# Montreal Herald

## AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XV. | MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863. | NUMBER 217


### POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, June 29, 1863.

**Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.**

| MAILS. | DUE. | CLOSE |
|---|---|---|
| Quebec by Steamboat, including Sorel, Three Rivers, Batiscan, &c | 8.00 a m | 5.15 p m |
| Quebec by Railroad | 10.15 p m | 7.00 p m |
| North Shore Land Route | 8.00 a m | 4.00 p m |
| Canada West Express Train [1] | 10.30 p m | 6.00 a m |
| Canada West Night Train [2] | 9.20 a m | 5.00 p m |
| Laprairie | 10.30 a m | 2.30 p m |
| St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville | 10.30 a m | 7.15 a m 2.30 p m |
| N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c | 9.30 a m 11.00 p m | 3.00 p m |
| St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3] | 7.30 a m 2.15 p m | 7.45 a m 3.30 p m |
| Portland [4] | 7.30 a m | 3.30 p m |
| Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon | 6 30 p m | 6.00 a m |
| Lachine | 9.15 a m 6.15 p m | 6.00 a m 2.00 p m |
| St.Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg | 11.00 a m | 2.00 p m |
| Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c | 11.00 a m | 4.00 p m |
| Longueuil and Contrecœur | 10.30 a m | 7.30 a m 2.30 p m |
| St. Laurent, St. Eustache | 6.30 a m | 7.30 a m |
| Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese & St. Jerome | 2.00 p m | 7.30 a m |
| Way to Ottawa, including Offices in Two Mountains | 5.30 p m | 6.00 a m |
| Terrebonne, New Glasgow | 5.00 p m | 6.30 a m |
| St. John, N.B., Halifax, and P. E. Island, via Portland, Wednesdays and Saturdays | 7.30 a m | 4.00 p m |
| Ditto fortnightly from Boston | 5.00 a m | 2.30 |

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.10 A.M.
[2] do do 6.10 P.M.
[3] do do 8.10 A.M. & 3.55 P.M.
[4] do do 3.55 P.M.

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

All the above Mails (exclusive of the St. John, N.B., &c.,) are daily, except Sunday.

---

### Mrs. Gordon's Establishment

FOR THE

**BOARD AND EDUCATION**

OF

**YOUNG LADIES,**

**5 & 6 Argyle Terrace, St. Catherine St**

MONTREAL,

WILL BE RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER.

Circulars will be forwarded on application to the Principal.

August 22. 1m 200

---

MISS LYMAN'S CLASS will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, Holyoke Place, DeBleury Street, August 25, 1863. 202

---

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to authorize DRAFTS, or make CASH ADVANCES, on SHIPMENTS of PRODUCE to his Correspondents in London, Liverpool, Leith, Glasgow and Dublin.

JOHN YOUNG.

Montreal, August 19, 1863. 1m 199

---

### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD and WILLIAM JAMES WHITEHEAD, both of the Village of Alexandria, in the County of Glengarry, under the firm of D. A. MACDONALD & CO., was this day DISSOLVED.

All Debts owing to the said Partnership to be received by the said DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, and all Demands on the said Partnership to be presented to him for payment.

Dated this fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Signed, D. A. MACDONALD,
W. J. WHITEHEAD.

September 8. r 214

---

### NEW COAL OIL STORAGE,

**Point St. Charles,**

**MONTREAL.**

MR. M. McCARTHY begs to inform Commission Merchants and Dealers in COAL OIL that his New Fire-Proof Building is now completed, and that he is now prepared to receive Oil, and execute the work connected with it cheaper than any one in this City.

August 28. 1m 205

---

### LINTON & COOPER.

**Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers**

IN ALL KINDS OF

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

**306, 308 & 310 ST. PAUL STREET,**

MONTREAL.

September 5. 1m 212

---

### COAL OIL.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale several Consignments of

**COAL OIL,**

From the PETROLIA and other FIRST-CLASS REFINERIES.

**ALFRED SAVAGE.**

7 ST. JOHN STREET.

September 1. du 208

---

**TABB & THOMPSON,**

[SUCCESSORS TO FERRIER & CO.]

**HARDWARE MERCHANTS,**

**No. 298 Notre Dame Street.**

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
TABB & THOMPSON.

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE
TABB & THOMPSON.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE
TABB & THOMPSON.

SPLENDID SILVER PLATED TEA SETS, CRUETS, &c, &c.
TABB & THOMPSON.

September 2. 209

---

### FOR SALE,

TIN PLATES—Charcoal and Coke, different brands
CANADA PLATES—Pontypool, Swansea, Hatton, Common, &c
BAR IRON—" Glasgow and Elephant"
SWEDES IRON—all sizes
SHEET IRON—Nos. 7 to 26, 2 and 2½ feet
HOOP IRON and BAND IRON—all sizes
BOILER PLATE—Thorneycroft
GALVANIZED TINNED SHEETS
SHEET ZINC—Nos 8, 9 and 10
SHEET COPPER—M to 80 oz
IRON WIRE—2 to 19
WROUGHT NAILS—Horse Nails and Spikes
SHOT, all sizes; Buck Shot
SHEET LEAD—3 to 7lbs
INGOT TIN, BAR TIN, and SPELTER
GERMAN SHEET GLASS—all sizes
WHITE PAINTS and DRY LEADS—James & Co's
COLORED PAINTS—McKindlay's, &c.

**WINN & HOLLAND.**

Sept. 7. 213

---

### Wholesale Drug Warehouse,

**ESTABLISHED 1819.**

**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Linseed Oil, Paints and Putty.**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ENGLISH and FOREIGN DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, COLORS, PATENT MEDICINES and PERFUMERY.

—ALSO,—

Sperm, Olive, Cod, Seal and Refined Petroleum Oils

Garden, Grass, Field and Flower Seeds

Highest Market prices paid for Timothy, Clover and Flax Seed.

226 ST. PAUL STREET,
Montreal.

September 7. 213

JUST RECEIVED—Two cases Rimmel's celebrated Perfumery, Bengoline, &c.

—ALSO,—

Two cases Louis Berger & Co's and Grinault & Co's celebrated French Medicines, of which they are the only Agents in Canada.

September 7. 213

---

### HARDWARE.

WILSON & COUILLARD, 130 St. Paul Street, offer their large and very complete assortment of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, SADDLERY and all kinds of Goods for Carriagemakers, at *Greatly Reduced Prices*, in order to close the existing Co-Partnership.

They solicit the inspection of buyers, who will find a decided advantage in selecting from their Stock at the reduced rates.

September 7. 1m 213

---

THE

### PRINCESS ALEXANDRA GLOVE.

**A Large Assortment**

**JUST RECEIVED,**

AT

**M. Benjamin & Co's.**

September 4. db 211

---

### Toys, Meerschaum Pipes

AND

**PORCELAIN GOODS.**

**Louis Pokorny,**

**No. 176 Fulton Street, ....... New York,**

IMPORTS

THOSE ARTICLES to order, in Bond, or direct for the Canadian Trade.

A large collection of Samples on hand.

September 2. 3m 209

---

### For Sale,

Hhds SUGAR
Hhds EXTRA BRIGHT

PHILLIPS & CO.

September 4. 211

---

### For Sale,

Casks SAL-SODA
Casks CAUSTIC SODA
Casks BLEACHING POWDER
Casks SODA ASH
Kegs BI-CARB. SODA
Casks SAL--AMMONIA
Casks ALUM

PHILLIPS & CO.

September 4. 211

---

### For Sale,

Casks BORDEAUX VINEGAR

PHILLIPS & CO.

September 4. 211

---

### For Sale,

1000 BURR STONES

PHILLIPS & CO

September 4. 211

---

### Superior Swedish Leeches

**JUST RECEIVED**

AT THE

**MEDICAL DEPOT, McGill Street,**

MONTREAL.

September 4. 211

---

### SATCHELS.

**Ladies' Travelling and Gent's Tourists**

**Marine Glasses—double lens**

**Opera Glasses**

**Dram Flasks**

A nice assortment of the above just opened.

R. SHARPLEY,
CRYSTAL BLOCK, Notre Dame Street.

September 7. 213

---

### CALIFORNIA WINES.

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

**Port,**
**Muscatel,**
**Angelica,**
**Hock,**
**Dry Aliso,**
**California Wine Bitters,**

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

**C E. SEYMOUR.**

*Sole Agent for Canada for the* Celebrated Vintages of

**Kohler & Frohling,**

AND

**Sainsevain Brothers.**

August 26. 203

---

### DOMESTIC DYES,

**FAST COLOURS,**

PREPARED for FAMILY USE, and embracing all the New and Fashionable Colors. FORTY BRILLIANT SHADES.

LIST OF COLORS.—Ashes of Roses, Black, Dark Brown, Medium Brown, Light Brown, Cinnamon Brown, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Cherry, Corn, Crimson, Light Drab, Dark Drab, Fawn, Light Green, Dark Green, Lemon, Magenta, Mauve, Nankin or Buff, Orange, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Light Slate, Dark Slate, Light Stone, Dark Stone, Solferino, Violet, Light Wine, Dark Wine, Yellow, and the New Leathe Color, Light, Medium and Dark. Samples of every Color, on Silk and Wool, can be seen at the Druggists. Put up in neat packages with full directions, at 15 and 25 cents each.

Manufactured by GEO. H. REED & CO., 63 Union Street, Boston.

Sold by all the principal Druggists in every City and Town.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO., Wholesale Agents for Montreal and vicinity.

September 10. trs 3m 216

---

**MONTREAL**

### Permanent Building Society.

**EIGHTH DIVIDEND.**

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of TEN PER CENTUM PER ANNUM, will be paid at the Society's Office, on and after the 15th inst., to the holders of Permanent Stock.

M. H. GAULT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 1st Sept., 1863. 1 trs 208

---

### TURKISH BATHS.

THE TURKISH BATHS in VITRE STREET are now in operation, and OPEN to the PUBLIC, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, until further notice.

Careful attendance and every comfort may be elied on.

May 1. trs 104

---

### POT AND PEARL BARLEY.

**SUPERIOR**

**New Pot and Pearl Barley,**

AT THE

**Lowest Market Price.**

**A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,**

ST. GABRIEL MILLS,
Or 98 Commissioners Street.

August 25. 1m 202

---

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned GIVES NOTICE that he will make application to the Corporation of Montreal for permission to ERECT a STEAM ENGINE in the Building No. 228 Visitation Street.

ISIDORE BOURGOUIN.

Montreal, August 24, 1863. 2m trs 202

---

## Provincial Parliament.

*From the Quebec Mercury.*

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 9th 1862.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

ST. ROCH'S SAVING'S BANK.

Hon. Mr. DE LA TERRIERE brought up the Bill as amended in Committee, and moved the adoption of the amendments.

The amendments having been adopted, the hon. member moved that the Bill be now read a third time.

Hon Sir N F BELLEAU stated that he desired to move certain further amendments which he was not quite prepared to do at present, and the third reading might be deferred until to-morrow.

Hon Mr LETELLIER DE ST. JUST asked whether the hon. member could indicate the nature of the amendments he intended to propose.

Hon Sir N F BELLEAU said that he proposed to move that after the papers required by the Commission of Inquiry had been submitted and examined, and the witnesses had testified, the said papers and documents which it was important to the Directors to retain under their control should be returned to them. He also desired to move as an additional amendment, that the costs incurred at the instance of the depositors, should be defrayed out of the moneys appertaining to them and not out of the funds of the Province.

Hon Mr CAMPBELL said he was about to suggest something similar, but as this proceeding was stated to be a purely philanthropic one, he thought the Commissioners should not be paid at all. These Commissioners were usually allowed 10 per day and an equal smu to the Clerk which would make $40, since it was proposed that there should be three gentlemen on the Commission and as examinations of this kind were usually prolonged the cost would amount to some $300 per month so that the actual amount due the depositors, would in a very short time be exceeded by the expenses.

Hon Mr LETELLIER said this was worse than the proposition of the other hon member, who merely stipulated that the Province should not be made to bear the expense.

It was then agreed that the 3rd reading would be deferred until to-morrow.

SECOND READING.

On motion of Hon Mr SANBORN the following Bills were read a second time and referred to the Committee on Private Bills:—

Bill to incorporate the Vale Minning Company Bill to incorporate the Missisquoi Mining and Smelting Company. Bill to incorporate the Logan Mining and Smelting Company. Bill to incorporate the St. Flavien Mining Company. Bill to incorporate the Sutton Mining Company.

Previous to the reading of the first of these Bills,

Hon. Mr. RYAN said that he had no intention to object to any of them, but thought that the legislation concerning all such measures should be uniform. These companies might be productive of much benefit, but if they were made the means simply of promoting speculation and stock-jobbing they would be an injury. As President of the Montreal Mining Company he had had the opportunity of learning something of these matters. That Company's stock had been made the basis of stock-jobbing for many years, and had consequently suffered very much in the public mind, and it was only now that the real value of its property was becoming duly appreciated. The stock had been run up at times to unjustifiable prices, and then depressed much below its worth. He thought that in all charters like those now asked there should be some clause requiring that a certain amount of the capital be paid up, or a certain amount of work done, before the companies were permitted to place their stock in the market. If all such Bills could be consolidated, and a general law enacted, he thought the results would be beneficial to all concerned.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN said the remarks of the hon. member, to a certain extent, were very just. He did not, however, think that a general law would be advantageous, but there might be a general rule in the Committee by which all such Bills would be made uniform in principle. It was no matter how many such Bills were passed providing they were all constructed alike; and as it was a fact that each Company desired, for substantial reasons, no doubt, to have a Bill of its own, he thought it would be unwise to refuse them. Let the public be duly protected from fraud, and the more companies there were the better it would be for the country.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said he agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Ryan) in his observations, and it was but too true that many such Companies were organized not to work the mines, but to provide a basis for speculation, and it would be a great advantage gained if the charters were limited in the sense proposed.

Hon. Mr. CURRIE said that the 15 h clause (of the Vale Mining Company's Bill, then under debate) provided the company would not go into operation until ten per cent. of the capital was paid up.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—What guarantee was that that it would go into operation?

Hon. Mr. SANBORN—What if it did not?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—Then the Bill would be simply an encouragement to jobbing. It was well known that through such means many persons had been cajoled and cheated of large sums.

Hon. Mr. F. BLAIR said he concurred in those views, but thought it was the business of the committee to devise the means of checking the evils stated. The Private Bill Committee of the Assembly had, many years ago, adopted certain rules of this kind.

Hon Mr MOORE—Hope that no action would be taken which would place the companies already in existence at a disadvantage, by giving greater privileges to the recently formed ones, and expatiated at length upon the great advantage to the country of attracting capital from Boston and other American cities, through whose monied men most those mines were now being operated.

Hon Mr PERRY insisted that it was a duty to the public to prevent companies to organize upon a fictitious capital. Banks were not allowed to begin business until they had a certain amount paid up, and neither should mining companies.

Hon Mr SANBORN stated that very large amounts of money had been paid already for some of these mines, which was of itself a sufficient guarantee that they would not become the basis of mere speculation.

After a few words more from Hon. Messrs. Ryan and Reesor, the bills, as already stated, were read and referred.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 10.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

FORT ERIE RAILWAY.

Hon J S MACDONALD brought up the report of the Railway Committee on the bill for amending the charter incorporating the Fort Erie Railway Company. He noticed that the bill came from the Committee with features of the most objectionable kind; and such as, he was sorry to say applied to other similar bills. The Bill provided that the capital should be $1,000,000, but the Company were impowered to go into operation on $100,000 of the stook being subscribed, with ten per cent of that amount, or only $10,000, paid up. The great fault of undertakings of this nature was that they destroyed the character of Canadian enterprizes. These charters were granted; they remained on the statute book inoperative; and when *bona fide* Companies desired to go into operation for the prosecution of the works, these charters stood in the way of their obtaining the necessary powers from the Legislature, and nothing remained for them but to buy the bogus Companies up. It was a farce to suppose that in this case the Company could go into operation with $10,000. And it must be also observed that there was no requirement for even the $10,000 to be deposited id any Bank, the certificate of the Provisional Chairman to the effect that it had been paid was in itself sufficient. He thought the powers conferred by the bill to be of the most dangerous character.

Mr SIMPSON said the Bill was simply intended to renew a charter which had been previously granted, and to incorporate the Erie and Ontario Railway with it. The latter was a railway on which considerable money had been already expended, and he could assure the House that the undertaking was of a *bona fide* character, and would be presented in good faith.

Hon Mr. CARTIER said that when he went to Welland the other day to speak to 5,000 persons about the cod fish in Gaspe Basin he found the necessity for this railway and a desire existing for its active prosecution.

Hon J S MACDONALD said that his object in mentioning the matter was to protest against this species of legislation.

Hon J H CAMERON said an Order in Executive Council relating to the payment of the amount due by the town of Niagara was embraced in the contract for the purchase of the road in process of extension.

Hon Mr BROWN said there was great force in the general objection of the Premier as to bills of this description. But he thought that in this case the objection was fairly met by what had been stated by hon. gentlemen opposite.

On the suggestion of the Attorney General West, the reception of the report of the committee was deferred.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES (L.C.)

Mr POPE inquired whether the Government are aware that twenty dollars are retained from the annual grant to each of the Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada for the benefit of the proprietor of the Agricultural Journal, without the consent of such Societies, and even contrary to the expressed wish of some of them; also, whether it is the intention of the Government to take steps to prevent this being done in future?

Hon. Mr. DORION replied that the Government were not aware that twenty dollars were so retained. The Board of Agriculture, however, he said, were authorized to retain ten per cent of the money granted to Agricultural Societies by the Legislature, for certain purposes. Whether the twenty dollars alluded to was a portion of the ten per cent or not he did not know. The ten per cent would more than cover it, however.

GEORGIAN BAY SHIP CANAL.

Mr MACKENZIE, of Lambton, moved for the appointment of a Committee to consider the practicability and propriety of a Canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, by Lake Simcoe and Lake Scugog, and through the County of Ontario; and that such Committee do consist of Messrs. McDougall, Mowat, Munro, Scoble, Burwell, McKellar, and the mover. Some objections were made by different members to the appointment of the committee on the ground that three other committees on a similar subject had already been appointed.

THE LATE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT—NON-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

The order was then called for Mr. Cockurn's resolution:—That this House feel it their duty at once to express their deep regret that His Excellency should have been advised to make the Judicial appointment by which a vacancy has recently been created in the representation of the County of St. Hyacinthe, under circumstances calculated to prejudice, if not destroy, the independence of this House, and to corrupt at its source our system of Parliamentary Government.

Mr. COCKBURN requested that the motion might be allowed to stand

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD strongly objected. He thought that there should not be a moment's delay in proceeding with a matter of so much importance. If the Government were not in possession of the confidence of the House, or if the hon. gentleman assumed to lead the Opposition, the sooner these points were established the better. He took it for granted that the honorable gentleman had not placed this motion on the paper without intending to go on with it. It would not do to be continually bringing forward resolutions of this nature, and when the proper time came, for hon. gentlemen to shirk the responsibility of proceeding with them.

Mr. COCKBURN [interrupting].—No. There is a mistake. I misunderstood the question. I am down for two notices of motion, and I was not aware that this was the motion called.

The SPEAKER—It is the second of the hon gentleman's notices.

Mr COCKBURN—I see no object, then, in this motion being postponed.

Mr JOS DUFRESNE said he wished the hon gentleman would allow his motion to stand until some papers he was about to move for should be brought down, as they might throw some light upon the subject. The honorable member was proceeding to discuss the importance of the question, when

Mr WHITE rose to a point of order, and was met with loud cries of "Order, order," from the Opposition. When he could be heard, he was understood to say that he understood the honorable member for West Northumberland's motion was first put on the notice paper.

Hon Mr HOLTON said that the honorable member for West Northumberland ought to proceed with his motion at once, or else withdraw it.

Hon J A MACDONALD said no doubt the Government would be glad to have the honorable gentleman move his resolution before the honorable member for Montcalm's address was carried, because they thought there would be a chance of the motion failing for want of evidence to sustain it.

Hon Mr DORION said the honorable member for West Northumberland certainly had some means of supporting the motion when he put it upon the motion paper, and contemplated going on with it without the papers which the motion of the honorable member for Montcalm referred to. It was due to the Government that such motions as the present, amounting as they did to motions of want of confidence, should be proceeded with or dropped the moment they were reached. The honorable member for Kingston had put a similar notice on the paper some days ago, and then when the time came to proceed with it, had allowed it to drop, and the honorable member had not dared to renew it since.

Hon J A MACDONALD—What, what! Had not dared to proceed with it?

Hon Mr CARTIER said the honorable Attorney General East ought to have listened to the remarks of the honorable member for West Northumberland, who had stated that it was another motion that he wished to have stand.

Mr. COCKBURN said the control of the motion rested with him, and he felt disposed to postpone it with a view of obtaining the information the honorable member for Montreal was about to move for. The papers which that gentleman was about to move for were pertinent to the question, and it was of great importance that they should be before the House before this motion was put. He felt thoroughly in earnest, he said, in bringing forward this motion, and he would see that it was fairly and fully put before the House, and before the country too. He proposed dealing with it with the honest fairness of one who felt that it was a question of importance in its future bearing upon the Province. If the honorable gentleman on the Ministerial benches insisted on the question being disposed of at once, he would have to withdraw the motion for the present, and renew it at some other time.

Hon Mr DORION said that was the proper course. The correspondence to be asked for by the hon member for Montreal would not affect the question, however. It was only a simple letter of resignation, and would be brought down the following day.

Hon Mr. McGEE said he hoped the hon. member would not only drop his motion then, but drop it forever. Whatever the members of the House might think of the circumstances under which the appointment of the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe to a judgeship had been made, he, for one, was opposed to the House sitting in judgment upon the Judge's appointment. He thought the House ought not to be asked to pronounce any opinion which might injure the usefulness upon the Bench of one who was recently one of the most highly respected members of the House. (Hear, hear.) Whether the circumstances by which he was surrounded were such as to render his acceptance of the office at that particular time a proper move on his part, was a matter about which he [Mr. McGee] had a very decided opinion of his own. That the Government had made him the offer they had done, he thought was deeply to be regretted, but while he was of that opinion, he yet felt that it would be very injudicious for any action to be taken upon the subject by the House. He sincerely hoped the hon. member for West Northumberland would allow him to advise him to withdraw his notice permanently—unless, indeed, there was something in the paper to be brought down which would demand the attention of the House.

Mr. COCKBURN said the remarks of the hon. member were very proper, but his proposed motion did not affect the hon. gentleman who had accepted the appointment. (Oh! oh!) Its object was very different from that. It was very far from his purpose to bring out anything in the House which would affect the usefulness of one who was perhaps forever removed from the political arena, and who was not present to defend himself. The object of the motion was to strike at the root of the great evil But when it came properly before the House it would then be time enough for him to state the grounds on which he sought the support of the House for his motion. He would ask that the motion be allowed to stand until Monday, but if that were refused, he would renew the motion for Monday. It was founded upon facts that were patent to the country, and he felt that he ought to persevere in pressing it to an early discussion.

Hon. Mr. DORION said if the facts were patent to the country the hon. gentleman ought to move his resolution at once. If he had not evidence at hand sufficient to go on with it he ought never to have put it upon paper. He was waiting for testimony to be procured from the Government by another member, which testimony it was patent to the House and to the country that he never thought of when framing his motion. The hon member for Montmorency had correctly stated that it was the privilege of the Government to have such notices proceeded with or dropped at once when they were reached. But he would make another proposition to the hon. member for West Northumberland, and that was, that the notice be dropped and renewed for the following day (Thursday). The papers to be moved for would then be before the House, and there would, therefore, be no grounds for any further delay.

Hon. Mr. ROSE said the hon member for West Northumberland was perfectly right in refusing to proceed until the facts were before the House. If, in addition to the facts that are patent to the whole country, the papers to be brought down would show that Judge Bruneau was on leave of absence, and further leave was peremptorily refused him; or if the fact could be established, as he was led to believe it could, that the appointment was made before there was any vacancy, then those new facts would furnish additional reasons for persevering in the motion.

Mr. COCKBURN repeated the assurance formerly given of his being thoroughly in earnest, and said he would not act upon the advice of the hon member for West Montreal, or any other member of the House, but would take his own course. (Oppositien cheers.)

Hon. Mr. BROWN said he would like to say one word about the motion's being aimed only at the Government. It was very evident from its wording that it was aimed at the hon gentleman who had accepted, as well as at the hon gentlemen who made the appointment. He then read the resolution, and said there were plainly two parties concerned—the one that offered and the one that accepted.

Mr. COCKBURN said it was true there were two parties, as there were to most transactions, but one might be an innocent party and the other a guilty party.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON referred to the anomolus position in which the hon member for West Northumberland stood before the House. He had given notice of a motion of such a grave character that it amounted to a motion of want of confidence in the Government and when the notice was reached, what did this great luminary of the law do? [Great uproar on the Opposition seats.) What did the gentleman whose political reputation had been made for him by gentlemen on the Ministerial side of the House do, when called upon to proceed with the motion which he had deliberately kept suspended for days, over the heads of the Ministry? Why, lawyer as he was, he had had to beg to be excused from proceeding until another member of the House should get the proof of his case, as he hoped it would turn out to be from the Government. He ought to have looked out for his evidence before he preferred the charge. [Great uproar and interruption.) When he attempted to strike a heavy blow at the men who had made him a public man, he ought to have first considered well the ground he stood upon. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said that in theatrical performances, when an actor performed his part well, it was customary to give him an *encore*. (Laughter) As the hon gentleman had acquitted himself most nobly he had much pleasure in according him his due. (Thumping of desks on the Opposition side and great uproar.]

Mr. SCOBLE sternly deprecated the disgraceful scene which hae just taken place.

Mr. COCKBURN said the Finance Minister was unfortunate in the way in which he addressed the House. He dib not speak to the question but invariably raised a personal issue. When the Finance Minister rose in his place to give the weight of his authority on a question of this kind—a question which, though now dropped, it was his (Mr Cockburn's) purpose to renew—he ought not to speak beside it, and raise insteac a persanal issue.

The SPEAKER—Does the hon gentleman consent to drop the motion.

Mr. COCKBURN—I do consent to drop it.

RESIGNATION OF MR. JUSTICE BRUNEAU.

Mr. DUFRESNE (of Montcalm) then moved an address for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Hon Mr. Justice Bruneau:—1st. In relation to the leave of absence obtained by the latter during last year. 2nd. In relation to the notice given to the Government by the said Hon. Judge, that he (the said Hon. Judge) would hold the sittings of the Court during the next term in the several districts and counties in which he was in the habit of so doing, before obtaining his leave of absence. 3rd. In relation to the arrangements made between the Government and the said Hon Judge Bruneau, and which have resulted in the resignation by him of his judgeship.

Hon. Mr. DORION—The papers will be brought down to-morrow.

The motion was then agreed to.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION.

Hon. Mr. McGEE moved an Address for the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Emigration, on his official visit to England, during the present year, with all other despatches, reports, or papers, of this year's date, relating to the same subject --Carried.

ACCOUNTS FYLED BY MR. J. B. E. DORION.

Mr. DUFRESNE [of Montcalm] moved for a copy of all accounts fyled at the various public departments of this Province, either by J. B. E. Dorion, or his wife, or by any other proprietor or co-proprietor of the newspaper *Le Defricheur*, for Government notices inserted in the said newspaper, since its establishment, or for any other services rendered or work done by the proprietor or co-proprietor of the said newspaper, and the amount or various amounts paid up to this date.

Hon. Mr. BROWN asked the hon. gentleman to explain the object of the motion.

Mr. DUFRESNE said he was told that the paper in question had contained an official advertisement relating to the Welland Canal.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said that some little respect ought to be paid to their fellow members, and if the insertion of an advertisement in the *Defricheur* relating to the Welland Canal was the only thing contemplated by the motion, he thought it might be dropped. (Hear, hear.)

Mr, J. DUFRESNE said the Order of the Day was retrenchment, and he thought that the policy of the Government in this respect should be fully carried out. He had been informed that great charges had been made by the proprietors of the newspaper in question, and he wanted to ascertain if such was the case.

Hon. Mr. BROWN did not think the hon. gentleman had improved his position in the slightest degree by the explanation made. He simply said he had heard a report of an improper charge having been made, and on this bare rumor he impeached a member of the House and dragged a lady's name into the case as well. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. McGEE entirely agreed with the hon. member for South Oxford. The House appeared to him to be falling lower and lower every day. (Hear, hear.) To make insinuations of this kind on the strength of a mere rumor, ought to be strongly deprecated. (Hear, hear.) He must, however, in fairness say that the fault did not lie only on the other side of the House, it applied equally to both sides. If they did not protect and vindicate their own characters, no one else would do so. In the interest of the reputation of the House he hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. POWELL said there was nothing more striking than for the hon. member for South Oxford to rise and appeal to the sense of the delicacy of the House If the facts alleged were correct, the matter ought to be held up to public reprobation. Was the hon. member for South Oxford so sensitive when the hon. member for Lambton moved for a return for the purpose of making out a case in regard to a lot of land in Innisfil, against the hon. member for South Simcoe?

Hon. Mr. BROWN said that he had never moved in any such case unless he was prepared to state the facts to the House. But the hon. member for Montcalm simply saip that he took his action on mere memory, and on no better foundation than a rumor he not only attacked a member of the House, but dranged into the question the name of a lady. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FERGUSON (South Simcoe) went into a saatement with regard to the lot of land in Innisfil, which he said was simply a lot of swamp land; and the motion of the hon member for Lambton had been made at the instigation of somebody behind the scenes to injure his (Mr. Eerguson's) character.

Hon. Mr. McDOUGALL denied all knowledge of the motion until it was placed on the paper.

Mr. DENIS supported the motion briefly.

Mr. McKENZIE (of Lambton) said in reference to the motion relating to the member for South Simcoe, he moved that at the request of one of the hon member's constituents, and without any consultation with any member of the House. He admitted that perhaps it would have been better not to have used Mr. Ferguson's name. As to advertisements published in Lower Canada about the Welland Canal, he instanced cases in which long advertisements about some barns burnt in Lower Canada had appeared, by order of the Cartier-Macdonald Government, in obscure little papers even west of Hamilton.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY hoped the hon member would see the propriety of withdrawing the motion, after so much time had been spent for nothing. The facts could have been obtained in a few minutes at the Department to which it referred.

Mr. DUFRESNE said it was not he who had wasted the time of the House. He had not said anything in moving his motion. He was driven to speak, however, by the hon member for South Oxford. He was for retrenchment in good faith; not for retrenching in the way of turning public employees out upon the public street.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY said that if the hon gentleman asked for printing and stationery accounts for the last four years, including the past year, and then moved to refer the whole to a Committee for the purpose of ascertaining where the wrong, if any, had been committed, and of devising means for rectifying that wrong, there would be some propriety in his motion. (Hear, hear.) But to bring forward a motion attacking a particular individual without anything better to found it upon than mere hearsay statements, and without as much as giving the name of his informant, was to waste the time of the House, and to place the hon member who moved in the matter in a position such as he ought not to occupy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. DUFRESNE said if he did not move for a Committee it was because the matter might be found to be all right. In that case no enquiry would be necessary. What he desired was to see if the *Defricheur* had been making undue demands on the exchequer. He was willing to amend the motion by leaving out the allusion to the lady; but he intended to press it in some shape or other.

Hon. Mr. GAUCHON said it was easy of proof that "awful charges" had been made by the Government printers at this moment. He advised that the motion should be withdrawn, or be made more general, so as to include all charges for printing and advertising since a certain date.

Mr. SIMPSON said that this was a very trumpery subject to engage so much attention. The Committee of Public Accounts was the proper tribunal for enquiries into matters of this kind. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACKENZIE (of Lambton) moved in amendment that the return should include all accounts sent in by, and all motions paid to the proprietors of the *Colonisateur* newspaper—a paper which, he said, under the late Government, was in the practice of publishing the most extensive advertisements relating to all possible subjects, and of getting paid extravagantly high prices therefor. He knew that the comparison would be greatly in favor of the present Government, who had nothing to fear, but everything to gain, by investigations into matters concerning the public expenditures. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON contended that the motion should be more general. The hon. gentleman was still speaking at six o'clock, when the Speaker left the Chair.

FIRST READINGS.

After the recess.

Several Bills from the Legislative Council were read a first time.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

The next order on the paper was the further consideration of Hon. Mr. Brown's motion for a Committee of Enquiry on the subject of the Ottawa Buildings, and of Mr Morris' amendment thereto for un Address for capies of all reports of any officers of the Public Works Department made during the present working season, and other evidence in the possession of the Government relating to the time within which the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa can be completed.

Mr. DUMKIN said the Government had announced on this subject a distinct and unmistakable policy, viz, to carry out the Queen's decision, to go from Quebec to Ottawa whether they could move quickly or not. This he understood to be their policy independent of all considerations, and he (Mr Dunkin) believed that with ordinary diligence the buildings could be sufficiently ready to receive the Government for the session of 1865. He had no doubt that the hon member for South Oxford meant something by his motion, and it was precisely because he (Mr Dunkin) believed that hon member had a particular object that he opposed him. That hon member meant, in all probability, to show that by the granting of this Committee the House was not satisfied with the assurances of the Government, and if the motion carried it would be a practicable reopening of the whole question.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said the enquiry proposed to be instituted was simply one to ascertain the present state of the buildings, the principle length of timo required to complete them, and the amount of money necessary for that purpose. The hon member for Brome (Mr. Dunkin) was quite willing to have the papers, but strange enough, refused the enquiry. In a few days the House would be asked to vote a large sum of money to be expended on the works, and in viewing that he thought it desirable that they should be placed in possession of the fullest information.

Mr DUNKIN said that numerous items were included in the estimates, and did the hon gentleman mean to argue that there should be a Committee of Enpuiry in respect to each item?

Hon. Mr. BROWN said that all the Finance Minister would propose was that a sum of money should be appropriated such as the Government considered to be necessary for the years's operation. He would not go beyond that. But he (Mr Brown) thought that the House should go further, and ascertain as nearly as possible how much it would require to complete them. The House were shortly about to rise, and to meet against before the beginning of next year, and they wanted to know before leaving how the matter of the Seat of Government really stood. The hon gentleman desired to obtain a certain amount of information—why not obtain the full amount of information? All they could hope to obtain from the Govornment was the official report of their own engineer. If, however, a committee were appointed, the testimony of the contractors and other witnesses would be elicited; and if it were found that a large sum of money was required to complete the Buildings, and such an amount as the House were not prepared at once to vote, it would be then for the House to judge of the proper course to be pursued.

Hon. Mr. CARLING—Did I not understand the hon. gentleman to say that the Government were determined to remain in Quebec until the buildings at Ottawa are completed, and that then they would remove to Ottawa. Did I not understand him to say that.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—I cannot be held responsible for what the hon. gentleman understood. But it was clearly understood on this side that the policy of the Government was, when they removed from Quebec, to go to Ottawa. (Hear, hear.) I think that was clear enough.

Hon. Mr. CARLING said the member for South Oxford was moving for a Committee to find out whether the buildings can be completed for 1865, but the Government had declared that they would be ready at that time, and he (Mr. Carling) thought the hon. member for South Oxford ought to accept their declaration.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—I have not so much confidence in them as you have on this subject.

Mr. SIMPSON said for his part he was surprised at the position taken by members from his side (the Opposition) of the House on this question. If it were quite certain that the buildings could be completed for 1835, then it would be wrong to remove, but if it were made apparent that they would not be finished for two years to come, those two years should be spent in Toronto, which had a right to it, and it was a small matter to Ottawa where those two years were spent.

Mr. PERRAULT said the motion of the member for South Oxford, if carried, would reopen the whole question and again place the Lower Canadians at a disadvantage. He was most decidedly opposed to such a proceeding, and would vote against the motion.

Mr. ROSS (Dundas) said he was very much surprised at the course taken on this question by the hon. member for South Oxford after the manner in which he had advocated remaining in Toronto until the Ottawa Buildings were ready. When the Minister of Finance came down with his statement, shewing such a sad state of things in his department, necessitating the imposition of taxes, he thought it would furnish a strong argument against incurring any expense for an extra removal. He had no confidence in the gentlemen opposite, but he had every confience in the statement that the buildings would be ready for the session of 1865.

Mr. MACDONALD (Toronto), viewed the opposition of the hon gentleman opposite to the motion as being instigated by a desire to do nijustice to Upper Canada. The bow might be stretched a little too far. The people of Upper Canada would not forever be defrauded out of their rights. It was too bad they were refused the simple appointment of a committee.

Mr. CHAMBERS believed the Government were sincerely desirous of carrying out the Queen's decision, and that as speedily as possible. He was not in favor of an expensive investigation, but it would be better to have one that would cost something than none at all. He had been astonished to hear the remarks of the hon member for Dundas. He seemed to think Lower Canada was everything and Upper Canada had no claims of consideration. He thought it was no more than fair to the people of Upper Canada that a committee should be granted them.

Mr. STREET thought the information asked for in the amendment ought to be laid before the House.

Mr. BELL (of Russell) said the hon member for South Oxford had stated that one of the objects of his motion was to ascertain the amount it would cost to complete the buildings How long ago, he would ask that hon member, was it that a committee had fully investigated the subject and reported the cost of completeing the works. Surely he must know that the Governor General had stated in the speech from the Throne on the 18th of February last, that the investigation ordered by the Government had been completed, and that the report had subsequently been laid before the House. Since that report was made, the buildings hod not been in progress over four months, and that rather slowly, so that the expenditure had not been large. The aspect of the question had therefore changed very little since the last session, and in view of that, how could it be stated that the House did not know how much the completion of the works would cost. That Committee commenced its labors in June 1862, and did not complete them until the beginning of the present year. It had cost a large sum of money, and what need was there of appointing another committee so soon? It was said there was sufficient testimony to be attained in Quebec alone to show that the buildings could be completed in time, but such testimony, he apprehended, would amount to very little. The architects and master workmen would have to be summoned, and brought away from their work, which would interfere with the progress of the completion. The gentlemen who had stated, in 1858 and '59, that the buildings could be erected and completed in two years, were quite correct. Although ground was broken on the 20th of December 1857, not a single day's work work was done upon the buildings until the month ef May, 1860. The works then progressed until the beginning of November, in that year. Not another day's work was done upon them from that time until May of the present year.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE—Were not the stone-cutters at work during 1861?

Mr. BELL said probably they were. It was very important to have the stone ready for putting in its place early in the spring, and men were kept at work during the winter of 1860-61 but during the winter of 1862 and 1863 there was not not one foot of stone prepared, for the Government would not allow the work to proceed. Therefore, it would be seen, that the works had been in progress only about twelve months, and he was fully satisfied that another twelve months would complete them. As to the cost of the removal, he was more than astonished to hear the hon member for South Oxford say that the last removal cost but $200,000. He must have known better. From the Blue Books it appeared that independent of the advances made in the shape of extra pay to the employes, the cost of freight and other contingencies, the cost of removing from Toronto to Quebec was $216,000.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said the hon gentleman was entirely mistaken, as he could show him by a reference to the figures.

Mr. BELL said he quoted from the Blue Books which could not possibly be mistaken. But, to return to the subject. On the 31st of August his hon friend (Mr. Currier) brought forward his amendment to the 16th paragraph of the Address, but on the solemn declaration then given in good faith, the amendment was withdrawn. He (Mr. Beell) advised him to do so, having confidence that the Government—although he was politically opposed to them—would redeem their promise. It had been asked that the papers should be brought down; and he thought it would be far more respectful to the House and to the Ministry, and far more in accordance with the common sense view of the things, that the House should have the evidence before them, whereby to determin whether the conclusion the Government had come to was a correct one or not. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. BROWN hoped to be allowed to say a single word. It was most extraordinary that the hon gentleman (Mr. Bell,) who professed to lead the House on this question, should make statements of so much importance without a knowledge of the facts, and that the hon member for Dundas (Mr. J S Ross) should first read the House a lecture on economy and then assert that the expense of removing from Toronto to Quebec was from $600,000 to $800,000. What were the facts? He (the Hon. Mr. Brown) held in his hand the statement prepared by honorable gentlemen opposite from which it was evident that the expense of the removal from Toronto was in 1859, $104,294; and in 1860, $5,978. That was the whole expense for the two years, made up by the late Finance Minister (Mr. Galt) and certified by him. And of the $104,000, the sum of $30,000 was for freight, and $70,000 was the compensation paid to the Government officers to meet their expenses. The last item was a large one and would have been greatly reduced had not the officers individually been left to bargain for their own freight. The consequence was that actually quantities of cordwood were brought down and charged in the expenditures.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said it was a mistake. The cordwood story was one set afloat when they first went to Toronto, and it had not been heard of since.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said he had been assured by parties concerned that if the Government had conducted the whole removal, it might have been effected for one-half the cost actually incurred.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE said it must also be remembered that the $104,000 comprised loans made to certain officers to assist them in removing, and that some of the money was afterwards repaid.

Mr. DICKSON said that last session he had presented a petition from the Council of Huron and Bruce, consisting of fifty members, in which the terms of the alternating system were stated, and praying that the Government should be removed to Toronto after the time at Quebec was expired. The Commissioner appointed to inquire into the state of the buildings had reported that it would require $1,273,000 to complete them. and Mr. Keefer himself had estimated the cost at $1,079,000. Now he contended that the country could not afford to spend such a sum before 1865, and that, therefore, it was reasonable to move to Toronto.

Mr. BELL (Russell) said the Commission had stated that the buildings could be made habitable for $600,000. and of that sum $500,000 had been voted last session.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said the hon member for South Oxford had stated while the Government was in Toronto, that the removal to Quebec, then in prospect, would cost some $600,000 or $800,000, and had not only said so, but had himself written it in his own newspaper.

Mr. POWELL here read from the *Globe* an extract to the effect stated by the Hon. Mr. Macdonald.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said he had never heard the words before, and the statement was based upon the cost of the previous removal from Quebec to Toronto, but the removal itself, when it was made, had cost much less.

Hon J. A. MACDONALD said that the amount in the *Globe* was distictly stated to be for the removal only, but things had changed since then; When the hon member was advocating remaining in Toronto, he did not believe in the alternating system, and it was considered a most monstrous absurdity. Why! to leave such a delightful place as Toronto and Quebec, that bleak, cold place, with the chance besides of being converted to Roman Catholicism! the thing was not to be endured. It was no doubt due to himself that the hon member should make the motion, but that was no reason why the House should consent. The hon member (J. A. Macdonald) here narrated the alleged influence exerted by the Premier in Toronto in the elections in connection with the subject of the removal thither. Now there was no doubt that the candieates themselves were sincere, and believed that what they were saying on their tickets was true. Here Mr. Macdonald read the ticket issued by Mr. Macdonald, member for Toronto.) If they did not they misled the people and got their votes under false pretences, but this he did not believe. No doubt they tried hard to get specific declarations from the Premier, but he knew too much to make them. However, they did believe what was stated by the Globe, and were elected, and now they were supporting the Government, but they were not for all that going to have the seat of Government in their city. The member for South Oxford had said when he heard the policy of the Government on the question that "there had been a great misunderstanding," and if so, he was right in letting it be known. He had his character to support, and must speak out. But the Government could not go to Toronto, for their existence depended upon remaining at Quebec, and so they were wiliing to grant the Committee in order to escape the difficulty. If the Committee were granted the nature of the support that would be made could easily be anticipated, and then it might be pleaded as a reason for changing their declared policy. The hon. member for South Oxford had thus whipped them in. He had made them and could unmake them, aye! and would unmake them when it suited his purposes. He intended to force them to change their policy, and if the Committee were granted it would be done. In this way they were playing fast and loose with the Hou, in fact, practising a double dealing which ought not to be tolerated. If the amendment were carried, the papers would give all the information the member for South Oxford could require, and through them he might justify himself with Upper Canada. There was no doubt that the buildings could be finished for 1865, and there was the additional consideration that during the American war we were as comfortable under the guns of the citadel of Quebec as in Toronto. This Committee could not be granted but in a dishonest spirit, and he would oppose it with all his might.

Mr. McKENZIE (Lambton) remarked upon some of the statements made by Mr. Bell of Russell, and aserted that all the buildings could not be properly finished for the Session of 1865, and he had the authority of one of the contractors for saying so. Indeed, one portion of them never could be finished at all as it had been commenced. He believed the Departmental buildings might be got ready, but that was all. In the Parliamentary block, only one-fourth or fifth part was done, and it would be impossible to have it covered in this fall; therefore, if we removed, some temporary building would have to be provided for the Legislature. To hurry the buildings to completion would be to accompanie dwith the risk of the work being improperly done; Better take time to finish them well, and meanwhile to remain at Quebec or go to Toronto. There was no accommodation at Toronto for the Governor General, but it was stated that a house could be procured, and if it were so he would, under present circumstances, much prefer that it should be done. The plans for the Gov. General's residence, if carried out, would cost $200,000, a num which he held should not be expended in such an object. It was not correct to say that the Commission had been appointed to examine into the cost of completing the buildings. It was true, however, they had done so, but they had not said anything about the time at which they could be finished. He was in favor of the proposed Committee, as thereby much valuable information would be obtained. It did not matter a straw to him whether the Seat of Government was at Quebec or Toronto, but it mattered much to the people of Upper Canada, for public opinion was a strong controlling power, and he believed the public opinion of Upper Canada was of a healthier tone than that of Lower Canada. The gentlemen from the Ottawa District should not so violently oppose this Committee for their action suggested that their was something to cover. The hon. member for Kingston was the last man in Canada that ought to make invidious remarks about changes of policy. All the Western members of the Opposition that he had heard address the people of the country, during the late election, had repudiated the leadership of the hon member for Kingston, and they based their repudiation on the ground of that gentleman's having changed his policy so often that nobody could state what it was.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON said the hon member for Lambton had just stated that the policy of the Government whs well known before the election. He thought that if had been understood in Toronto that the policy of the Government was to give that city the go-by, and proceed directly from Quebec to Ottawa, the two members from Toronto now in their seats would have been left at home. He would like to know what the Government intended to do—whether they were opposed to the appointment of the committee or not.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—The Government will support the appointment of a committee.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON said he was very glad to hear it. He intended to vote for it himself, and was extremely glad that he should have the privilege of voting with the Government on one question. He thought it would be much better to take plenty of time and make a good job of the buildings, than to hurry them through, and then be obliged to expend a large sum in correcting errors committed through too much haste. He did not understand why the committee should be refused, as it was one simply of enquiry. A vast number of people in Upper Canada looked upon the appointment of the committee and the information it would collect, as of very great interest to them, and it would be a pity if the information was denied them. He was satisfied that the gentlemen from Central Canada would make a great mistake if they refused the committee. If the result of the inquiry was to show that the buildings would be ready at the time stated, that statement would render contented a very large number of people who would feel very deeply aggrieved if all information were devised then He thought it would have been far better for the Government to have carried out in good faith the intimation conveyed to the hon. member for South Oxford, and to the Hon. Postmaster General, by the Premier, during the Toronto election, viz.: - That the perambulating system would be continued for the benefit of Toronto, if the buildings could not be completed in time for the session of 1065. (Hear, hear.) He was sure those hon. gentlemen were very plainly given to understand that the question was an open one, and that if the Government were supported, the chance for Toronto was most excellent. Believing as he did that the people of the West would be greatly dissatisfied if they were denied information, he would support the appointment of the committee, and vote against the amendment of the hon. member for South Lanark.

Mr. Janes said he could hardly make up his mind to vote for the amendment, without also voting for the original motion. It appeared to him that in asking for the papers they would be expressing as much of a censure or want of confidence in the Government as would be the case in supporting the appointment of a Committee. He thought if the opinions of the Western members were influenced for the better, by remaining in Quebec, it was exceedingly desirable to remain here.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said it was most unfair to get up in the House and read scraps from the Globe for no one knew how many years past and allege that they were his words. He frequently did not know what those extracts were, or by whom they were written. He knew nothing whatever, for instance, of what the hon member for Kingston had read to-night, and most unfairly read and presented to the House.

The Question was then put on Mr. Morris' amendment, which was agreed to on the following division:—Yeas 56; nays 52.

The SPEAKER declared the amendment carried. (Slight Opposition cheering.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven.

---

## Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

### THE POSTAL QUESTION.

MONTREAL, 7th September, 1863.

The debate which took place on the 24th August, in the House of Assembly, with reference to the payment to the Grand Trunk Company for Postal Services, was closed by a discussion between Mr. Shanly and the Ministry, which, from the answers given by the latter, placed the matter before the public in a manner entirely opposite to the real facts of the case.

In reply to Mr. Shanly, the Government stated that the $150 a mile agreed upon before the break up of the Macdonald-Sicotte Cabinet, was to include the side service—the charge for special trains in connection with the Ocean Steamers—and the payment of the travelling Post Office Clerks employed on the Railway trains. The value of these three extra services is estimated at about $50 a mile, and Mr. Shanly thereupon expressed an opinion, which has been subsequently strongly urged by portions of the Press, that if those extra services were not included in the $100 a mile lately fixed, that rate was as advantageous as the previous offer of $150 a mile, which was to include those extra services.

Of course no opportunity existed during the debate of correcting misstatements, and when the report appeared in the newspapers, it was supposed that the Ministry would desire the whole question to be investigated before a Committee of the House, when full explanations could be given, and misstatements of facts corrected.

It appears now, however, that delay will take place in the appointment of a Committee, and it is therefore impossible to lose any further time in correcting statements, which if allowed to be longer uncontradicted will prejudge the merits of the case and allow of the main and important question to be got rid of by a side issue. Hence the necessity of this document in order to place the question properly and fairly before Parliament and the public.

The real fact is that the rate of $150 a mile offered before the dissolution was not intended to include all the three extra services mentioned in the replies of Ministers to Mr. Shanly's questions. It was to include simply the services mentioned in Mr. Moffatt's preliminary statement when he acted as arbitrator. Those services were—the carrying of the mails in the Company's ordinary trains, without any control by the Post Office Department as to hours of starting or mode of running—the running of special trains for the Ocean Steamers,—and the side service between the Railway and the Post Offices. These two latter items have hitherto cost the Post Office Department a little more than $30 a mile. As the special trains required for the Ocean Steamers now run less mileage than they used to do, and as the Company have at many of their Stations a staff large enough to do the side service without employing extra hands, it was estimated that the cost to the Company of the special trains, and side service together, would not reach $20 a mile, leaving at the offered price of $150, the sum of $130 a mile for the railway service alone, on the ordinary trains, without any special conditions,

The suggestion that the Company should assume the payment of the mail conductors was entirely an after-thought, not contemplated when the $150 rate was discussed. It was suggested as a means of further increasing the payment for postal service, in the belief that some of the employes on the train could do the sorting of the letters in the train, thus avoiding the necessity for the Government employing a separate staff for that duty, and whilst not increasing the cost to the country, the remuneration to the Company for carrying the mails might, by such a plan, be further enlarged.

This proposal of the Government did not, however, meet with much favor in the Post Office Department, and was very soon dropped.

It must be distinctly and emphatically stated that this suggestion that the Company should sort the letters in the trains was not thought of at the time $150 a mile was settled upon as the rate to be offered, and therefore this part of the Ministerial reply to Mr. Shanly was not correct as a matter of fact.

So much, then, for the attempt to induce the House and the Public to believe that the last Order in Council, by not including services previously contemplated, was in reality as good for the Grand Trunk Company as the previous offer of $150 a mile.

But it must now be stated that the Order in Council, of the 12th August, 1863, does not by any means fix the rate even at a $100 a mile, as the Government organs have been instructed to state.

It will be well to recall the fact that Mr. Moffatt's preliminary statement, in which he set forth his first impressions of the case, and wherein he recommended close upon $150 a mile, suggested that the work to be performed for that payment should not be less than 815,000 miles of trains carrying mails per annum, without any requirement from the Post Office Department to do more than convey the mails upon the ordinary trains run to suit the wants of the Company's passenger traffic. Mr. Moffatt further proposed, that any excess of mileage beyond a certain limit should be paid for by the Government.

Such being Mr. Moffatt's preliminary views, and stated by him as offered for further consideration, it is only right to compare them with the terms set forth in the last Order in Council, which, as already explained, does not offer the sum of $100 a mile.

That Order really is as follows:

To allow "$60 a mile for "one daily mail "service each way between Toronto and Quebec, "by the Company's ordinary Express Passenger "trains, running continuously and without any "break of connection at any intermediate "point."

And also the same rate for mails carried upon one ordinary Express Passenger train on the other portions of the line in Canada.

It will thus be seen that, although the Government has been assured that through trains to Quebec from places beyond Montreal, do not carry an average of more than three and a half passengers per trip, and are therefore worked at a loss, payment will be made only at the rate of $60 a mile, even on the condition that the trains are run at such hours for the Post Office accommodation, as the Company's traffic does not require, and as cannot be run, except by involving the Company in a daily cash loss.

The Order in Council then goes on, after thus imposing ruinous conditions for the insufficient payment of $60 a mile, to say that,—

"In case the Company runs a second passenger train (express, accommodation, or "mixed) between Sarnia and Quebec, between "London and St. Mary's, or between Richmond "and the Boundary line, there be allowed to "the said Company $40 per mile of Railway "per annum, for each mile of Railway covered "by such daily train for the like use of the "same."

It may be asked why, if $60 a mile, in the opinion of the Government, is a fair payment for one express train, only $40 should be offered for a second train, especially as for the larger payment a continuous service is demanded for the distance between Toronto and Quebec only; whilst, in order to secure the smaller sum, that continuous service, at a greater cost to the Company, is required from Quebec to Sarnia a further distance of nearly 200 miles?

It must also be remarked that upon 120 miles of the Railway, viz.: between Quebec and Riviere du Loup, no more than $60 a mile will be paid under any circumstances, although it is notorious that that part of the Grand Trunk Railway is worked at a positive loss, and were it not for the sake of the mails, the line ought, on commercial grounds, to be closed during winter.

It will thus be seen that the Government do not propose, as they have given the public to understand, to pay $100 a mile, but in reality only $60, under the most onerous and costly conditions; and that before paying a further sum of $40 a mile, *upon only a portion of the line, be it remembered*, they required the Company annually to run upwards of 200,000 miles of trains more than was suggested by their arbitrator Mr. Moffatt, and clogged by conditions which they well know the Company could not, except at an enormous and ruinous outlay, especially during winter, comply with.

Under no circumstances then do the Government propose to pay the Company $100 per mile of Railway, even if the onerous conditions contained in the Order in Council of the 12th August, 1863, could in all respects be complied with, and as on portions of the line during Winter only one train a day is used, it follows that the payment annually would average very much less than $100 a mile.

These facts, which can be verified under oath if necessary, utterly dispel the statement that the Government are ready to pay $100 a mile on the 866 miles of Railway in Canada, or that such a rate is quite as good as the $150 a mile offered before the elections.

In concluding this correction of misstatements made by the Ministry in Parliament, and by their organs in the Press, it may be as well to state, in order to show the extreme illiberality of the last proposal of the Government, that the rate paid by the United States Post Office Department for carrying one local mail each way daily on the Grand Trunk Railway between Boundary Line and Portland exceeds $110 a mile, and that on the Passumpsic line, in Vermont, and which Railway comes close up to the Canada line, $100 a mile is paid for one daily service each way carried on a local train, travelling at a slow rate of speed and running only during the day.

This is compared with the offer of the Canadian Government to pay $60 a mile for a train running at Express speed, and continuously along upwards of 500 miles of railway, and thus compelled for part of the distance to run, at increased cost, during the night, at hours not required by the Company's ordinary traffic.

It would have been far better to have had all these, as well as other important facts, laid before the public, by evidence given under oath, but as the appointment of the only tribunal which could accomplish this does not appear to be desired by the Government, no course is left to the Company but, without further delay, to correct misstatements which were made in Parliament under circumstances preventing the possibility of proving them incorrect at the moment they were made.

C. J. BRYDGES,
*Managing Director.*

---

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir has been before the public for thirty years, and has never been known to fail. See advertisement in another column, and read the pamphlet accompanying the bottle. Henry's Vermont Liniment, the new Pain-Killer, acts like magic in removing pain, both externally and internally. A large bottle for 25 cents. Try it!

September 7. 1m DWS 213

Few persons can tolerate Cod Liver Oil, whether whitoor brown, purified or natural, mixed with substances which tend to disguise its taste and smell; it is very frequently either vomited or badly supported. We are glad to learn, that after a great number of experiments made in the hospitals, the greater part of the Physicians of Paris have adopted the Iodized Syrup of Horseradish, prepared cold by M. Grimmault, to replace it with advantage.

March 26. 72

For the cure of Green Sickness, Stomache-ache, Indigestion, Impoverished Blood, for Delicate Young Girls, and restoring the lost or altered strength of the system, Physicians prescribe almost daily, with certainty of success, the SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON OF DR. LERAS, the only preparation of Iron which does not excite the system, and the only one which under an entirely new form, produces immediate and beneficial results.

March 26. 72

### BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.

THE GREAT WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For preserving, restoring, curling, cleansing, dressing and fashioning the Hair and Moustachios into the most soft, silky and glossy description imaginable—Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, by the President of, and the elite of fashion throughout the United States.

The unprecedented demand for this wonderful Hair Restorative has led to the fabrication of a host of counterfeits, often containing elements most deleterious to the hair, and thousands have had cause to regret their use. See you get the genuine.

The virtues of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid for the Hair require no panegyric. Its universal success has never been equalled, and the immense good it has done is testified by thousands of certificates from physicians and parties of the highest standing, open for inspection at the Proprietors. Therefore,

All who suffer from Baldness—
All who are troubled with Dandruff—
All who have Salt Rheum, or any Humor on the Scalp—
All who have "Hair-Eaters" at the Roots of the Hair—
All who are troubled with Headaches, and
All who wish to have a beautiful glossy Head of Hair, in luxurious growth to he latest period of life—

**Use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.**

Its price is within your reach, whilst its manifold virtues are beyond price. When used in early childhood, it lays the foundation of a good head of hair in after life.

Ladies find it invaluable for keeping the parting clear of dandruff and "hair-eaters," whilst it keeps the hair moist, and beautifully in place and curl.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY will find Bogle's Hyperion Fluid peculiarly adapted to their various wants, as it embraces in itself all the best qualities of an Oil or Potamum, blended with a cooling, cleansing and purifying Wash of the most delightful description, which never freezes. It embellishes the hair, cleanses the scalp, and is most agreeably refreshing after toilsome and tedious duties.

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street, Boston, U. S. To be had in England of Morgan Bros., 24 Bow Lane, Canon Street, London; R. Hoverden, 5 Great Marlborough Street, ditto, and of every Druggist and Perfumer in Montreal and throughout the World.

260

### IN THE YEAR 1845

Mr. Matthews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE, since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of Dye contained in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired,—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS
General Agent, 16 Cedar Street, New York.

May 11 v 111

### MRS. WINSLOW

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of Mothers her

**SOOTHING SYRUP**

FOR

**CHILDREN,**

which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is sure to

**Regulate the Bowels.**

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

**Relief and Health to your Infants.**

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

**Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,**

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

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

**Principal Office, 13 Cedar-st., New-York**

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

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

July 9.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1863.

SEE FIRST PAGE
FOR
**Parliamentary Debates**
AND
**Grand Trunk Postal Question.**

**PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY**

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

Meeting of Subscribers to the Funds of the Protestant House of Industry, in the Montreal Insurance Company's Office, 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:—
September 11—9 A.M.: 59 above zero.
2 P.M. 70 above zero.
5 P.M. 67 above zero.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

## Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec. Sept 11th.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Christie moved that when the House adjourns this day it do stand adjourned till Monday next.

The motion was negatived.

Several private bills were advanced a stage, after which the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 11th.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock o-day, and reported as unobjectionable the recognizances attached to the petitions complaining of the undue election and return of the Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau, for Quebec Centre; also, of Mr. Chambers, for Brockville, and as objectionable the recognizances attached to the petitions against Mr. Caron, for Lisle, and Mr. Thomson, for Haldimand. He also stated that the petition against Mr. Street, for Welland, had been withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. Rose introduced a bill to amend the law of Lower Canada respecting Tavern Licenses; also, a bill to regulate the conditions on which wives separated from their husbands, may carry on business as traders in Lower Canada.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Galt, Hon. Mr. Holton said he intended to open his budget immediately after the Militia and Volunteer Bills should have passed a second reading.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald then moved the second reading of the Militia Bill.

A discussion arose and was proceeding when our report left.

Quebec, Sept. 11th.

Last night after our report left, Mr. McConkey moved that in the opinion of this House, the indemnity to members of both branches of the Provincial Legislature should be reduced from $600, the present allowance, to $400 per session.

The motion was still under consideration at 6 o'clock, when the Speaker left the chair.

After the recess the amendments made in Committee of the Whole to the Credit Foncier Bill were agreed to.

Mr. McKenzie Lambton moved that the report of Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the assessment Act of Upper Canada in respect to arrears of taxes on non-resident lands, be now received.

Mr. McKellar moved in amendment that the the bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to provide that the 9th section should be made to take effect from the year 1854, instead of 1862.

The amendment was lost by 72 to 28, and the report was then received.

**Special Midnight Parliamentary Report**

Quebec, Sept. 11th, 1863.

This afternoon the Premier moved the second reading of the Militia bill.

Mr. Cartier asked for some further explanations.

In reply, the Premier said that the expense for the present year, 1863-4, would be something over $400,000, and annual expense after about $200,000.

Mr. Carling felt that the Government was not doing what the mother country had a right to expect at our hands. They did not propose to organize a sufficient force for the defence of the country. He referred to the disappointment felt in England at the loss of the Militia bill of the Cartier Macdonald Ministry. He cited Lord Palmerston's speech on the occasion to shew that the hopes for the future were then formed. The present proposal of Ministers was such as was likely grievously to disappoint those expectations.

Mr. Cartwright argued that, from the confession of the leaders on both sides of the House, the Volunteer Force was not sufficient for the effective defence of the country. Was there a need of effective provision, to men who could not or would not see the tone and temper of the people of the neighboring republic, who thought them unaggressive and inclined not to meddle with us otherwise than as customers for our produces? He listed no argument to offer, but ministers must recognize the danger and the necessity of providing against it, or wherefore these bills. If, then, the Volunteer force was not sufficient, how would this organization of the Militia supplement them. He believed that no sufficient provision was made for making militia men effective. The present plan of drilling men for 6 or 12 days per annum was utterly insufficient. No other kind of education could be obtained that way. Why should they expect a military education. He believed the only possible way was to embody young men for 6 months at a time. The lessons thus learnt in continuous drill would never be lost, but if the Government had no excuse to offer to the demands of the mother country, it were better to say at once that we would not undertake to defend our flag and make arrangements to sever the connection. We should either show our bravery and willingness to make sacrifices for defence, or show our discretion in not wasting money and time in such futile attempts at doing something as now proposed. We have, as Premier Colony of the Empire, either to build up a Confederate Empire, or set the example of commencing its dissolution. He believed that not less than 50,000 drilled men should be always kept on foot. Begin this year with 20,000, 20,000 next year, and after that 10,000 per annum. If resources were not sufficient we could get a loan from the British Government, at a low rate, to set it a going.

Mr. McGivern protested against the enormous expense of such a scheme as Mr. Cartwright's. The necessary taxation would breed a rebellion in the country. He commended the Volunteer Force, and thought it could be made efficient.

Mr. Bellerose argued that, to have thorough efficiency, we must have two or three thousand men regularly embodied, living in barracks. In fact, regular soldiers as a nucleus for the Militia. The Volunteers and ordinary Militia had too many domestic ties to be thorough soldiers. They never could be made to do the work of thoroughly tried soldiers living apart in barracks or in camp.

Mr. Blanchet also spoke in high terms of the Volunteers, especially the Brigade Majors, for the good work they had been doing.

Mr. Perrault also thought the country would depend upon its volunteers. They were the best fighting material. They showed their love for the profession by coming forward without conscription or compulsion.

Mr. Rose thought the House must receive the measures of Government and make the best of them, leaving Ministers to bear the responsibility if they failed. He proceeded to discuss some of the details in respect of regimental divisions and schools of instruction. The Volunteer spirit deserved to be fostered, as it was the leaven which was leavening the whole lump and spreading the military spirit throughout the country. Its influences would do more than anything else to make the rest of the militia effective. Men of property should be ready to pay those who fitted themselves to defend their property. The young men who turned out for drill ought not to be called on to make all the sacrifices either by pay or scrip for land. The Volunteers ought to receive encouragement. The people, he believed, were able and willing to pay the necessary cost; and if we showed ourselves thoroughly in earnest, no aid which the mother country could offer us would be lacking.

Mr. Cameron spoke at some length, urging the necessity of a more efficient force than the two bills provided to defend the country.

Mr. McGEE thought much more should be done. A much larger expenditure would be well laid out if an effective system were procured. It was proposed to spend too much, unless an effective system were to be obtained. If there were gay men who believed that there was no real need of a militia force, they owed it to themselves, their constituents, and their country to say so, and oppose the proposed waste of money. If they believed this movement to be the result merely of clamour and a cry, they ought to resist it, and no man in power ought to pretend to grant this measure merely to humbug the country without having at heart the carrying out of the proposed policy into effect. A continental crisis was now upon us. Not confined to the United States only, but reached to Canada as well. We were entering on the cares of nationality, and must set to work to build up a national spirit. There were elements of danger threatened us. There was a fanatic belief among the people of the United States in their own institutions, and an eagerness to push a crusade in their favor. Another was a bitter spirit in Puritan New England against the institutions of Catholic Lower Canada; there was also a feeling among men born in the same kingdom as himself, who, in ignorance, believed they would be fighting here against the same evils they had groaned under at home. These and others could be directed against us. We either meant to defend ourselves or deliberately to Americanize ourselves. There was no other alternative, and it became us to decide now which course to take.

Mr. Buchanan urged that the volunteers ought not to be separated from the militia, but recognized as a part of the quota of the militia called out for drill. Taking the force at 240,000 men—a fourth, or nearly that proportion, might be drilled year by year. The volunteer force not subjected to the militia regulations for formation in battalions and brigades, were a mere rope of sand. He believed a tax of one-eighth pr. ct. on the rateable property of the country would give a million dollars per annum, which would meet necessary expenses. That would be only one dollar and a quarter per head on each rate-payer assessed at a thousand dollars or more. He thought the Ministerial proposition a bad one.

Mr Demers, Mr. Langevin, and others, stated that they would vote for the principle of the bill, reserving the right to oppose its details. The former wanted to see the democrats, who had declared no large militia force was wanted, and that England could and should pay for all, show how they had changed their views and become aristocratic, and a friend of the militia.

Mr. Price thought the rejection of the Cartier-Macdonald bill on the second reading a disgrace to Canada, which had been productive of infinite mischief to us abroad. He should vote for the bill now, but against it later, unless remunerative to Volunteers.

The bill was then read a second time, all voting for it, on the names being recorded—except Messrs. Bellerose, Brousseau, Beaubien, Pinsonneault, Lajoie, Cauchon and Gaudet.

Volunteer bill was then read a second time, the same members voting against it, together with Messrs. Chapais, De Boucherville, Cornellier, Archambault, Fortier, and Ross, [Champlain.]

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

## GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

New York, Sept. 11.—The Herald's special Washington despatch, dated the 10th, says:—

No arrangement in regard to the exchange of prisoners has as yet been made, and negotiations are still going on. If the statement recently made is true, that President Lincoln had stated that the including of negro troops and their white officers, captured by the rebels, would not be insisted on as a condition of an exchange the principal difficulty will be removed, and it is probable that a cartel may soon be agreed upon.

(From the Richmond Despatch, Sept. 9.)

It was rumoured yesterday that a despatch had been received by Gen. Cooper, announcing the withdrawal of the troops from Wagner and Sumter. We think this highly probable, as a gentleman who left Charleston on Friday, says the enemy were at that time within seventy-five yards of Fort Wagner, and Sumter is entirely in ruins. The same gentleman says that the Yankee troops have not commenced, nor will they commence till they get into the harbor. The opinion at Charleston was that Sumter and Wagner would be taken, but that Charleston would not. Our informant expresses the opinion that the iron clads would never get out of the harbour if they once got in.

Special to the Tribune.

It is believed by military men, whose means of information are of the best description, that Gen. Lee has within the last few days received heavy reinforcements, and that he meditates another aggressive campaign.

The taking of Cumming's Point batteries brings Gilmore's long range Parrott guns one and one-eigth of a mile near the city of Charleston than they were when the 12 greek fire shells were thrown into the city.

New York, Sept. 11.—A letter from Norfolk professes to give the details of a plan which the rebels have on foot for the recapture of that city. It says that the expedition against the city is to be committed to Gen. Longstreet and several gentlemen of lesser light who are well acquainted with the topography of the country. The forces are to be divided and advanced from those different points A large body of troops will be massed at Suffolk to make a feint and draw our troops there, while the attack is being made upon the city by another body advancing through Princess Ann County with a strong reserve. A third party is to appear in the vicinity of Sewell's point while all this is going on to attract the troops stationed north of the city.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Advices from San Luis Potose and Mexico to the 28th August, furnish us with the following highly important news:—President Juarez and his Cabinet have been urged by leading Mexicans and representatives of the South American republics to form a continental alliance, embracing the Republics of Chili, Peru and Columbia. The Argentine confederation of San Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatamala and Mexico, are for the purpose of resisting European encroachment on Mexico or any other South American republic.

The United States are to be invited to send delegates to co-operate in the movement.

## MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

**Arrival of the City of Manchester.**

Cape Race, Sept. 11th.

The steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 2nd, via Queenstown on the 3rd, passed this point at 6 o'clock this evening, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The Bohemian arrived out on the 1st, and the Saxonia and New York on the 3rd.

It was vaguely reported that the French Cabinet had debated the expediency of recognizing the South. No final decision was arrived at.

Some of the French journals recommend the seizure of the Florida at Brest

European politics unchanged.

(At this point of the despatch the down east lines were interrupted. The conclusion of the news will probably come to hand to-morrow.)

MARKETS.

Liverpool 1st.—Cotton quiet and unchanged Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Flour dull at 28s to 25s. Wheat quiet and steady at 7s 6d to 8s 3d for red western. Corn steady; mixed 26s 3d to 26s 6d. Provisions generally steady. Beef quiet and steady. Pork firm. Bacon unsettled. Lard firm.

London, 2nd, evening.—Breadstuffs steady. Sugar steady. Tea and Coffee firm. Consols closed at 93¼ to 94¼ for money.

Latest via Queenstown.

Liverpool, 3rd.—Cotton quiet at a decline of ⅛d since Friday. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions steady. Bacon still declining.

Washington, Sept. 11.

The following from Gen. Burnside, concerning the capture of Cumberland Gap, has been received at Headquarters, Cumberland 9th—To H. W. Halleck; I have telegraphed you our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our force. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing some 3 locomotives and 20 cars. Another force composed of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, I brought to this place in person to reinforce Gen. Shackleford, who was here with two regiments of cavalry, Col. Decourcey being on the Kentucky side with a Brigade, when I started in that direction before leaving Ky. The infantry Brigades marched from Knoxville to this place, 60 miles, in 52 hours. The Garrison here consisting of over two thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery, made a unconditional surrender at 3 to-day without a fight.

Signed, A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The following telegram has been received via San Francisco September 7th:—The legation of the United States Japan Yorukumk. July 24.—Sir,—On the 26th of June the American steamer Pemboke was attacked at Limouski 6 miles from here by vessels of the Prince of Nogoti. On the 10th July the Wyoming blew up his steamer, sunk a 10 gun brig, and engaged 6 batteries with a loss of four men killed and seven wounded. A French gunboat was fired into on the 7th July and two Dutch sloops-of-war on the 11th at the same place. On the 20th July the French troops destroyed one of the batteries.

Signed, R. H. PRIME, Minister.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The following despatch from Gen. Rosencrans has been received at headquarters: Camp near Trenton, 9th.—To Major General Halleck: Chattanooga is ours without a struggle, and East Tennessee is free. Our move on the enemy's flank and rear progresses, while the tail of his retreating column will not escape unmolested. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon.

Baltimore, Sept. 11.—B. H. Richardson and his son Frank A. Richardson, and Stephen J. Joyce, proprietors of the Baltimore Republican, were to-day arrested by order of Gen. Schenck.

THE OTTAWA BUILDINGS.—It is really nauseating to read the debates on the Ottawa Buildings. The question of the Seat of Government has been again the *cheval de bataille* of the Opposition, and all other means of defeating the Government having hitherto failed, it has been the last resource. The discussion has been, to use a Parliamentary phrase "frivolous and vexatious," and as such has terminated in results anything rather than satisfactory. There is naturally on the part of the western members generally, and indeed on the part of the people, a disposition to know in what position the works really are, what progress has been made, when they can be rendered tenantable, when completed, and what will be their cost. The Ministry have documentary and oral evidence before them that establishes to their minds the possibility, if a sufficient supply be granted by Parliament, of so far completing the Legislative and Departmental Buildings as to permit of their occupation during the Session to be held early in 1865. Much of course will then remain undone; the Library buildings will be nearly untouched, no residence for the Governor will then be even undertaken, and the fittings up of the buildings then to be occupied will doubtless be very incomplete. The amendment of Mr. Morris that the reports or other information before the Government should be laid before Parliament, as the basis[on]which to form an opinion, was carried by a bare majority of *four*, and we hope, rather than expect, that this step will facilitate the object that the great mass of the people desire, the settlement at once and for ever of one of the most thorny subjects that has agitated Parliament for many years.

In making these remarks we would not be understood as in any way sympathising with the sectional feelings that have been manifested during the recent discussions. They have, indeed, been discreditable to the mass of those who participated in them. Scarcely a single reference was made to the interest of the people generally in the matter. The respective interests of Toronto, Ottawa, and Quebec in the decision, were expatiated on, but the inconvenience and loss that suitors to the respective departments of Government will sustain by the perambulating system or by removals to unfinished buildings, were barely touched on or dismissed as unworthy of notice. Again, the needlessness of a temporary removal, and the inevitable cost of it was glossed over and thrown into the shade for idle dissertations on the claims that this or that section of the country can urge. What right we demand, has any particular place over another, that the power of Parliament may not without breach of faith, extinguish? How can the understanding of one Parliament that a certain system shall be pursued bind another Parliament. Policies of government it is needless to prove, change with every change of administration, or of circumstances, and what excludes the policy on the Seat of Government from similar changes? No one could with truth allege breach of faith were Parliament to-morrow to decide on Gaspe, or any backwood settlement as the permanent Seat of Government; no vested interest could rightly be set up in bar of such a change; no plea of compensation could be properly urged. The whole of the arguments in a contrary sense, and they have formed the staple of debate, have been utterly out of place, and foreign to the purpose. For our part, however, we have always maintained that under the circumstances the wisest course is to carry out the decision of removing to Ottawa, and we shall certainly resist anything like a return to the perambulating system, now that there is a prospect of settling down finally.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Brydges has written a circular on the Grand Trunk Postal Question, which he thinks was placed before the public "in a manner entirely opposite to the real facts of the case" during the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the 24th August, and he takes this opportunity of replying to the answers given by the Ministry in the discussion between the latter and Mr. Chanly. In justice to Mr. Brydges we publish his statement, which will be found on our first page, but we cannot look upon it as affecting Mr. Dorion's position in the least. That gentleman, on behalf of the Government, made statements which Mr. Brydges contradicts; but Mr. Dorion's veracity is not to be lightly questioned in this way. His friends as well as many, if not all, of those who are opposed to him politically, remembering his high character, and the many evidences of the integrity of his principles, will still feel that he has spoken what he believed to be the truth. It is very noticeable also that at the very outset Mr. Brydges attempts to prejudice the public against the Ministry by insinuating that they were not willing to have the whole question investigated before a committee of the House. And again at the end of his circular he says that,—"all would have been far better to have "had all these, as well as other important facts "laid before the public, by evidence given under oath; but as the appointment of the "only tribunal which could accomplish this does "not appear to be desired by the Government, "no course is left open to the Company but, "without further delay, to correct misstatements which were made in Parliament under "circumstances preventing the possibility of "proving them incorrect at the moment they "were made." Mere unjust words than these were never penned, and we are greatly astonished that Mr. Brydges should attempt to mislead the public in such a manner. Had his circular contained nothing more than a statement of facts, it would have attracted much graver consideration than it will under existing circumstances. As Brydges' friends in the House took the matter up for him, and when they asked for a committee of investigation, what took place outside of the House? Why, those who had assisted in circulating the charges against the Ministers chuckled in anticipation of a refusal on the part of the latter to submit to such an examination. And who was the first to attempt to smother the investigation? The public know that it was the ex-Attorney-General West, the prime mover in the matter, who declined to press for the committee, allowing the notice he had given to be struck off the paper without offering one word in explanation of his extraordinary conduct. The accused Ministers demanded that he should proceed, and he, knowing all the facts, refused to do so. And now Mr Brydges wishes the people to believe that the Government did not appear to desire the investigation!

Owing to the pressure of advertisments on our columns, we are compelled to hold over interesting matter prepared for this day's paper.

THE CHAUDIERE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The prospects of this Company are thought to be of the most encouraging description. The gold region in their hands, in and around the parish of St. Francois de la Beauce, extends over some 108 square miles. When the Company is thoroughly organized, sufficient capital will be obtained to keep up an efficient staff and work the mines systematically and thoroughly. A portion of the stock will be placed in the Quebec and Montreal markets for disposal. The greater portion of the prospective gold fields belongs to four gentlemen residing in Quebec, and another in Montreal; and not to Americans as has been stated.

THE TROUBLE WITH JAPAN.—The New York Journal of Commerce speculates upon the recent warlike outbreak in Japan, and expresses the opinion that it may lead to a total expulsion of all foreigners from that country, and a consequent war with the European nations will ensue.

A SWORD FOR GEN. GRANT.—Just before the departure of Gen. Grant for Cairo he was presented with a splendid sword, richly mounted and of the finest steel. On one side was engraved "From Col. Coolbaugh, of the Liberal army of Mexico"; on the other side was simply "Vicksburg."

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon Mr. Adams, of Colborne Avenue, while arranging the harness of his horse standing, with a five four-wheeled vehicle, opposite David's Block, Great St. James Street. The horse bolted, and Mr. Adams, whilst endeavouring to restrain it, was thrown down, but not materially injured.

ACCIDENT FROM FURIOUS DRIVING.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday evening, Cyrille Daignean, a farmer from Longueuil, was driving a horse and cart along Panet Street at a furious pace, when he, ran over a woman, residing in Montcalm Street, one of the wheels passing over her head, and cutting her in three places. He was taken into custody, and now awaits the recovery of the woman, who is to appear against him, perhaps on Wednesday next.

THE EXHIBITION.—We are requested to call the attention of intending exhibitors to the notice in another column calling upon them to send in their goods without delay.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS to the Fund for the establishment of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount brought forward | $73,863 |
| Henry Bulmer (omitted) | 100 |
| Joseph McKay & Bro | 1,000 |
| Wm. Workman | 2,000 |
| Daniel Brown | 100 |
| | $77,063 |

THEATRE ROYAL.—A better entertainment has not, in a long while been offered to our play goers, than the programme submitted this evening. Miss Thorne appears in Comedy and Drama, introducing a variety of songs. Mr. Davidge as "Billy Lackaday," in "Sweethearts and Wives," will, of course, be inimitable.

NOTICE.—A friend of ours has called and requested us to say that if the person who relieved him of his pocket-book in the Bonsecours Market yesterday morning, will return the pocket-book and papers, he will be welcome to the money contained therein. The name of the owner will be found inside.

In the list of Subscribers to the House of Refuge, for the name of O. S. Wood, read A. O. Wood.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a letter signed "A Baker." Unfortunately we have not space for it in our to-day's issue; but it shall have early insertion.

RUNNING MAN-TARGET.—We notice by the advertisement of the Kingston Rifle Association, that a running man-target is to be prepared to be shot for at the coming match. This will be the first thing of the kind ever attempted in Canada. It will certainly be a novelty

THE DISCOVERIES OF COPPER IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.—The accounts received from the mining district in rear of the County of Hastings are thought to be very promising for the future wealth of that section of the country. Its mineral riches are expected to prove exceedingly perfuse. Iron, copper, lead, and lithographic stone appears to exist in vast quantities, and the working of these mineral deposits would become at once extensive and profitable were suitable means of transport established to put the region in connection with the lake and river system of navigation.

MUSIC.—We observe from an advertisement in another column, that the enterprising proprietors of the Terrapin, have been quietly preparing additional attractions for the Exhibition week. Several celebrated musicians are to be performed, and the performances will thus be rendered doubly attractive, and become more popular than ever. Messrs. Carlisle and McConkey have gone to so much expense in fitting up their establishment, and in opening a department for ladies, we feel sure that the public will be found ready to patronize them liberally. If taste and comfort can be found, that they are entitled to a large share of the public patronage, which will doubtless be accorded to them. They may anticipate a very large number of visitors just now, when the forthcoming exhibition is drawing so many strangers to the city.

MONTREAL ORATORIO SOCIETY.—On Monday last the fourth annual meeting of the Montreal Oratorio Society was held in Burnside Hall, when the election of office-bearers for the ensuing season took place, with the following result:

Patron—His Excellency the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop.

Stephen Bulbridge, President.

F. Lawford, Esq., Vice-President.

James Ferrier, Jr., Esq., Treasurer.

James Norris, Secretary.

Committee—Messrs. W. Ritchie, John Taylor, D. Bentley, and James Hendrie.

Librarian—Thomas Monigomery.

We understand that the regular weekly practices commence this evening, when selections from Belhoven's Mass and the Summer of Hayden's Seasons will be rehearsed.

LOOKING GLASSES.—Attention is directed to an important sale of the foregoing, to take place at stores of Alex. Bryson, on Thursday evening, the 17th instant.—See advertisement.

THE QUEBEC RIFLE MATCH.—The Grand Rifle Match commenced on Tuesday morning on the Island of Orleans. The first prize was open to all comers, for which there were 130 entries. There were two different ranges—150 and 200 yards. The firing commenced about ten o'clock under the superintendence of Col. Wylie, Brigade Major Suzor, and other members of the committee. Each man fired three rounds at both ranges. The firing was continued until half-past five o'clock, when the rain put an end to further proceedings. The match was postponed until Wednesday. According to the Wimbledon practice, the highest number of points was made by 2 of the Voltigeurs, 9 out of a possible 45 for the 17th, and a Sergeant of the 62nd, who both scored 19. An unfortunate mistake lost the day to the Volunteers. A member of Captain Knight's Company of Diamond Harbour Rifles, named James Day, justly scored for the quick eye and nerve shown, had made good his claim to the 17—to his fifth round, and on the sixth, unluckily fired at the wrong target, of which there were two, side by side, making a "bull's eye," and scoring 21 by right. The last shot, however, according to the rules of the match, could not be counted. Two other Volunteers, named Quinlan and Ferguson, scored 18 points. The average firing of the Volunteers was from 14 to 16, several of them running up as far as 18. In the remaining squad the regulars may expect to find worthy opponents, as it contains some of the "crack shots" of 130 Volunteers.

YACHT RACE AT TORONTO.—An exciting yacht race took place at Toronto, on Monday, for the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup and the Champion pennant of the Lake. Three yachts were entered: the *Reed*, *Breeze*, and *Gorilla*. The course was rounded buoy moored off the new fortress, and thence across the Lake to Port Dalhousie, and home, a distance of sixty miles. The race was a very close one, and was won by the *Gorilla*.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON. MESSRS. TILLEY AND TUPPER.—On Friday last a number of members of both Houses—as many as the large dining-room of the Saddlers' Club could contain—entertained the Hon. Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, New Brunswick, and the Hon. Mr. Tupper, Provincial Secretary, Nova Scotia, at a banquet, on which occasion the Hon. Speaker of the Upper House, the Hon Messrs Campbell, Matheson, Bolton, Renaud, Ross, Sir Narcisse Belleau, Crawford, Hamilton, of Kingston, and Mills, and, of the House of Assembly, Hon Messrs Cartier, J. A. Macdonald, Rose and others. The dishes everything that the palate could desire, and at four o'clock, for their respective destinations.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Judgment was given in the case of Theophile Lefevre, he having pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing from the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company. He was sentenced to jail for two months.

Two cases of assault and battery were brought before Mr. Coursol, one of which was fixed for trial on the 23rd inst., and $1 fined in the other.

Two cases of disorderly conduct were also disposed of.

In the Recorder's Court there were twenty-five cases. A man named Michael Gallagher got drunk and assaulted a policeman, tearing his coat, for which he was fined $3,50 or fifteen days.

Antoine Lecompte, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined $5, or ten days.

Moise d'Arpentigny, drunk and fighting, $5, or one month.

Bernard d'Arpentigny, for a similar offence, was fined $3, or fifteen days.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Before Mr. Justice Coursol.

Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock.

Pierre Laporte *alias* Denis, tried for larceny, was acquitted.

John Howe, on charge of stealing money, was found guilty.

James Cuzley, was found guilty on charge of larceny.

Athanase Langlois, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a mare, also to a charge of larceny.

Alphonse Lalande, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Charles Schnepper and George Frederick Leonard, tried for assault and battery, was found not guilty.

Alphonse Rose, feloniously receiving stolen goods, was found guilty, and pleaded guilty to a second charge of the same kind.

The Court, at half-past five o'clock, was adjourned till 10 next day.

Friday, September 11.

The Court met at 10 a.m.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—HARM.

John Foley, a carter aged 17, was put on his trial for having on the 9th of July, assaulted Magloire Charrette, driver of the Donegana Hotel omnibus, by throwing a stone at him. The affair took place on the Canal wharf, where a number of vehicles were waiting for passengers, awaiting the arrival of passengers by the Quebec steamer.—An altercation arose between the prisoner and the prosecutor, about the right to a certain position. Foley jumped from his vehicle and picking up three stones, threw them at Charrette. One of the stones struck him on the nose inflicting severe injury.

Mr. Clarke, who appeared for the prisoner addressed the jury, and called several witness who testified that Foley's vehicle was endangered by the conduct of Charrette.

Mr. Cornet in reply in French and English, when the Court charged the jury in both languages, and at half past one they retired. At five before 5 o'clock the jury came into Court and returned a verdict of guilty with recommendation to mercy.

UNLAWFULLY PLACING AN OBSTRUCTION ON A RAILROAD TRACK.

Two men named James Delaney and Joseph Reynolds were placed at the bar, charged with having on the 8th of August last, placed an obstruction on the track of the Montreal and Champlain railroad, by laying an iron rail, or long piece of railroad iron across the track. It appeared in evidence for the prosecution that Reynolds was seen to place the rail on the track and that Delaney who must have been near at hand was cognizant of the fact, as he was seen walking away with Reynolds immediately afterwards.

Mr. Clarke moved for the discharged of Reynolds on the ground that no testimony whatever had been produced tending to criminate him.

Mr. Carter, Q.C., said he was forced to oppose the application.

The Court consented to the application of Mr. Clarke, and directed the Jury to acquit Reynolds. He was accordingly released from custody.

The Court at five o'clock adjourned till to-morrow morning, Mr. Clarke consenting, on behalf of Delaney, that the Jury after being sworn to speak to no person concerning this trial, should not be locked up for the night.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

Montreal, Sept. 11, 1863.

The weather to-day has been fine; we had a slight shower this afternoon.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ashes per Canal, brls | 100 | |
| Railroad, brls | 59— | 159 |
| Flour per Canal, brls | 524 | |
| Railroad, do | 200— | 724 |
| Highwines per Canal, puns. | 18 5 brls | |
| Railroad, puns. | 21. 18 cks— | 62 |
| Butter per Canal, kegs | 176 | |
| Railroad, do | 164— | 340 |
| Wheat per Canal, bush | | 29400 |
| Barley per do., bush | | 12930 |
| Tobacco per Railroad, hhds. | | 5 |

Sales on the Corn Exchange amount to some 2000 brls flour. A lot of 1500 brls. Superfine from Western wheat sold at $3,95—similar lots of same quality going at same rate. Canada Superfine went at $4.20. Some 360 brls. extra brought $4.20, and a small lot 10c higher. Bag flour sold at $2.35. Wheat—A cargo No. 1 Chicago Spring sold at 99c. Barley in fair demand, but it is impossible to give quotations. Receipts to day are over 12,000 bushels. Oats—Small sales at 54 to 55c.

*Groceries*.—We have not heard of any transactions.

*Freights*.—Nothing doing.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following advices were received this forenoon by telegraph:—

Milwaukee, Sept 10.—Wheat 95c. f.o.b.; receipts 77,000 bu. Grain Freights to Kingston, 10c.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Flour quiet. Wheat, 94c to 94½c. Corn, 56½c to 57c.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange remains very dull at our quotations of yesterday. Bank drafts on New York are worth 22 @ 22¼ per ct. disct. American Bank notes 21½ to 23¼ per ct. dis. Silver is 2 to 3 per ct. disct. By telegram from New York the quotations are—Sterling Exchange 142 to 143. Gold 123½ to 129½; Silver 126.

To-day's receipts at the Custom House are $21,050.49.

Montreal, September 11, 1863.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $4.70 @ $4.90; Extra, $4.40 @ $4.50; Fancy, $4.25 @ $4.35; No. 1, Canada Wheat, $4.10 @ $4.20; Western $3.90 @ $4.00; No. 2, $3.60 @ $3.70; Fine, $3.20 @ $3.45; Pollards, Spring Wheat, $2.30 @ $2.40 Scotch.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 90c @ 92c; afloat, 91c @ 92c; White U. C., $1.00 @ $1.02; Milwaukee afloat, 91c @ 92c; Chicago, 89c @ 90c; White Western, $1.01 @ $1.03; Red, 93c @ 95c.

CORN.—Mixed, 49c @ 50c.

PEAS.—Per 66lbs, 67c @ 70c.

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

BEEF.—Prime, $8.00 @ $8.50.

LARD.—7½ @ 8c.

ASHES.—Pot, $6.10 @ $6.15; Pearl, $6.70 @ $6.75.

OATMEAL.—Per 200 lbs, $5.00 @ $5.20.

FLOUR.—Since our last report we have had more enquiry, and a fair business done, chiefly for local use and filling up vessels. We cannot give the exact amount of sales, but all the receipts have been taken on arrival. We quote Canada No 1, $4.10 to 4.20; and Western at from $3.90 to 4.00, according to brands; both kinds closing dull and small supply. High grades quiet, and little doing. Receipts for the week, 16,115; and for the season 780,180 barrels.

WHEAT.—Receipts have continued light during the week, and transactions have been few; principally ex store. Milwaukie has been sold at 91 to 92c. Nothing doing in other kinds. Receipts for the week 28,814, and season 3,923,207 bush.

CORN.—We hear of no transactions. What is here is held at 50c by retail. Receipts for the week 15,500, season 767,231 bush.

PEAS.—We have only one sale of a car load to note at 68½. Receipts for the week, none, season 286,186 bush.

PORK.—Prices are not quite so firm with more doing. Old Mess has been sold at $11, and New at $12,25. New Prime Mess and Prime being scarce sell at $12.

LARD.—Prices remain steady for both sorts, and continue in fair demand. Receipts for the week 1894, and season 51,464 casks.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Sept. 11.

Flour—Receipts 11,339 bbls; dull and 5c lower; sales of 6,300 bbls; $4.10 to 4.40 Superfine State; $4.80 to 4.85 extra State, $4.90 to 5.10 choice do, $4.40 to 4.40 superfine Western; $4.45 to 4.90 for common to good extra western; $5.15 to 5.35 common to shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio.

Canada dull and 5 cents lower; sales of 350 brls at $4.80 to 4.90 common; $4.95 to $7 for good to choice extra.

Rye flour quiet; $3.60 to 5.20.

Wheat—Receipts 63,500 bus; market dull, heavy and 2 cents lower; sales trifling; 86c to $1.06 Chicago spring; 95c to $1.11 Milwaukie Club; $1.13 to 1.17 Amber lowa; $1.12 to 1.20 Winter Red Western; $1.20 to 1.25 amber Michigan.

Rye dull at 80c to 90c.

Barley nominal at $1.15 to 1.45.

Corn—Receipts 64,000 bushels; market dull, and 1 to 2 cents low; sales 35,000 bushels; 74c to 76c for shipping mixed western; 73½ to 74c for canal on.

Oats dull and drooping; 57c to 62c Canada; 64 to 71c for western; 66c to 71c State.

Pork quiet; sales 650 brls; $11.75 to $12 for old Mess; $13,15 new do; $10,50 to 10,75 new Prime.

DAILY REPORT of STOCK MARKET

(Reported exclusively for the "Montreal Herald,")

BOARD OF STOCK BROKERS.

Firms composing the Board—Chas. Geddes, C. G. Gedde, Jas. Mathews, A. R. Mathews, Alexander Milloy, Jas. Mitchell, Duncan Robertson, Jas. Mitchell, Jr., and Thomas Kennedy.

1.30 P.M.—Friday, Sept. 11, 1863.

| | Sellers | Buyers |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal City Gas Co. | 107 | 106 |
| Bank of Montreal | 116 | 115 |
| Commercial Bank | 90 | 89 |
| Ontario Bank | 90 | 89 |
| Quebec Bank | 70 | 69 |
| Molsons Bank | 100 | 99 |
| Bank of Toronto | 100 | 99 |
| Bank of British North America | 100 | 99 |
| Bank of Upper Canada | 100 | 99 |
| Bank of Canada | 100 | 99 |
| Bank of Commerce | 100 | 99 |
| Exchange Bank | 100 | 99 |
| Montreal Telegraph Co. | 100 | 99 |
| Consolidated Bank | 100 | 99 |
| Royal Canadian Bank | 100 | 99 |
| Mechanics Bank | 100 | 99 |
| Union Bank | 100 | 99 |
| Eastern Townships Bank | 100 | 99 |
| Canada Company | 100 | 99 |
| Dominion Telegraph Co. | 100 | 99 |
| City Passenger Railway | 100 | 99 |
| Montreal Mining Co. | 100 | 99 |
| Canada Screw Co. | 100 | 99 |
| Hochelaga Water Power Co. | 100 | 99 |
| Quebec Fire Assurance Co. | 100 | 99 |
| Montreal Fire Assurance Co. | 100 | 99 |
| City of Montreal 6 per cent. | 100 | 99 |
| City of Montreal 6 per cent. | 100 | 99 |
| Harbour Debentures | 100 | 99 |
| Montreal and Champlain Railroad | 100 | 99 |
| Montreal and Champlain Railroad | 100 | 99 |
| Montreal and Champlain Railroad | 100 | 99 |
| Montreal and Champlain Railroad | 