lumber Yard, and the second door from the Champ-de-Marr.
Jy 28. 126

THE MONTREAL HERALD

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1864.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Monthly Communication of Lodge of Antiquity, at their Rooms, Masonic Hall, this evening, at Seven o'clock.

Duprez & Green's Minstrels, at the Mechanics' Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

Exhibition at Nordheimers' Hall this evening at seven o'clock.

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

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY SHAW & BROTHER.
Furniture, at their stores, at Ten o'clock.

BY SCOTT & WAITES.
Dry Goods, &c., at their stores, at Two o'clock.

BY L. DEVANY.
Farm Stock, at the residence of the late M. Highland, Petite Cote de la Visitation, at Nine o'clock.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Damaged Hardware, at the stores of Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill, at One o'clock. Damaged Soap and Nuts, at his stores, at Two o'clock.

BY CUVILLIER & CO.
Sugars, &c., alongside the ship Roseneath, at Ten o'clock.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Dutch Bulbs, at his rooms, at half past Two o'clock.

BY G. McGREGOR.
Dry Goods, at his stores, at Two o'clock.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
Furs, at their stores, at Two o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—November 2.—9 A.M. 30 above zero.
2 P.M. 32 " "
5 P.M. 31 " "

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

Arrival of the Persia.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Persia, from Queenstown on the 22nd, has arrived.

The steamer Virginia arrived out on the 22nd

The news by the Persia is unimportant.

London, Oct. 22, evening.—The commercial depression in this city and Liverpool continues unabated to-day; but the funds are firmer Consols closed at 88⅞ to 89 for money. American Stocks: Ill. Central coupons 50 to 51 dis. Erie 40 to 41.

Liverpool, October 23.—Political news to-day of no moment.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The Bourse is firm; rentes closed at 65f.

Havre, Oct. 22.—Sales of cotton for the week 6000 bales.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.—The British Government lately refused to let the Sacramento steamer coal owing to the fact that three months had not elapsed since last supplied.

Boston, Nov. 2—A despatch from Augusta states that an attempt was made on Monday night to surprise the water battery at Caster by a raiding party from the land side. The sentinel there was fired upon, but the garrison rallied and drove the attacking party off. They escaped by boats after exchanging a number of shots.

Louisville, Nov. 1.—Rumour says that Gen. Hood, with 30,000 men, crossed the Tennessee river, going north to-day. The particulars and locality are not stated, and not obtainable at present. The railroad and telegraph from Louisville to Atlanta are now in good order.

Albany, Nov. 2nd.—Gov. Seymour has issued the following proclamation:—In a few days the citizens of this country are to exercise their constitutional duty of electing a President and Vice-President, of the United States—at a time when the condition of our country excites the deepest interest. The questions of the day not only affect the personal welfare of all, and happiness of their homes, but are also of a character to arouse the passions and lead to angry controversies between parties. The existence of a terrible civil war and the assertion of the right of military commanders in some sections of our country, to interfere with elections, have caused painful and exciting doubts in the minds of many with regard to the free and untrammeled exercise of the elective franchise. I, therefore, appeal to men of all political parties to unite with those holding official positions in their efforts to allay undue excitement and soften the harshness of party prejudices and passions, and to avoid all means and language which tend to strife or disorder. However we may differ in our views of public policy we are alike interested in the maintenance of order, in the preservation of the rights and the promotion and the prosperity of our state. While we do not agree as to the methods by which these ends are to be gained, they are earnestly sought by all. It is certain they cannot be reached by angry, contrary, unreasonable suspicions or disorderly actions. There are no well grounded fears that the right of the citizens of New York will be trampled upon at the polls. The power of this State is ample to protect all classes in the free exercise of their political duties. In doing this the public authorities will be upheld by good citizens of all parties. There is no reason to doubt that the coming election will be conducted with the usual quiet and order. Sheriffs of counties and all other officers whose duty it is to keep the peace and protect our citizens will take care that every voter shall have a free ballot in the manner secured to him by the constitution and laws. It will be their duty to see that no military or other organized force shall be allowed to show themselves in the vicinity of places where elections are held with any view of menacing or intimidating citizens in attendance thereon. Against any such interferences, they must exercise the full force of the law and call forth if need be the power of their districts. In witness whereof I have here unto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State at the city of Albany, this second day of November, in year of our Lord, 1864. Signed, HORATIO SEYMOUR, by the Governor D. Willars, Private Secretary.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Buffalo, Nov. 2nd.

The subjoined despatch was received this afternoon by the Mayor of this city. Mayor Fargo has already taken the matter in hand, and any attempt upon Buffalo will be worse than futile. The following is the despatch:—

Washington, Nov. 2nd.—To Mayor of Buffalo.—This Department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election. It is my duty to communicate the information to you. Signed, W. H SEWARD.

Special to the Evening Post, Washington, 2nd.—Strong efforts are making to obtain a mitigation of the sentence of Terry Donohoe, the New York agent, convicted of election frauds.

New York, 2nd.—Gold, at 4.15, closed at 229¾, and declining.

Washington, 2nd.—The Alexandria Gazette has been suppressed, owing to Mr. Snowdon the proprietor, being among those southern sympathisers, detailed as safety guards on the O. & R. Railroad against guerilla attacks.

New York, 2nd.—This morning, Admiral Renaud, of the French navy, who relieves Admiral Renard, in command of the French squadron in these waters, made an official visit to Admiral Paulding, at the Brooklyn navy yard. They were received with all the honors due them Shortly after one o'clock the French admirals returned to their ship, when the American flag was hoisted and the salutes returned.

New York, November 2.—The Persia brings later advices from Buenos Ayres, and River Platte. War has again broken out in Banda. Oriental Flores proposed that he and Aquirre should both leave the country until after the Presidential election in March, 1865. This was refused by the Blanco Government, and hostilities commenced; Flores capturing Mercedes and Froy Bentz. At the last accounts he was within half a league of Paysaundre and determined to take the place.

New York, November 2.—Per steamer Eagle: We have Havana dates up to the 29th November. City of Mexico dates of the 15th, and Vera Cruz of the 23rd of November received, but contain little of interest. The reported occupation of Matamoras by Mejai, and adhesion to the Empire by Contendas is confirmed. A severe earthquake occurred on the 3rd, destroying a church and court-room at the Laxua, and damaging other buildings. There were but few deaths. Damages were also sustained at San Nicholas, Labora, and other places. A water spout fell on the city of Montealto, flooding the streets and surrounding the country, and doing much damage.

The Estaffe says some 40 persons have been arrested in the city of Mexico as conspirators.

It is said that Diego at Varez, of the State of Gueno, is about to submit to Maximilian. Also that Juarez has crossed the Desert San Carlos into Mehvaha.

From San Domingo we learn that Salander, another member of the Government, had been shot by the rebel Gen. Elpolosco.

New York, November 2.—The Commercial's Washington special says: Despatches received by the State Department represent everything progressing well with regard to the trial of the St. Albans raiders in Canada. The Canadian Magistrates show a disposition to deal justly. It is expected the prisoners will be held to await requisition under the Ashburton Treaty.

Providence, R. I., November 2.—The schooner Goodspeed, Captain Baxter, of and from Boston, via Newport for Philadelphia, was boarded by the Tallahassee seven miles south of Block Island and scuttled. The Captain and crew were landed on Block Island.

New York, November 2nd: evening.—Gold quoted at 229¼, and firm.

We received the following special telegram last night:—

ALMONTE, Nov. 2nd.

STATE OF THE POLLS AT 5 P.M.

Dalhousie—McDougall 76; Rosamond 12. Lanark Village—McDougall 26; Rosamond 4. Lanark Township—McDougall 89; Rosamond 38. Ramsay—McDougall 137; Rosamond 116. Pakenham—McDougall 60; Rosamond 47. Leaving the majority of 171 in favor of McDougall.

CANADIAN OPINION ON THE RAIDERS.—When the affair at St Albans occurred, we spoke of it, both as to the facts and their character, in the manner which we judged to be true and sound. We did not affect any doubt as to the description of persons by whom the outrage was committed; nor did we use any delicacy in pointing out either the wickedness of their conduct, or the folly of those who, by writings in the press and otherwise, had encouraged such attempts. We did not say that any one had approved of the recent attack on the Vermont banks; but we said that the attack had been encouraged by antecedent approvals of similar designs. All this was stoutly denied, especially by the *Gazette*, which prided itself upon the strong language in which it had condemned the combined robbery and murder. There were, besides, doubts thrown upon the character of the persons who had effected the raid. On this last point, the facts are now universally admitted, and what was at first denied, is now pleaded as their excuse. Nor can there be any more doubt of the encouragement, at least after the fact, which these men are receiving. We quote from the *Telegraph* an article commencing with the words:—"A better "knowledge of the facts of the St. Albans raid, "has produced a great change in the public "sentiment as to the nature of the act and the "probable result of the demand for extradition," and the rest of the article is devoted to elaborating this statement by proving that the accused parties have done very little wrong; having been engaged in an enterprize of legitimate warfare, for which it is not possible that they can be surrendered. We have no intention to enter into any controversy with the writer of that article; but as public journalists, knowing the critical state of our international relations, and how much it must be influenced by the sentiment which our neighbours suppose to prevail among us, we feel bound to appeal to the *Gazette*, and ask what its proprietors think of such an article as the one we refer to? They profess to condemn the conduct of the men who committed murder and robbery in Vermont. To use their own words, they employed "strong language" in writing of it, and yet while they do this in the paper which they publish in the morning, in an evening paper, published also by a firm in which they are partners, they print the softest language of excuse and palliation for the evil deeds which they affect to condemn. Have they no opinions? Or if they have any, and really do believe as they profess to do, that this affair at St. Albans is a great crime, which they must know endangers the peace between us and our neighbours, are they ready to declare that these expressions of opinion are but official, and matters of business, and that while they sell one set at breakfast time, they are ready to dispense another set of an entirely different character, for meals taken later in the day? And if they do adopt this latter doctrine, is it not time that the fact should be publicly recognized that the value of their judgment, so far as sincerity is concerned, should be generally understood?

THE USURY LAWS AND THE MONETARY CRISIS IN ENGLAND.—When the usury laws have at various times been discussed in this country, it has usually been with reference to the relations between the borrower and the lender—whether it was justifiable, according to the laws of God and humanity, for the first to demand of the other a rate of interest higher than some one arbitrarily fixed upon—whether it was possible for the other, as it was said, to afford a larger rate. These have been the leading points in the problem from time to time, proposed for theoretical and legislative solution among ourselves. But the observers of passing events must now see that this question of the usury laws has a much broader scope and influence. It plays in fact a large part in regulating the trade of the World, and by keeping it within safe limits, preventing those large crashes which would surely occur, if the current of speculation were not checked before the very last moment, when it had risen high enough to burst through all barriers to the downward rush. The Bank of England by putting on the screws tighter and tighter every month for some months past, has at once given notice to prudent traders, and checked the rush. Of course the crisis has come, as crisis will continue to come out of times of prosperity, during which men are prompted to extend their operations beyond their means. But how much greater would have been the disorder, if the Bank had gone on discounting at the ordinary low rate of interest till it had exhausted all its available funds, and had suddenly had to pull up all its borrowers in the full career of their operations? The raising of the rate of discount checked the outgoing of capital gradually, but surely till the time came when the rate was high enough to make any extension of traffic or speculation plainly unprofitable, and then the prices of securities and commodities fell and the inflated condition of all descriptions of business shrank to its normal condition.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—It will be seen that three of our Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have dismissed very summarily the petition for the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring up before them the raiders on the St. Albans Banks. These persons will, therefore, now, we suppose, be dealt with by Judge Coursol on the merits of their case, so far as these merits can be adjudicated on in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A question having been raised before Judge Badgley, by Mr. Abbott on Monday, as to the right of Mr. Carter, Q. C., to appear as counsel on the part of the Crown, he being Clerk of the Crown, the following letter, which we are requested to publish, has been sent to Mr. Carter, by the Hon. Attorney-General for Lower Canada:—

Montreal, Oct. 31st, 1864.

To EDWARD CARTER, Esq., Q. C., Montreal.

SIR,—When I telegraphed you from Quebec on the 21st of October instant, to join the Judge of Sessions, and take part in the proceedings before him with the view to the apprehension of the persons charged with having committed offences at St. Albans, coming under the provisions of the Treaty, the authority so conveyed to you was to act on the part of the Crown in the investigation of these cases. I subsequently telegraphed Mr. Johnson to co-operate with you, also on the part of the Crown, and you are both charged with the duty of taking part in the examination of witnesses, and all other proceedings to be had, and in all arguments that may take place either before the Judge of Sessions or upon any applications for Habeas Corpus in the same manner, and to the same extent as any Queen's Counsel would do authorized by the Crown to act in prosecution of offences committed within our jurisdiction.

I am, yours, &c.,
(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Attorney-General,
Lower Canada.

CITY ITEMS.

THE RAIDERS.—The thirteen prisoners brought in from St. Johns, together with Hutcheson, arrested in Montreal, were brought before Judge Coursol yesterday morning, when the charges against them, namely—murder, assault with intent to commit murder, robbery of the banks, and horse stealing, were read over, and they were again remanded until this morning for further examination.

PARADE OF THE VICTORIA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—We understand that the Victoria Rifles, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Osborne Smith, will be reviewed by Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. Williams, Bart, K.C.B., commander of the forces, on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at three o'clock p.m., on the Champ de Mars. Colonel Dyde, commandant, and Staff, will be present.

DUPREZ AND GREEN'S MINSTRELS.—A very full house greeted the third appearance of this talented company at Mechanics' Hall last evening, and if we judge by the applause which their performances elicited, the audience must have been very well pleased. Reynolds and Benedict are negro comedians of genius and rare talent. The dancing of Charles and Kent is very graceful, and seems to please their patrons greatly. Gustave Bidaux, E. Holmes, G. Bishop, and J. E. Green fill the vocal department to perfection, and their sweet ballads give much satisfaction nightly. The troupe stay with us but three evenings more, this, Friday and Saturday night, being positively their last appearance this season.

CAMILLA URSO.—This gifted young lady appears this evening, assisted by Mlle. LaGrange, at the Theatre Royal, in connection with the French Company. She comes preceded by a brilliant reputation as a virtuose violinist, and has shared laurels in Europe with the famed artists Vieuxtemps, Ernst, and Ole Bull. Mlle. LaGrange is the adopted daughter of the celebrated cantatrice Anna de La Grange; is a lady of sweet sixteen, and has created a perfect furore wherever she has appeared. Both artists are well deserving of the patronage of our intelligent and appreciative population. Many of our readers may remember this young lady when she was nine years younger, and even then made herself a favorite with the musical public throughout Canada.

A SUPPOSED RAIDER ARRESTED.—On Tuesday night Constables Whitty and White, of the Government Force, brought in from Lacolle a prisoner whom they had arrested there on suspicion of having taken part in the "raid" on the St. Albans Banks. The officers in question had been detailed for service on the frontier and were stationed at Lacolle, doing duty in plain clothes. On Tuesday afternoon he was at a house where the Constables were, in Lacolle, and not knowing their character he spoke freely of his past career, telling them he had been in command of the 4th Florida Regiment under Gen Early and was acquainted with Lieut. Young and others of the raiding party in Vermont. He said Young had received a commission expressly for this purpose and he knew it. The constable began to suspect that he also was one of the raiders. They then informed him that they were constables, which surprised him somewhat. They then took him into another room and on searching him found $15 in American money, $2,50 in gold, $5,00 on the Ontario Bank, $3,50 in "shinplasters" together with a six barrelled revolver loaded and capped. He gave his name as James Wallace, of Baltimore. The constables brought him into town by the last train the same night. The following morning he was brought to the Police Office. He denied all knowledge of the raiders and expressed a desire to be confronted with them and they could readily establish that he had never seen them. He was remanded until this morning.

POLICE COURT.—A man named Oliver Ganoveau was brought up for stealing a pair of boots. He was remanded.

Margaret Wallace for stealing pork from D. Crewley was sent to gaol for fifteen days.

A youth of eighteen years of age, named Zotique Gauthier, was arrested charged by one Sophia Harper with having stolen a tray. The affair occurred in a house of bad repute, where Miss Sophia was residing. She declined to appear and prosecute, and Zotique was discharged.

Andrew Senden, a boy of twelve years of age, was arrested for stealing wood from a Mr. Allan. He was remanded.

Edward Murray and Edward Hofton, two soldiers, were arrested for being drunk, disorderly, and breaking windows. They were handed over to the military authorities.

William Jamieson, a laborer, was arrested while suffering from *delirium tremens* and was remanded. Charges of uttering threats were made against him.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were thirty-one prisoners before the Recorder on Wednesday. Several cases, of a serious nature were on the sheet, occupying the attention of the Recorder during the greater portion of the day.

A man named Tipson, charged two men, named Saughnessy and Somerville, with assaulting and beating him on Saturday evening last, about six o'clock. He stated that he had been absent from his house from one o'clock until about five, and that on returning he found that his children had been locked up in Mrs. Somerville's, and that his furniture had been put out in the yard. He then went for two trucks, and on going up the gallery stairs to see if anything had been left behind, he was told by Somerville to go or he would get kicked down. He went down, when he was attacked by Shaughnessy, who is a man of great strength, and knocked down. Somerville then beat him with his fists and with a white-ware pitcher. The man's face presented an exceedingly battered and discolored appearance. His son, a boy of eleven, testified to the same facts. A brother of Somerville was called for the prosecution, but his evidence made for the defence as he swore positively that Shaughnessy did not raise his hand to Tipson, and that his brother, the other defendant, had not left the gallery on which he had been standing at the commencement of the row. On being questioned by the Court, he said he would not swear his brother had not struck Tipson. He said it was a man who, during an altercation in which Tipson used much foul and insulting language, entered the yard, and suddenly attacked Tipson, and in fact beat him in the manner described. He could not tell who the man was as he had not seen his face, as he ran out immediately. Several witnesses were examined for the defence, after which the Recorder dismissed the case. Mr. Bedwell appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Curran for the defence.

A case for servant's wages was also tried. The claim was for three months wages at $2 a month. The employer brought a contra account, for damages done by the servant on the day she was discharged. The servant threw several cups and saucers at her mistress, smashing them and broke other dishes. She also pulled down a plaster cast and damaged that. She was then arrested, and tried, and punished in the Police Court for the offence. The Recorder held that the misconduct resulting in her discharge was sufficient to cause the forfeiture of all wages due; but in addition she was clearly responsible for the damage done, and it amounted to more than the amount due. The case was dismissed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—IN CHAMBERS.

Present:—AYLWIN J., MONDELET A J., and DRUMMOND J.

ANOTHER APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF THE RAIDERS.

An application was made yesterday morning before the above Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of the thirteen prisoners accused of being engaged, together with Hutchison, in the recent outrages at St. Albans.

The Crown was represented by Mr Edward Carter, Q.C., and Mr. F. Johnson, Q C. Mr. B. Devlin appeared on behalf of the United States authorities and the banks of St. Albans; and there were present on behalf of the prisoners the Hon J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., and Messrs. Kerr and Laflamme.

The Hon. Mr. Edmonds was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the American authorities, and other legal gentlemen from St. Albans on the part of the Banks.

Mr. Kerr said he had the honor to present a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of Samuel Eugene Lackey, and twelve other prisoners, confined in the common gaol, and all charged with the same offences, the two of murder and robbery being the only ones brought before the Court by this application. The offences were committed in the United States, and the principles applicable in one case could be applied to all.

Mr. Carter, Q.C., said that it might be right for him as Queen's Counsel, representing the Crown in this case, and having a right to appear before that Court, to state that the commitments were not final, but for examination only, and that the prisoners were then before the Judge of the Sessions of the Peace for examination.

Their honors having examined the petition handed up by Mr. Kerr, which had a copy of the commitment attached to it, Mr. Justice Aylwin inquired whether that was the only commitment there was, and whether there was any final commitment, and it appeared that there was not, whereupon Mr. Justice Aylwin said that in that case there was an end of the matter at once—the prisoners were committed for examination.

Hon. Mr. Abbott said that if their honors would permit him he would state that the point they, the Counsel for the defence, wished to bring before their honors, was one of excessive Jurisdiction. The Statute authorized the Magistrate to commit a prisoner to gaol for examination for a certain time, but in this case no particular period had been specified, and under such a commitment a prisoner might remain in gaol for years.

Mr. Justice Mondelet said he would like to ask the learned gentleman whether he was aware from his own experience, or whether he had heard or read of a case either in this Country or in England, or elsewhere, in which a writ of *Habeas Corpus* had been applied for and granted during the course of an investigation before a Police Magistrate or any other Justice of the Peace whatever, going on gradually and step by step, so as to put a stop to and prevent that examination of the case? For supposing that in such a case—without alluding specially to the one at present under consideration,—the writ was granted, and the prisoner discharged without the examination taking place, what safety would there be for the community at large? The prisoners must and would be protected; justice would be done, but the law must take its course. His honor appealed to the learned gentleman to show that in any country such a proceeding as that to which he had just alluded had taken place

Mr. Abbott said the law had provided for the very case his honor had mentioned. If the prisoners had been committed for examination in accordance with the provisions of the statute, they could not apply for a writ, and in the absence of important witnesses they might be remanded by the magistrate for eight clear days at one time, for examination. Now the prisoners were committed several days ago, and up to the present time had not been brought up for examination, and they might be confined in this way for the next twenty years. The keeper of the common gaol was not instructed to bring them up at any particular time.

Mr. Justice Drummond said the commitment bore date the 27th ult. The eight days therefore had not elapsed.

Mr. Abbott said that the warrant of remand was not in the form provided by Statute, and he wished to know whether a magistrate could, under the provisions of our act to give effect to the Extradition Treaty, commit for an indefinite time. He thought this was an exercise of power beyond his jurisdiction, and he held that a prisoner, instead of waiting for the time to elapse for which he was committed, if committed for a longer time than allowed by the Statute, could at once apply for a writ.

Mr. Justice Mondelet held that there was no evidence that in this case the Magistrate had exceeded his jurisdiction.

Mr. Kerr thought the first point to be decided was whether parties committed for examination could apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* or not. It had been suggested that no precedent could be brought forward of a writ of *habeas corpus* having been granted in such a case. He admitted as a general principle that when a warrant for examination was good on its face, no writ could issue; but when it was bad on its face, as in that case the commitment was illegal. Supposing a man to be committed for twenty years by a magistrate for examination, could he not apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. He (Mr. Kerr) did not think that any person would allege that under such circumstances a writ could not issue. Their Honors would not allow the counsel for the crown to say in such a case: this man is committed for examination, you can have no writ; for under those circumstances the Justice of the Peace would be a despot, who could commit a prisoner for any length of time. What difference was there between such a case and the present one? He contended that the prisoners had a right to apply for a writ at any time if they could show that the magistrate had exceeded his jurisdiction. A warrant of commitment for an indefinite time, by a Justice of the Peace, was a nullity, and he maintained that the commitment in this case was not in the form provided by law, and that no commitment for examination precluded the prisoner from applying for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Justice Aylwin said this was a matter very easily disposed of. The application was for a writ of *habeas corpus*. There were two commitments, each of which was perfectly sufficient if the party was charged with murder and robbery, or either offence. The question was, whether the prisoners should be discharged, because they had been kept too long. They had not been kept the eight days the law allowed. Then there were other circumstances. It would be necessary to show that the proceedings were irregular, whereas it was notorious that the proceedings had been conducted with unusual care and regularity. The application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was perfectly ridiculous.

Mr. Justice Mondelet said it was evident the law allowed the Judge of the Sessions to exercise his discretion in remanding. There was no evidence of a want of jurisdiction in this case. If he was proceeding without jurisdiction—which was not to be presumed—there was a remedy. But their honors saw nothing of that. It could only be from a very clearly made out case of absence of jurisdiction, that there could be a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. If on the one hand these men must be—and they would be—protected according to law; on the other hand the whole proceedings must be conducted according to law and according to justice. Whatever might be the consequences the law would be carried out, whether the prisoners were to be liberated or not The courts were independent of the Executive, and there was nothing to fear from that quarter. The only fear they should have before them was the fear of not acting according to law, but God helping them, they would so act.

Mr. Justice Drummond said, that so long as a Magistrate had jurisdiction; so long as he had not exceeded his power, and an examination was going on, their could be no *Habeas Corpus* It would put an end to justice. It would allow the accused party to come up and make his defence there (before the Judges.) It was in the discretion of the magistrate to fix the day upon which to bring up the prisoner for examination. He did not go so far as to say that in no possible case could a writ of *Habeas Corpus* be granted, where the party was remanded for examination, nor was it necessary to go that length in the present case; but it was quite clear that with apparent jurisdiction on the face of the proceedings and an apparent legal charge existing against the prisoners, the proceedings of the magistrate could not be interfered with.

Mr. Kerr then rose to inquire whether he was to understand that no writ of *Habeas Corpus* could be granted in any case upon a commitment for examination.

Mr. Justice Aylwin—The judgment of the Court is that the petitioners take nothing by their petition.

SUPERIOR AND CIRCUIT COURTS—JUDGMENTS.

October 31st, 1864.

BERTHELOT, J.,

DUBEAU vs. ROBERTSON.—The plaintiff in this case was the Captain of a barge There being as he alleged, a certain sum due to him for wages, he seized the vessel on an affidavit that the barge was immediately about to depart for Upper Canada with intent to defraud the plaintiff, but not mentioning that without the benefit of a writ of attachment he, the plaintiff, would lose his debt or sustain damage. The defendant objected to the regularity of this proceeding by an *exception a la forme*, on the ground that the affidavit was insufficient and did not contain what the Statute required. In answer to this, the plaintiff said that by law the Captain had a lien upon the vessel for his wages, and that no affidavit was necessary to effect a seizure. The process, he said, was a *saisie conservatoire*, and by the French law no affidavit was necessary. The defendant in support of his position relied upon the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Chap. 83, which required an affidavit to be made in every case of attachment before judgment, and specified the allegations which it must contain. The defendant referred to the English Merchant Shipping Act, which gave the captain a bare lien, but he contended that the privilege must be exercised in a legal manner. The Statute pointed out how it must be enforced, namely, by seizure issuing on affidavit. The defendant also relied upon the case of Jasmin vs. Lafontaine, reported in the *Jurist*, in which it had been held that a captain had no lien for his wages. His honor remarked that the case had already come up on a motion to have the attachment set aside, and that motion had been rejected, by one of his colleagues. He differed, however, from the opinion of the honorable judge who gave that decision, and he was not alone in his opinion. He referred to the decision in the case of Jasmin v. Lafontaine; and he also read a newspaper report of the case of Reid vs. Porteous, decided by the Court of King's Bench in 1825. In that case a master of a ship had, to secure payment of freight, sued out a writ of *saisie arret* to attach certain goods which he had conveyed from Great Britain to Montreal, twelve days after their delivery, and while they still remained in the hands of the consignee. The defendant having moved for a rule to show cause why the attachment should not be quashed, it was contended in support of the rule that the master had by delivering the goods to the consignee, lost his lien for freight. That by the laws of the Province, the master had no right to follow the goods and attach them after he had parted with them. That granting the right of lien of the master not to have been lost by the delivery, yet he could not by the laws of the Province enforce that right by process of attachment. The Provincial Ordinance 27 Geo. 3, had prohibited the issuing of attachments against the debtor's effects, unless upon affidavit that the debtor had absconded, or was about to secrete his effects or, did suddenly intend to depart from the Province, and one exception only, that of the case of the *dernier equipeur*, proved the generality of the enactment. It was contended against the rule that the Ordinance of 1681 gave the master of a vessel the right of attaching, for the surety of freight, the goods conveyed during 15 days after delivery, if the goods remained in the possession of the consignee. The defendant replied that the ordinance of 1681 had never been in force in this province, not having been enregistered by the Superior Council of Quebec The Court, composed of three judges, quashed the writ, and released the goods from seizure. They thought the ordinance of 1681 was in force in this country, and although it had not been enregistered in the Superior Council, the King of France, as sole legislator, had by the *arret de reglement*, of 1710, introduced that body of law into this country. But though the right of lien, to the extent sanctioned by that ordinance, did exist in the plaintiff, yet the law, as it then stood, gave him no remedy to render that right available. His Honor considered the reasoning in that case applicable to the present one, and would render a similar decision. The defendant's *exception a la forme* must be maintained, and the attachment quashed. On the merits of the case, however, judgment would go in favor of the plaintiff to the extent of upwards of £12

FORTIN vs SCHLIVER.—This was *saisie-revendication* accompanied by a *saisie-arret* of a horse. An intervention was put in, on the ground that the horse did not belong to defendant. The Court considered it proved that possession was not in defendant. Action dismissed and intervention maintained.

WOODS vs MUCKLESTON *et al.*—The plaintiff in this case sued the firm of Muckleston and Porter upon three promissory notes, signed by Muckleston, and endorsed by Muckleston and Porter. The plaintiff set up that the notes had been endorsed with the name of the firm of Muckleston and Porter *pour aval*, as security. The defendant Muckleston made default, having run away from the city. The defendant Porter pleaded that the notes shewed on their face that they were granted by Muckleston for a private debt of his own before he entered into partnership with Porter; that the endorsement, "Muckleston and Porter," on the back of the note was in the hand writing of Muckleston, and was made by him, without authority from Porter, for the purpose of securing his own private debt. He further stated that the firm of Muckleston and Porter had never received any value or consideration for the endorsement, and that the plaintiff Woods was aware when Muckleston signed the partnership name, that he had no authority to use it. At his examination, the plaintiff admitted that the notes were given for the private debt of Muckleston, and that the endorsement was in his hand writing. The plaintiff did not pretend to say that he knew the firm had received any value for the endorsement. If a man signed a partnership name for a private debt of his own, and the party taking it knew that it was for a private debt, the legal presumption was that he was aware the party had no authority to use the signature of the firm. In order to shew that he was in good faith, he must prove either that the party had authority to sign the name of the firm, or that the firm had received consideration of some kind. The action must be dismissed as regards Porter, except for the sum of $23, due as balance on an account, for which he had confessed judgment. Judgment against Muckleston by default.

SMITH, J.,

ROBERTSON vs. RYLAND.—This was an action brought against the Registrar of the County, claiming a certain sum of money which plaintiff said he lost in consequence of an erroneous certificate by which he was induced to purchase land under a wrong impression as to the title. The defendant replied that he had only done what the law compelled him to do; that he was not liable, at any rate, not by an action *en garantie* like the present. Another plea was that six months having elapsed, he could not be held liable as a public officer. This case opened up the question whether the registrar was to be held liable for his acts during thirty years. Suppose a party did not take any recourse against him for twenty-nine years and six months after the act complained of, could the registrar still be held liable in damages after all that interval? This was a point of great importance, for if a registrar were to continue liable during thirty years, it would be difficult to find any one to take the office. His Honor's attention not having been specially called to this point at the argument, he would order a re-hearing on this question.

BETOURNAY vs. CROSS.—This was an action *en bornage*. A surveyor had been appointed by an interlocutory judgment of the Court to run a boundary line between the properties of the litigants. The question now arose whether the *bornes* should be placed according to the description in the title, or according to the line of a fence on the property. The Court had little hesitation in saying that the boundary line should be run according to the title. The fence was broken and of a temporary character; and the defendant's plea of 30 years' prescription was not borne out by the evidence. The line would be settled according to the report of the Surveyor. The costs would be divided, as the parties were neighbors, had never quarrelled before, and had had no bounds between them.

FITZ vs. PETON *and al.*—This was an action to recover the balance due upon a contract. By agreement between the two parties a certain quantity of wood was to be delivered. There were first 800 cords to be delivered and then 200 The plaintiff claimed for 857 cords. The question was, what was the quantity delivered? There could be no doubt that the plaintiff had proved his case; by the barges that brought the wood down and otherwise. The defendant admitted the barge loads brought down, but said that there had been an error in the lock tender's return. Judgment must go for plaintiff.

RINGLAND vs ROUTH.—This was an action brought by a creditor of the Bytown Railway against a stockholder. The defendant admitted that he had paid one call; but he set up that he was himself a creditor of the Railway Company, firstly, in the amount of salary due to Mr. Bellingham which had been transferred to him, and next in the amount of two coupons. The case might be a hard one, but the plaintiff was entitled to his judgment. The defendant admitted that he was a stockholder, therefore judgment must go for the amount of his stock. Then as to the plea of compensation, there was no proof of the claim for the amount of Bellingham's salary, and it could not be allowed in set off Bellingham had assigned his debt to defendant, and now came up to prove it, but the Court did not take this to be sufficient. As to the coupons, if the corporation was insolvent, defendant must take his debt *au marc la livre*. Judgment for plaintiff.

BRODIE vs. ESDON.—This case had been heard upon a demurrer to an opposition Three grounds were set out in the demurrer as against the opposition. First, that the matters in the opposition ought to have pleaded to the original action, the defendant having set out certain payments which he did not plead to the action; and further that the matters disclosed on the face of the opposition were *choses jugees*. The latter was a legal reason, but the other grounds were good. The opposition must be dismissed defendant to take his recourse in some other way.

THE RAIDERS.

(*From the Telegraph*)

A better knowledge of the facts of the St. Alban's raid has produced a great change in public sentiment as to the nature of the act, and the probable result of the demand for extradition At first it was believed that the accused had been actuated by no higher motive than plunder; that they had no authority from the Confederate States; and that they had abused the asylum they found in Canada by making it their base of operations. It is now known that they were Confederate officers and soldiers acting under the instructions of the Confederate Secretary at War; and that the raid was organized and equipped in St. Albans; the raiders on their retreat to Canada having thrown away their arms and promptly surrendered to our authorities. With this modification of our first impressions many will still agree with us that the raid was not a strictly military act, but took too much the character of the brigand invasions of Italy from the Pontifical dominions of which there have been of late years so many instances. But the facts being demonstrated that there was no breach of our neutrality, and therefore no violation of our laws and that the accused were officers and soldiers of the Confederare States duly commissioned to wage war against its public enemy we have simply to deal with the question whether or no they come within the meaning of the Extradition Treaty and the statute giving it operation in this province. It may be confidently asserted that whether the accused are regarded as insurrectionists in arms against their old Government or as soldiers of a lawful belligerent operating against it they are not within the meaning and intent of the treaty and law. The right of extradition applies only to crimes having no political or military connection the common offences of individuals. Thus a soldier who robs or murders his officer in the course of desertion, the slave who kills his master in the effort to regain his liberty the prisoner of war who slays his guard in attempting to escape and the rebel who commits any alleged crime in the course of insurrection does not come within the operation of the treaty. And some jurists go so far as to declare that the neutral state cannot extradite in any case where the accused are subjects of a country at war with that claiming extradition, and the acts constructively acts of war. Thus if during the war between Germany and Denmark, a party of Danes holding no commissions from their sovereign had made a descent from a neutral State on a German city, laid it under contribution and destroyed it, and then fled to the same or another neutral country, there would have been no legal claim for extradition. And where the accused are not subjects of the belligerent but have joined his regular forces or insurrectionary bands, there is no legal claim. Garibaldi in his insurrection against Naples held no commission but his sword and reputation; he was joined by the English, Poles, French and Hungarians as well as Italians, and no one believes that any of these volunteers would have been surrendered on the demand of the State against which they fought, by any neutral country in which they might afterwards have taken refuge, Austria and Russia made a demand on Turkey for the surrender of Hungarians who, after the failure of the insurrection in that country, fled there for refuge; but although Hungary had never been recognised as a belligerent, Turkey refused to give them up, and Great Britain and France supported the refusal. The United States refused to give up the Canadian rebels who fled there in 1837 and 1838, although charged with ordinary criminal offences, as it refused also to give up its own citizens guilty of raids on Canada, and the destruction of property and life. Hundreds of Poles who were engaged in the late insurrection in Poland, are now refugees in England or France; no one believes that one of them would be surrendered to the demand of Russia, on any charge arising out of the insurrection,

It will be for the Court here, before whom the accused are about to be examined, to bring out the facts and apply the law. There are some persons in Canada, no doubt, who desire that, law or no law, the prisoners shall be surrendered; there are others, doubtless, who hope that, law or no law, extradition shall be refused; but wise and moderate men hope that justice will be impartially administered without fear, favor or affection; that the Court or judge on whose decision the fate of the application depends, will pronounce a judgment fortified by the broad principles of international law, which can be endorsed by the well-informed minds of the community, and which shall be cited hereafter in similar cases as a weighty precedent. Few among us will have any sympathy with the sneaking insinuation of the Federal organ here against the integrity of the Bench and the ability of its members to deal with this question. It says:—

"There never was a time when hight legal attainments and unblemished reputation were more required upon our Bench than at present, when the grave questions concerning the St Albans raiders are to be decided. If we had now a chief Justice Reid or Lafontaine, all parties in the case would submit to the decision of such unquestionable authority with ready acquiescence. As it is, we think a question so important should not be left to the decision of any one Judge but be referred to a full bench."

The tomb does not cover all the high legal attainments and unblemished reputation of the Judiciary of Lower Canada; and it is the duty of the people to submit to its decisions with ready acquiescence. The *Witness*' proposal to emasculate the act of *heabeas corpus* by taking away the jurisdiction of single judges, and vesting it in the majority of the Court may suit his friends on the other side of the line, but will not suit British subjects in British territory. It is the fact that a single judge has power to loosen the chains fixed by wrong upon a British subject and to set him free, that has made the writ of *habeas corpus* the strongest defence against tyranny, injustice and error,

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Thursday at the London Tavern; Mr. Watkin, M.P., the president, in the chair.

Mr. J. M. GRANT, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. WATKIN, M.P.: Gentlemen, it is my duty on the present occasion to move that the report and accounts for the half-year just ended be received and adopted, and I presume, as usual, you will desire to take them as read.—Hear, hear.—Six months have passed since I had the pleasure of meeting you at our ordinary half-yearly meeting, and we have now to render an account of our stewardship, and take your opinion as to our proceedings during that time. We have endeavoured to give in the report every information in our power with a view to shorten the discussion at this meeting and enable you with greater calmness and better opportunity to consider the state of your affairs as set forth in the report than is generally possible at meetings of this kind. First of all, I may mention that the last traffic return received by yesterday's steamer, and which is for the week ending the 24th September, shows a total receipt of £27,636, against £24,670 for the corresponding week of last year, Comparing the receipts from the 1st of July to the date of the last returns, you will find them to be £275,749, as against £234,295 for the same period of last year, or an increase of £41,454, and taking the receipts and expenses, according to the last received estimate of expenditure, to the 3rd of September, there remained a net profit of £57,306, against £42,238, or an increase of no less than 35½ per cent. (Loud cheers.) The items forming the addition to the capital account are so fully gone into in the report at pages 18 and 19 that I do not know that I can add anything to what is there stated, and I shall pass on to more general questions affecting the company. We have to contemplate, on the one side, a gratifying development of the resources of the company, and on the other we have to deplore the unfortunate accident at the Beloeil Bridge, and the perplexities of the past and the difficulties of the future arising from the American war, and the consequent fluctuations in the currency which it has and will occasion. As regards the Beloeil accident, we have carefully examined into the circumstances connected with it, and are unable to find any defect in the rules or regulations of the company, or anything which the directors could have done that would have prevented its occurrence, the bridge at Beloeil spanned the St. Francis River, one of the great tributaries of the St. Lawrence, and it was one that was ordinarily known as a lift or swing bridge, and I believe there is not a single lift or swing bridge passing over an important river in the States or Canada where some accident has not occurred at some time or other, and the same thing may be said, speaking from my own experience, of the generality of swing bridges in England. It is so dangerous a thing that a railway train, with all the valuable lives and property which it carries, should pass across bridges in which it is possible there may be a gap left open, that we have been led to make representations to the Government to allow us, if possible, to do away with the swing, and substitute in its place a permanent fixed structure—a suggestion which I believe will shortly be acted upon. (Hear.) The settlement of the claims of the sufferers by the accident has been attended with much anxiety and labor, but the officers of the company have almost completed it on terms equally fair to the unhappy sufferers and to the company themselves. The question of the American paper currency has given us, from time to time, much anxiety, and must give us cause for apprehension in the future. I had the curiosity this morning to take out a list of the prices of gold from the month of May, 1863, to the end of last September, and I find that, between these dates, it rose from 123 to 276, and the fluctuation, from the date of the latter price to the last account, was from 276 down to 189. These fluctuations cause the greatest possible disturbance in our operations, so much so that it is next to impracticable to render an account in sterling money, as any particular item of American traffic must be subject to the current rate of gold The value of the pound sterling has so fluctuated that at one time it is worth 16s, then 7s, then 11s, and, indeed, all prices between these amounts. Any employer of labour or merchant who considers the position caused by these fluctuations in the circulating medium may form some idea of the difficulties with which the directors have had to contend in connection with the finances of the company. In some respects, however, we have been more fortunate than our neighbours, for though we have large amounts to receive in American currency, we have also large amounts to pay. The entire expenses of 228 miles of lines in the United States, and the interest on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Bonds, and the Portland Sinking Fund, making about £160,000 or £170,000 a year, are all payable in this currency. In the half-year ending the 30th June, the officers of the company pursued a course of considerable prudence, and I may say of some boldness, certainly with some considerable success. I have here the report of Mr. Hickson, the chief accountant, who says:—"Although we made some conversions in the earlier part of the half-year, the loss was more than wiped out by the subsequent collections on the freight traffic, and we have really made on exchanges (having at the time that gold was so rapidly rising in value sold a portion of our American funds which have been again realised since the close of the half-year) nearly $30,000." But because we have been fortunate this year, and I may say have shown some prudence and foresight, it does not follow that we shall continue to be equally successful, for if the present war continues some deductions may have to be made on account of these fluctuations. I do not say this to discourage you, for with money at nine per cent peoples' faces are getting so long that one could hardly wish to make them longer, but only as a warning, and to point out the necessity of caution Our friend and colleague, the Governor of the Bank of England, will have to remove the pressure he places on us, and possibly we may see money down again to four per cent as early as January. Possibly there may be a change also in the state of affairs in America.—Hear, hear—It is not only that there is a depreciation in the value of the currency, but the fluctuations lead to alterations in the rate of wages and the price of materials. The cost, for instance, of re-rolling the rails on the Portland section of the line was $30 a ton in the previous half-year, and during the last half-year it has been no less than $42 a ton. We used to pay our porters and labourers a dollar a day, and now we have to pay them perhaps as much as one dollar seventy-five cents, and materials and wages kept their price though the price of gold fell from 11s to 7s. From letters just in I see that the rate has considerably fallen, so that the sovereign was worth at the last New York dates but eleven shillings premium instead of 17s. But even the reduction has this bad result, that it produces stagnation; and I find that this has been the case at particularly Chicago and Milwaukie. It takes some time for trade to adapt itself to these fluctuations, and they must affect our operations, especially when we have at the same time a monetary pressure here. We have reported to you that we had bought up £100,000 of Portland Bonds maturing in 1866 by the Grand Trunk Company, as lessees of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway. It appeared to us that as we had American funds accumulating, and as we could buy these bonds at twenty-eight cents to the dollar, we had much better acquire them than wait for the period of their maturity, by which time there may be a complete revulsion in the condition of the paper currency of the States and that which we can now get at so great a depreciation we should then have to take at par. Hear, hear. If we were to dispose of them now we could do so at a considerable profit—cheers—and we propose at the proper time, for this would obviously not be a fitting period, to deal with them in such a manner as may appear to be the best for your interests. With these preliminary remarks I will now call your attention to the statements of the report itself. which shows a total amount of earnings for the half year ending June last of £528,301, and after deducting the working expenses, including renewals, it left a net balance of £181,791. On the whole the increase over the corresponding half of last year has been equal to 15,80 per ct. The coaching traffic again showed a considerable improvement—the number of passengers carried, of all classes, having been 523,284, as against 457,120 in the first half of 1863, or an increase of 66,164, or 14·48 per cent. The receipts had been £174,354, as against £148,866, or an increase of £25,488, or 17·12 per cent. The average receipt per passenger in 1863 was 5s 7d, and in 1864 6s. The total tonnage of freight carried during the half year has been 430,034 tons as compared with 369,484, and the receipts had been £349,539 as against £302,088, or an increase of £47,451, or equal to 15·70 per cent. The average yield per ton in 1864 was 16s 3d, and in 1863 16s 4d. The sum carried into the accounts for postal service was again a merely nominal amount, no settlement of this long pending question, having up to this time been effected with the Government of Canada. The last advices from the Company's executive in Canada stated that renewed promises of a most positive character had been made of an early settlement of the accounts between the Government and the Company, and the board hoped to be in a position to announce at an early date that these pledges had been fulfilled. The ordinary working expenses showed a total outlay of £315,022, as against £289,970, or an increase of £25,052, or equal to 8.60 per ct., expended in earning an increase of revenue of £72,079, 15 80 per cent. The percentage of ordinary working expenses to June 1864, was 59·62 as against 63·59 in the first half year of 1863. In order to show the annual increase of the traffic I may mention that in 1859 the net proceeds were £73,357; in 1860, £102,684; in 1861, £142,492; in 1862, £170,233; and in 1863, £315,036; and they were £181,000 for the June half of the present year, which is a larger amount, by a few pounds than we have hitherto shown, even in the December half-year, which you know is always better than the June half. Cheers. The improvement of the permanent way has been carried on with all the resources in our power, and nothing will arrest us in that course unless the necessities arising from the state of finances compel us to carry it on with less rapidity and not so extensively as we otherwise should do. Hear, hear. As to the agreement with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company we have to testify to the extreme acceptance with which it has been received in Upper Canada, and the satisfaction that the producers and forwarders express with regard to it. What we predicted has come about. Formerly the farmers of Western Canada served by the Buffalo and Lake Huron line had only Buffalo as a market, because it was the interest of that line to have the largest haulage of the freight, but now they have the advantage of sending by the amalgamated line to Toronto and Montreal as well as Buffalo, and a very large trade has sprung up in consequence of that facility. I see from Mr. Brydges' last report that the traffic of the Buffalo line is something like 40 per cent. more than it was last year, and when the International Bridge at Fort Erie is completed we shall probably double the present receipts. Cheers. I have generally at these meetings given you the results of the working of the leased lines. The receipts on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence section during the past half-year were £104,748, and the expenses and other charges £98,582, leaving an apparent balance of £6,166, but if we had had to convert our American funds in order to meet the interest payable here in gold, there would have been a loss of £5,588 sterling. On the Detroit and Port Huron the receipts were £27,616, and the expenses £28,425, and as the rent of this line is wholly payable in England, the loss on the half-year's working, had the greenbacks been converted, would have been £7,068. I think all our accounts of the state of the crops in Canada lead us to suppose that during the whole year we shall have as much traffic as we can carry. In fact, the limit of the growth of the line appears to be what quantity of moving plant we can obtain, in order to convey the traffic, and it is no doubt satisfactory to you to learn the progress of the country through which the line passes. The revenue of the province appears to have more than met the current expenses, so that the finances of Canada itself are now in a sounder condition than they have been for some years. The important trade of Montreal, the principal city of the province, has received an extraordinary impetus. Last month the imports had swelled to the value of $4,094,907, against $2,405,553 in the same month of last year. The duties collected for that month in 1863 were $440,367, and in 1864 $609,329, and there had been a similar increase at that port during the whole of the year. The imports at Toronto in August 1863, were $526,363, and last month $892,189, showing an increase in the amount of duties of 100 per cent.; the total increase in the amount of duties collected at Toronto for the eight months of the present year being $15,405,567. I regard these statements as highly satisfactory, and as indicating the great progress which the trade of the country is making. (Cheers) I think I have now exhausted all that I have to say as regards the figures in the accounts and upon the general business before us. But I should not keep you informed of what effects your interests if I did not allude to the Intercolonial Railway, and to the important negotiations going on upon the great question of the confederation of the British North American Provinces. I told you at the last meeting that discussions had taken place at Washington which led to the belief that the revision, if not the termination, of the Reciprocity Treaty would be proposed on the part of the United States. I am now told that negotiations are on foot for a fair revision of the treaty, and that there is a fair probability that it may be adjusted equitably. But when the people of Canada found that there was danger of its abrogation there was great alarm lest they should be cut off from the advantages of intercolonial trade. (Hear, hear.) This has led to the consideration whether it would not be better—instead of having separate governments—for the several provinces to form themselves into one confederation. A conference ... Quebec, to which delegates from all the provinces have been summoned, to consider whether they cannot erect themselves into one nation with one legislature, one custom-house, one public debt, one system of defence, and one supreme tribunal to settle those disputes which inevitably occur amongst men. In doing anything which tends to give strength and solidity to our American colonies, these statesmen must have our sympathy, and, if we can assist them, our cordial support. We all must desire to keep on good terms with our American neighbours. We are, to some extent, an American company. We have 228 miles of our line on American soil and, of course, we desire to continue the interchange of commerce and extend our relations with that country. Still, we cannot forget that we are British subjects, and that the greater part of the capital was subscribed upon the understanding that it was for investment in a British province, and under the aegis of the British Crown; and the shareholders would feel that they had invested it almost under a delusion if anything should occur to dissolve the connection between the colonies and the mother country. (Cheers) The idea which we have to discuss is the foundation of one great colonial empire from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The idea is far more practicable and nearer of realisation than appears at first sight. In 1790 the population of the United States, fresh from their victories over the mother country, in the pride of their virgin liberty, was less than that of Canada alone, at the present day. Taking Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—if within little more than sixty years so great an increase has taken place in the United States, what reason is there why the same may not occur in these larger regions more habitable and spacious than the States? If the foundations are only laid with that integrity and foresight which ought to mark the establishment of such a confederation, it must greatly promote the prosperity of the country. If that federation is to be accomplished, there must be a physical connection also, and it will become necessary that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway shall be carried out, which will be practically the extension of your railway to a free port under the British Crown, on the coast of the Atlantic, and in a large district where coal is found and the importance of which no one can overrate. (Loud cheers.) The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. BARING seconded.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know whether, when it was said that the debit had been obviated during the past half year, that was meant to express that it had been postponed? He also wished for further information with regard to the postal account which the Government was indebted to the concern.

The CHAIRMAN rose to answer the shareholder but at the same moment,

Mr. ADAMS said; Before the chairman proceeds—

The CHAIRMAN: Before Mr. Adams speaks I shall have a question to raise. I am chairman and I intend to support my authority. (Cheers. Those who know me are aware that I am never afraid of discussion, and that I am very ready to listen to any gentleman. I shall first aply to my honorable friend opposite. When we say mitigated, we do not mean postponed. But by certain operations it has been avoided during the half year.

The SHAREHOLDER: Then it is provided for.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. The postal account I did not allude to, as before long it will be settled, and I think it is not fair to make comments upon the conduct of Government till we have their final answer. We believe that if justice is done we shall have a considerable sum from Government.

Mr. ADAMS: I appeal to Mr. Baring as a gentleman of high character in the city of London and president of an institution of which I am a member, to say whether I have a right to speak as the holder of twelve hundred preference stock I represent the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Adams has appealed to Mr. Baring and I appeal to the meeting. I have told you over and over again that if you can find any other gentleman to take upon himself the burden of the office of chairman I should be glad to be relieved of it. I will not act as chairman of these meetings unless they are conducted in the way in which gentlemen usually conduct their ordinary affairs. I told you and Mr. Adams cannot deny it, that on two occasions he came to your meetings spoke and voted when he had no more right to do so than the man who sweeps the crossings in the streets. When a man has committed an offence like that, I don't say against me but against you, an intelligent body of proprietors, I say that before I will allow him to speak I will take your vote as to whether you will permit him to do so. I am aware that a shareholder has a right to speak, but every meeting has a right to say whether they will hear him. (Hear.)

Mr. DAVIS: I know something of order, and I rise to order now. Mr. Adams can't refer to what occurred at a former meeting. (Hear, hear.) Considering what the chairman has done for this company, I am only surprised that any gentleman should venture to stand up before a meeting of shareholders, who know so well what the chairman's services have been, and should dare to make an attack upon him. (Cheers.) The chairman has brought us from the clouds of adversity into the sunshine of success. (Applause) He has led us out of the Slough of Despond to a position of solid prosperity. (Renewed cheers.) And I hope the shareholders will show their appreciation of his great services not by mere words of gratitude but by something substantial. (Applause) For which purpose I, for one, shall consider it my duty to contribute handsomely. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MERCER said it was quite clear that Mr. Adams had in view the forwarding not of the interests of the company but of certain notions of his own. (Hear, hear.) It would not be tolerated that a gentleman holding so small a stake in the company should endeavour to divert the attention of the meeting from the business before them and turn their minds from the respect and appreciation they had of the chairman and board. (Cheers)

Mr. ADAMS again attempted to address the meeting, but his remarks were inaudible from the continued cheering of the last speaker.

The CHAIRMAN—I will now put the resolution. Those who are in favour of the report and accounts being adopted will please to hold up their hands.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, that concludes the business of the meeting.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS proposed, seconded by Mr. AITKEN, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was cordially agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we are much obliged to you for your confidence. We wish we could present you with better accounts, but we cannot control the fluctuations of the Money Market either here or on the other side. *

The proceedings then terminated.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The share and bondholders of the Grand Trunk Railway have good reason to be satisfied with the progress made in the developments of their property, and the gradual but sure advance which is being made to place the undertaking upon a sound and remunerative basis. The report presented to the meeting on Thursday fully justified the directors in the favourable opinion which they expressed as to the intrinsic value of the line and the ample resources of the extensive area of country which it serves." As was well observed by Mr. Watkin, the prosperity of the colony itself must have an important effect upon the financial condition of the railway. There is a gratifying increase in the imports and exports, the revenue now exceeds the expenditure, the harvest is good, trade is prospering, and these conditions must re-act favourably upon a railway which traverses the greater portion of this magnificent country. The position of the company may be summed up in the two leading facts that the increased receipts as compared with the corresponding half of last years is £72,000, or equal to 15 per cent, while the cost of working has been reduced from 63 to 59 per cent., or in other words an augmented revenue of £73,000 has been earned at a cost of £25,000. The changes effected in the capital account by the proceeds of the issue of the Equipment Bonds have been favourable to the company, and it has enabled the directors to relieve themselves of the heavy charges of liabilities on capital account and temporary loans.

The prospects of the future are intimately bound up with the important political changes which are under consideration for uniting into one powerful Confederation the whole of the British North American Provinces. There is great force in the observation that the political union of the provinces must lead to the physical union, and so secure the completion of that link between Quebec and Halifax which is necessary to make this railway an unrivalled Grand Trunk Railway through British territory. Let us hope too, that the day is not far distant when the Government of Canada having passed through its financial difficulties and possessing a surplus revenue will at length see the propriety of acting in a spirit of justice and liberality towards the Grand Trunk in the matter of its postal subsidy. With such financiers on its board as Mr. Hodgson, of the Bank of England, and Mr. Thomas Baring, and under the able and practical guidance of its respected president, Mr. Edward Watkin, we entertain no doubt but that the Grand Trunk will ultimately be placed in a position worthy alike of the name it bears and the splendid colony which it has already done so much to improve and develope. We perceive by the published returns that the receipts of this company for the week ending September 24 were £27,636, against £24,679 for the corresponding week of last year, being the largest return yet received. These receipts include in both instances the traffic of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway.

INFAMOUS FRAUD.—A most infamous fraud has just been brought to light in Baltimore, the object of which was to deprive Mr. Lincoln the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the votes of the soldiers of New York, now in the field and give them to his opponent General Mc Clellan. It may be necessary to state here that by an act of Congress passed at its last Session the various State Legislature were empowered to pass an ordinance authorizing the soldiers in the field belonging to such State, to exercise their right of franchise as though they were at home and that to this end ballots were provided soldiers in sealed envelopes addressed to the various agents for that purpose duly empowered to receive them. This species of voting has been progressing for some weeks back and when the ballots came to be examined at Baltimore the astounding proportion of McClellan votes from the soldiers of New York, who were known to the Lincoln men, aroused the suspicion of parties that all was not right. Accordingly several of the agents and Clerks who had control of these ballots were arrested and a summary examination of the affair was duly instituted and progressing when the evidence produced so alarmed one the principals in the fraud, that, on Thursday last he made a full and open confession of the crime, proving the complicity of a large number of others; some of whom high in office who have been arrested and will be made to suffer for their guilt The manner in which the fraud was effected showed the most reckless turpitude that could possibly be concived. A large number of the sealed envelopes containing the soldiers' ballots were opened and the McClellan ballots substituted for those of the Lincoln, besides which a number of men seem to have been regularly employed in forging the names of others known to be in the field, thus evincing a deeper and more unblushing determination to make the work complete. Here is the confession:—

"After the adjournment of the Court, Mr. Terry made the following: "I do not recollect the time when the first papers were forged," but it was in the presence of O K. Wood, of Clinton county New York. It was done in my office, No. 85 Fayette street, Baltimore. I am and have been for the past two years the agent for the State of New York, appointed by Gov. Seymour to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New York I first saw Wood on Wednesday of last week at my office. He came and represented himself as an Agent of the Central Committee of this county to look after its local tickets. He talked about the way in which votes could be taken. It was agreed that he should sign the names of soldiers and officers and then send them home to have the local tickets filled in and made small papers I signed the names of soldiers on quite a number of them. I cannot tell what names we signed; the papers are now in the bundle on the table. I did not sign the names of officers, but Donahue signed any quantity of them.

There was a large package of these papers left with me which I destroyed. That package contained over 200, Donahue signed them all. The idea of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named Stephen Maxon. He is from the western part of the State of New York I do not know from what county. He is not in the service. He is a State Agent.

TRUTH.—Truth is a sure pledge not impaired a shield never pierced, a flower that never dieth, a state that never feareth fortune, and a port that yields no danger.

MODESTY.—As modesty is the richest ornament of a woman, the want of it is her greatest deformity, for the better the thing, the worse will ever be its preversion, and if an angel falls, the transition must be to a demon.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Mr. Devany will sell this morning, at the residence of the late M. Highland, Esq., Petite Cote de la Visitation, all of the farm stock, consisting of horses, cows, fat pigs, hay, straw, oats, furniture, &c., &c. Sale at nine o'clock.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL SALE.—Mr. Leeming's grand annual sale of Dutch Flower Roots, consisting of Hyacinths, Japan Lillies, Narcissus, Crocus, &c., takes place this afternoon, affording a good opportunity of obtaining fine flowers at a low rate. Catalogues are provided. The lots will be sold without reserve.

Attention is directed to the sale of Furniture, Stoves, &c., at Messrs. Shaw's stores, St. François Xavier Street, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Extensive auction sale of timber limits in the Ottawa Country, to take place at the office of Henry McKay, Esq., No. 1 Exchange Court, tomorrow (Friday), at three o'clock. The particulars of the various licenses, known as the "Schyan Limits," appear in our advertising columns. The sale is on account of whom it may concern, and is sold by order of the Trustees of the Estate late John Egan, Esq.

A neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, "The Troches" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.
October 31. r DSW 260

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, November 2, 1864.

The weather continues open and cold, with sharp frosts by night. Farmers are busy getting in the balance of their root crops.

We give to-day's receipts of produce:—

Ashes per Canal	brls	28
per Railroad	do	130—158
Flour per Canal	brls.	600
per Railroad	brls.	840—1440
Butter per Canal	kegs.	195
per Railroad	kegs.	468—663
Peas per Canal	bush.	7475
Oats per Canal	bush.	72
Barley	bush.	11086
Coal Oil	brls.	60
Cheese per Railroad	bxs	79
Leather per Railroad	rolls	15

On the Corn Exchange business was very slack. FLOUR—Extra sold at $4.55; Fancy, $4.35@$4.37½. Several sales of Supers, (Canada brands) 100 and 300 brl lots at $4.10@4.12½ and choice brands, $4.15@4.17½; 200 brls choice No. 2 brought $4. WHEAT—U. C, Spring ex cars sold at 88c @ 89½c.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph:

Milwaukee, Nov. 1.—Wheat $1,99 f.o b.; receipts 19,000 bush. Flour $8.75. Freights to Kingston, 10c.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Wheat, $1,96 f.o b. for No. 2. Corn, $1.35½ f.o b. Freights to Kingston, 10c.

GROCERIES.—The market continues dull. At auction some 1600 bags Liverpool coarse salt sold at 59c to 60c; small bags old salt, stoved, only 25 bags sold at 85c., balance withdrawn.

Auction sale of fish, fish oil, sugar, molasses, &c., on account of Messrs J Tiffin&Sons. J. G. Shipway, auctioneer;—

225 brls split Labrador herrings $5¾ to $5½; 65 hf brls do $3¾; 436 brls shore herrings $4.50 to 4,75; 32 hf brls do $2,75; 13 brls trout $5¼; 9 hf brls mackerel 3,25; 270 bxs Digby herrings 4s 3d to 4s 6d. *Oils*—Cod: 20 brls 72c; 90 do 72½c. Pale Seal: 36 brls 91c; 37 do Pale Straw 88c; Straw do 88c. *Molasses*: 47 puns Barbadoes molasses 42c to 43½c. *Sugar*: 34 hhds good to bright Cienfuegos and Cuba at $8,60 to 9,30.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange unchanged—Silver scarce at—Buyers at 3½@3¾, sellers at 2¾ @3 p ct. dis. Greenbacks, none offering. By telegram from New York, Sterling Exchange opened at 270, closing rate unsettled. Gold opened at 246, receded to 243¾ closing at 232 to 232½. Export of gold $400,000. Private, late, report Gold 234½.

To-days receipts at the Custom House:—$29,840.

(From Kenneth Dowie & Co's Circular.)

Liverpool, October 19th.

The weather is as fine as ever, and the fall sowing is rapidly getting on to completion—in fact farmers never had a finer time of it for their fall work.

At our Corn Market yesterday there was a very poor attendance, and the business done small. Wheat met a moderate consumptive demand, choice Amber, as on Friday, realizing the rates of that day week; other kinds (inferior) suffering a repetition of the decline of 1d per cental. Flour, as of late, was dull. Indian Corn could only be sold in retail lots, Danubian was again 6d per qr. lower.

ASHES—The weekly sales amount to about 200 brls., almost entirely Pots, at our quotations. The market closes steady.

BUTTER—The finer qualities are still in demand, and bring a little more money. There is also a fair demand for other qualities.

Wheat—Canadian, per cental, mixed and white	8 0 @ 8 6
Spring Red and Golden Drop	7 6 @ 7 10
Milwaukee Club & Amber Iowa	7 6 @ 7 10
Chicago Red No. 1 to Extra	7 4 @ 7 6
Winter Red	7 6 @ 8 0
Flour—Canadian No. 1 Superfine, per barrel	20 0 @ 21 0
Fancy	21 0 @ 21 6
Extras	22 0 @ 23 0
Western Canal and Extra State	19 6 @ 21 0
Peas—Canadian nominal, per 504 lbs	35 0 @ 36 0
Ashes—Pots, ₽ cwt	30 3 @ 30 0
Pearls	32 0 @ 00 0
Butter—Canadian, prime to choice	97 6 @ 108s.
Middling to good	85 0 @ 95 0

From Peter Rintoul, Son & Co's weekly Circular, Glasgow, Wednesday Oct 17th, 1864.

Since our last report of the 12th inst., the arrivals of Wheat, Flour, Barley, and Maize are good but small of Oats and Oatmeal. The trade during the week has been languid, and purchases have been limited and only for present wants; the demand of wheat has been principally confined to good parcels of Red American Spring at from 19s to 19s3d per 240 lbs. Choice Winter, with which the market is well supplied has met a slow sale, and prices have rather favoured buyers. In barrel flour there has been little change, the demand is slack, and rates have been barely supported. French sacks begin to arrive, and some contracts have been made for delivery; prices still droop. Oats and Oatmeal in limited demand, while in other feeding stuff the trade remains very dull. Since Saturday the weather has been broken; rain was wanted, none having fallen for the last three

At to day's market, oats and oatmeal continue depressed, and prices are rather against sellers. There is little choice American butter here, and anything secondary is of dull sale. In cheese no change. Pot ashes are rather firmer. Pearls quiet. The demand for Tallow remains slack, and prices are against holders.

NEW YORK MARKETS. (BY TELEGRAPH.) Nov. 2.

Flour—Receipts 15,591 brls; market opened firm and active, but closed dull about 60 cents lower; sales 21,000 brls; $9.60 to $9.80 for Superfine State; 10.15 to 10.35 for Extra State; $10.30 to 10.40 for choice ditto; 9,50 to 9,90 for Superfine Western: 10,20 to 11,00 for common to medium extra Western; 11,00 to 11,25 for common to good shipping brands extra R.H. Ohio Canada flour dull and drooping; sales of 400 brls; $10.20 @ 10,55 for common; 10,40 to 12.25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at $8.75 to 9.00. Wheat—Receipts 52,630 bushels; market opened steady, and closed at 3c @ 5c lower; sales of 7,000 bush; $2.30 for Winter Red; 7,500 bushels Red State 2.40; 9,000 bush Chicago Spring 2.20, 2.21 @ 2.25; good Winter Red Western 2.42. Rye quiet. Barley dull; sales 1,550 bush State at 1,90; 7,000 bush Canada East 1.75. Corn—Receipts 253 bush; market 2 cents lower; sales 88,000 bush; $1 65 @ 1,66 for mixed Western. Oats rather more steady; good business doing; 90c @ 91c for Western Pork decidedly lower; sales 2000 brls; $44.00 for Mess; $41.02½ to $41,75 for new do; $39,00 @ 39.50 for Prime. Stocks lower and active Gold opened at 245.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per S S Hibernian, Captain J E Dutton, from Liverpool to Quebec—Mr John Heath, Captain Nickeson, Mrs do, Mr Winter, Mrs do, 5 children and servant, Mr Potts, Mrs do and infant, Mr Ridden, Ensign Fareton, Ensign Rivett, Ensign Aikinson, Ensign Vernon, Assist Com Gen Rattle, Mr W O McGibbs, Mr N Wetherell, Mrs Thomas Winter, Major Earle, Mr Gordon, Captain Shirar, Mr George Williamson, Revd Mr Baxton, Miss Deborah Nixon, Miss Sarah Nixon—50 cabin and 104 steerage passengers.

Per s s Damascus, Watts, for Liverpool—Major Churchill, 60th Rifles; Mrs Churchill and manservant, Mr Vidal, Capt J Maitland, R E; Capt McPherson, 17th Regt; Mr R A Davies, Mr O Lothrop, Mr and Mrs S H Smithers, Mr and Mrs S Walker—and 40 steerage passengers.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

No arrivals nor departures.

EXPORTS.

Per Schr Alliance, for Halifax—Thompson, Murray&co 1000 brls flour. Per Str Belgian for Liverpool—J Rhynas 50 brls ashes; Bond & Crillier 111 pkgs butter; J Dougall 133 do do; D&J Hewett 91 do do; M Thwaite 20 do do; Sidey & Crawford 80 do do; Fowler Bros 345 do do 100 bxs cheese; W & R Muir 400 pkgs butter; W Byron 31 do do; J Blackburn 211 bxs bacon 223 pkgs butter 197 do lard; G T R 223 pkgs butter; J Rhynas 120 rolls leather; Robert Hampson 7 brls flour 2 pkgs butter; D E McLean &co 84 brls ashes, E Hudon 4259 bushels peas; W Nivin&co 215 do do; Phillips&co 50 brls ashes; L Renaud 2052 bushels peas; W Cunningham 164 brls ashes; A Mitchell&co 102 pkgs butter; O J Cusack 283 do do; R Simms& co 373 do do 36 bxs cheese; H Routh&co 100 brls ashes 106 pkgs cheese; J McKay 263 brls flour 68 trcs beef; J Miller 155 bxs extract of bark; John McKay 21 brls ashes; H&A Allan 30 trcs beef 39 pkgs butter 3 do flour.

IMPORTS.

Per SS Hibernian, J O Dutton, master, from Liverpool, H&A Allan, Agents:—F Fraser 1 cs cutlery 2 do hware; Order 2 do files; M Kortosk 1 do mdze; Crathern&Caverhill 2 bales; J Walker 1 cse cutlery; Lamplough & Campbell 6 brls anchovies; J A Harte 1 cs 1 csk; J Walker&co 2 do hware; L J Beliveau 1 do do; Tabb & Thompson 1 do; N Davis 7 cses; J Beaudry 5 pkgs; Sewell, Wetenhall&Reid 1 cs hware; Hall, Kay&co 465 boxes tin plates 1 cse 1 csk hware; J Clouston 2 packages; R H Hamilton 3 do; J May 2 hhds wine; Benning & Barsalou 17 bales: Benny, McPherson&co 93 bundles bar steel; A M Farley 55 boxes merchandize; Dawson Bros 1 case; Agent Grand Trunk Railway Company 3 do; James Campbell 3 boxes books; Baukbage, Beak&co 12 cases 6 packages; A Milloy 1 case; John Rankin 1 do; Andrew Hayes 2 cases files; James Campbell 1 case stationery; T Costen&co 1 case hardware; J H Henderson 3 do; James Walker&co 2 do; Benny McPherson & co 3 do; L H Thompson 1 case glass 2 packages mdise 1 cask stoves 1 cask tools 3 casks hardware; T Mussen 2 packages; J&W Hilton 4 cases; A Roy 1 do; W & R Muir 1 bale flannels; J Donnelly 1 case; Lewis Kay&co 3 do, J G McKenzie 8 bales; A Urquhart&co 20 csks olive oil; Fulton, Michie &co 4 do almonds; H Fraser&co 49 brls currants; D Torrance & co 115 bxs tea; G W Campbell 1 bale; Law, Young&co 1 csk hware; Stirling, McCall&co 1 cs; J H Evans 1 do; D A McDougall 2 do; J Johnston&co 1 do; Frothingham&Workman 1 do; G Winks&co 2 do; Wright&co 35 crts eware; J Walker&co 4 pkgs; Order 28 do; R H Hamilton 1 case; Crathern & Caverhill 2 casks; Thomson, Claxton&co 3 pkgs; J P Clark 1 case; H Jervis 1 do; J Walker 9 pkgs; McGivern&co 1 cs; Frothingham&Workman 2 anchors; T May 2 cases; Order 1 bale; T Young 6 do empty bags; Marriage&Thorne 2 hhds blacking; W Higgins 1 case do; Ferrier & co 320 bundles bar iron 680 bars iron; Morland, Watson&co 7 cases h ware; McGiverin&co 2 do; N S Whitney 1 case; Waddell & Pearcey 2 casks; R Campbell&co 3 pkgs; Robert Millar 1 box books; D T Irish 1 case effects; John Fraser 2 cases; Canadian Rubber Co 1 bale; John Rankin 1 case; Order 2 packages; John Rankin 1 case; Order 2 packages; Agent Grand Trunk Railway Company 2 cases; M O Round 1 do; B McDonald 2 casks wire; A McGibbon 20 bxs onions 5 brls cheese; D Robertson 10 boxes tea; J Hainman 1 box; Mr McMaster 1 bag hair; W Knell 2 bles; Hurd&L 6 crts e'ware; W L Kinmond 1 cse machinery; Waddell & P 4 csks h ware; Order 312 pieces iron; Rimmer, G &co 5 cases arrowroot; Wood & Leggatt 1 case; Order 1 do; James Campbell 7 do; R Walker & sons 3 pckgs; Order 16 brls c soda; Joseph Tiffin &sons 200 bags rice; Supt Stores 3 pckgs stores; L J Beliveau 1 cask h ware; Chas Wilson 4 do 24 bdles spades; Alfred Brown 36 plates 21 bars iron 58 axles iron; James Parkin 1 case; Thomas Walls &co 3 bales; Rev R P Duclos 1 case; Order 2 do; T C & A Saunders 6 do; Hon W Carley 1 cask; Sir W Logan 3 boxes; R Maitland 2 cases; Patrick Rooney 3 packages, Lyman, Savage& McNab 1 csk h'ware; J Hutton &co 4 do; Morland Watson &co 2 do.

THROUGH GOODS.—A Jeffrey & Son 1 cs; Ridout, Bros &co 1 do; E J Hayman 2 do; Mrs Hutton 1 do; J Robertson 2 bales; J W Gale 1 do; Huntington, Bros &co 50 crates e'ware; A Hope 2 casks; Order 2 cses; G Reynolds 1 csk potatoes; Toronto Rolling Mill Co 1163 bars iron; Johnson, Spencer &co 15 plates steel; W & Griffin 1 csk; Robt Dale 1 truss apparel; Thos Shields 4 pkgs; J Guttstam 2 cses; M Thwaite 24 pkges tea. HAVRE GOODS.—Mr Franck 1 cs cotton goods; J H R Moulson &Bros 1 cs toys&c; A & E Amos 4 cases shoes and leather; H & A Saunders 1 case perfumery; J B Rolland & Fils 2 cses books; Order 1 case watches; Haensgen & G 1 cask skins; A Bressler & co 1 case m dise; Otto Thorer 2 do; A Bressler & co 1 do woollens, A Bressler & co 1 do m dise. EXPRESS PARCELS—The E & A Express co 16 boxes 2 pcls 2 chests 2 pcls 4 bxs. PARCEL SAMPLES—Benning & Barsalou 1 parcel; Sir W Logan 1 do; David Robertson 1 do; J A & H Mathewson 1 do.

Per Montreal and Champlain Railroad.—Owner 11 hhds 1 black 6 brls oysters; W B Hall 2 brls 2 bxs; E Pickup 1 bx; Roy&O 5 brls; J Wood &co 3 brls; Owner 90 brls syrup; T Davis 6 brls; M Holland&Son 8 bags; Owner 26 brls; National Express Co 1 horse; G Childs 4 bgs; J Curson 1 pckg; Hall, Kay&co 2 brls; Boyer&Hawey 60 bxels

Per Lachine Canal—Steamer St Helen: W W Stewart 80 barrels flour; C A Starke&co 40 do; Rimmer, Gunn&co 160 do; Forrester, Moir & co 28 do fish; Aikin&Kirkpatrick 6 do ashes; Taylor Bros 28 do; McCulloch Bros 12 do; J F McCuaig 35 do; D Robertson 53 kegs butter; John Dougall & co 5 rolls leather 250 barrels apples; J F McCuaig 40 do; Hawley 3 m headings; Dow &co 360 bags barley; Hunter 19 brls hams; Order 120 brls apples. Per Grecian: A Milloy 17 kegs butter 11 brls ashes 300 do flour 50 do apples 44 horses 1 ton merchandize. Per Ottawa: George Denholm 60 barrels coal oil 100 do flour 7417 bushels peas; C Whitlaw 100 barrels flour; Bank of Montreal 100 do; I Buchanan, Harris & co 18 do apples; D Butter 44 do; Law, Young& co 72 firkins butter; J Halliday 24 brls headings. Steamer Salaberry: W Miller 12 barrels ashes; D Baker 21 bags potatoes; P H Conroy 3 barrels eggs 6 tubs butter; Fitzpatrick & Moore 1 barrel eggs; D McLennan 5 tubs butter; John Tees 14 bags potatoes; John Stalker 16 bags

* Mr Adams & Discussion ensembly snuffed out! ("British Precedents"?)