Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVI. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1864. NUMBER 239

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

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

TO LET.
FINE OFFICES with part of second floor, and large Cellar Room, 40 St. Peter Street. Possession given immediately.
Apply to HUA & RICHARDSON, 40 St. Peter Street.
September 12. 1m 218

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 WORKSHOP 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

TO LET.
Possession given immediately.
That fine Cut-Stone Three-Story DWELLING, No. 70 Craig Street, in rear of Nordheimer's Music Hall. The first flat would be altered at once into business premises, if an eligible tenant offered.
Apply to R. CAMPBELL & CO., 49 Great St. James Street.
April 4. 80

Insolvent Act of 1864.
THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to MEET at his Office, William and McGill Streets, in Montreal, on the ELEVENTH day of OCTOBER next, at THREE o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and naming an Assignee to whom he may make an Assignment under the above Act.
JOHN YOUNG.
Montreal, 20th September, 1864. 227

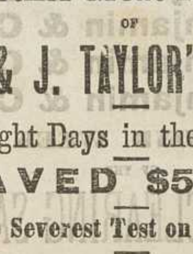
JUST RECEIVED FROM HAVANA, ex steamer "Corsica," via New York—50,000 FINEST HAVANA CIGARS—Conchas, "Estry en Regla," Medianos, Flor de Prensados
For Sale by HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
August 31. 208

IN STORE AND FOR SALE:
HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, SOUCHONG, CONGOU, OOLONG, and NATURAL LEAF JAPAN TEAS, in chests, half chests and catties
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
September 1. 209

For Sale by the Subscribers
150 bbls. PRIME LARD
100 bbls. MESS PORK
28 tcs. SUGAR CURED CANVASSED HAMS
200 Sides SWEAT SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER
200 Sides SPANISH do
220 Boxes TOBACCO, 10's
FLOUR OF ALL GRADES.
FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON.
September 6. 1m 213

BOARD.
A SUITE of ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or Single Gentlemen.
MRS. WILSON, Latour Street.
August 19. 1y 198

BURNING
OF THE
GRAND TRUNK ELEVATOR, TORONTO.



Another Great Triumph.
OF
J. & J. TAYLOR'S SAFE.
Eight Days in the Fire!!
SAVED $5,000!!
The Severest Test on Record!!

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA, Freight Department Toronto Station, September 17, 1864.
Messrs. J. & J. Taylor.
Gentlemen,—In reply to your application, I beg to state that the Safe manufactured by you, and purchased from Messrs R. Lewis & Son for this Company a few months since, was in the Elevator during the late fire which destroyed that building, and remained in the burning ruins for eight days. Upon the Safe being recovered and opened, the contents, consisting of Drafts, Bank Bills, and other monies, in value amounting to nearly Five Thousand Dollars, with Books and other papers, were found to be in a good state of preservation.
Yours truly, A. SHACKELL, Freight Agent.
Agents fr Montreal— JAMES HUTTON & CO., St. Helen Street,
Who have an assortment of the Safes on hand.
September 26. 230

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

REMOVAL.
J. O. Miller, Woods & Co.
HAVE Removed their Office TO YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, McGILL STREET.
August 30. 207

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

250 BASKETS SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, "Grand Vin Royal," in pints and quart bottles. Now landing, and for sale by
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO
August 31. 208

MOLSONS BANK.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Corporation will be held, at the Office of the Bank, at THREE o'clock, P.M., on MONDAY, the TENTH OCTOBER proximo.
By order of the Board, WM. SACHE, Cashier.
Montreal, 20th Sept., 1864. db 225

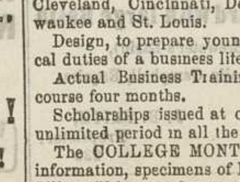
JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED and marked off the contents of
Twenty Cases of New Goods
Suitable for the season.
We will be able to sell all our LAMBS' WOOL GOODS at last year's prices, notwithstanding the advance of 20 per cent.
NECK TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c., in the very latest styles.
A SPLENDID LOT of CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BOYS' and YOUTHS' UNDERCLOTHING every size.
JOHN AITKEN & CO., 211 & 213 Notre Dame Street
227

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.
WE offer this season a large and varied assortment of HALL, PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES. Among them are the
MORNING GLORY,
NORTHERN LIGHT,
ALBANIAN,
RAILROAD COAL BURNER,
MAMMOTH HEATER,
TRIUMPH, American
STEWARD, from original patterns
PRIDE OF CANADA, ONTARIO,
UNION, for Coal
TALISMAN, for Coal
Coal Scuttles, Shovels, Ash Sifters, Fire Irons, Fire Guards, &c.
PROWSE & McFARLANE, 66 Great St. James Street.
P. S.—Orders received for STOVE and GRATE COALS.
September 24. 229

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, 10 Hospital Street.
August 4. 185

New York, 1st August, 1864.
Messrs. E Maitland, Tylee & Co, Montreal, C.E.
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.

TIN FOIL AND METALLIC CAP MANUFACTORY
No. 38 Crosby Street, N.Y.
JOHN J. CROOKE & CO.
Are manufacturing under their Patent,
ROLLED TIN FOIL
PLAIN, PRINTED, OR EMBOSSED,
Suitable for wrapping
Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobacco, Cheese, Spices &c., &c., &c.
Thin Beaten Foil, all sizes, *superior* in *brilliancy* and *strength* of the imported article.
METALLIC CAPS,
INVALUABLE
For Sealing Bottles containing Wine or other liquids. Jars, &c., stamped with any name or design required. Also,
MUSIC PLATES, SOLDER, TYPE, AND BRITANNIA WARE.
June 29. 154



NORDHEIMER'S BUILDING, Great St. James Street—The Nineteenth 'Link' in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s "International Chain" of Commercial Colleges, located in Montreal, Toronto, Portland, Providence, Hartford, Burlington, Troy, Albany, New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis.
Design, to prepare young men for the practical duties of a business life.
Actual Business Training—Average time of course four months.
Scholarships issued at one point are good for unlimited period in all the Colleges.
The COLLEGE MONTHLY, containing full information, specimens of Penmanship and Bank Bills, will be sent free to all sending us their address.
BRYANT, STRATTON & CLARK, Montreal, C.E.
September 20. 225

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

Voluntary Licitation,
AUTHORIZED BY JUSTICE.
ON MONDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH of OCTOBER, at ELEVEN o'clock, in the FORENOON, at the CHURCH-DOOR of the Parish STE. JULIE, in the County of Vercheres, will be Sold and Adjudged to the last bidder, the IMMOVABLE hereafter described, the Property of the Widow and Heirs of JOSEPH QUINTIN, viz.:—
A land situated in the said Parish of Ste. Julie, at the place called Fer-a-Cheval, of two arpents in front by about fifteen in depth, where it is but one arpent and a-half in front by about six in depth, and from there one arpent in front by nine in depth; bounded at the two ends by the Queen's highway, on one side by Jean Baptiste Geoffrion, and on the other by Louis Senecal and Pierre Provost, of which a part is cultivated and the rest woodland.
M. A. GIRARD, N.P.
Varennes, 3rd October, 1864. r-tr 237

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

FOR SALE:—
TEAS—Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Twankays, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Souchong and Congou
COFFEE—Java
Black Pepper
Currants, Pearl Sago
Salad Oil in quarts and pints
VINEGAR—Bordeaux
SOAP—"Steel's" Crown Brand
Bi-carb Soda and Soda Crystals
Alum, Copperas, Roll and Flour Sulphur
BLUE—Button, Ball, Thumb and Queen's
Pickles and Ketchup
Hare's Black Lead
Amsterdam Candles, Velvet and Beer Corks
MUSTARD—Wix's, in lbs. and halves
Do —Coleman's, in 4-lb. jars
GIN—DeKuyper's, in wood, red and green cases
Scotch Malt Whiskey in wood and bottle
Irish Whiskey, very old
Jamaica Rum
J. Denis, H. Mounie & Co. Pale Brandy, very old
Mestreau & Co. do
OLD TOM GIN—"Booth's No. 1" and Bernard's
Sherry Wine, in hhds, qr-cks and octaves
Madeira do, do do do
Spanish Red and Burgundy, in qr-cks and octaves
Claret of various brands
CHAMPAGNES—Gold Lac, Green Seal, and Carte Blanche
PORTER—XXX in quarts and pints
ALE—E. I. Pale, Allsop's in bottle.
"Wolfe's" Schiedam Schnapps and Hollands Gin, pints and quarts
WITH OTHER GOODS.
—ALSO,—
LIVERPOOL SALT in bags
THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO., 8 St. Helen Street.
September 21. 226

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. 226

R. CAMPBELL & Co.,
MONTREAL
CARPET, OIL CLOTH & CURTAIN WARE HOUSE,
49 Great St. James Street.
THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED:
CARPETINGS—Tournays, Velvets, Brussels, Tapestries, Kidderminsters, Dutch, Twil'd and Plain, Hemps, and many other makes
OIL CLOTHS—English, Scotch and American, from the best makers, and of patterns confined exclusively to ourselves.
KAMPTULICON—A new article for covering floors, very much in use in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. Various kinds of Mats are also made of it. We are agents for one of the best manufacturers of this article.
CURTAIN STUFFS—A great variety of beautiful fabrics and designs in these goods. We also keep the necessary Cornices and Trimmings, and employ skilful upholsterers for this particular branch.
COCOA MATTINGS of different widths and qualities; Druggetings, Printed Felts, Baizes, Door Mats, Hearth Rugs, Table Oil Cloths, Carpet Bags and Hassocks.
PAINTED WINDOW SHADES—A great variety of siezs and elegant designs, superior to any article of the kind manufactured in this city.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS—Some very beautiful articles shown in these goods. Also, Green Crimson and Printed Cloths, for covering Billiard Tables, &c., &c.
RETAIL—Parties furnishing will find our assortment the most complete and extensive in the city.
WHOLESALE—Merchants will do well to examine our stock, as every article has been selected personally by one of our firm, and the prices and terms are based on the most liberal considerations.
R. CAMPBELL & CO., 49 Great St. James Street.
September 12. 218

FALL 164.
ROGERS & SAMUEL,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
141 NOTRE DAME STREET,
IN returning thanks to their numerous friends and customers for past favors, beg to inform them and the public that they have imported one of the LARGEST STOCKS, which for variety and style cannot be surpassed, and which is now ready for inspection.
From the manner in which our Garments are manufactured, combined with moderate prices, we would only solicit a call to ensure purchasing.
A splendid assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand for Gentlemen travelling.
N.B.—Having made YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING our particular study, we are enabled to offer an admirable assortment in this branch.
Observe the address, ROGERS & SAMUEL, 141 Notre Dame Street.
August 31. 2m 208

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 E. Thornton & Co., Victoria Square.
Residence—No. 10 Latour Street.
September 15. 221

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 GENUINE.

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
BILIOUS 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 do 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.

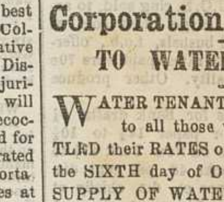
CRYSTALLINE POMADE
A most superb article, superior to anything else for dressing and imparting a beautiful silky gloss to the hair.
Ursina or Bears' Grease, Rosemary Hair Wash, Castorine, Perfumed Oil of Almonds, Hair Dyes (Black and Brown), Palma Christi Oil, Eau Lustral, Hair Tonic.

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

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

AMERICAN COAL.
THE Subscribers would beg to inform the Public that they have
NOW ON THE WAY.
Direct from the Mines in Pennsylvania, severa Barge Loads of
FRESH-MINED
Lehigh, Lackawanna and Pittston
COAL,
Of the Various Sizes,
Which they expect to have in Port about the
End of the Present Week,
WHEN THEY WILL BE
PREPARED TO DELIVER
Clean and Dry, from the Barges.
The Subscribers would further intimate that they were
Large purchasers of these Coals
Before they advanced to the present high rates now ruling in the States, and that they
RETAINED THESE CONTRACTS,
Hoping that the embargo placed upon the export of this article to Canada last winter would be removed, they can, consequently, now
Offer Inducements in this line to the Public,
Which they would not be able to do if they had to go into the market and purchase their supply at this time.
They have also on hand a
FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF
Grate, Steam and Smiths' Coals, English Coke, &c
ORDERS LEFT at their STOVE WAREROOMS, No. 75 Great St. James Street, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
J. G. BEARD & CO.,
Corner McGill & Wellington Streets
August 16. 195



Corporation of Montreal.
TO WATER TENANTS.
WATER TENANTS are hereby notified that to all those who shall not have SETTLED their RATES on or before THURSDAY, the SIXTH day of OCTOBER proximo, THE SUPPLY OF WATER WILL BE STOPPED INDISCRIMINATELY.
(By Order.)
E. DEMERS, City Treasurer.
City Treasurer's Office; City Hall, Montreal, 24th Sept, 1864. dc 229

PORK FOR SALE.
MESS AND THIN MESS
MONTREAL INSPECTION.
J. McLENNAN & CO., 2 Custom House Square.
Septmber 2. 2m 210

PAPER HANGINGS!
C. E. & J. G. POTTER'S
ENGLISH PAPERS AND BORDERS.
THE undersigned having been APPOINTED by Messrs. C. E. & J. G. POTTER
Sole Agents
for the sale of their well-known Goods in the UNITED STATES AND CANADAS, take pleasure in announcing
TO THE TRADE
That their Travellers will call, in a few days, with a
FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW SAMPLES.
Orders will be taken on the most favorable terms.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Late Solomon & Hart, 369 Broadway, NEW YORK.
October 4. r-trs 237

Well bred Chestnut Mare for Sale

15½ hands high. Seven years old. A good charger, and a perfect Lady's Horse. Quiet in single or double harness. May be seen at BANCROFT'S LIVERY STABLES, 45 Alexander Street.
October 1. m trs 235

PROFESSIONAL CARD.
MR. F. BARNBY (late of York Minster, England, and Organist of Trinity Church in this city) notifies his Pupils that he recommences his instructions at the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN and in SINGING, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant.
Address, Box 400, Post Office.
September 13. 1m trs 219

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
Going into the Wholesale.
H. & H. MERRILL
Have just received per Steamers
St. Andrews, [illegible]nian, Thames, and others,
THE CONTENTS
—OF—
Two Hundred Packages
—OF—
FALL & WINTER GOODS
And beg to inform their customers and the public, that in consequence of their
Extensive Importation
They will begin
ON MONDAY, 26th INST.,
TO OFFER
The Whole of their Stock,
AMOUNTING TO
OVER $200,000,
AT
Reduced Prices,
In order to effect
Quick Sales and Speedy Returns.
A Discount of 10 per cent on all Cash Purchases over Five Dollars for Bankable Bills, and 5 per cent on Silver.
H. & H. MERRILL,
190 Notre Dame Street.
September 24. r trs 229

MUSIC.
MR. J. C. BRAUNEIS, ORGANIST AND PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, having resumed his avocations, is prepared to take Pupils for the Piano, Harp, Guitar, and Singing, also for the Study of Harmony, Composition and Instrumentation.
RESIDENCE—16 St. Elizabeth Street.

PIANOS FOR SALE.
Mr. J. C. BRAUNEIS informs his friends and the public that he has just received, and will continue to have, an assortment of PIANOS carefully selected by himself in the New York market, which he offers for Sale at a small advance on cost.
Intending purchasers are invited to call and inspect at 16 St. Elizabeth Street.
Pianos to let on hire.
October 1. r trs 235

THE NEW SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.
The Improved Elliptic Lock Stich,
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
Seminary Buildings. 199 Notre Dame Street.
JAMES JOHNSON.
September 27. trs 231

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

FOR SALE,
Three Rivers, St. Maurice and Chambly Stove, &c.
DOUBLE STOVES, 36 x 30 inch, Three Rivers and Chambly pattern.
DOUBLE STOVES, 36 x 30 inch, Fancy.
SINGLE do. do, Three Rivers and Fancy pattern.
SUGAR KETTLES, BAKEPANS, &c.
TERMS LIBERAL.
AMABLE PREVOST, No. 156 St. Paul Street.
September 8. 1m trs-215

Montreal Mining Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWO DIVIDENDS, making together ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, has been declared, and will be payable as follows:—
FIFTY CENTS on and after SATURDAY, the 15th OCTOBER next,
FIFTY CENTS on and after SATURDAY, the 10th DECEMBER next,
At the Company's Office in this city.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 30th September to 14th October, both days inclusive; and from 24th November to 9th December, both days inclusive.
(By Order.)
ADAM HANDYSIDE, Secretary.
Montreal, Sept. 14, 1864. n mt 221
Note—Shareholders, on applying for Dividends, will produce their Scrip Certificates.

For Sale by the Subscribers,
1,000 BOLTS "WEBSTER'S CANVASS, comprising numbers 1 xx, 1 x 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of
Best Bleached or Imitation Cotton Duck
Do All Long Flax, Government Contract
Do All Long Flax
Do Navy Fine Boiled
Do Boiled
Seaming Twine, two and three ply
Russia Tarred and Untarred Cordage, all sizes
American do do do, do
Manilla Hemp do, do
Hambro Lines and Bed Cords, assorted sizes
Clothes Lines, Garden Lines, Chalk Lines, Fishing Lines, &c., &c
Marline and Houseline
Spun Yarn, &c, &c
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
Royal Insurance Buildings, August 25, 1864. 203

100 CASKS ALLSOPP'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, quarts and pints
100 casks BARCLAY'S LONDON STOUT PORTER, quarts and pints
Bottled by Frederic Friend & Co.
Now landing ex "Eskdale," from London, and for sale by
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
Royal Insurance Buildings, August 24th, 1864. 202

750 TINS WHITE LEAD
500 do VENETIAN RED PAINT
250 do SPANISH BROWN do
250 do YELLOW do
150 do BLUE do
150 do GREEN do
100 do BLACK do
Just received and for sale by the Subscribers, ex "Eskdale," from London.
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

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

NOBLE'S & HOARE'S CELEBRATED LONDON VARNISH.
Wearing Body Varnish
Hard Drying Body do
Elastic Carriage do
Hard Drying Carriage do
Black Japan do
Black Enamel do
Quick Drying Black Lacker
Japan Gold Size
Elastic Oak
In tins of ¼, ½, 1, 2, and 5 gallons.
For Sale by HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO., Agents.
Royal Insurance Buildings, August 25th, 1864. 203

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE:
TEAS—Young Hysons, Twankays, Japans Souchongs
COFFEES—Mocha, Java, Rio
TOBACCO—Canada 10's and Kentucky Leaf
RICE—Arracan and Rangoon
SUGAR—Cuba
Raisins, Currants, Walnuts, S. S. Almonds, Sardines, Filberts, French Plums, Salad Oil
BRANDY—Dulary's Vint. 1859-60, in hhds and cases
Dulary's Vint, 1863, in qr-casks
Martell's, 1863, in hhds and qr casks
Vinegrower's Co'y, 1863, in s and qr-casks
United Vinegrowers, &c, &c, in cases
PORT—Offley's, Osborn's, Lacave & Co's, in qr-casks
SHERRY—Lopez & Co's, Ysasi & Co's, and Lacave's
RUM—Fine old Jamaica
GIN—DeKuyper's
CLARET—Chateau, Mouton, in cases
Violett's, single and double Star, in hhds and cases
St Julien Medoc, in cases
St Estephe do do
Pamblac do do
Margaux do do
CHAMPAGNE—Sparkling, Hock and Moselle, various brands
Also, Ale, Guiness's Dublin Stout, quarts and pints
Soda Ash, Silicate of Soda, Bi-Carb Soda, Copperas, Alum, Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts, Refined Borax, Cudbear, Dutch Madder, Brimstone Sulphur, Blue Vitriol, Carb-Ammonia, Sal-Soda, Caustic Soda, Saltpetre, Whiting, Castor Oil Button Blue, Ball Blue, Black Lead Sparrow's Crystals, Scotch T D Pipes, Cotton Twine, Cotton Wick, Russian Hemp, &c, &c
LIQUORICE PASTE—Brands, R M & Co, J C & Co, R R, A A, F M F, M F & C S
LIQUORICE STICKS—Brands Corraggio, R J A, C S & P U
Worcestershire Sauce, Prince of Wales Sauce, English and Bordeaux Vinegar, Tapioca, Pepper Pimento, Nutmegs, Mace, Arrowroot, Table Salt, Mustard, Gelatine, Chicory, Candied Peels, Lobsters in Tins, Hempseed, &c, &c, Castile and Fancy Soaps, Scotch Pot and Pearl Barley, Paraffine Candles, Bottles and Corks
LEATHER—Spanish and Slaughter, Sole, Calfskins, &c
August 27. 205

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

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1864

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.
Ladies Benevolent Fete—Second day.
Performance in the Theatre Royal, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.
BY JOHN LEEMING & CO. Furniture, &c., at 244 Notre Dame Street, at Ten o'clock.
BY J. G. SHIPWAY. Groceries, at his Stores, at Three o'clock.
BY SHAW & BROTHER Furniture, at their stores, at Ten o'clock.
BY SCOTT & WAITES. Canadian Goods, at the stores of A. McK. Cochrane, at Two o'clock.
BY JOHN J. ARNTON. Stoves, &c., at his rooms, at Two o'clock.
BY G. McGREGOR. Dry Goods, at his 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:—
October 5.—9 A.M. 54 above zero.
2 P.M. 60 " "
5 P.M. 56 " "

BY TELEGRAPH.
GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

New York, Oct. 5th.—The following by the Times' special correspondent is a detailed account of Gen. Meade's operations south-west of Petersburg:—

Head Quarters 5th Corps, Oct. 3rd.—On Friday morning about 8 o'clock the 1st and 2nd divisions of the 5th corps, with Col. Huffman's brigade of the 3rd division, moved out on the road leading towards Poplar Tree Church, with the intention of striking the south side railroad. Gen. Crawford with the remainder of his division and some new regiments, was ordered to hold the left flank, and old line of the 5th corps, having Gen. Fereros' division of colored troops from the 9th corps, detached to his command temporarily. The reserve batteries were kept in position. When Gen. Warren reached the church and was establishing his line, Gen. Parker of the 9th corps, came up with the two remaining divisions of his corps, and forming on Warren's left struck the Squirrel Level Road, near Peebles Farm, finding an entrenched line of the enemy and a small unfinished work carrying six guns. He failed to draw any fire from them. Everything being now ready the lines were ordered to advance, and after a brief defense the works were carried by Gen. Griffin's division capturing one gun and a few prisoners. This being accomplished the line was thrown forward, Gen. Park on the left, with Wilcox's division joining the 5th corps, and Potter's division the extreme left. The lines captured by these manoeuvres were feebly defended and incomplete. Our loss was trifling. Lieut.-Col. Otis, 140th New York, commanding 3rd brigade, 2nd division, was wounded. Matters thus remained until near dark when the enemy made a flank movement and succeeded in uncovering our left and doubling it up and capturing a few hundred prisoners. At this critical juncture some troops from the 5th corps were ordered up and checked the further advance of the enemy. These two brigades were sent round by Gen. Warren in the very nick of time. The rebels failing to make any very serious impression upon our left sullenly retreated. Our troops busied themselves all night in throwing up entrenchments. Thus closed the first days operations At daylight on Saturday morning the enemy again assumed the offensive and made an assault having, however, a very small force. No doubt seems to exist that the enemy's left has been heavily reinforced to meet Gen. Butler's successful operation against the forts below Richmond. The rain then commenced to fall, and soon made it impossible for either party to make any decisive movement; but a little after 8 a.m, the enemy made another light attack on Gen. Ayre's left, but finding our troops strongly intrenched fell back. During Saturday little artillery firing occurred. Toward noon the enemy seemingly determined to pierce our line somewhere, suddenly struck out to the left of the Weldon road, and fell foul of General Crawford's front when considerable picket firing ensued and the rebels ultimately contented themselves with re-establishing their old line. In fact it appeared that very few troops were on this side of the Appomatox, and our prisoners confirm that view, the whole of the rebel army that could be spared having been sent to Richmond. But few casualties occurred during Saturday. We have extended our left toward the south side road, although that road was not reached.

New York, Oct. 5th.—The Herald's correspondent with cavalry on the left of the Army of the Potomac says of the cavalry fight on Saturday, they thought to secure an easy victory. They succeeded in driving our small force, which was commanded by Gen. Davies from two lines of slight defences, and dismounting three brigades made a desperate attempt to dislodge us from a third. The fight was terrific. Time and again the rebels charged up to within a few feet of the line, and were hurled back with deadly showers of bullets. They then attempted a flank movement at the same time charging the breast works, but met such a reception that they were glad to return. As soon as it was discovered the enemy were falling back our men climed their breast works, and with a cheer charged the flying rebels.

The Tribune special dated Martinsburg on the 4th, says the latest intelligence from Gen. Sheridan is to Saturday morning. At that time his infantry were still at Hamsenburg while his cavalry were east of Blue Ridge, reconnoitering in the vicinity of Charlottsville. The rebel report of a disaster to our cavalry at Swift Head Gap is untrue. Instead of meeting with a repulse, we gained a victory; captured about 100 prisoners, driving the rebels through the Gap which they had fortified. Rach Fish and Brown's Gap have been strongly fortified by the rebels, and are defended by considerable force. The position is flankable on either side. It is probable that the next information we get from Sheridan will came via Alexandria. Supply trains continue to go to the front, and there is direct indication that Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry are to be abandoned as bases of supplies.

New York, Oct. 5th.—The Herald's City Point correspondent says in the fight for the south side railroad about 2000 prisoners fell into the hands of the rebels. But both Times and World's specials put the number at only a few hundreds.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct. 4th.—Quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburg since Sunday. In passing over the ground where the 2nd division of the 9th corps met with the reverse on Saturday, our dead were found entirely stripped of clothing, and two or three of the bodies horribly mutilated. Several had evidently been murdered after being wounded, and one body presented a spectacle too horrible to be described.

Fort Monroe, Oct. 4th.—The hospital steamer from Point of Rocks, has arrived with wounded from the army of the James. She reports that Gen. Terry assaulted and captured a rebel battery on the Newmarket road.

San Francisco, Oct. 3rd.—The United States Marshall was arrested to-day, on a charge of forging legal tender notes

New York, October 5th.—The steamer Costa Rica from Aspinwall on the 26th September, arrived; bringing $190,000 in treasure. Advices from Valparaiso on the 2nd, and Callao on the 13th ultimo, had been received at Panama. The Government of Chili declined to sell the Central and Southern Railroad.

Exchange on London 44½ to 45.

At Valparaiso resolutions passed the Peruvian Congress that war will be declared against Spain to obtain complete satisfaction by the surrender of the Choncas Island and salute of the flag of the Republic by Spain

A resolution is pending to seek intervention from European powers to enable Peru to cope with the superiority of Spain on the seas. Exchange at Callao 60 to 90 days; 37½ on London.

New York, Oct. 5th.—The correspondent of the Herald from City Point says, it is reported that our cavalry retook 600 of the prisoners captured by the rebels in the fight near Poplar Tree Church.

The Herald's correspondent details at length, Sherman's operations, and as a specimen of Grant's orders he cites the following:—

Do all the damage you can to the railroad and crops, carry off stock of all descriptions, and negroes, so as to prevent further planting—if the war is to last another year let the Shenandoah Valley remain a barren waste.
(Signed,) U. S. Grant, Lieut.-Gen.

In accordance with this order the destruction done by Custer and Merritt's divisions, was on the largest scale possible. In the course of one day wheat enough to subsist the whole rebel army for a year was destroyed, besides collecting 1500 head of cattle, and about 3000 sheep, nor did the work of destruction stop next day.

New York, Oct. 5th—Gold opened steady at 189¼.

Admiral Farragut arrived here to-day on the U. S. frigate Susquehanna at Fort Monroe, and proceeded up the James river.

Martinsburg, Oct 4—A discovery was made in Winchester a day or two since, that looks like a conspiracy on the part of the slightly wounded to free them selves; and, in connection with the citizens, to get possession of the town. In one of the hospitals, 18 muskets were found secreted and under the pillow of a rebel officer a pair of pistols and sabre The discovery has nipped the affair in the bud.

The Grand Jury's Presentment.—The public at large will feel that it owes gratitude to the Grand Jury for the pains which it has taken to put in a clear light the whole of the facts preceding and attending the late horrible catastrophe at the Belœil Bridge. They have set forth, in clear language, a narrative which can hardly be read without blushing by any body belonging to the community where such things could have happened, in spite of our efforts to invite emigrants hither, and our machinery of emigration ministers, agents, translators and subalterns of various kinds. All these persons officially charged with the duty of protecting strangers who may come to our shores, seem to have been unequal to the task of saving several hundred persons from treatment, whose indecency and cruelty will hardly bear minute description. It is no pleasant task to revert to such a history as that of the train which brought up from Quebec the emigrants, who were at last precipitated through the bridge into the Richelieu River. Those of them who survive have been dispersed before this to different parts of the Continent, and together with their misery will soon be forgotten among us. But it is necessary that in cases of this kind some one should arouse the conscience of the public, and of those immediately in charge of the transport, and still more the official protection of strangers thus arriving here, so as to prevent a recurrence—we do not say of the accident at the bridge; but of that neglect to observe the common decencies of humanity which occurred at the starting of the train. It is not probable that accidents such as that which closed the career of the emigrant train in question will be of frequent occurrence; but it is quite conceivable that the close packing of persons who are only anxious to get through the country, and are, therefore, little inclined to stay and make complaints, may become a custom, instead of, as we believe, an exception, if upon any such case being known all organs of public opinion, official and non-official, do not give expression to what that opinion must be. It is hardly possible to read without a shudder the simple and by no means rhetorical account of the situation of the emigrants in the train driven by Burney through the long, slow and hot journey from Quebec to the Richelieu—crowded into half the proper space; many of them without light; without water; without the means of communicating their wants to the persons in charge of the train, who did not understand their language; without means of descending from the carriages; and men, women and children alike heaped together, without either the appliances or the opportunities which enable us to distinguish our mode of life from that of hogs. If this is painful even to contemplate, what must it have been to endure. Let us think of it for ourselves or for our own families, and then conceive the sufferings from shame as well as physical discomfort, which must have been endured by men and women, many of them, though not rich, having all the marks of respectable and decent culture. We are disposed to dwell more strongly upon this point than even on those which have more direct bearing upon the production of the accident, because this wrong seems to have more deliberation about it. The several circumstances detailed by the Grand Jury, which each in its degree promoted the massacre, were evidence of culpable carelessness; but no one, however heavy may be his responsibility, meant to do that which his neglect tended to bring about. It was otherwise with the railway officers, who organized, loaded and started the train. Their acts required no concurrence of maladministration at other points—no unfavourable and unexpected incidents, to develope latent mischief. They knew exactly the nature of the filthy sties in which they were locking up their fellow-creatures for a journey of many hours duration, and to them the severest censure must be awarded. With regard to the causes actually moving to the deaths of the victims of the disaster, they are to be traced to different individuals, and probably no one of them furnished by itself an adequate mode of accounting for the sad conclusion. It was, perhaps, the last consideration which induced the Grand Jury to avoid finding a bill against any individual, for certainly no one can read of the many omissions of proper precautions in connection with that fatal train without the conviction that no one person can be made to bear the entire burden. If the evidence submitted in the secrecy of the Grand Jury Room were the same as that adduced before the Coroner's Inquest, there would seem to be ample room to hold Burney to a large share of the responsibility; though there may arise a technical and, perhaps, more than a technical question, whether an individual can be guilty of a crime—whose essence is intention—which he did not actually intend to commit, and which, not being the simple result of his own act, he could not be supposed to foresee as the necessary consequence of that act. We need not discuss these narrow grounds upon which the Jury might or might not form their judgment. It is evident that, while they did not feel that they had enough before them to accuse any individual of the crime of causing the disaster at the Bridge, they did perceive very plainly that, from first to last, there was on the night, and in connection with the train in question, a criminal laxity of discipline and, in one point, almost a defiance of positive law, which permitted one error after another, till the sum of the whole was to be found in the shattered cars and mangled drowning bodies at the bottom of the Richelieu. Whether the Grand Jury had materials for advancing a step farther, and signalizing individuals as responsible for particular acts, in themselves amounting to crime, instead of pointing out the corporate body as responsible for the various delinquencies which brought about the grand catastrophe, we do not know. However that may be, we think it well that they have given utterance to the opinion which they have formed on the whole evidence before them. There is no member of the community who does not at some time travel by railroad, and the Grand Jury were, therefore, in this matter, the guardians of the comfort and lives of us all. Not that we suppose a train conveying members of Parliament to their homes, like that which followed the emigrant train, is ever likely to be allowed to proceed short of the full complement of brakesman, and other needful appliances—nor that any train of established citizens is likely to be conveyed in a manner whose want of adaptation is apparent to the senses. But neglect grows by being suffered with impunity, till, being first practised in what is perhaps regarded as a *corpus vile*, it becomes the established habit. Most men appreciate the difficulty of getting orders carried out by subordinates—the impossibility of being sure that they will be so carried out on any given occasion. But that does not make it the less proper for us to hold employers morally as well as pecuniarily, if not criminally, for what is done by those they employ, except they can show that they have themselves taken the last precaution in their power to avoid danger.

The Outrage on Mr. Carman during the Trip to the Lower Ports.—This affair has been made the subject of an action. Mr. Carman, it will be remembered, accused Mr. Ferguson, the son of the member for Frontenac, of the rascally trick of putting a noxious drug into or rather upon his eyes while he slept on the floor of a steamer. Mr. Ferguson thereupon brought his action for libel, and sustained it by producing a person named Miller, who represented the *Montreal Telegraph* on the trip, and who was in a state of insensible intoxication during two or three days, till he was told that he could not go any farther with the company. Miller swore that on the night when the outrage was perpetrated he had proposed to Ferguson to put cayenne pepper, as an amusing trick, under the noses of the sleepers; that Mr. Ferguson thereupon "smiled;" and that in pursuance of this amusing joke, he Miller, and not Ferguson, did put cayenne pepper under the nose of Mr. Carman. We may hope that this was more like the true explanation of what occurred than the natural mistake into which Mr. Carman fell, viz.,

that he had been singled out for a painful outrage by a personal enemy, who seems to have been at least an accomplice in a most shameful act, yet, perhaps, not quite so shameful as if it had been one of personal vengeance. Miller's account of the matter is a little, but hardly less injurious to Ferguson than the original one. One would have thought that any gentleman under such circumstances as those detailed would have prevented instead of smiling at an attempt to inflict pain or even discomfort on another. Though the jury, perhaps, could hardly help finding that he had been libelled, upon the evidence of Miller, who assumed the act himself, we hardly think he deserved to make $31, the amount of damages awarded him out of a transaction originating in a rascally practical joke, which he ought to have stopped.

YELLOW FEVER IN BERMUDA.—The "Galatea" arrived at Halifax has brought a number of convalescents from the island, where the fever still continues. Among the victims was Dr. Gallagher of the navy.

PERSONAL.—Lord Lyons and Professor Goldwin Smith were in town yesterday. The Professor left by the afternoon train for Boston.

MERCANTILE LITERARY SOCIETY.—This prosperous Society of young men, mostly engaged in mercantile pursuits, commences its winter session on Friday evening next. The Library Association has liberally granted the use of its Committee Room to the Society, where the weekly meeting will be regularly held on Friday. The subject for debate to-morrow night is —"Have the English-speaking population of Lower Canada failed in their duty by not supporting the demand for Representation by Population?"

THE ADIRONDACH GRAPE.—We are glad to see more attention paid to the cultivation of grapes in Canada. Not that this can ever be made a wine producing country, but we believe every one who has a few feet of ground, can by selection of the right sort of grape, grow this delicious fruit with the greatest ease. We have noticed several towns in the States and the same is true in France, where vines have been trained upon the sides of the house, giving shelter and fruit. There is at present a great demand for a good native grape which will ripen early. Several of the most popular sorts have been a source of great pecuniary advantage to the growers. The objection to the native is the peculiar "foxey" flavor, which is to most disagreeable. The new grape discovered by Mr. Bailey of Plattsburgh, and called from the locality of the discovery Adirondach, possesses this advantage over every other sort, that it ripens a week earlier than any other sort. The flavor is sweet and luscious, perhaps too much so. It is a free-bearer, prolific, of good color and appearance. We think this grape nearly equal to some of the imported,—and it will no doubt be very popular in Canada, where it meets a want long felt, viz: a hardy grape, sufficiently early to ripen in the open air.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE CANADA MEDICAL JOURNAL, Edited by Drs. Fenwick and Campbell; DAWSON.

We are glad to see that our City may again boast of a Medical Journal, for we conceive that there are few things more calculated to encourage close observations among a body of scientific men, than a facility for making known their discoveries, their method, and their opinions to members of their own profession, especially to those residing in the same place. We know, moreover, that the task set themselves by the editors of such a journal, is far from being an easy one, since it must be fulfilled amidst the stress of very arduous duties, admitting of no relaxation or postponement, and must therefore, be performed in those *abscisset horæ*, which men are usually rightly disposed to devote to recreation. In a journal like ours, it would be out of place to give any account of the technical papers wh ch make up the greater portion of the 4th number of the 1st volume which is now before us. They consist of a variety of original papers contributed by medical men in various parts of the Province; review of books interesting to the profession; extracts from Medical and Surgical literature—British and Foreign. Besides these there are several columns of original editorial matter, one of which urges upon our civic authorities, the propriety of adopting a sanitary precaution, some restriction upon the too close crowding of buildings one upon another. Another paper is perhaps not less interesting to the patients than the doctors. It recounts the increase in fees established by this learned faculty in the United States, and without suggesting an augmentation urges that the medical charges in Montreal should be "uniform"—rather a difficult matter we must think among patients of so many different capacities for payment, and surgeons of such various grades, perhaps not of merit, but of reputation. Upon the whole we are satisfied that a publication such as this one is calculated to do good service to the profession for which it is chiefly intended, and as we all want doctoring at some times, all are concerned that this doctoring should be done in the best possible way.

MEMOIRS OF MRS CAROLINE P. KEITH, edited by her brother, Wm. C. Jenney, New York: D Appleton & Co. Montreal: Dawson, Bros.

This is a very interesting memoir of a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church to China It consists, mainly of the correspondence of Mrs. Keith with her family and friends. This lady born in New Market, county of Rockingham, New Hampshire, on the 13th May, 1821, was married to the Rev. Cleveland Keith, M.A. whose life was devoted to the work of a missionary in China, in whose labors she shared. It is said of her that "the unwavering energy, the thorough fidelity to her work whatever it might be, and the unflagging industry which had always been signal traits in her character, animated, elevated, and intensified by a fervent piety, were hers to the very last. Enough to say that few have equalled, only the fewest have surpassed, her in zeal for and in the cause which she espoused."

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.—No. 18, September 1864.—Edited by E. J. Sears, A. M. L. D.

This Review which certainly stand at the head of American critical literature fully sustains its position in its present issue. We have here 200 pages in which the subjects are treated with the vigour of the old established Quarterlies of the old country. The questions are argued with a freedom, and a manliness that is chering to meet with—To the student, the articles "Chemistry, its History and Utility," "Vico's Philosophy of History" and others will prove particularly attractive, whilst for the mere reader, "William Pitt and his Times and Elizabeth and her Courtiers" will present charms only to be excelled By the chef-d'œuvres of Macaulay. In these days when it has become so much the fashion for Magazines to aim producing at a "sensation" it is an agreable task to notice this Review keeping steadily in view a higher and more lasting character We hope to find space for a more ample notice of its contents at a not very distant date.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCHOOLS IN WICKHAM.

(*To the Editor of the* MONTREAL HERALD.)

Mr. Editor,—In your issue of the first instant I find a Report of a Committee on Protestant Education, in which are contained some misstatements in regard to the municipality of Wickham, which I think necessary to contradict in order to set the Committee and the public right on that subject. In the first place it is stated that the Protestants of Wickham are valued at $80.000, while their real valuation as taken from the roll is only $9.908. In the second place it is stated that the Catholics, whose valuation is about $34.000, have six flourishing schools in operation. The real value is $ 5 068, and only four schools—ore of which the dissenient Trustees broke open and took possession of without even asking the Commissioner's for its use. "The correspondent from Wickham" states that the dissentients represented themselves to the Superintendent as having a majority of Protestant children in the district. So they did, and this barefaced assertion was the cause of the Commissioners refusing to correspond with them. The real number of children in the district alluded to is twenty-five; only three of them belong to Protestant parents. In the whole township there are only fifteen resident Protestant families, only thirteen of these are rate-payers, and only five have any children to send to school. In district No. 1 there are four Protestant children. At seven miles distance in district No. 5 there are five, and at twelve miles distance from both in district No. 6 there are three. But the most singular feature in the case is that at the time the dissent was commenced there were in Wickham three Protestant teachers, and only one Catholic and two Protestant Commissioners, in a municipality containing twenty Catholics to one Protestant. There was surely reason for dissent in that circumstance. "The correspondent from Wickham" also states that,—The Sec.-Treasury put up notices calling on the Catholic inhabitants to remove the School House. Here again the correspondent wilfully lies. There was one notice put up for the purpose of calling the Protestant inhabitants, as the Catholics were the petitioners for removal.

All the statements of the Wickham correspondent are either downright falsehoods or so distorted as to suit the objects of a party not of Protestants, but of speculators. I do not wish to trespass too much on your space or I should expose the littleness of the whole affair in such a manner as would make the shameless originators of this affair ashamed of themselves.

Suffice it to say for the present that the statements I have made can be proved beyond all possibility of contradiction.

By publishing the above you will oblige a subscribe and the public generally.

Yours truly,
P. FITZSIMON.

Wheatland, Wickham, Oct, 4th, 1864.

The Seventh Annual Fete of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The first day of this popular festival passed off under the most favorable circumstances. All that nature could have been expected to do was done in the most superb style. The sky was the clearest, and consequently the day was the brightest and warmest of the season, inducing those whose hopes of a later advent of that eccentric season had not rendered skeptical, to believe that the veritable Indian summer is upon us with all its dreamy characteristics The ground was somewhat damp from the recent drenching rains, but the seats prepared for the spectators rendered any rheumatic results that might have been feared impossible.

The fine grounds of the Montreal Cricket Club—the scene of the Fete—were thronged by the usual large numbers outside the ropes, but the attendance within the more comfortable part of the grounds was not what it should have been when the object for which the Fete is given is considered. A very large number of the officers of the garrison and their ladies were present, but we are sorry to say that our citizens were not present in such numbers as in former years They have one day left in which to recover the prestige lost by them yesterday, and it is to be hoped they will not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity. So far as the sports are concerned they were of the usual spirited character, while the music was of superlative excellence. The band of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, and that of the 30th Regiment, alternately delighted the listeners with the choicest selections from the works of the best composers, which they performed with their customary accuracy and taste.

The games of yesterday were subject to competition by civilians chiefly, although several were thrown open to soldiers of the garrison. The absence of the Military Train deprived the mounted exercises of the animation, which numbers lend to them, but they were not uninteresting yesterday, and the practice we should say was even superior to that of previous festivals. The honors in this department of the games were contested by Sergeant Major Tabb, No. 1 Troop Volunteer Cavalry, G. C. Macdougall, and Henry Alloway, of the Royal Guides. The races were very good, particularly the mile race open to all except Indians, which was a handsomely contested affair. The Indian game of Lacrosse, between Algonquins and Iroquois, attracted much attention, from the agility and spirit displayed by the "red-skins."

We subjoin the names of the gentleman who acted on the various Committees.

Managing Committee.—Thos. Paton, Chairman; Thos Gordon, Treas C. J. Brydges G. W. Weaver, H. MacKay, T. S. Brown, F. Gairdner, Romeo Stephens, F Mackenzie, Charles Geddes; assisted by a Garrison Committee, Capt. C. Bunbury, 1st. Batt. Rifle Brigade, Chairman; Lieutenant Hon. R. Hewitt, Royal Artillery; Captain Maguay, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Brisne, 30th Regiment; Captain Graves, 63rd Regiment; Ensign Warren, 60th Rifles, Assistant Commissary General Snow, Commissary Staff Corps. Committee on Grounds.—Chairman, Romeo Steebens; G. M. Millar, F. Gairdner, Stanley C. Bagg, George Bacon, E. Shelton, A. Perry Committee on Prizes.—Chairman, Thos. Gordon; T. S. Brown, R Stephens. Committee on Grand Stand—Chairman, S. C. Bagg; Hon. Col. Rollo, W. Mackenzie, J. Haldane, F. Tate, D. K. McCord, S. Dawson, W. Drum, G. D. Ferrier, G. F. Prowse, Treasurer. Committee on Gates.—Chairman and Treasurer, F. Gairdner. Committee on Indian Games—Chairman, Romeo Stephens, Thomas Cross, Baptiste Delisle (Indian Chief) Committee on Quoits—Chairman, J. Boyd. Committee on Races.—Chairman, G. M. Millar, W. Drum, A. Rimmer, W McGibbon, J. Arnton, A. Ramsay. Committee on Leaping.—Chairman, J. Arnton. Committee on Sack race.—Chairman, A. Bertram; J. Boyd. Committee on Tilting at the Ring—Chairman, J. Pennar, E. A. Prentice, W. Willis Committee on Music.—A. Heward, Chairman; F. McKenzie Committee for awarding Prizes for the best Fancy Work exhibited by the Squaws. The Office-bearers of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society. General Manager of the Games—Romoe Stephens Grand Marshal or Keeper of the Grounds.—A. Perry.

To-day's sports will be open to the garrison only. A glance at the programme will show the nature of the games. Many of them are new features at such festivals, but they are none the less interesting. We would urge everybody to attend to-day, and obtain a double reward in the enjoyment of a day of pleasant recreation and the conciousness of having aided in furthering a work of true philanthropy.

The list of competitors in the first day's games we are unable to lay before our readers this morning, as it is yet incomplete. We hope to give the complete list for both days to-morrow.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Head Quarter's army of the Potomac, Oct. 4th. —The utmost quiet prevailed in front of Petersburg since Sunday.

Official despatches from Jefferson City says forty of Col. Fletcher's men, of Gen. Ewing's command, have reached Herman. Gen. Ewing, with the principle portion of his troops, have arrived at Rolla. All is quiet at Jefferson City, the enemy not having appeared in the vicinity. The rebel army are between the Pacific and South-west Branch Railroad, with a train of 200 wagons, apparently aiming at Rolla. The Pacific railroad is not materially injured, but the South-west Branch is almost entirely in the hands of the rebels, and the depots at St Clair Sullivan, Harrison and Cuba, and the bridge across the Merrimac burned.

Nearly all the goods in Franklin were taken by the rebels, and many private dwellings plundered. Ironton and Arcadelda completely gutted. Brondish was not asked after Price's chief staff and other officers had assured the citizens private property would be respected.

A despatch from Cape Girardeau says, Col. Hiller, commanding there, re-occupied Charleston, and sent force to Bloomington. His outposts and cavalry are scouting the country in all directions.

New York, October 5th.—The Commercial's Washington special says:—There is not a particle of truth in the report that Grant has met with a reverse. The Lieut.-Gen. is on his way to this city.

Washington, October 5th.—Rear Admiral Lee encloses Sunday, N. C., papers to the Navy Department. They show the stringency of the blockade is felt and acknowledged by the rebels.

The Fayetteville North Carolina says:—The losses of the advance is a pretty serious blow to our State. Many of the noble service for our North Carolina soldiers, and has paid for herself twenty times.

The LYNX is the name of the steam blockade runner chased to shore by our vessels on the North Carolina coast on the 25th, and which was destroyed by fire. Information is also received of the destruction of the blockade runner Night Hawk on the 28th Sept., off New Inlet, South Carolina, by the Niphon.

New York, October 5th.—The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans on the 28th, has arrived. She passed on the 29th the steamer Constitution from New Orleans, for New York with prisoners.

Advices from Brazos state that the French advanced from Bagdad were badly whipped by Corcinas. The rebels appeared on the Texas side of the river and covered the retreat of the French.

One of Juarez's special agents brings word to the Union commander of Brazos, that during the absence of Maximilian, Meramin, backed by the Archbishop, is confident of holding out against all opposition. The French have a frigate and two corvettes off Rio Grande. Admiral Bosse refuses to allow a messenger to pass his lines to our Consul at Matamoras. His orders are to shoot everbody who approaches his his lines after dark. About 60 Mexicans are at Brazos, released from French prisons. They refuse to take the oath to support the Empire, and can enter Mexico on no other terms.

The English frigate Liverpool, corvette Buzzard and United States gunboat Penobscot, are off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

After several skirmishes the rebels were driven from the Atchafalya of Mexico, and the clergy have issued a proclamation declaring against Maximillian. Half the City of Mexico has been taken by Miramon, and he has appealed to the people to sustain him. and drive out the invaders. The French left Monterey to co-operate with forces from Bagdad, leaving only small garrison. Liberal Gen Quiroga issued a pronunciamennto, took the garrison prisoners, and began fortifying. The French at Bagdad are fortifying within the range of their ships.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(CROWN SIDE.)

FALL TERM.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DRUMMOND.

Wednesday, October 5th, 1864.

The Court was opened in the usual manner at ten o'clock.

THE CASE OF WOODBINE.

James Woodbine, a soldier, who was tried and acquitted a few days ago on a charge of being accessary to a rape, and was then indicted for assault and pleaded 'not guilty,' now asked permission to withdraw that plea, and substitute one of 'guilty' of assault.

ENLISTING FOR THE FEDERAL SERVICE

John Brown was placed at the bar charged with this offence.

Mr. Doherty appeared for defence, and on motion by him the witnesses were ordered to withdraw.

An English speaking jury was sworn in.

Mr. Johnson, Q. C., opened the case for the Crown. The prosecution was under, sec. 59 Geo III, Cap 69. The charge was that on the 24th June last the prisoner endeavored to procure the enlistment of one Wm. Boucher in the service of the United States. After explaining the serious nature of the offence, and the necessity for punishing it, Mr. Johnson proceeded to examine witnesses,

William Boucher sworn—On the 24th June last one Brown, not the prisoner, was employed by the prisoner in enlisting, and he came up to me in Commissioner street and wanted me to go down to the Commercial Hotel. He went to a back room and I waited in the passage. Getting tired, I sent in another man named McGregor to see what was keeping him. McGregor was so long that I was about to leave. Then the bar-keeper said I might go in and on doing so, I saw the prisoner at the bar for the first time. I took a glass of beer with the prisoner, and he invited me to go up stairs with him. After some hesitation I did so and we went into a room. Prisoner locked the door after entering. The prisoner in the first instance asked me if I was ready to go to work. I said I was, and asked him where. He said in New York, and he told me he would give me $100 in Canada money when got so far as Rouses Point. I then turned to McGregor and said "there is something curious in this." It was after this prisoner asked me to have a drink. Afterwards on going up stairs he said he thought one of my shoulders was higher than the other. He asked if I had any thick veins in my leg. I said I had not, and he examined me. He took a card and pencil out of his pocket and said I would have $100 on going to Rouses Point. He wrote $100 the card. He then assured me that when I got to New York and passed the Doctor I would get $150 more from Government, and $16 a month,—he did not say from whom. He further told me I would have 80 acres of land after three years service in the army of the United States. He did not say which army. That was all that took place, I then went home. Between one and two o'clock I was leaning over the rail in Commissioner St., and prisoner came out of the Montreal House where he had been getting shaved. He asked me if I had a notion to go, and I said I had not, and I walked away towards Allan's Building, and he said if I was going to go it was time I was going down to the boat. That was the Iron Duke, which runs to St. Lamberts, the terminus of the Railway to Rouse's Point. The boat was to leave at a quarter to four. I told him I was not inclined to go. I was then standing with McGregor when prisoner offered me $100 in Canada money if I would go to Rouses Point. McGregor went and called a policeman and prisoner was arrested.

Cross-examined.—I never heard of people getting rewards for giving information in such cases as this. This was the first time any one tried to get me to enlist. I have never been a soldier. When I met the prisoner in Commissioners Street. I did not run over to him until he called me. When Brown and McGregor first met me in Common Street I swear that I did not tell McGregor that I was going to the tavern to complete arrangements for going to the States. In the tavern it was the person who invited me to sit on the sofa who afterwards asked me if I had thick veins in my legs. It was not I who first commenced to talk to Brown about the United States. No one but the prisoner asked that I was sound. When I was leaning on the railing these were the words prisoner used: "If you are going, it is time you are coming down." (The deposition taken in the police office was here read. There was no mention it in of the $150 offer in New York.)

To the Court—I heard the prisoner tell the other Brown, to get as many men as he could, and when he got them to Rouse's Point he would pay them.

To Mr. Doherty—At the three interviews, which took place in one day, McGregor was present.

Samuel McGregor sworn—On the 24th June, in the forenoon, the two Browns and I were together in Commissioner street. We went down to the Commercial Hotel. As we were going down Boucher was on the other side of the street, and the other Brown called him over. We walked down and all went into the Commercial Hotel and all four went into the room off the bar, together. The prisoner proposed to Boucher to go to the States. Boucher then asked him what he would give. He told him he would give him $100 in Canada money at Rouses Point, and as well as I can recollect, $150 more when he would get to New York or head-quarters. The prisoner said it would not be safe to take Boucher unless he was sound, and said they were very particular in the army and asked Boucher to go up stairs that he might examine him. They went up stairs and stayed there for fifteen or twenty minutes. When they came down prisoner said Boucher was sound and that he would pass, and then left the hotel. Shortly afterwards he saw Boucher on the wharf and advised him as he had a wife and family not to go. He said he could not well get clear, and that he was going in to see the prisoner to get some money from him to get some tobacco and other things he wanted before starting for Rouses' Point. Boucher went into the hotel and on coming out he told me he had got a little money from Brown. I did not see him with Brown when he went in for the money. He did not remain in five minutes. I again advised him not to go. I told Boucher the only way for him to get clear was to have Brown arrested, and I called a policeman. The prisoner was arrested at the back door of the Commercial Hotel.

Cross-examined—I made a deposition at the time.

The deposition was read, with the object of showing contradiction between it and witness' present statements. There was no mention in it about offers of sums of money; but the witness said that he remembered very well about the offers of money, and that it was Canada money.

Witness continued—When we were all four going to the hotel together, Boucher seemed about something about going there to perfect arrangements with a man to whom he had before speaking of going to the States Before entering the hotel Boucher had seen the other Brown about the business. When Boucher came down stairs after being examined, he said, "It is all right with me; I'll pass" I think Brown was in the room at the time.

This was the case for the Crown;

Mr. Doherty then addressed the jury for the defence.

He contended that the conversations Boucher had were with the other Brown, and not the prisoner. Mr. Doherty also directed attention to the contradictions between the witnesses and also between the present evidence, and the depositions taken immediately after the occurrence Having concluded his address, Mr. Doherty called

A Mr. Bartlett, of Mayfield, State of New York, who said: I have known the prisoner sixteen or eighteen years. I have never heard his character for honesty disputed. He was 15 years Constable and Deputy Sheriff. He is still constable and day laborer when he is at home.

Mr Johnson then summed up on behalf of the Crown. He admitted that there were many contradictions, but thought the case was made out with sufficient clearness.

The Court charged the jury, who retired and the Court rose for half an hour.

When the Court re-opened the jury came in with a verdict of "guilty," with a recommendation to mercy.

ANOTHER CASE OF ENLISTING FOR THE U. S. ARMY.

A colored man was named Francis Mosby was charged before an English speaking jury with having, on the 25th July last, attempted to enlist Jean Lacelle in the U. S. Army.

Jean Labelle stated that on the day in question one Fournier took him to the prisoner who, he said was enlisting for the army of the United States. Prisoner then asked witness in presence of Fournier and Archambeault, if he would enlist. Witness, by means of the two latter who interpreted for him, and Mosby asked the latter how much he would give. Prisoner replied he would give as much as he agreed to pay Fournier and Archambault, namely $150 on reaching Rouse's Point. They then left the Champ de Mars and proceeded to a tavern near St. Ann's Market, where the prisoner treated them previous to going on the St. Lambert Ferry boat. Prisoner embarked with them. Before the boat reached St. Lambert, witness and the two others asked prisoner for $10, he had promised each before arriving there, but as the boat touched the wharf he denied knowledge of them, ran away and hid himself at a railway car. Witness and the others then informed a military lookout man of the matter, when the prisoner was arrested. He had bought tickets for all four to Rouse's Point.

Fournier stated that on the 24th July last, in St. Dominique Street, the prisoner asked him if he would become a soldier promising that if he would go with him (prisoner) to the United States, he would give him $100. Did not refuse to go; but promised to accept the prisoner's offer in order to have him arrested. Prisoner supplied him with liquor, and afterwards gave him a drive to several taverns, in company with Archambault and another. On getting to Emond's tavern, opposite Guilbault's, the prisoner paid the carter, when the parties returned on foot. Prisoner asked them where they could have lodging for the night, when witness said they might stop at Emonds's, in which it was agreed they should spend the night. Prisoner promised Emond a dollar if he would wake up the parties at four next morning to leave by the train. They were roused at this hour, and on leaving the house were treated by the prisoner at Corbeille's tavern. On going near the wharf, Cadotte, who was of the party, asked the prisoner for money, and not getting any, threatened to have them arrested by the police. Prisoner remonstrated, saying he ought not to do that as he (Mosby) had treated them well. The latter fearing arrest, afterwards ran away. After, witness met prisoner on St Lawrence street, and was told to meet him at the Champ de Mars at two, to leave by the four o'clock boat for St Lambert. At two saw Mosby who was with Patterson another recruiting agent. Witness was told by the prisoner to wait a little till he returned with the change of some money. It was while waiting his re-appearance that he (witness) saw Labelle, told him Mosby's business and his intention to treat with the latter in order to have him arrested. The prisoner who had promised witness and the others $10 each on reaching St. Lambert; refused to keep his word, when witness determined to have him arrested.

Another witness gave evidence of a corroborative character.

Samuel Hunter, the military look out man, testified as to the arrest. He also produced three railway tickets from Montreal to Rouse's Point, which were found on Mosby. There was a fourth which witness lost.

William Drum, the Agent of the Champlain Railway Company was then examined. He was at the spot at the time, and his evidence bore out that previously given.

This was the case for the Crown.

The prisoner had no witnesses to examine and pretended that he was not the principal in the business, acknowledging by his statement to the jury that he was acting for another party.

The court briefly addressed the jury, intimating that there was no doubt whatever in this case, which had been clearly made out. In fact the prisoner had just admitted his guilt to them. The jury without retiring, returned a verdict of "guilty."

Mr. Johnson said there were two other indictments against the prisoner, who thereupon pleaded guilty to these charges.

The court was then adjourned until ten o'clock on Thursday.

CITY ITEMS.

POLICE COURT.—A young lad named Hypolite Cabana, was arrested for stealing a breast-pin from the bed-room of Thomas Gloster, residing in Dorchester street. There being no evidence the prisoner was discharged.

Narcisse Moreau, for assaulting Joseph Charpentier, was fined $1 or ten days. A counter charge was dismissed.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were eighteen prisoners before the Recorder's Court yesterday, Margarets Dunn, a disreputable character, was arrested for slapping a farmer's wife in the mouth at the market. She was fined $10 or two months.

Romeo Beauchamp, a coffin maker, for being drunk and refusing to pay his carter, was fined $3 or fifteen days.

THE BEDFORD RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SIXTH DAY.

WATERLOO, Oct. 3rd, 1864.

At 9 A.M., the firing commenced for Class No. 15. This match—the boys—had excited a great deal of attention among the small folk, and about the Secretary's table was gathered, just previous to the firing of the first shot, a knot of excited youngsters, calculating the chances, raising objections, and swaggering about with rifles that ran up a foot or two above their heads when the butt was resting on the ground. It seemed almost farcical to look at them as they fell in, man-like, none of them being large enough to load his own gun and the illusion was kept up by their chaffing when firing off a tie, as "I've got you now, old boy," to a rival competitor. It was well contested, considering that some of the boys were only eight years of age. The majority of them used the Enfield rifle, the rebound of which, at nearly every explosion, would almost thrust them from their seat. It was open only to boys under 15 years of age.

Range 100 yds. 5 rounds. First prize, presented by the Hon. L. S. Huntington, a piece of plate, value $10. 2nd prize, by the Association, $5. 3rd prize, by the Association, $3. 17 entries.

Chas Roy, Waterloo	4	3	4	3 3
Geo W Booth, do	2	3	3	3 3
James Nutting, do	2	0	2	0 2
J H Bailey, do	3	3	3	3 2
Geo W Booth, do	2	2	4	4 2
A Nutting, do	4	2	3	3 4
C M Hall, do	3	3	3	4 4
Hall Stevens, do	3	4	3	4 3
Geo Longley, do	3	4	4	4 4
A Hutchinson, do	2	4	3	2 2
Asa Foster, do	3	4	3	4 4
D Wood, do	4	4	3	4 4
H Wood, do	3	4	4	4 4
Jos Putvin, do	4	4	4	4 3
A Sanborn, do	3	4	4	4 4
Richard Bell, Shefford	0	2	4	4 3

D Wood	4	3	4	3
H Wood	4	4	4	2
Jos Putoin	4	4	4	2
A Sanborn	4	3	4	3

Resulting in a tie between the boy whose eye was reduced in size to about four inches square:—

D Wood	3	4	3	10
H Wood	3	3	4	10
Jos Putvin	4	3	4	11
A Sanborn	4	3	3	10

last prize awarded to Jos Putvin. A tie between the three others for second and third. Fired off:—

D Wood	4	4	4	12
H Wood	4	4	4	12
A Sanborn	2	3	4	9

A tie again between the Woods for second and Sanborn for third. Fired off:—

D Wood	3	4	3	10
H Wood	4	4	3	11

So at the fourth tie the second prize was awarded to H Woods, and the third prize to D Woods, who by the by are twins, sons of Major Woods, of Frost Village.

Class No. 16—This was the last match of the Tournament, being the Consolation Match for unsuccessful competitors. Range 200 yards, 5 rounds, any rifle. 1st prize by the Association, $15: 2nd do. $10; 3rd do, $5. Entries 40. 36 come over 9:—

Capt Robinson, Waterloo	0	3	4	4 5
Pte W H Porter, do	0	2	3	0 4
Do C Woodard, do	4	2	3	4 2
Sgt Bailey, do	3	0	4	3 3
Pte W A Lay, do	2	2	3	4 3
W A Taylor, Esq, do	2	0	3	2 2
Pte D Longley, do	3	2	3	2 2
Do G Cummings, do	0	2	3	2 3
Do W Stevenson, Granby	4	4	2	2 2
Sgt Yarnold, do	3	2	2	3 3
Pte J G Bell, Waterloo	2	3	3	4 5
Dr A A Knowlton, do	3	3	0	3 2
Pte W J Bell, do	3	4	2	3 4
Do C McRae, do	3	4	0	2 3
Do J Bootte, do	4	2	3	4 4
Do H Leet, Danville	3	4	3	2 5
Sgt McKenzie, do	2	4	3	4 2
Pte John Nicol, Waterloo	2	4	3	3 5
Do M Granby	2	3	2	3 4
Bugler Boyce, Waterloo	3	0	3	3 2
Pte T N Bell, do	4	4	0	4 0
Do T G Griggs, Granby	4	2	3	3 2
Do A J Griggs, do	3	2	0	3 2
Major Wood, Frost Village	0	3	3	3 2
Pte T Carter, Waterloo	3	4	2	2 3
Sgt Doudiet, Montreal	4	4	3	3 3

A tie between Sgt Doudiet, Montreal, and Pte I Bootte, Waterloo, at 17 points for 1st prize. Fired off.

Sgt Doudiet	4	2	3
Pte I Bootte	3	2	0

1st prize won by Sgt. Doudiet; 2nd do Pte I. Bootte.

Pte. W. J. Bell won the third prize at 16 pts., but on having his rifle tested by the Committee, it was found to pull but 5¼ lbs, and was therefore ruled out. Six ties for third prize. Fired off.

Capt Robinson	2	3	2
Pte D Woodard	3	2	2
Do J J Bell	4	3	2
Do H Leet	3	4	4
Do J Nicol	0	2	2
Sgt McKenzie	2	4	3

Third prize won by H Leet, Danville, a young man not yet 15 years of age.

I send also the score made by the different Company's in firing for Company prize or class No. 6, to be be fired for by ten men from each Company in the County of Shefford. Company No 1, Capt Miller, Granby, 92 points; Company No 2, Capt Maynes, Waterloo, 102 points; Company No 3, Captain Chalmers, Granby, 80 points; Company No 4, Captain Robinson, Waterloo, 82 points. First prize to Company No 2; Second do do No 1; Third do do No 4.

An objection was raised by Captain Chalmers against the awarding of the second prize to Company No. 2, on the ground that they had failed to have their rifles tested after firing, but was overruled by Committee.

Thus ends the first Tournament of the District of Bedford's Rifle Association, a Tournament which has given general satisfaction, has called into active exercise an unexpected display of local skill and nerve, and which will yet do much more towards bringing our volunteers up to that high standard which we have all been waiting to see and which we all want to see. Great credit is due to Captain Robinson, of Waterloo, the originator of the Association and the heart and soul of the whole thing. His gentlemanly courtesy, and his energetic devotion to the volunteers have endeared him to all who have participated in the proceedings of the Tournament. Our worthy Brigade-Major King should not be passed over in silence also. He is without doubt the most popular of the militia officers of the Lower Province.

The awarding of the prizes won by competitors will take place here two weeks from to-morrow.

N.

COLONIAL DEFENCES.

(From the London Times.)

Nobody can deny that going to war has its disadvantages, it is also a rich mine of experience. America has been for the last four years making a very expensive experiment for the benefit, as Mr. Lincoln says, of "whom it may concern." But that advantage which America has derived from the actual prosecution of hostilities, it has been our good fortune, to obtain without any hostilities at all. It is generally supposed that we gained nothing from our contemplated intervention in the affairs of Poland; but this, we now see to be an error. We did not, indeed, save Poland, but we have learnt what is the first thing we have to expect if we enter into hostilities with Russia.

We are in possession of information that Russia expected the breaking out of war as the result of her correspondence with the English and French Governments last year, and was resolved that she would do something better with her fleet than suffer it to be cooped up behind the defences of Cronstadt or sunk ingloriously in the harbour of Sebastopol. She had studied the tactics of the Confederates in the present Civil War. She had seen how much injury a very small force can inflict on a very flourishing commerce, and though she probably did not anticipate that she could gain, successes as decisive as those achieved by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers, she still might reasonably think that she could strike a blow which, though it might not succeed in crippling the commercial superiority of England, would inflict great discredit on her arms and serious damage on her commerce. She had chosen a vulnerable point, and on that she was determined to swoop. The orders and instructions had been issued to the Russian Admirals on the American and Californian coasts, directing them to leave their respective ports by different routes for a common place of rendez-vous, in mid ocean. The fleet thus assembled was to hold itself in readiness, to bear down on the Australian colonies. Melbourne was to be the first place attacked, then Hobart-town, then Adelaide, then Sydney, then New Zealand. The force to be assembled was fully adequate to the service. The ships that were to be detached from New York would have mustered 156 guns, and those from Japan and California 43 guns; the number of seamen was 2,971, and there were 127 officers. The vessels were armed with 68-pounders, but the Admirals had orders to obtain from New York whatever rifled guns they might require. The plan seems to have been skilfully conceived, and was, no doubt, far better than the old one of treating your fleet as something that is to be laid up in lavender. If we had been foolish enough to be drawn into a war with Russia for such a chimera as the regeneration of Poland we should not have had the slightest right to complain, though she had made us feel the evils of the conflict in the severest manner.

We trust that this little disclosure will be a useful lesson. It ought to teach a certain portion of the public that the changes which have taken place in the art of war will not permit England to indulge her taste for military glory and liberal Continental politics with the same impunity as she could before steam and rifled cannon had done so much to equalize the weak with the strong. If we inflict injuries we must make up our mind to receive them. Our commerce we will not be swept from the ocean, nor will our colonies be conquered; but we must expect a very serious rise in the rate of insurance, and admit at once our inability to defend the coast of Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia, and Canada against any enemy whom steam shall have rendered ubiquitous and invisible. This intelligence will be no doubt received with great scorn in the Australian colonies. There is at this moment much ill feeling there with regard to transportation. A party is formed which proposes to send transported prisoners back to England, and, if this gentle measure should not succeed, it is proposed to take into consideration the propriety of separation. These gentlemen will find an argument in favour of their extreme views in the contemplation of the peril to which Australia was exposed by her connexion with England, and the hardship of being ravaged with fire and sword for the redress of the balance of power in Europe. No instance could, indeed, better illustrate the weakness of the traditional policy of this country, and the enormous interests that may be put in peril on questions as remote from them as possible.

But our Australian friends may look at this matter from the separation point of view, and see if their case is mended. At present nobody can attack them without bringing upon themselves the whole power of England; but, once separated from England the Power which chose to attack and plunder them would be subject to no such terrible liability. The population of Australia is somewhat more than a million, gathered in a few great towns, or thinly scattered over a vast continent. We have just seen in Denmark the fate of a compact nation consisting of two millions of men, and how little right avails where strength is wanting. Australia, seperated from England, would no longer be led into war for the sake of English policy, but she might find more fruitful causes for war in her own weakness and the cupidity of the great Powers than she now does in the foreign policy of England. It would be just as easy for Russia to plan a little expedition without going to war with England, but the Australian colonies must admit that such an expedition would be infinitely more difficult for them to resist. "Express" convicts are, no doubt, a very serious evil, but should these Australian zealots give effect to their views they will probably find that the art of plundering is by no means restricted to persons who have undergone punishments under the sentences of the Courts of Law.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FALL TRADE SALE at the Stores of Messrs. Hugh Fraser & Co., on Saturday, the 8th Oct. The Teas to be offered at this Sale are now assorted for sampling. Catalogues will be ready to-day at twelve o'clock.

The large and extensive sale of elegant and well assorted furniture at the warehouse, No.