Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIV. | MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1862. | NUMBER 245

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Sept. 3, 1862.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Steamer, including Three Rivers & William Henry	7.00 a m	5.00 p m
Quebec by Railroad	11.50 p m	
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West Express Train	11.00 p m	6.30 a m[1]
Canada West Mixed Train	5.45 p m	8.30 a m[2]
Way to Ottawa, including Offices in Two Mountains	5.00 p m	6.00 a m
Laprairie	10.30 a m	3.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m	5.30 a m 3.00 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	10.30 a m	3.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, Island Pond and Portland	8.30 a m 3.45 p m	7.00 a m 4.00 p m[3]
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	5.00 a m
Lachine	8.00 a m 1.45 p m	5.00 a m 2.00 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.00 a m	3.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	10.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Rose, St. Eustache, St. Therese & St. Jerome	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax, and P. E. Island	1.45 p m	4.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 8.15 A.M.
[2] do do 9.15 A.M.
[3] do do 7.30 A.M. & 4.30 P.M.

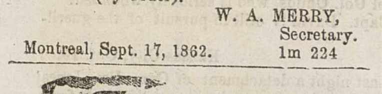
Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.
All the above mails are daily, except Sunday, and that for St John, N.B., Halifax and P.E. Island is due every Monday and Thursday at 1 45 p.m., and closes every Wednesday and Saturday at 4.00 p m.

Montreal & Champlain Railroad Co.

Notice to Bondholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SECOND and NON-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, and to such of the HOLDERS of the LACHINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS or CAUGHNAWAGA TRUST BONDS, as have declared their option to exchange under Section 3 of the Act 25th Vic., Cap. 57, that, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, the Directors will be prepared, on and after the FIRST DAY of OCTOBER, to carry out and effect the exchange authorized by the said Act; and that, on and after the FIFTEENTH DAY of OCTOBER next, the Directors will be prepared to pay in cash, and redeem such of, the matured Lachine First Mortgage Bonds as are not to be so exchanged, at the OFFICE of the COMPANY. And notice is further given that all arrears of interest will be paid, and that, after the last-named day, interest upon all the said Bonds will cease.

(By Order).
W. A. MERRY, Secretary.
Montreal, Sept. 17, 1862. 1m 224



Montreal & Champlain Railroad Co.

New Preferred Stock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the SUBSCRIBERS of the NEW PREFERRED STOCK, that, in accordance with the terms of their subscription, they are hereby required to pay in the same at the Company's Office, as follows —One-fourth in cash on or before the 1st day of October next, and the balance in three approved notes, bearing interest, payable on the 3rd April, 1863, 3rd October, 1863, and 3rd April, 1864, respectively.

By order of the Board,
W. A. MERRY, Secretary.
Montreal, September 16, 1862. 1m 223

NOTICE.

La Banque Jacques-Cartier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a THIRD INSTALMENT of TEN PER CENT., on the SUBSCRIBED STOCK of LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER, will be PAYABLE, at the OFFICE of the said BANK, from the 1ST to the 15TH OCTOBER next.

NOTICE is also hereby given that the SUBSCRIPTION BOOK will be CLOSED on the 15TH OCTOBER next, so that any person wishing to become a Stockholder is requested to subscribe before that date.

(By Order of the Board).
H. COTTE, Cashier.
Montreal, September 4, 1862. 213

College of Physicians & Surgeons OF Lower Canada.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the BOARD of GOVERNORS of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, for the purpose of EXAMINATION, will be held in the CITY of QUEBEC, on TUESDAY, the 14TH of OCTOBER next, at TEN o'clock, A.M.

Candidates are required to deposit their Credentials with either of the Secretaries, at least ten days before the Meeting, and to fill up a Schedule of their Education, forms of which can be obtained on application to the Secretaries; and they are also required to deposit, at the same time, the amount of Fees which would become due in the event of successful examination.

HECTOR PELTIER, M.D.,
R. H. RUSSELL, M.D.,
Secretaries.
Montreal, Sept. 10, 1862. tts 218

Sherbrooke Gazette please copy for one month, three times a week.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will not be responsible for ANY DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the Ship "LANDORE," from Antwerp, without a written order from himself.

EDWARD O'FLAHERTY, Master.
October 8. e 241

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between BROUSSEAU, POITRAS & GAUTHIER, was THIS DAY DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

BROUSSEAU, POITRAS & GAUTHIER.
Montreal, September 29, 1862. 238

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS from competent persons willing to undertake the satisfactory

CONSTRUCTION & DELIVERY OF LOCK GATES

For the undermentioned CANALS, will be received at this OFFICE until NOON of

Monday, 20th of October next,

VIZ.:

Williamsburgh Canals--One Pair Lock Gates
Cornwall Canal--Three Pairs Lock Gates
Beauharnois Canal--Three Pairs Lock Gates
Lachine Canal--One Pair Lock Gates

The Gates are to be built in the vicinity of one or other of the Canals, and delivered at such places on the respective Canals as the Department of Public Works may require.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after MONDAY, the 6TH of OCTOBER, where printed forms of "Tender" may also be obtained.

To all Tenders must be appended the signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, willing to become sureties for the due and satisfactory completion of the works. They are to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "*Tender for Lock Gates.*"

By Order,
T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec, 2nd October, 1862. du 238

AMERICAN COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE,
1000 bundles Assorted Numbers,
BEST QUALITY.
ALEX. WALKER, St. Peter Street.
October 28. 258

MESSRS. COURCHET & CO.,

DESIRING to afford greater advantages to Wholesale Merchants, have decided to withdraw the Auction Sale now advertised, and will

Offer at Private Sale,

Subject to a liberal discount on the current rates,

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE "Islander,"

Now due from Bordeaux, consisting of a very large assortment of

OLIVE OIL—In cases, quart and pint bottles
In eighth casks of 20 gals
CASTILE SOAP—In cases
FRUITS—Almonds, Princess, Languedoc and Shelled; Prunes, in tins and jars, Raisins, Layers, in boxes, half and qr boxes
FRUITS IN BRANDY—Assorted
CREAM OF TARTAR—In casks
SULPHUR—In casks
BRIMSTONE—In casks
MACCARONI—In bales of 20 cases
VERMICELLI—In bales of 20 cases
PRESERVES—Peas, assorted
SARDINES—In half and quarter-boxes
PATES TRUFFES—Assorted
LIQUORICE—In small boxes
PICKLES—Olives, Capers, &c
CANDLES—Sperm in cases
WINES—In Cases
St. Julien Medoc
Haut Barsac
In casks, half and qr-casks
St. Julien Medoc
Barsac
Sauterne
Madeira
Sicilian
Malaga
In kegs of 4½ gallons
CHAMPAGNES—Of different Brands
BRANDY—In cases, assorted qualities
In octaves, assorted qualities
LIQUEURS—Assorted, in cases
VINEGAR—Triple White Wine Bordeaux
CHICORY—In cases

—ALSO,—

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE "Marie Louise,"

Consisting of

Liverpool Coarse Salt, in bags.

COURCHET & CO.,
171 ST. PAUL STREET,
Opposite Mr. Joseph Tiffin's New Store.
September 29. 1m 233

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL

IS THE

ONLY KIND OF COAL OIL

Used under Contract by the Imperial and Provincial Governments.

It is Deodorized, economical, gives a brilliant light without smoking the glass or crusting the wick, and, being WARRANTED up to a Temperature of 120 degrees Farenheit, is, therefore

NON-EXPLOSIVE.

For Sale by the Subscriber.
JOHN RHYNAS,
Wholesale Agent P. K. Oil Co.,
No. 5 St. Helen Street.
September 30. [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to call the attention of the Public to their large and well selected Stock of PIANO-FORTES, imported this Fall from the best Manufacturers of this Continent, comprising all varieties and styles made by

Steinway & Sons, New York,
Chickering & Sons, Boston,
John B. Dunham, New York.

The above will be fully warranted by us for FIVE YEARS.

—ALSO,—

7-Octave Overstrung Pianofortes,

in neatly Carved Rosewood Cases, from good New York makers, which will be sold from $250 and upwards, with a guarantee.

☞ Old Pianos taken in Exchange.
Tuning and repairing promptly attended to.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
59 Great St. James Street.

☞ See Special Advertisement of MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS, New York, in this paper.
Oct. 3. 1m-237

SAVAGE & LYMAN

Have received, "Nova-Scotian,"

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hunting Whips & Riding Whips.

—ALSO,—

A FEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
September 30. 234

PORTRAIT and OIL PAINTING.

Lessons in Designing and Painting.

No. 11 St. Simon Street,

Continuation of St. George Street, near the Jesuit's College.

Nap. Bourassa will be at Monte-Bello till the 1st of September.
November 5. 266

APPLES! APPLES!—Fameuse and Pommes Grises carefully hand picked and in fine condition for shipping.
238 ALEX. McGIBBON.

CARAQUET OYSTERS—A Cargo just received. Delivered, cartage free, at $2.00 per barrel.
238 ALEX. McGIBBON.

RITCHIE, FORD & CO'S Old Family RYE and TODDY WHISKY.
ALEX. McGIBBON, Agent for Montreal.
October 4. 238

FRESH HOPS

JUST RECEIVED at the
MEDICAL DEPOT, McGill Street.
October 3. 237

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

IN GREAT VARIETY, constantly on hand at the
MEDICAL DEPOT, McGill Street.
October 3. 37

NEW STOVES.

THE VIOLET, NORTHERN LIGHT, the STARLIGHT, METEOR, COMET, CLARION, and a large variety of other New and Popular STOVES, just received and for Sale by
GEO. HAGAR,
302 St. Paul Street.
October 4. 238

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Overstr'g Grand Square & Upright PIANOFORTES

WARE-ROOMS,
No. 82 & 84 Walker Street, New-York.

THE PIANO-FORTES manufactured by us have not only received the unqualified approbation of the best judges in America, in addition to

Twenty-Six Gold Medals

WITHIN SIX YEARS, BUT HAVE BEEN AWARDED

One of the First Premiums

AT THE

GREAT LONDON EXHIBITION

Now being held. This is significant of their peculiar excellence, as at the Exhibition were displayed Instruments manufactured by all the celebrated makers of Europe. They are warranted to stand the test of any climate, and a full guarantee given for five years.

☞Our Instruments can only be obtained for the Canadas from our Sole Agents—A. & S. NORDHEIMER, Toronto and Montreal.

STEINWAY & SONS.
October 3. 1m 237

TO IMPORTERS.

FRANCIS CUNDILL & CO.

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

Barron Harveys & Co.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, LONDON.

E. Lazenby & Son,
PICKLE AND SAUCE MAKERS, LONDON.

John Gosnell & Co.,
WHOLESALE PERFUMERS, LONDON.

Jacob Wrench & Sons,
SEED MERCHANTS, LONDON.

Edward Webb,
HAIR CLOTH AND CURLED HAIR, WORCESTER.

R. Letchford & Co.,
MAKERS OF WAX VESTAS AND MATCHES, LONDON.

Smith, Beck & Beck,
OPTICIANS, LONDON.

Pickles, Sauces, Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Soap, Wax Vestas, Hair Cloth and Curled Hair, always in stock.

22 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL.
September 29. 233

Desks! Desks!

On hand and made to order.
SEALE & TEES.

Offices & Shops Fitted Up
SEALE & TEES.

General Funeral Furnishing Warehouse.

Several First-Class Hearses.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.
Residence on the Premises.
September 30. 234

THE TURKISH BATH

IS

NOW IN OPERATION

IN

COTE STREET.

Manipulator, - R. A. ALLOWAY.
September 2 210

NEW GALOP.

JUST PUBLISHED—
THE GUARDS' GALOP.
—ALSO,—
J'AIME ETRE AUPRES DE TOI.
ROMANCE.
Composed by COL. BRUCE, Grenadier Guards.
HENRY PRINCE,
145 Notre Dame Street.
September 23. 228

GLASS AND KEROSENE LAMP
MANUFACTURERS.

Gas Shades for Chandeliers, Flower Vases, Cut and Engraved Table Glassware
&c., &c., &c.

Branigan, Cuddy & Co.,
GLASS CUTTERS AND ENGRAVERS,
19 & 21 Harvard Place, Boston, U.S.A.
June 4. 1y—3m mwf—3m TS 218

TORONTO AUCTION MART.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
KING STREET, TORONTO.
WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, FREDERICK W. COATE
September 15. 1m mwf 221

REMOVED TO 163 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(CATHEDRAL BLOCK,)
Next Door to MR. R. SHARPLEY.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.
April 15. 90

CANADA HOTEL
15 & 17 ST. GABRIEL STREET.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made

Great Improvements

in the above-named Hotel.

Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars.
The Table is always well furnished.
Prices extremely moderate.
SERAFINO GIRALDI.
May 6. 108

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
PLACE D'ARMES.

TO LET, as CHAMBERS for GENTLEMEN, at low Rents, a number of handsome cheerful Rooms, with the command of every Domestic Accommodation, in a portion of the above Establishment.

Also, a large well lighted Room for the Meetings of Clubs and Public Bodies.

A. M. F. GIANELLI, Manager.
June 16. 143

Chateauguay Lake House,
Kept by Lewis Bellows,

Eight miles from Chateauguay Depot, on the Ogdensburgh Railroad, one day's journey from New York or Boston, and four hours from Montreal.

The House stands on the shore of the Lake, which extends back ten miles into the wilderness, and is bordered by some of the most beautiful scenery in the State. The Lake abounds with TROUT and the Mountains with DEER, and other game. HOUNDS are kept for driving the Deer.

The TROUT FISHING is perhaps the finest in the State.

☞Carriages in readiness at all times on the arrival of the Train, to convey parties to the Lake, by Mr. NAPPIN, of ROBERT'S Hotel.

Chateauguay, Franklin Co., N.Y., May 30, 1862. 129

STEPHENSON HOUSE AND ST. CATHARINES SALINE BATHS.

In Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of Women, Indigestion, Scrofula,

And OBSTINATE SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS of BONES and SKIN, and the many and

WONDERFUL CURES

Effected by these Waters, have made them

FAMOUS THROUGHOUT AMERICA

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

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

For sale by all the principal Druggists in Montreal.
P. S.—Wholesale orders, addressed J. BRIGGS Montreal, promptly attended to.
Montreal, April 3, 1862. 1y 82

1862 AUTUMN. 1862

Ladies and Gentlemen's FURS,
Sleigh Robes, Aprons
FUR COATS,
SNOW-SHOES, MOCCASINS, &c.

OUR STOCK of the above mentioned articles is NOW COMPLETE, and the Public are respectfully requested to call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Prices moderate. All articles warranted

John Henderson & Co.,
CRYSTAL BLOCK.
October 1. 235

McMILLAN & CARSON,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Importers of Woollens, &c.,
66 McGill Street, Montreal.

McM. & C. beg to intimate to their customers that they have received a large portion of their FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., &c., all from the most celebrated makers, West of England and Scotch; and are prepared to execute orders in their usual style, and at very moderate prices, for CASH.

From the success they have had for a great many years in Cutting that most difficult item of Gentlemen's Dress—viz., Pantaloons—they feel warranted in saying to those who like good fitting Pants, made from the best material, that they can be supplied at their Establishment.

☞ TERMS CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY.
☞Scott, Clays, Williams and Chappell's FASHIONS for Sale.
September 27. 232

KEMP & CO.,
212 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Second Door East of the French Church),

HAVE one of the Largest, cheapest and best assorted Stocks of GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, that is to be found in Montreal, consisting in part of the following Goods, viz:—

SHETLAND WOOL SHIRTS,
SHETLAND WOOL PANTS,
SHETLAND WOOL SOCKS
SCOTCH KNIT SOCKS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
WHITE CLOTH GLOVES,
WHITE RINGWOVE Do.

—Also,—

A very large STOCK of FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Oct. 1. 235

FOR SALE.

Hf-chests Uncolored Japan Tea
Bags Fresh Walnuts
Bags Fresh Filberts
Bags Provence Almonds
Bags Arracan Rice
Boxes Virginia Tobacco, pounds
Bags Laguayra Coffee
Crates Wine Bottles
Cases Common Brandy

CONVERSE, COLSON & CO.,
20 LEMOINE STREET.
October 1. 235

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

AS this valuable Water rapidly continues to gain ground in public estimation, frequent enquiries are being made as to what it is good for. It is Nature's own remedy for the following Disorders:—Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Piles, Liver Complaint, Disease of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, Gout, Giddiness, &c., &c. It is recommended by the leading Physicians of Montreal and Quebec. Being a natural production, it is particularly adapted for family use, and may be taken at all times and at all seasons of the year. *Be sure and ask for the St. Leon Water, as it is the Best.*
August 23. 202

SOMETHING QUITE NEW IN PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
October 3. 237

HAIR NETS,
New Bridal and other Wreaths
Black Maltese Laces,
BLACK CHANTILLY LACES,
NEW LACE VEILS,
Real Lace Collars and Sets,
THE NEW CHEMISETTES,
Lace, Muslin and Woollen Garibaldi's
&c., &c., &c.

Just opened at
J. PARKIN'S,
168 Notre Dame Street.
September 17. 223

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL SUPPLIES, and has in Store one of the largest assortments of

Shelf Hardware

in Canada, together with a large Stock of

Heavy Hardware,

which he offers for Sale at Low Prices, and on Liberal Terms of Credit.

J. HENRY EVANS,
271 St Paul Street.
September 29. 233

O'HEIR'S WHOLESALE
Clothing and Outfitting Establishment,
68 McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Friends and Customers that he has enlarged his BUSINESS in the WHOLESALE LINE, and is now prepared to offer inducements to purchasers which cannot be surpassed.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine, and judge for themselves. [illegible] orders punctually attended to.

J. O'HEIR,
68 McGill Street, Montreal.
September 20. 226

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

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

METALLIC CAPS,
INVALUABLE

For Sealing Bottles containing Wine or other liquids. Jars, &c., stamped with any name or design required. Also,
MUSIC PLATES, SOLDER, TYPE & BRITANNIA METALS.
June 9. 1y 137

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of the Public to their splendid assortment of

Pier and Chimney Mirrors,

among which will be found the New and elegant styles at present prevailing in London and Paris, in

Rosewood and Gold, Walnut and Gold, and Mahogany and Gold.

☞WINDOW CORNICES to correspond.
J. & W. HILTON,
27 Great St. James Street.
July 14. 167

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—NEW HOPS this year's growth. A few bales for sale by LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
217 Apothecaries' Hall, Cathedral Block.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION secured by using HEBE'S SECRET. For sale at the APOTHECARIES' HALL, in bottles, 25 or 50 cents.
217 LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, Cathedral Block. Bayley's Essence Bouquet and Spermaceti Soap, Rigge's Military Shaving Soap, Piver's Lettuce Soap, Yardley & Stathams', Patey's and Robson's Honey and Brown Windsor Soaps, Fine Venetian Bathing Sponges, Flesh Brushes, best quality Hair Brushes—150 patterns.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.
September 10. 217

Winter Cream of Roses,

AN elegant and most effectual relief for Chapped Hands, Lips or Face, and for applying after Shaving.
Prepared only by the Proprietor,
A. G. DAVIDSON, CHEMIST,
237 Place d'Armes.

Cod Liver Oil.

JUST RECEIVED, from Newfoundland, a Supply of very Superior Cod Liver Oil, prepared with great care, from this year's catch.
For Sale by
A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST,
237 Place d'Armes.

A NEW FEEDING BOTTLE for CHILDREN, at
A. G. DAVIDSON'S, DRUGGIST,
Place d'Armes.
October 5. 237

J. E. RICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Gas and Kerosene Shades,
Of all Styles and Patterns,
No. 106 Congress St., Boston, U. S. A.

CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of Gas and Solar Shades, of every description, of the latest and newest pattern styles, cut at lowest manufacturers' prices. Kerosene Lamps, plain and cut, of all sizes and shapes. Chimneys roughed and plain. *Emblems and Initials Engraved on all kinds of Glassware* and R. R. Lanterns. ☞ All Jobbing done at the shortest notice, and lowest prices.
June 18. 1y tts 145

Chester Guild & Sons,
TANNERS AND CURRIERS OF
Slaughter Leather,
AND DEALERS IN
SLAUGHTER HIDES,
—Have for sale—
HARNESS, BRIDLE, GRAIN, BUFF, KIP
SPLIT GRAINS FOR ENAMEL, and
BELTING LEATHER.
No. 16 Blackstone Street,........Boston
July 22. tts 174

THE HON. A. T. GALT ON CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

On Thursday morning the Hon. A. T. Galt, late Finance Minister of Canada, gave an address in the Townhall, Manchester, to the members of the Chamber of Commerce. A requisition, signed by the principal Manchester merchants and manufactures, had been previously addressed to to the chamber requesting them to invite Mr. Galt to afford them information respecting Canada and its government. The Chamber of Commerce acceded to the request; and this meeting was the result. The Mayor of Manchester (Mr. T. Goadsby) presided; and Mr. Galt was introduced by Mr. H. Ashworth, the President of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Hon. Mr. Galt, after a few prefatory remarks, spoke of the progress of Canada in the Government in which he had had the honour for several years to hold a place. It was the largest and most important of the British colonies, having a population of 2,6000,000, most of whom had proceeded from this country to find a home. It was desirable that in such a colony there should not be any misrepresentation entertained as to the sympathies, intentions, and acts, of the mother country. Taking the last census it was found that the population of Canada West had increased from 952,000 to 1,396,000, being an increase of 40 per cent.; the lands held had increased from 9,825,915 acres in 1852, to 13,354,907 in 1861. The acres under cultivation in 1853 amounted to 3,702,788, and in 1861 to 6,051,619, being an increase of 63¼ per cent. The wheat products had increased from 12,082,550 bushels in 1852, to 24,640,425 in 1861, being an increase of 103¾ per cent. Canada was now producing results which in a few years must greatly enhance the importance she bore towards Great Britan, and which rendered the connexion of the colony with the mother country all the more important. This was a further reason why no mistakes should occur between them. Those points where difficulties occurred should be brought into harmony. The points upon which objections had been taken in England might; he thought, be summed up into three—namely, that the tariff legislation—the fiscal legislation—was not consistant with the present views of political economists here, and that it had not been advantageous either to Canada or this country; secondly, that the cost of maintaining the colonies by this country had been large, while the result had been small; and, lastly, that even assuming that the tariff question was satisfactory, and that the question of cost was satisfactorily explained, there were gentlemen in England who said that both England and the colonies would be better off if they were separate. The first point had excited the greatest attention in England and the northern District—he referred to the fiscal legislation adopted by Canada. It would, however, be well to refer to the causes which had necessitated the imposition of Customs duties at all, because it was now generally admitted that, where it was possible direct taxation might be the cheapest and best mode of providing for the wants of a estate. In England the largest part of the revenue was raised by indirect taxation, but they had not these advantages in Canada. The incomes of the people residing there were so small that it was scarcely possible to impose an income tax that would yield any large amount, and the fact that the country generally was settled upon by poor and in many respects uneducated persons, was a reason why it was more difficult to make them acquiesce directly in the visits of the tax-gatherer. He did not consider it possible to raise for the ordinary purposes of the Government any considerable part of the revenue by direct taxation. A system had been introduced—a municipal system—for local wants, providing for education, and other objects. Up to this time it had been felt that it was not possible with advantage to the country to attempt to raise the revenue by direct taxation. Consequently they had had to look to indirect sources of revenue, and amongst them the customs duties had naturally been the principal. Revenue was derived from the postal service, the sale of lands, the public works, and other items. But the revenue derived from public lands had been wholly devoted to the settlement of those lands, it being necessary to survey the forest, to lay it out into lots, to open roads, and to take steps which were absolutely necessary for the benefit of the thousands who were in the habit of seeking their shores. The public works had not yielded the revenue which was expected from them, although the amount was something considerable. Policy had compelled the Government to forego a large portion of the tolls, but the prospects for the future in this respect were better. They were therefore brought to the necessity of considering the means of raising revenue by duties imposed upon the imports of the country. It was plain that the first question to suggest itself would be, whether the expenditure of Canada had been judicious—whether, in fact, in incurring a large expenditure for public works and other objects it had been for what should have been undertaken. The public debt in Canada was about twelve millions sterling. Of that four millions had been expended in canals, for the purpose of rendering the navigation of the St. Lawrence complete; about four millions had been advanced in aid of the railway system; and the remaining four millions had been expended partly in the construction of lighthouses, in the formation of provincial roads, and in a variety of minor charges. The two great items were those of canals and railways, making two-thirds of the public debt of Canada. The position in which Canada stood originally was that of a country possessing no roads whatever, having her principal water communications interrupted by rapids which completely barred the navigation, having no lighthouses in the lower part of the gulf, and the trade consequently been subjected to very heavy insurances. When the goods arrived in Montreal they were handed over to forwarder, who had to pass them through a variety of communication from carts to boats, and from boats to carts again, so that the rate of charges to the consumer was very great indeed, he paying the whole cost up to the time the goods reached him. In Canada, then, whilst the cost of the goods was largely augmented by the insufficient means of communication, the produce which ought to be sent from this country for the purpose of paying for those goods and upon that produce had been largely decreased. Instead of being, as in many cases, augmented 100 per cent., they were now taken to the most distant parts of Canada at a minimum cost. The navigation of the St. Lawrence was the finest in the world; and the railway system, especially the Grand Trunk and the Great Western line had greatly facilitated communication. The policy of Canada in undertaking those public works had therefore not only been beneficial to the country itself, but it had placed it in a better position to carry on the business with England. (Hear, hear) A very important question might arise as to whether the policy which had been adopted with regard to the imposition of the customs duties had been governed by sound principles, or an approximation to sound principles, even supposing the duties themselves were necessary.—(Hear, hear) It must be perfectly clear that with a long frontier like that between Canada and the United States, in a comparatively unsettled country, large facilities would exist for the carrying on of an illicit trade. It was therefore plain that if Canada imposed duties upon articles which were imported free into the United States, from America the supply would come, and the Treasury would not receive the duties. The same result would apply if the duties in Canada were high and those in America low. The articles which formed the bulk of the direct revenue of England had been until the American war broke out, free from duty in the United States. There had been no excise duty on spirits; there had been no duty on tea except when imported in foreign ships; and there had been no duty upon sugar and tobacco. These, whence the bulk of our revenue came, were admitted to be fair articles of taxation, and the only limit that could be put upon them was that regulated by consumption. In Canada, although some advocated it, they did not adopt the American principle; duties had always been imposed on tea, sugar, and tobacco, and limited excise duties on spirits. These duties had always formed an important part of their revenue, but they had never been so high as absolutely to encourage smuggling from the United States. Having got as much from these articles as they could get they had to supply the deficiency from the other articles imported into the country. The principle adopted in Canada had been that of admitting all raw materials free. The next class of articles were those which had received a certain amount of manufacture, but which could not be used till they had received a certain amount of re-manufacture, and upon them at 10 per cent. duty was imposed, and upon articles fully manufactured the duty was 20 per cent. The main bulk of the custom revenue was undoubtedly derived from the 20 per cent. Had they imposed a lower duty, they would still not have been sufficiently low to have produced a demand from the United States. The object of the Government was to obtain the means of keeping up the credit of the country, and it was not intended, as had been stated, to introduce a protective system. He confessed there were some articles, not of very great importance, that bore that character. The best evidence that could be offered against the implication was that the effect of the tariff had not been to produce manufactures. The manufactures in Canada were those which might be expected in a new country—nails, steam engines, and coarse woollens. There was not at this moment a single cotton mill in Canada, nor a silk manufactory. The imports of earthenware and glass, hardware and iron, and woollen cloths, had gone on steadily increasing every year from the year 1859 to the present time. It was proposed by the late Canadian Government that the duties upon the imports of tea, sugar, tobacco, and spirits into Canada, should be brought as near as possible to the rates the Americans themselves had imposed, and they expected to obtain by these means an increased revenue on the articles referred to. And they proposed to apply the additional amount to a reduction in the duties upon imported goods. It was proposed to reduce the first class goods from 10 to 7½ per cent; others from 20 to 15 per cent.; and the three articles at 25 per cent. they also propose to reduce to 15 per cent. It was proposed to raise a considerable sum—imitating the Americans—by means of stamp duties, with the view of making it a permanent source of revenue afterwards. But the Government resigned on the question of the Militia Bill. While they might, therefore, have made mistakes in their fiscal legislation, their object had been to reduce the charges upon trade, to increase the imports of the country, and thereby to augment the export trade and develop the resources of Canada. It was, he must say, a source of great disappointment to many of them to find that they had been misinterpreted with regard to their intentions. It was, no doubt, true that there was a strong protectionist party in Canada, but it had not been in the ascendant, and he believed it never would be. (Hear, hear.) It must be remembered that the system formerly adopted in the colonies was one of protection. In referring to the second point he had mentioned at the outset, namely, the cost of the colonies, he said that in the old times, when the colonies were governed from Downing-street, they were a constant source of vexation and expense to this country. More particularly would this apply to Canada. The result of that old system was expensive to England and distasteful to the colonists. When Earl Russell was Colonial Secretary in 1846, the final question of responsible or self-government was conceded to the important colonies, and the result had been most satisfactory. There had been no serious dispute between Canada and this country, and the same might be said of all the North American colonies. Except for imperial purposes there had not—till the American war broke out—been the necessity for maintaining a single soldier in Canada. Although troops were sent out they were never wanted for the purpose of preserving peace and order in the colony. That had been always done, and would always be done by the ordinary Government. In times of peace, therefore, there was no necessity for military expenditure, except indeed for occupying the important fortresses which existed. The whole of the expenses of the civil Government were borne on the Canadian budget. There might be, and he thought there were, one or two small sums still which the English Government bore—such as the expenses for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, the maintenance of one or two of the bishops of the country, and one or two Indian treaties, but the sums were very small indeed, and were such as the Imperial Government had not thought could be applied for to the colony. The expenses of the Governor General's salary, his secretary, and the whole staff, were borne on the Canadian estimates. It might be well to state what Canada did on the breaking out of the American war, when in a state of uncertainty what Great Britain would do. No application whatever, up to the time he left the Government, by the Colonial Government for a single soldier to be sent out, but they did ask the Imperial Government to send out, and store in Quebec, a large quantity of those arms which were stored in Woolwich. That was three months before the Trent difficulty occurred; and that was the only application that had been made, except it had been very recently. What they desired was not to have no arms in the country, but to have them to be able to supply them to the militia for the defence of the colony. When the Trent difficulty arose, it became the duty of the Imperial Government, and it nobly performed that duty, not to leave Canada unprotected. It was impossible that Canada could, in such a contest as was then threatened, defend herself. She could not raise an army of 100,000 men. England herself would have found a difficulty in maintaining such an army. The difficulty therefore became imperial in its character, but as members of the empire they thought it their duty to do their share. They were quite willing to furnish all the strength of the country, and to pay as far as they could pay under the circumstances, but it would be perfectly idle to assume that they could do all the work should a war break out. The question whether colonies were of any value at all was a very important question. Its importance could not be exaggerated, because if a mistake were once made it could not be remedied. For 200 years England had been maintaining colonies in all parts of the world; and if they were once to be given up it was clear that they could not be brought back again. In speaking of the colonies of British North America, it had been assumed that Canada could be given up with the most perfect good feeling on either side, and that everything would go on as at present, while responsibility on each side to the other would be wholly removed. Now, a very slight knowledge of human nature would tell the Government that if an important community was in this way turned adrift, without notice or warning, that was not the best way to produce good feeling. It was scarcely possible it could exist under such circumstances. There would be great irritation; and in the case of Canada another result would follow. It being impossible for her to maintain herself in her position to the United States, such a policy would be tantamount to surrendering her to the United States. This was plain English; and certainly the West Indies would not long remain independent communities. The effect of granting self-government to Canada has been most important; the progress she had made under it was most satisfactory and encouraging for its further adoption. But it would neither be wise nor prudent for either at once to take a step which could never be retraced. Many of the colonies of Great Britain had adjusted their own tariffs and established their own fiscal systems; the consequence was, that if difficulties arose with one it might be in opposition to the policy of the others and of the mother country. He thought then it would be desirable so to harmonize and federate them as to bring them into different groups, so that instead of fifty colonies there would be five or six groups. It was clear that by joining the resources of all the strength of the whole would be increased for defence, and the burthen of defending them would be reduced to the mother country. As to the Norte American colonies, the question had been brought under the notice of the Imperial Government three years ago, but no progress had been made. Canada, with a population of 2,600,000, was debarred from the ocean during the winter season, and even in summer she had little connexion with the lower colonies. New Brunswick had a population of 300,000. Canda had no coal, New Brunswick was one natural coal-field. Nova Scotia had a population of 330,000. She possessed valuable mines of iron; coal, and even of gold. Newfoundland was celebrated for its fisheries. If these colonies could bring together the resources which each possessed for the benefit of the whole, the strength and influence of the whole would be increased. Instead of five different systems and tariffs, there would be only one; instead of lines of custom houses along each frontier, there would be none; and the expenses of collecting the duties would be reduced; and instead of maintaining half a-dozen different governments, there would be only one. The expenses of the administration would also be reduced, and the result would be productive of general benefit to all. Even as regarded Great Britain, it certainly would not be considered an unimportant object to have available in case of need the sailors and fishermen of those countries, 60,000 of whom were there employed. If a separation were then to take place, it could be effected without much risk either to this country or to the colonies themselves, and an independent population of 3,500,000 in a new country would be able to stand by themselves and give strength to the mother country. After some further observations to the same effect, Mr. Galt concluded by saying that all parties would rejoice at the success of such a policy. He then sat down amidst applause.

Mr. H. ASHWORTH said there was a great deal of misapprehension with regard to the advantages of colonies, and especially with regard to the tariffs of duties imposed by the colonies. This part of the country had been very restive lately under the Indian duties of 5 per cent., and it was a still more anomalous circumstance that Canada should impose much higher duties. We had some 50 colonies upon our hands, which appeared very different judged by the standard of imperial requirements to what they did when weighed in the balance-sheet of advantages. Suffering as the people did we ought not to confine ourselves to the imperial advantages of having a dominion upon which the sun never sets. We ought to consider whether or not we were in a condition to allow the taxes which were charged so heavily upon us to be expended at the rate of some four or five millions a year in upholding colonial Governments in all parts of the world, and where the people were much better off than the people of this country.—Hear.) Mr. Galt had spoken of the Canadians as a poor people, but previously he had enlarged upon the progress of the colony in wealth and population, remarking that while the government charge per head in Canada was 5s 2½d., in Great Britain it was £2 8s 9d.—(Hear, hear.) Was it likely, then, that we should be prepared to sanction a further outlay? Our North American colonies were largely composed of lands which were waste, and which would probably remain waste to the end of time. The climate was such that little could be done on the surface of the country for six months of the year. The population was put down at 2,600,000, which was rather more than the population of Lancashire. He had himself taken observation of a large portion of the population of Lower Canada, and he could assure them that so far from their being at all to be compared to the working people of this country, they were about the most imbecile class of people he had ever seen. They were French, and had subdivided their lands into mere strips and small patches, and they had nothing to sell, and no money wherewith to buy. It had been the policy of Canada to fix high duties, and their conversion to free trade principles was of recent date. A Newspaper published in that country during the present year exulted in the number of cotton, woollen, and other manufacturing establishments formed in the colony. Was it wise of us to sustain a policy which excluded our commerce by high tariffs, and exulted in the idea of becoming our rival? He had no objection to the Canadians growing their own corn, spinning their own cotton and manufaturing their own wool, and as soon as convenient taking themselves to themselves. It was admitted that taxation could be raised for Canadian schools, then why not for the remission of the tariff upon European manufactures. The tariff had been reduced to 15 per cent., but that was no great advantage. If lowered further the Canadian labourers would be able to buy our goods.—(Hear.) When the French treaty was negotiated it was put forward as an unanswerable argument against a less duty than 15 per cent. that our colonies charged 20 per cent.—(Hear, hear.) Mr. Galt told them that the Canadians paid for their own bishops.—(Mr. Mason—"No.") The Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, had told a deputation the same. He (Mr. Ashworth) had gone into the subject, and had found that the payment was not entered in the colonial, but in the miscellaneous estimates.

Mr. GALT.—It is a mistake.

Mr. ASHWORTH could refer him to the Treasury book containing the sums. There was a point beyond which human nature could not bear hard dealing, and the time had come for plainer language to be used towards Canada. Mr. Ashworth quoted the following, as the sentiment of Canada, "It is the duty of the present Government to affirm the right of the Canadian Legislature to adjust the taxation of the people in the way they deem best, even if it should happen to meet the disapproval of the Imperial Ministry." This was not very becoming language from a country which was so largely under obligation to ourselves. Mr. Ashworth concluded by quoting the following observations by the pertinent writer, Professor Goldwin Smith:—"We are keeping the colonies in a perpetual state of political infancy, and preventing the gristle of their frames from being matured and hardened into bone. We are making them extravagantly democratic. There is but one way to make Canada impregnable, and that is to fence her round with the majesty of an independent nation." (Applause.)

Mr. HUGH MASON said that no one in this country wished abruptly to snap the ties which bound Canada and this country together; but, at the same time, he believed that there was a growing feeling in favour of our colonies, and especially Canada, assuming at no distant day the power, dignity, and responsibility of independent nations. If there was any country in the world which ought to do with a low amount of taxation it was Canada. The International Exhibition showed that Canada possessed the richest mines of undeveloped wealth of almost any country. Both the mother country and the colony had special grievances. Mr. Galt said they paid the salary of their Governor General, but they were not allowed to engage or dismiss him; the mother country, without paying the cost, demanded the patronage. On the other hand, he understood that the salaries of a brace of bishops were saddled upon the mother country. These were two special grievances. The corn of Canada was admitted into England duty free, but duties were imposed upon our manufactured goods which were almost prohibitory.—(Hear.) These were not the kind of relations that ought to exist between a parent and a child. He thought the fear of dismemberment was visionary, for in the case of Ireland the sale of estates had been the greatest blessing to that country. If the hon. gentleman's mission was in the slightest degree to put Canadian hands into the pockets of British taxpayers, he hoped Mr. Galt would leave Manchester, at all events, with an unmistakable impression that this was not the time for Canada to ask the Lancashire operatives and millowners for a portion of their taxes. [Mr. Galt—Certainly not.] Canada was like a son who wished to start in life where his father stopped. If Canada wanted a perfect system of railroads she must go through the early stage of road-making which we went through in this country. We ought not to be expected to give any of our money for Canadian railways. He cordially endorsed the opinion of Mr. Ashworth, and sincerely hoped, for the sake of Canada and England, that the time was not far distant when the former would be an independent nation. In a time of peace it did not matter what government a country had, because everybody was flourishing, but Canada perhaps saw that some day she might have difficulties to encounter from the neighbouring States, and then what would Canada be to us? He should most decidedly object to the retention of Canada as a battle-field between this and any other country.—(Hear.) If we must fight he hoped it would be upon the sea.

Mr. FERGUSON hoped it would be fully understood that Mr. Ashworth's opinions were not those of the majority of the Chamber of Commerce.—(Hear, hear.) Both the gentlemen who had spoken expressed merely their individual opinions.—(Hear, hear, from Mr. Mason.)

Mr. MALCOLM ROSS did not go to the full extent of either Mr. Ashworth or Mr. Mason. On the subject of the proposed railway guarantee, Mr. Ross expressed a decided opinion that it was most impolitic to ask for such a guarantee, while the Canadian Government were talking about increasing the duties upon imported goods. In disproof of what Mr. Galt had said, Mr. Ross quoted the following from an American paper:—"The trade in home-manufactured woollens has been large and very successful. There are now a great number of first-rate mills in the province, the productions of which are eagerly sought for, and bear a high character. The production of our manufactured cloth is rapidly on the increase. We are rejoiced at this favourable indication, and hope to see the importation of woollen goods steadily decline." Exactly the same process was going on in Canada that led to the erection of cotton mills in Bombay. We had not the slightest desire to prevent their erecting mills, but it was scarcely fair to ask us to contribute to the support of a country that excluded our manufactures by a taxation of 20 per cent. He wanted both countries to go hand in hand with kindly feelings, and asked nothing that he was not prepared to grant. He had no desire to turn Canada away without a moment's notice, but he wished the two countries to act as members of the same family.—(Hear.) England was prepared to do her duty, provided her efforts were appreciated by the colonists. Even if Canada were dismembered, he hoped that kindly feelings would still prevail. If we sent soldiers to fight for the Ottoman, how much stronger was the claim of Canada to our support?—(Hear.) He hoped that this meeting would show that the question of our colonies was not altogether a consideration of pounds, shillings, and pence.

The MAYOR referred to the fact that the high tariff in Canada had been a bar to the reduction of the Indian duties. When the duties to India were 10 per cent., the deputation was asked, "How can you require the Government to reduce the taxes upon cloths imported into India, when in Canada they are 20 per cent., remembering that India pays the cost of her government, and Canada does not by a considerable amount?" The troops lately sent to defend the frontier of Canada certainly cost a million of money. How could Canada expect England to do that when she put a positive interdict upon the importation of our industry.—(Hear.)

Mr. GALT, in reply, said that Mr. Ashworth, in speaking of his personal acquaintance with the French inhabitants of Lower Canada, had done, no doubt unintentionally, the people very great injustice. He had called them imbecile. That was a term that was most unjust to their intelligence and industry. (Hear, hear.) He asserted, on the contrary, that they had made great progress, and that this fact was shown by statistics. The last census showed the progress made in Lower Canada during the last ten years. In 1852 the population of Canada East was 890,000; in 1861 it was 1,111,000, being an increase of 25 per cent. In 1852 the land held by these people was 8,113,000 acres; in 1861 it had increased to 10,223,000, being an increase of 27¾ per cent; thus showing that the proportion of land appropriated had increased more than the increase of population. The number of acres under cultivation was 3,605,000 in 1852, whereas it was 4,678,000 in 1861, being an increase of 29¾ per cent. With regard to production, that had also increased. The bushels of wheat raised in 1852 were 3,073,000, and in 1861, 2,363,000, being a decrease of about 16 per cent; but on this point he had to say that it was well known that the farmers of L. Canada had turned their attention to the growth of other grains. In other grains, for example, the number of bushels raised in 1852 was 12,147 000, but in 1861 it had increased to 23,534,000, being an increase of no less than 93¾ per cent, or very nearly as much as was shewn by the whole Brirish population of Upper Canada. (Hear.) He felt it his duty to make these statements in justice to the French Canadians, and to add that it should be remembered that they had not the advantages of the other portion of the Canadian community; that they had been settled for a very long period of time, and had not had the advantages of a fresh influx by emigration, and that all their advances had proceeded from themselves. He contended then that as they had been able to introduce improved systems, and that as there was a school in every parish, where every child received a free education, they were, or ought to be, beyond the reach of any stigma. (Hear.) Mr. Ashworth had referred to the cost of the colonies being £500,000 a year. This referred to the whole of our North American possessions. He could only repeat that the troops kept in Canada in time of peace were not kept there for the purpose of the colony. England kept them there for imperial purposes; that was an imperial act in connection with the distribution of the imperial forces, and he thought, too, that the hon. gentleman was mistaken as to the proportion of charge due to Canada. With regard to the clergy reserves. the hon. gentleman must have been under some misapprehension. He (Mr. Galt) would not go into the history of this question, but there could not possibly be more than two bishops connected with this charge, and the whole salaries were £1,000 each. As to the correspondence with the Duke of Newcastle, in reference to the proposed law concerning shipping, that law was certainly not designed for the purpose supposed by Mr. Ashworth. Great Britain had always been desirous that the coasting trade of America should be thrown open, as hers was, and Canada was also desirous of it, but the Americans were not disposed to make the concession. The idea then occurred to the Canadian Legislature that the imposition of a small duty on vessels receiving a British register would be a fair charge, but the Canadian Government resisted it, and when it was brought before the Imperial Government it was at once quashed. As to the Stafford memorial, that involved the principle of self-taxation, for which the Canadian had always contended, and which they would uphold. Mr. Ross and Mr. Mason had referred to some possible mission which he (Mr. Galt) might have to this country in reference to a guarantee for colonial works. He could only assure the chair that his mission was purely private. He was glad to have had the opportunity of visiting Manchester, but he neither professed, nor did he in fact hold, any official connexion in reference to this visit. He came only to afford an opportunity of making some explanations. Certainly he had no mission to the Imperial Government about railways or anything else, and he should be satisfied if any good resulted from the removal of the mistake or misapprehension that, whilst some gentlemen were in England seeking a guarantee to some public works, the Canadian Government were at that time discussing the question of increasing the import duties. He could assure the chamber as a fact that during the last four years, since the tariff of 1859, there had been not only no such discussion but no such intention—(Hear, hear) On the contrary, the late Government, as already stated, took the first opportunity of proposing a reduction of the import duties.—(Hear, hear.) With regard to the proposed guarantee to the international railway from Halifax and Nova Scotia to Canada, he was strongly in favour of that railway, believing that it would be of great advantage to imperial interests. But the proposal of the Duke of Newcastle was that the colonies themselves should pay the whole cost. His grace certainly proposed that the guarantee of the Imperial Government should be given to a certain amount of the cost, but the colonies themselves were expected to pay the whole cost. As to Canada he might here mention that the Imperial Government gave a guarantee of 1,500,000*l.* sterling for Canada sixteen or seventeen years ago, for the purpose of enabling her to complete her canals. From that day to this there has never been sixpence advanced or paid by the Imperial Exchequer. The whole amount had been raised by Canada three years ago, and it was now in the hands of the British Government to be paid as the bonds fell due. This was the way Canada met her obligations; and if it was the interest of Canada to undertake farther responsibilities they would be met in an equally honorable and straightforward way. Canada, however, thought that her interests might have been better protected in the matter of the subsidies to the ocean steamers. Upwards of 180,000 a-year was paid to the Cunard line. The effect was to reduce the cost of goods sent by that route to that extent, thus taking Canadian trade away, and enabling the Americans to build their railways and improve their communications. The necessity of having direct communication between the St. Lawrence and England compelled Canada to pay 80,000 a-year for the purpose of maintaining her intercourse with this country, when she need not have paid anything if Canadian interests had been properly consulted at home. Under these circumstances he hoped gentlemen would believe that he had visited Manchester from a sincere desire to remove misapprehensions as to the feeling and the policy of Canada; and though he was sorry at the tone of Mr. Ashworth's remarks, he must say that it was much better that Mr. Ashworth should have made his statements there, where he (Mr. Galt) had an opportunity in his presence of answering them, than that they should have been made where they could not be answered.—(Hear.) What was wanted was frank and free discussion, and, with Mr Ross, he believed the result would be the removal of these differences which were often so injurious to harmony.—(Hear) All he would add was, "Let the experiment of self-government in Canada be worked out to its legitimate conclusion. If that conclusion was that it would be better to separate, so be it." They could then separate without any danger of heart-burnings or animosity. But if the conclusion favored those who believed in the importance of colonies to the empire, then they could go on with the certainty of the strength and prosperity of the empire being increased and not diminished by the connexion.—(Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the Mayor brought the proceedings to a close.

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

The Best Hair Dye in the World.

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

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

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston, U.S., and for sale by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
April 26. 101

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1862.

SEE FIRST PAGE

FOR

THE HON. A. T. GALT ON CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Fox Hounds, at Uplands, this morning, at Eleven o'clock.

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

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY ALEX. BRYSON.

Damaged Shot, at the Stores of Messrs. J. N. Hall & Co., at Ten o'clock.

Hardware, at his own Stores, at Seven o'clock.

BY SHAW & BROTHER.

Books, at their own Stores, at Seven o'clock.

BY JOHN O. BROWN & SON.

Dry Goods, Books, Jewellery, &c., at their own stores, Notre Dame Street, at Seven o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

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

Oct. 11—9 A.M. 51 above zero.
2 P.M. 55 above zero.
5 P.M. 51 above zero.

Midnight Despatches.

Arrival of the "Canadian."

Cape Race, Oct. 10.

The Canadian Steamer Hibernian which left Liverpool on Thursday the 2nd inst., and Londonderry the afternoon of Friday the 3d, passed this point at 9 o'clock this evening—she was boarded by the news yacht.

The advices by the Hibernian are 5 days later than those recently by the Persia at New York.

The Norwegean from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The Kangaroo from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd inst.

The news of the recent Federal victories had reached England and the principal journals, had paid high compliments to McClellan for his vigorous and energetic movements.

The U. S. steam frigate St. Louis had sailed from Lisbon in search of pirate Steamers, who are reported off the Azores, engaged in destroying American vessels.

The comments of the British Press under the Asia's advices of the state of affairs in Maryland, throw doubts on the Northern successes, but the arrival of the Norwegian dispelled the doubts, and elicited many enconiums on the vigor of the North.

The London Times compliments General McClellan for his energy and the rapidity of his movements and adds that the retreat of the enemy is a temporary relief to the Federal Government. But the ship is water-logged, and by vigorous pumping it may gain a few inches. Yet the terrible vent yawns as widely as ever, and is beyond the carpenter's skill, as each side has tried the policy of invasion without success. Would it not be wise in both the North and South to read the lesson of double failure?

The London Globe says that there can be no doubt that the Confederates were unprepared for the energy displayed by the Federals, and were surprised at General McClellan's bold and determined course. Gen. McClellan deserves the greatest credit for the victory, and promptness of his movements.

The Globe then adds:—

Unfortunately those campaigns do not bring the war, except by the mere lapse of time, any nearer a conclusion.

The London Post admits that the position of the Confederates is not so good as it was at the commencement of the month of September.

The Star thinks that the restoration of the Northern army will be a sufficient increase to fill up its ranks with fresh volunteers and that there will be no necessity for a drafting campaign.

The Ship Cairngorme from Sydney reports to the Newspapers that when near the Island of Felores on the 20th of September, saw a rakish looking steamer capture a schooner. On subsequently speaking, a boat from the steamer was informed that she was a Confederate steamer, the Alabama, late No. 290. That she was landing the crews of four whalers, which she had captured and burned, and that the schooner just taken would also be destroyed.

ITALY.

The meeting of the lower classes in Hyde Park on Sunday to sympathise with Garribaldi resulted in rioting owing to the shouts in favor of the Pope of Rome.

FRANCE.

In Paris it was fully expected that by the first of November the city of Mexico would be in possession of the French troops.

It was again rumored that England had pointed out to France the neccessity of evacuating Rome.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 70½f. 20c.

PORTUGAL.

The marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess Frederic of Portugal by proxy was celebrated at Turin on the 29th of September, amid great rejoicing. The new Queen embarked at Genoa for Lisbon, shortly after the ceremony.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

London, Oct. 3.

The latest accounts received in regard to the health of Garibaldi are satisfactory.

A Lisbon telegram of the 1st inst, says that the U. S. Sloop of War St. Louis had sailed Westward in pursuit, it is supposed, of the Confederate steamer Alabama, which had been burning whalers off the Azores.

It is asserted in Paris that the Confederate Government has no intention of recalling either Mason or Slidell.

The Times says that the Confederate Army has sustained no disastrous defeat in Maryland, that it retreated in good order and that it fully maintained its reputation for courage and determination. The Confederate Army measured its strength with the army under Gen. McClellan and the former did not succeed in beating the latter. The army of Gen. McClellan, demoralized by successive failures and long retreats, has suddenly proved itself equal, and probably superior to, the Confederate army, elated as it was with triumphs and bent upon continued conquest. This sudden turn of future is, without doubt, traceable to the liberation of General McClellan from the restraints heretofore imposed him. He has now shown that he has really qualifications for a commander. All this, however, does nothing but bring the contending armies to an equality. The cause of the North is not advanced a single step by their unexpected victory.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that it is reported in political circles that the British Government is no longer averse to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as they have hitherto been. It is understood that there is a probability of the question becoming shortly the subject of deliberation in ministerial journals.

An address to President Lincoln in favor of a truce preliminary to negotiations for peace has been signed at Brussels by eminent men of almost every European nation, assembled at the Social Science Convention.

The French squadron in China has been ordered to proceed to Japan in consequence of the menacing treatment of the European Legation by the Japanese.

Rumours are again current in Italy that an amnesty for Garibaldi and his followers has been decided on.

MARKETS

Liverpool breadstuffs market generally quiet and steady.

Flour quiet and steady.

Wheat steady but slightly easier; Red Western 9s; Red Southern 10s@10s 3d; White Western 10s 6d@11s; White Southern 11s 3d@12s.

Corn firmer; Mixed 29s 6d; White 30s 6d@31s 6d.

Liverpool provision market generally very dull.

Beef heavy.

Pork has a declining tendency.

Bacon quiet and steady.

Lard quiet, with a downward tendency.

Tallow dull.

Liverpool Produce Market—Sugar quiet and steady. Rice steady. Coffee—no sales.

Ashes firmer at 34s.

Rosin dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs declining.

Sugar downward; Coffee firm; Tea quiet.

London Money Market, October 2.—Consols closed at 93¾ to 93⅞ for money.

(By telegraph from Liverpool.)

Provisions dull.

Lard easier.

Breadstuffs firm.

Wheat firm.

Corn steady.

London, Friday evening.—Consols closed at 93¾ to 93⅞ for money.

Washington, Oct. 11th.

Special to the Times:—General McClellan telegraphed to the War Office to-day that none of the rebels in Pennsylvania should return into Virginia.

The Times Frederick special despatch telegraphs that an officer of Slocum's Division, Franklin's corps, went as far as Greencastle, this Saturday morning, by train, and then by locomotive to within a mile and a half of Chambersburg. Track as far as he went was all right, but reported destroyed beyond.

A good deal of cavalry and artillery passed through Hagerstown this morning, and General Franklin was there.

The rebels carried off the Mayor and Council of Mercersburg prisoners. The same correspondent says that the prevailing rumor there was that the rebels were moving in force through Thornton's Gap, in Blue Bridge, so as to reach Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This was considered as proving the raid into Pennsylvania only a feint to cover their retreat and obtain supplies and distract McClellan, while they fell on Sigel.

Passengers from Harper's Ferry give similar reports.

The Times special with Siegel writes from Centreville:—The Rebel army is reported to be approaching from Winchester, but a reconnoisance has failed to discover any hostile forces in the vicinity indicated.

Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 11.

Persons directly from Williamsport say:—We lost 60 men in action near Hancock, when the rebels crossed the river. Cox's Brigade, or a part of it, were the force probably engaged, as they were ordered in that direction several days ago. Genl. Wool is here and troops are being ordered to this point.

The loss of Cumberland Valley Railroad is not much short of $40,000, including 4 second-class engines. All other engines saved. Government property, loss not over $2,000. Two warehouses, containing State military stores were among the property consumed.

The rebels last heard of were at Gattysburg, apparently going towards Frederick.

A heavy force of cavalry and artillery arrived here from Hagerstown to intercept the rebels should they return.

The Herald's special from Washington gives a report from Williamsport that the rebels are crossing the Potomac at Dam No. 5. Our troops are all under arms. General Kenly is in command.

Another despatch says the city is filled with rumors of a sudden movement on the part of McClellan's army. The busy note of preparation for a decisive movement is heard in all departments connected with the army.

A Frederick despatch says, Gen. Ewan who left Richmond on Monday and came via Taunton and Winchester, reports none of the enemy's forces moving toward Richmond; but quite a number of supposed conscripts moving this way. Most of the rebel forces he states are still near Winchester. Great numbers of people are daily coming over the river to avoid the conscription.

Harrisburg Pa., Oct. 11, 10 p.m.

Despatches are constantly being received at headquarters of the proceedings of Stuart's rebel cavalry. Since they left Chambersburg the rebels respected all private property. The only exception was where they entered a store in Chambersburg and carried off about two hundred dollars worth of boots and shoes.

The rebels, after leaving Chambersburg, proceeded in the direction of Gettysburg. About 5 miles from Gettysburg the farmers throughout that region of country assembled in considerable numbers, and made a bold stand. They succeeded in capturing one of the advance guard, who was taken into Gettysburg, and is now on his way in charge of a guard to this city.

The railroad to Hagerstown is now in running order. The bridge on the Cumberland Valley railroad at Scotland not having been destroyed, as previously reported.

Telegraph communication is also open to Gen. McClellan's head-quarters.

Large numbers of troops have been freely offered to Governor Curtin throughout the State, but as yet they have not been accepted, as a sufficent force has already been sent forward to meet the present emergency.

Gen. Wool is now in command of all the forces in Pennsylvania. It is supposed that the rebels are making direct for Frederick.

Gen. Brooks is in command at Hagerstown, where everything is quiet. The opinion seems to prevail here in official quarters that the whole rebel force will be captured.

Chambersburg, October 11.

11½ P.M.—At this hour all is quiet here.

St. Louis, October 11.

Business of all kinds was entirely suspended at 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the entire enrolled militia of St. Louis District to turn out for review and inspection. Over 15 thousand soldiers were in line and made a fine appearance, were reviewed by Governor Gamble, Major Gen. Curt's Brig.-Gen. Davidson, Brig.-Gen. Gray, and a large concourse of citizens.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11.

The Louisville democrat learns that Captain Bowles, Q. M. train, was attacked on the morning of the 8th inst. by a party of rebels, whom Major Bradford held in check near Frankfort, when Gen. Kirby Smith's whole force appeared on the opposite side of the river, and necessitated a surrender of 17 Federal Government wagons, and 10 or 15 sutlers wagons.

The rebels also captured 550 of Gen. Sill's stragglers, whom they sent off with the train.

Among the Federal officers captured were Major Bradford; Lieut. Cassels of the 77th Penn; Capt. Bowles, Q. M.; Lieut Barley, of the 30th Indiana, and Lieut. Goldsmith, of the 39th Ohio.

The Louisville journal says that Grayson was taken by the rebels on the 30th September.

Nashville is completely surrounded by the rebels, who are committing all sorts of depredations.

Federals there are on half rations. Provisions are at fabulous prices.

The rebels captured forty Federal foraging waggons, 9 miles south of Nashville, last week.

Col Bennet, a noted guerilla, was routed on the 1st inst., half way between Gallatin and Nashville, and is said to have been mortally wounded.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11.

It is reported by intelligent army officers that Generals Meatham and Polk were killed, and that the loss of the rebels at Perrysville exceeded ours by three to one.

Bardstown, Kentucky, Oct. 11.—No courier has arrived from Buell to-day. No fight took place on Thursday, Friday, or to-day. Another battle expected to-morrow.

A deputation of the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission left here at 6 o'clock this evening with ambulance wagons, containing supplies for the wounded at Perrysville. They had Government escort from here to Perrysville.

The remains of General Fenell and General Webster were sent to Cincinnati by mail boat this p.m.

General James S. Jackson was buried at 4 o'clock this p.m. from Christ Church, under escort of the 25th Michigan, and Capt. Miller's battery. The Rev. Mr. Talbot performed the funeral services, and there was hardly a dry eye in the church. The remains of Gen. Jackson were deposited in Cave Hill Cemetery temporarily.

Cannonading was heard at Lawrenceburg, Ky., to-day. General Dumont sent reinforcements thither on the day of the inauguration of Dick Hawes at Frankfort as Governor of Kentucky.

Bragg, while dining at the same table with the Misses Preston was interrogated by a messenger. After refusing several times, he at last consented to hear what the messenger had to say. Immeditately thereafter Generals Bragg and Howes and others finished their dinner in the hotel kitchen and skedaddled, just in time to escape the Federal force.

Louisville, Oct. 11, 10 P.M.

All is quiet at this time, although the anomalous position of General Kirby Smith causes some uneasiness.

Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 11.—The passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley railroad from Harrisburg, have been stopped here. Much excitement prevails. All the rolling stock, except four locomotives, have been brought here. Anderson's cavalry, that has lately been encamped near this place, and a train of artillery have gone up towards Chambersburg, under command of Captain H. Hastings.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 11.

This morning the rebels destroyed the machine shops railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company which were at Chambersburg, and they burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles east of Chambersburg, and have seized about 500 horses. They have also taken a large amount of Government clothing, which they at once exchanged for their own garments. A portion of their force marched, about 10 o'clock this morning, in the direction of Gettysburg. It is impossible to learn fully what the intentions of the rebels are. Means are being devised to capture the entire party. It has been ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac, near Clear Spring, early yesterday morning, and entered Penn. by Blair's Valley.

Washington, October 11.

Among the despatches received at the Navy Department to-day, is one from commander Gordon, dated 5th instant, briefly giving accounts of an attack made upon our gunboats employed in the blockade of the St John's river, and the combined attack by the naval force of commanders Stedman and the military led by Gen. Brannon upon St. John Bluff, a powerful battery, which was effectually silenced, the garrison put to flight, and all the heavy guns and valuable army supplies falling into our possession. The success, the despatch adds, has been without loss on our side. We retain possession of St. Johns river as far as Jacksonville.

Perryville, Ky., via Bardstown, Oct. 10.

To Major Gen. Halleck:

I have advised you of the movement of the army under my command, from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry. Since then it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th, just driving out the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery, the main body retired towards Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued. The centre corps under Gen. Gilbert moved on the direct road from Springfeld to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th instant, within two miles of the town where the enemy was found to be in force. The left column under Gen McCook came upon the Knoxville road about 10 o'clock yesterday, the 8th instant. It was ordered into position to attack and a strong reconnoisance directed. At four o'clock I received a request from Gen. McCook for reinforcements and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the Centre and orders were also sent to the right column, under General Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon Road to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position in time to procure any decisive result. The action continued till dark. Some fighting also occurred on the center. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left. The several corps were put in position during the night and moved to the attack at six o'clock this morning—some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg. I have no accurate report of our loss—it is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Generals Jackson and Terrill, I regret to say are among the killed. Signed, D. C. Buell Major General.

Harrisburg, 12th.

The Rebels encamped at Emmettsburg last night. The operator at Carlisle just telegraphs that scouts report the Rebels as moving on that place. The utmost excitement now prevails at Carlisle. The excitement here is also very great. Trains are leaving for Carlisle loaded with troops from camp Curtin, and the surrounding country.

LATER.

The enemy left Gettysburg last night, crossed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at New Market, destroyed the railroad and telegraph, and then struck for the Potomac East of Monocacy. Our cavalry is in pursuit but will probably be too late to capture them. McClellan may intercept them but it is doubtful.

Cincinnatti, Oct. 12.

A special despatch to the Commercial from Corinth says that Gen. Grant re-called Rosencranz from the pursuit on the 9th. He returned on the 10th, and reports the enemy dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief. He had intended following to prevent another concentration, believing now is the time to destroy them. The enemy abandoned and spiked 11 guns; 3 batteries were destroyed; and most of their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. Our victory was incontestibly one of the cleanest of the war. The enthusiasm of the army for Rosencranz is boundless. Altogether we have 2,000 prisoners, including nearly 100 officers, besides the wounded.

About 1,000 rebels were killed. Our loss was 350 killed and 1200 wounded.

Accurate reports are impossible until the army return to Corinth.

Ohio had 7 regiments and 2 batteries in the battle.

Gen. Oglesby's wound is better, but dangerous. Cols. Smith and Gilbert are improving.

Lancaster, Ill., Oct. 12.

A special despatch from Louisville to the Express states that the train of the 2nd division of Gen. Buell's army was captured on the 10th inst. near Laurenceburg, Ky; also a train of sutler's wagons. Major Bradford, Quartermaster Cassels and 75 privates of the 77th Penn Regiment, Col. Stambough, are among the prisoners.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.

The following is from the American's special: When intelligence was received here of the crossing of Stewart's cavalry into Pennsylvania, it was generally anticipated that they would endeavor to make their exit from the State by way of some of the fords near the mouth of the Monocacy, and McClellan immediately ordered a movement of troops to intercept them on the roads leading in that direction. On Saturday afternoon we had intelligence of their having reached Emmittsburg from Chambersburg, by way of the Fairfield Road, where they halted for some hours, and it is said, but the rumor is not generally credited, that a force was sent from there to Gettysburg, which is about ten miles further North. The rapidity with which they are known to have moved, after leaving Chambersburg, clearly shows that they did not visit Gettysburg. During Saturday afternoon and evening, large bodies of Federal troops, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, were ordered to the vicinity of Frederick to protect the immense stores there, it being anticipated to be the purpose of the Rebels to destroy these as well as the railroad bridge at Monocacy. Other troops were also sent on different roads leading to the Pennsylvania line, and hopes were entertained that the invaders would be intercepted and captured.

Intelligence was received on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, that the enemy were moving towards Frederick, and had reached Woodsboro, which is about eight miles north-west of the city, they having diverged from the direct road from Emmettsburg, so as to be able to choose a route east of Frederick on their way to the Potomac, if it should be necessary for their safety.

On reaching Woodsboro, Stewart ascertained from his scouts that a large federal force was stationed to intercept him and that McClellan had discovered his movement eastward, in time to afford ample protection to the Government property at Frederick and vicinity. This made it necessary that he must move rapidly to avoid capture before reaching the Potomac.

Four additional regiments had arrived during the evening by railroad from Harper's Ferry with additional artillery to reinforce the force already here, which fact it has been since ascertained, was reported to the enemy at Woodsboro.

On receiving the information that the rich prize they anticipated at Frederick and Monocacy Junction was safe, consisting besides the bridge of 12 heavy engines, 200 loaded cars and great quantities of hospital and army stores, and wagons, they started off in an easterly direction by the Libertytown road to Newmarket, on the Baltimore turnpike.

This movement required a wider detour to reach the Potomac of 10 or 15 miles, making it necessary to push for the fords below instead of above the mouth of the Monocacy.

To Editors—Date the above Frederick, Md., Oct. 12th, 6 P.M., instead of Baltimore.

Harrisburg, Oct 12.

A despatch received here this evening says that the rebels, from 2,000 to 3,000 strong, passed through Woodsboro, Liberty, Newmarket, and Urbanna, and then made for the River. They advanced from the direction of Gettysburg, destroying a small portion of the railroad track at Newmarket. Gen. Pleasanton, with 2500 cavalry, passed through Frederick this morning in pursuit of the latter.

Official despatches received here state that the rebels succeeded in escaping. They crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, having made a march of 90 miles in 24 hours. Gen. Pleasonton's forces arrived at the crossing just as they had finished, and engaged their artillery, but nothing is known of the result, his force marched 79 miles during the last 24 hours.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.

The American has just received the following:

Frederick, 12th.—All information here indicates that the rebels accomplished their raid with impunity, passing from above the right of our army along its rear and retreating into Virginia, in the vicinity of Conrad's Ferry. They numbered 2500 cavalry and 4 pieces of light artillery. They had no trains except a few ambulances from Chambersburg. They passed through Emmettsburg, Woodboro, Newmarket, and crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Monrovia early this morning. At Monrovia they cut the telegraph and tore up a few rails.

Louisville, Oct. 12.

Squads of Dumont's men under Col. Miller captured 2 pieces of artillery and 150 rebels at Versailles yesterday.

A portion of Dumont's command drove the enemy on Saturday night from Lawrenceburg towards McKolesville, wounding several and capturing 16 prisoners. Federals lost none.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 12.

Kerby Smith left Lawrenceburg with his whole command on Friday morning and effected a junction with Bragg on Friday afternoon. Our forces were massed on Friday between Perrysville and Harrodsburg. They are reported to have formed in line of battle about 6 miles from Perrysville.

United States.—The most important intelligence respecting the state of warfare in the States is the announcement that McClellan heartily coincides with the President's emancipation policy. It has been generally supposed that the General of the Federal forces had pro-Slavery leanings, in virtue of which he has been looked upon as the future most available candidate for the Presidency on the democratic side. He has, however, issued a general order, calling attention to the President's proclamations, and stating that these must be obeyed, as obedience and not discussion, is the duty of the soldier. He of course, consistently with this text, could not express any opinion upon the policy of the proclamations; but it is announced in an authoritative manner that the President did not issue his proclamation till the General had stated that in his opinion the time had come for it. McClellan has also issued a general order thanking his soldiers for the victory of Antietam. He sums up the captures thus:—Fourteen guns, thirty-nine colours, 15 500 stand of arms, and nearly 6,000 prisoners. On the other hand to set off against this jubilation, we have the telegraphic account of that active chieftain Stewart, successfully passing the Potomac, and dodging the whole Federal forces in Maryland till he reached Chainburgh in Pennsylvania, and spoiled the city. Advices from England also show that the steamer "290," now the "Alabama," has captured and destroyed several whalers belonging to Federal owners.

Mr. Galt at Manchester.—If we cannot congratulate the late Administration on their probity and on their possession of that stern perseverance in a rightful purpose, which is the chief feature in the lives of men at, once just and tenacious, we can at least tender them our compliments on the exceeding versatility of which one of their leading members has lately made proof. We print to-day an amusing speech of Mr. Galt, in which he tried to persuade the Manchester men—apparently with a great deal more labor than success—that the fiscal measures of his administration were not based on protective principles. It is somewhat remarkable that this was discovered so lately. We have an impression—but we presume that this is all a delusion—that the entire press supporting the late Ministry made it a part of their case for the powers which then were, that these powers exercised an especially benign influence over native manufactures by the imposition of duties which kept out foreign competitors. We know that in some of the milder forms of compliment the word "incidental" used to be placed before the word "protection." But we fear that the Manchester men are not sufficiently advanced in political economy to comprehend that refinement, or we should perhaps say invention, by which our own clever publicists contrive to get a customs revenue from articles which they incidentally keep from coming near the Custom House; or exclude foreign articles, from which they nevertheless incidentally get a Customs revenue. At any rate, Mr. Galt, so far as we see, never made use of this charming formula from one end of his speech to the other. Whether, rightly employed, it might have enabled him logically, to be incidentally a protectionist here, and incidentally a free trader there—whether the modifying word, as a kind of pivot, might keep an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer in his place, while he swayed first towards one theory and then towards another, we know not. But he seems to have lost the trick of balance before he got to the Cotton Metropolis, and to have come out without incident at all, a full blown free-trader. It is, perhaps, not worth while to discuss here whether there was any more sincerity in his professions on one side of the Atlantic or the other. Most of our readers know what he and his colleagues pretended during their term of office, at the hustings, and on other occasions in Canada, and we fancy those who sustained Mr. Galt and the late Ministry will feel themselves reduced to the dilemma of admiting, either that they were sadly imposed upon, or that Mr. Galt is now attempting a sad imposition upon some other people. If the latter be the alternative chosen, it must be added that our late Chancellor of the Exchequer has not met with great success. In fact the meanness with which he—lately the Minister of a great country like Canada—grovelled in apologies before a Chamber of Commerce, was very justly chastised by the plainest intimation that he was not believed. Hypocrite or tergiversator, no one showed him cordiality or even common politeness; no one of the Chamber even proposed the customary civility of a vote of thanks for an exposition made at their request. He might as well have remembered that he owed something to the dignity of the people whose servant he had been, and who—let them do rightly or wrongly in their own affairs—owe no account to any, least of all an account which descends to the degradation of falsehood. The truth is, that the Chamber evidently saw right through Mr. Galt's cajolery, down to another railway plot which lay below it—a scheme, by the way, which it is remarkable that Mr. Galt and our present Ministry, formerly opposed to one another, should by some common symyathy, though at opposite sides of the Atlantic, be alike seeking to push forward. Probably former experience of railways in whose inception Mr. Galt had a hand, does not conciliate any great willingness to co-operate in farther enterprizes recommended in the same manner; and so far as Manchester is concerned, there is a flat refusal to sanction any Government guarantee. We are glad of it; and we hope that the refusal of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester indicates the fate of the measure in England. Our public men have done far too much, for our reputation already, in foisting commercial delusions on the English market. Everybody on this side the Atlantic knows that the present Intercolonial Railway will be another delusion, if it be ever carried out; for if it be so arranged that no direct loss from the railway shall fall upon those who find the money to build it, it is by no means certain, that the creditors of the Province—persons who will not be asked for their sanction to the expenditure—will not suffer from a wasteful disposal of sources which are really pledged to meet the bonds they hold. It is quite certain that persons interested in the Grand Trunk Company will be bitterly deluded if they accept the idea that they are going to benefit by establishing a new line which if it ever be anything, must be a rival to their own Portland Road, already not too profitable—unless indeed it shall be made a part of the scheme, that a portion of their bad stock is to be bought by the government, to be converted from Grand Trunk into Intercolonial Railroad. In that case the consequences of the delusion will fall upon Canada. At any rate, whatever palliation there may be for the exaggerated expectations created respecting the Grand Trunk, no such excuses can be found to-day for another project of a much less favorable kind; and we shall not be affected to weeping if Galt the Railway Apostle shall be everywhere as well understood in England, as he seems to have been in the place where he made the essay in question upon the credulity of a British audience.

The Inauguration of the Molson Wing of the McGill University.—Our report of this ceremony is unavoidably crowded out of this day's issue.

The Herring Fishery.—The Quebec papers state that the vessels engaged in the Herring Fishery have returned, and report that this year the Fishery has proved the next thing to a total failure.

Protestant Meeting at Belfast.—The great meeting has of course ended in a row. Churches, newspaper offices, and private houses were wrecked in a great profusion.

Bank Robbery at Ottawa.—We learn that the bank robbery at Ottawa turns out a much smaller affair than was represented. The property stolen was a cask of specie; but the specie was copper, and the whole value was but $6.50. Imagination had magnified the halfpence into eagles and sovereigns.

Cemetery.—A fine opportunity will be afforded, at the grand annual sale of Dutch Flower Roots, to procure plants suitable for the Cemetery. These roots, if planted this Fall, will bloom early in Spring. They are best suited for this purpose, as the soil at the Cemetery is the kind well adapted for their growth. The sale takes place to-morrow, at Mr. Leeming's sale room, St. Sacrament Street.

Theatre.—There is a novelty to be produced this evening in the shape of a new drama in three acts, entitled *Christie Johnstone, or Poverty Versus Wealth*, from the pen of Mrs Laura Honey Stevenson, a lady whom, it may be remembered, played so successfully here last season. Mrs Stevenson, who is engaged for six nights, will sustain the character of the heroine and introduce several songs which will be most acceptable, for she possesses a most pleasing voice and is a very accomplished vocalist. The piece which has been for some time in rehearsal, will include the entire company in the cast, Mr. Pauncefort performing the leading character. The evening's entertainment will conclude with the laughable afterpiece of *Stage Struck*. Mrs. Stevenson assuming the character of *Sally Scraggs*.

Hardware.—Attention is directed to an extensive sale of general hardware, which will commence this evening, at the stores of Alex. Bryson, No. 202 St. Paul Street, (opposite Victoria Barracks). This sale will be found to merit the attention of town and country merchants, there being a large quantity of new and staple shelf goods, and a variety of desirable heavy articles to be disposed of. For additional particulars and terms, see hand-bills.

Recorder's Court.—Number of prisoners tried during the week ending 11th October, 175; fines imposed, $312.10.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN MONTREAL—REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The great feature on Saturday was the review of the Volunteers on Logan's Farm. The majority of the stores were closed at noon, in order that all might have an opportunity of taking part in the proceedings, and shortly afterwards our gallant citizen soldiers assembled at the Armouries and Squares, to prepare for the grand turn out. Great excitement prevailed, each Battalion endeavouring to muster as many men as possible. Strange to say the weather was favourable. The heavy rain on Friday night cooled the atmosphere, and on Saturday morning the sun shone out brilliantly, annihilating the clouds which attempted for a time to obscure the genial rays. The streets leading to the Farm were densely crowded with the friends and relatives of the Volunteers, all wending their way upwards. The scene of the review, which is well known, was surrounded by an immense crowd of holiday-makers and sight-seers. There was also a goodly assembly of beauty, rank and fashion, by whom it was evident the gallant heroes of the day were regarded with the utmost satisfaction and enthusiasm.

The hour appointed for the review was three o'clock, and the various corps arrived on the ground some twenty minutes before that time. First came Capt. Forsyth's Company of Engineers, followed by the Victoria Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Smith, six compnaies; the *Chasseurs Canadiens*, Lieut-Col. Coursol, six companies; the Royals, Lieut.-Col. Routh, eight companies; the Hochelaga Light Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Hibbard, six companies; the Montreal Foot Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Tylee, six companies; the Montreal Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. David, two troops; the Prince of Wales Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Devlin, nine companies; the Montreal Light Infantry, under command of Major Scott, six companies; Major Stevenson's Field Battery, and No. 1 Foot Artillery, Capt. Wand.

The martial bearing of the various corps as they marched to their allotted stations, was the theme of universal admiration. They took their position on the ground as follows:—The Cavalry on the extreme right, then the Montreal Artillery, the Montreal Light Infantry, the Victoria Rifles, the Royals, the Chasseurs Canadiens, the Hochelaga Light Infantry, the Prince of Wales Rifles, the Engineers, the Foot Company of Artillery, and the Field Battery on the extreme left. The ground was kept by the Military Police and the Military Train, the latter mounted.

The order was given to stand at ease, and the troops awaited the arrival of His Excellency. Whether the ladies had anything to do with the delay we will not pretend to say; but an hour passed without any sign of the expected visitors. Patience and perseverance, however, will always meet with their reward, as was the case on this occasion, for at four o'clock His Excellency and party made their appearance. His Excellency was attended by Lieut.-Gen. Williams, K.C.B., and his brilliant staff, Major-General Lord Paulet and Staff, and the heads of the Military Departments. Hon. H. Monck, Miss Monck, Colonel Ermatinger, Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia of Lower Canada, and Messrs. Godley and Brand, His Excellency's Secretaries; the whole party being escorted by Col. D. L. Macdougall's Corps of Guides. Lady Monck came up in a carriage with some other ladies, and the Earl of Mulgrave was also present.

When the party appeared at the brow of the hill, the Field Battery fired a salute of nineteen guns, and the whole line presented arms, the Bands of the respective corps playing the National Anthem. The sight was one of the most gratifying description to the citizens of Montreal. The line extended as far as the eye could reach on either side, and the interest excited among the spectators may be imagined when it is remembered that nearly every one present had some friend or relative "on the field." The Royals in the centre of the line, were of course, the great object of attraction, since Lady Monck had signified that she would be pleased to present to them the beautiful set of colors which had prepared by the lady friends of the Battalion. And in their bright scarlet uniform they Royals looked exceedingly well. The Victorias also presented a fine appearance, and the Regiment turned out stronger we think than on any other other occasion. But we cannot attempt to particularize any further, when all did so very well, and acquitted themselves with so much honor to themselves, and to the city to which they belong.

His Excellency, attended by his party made the usual inspection, riding down the whole line, and being received with the customary honors. The troops then formed three sides of a square, the Royals remaining where they had first taken up their position, and the other corps wheeling round.

The Rev. Canon Leach and the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Military Chaplain, in their surplices, then advanced to the colors, which were crossed on the drums, opposite the Royals, and guarded by Ensigns Tyre and Rae. A service, similar to that held on the occasions of the presentation of colours to the Victoria Rifles, and to the Hochelaga Light Infantry, was now proceeded with. The colors are very handsome and richly finished. The "Regimental Colors" is a flag of blue silk, on the centre of which is worked a magnificent wreath of maple leaves; in the middle of this are the letters "V. R.," most artistically interwoven and embroidered in silver. Above the "V.R.," also in silver embroidery, are the words "*Quis Separabit*" (who shall separate us), and the crown surmounts the whole. A striking peculiarity of this flag consists in both sides of it presenting the same exquisite design, every maple leaf on the one having its corresponding leaf exactly in the same place on the other, and so with the rest of the decorations.

Her Excellency Lady Monck in presenting the Colors, addressed Colonel Routh in a very happy manner; but unfortunately owing to the Reporters being denied admittance to the interior of the enclosure, we are unable to give a report of this pretty speech made on this occasion. We understand that Her Ladyship thanked the Colonel for the honor conferred upon her by the Regiment, in asking her to present the colors to them on this auspicious occasion. The Volunteers were organized for the purpose of defending their homes and firesides from foreign invasion, and Her Ladyship felt confident that if they were ever called upon to unfurl their colors on the battle field, they would faithfully discharge their duty to their Queen and country.

Col. Routh said,—My Lady, on behalf of the Royals, the 5th Battalion of the Volunteers of Montreal, I offer you their grateful acknowledgment, for the honor you have conferred upon them in presenting their colors, and for the kind manner in which you have expressed yourself on this occasion. Be assured, Your Ladyship, that this day will never be forgotten by them, and should necessity unfortunately ever require their presence in the field, I am quite confident that their colors will never be disgraced there. Again I thank Your Ladyship for the honor you have done myself and Regiment.

No. 1 Company, Capt. Scott, then came forward and received the colors, after which the ceremony of trooping the colors was proceeded with. The troops now formed into line, broke into open column, and marched past in quick time, then in quarter distance column, and afterwards resumed their original position, forming a line of contiguous column. They then advanced [illegible] the commanding officers came to the front, the troops advancing in review order and slow march.

After this His Excellency was pleased to call forward the Commanding officers, when he expressed the highest admiration of the soldier-like appearance of the Volunteers, their steadiness and excellent discipline, and of the manner in which they performed the various manœuvres. He also complimented them on the large number that had turned out on parade. He thanked them for the handsome and unexpected display which he had witnessed that day, and felt certain that it would be the cause of much consultation in other parts of the Province. The men of the Force deserve great credit for the energy, patience and skill they had displayed in acquiring such extensive and accurate knowledge of their duties.

The troops then marched off the ground, the proceedings having occupied about an hour and a quarter.

We are sure that His Excellency must have been somewhat surprised at the large and brilliant turn out, and not only that, but at the manner in which the various movements had been performed, which not only gained the applause of the spectators generally, but of many veterans who had seen active service in the "tented field." The precision and the steadiness of one and all evidenced that high-class education is not incompatible with the activity of the soldiers life. The conduct of the Brigade on this occasion served to strengthen that opinion, and the whole of the movements were executed in a manner which would be creditable even to any Brigade of the Regulars.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEERS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

At eight o'clock, on Saturday evening, the following address was presented to his Excellency, at the St. Lawrence Hall.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned the Commandant, Heads of Departments and Officers commanding the various corps of Volunteer Militia of and in the City of Montreal,

Humbly Sheweth,—

That whereas your Petitioners being well aware of the interest taken by your Excellency in the welfare of the Volunteer force of the country, respectfully approach your Excellency with a view of entreating your Excellency's consideration for the facts, and application for assistance, set forth in this the prayer of their petition.

Which further showeth that at a time of apprehended danger to the country, your petitioners used their utmost exertions in some cases to recruit those corps of Volunteers then already existing, and in others, with your Excellency's sanction, to raise and organize other regiments.

That, with very partial exceptions, the regiments then existing, and the new corps since formed, have been raised, clothed, and organized, either at the expense of the officers or of the men themselves of the various battalions, without further aid from Government than the loan of arms and accoutrements.

That, buoyed up with the hope of assistance from your Excellency's Government, and fully impressed with a sense of the absolute necessity of the maintenance of a sufficient and effective force for purposes of national self-defence, your petitioners, with the officers and men under their several commands, have in no wise relaxed from their exertions to enhance the numbers and efficiency of their various commands.

That the men of the various battalions, being for the most part mechanics and others supporting themselves by their daily labor, and unable, without (to them) a heavy sacrifice, to give the time they have hitherto cheerfully devoted to the continual drill to which they have necessarily been subjected, without remuneration being made to them; whilst, on the other hand, the officers are unable to bear the very heavy expenses of clothing, and also of keeping up the organization of their battalions which involves a continual outlay for the purposes of drill rooms, armories, drill instructors, and other expenses for which the slight facilities furnished are quite inadequate.

Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray your Excellency to use your powerful aid to obtain for them—

Firstly,—Pecuniary assistance in such a manner as Your Excellency may see fit, to enable them to defray the expenses of clothing, and maintain their various Battalions too, at all events, the amount as provided for Class A in the Act to amend the Act respecting the Militia, as passed and sanctioned by Your Excellency during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, but from the provisions of which Act the Volunteer Force has, as yet, received no benefit.

Secondly,—The acquisition of proper and sufficient drill rooms and armories, in order that, during the season which is here that of most leisure, facilities may be given which do not at present exist.

Thirdly,—The acquisition of rifle ranges for ball practice, which, in addition to being a most important branch of a soldier's training, has been found from experience to be a most effectual means of keeping up amongst Volunteers an interest in the profession of arms.

And your petitioners in thus respectfully and earnestly presenting the above facts and prayers to Your Excellency's consideration, do so in the full confidence that Your Excellency will recognize the fact of their having done so as being in the belief that in thus directly, though briefly, informing Your Excellency of the actual internal condition of the Volunteer Corps of this important city of the Province under your government, that they but perform a portion of the duty attached to the high commissions granted to them by Your Excellency, and that they do so with the utmost professions of loyalty and respect.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

His Excellency replied orally, stating that he took a great interest in the volunteer movement, and did not desire that those who had come forward in the time of danger should in any way be the losers be it. The policy which the Government intended to persue would be published in a few days.

THE EVENING.

In the evening His Excellency and a large and brilliant assemblage, were entertained by Wm. Molson, Esq., at his private residence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

CROWN SIDE.

Before the Honorable Justices Mondelet and Berthelot.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

Saturday, Oct. 11.

The Court opened at ten o'clock this morning.

MOTION.

In the case of the Queen vs. Wm. Cook, Mr. Doherty moved in behalf of the defendant for copies of the indictment and papers, and produced affidavits. The Court took the application into consideration.

Mr. Kerr applied on behalf of L. A. Senecal, for copies of indictments and papers, &c. Taken into consideration.

All the petit jurors except twelve, retained in the case of McFarlane vs. Stethem, were now discharged from further attendance, this being the last case of the term. Justice Mondelet thanked the jurors, on behalf of the district, for the diligence and attention they had shewn all along in the discharge of their duties.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES.

Richard Stethem was charged before a mixed jury, with having, on the 11th Nov., 1851, obtained goods to the amount of £267 11s, from Andrew McFarlane & Co., by false pretences.

Mr. Kerr, who conducted the case for the private prosecution, now addressed the jury, and called up the following witnesses:

Andrew McFarlane, examined—Knew Richard Stethem, who was one of my customers in 1851. I am a wholesale dry goods merchant in Montreal; at that time was carrying on business under the name of Andrew McFarlane & Co., at Montreal; on the 7th or 8th November, 1851, defendant called at my store wishing to purchase more goods; his account then was as large as I wished, unless I should get security for what he already owed, and for whatever purchases he might make hereafter; he then stated he had a considable quantity of real estate in Bytown, which he offered to give me as security; I replied I would accept the security, and told him to go through the warehouse, and make his selections, which he then did. The goods were next entered and the invoice was made out. This paper in my hand is the invoice which was made out on the 8th November, 1851; on the 11th of that month defendant completed a mortgage and gave it to me as security when the goods he had purchased were shipped to Bytown—(identifies the identure of mortgage) The properties herein described are those which defendant represented to be his, and on which he gave me a mortgage; the signatures of the witnesses were affixed in my presence. The value of the new purchase (made at the time of the mortgage) was £267 11s 1d; in the fall of 1852 had occasion to go to Bytown; but previous, between 11th November, 1851 and 1852, the defendant had been in Montreal and had made other purchases; in the Fall of 1852 saw defendant in Bytown; he then showed me all his different properties on which he had given me a mortage; I was perfectly satisfied the properties were of much more value than the amount he owed me, which was the cause of my allowing this debt to lie over so long; and as I was to receive six per cent interest for any amount past due; I have not yet been paid; there are between £500 and £600 still due; I handed the case over to John Sandfield Macdonald; he sued defendant at Cornwall, and obtained judgment against him, three or four years ago; after judgment the property was seized and advertised; there was no sale—this was against my will.

The account, dated 8th Nov., 1851, was now read to the jury. The value of the goods received by the defendant on that occasion was £267 11s.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCord.—After I went to [illegible] defendant made other purchases; think the goods purchased on the 8th were delivered some time between the 11th and 13th Nov., can't swear the goods were not delivered on board the steamer on the 10th; cannot remember the amount for which judgment was obtained in Cornwall; notes were given by Mr. Stethem for each purchase made; the mortgage I received covered the purchase notes and judgment; don't know if it would suffice to cover the costs of the judgement, the amount of which I do not know; the mortgage given on the 11th November, 1851, was for goods purchased on and previuos to the 8th Nov.; defendant owed me, before the 8th Nov., £532 3s. 1d., and on the strength of the mortgage given on the 11th, he got additional goods to the value of £267 11s. 1d.; the amount of the mortgage was £800; on the 5th Nov., 1851 defendant paid me £100.

The witness was now questioned by Mr. McCord to shew that this sum, with that of £2 interest thereon, paid by Stethem, would reduce the amount due on the 8th Nov to £483, instead of £532 odd. A document was produced showing a balance on the 5th Nov, in witness' favor, of £585 odd, and a credit thereon of £100 and £2 interest. The witness stated that the credit of £100 in said document might be on account of other notes. He was then asked how he came to credit it upon that document, and his attention was called to his own handwriting thereon, specifying the payment to be on account of a charge in the said account, also in his own handwriting.

His Honor suggested that this cross-examination might tend to confuse the jury, and the learned counsel for the defence urged he was entitled to this testimony as going to discredit the witness.

His Honor, however, cut short the examination on this point.

The Court then rose for half an hour.

At the re-opening of the Court, Andrew McFarlane was recalled, and his cross-examination continued.

Some questions of the learned counsel for the defence were overruled as irrelevant by the Court.

Other witnesses were examined, whose evidence were unimportant.

His Honor stated that evidently a case had not been made out by the prosecution, and thereupon the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

The Court then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, at which time the sentences will be pronounced.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Montreal, Oct. 11.

The weather which this morning looked very threatening has quite cleared up and is now warm and bright.

We give to-day's arrivals:

		Total.
From the Clyde, 1 vessel, bal.	218	
Do 1 do coal	582	600
From Liverpool, 2 vessels salt		1540
From London, 1 vessel gen	510	
Do 1 do bal	274	784
From Newcastle, 1 do coal		396
From Lower Ports 1 do sugar		85
8 vessels		3405

The departures are:

To Liverpool, 2 vessels, gen.	1604
To Glasgow, 1 vessel gen.	923
3 vessels	2527

Owing to this being almost a public holiday, nothing has been doing in freights.

We give to-day's receipts of Produce per Canal and R. Road:

		Totals.
Flour per Canal, brls	70	
Per G. T. R. do	2277—	2347
Ashes per Canal, brls	21	
Per G. T. R. do	17—	38
Flour per G.T.R. bus	42	
Per G. T. R. do	200—	242
Butter per Canal, kegs	121	
Per G. T. R. do	513—	634
Corn per Canal, bus		32441
Wheat per G. T. R. bush		6200
Pork per do, brls		135

We have nothing new to report in either Produce or Groceries. Most of our leading establishments having closed early.

In Exchange in New York there has been a further decline, and we quote Bank drafts at 22½ discount; Private 24½ @ 25; American bank notes 24 @ 25.

To-day's receipts at the Custom House are $7982.57.

Erratum.—Yesterday's C. H. returns should be $33,933, 23c. not $23,933, 23c.

We quote from the London *Economist* of the 27th ult., respecting financial affairs in London:

Discount and Money Market.—The slight degree of activity which has prevailed during the previous week has been succeeded by a decline in the demand for accommodation. Money has been easy, at an eighth below the Bank rate; and, although there is some expectation that the approach of the 4th of October will cause a rather more animated inquiry, no important alteration in the condition of the market is looked for at present. Yesterday and to-day there has been very little inquiry at the Bank, and money may be quoted 1¾ to 2 per cent.

Annexed are the ordinary rates for discount on paper of various dates:

30 to 60 days	1¾ per cent.
3 months	2 per cent.
4 months	2¼ per cent.
6 months—Bank bills	3 per cent.
— Trade bills	3½ per cent.

Subjoined are the rates of discount in the chief Continental cities:

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market. Per cent.
Paris	3½	3¼
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3
Frankfort	3	2
Amsterdam	3½	3¼
Turin	5	4
Brussels	3	2½
Hamburg	..	3¼
St. Petersburg	5½	5½

Respecting the amount of grain sent from this side to England, we quote from the same authority, and also respecting the crops:—

From a return it appears that the total quantity of wheat and flour sent to the United Kingdom from America in the twelve months ending Sept. 1 was equal to 5,000,500 quarters or about 2 per cent in excess of the previously unparalleled total of the year ending Sept. 1, 1861. This amount is nearly three times as high as the highest attained during any of the previous fourteen years, the total even in the memorable season of 1846 and 1847 having been only 2,604,000 quarters. The average of the sixteen commercial years ending the 1st instant was 1,676,500 quarters. The shipments to the Continent this year have amounted to 1,367,784 quarters, against 925,000 quarters in 1861. The continental accounts extend over only eight years, and the average for that space has been 470,000 quarters per annum. Of Indian corn the shipments to the United Kingdom for the present year have been 1,568,000 quarters, which is also higher than on any former occasion with the exception of the famine year of 1846-7, when Ireland was chiefly supplied with that grain, and the total was 2,145,000 quarters. The average of Indian corn shipped to the United Kingdom during sixteen years has been 784,000 quarters. The quantities of this grain sent to the Continent have been unimportant.

With the exception of the most northern counties, the whole of the grain crops in England have been secured. The accounts respecting potatoes are very favourable.

Advices from the Continent are to the effect that produce, almost generally, has ruled lower in price.

In Ireland the harvest is progressing rapidly; but in Scotland the bulk of the crops still remain in the fields.

We give the latest report of the London grocery market:—

Sugar—The market has been dull throughout the week, but quotations generally are unchanged. The total decrease in the deliveries at this port since the beginning of the year is 6500 tons, contrasted with 1861. 6650 tons were landed last week, and 4310 tons delivered, leaving the stock at the close 89,220 tons, against 90,000 tons in the previous season, when it was unusually large.

Molasses—A moderate inquiry has prevailed for West India, a few parcels selling at 14s 6d@15s per cwt. for St. Vincents, St. Kitts, &c.

Coffee—The stock in importers' hands is exhausted, and the week has passed without public sales.

Tea—There has not been any change in the market to notice this week, and business is rather inactive. 2804 packages, by auction, went off without material change in prices, except for greens, which ruled dearer.

Rice—Cargo Bengal sorts are readily saleable, particularly the lower qualities. In these transactions to a moderate extent have taken place at 8s 4½d@8s 6d.

Oil—Olive has further advanced; Gallipoli £61 10s to 62l per ton. Fish oils are firm. Brown rape oil has declined to 49s. Linseed firm at 43s @43s 3d.

Spirits of Turpentine—American dearer, 130s per cwt.

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

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $4.90 @ $5.00; Extra, $4 70 @ $4.80; Fancy, $4.50 @ $4.60; No. 1, $4.25@$4 35; No. 2, $4.05@$4.15; Fine, $3.30 @ $3.50; Middlings, $2.50@$2.70; Pollards, $2 00@$2.25. Bags—Spring Wheat, $2.40 @$2.45; Scotch, $2.45@$2.50.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 90c@ $0.92; afloat, $0.93@$0.94; White U.C. $1.00 @ $1.08; Chicago No. 1, $0.96 @ $0.97; Milwaukie, $0 97 @ $0.98; Amber Iowa, $0.00 @ $0.00; Red Michigan, $1 03 @ $1.05; White Western, $1.10 @ $1.15.

CORN.—Per 56lbs, Mixed, 46c @ 47c; White, 53c @ 54c.

PEAS—Per 66lbs, 70c @ 75c.

PORK.—Mess, $10.25 @ $10.50; Prime Mess, $8.00 @ $8.50; Prime, $8.00@$8.25.

BUTTER.—9c @ 14c.

LARD.—8c@8½.

ASHES.—Pot, $6 65 @ $6.70; Pearl, $6 35 @ $6.40

OATMEAL—Per [illegible]

In our flour market to-day we have to notice a decided improvement, with better demand. Prices have advanced for No. 1, sales having been made at our highest quotations.

Grain still nominal.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Oct. 11.

Flour—Receipts 16,655 bbls; sales 13,000 bbls. State and Western 10 to 15 cents higher, with a limited supply. Superfine State $5,70@$5,90; Extra State $6,05@$6,35; R. H. Ohio, $5,55 @ $6,70; Superfine Western $5,70 to $5,90; Common to good Extra Western, $6,20 @ $6,70. Southern firmer; sales 800 bbls; mixed to good $6 50 @ $6,95; Fancy and Extra $7,00@$8,25. Canadian firmer; sales 800 bbls. Extra $6,25 to $8.

Wheat is in large supply and holders are more disposed to realize; sales of 75,000 bus; Chicago Spring $1,16 to $1,22; Mil. Club, $1,20 to $1,25; Amber Iowa, $1,26 to $1,27; Winter Red Western $1,32 to $1,37, Amber Michigan $1,37 to $1,38.

Corn dull; sales 65,000 bush; Mixed Western 63 to 64c. in shipping lots.

Oats dull; 56 to 59½c. for Jersey and Northern and Western.

Pork quiet; sales 250 bbls; Mess $12,75; Prime $11,50.

Lard firm; sales 300 bbls. at 10 to 10½. per bbl.

Stocks are firmer and tolerably active, closing strong.

American Gold 128.

Money is in fair demand and firm, at 4 to 5 per cent on call.

Sterling Exchange quiet at 142.

Weekly Return of Imports at the Port of Montreal.

Statement of the Quantity and Value of Imports of the Principal Articles of Merchandize, during the week ending October 4, 1862.

Rate of Duty.	Articles.	Goods Imported Quant'y.	Value. $
Specific. 5c ℔ gal.	Whisky...gals.	140	210
10c ℔ gal.	Oil—Coal, Kerosene and—distilled, purified or refined...gals.	4599	1725
	Total Specific	....	1935
Specific and ad val 3c ℔ & 10 ℔ ct.	Coffee, Green....lbs.	6629	961
3c & 30c.	Coffee, ground or roasted...lbs.	....	....
3c & 15c.	Confectionary...lbs.	....	....
3c & 15c.	Sugar, refined...lbs.	....	....
2c & 10c.	Sugar, other than refined..	320578	13970
5c ℔ gall. & 10 p.c.	Molasses...gals.	8056	1755
4c ℔ ℔ & 15 ℔ ct.	Tea...lbs.	100325	41626
	Total Specific and ad val.	...	58312
Ad val'm. 100 p cent	Gin...galls.	....	....
	Rum	....	....
	Spirits & Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wine and Alcohol, and not being Whisky, galls	....	....
	Cordials...galls.	136	110
	Total, 100 p.c., ad val.	....	110
40 p. cent.	Cigars...lbs.	320	512
30 p. cent.	Ale, Beer, and Porter, in Wood...galls.	....	....
	Do. do. do., bottles...doz.	900	1058
	Brandy...galls.	11580	11290
	Blacking	....	....
	Cinnamon, Mace, & Nutmegs...lbs.	952	290
	Spices, including Ginger, Pimenta, and Pepper, Ground...lbs.	50	19
	Packages	....	....
	Patent Medicines, and Medicinal Preparations	....	161
	Snuff...lbs.	....	....
	Soap...lbs.	5	3
	Starch...lbs.	....	....
	Tobacco, manuf...lbs.	1338	138
	Total, 30 p. c., ad val..	....	12869
25 p. cent.	Manufactures of Leather—Boots and Shoes.	....	1205
	Do. do., Harness & Saddl'y	....	487
	Wearing Apparel, made by hand or Sewing Machine.	....	204
	Total, 25 p.c., ad val..	....	1896
20 p. cent.	Wine of all kinds in wood...galls.	2856	1373
	Do. do., in bottles...do..	154	679
	Dried Fruits, Almonds, Currants, Figs, Filberts, and Walnuts...lbs.	157088	10027
	Manufactures of Woollens	....	55070
	Do. Cottons	....	17951
	Do. Silks & Velvets.	....	6183
	Do. Furs	....	6619
	Do. Gold, Silver & P. Ware	....	894
	Do. Brass or Cop'r	....	712
	Do. Hardware	....	11507
	Do. Leather, or imi' thereof	....	535
	Do. Glassware	....	2623
	Do. Fancy Goods.	....	697
	Other articles	....	72190
	Packages	....	....
	Total, 20 p. c., ad val	....	187360
15 p. cent.	Book, Map, and News-printing Paper	....	....
10 p. cent.	Jewellery and Watches	....	5770
	Iron of all descriptions, paying 10 per cent	....	24291
	Other articles not enum'd..	....	17057
	Total, 10 p. c., ad val..	....	47118
	Amount of Dutiable Goods	....	310112
	Free Goods	....	209420
	Total	....	519532
12½ pr. c.	Copyright Works	....	41
	Grand Total	..	519573

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for Week ending Oct. 4, 1862.

Passengers	$25,430 10
Mails and Sundries	2,962 10
Freight and Live Stock, tons	61,127 14
Total	$89,519 34
Corresponding week, 1861	87,299 94
Increase	$ 2,219 40

JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Sec. & Treas.

Amount of Company's freight inc. in above. Nil.
Do. corresp'g week, 1861. $1,496 49

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—OCT. 11.

Brig Dawn, Robertson, Greenock, 2 Sept., Rae & Mitchell, bal, 218.

Ship Sea Queen, Lloyd, Liverpool, 6th Sept., H Routh&co, salt, 847.

.... City of Hamilton, Downie, London, 23rd August, E. Allan&co, gen, 510.

Barque Balmoral, Thomson, Glasgow, 25th Aug. F Ross&co, coals, 582.

.... Snowdrop, Cotton, Newcastle, 22nd Aug., McDonald&co, coal, 396.

.... Marcellus, White, London, 31st Aug., G & D Shaw, bal, 274.

Schr Hero, Crowell, Halifax, 28th Sept., J Torrance&co, sugar, 85.

Ship Himalaya, Gunderson, Liverpool, 25th Aug, Ryan Bros, salt, 693.

CLEARED—OCT. 11.

Ship Ann Gray, Baxter, Liverpool, R Mitchell, gen, 1005.

.... Staffa, McAlaister, Glasgow, F Ross & co, gen, 923.

Barque Index, Barny, Liverpool, R Mitchell, gen, 599.

Exports.

Oct. 10.

Per ship Ann Gray, for Liverpool—J Rhynas 117 kgs butter; Rimmer, G&co 250 brls flour; Janes&co 15 cs veneers; L Renaud 36844 bush wheat; C J Cusack 703 do 400 bxs cheese 100 kgs butter 100 brls flour; R Mitchell 1124 boards and deals; R Baxter 2 marble tables 3 boxes 1 case.

Per brque Index, for Liverpool—Jaques, Tracy &co 35165 bus corn 220 kgs butter; Janes, O&co 388 barrels flour; R Mitchell 1600 boards, deals, &c.

Per ship Staffa, for Glasgow—W Cunningham 107 brls ashes; W McFarlane 35 do 4 do flour; F Ross&co 910 do; Aikin&K 3 tierces hams; J Young 38881 bus corn; Captain 1300 boards and deals.

Imports.

Manifest of ship Sea Queen, Lloyd, from Liverpool—H Routh&co 5655 bgs salt.

Manifest of schr Hero, Crowell, from Halifax—J Torrance&co 111 hhds sugar 65 brls do 5 do cod oil; Jeffrey Bros 95 bxs Broma 20 do cocoa.

Manifest of ship Himalaya, Gunderson, from Liverpool—E Maitland, Tylee&co 400 tons salt.

Manifest of barque Snowdrop, Cotton, from Newcastle—McDonald&co 485 tons coal.

Per Schooners and Barges entered at H. C. Office, Oct. 11:

Hay, bdls	19500
Firewood, cords	606
Bricks	25000

Per Schooners and Barges entered at Lachine Canal Oct. 11:

Firewood, cords	2717
Lumber, feet	1698
Staves, M	15½

Per Montreal and Champlain R.R.

Oct. 11.

Owner 40 rolls leather; D W Moss 8 hhds tobacco; Owner 20 brls; Salarie&co 11 bxs clocks; Owner 6 barls oysters; N Davis 8 boxs clocks; J Morris 5 brls oysters; J McNider 6 do; S W Benson 1 bx; T McKenna 1 do; Tourville, G & co 10 bdls bags; Lymans, C&co 14 cs drugs; H Staren 1 stove; T Hart 2 cses; R Graham 1 box; R Kershaw 4 brls 3 kgs 1 bx castings 1 lot; T Mitchell 56 brls oil; Lymans, C&co 10 do; J N Hall&co 6 bxs; Nelson&W 1 cse; T D Hood 1 piano; W Lyman 1 cow.

Per G. T. Railway East.

Oct. 11.

I Gould 2 bdls 1 hf brl; Laurie, Callum&co 2 cs; G B Thorbair 1 keg; M Warren 10 csks; Gilmour &Thompson 4 pkgs.

Per Grand Trunk West.

Oct. 11.

B Harris&co 1 brl ashes; John Dougall 5 do S Ogden 2 do; T W Raphael 4 do; Smith & co 1 do; W & B Francis 2 do; J McKay&Bros 2 do; C Freeland 300 brls flour; T W Raphael 300 do; R Mitchell 100 do; Janes, O&co 700 do; McCulloch Bros 100 do; McDougall&B 200 do; D E Maclean 300 do; W O Buchanan 177 do; Jno Dougall 100 do 200 bgs do; C J Cussack 708 bush wheat; A W Ogilvie 350 do; W Parkyn 700 do; Taylor Bros 1050 do; T W Raphael 700 do; Aikin&K 700 do; Rae&M 700 do; W & T Leeming 700 do; H Routh &co 350 do; D Robertson 350 do; J M Young 135 brls pork; Robertson&H 31 kgs butter; A McGibbon 3 do; Jno Dougall 107 do; M P Ryan 76 do; W Wyatt 1 do; Chandler & H 53 do; B Tacksberry 40 do; J Williamson 26 do; W & T Leeming 45 do; T W Raphael 7 do; E Hickson 48 do; order 37 do; Aikin&Kay 6 do; T M Bryson 15 do; Jno Dougall 13 bxs cheese 6 brls; H Hogan 7 do.

Imports per Lachine Canal.

Oct. 11.

Per barge Fortitude—Jaques, Tracey&co 12941 bus corn.

Per barge Saguenay—J&H McLennan 18500 bus [illegible]

Per str John Stewart—S P G e 4 tubs butter 1 barl eggs 2 weights; W Perkins 3 barls potatoes; N Valois 3 do ashes; Crathern&Caverhill 2 do do; T B Jean 3 do do; T C Irish 3 do mineral water; R&W Muir 3 do ashes; R C Jamieson 1 do coal oil; W&T Leeming 7 do pearl ash; P Casey 3 bxs nuts; R H McGreevy 1 lot furniture; Order 107 kgs butter; Pat Mullen lot furniture; J Dougall 19 bundles leather; W Dow&co 3 o hhds 5 e brls; Aiken&Kirkpatrick 70 brls flour 21 bgs do; Robertson&Hutchins 21 do do; Order 2 barrels ashes; Sidey&Crawford 5 do do; Patrick Lansdale&co 1 tinuet butter; Fred Veit 1 do do; Order 67 do do; Geo Childs&co 1 do do; S&McIntyre 1 brl ashes 4 kgs butter.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

[From Quebec Chronicle.]

ARRIVED—OCT. 8.

Schr Sarah, Dunglade, 29th Sept, Gut Canso, Jeffrey, Noad & co, fish and oil

.... Mary, Gagnon, 15th do, Seven Islands, order, do

OCT 9.

Brig Dawn, Robertson, 2nd Sept, Greenock, order, ballast, for Montreal

Bark Samuel Roddington, Talbot, 23rd August, Liverpool, gen cargo, for Montreal

.... Fairy Queen, Pennington, Glasgow, general cargo for Quebec and Montreal

Ship Lady Seymour, England, Bristol, 31st Aug, ballast

Bark Dominica, Felkins, Queenstown, 23rd do, do

CLEARED.—OCT. 9.

Ship General Williams, Hatfield, Liverpool, Hugh McKay

Bark Fortitude, Booth, Newry, M I Wilson

[From the Quebec Chronicle.]

Forsyth, Bell & Co's Prices Current of Timber, Deals, &c.

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1862.

	s. d.		s. d.
White Pine, in the raft, for inferior and ordinary according to average, &c., measured off	0 4	@	0 6
for Superior do. do.	0 7	@	0 9½
in shipping order according to average and quality	0 6	@	0 10
board, 18 a 21 inch, in shipping order	0 9	@	0 11
Red Pine, in the Raft, measured off, do. do. do.	0 7½	@	0 11
in shipping order, 40 feet	0 9	@	0 10
Oak, ordinary, by the dram	1 2	@	1 3
Lake St. Clair, measured off, by by the dram	1 3	@	1 4
Elm, by the raft, according to average and quality	0 9½	@	1 1
In shipping order, 35 to 40 feet.	0 11	@	1 1
Tamarac, square, according to size in the raft	0 8	@	0 10
Flatted do. do.	0 5	@	0 7

Staves, for specification, merchantable, std ... £42 10s @ £45.
Do. all pine, according to thickness ... £45 @ £47 10s.
Do. W. O. puncheon merchantable ... £14.
Deals, bright according to specification ... £14 @ £15 for 1sts, £9 13s 4d for 2nds,
Do. floated ... £13 for 1st, £8 13s 4d @ £9 for 2nds.
Do. Spruce ... £7 10s 1sts, £5 10s for 2nds, and £3 10s for 3rds.

☞ English specifications of deals are 12 and 13 feet long, one-ninth under 11 inches broad, and eight-ninths 11 inches broad and upwards. ½ firsts and ½ seconds are worth £2 to £3 more than the above quotations and if first quality alone from £3 to £5.

N.B.—Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the Raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times heavy loss for culls—if sold in shipping order, the expense of shipping only to be added.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE.

Quebec, Oct. 10, 1862.

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

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Wainy White Pine	2701666	5828549	742461
White Pine	15382726	15338815	21135819
Red Pine	3663023	2849409	3852634
Oak	907808	1182716	2056943
Elm	1119849	984158	1319749
Ash	105968	81619	267003
Basswood	11339	16261	14112
Butternut	1606	1439	3893
Tamarac	160271	344083	1088255
Birch and Maple	515268	279279	186552
Masts & Bowsprits	321 pcs	88 pcs	759 pcs
Spars	418 pcs	166 pcs	1476 pcs
Std. Staves	1165.0.1.20	708.2.3.14	1185.3.2.14
W. I. Staves	1831.3.1.15	1610.9.2.24	1974.1.3.21
Barrel Staves	....	3.8.3.0	2.9.1.15

Wm. Quinn, Supervisor.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage, at the Port of Quebec, from Sea, in 1861 and 1862, up to the 10th October in each year:—

1861—1243 Vessels. 703805 Tons.
1862—1019 Vessels. 547017 Tons.
224 156788 Tons less this year.

Total of Ocean Steamers which arrived here this and last season, up to the 10th Oct., inclusive, in each year:—

1861—25 steamers, forming 51044 tons.
1862—41 " " 54017 tons.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage from the Lower Ports in 1861 and 1862, up to the 10th October in each year:—

1861—150 Vessels. 12886 Tons.
1862—120 Vessels. 11313 Tons.
30 1573 Tons less this year.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Old Sores, Scrofulous Affections and Glandular Swellings.—In all indolent ulcerations where scarce a spark of vitality lingers, this Ointment will induce a speedy cure. It penetrates to the heart of the ulcer or swelling, and by a counter-irritant action, stimulates the absorbents to a renewed effort, and by subduing the inflammation, creates a new and healthy flesh. The Pills by purifying the blood considerably expedite the operation. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot. 166 r DWS 245

BIRTHS.

At London, on the 6th inst, the wife of Dr. Stevenson, of a son.

At Doon, C.W., on the 3rd instant, the wife of the Rev. M. Mackenzie, of a daughter.

In Prescott, on the 3rd instant, the wife of Mr. W. Ellis, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Toronto, on the 9th instant, Michael Macnamara, Esq., aged 80 years, formerly of the Ordnance Department, and for the last 30 years a resident of that city.

At Toronto, on the 9th inst, Mr Henry Fitzjames, many years a resident of that city, after a few days illness of gastric fever, in the 49th year of his age.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Montreal Line.

Harrisburg, October 11.

The rebel raid against Chambersburg is not deemed important here. The disposition of the Federal troops at Cumberland, Chambersburg, and other points, will force the rebels to a speedy return to Virginia, by way of Hanover, or make a detour about Cumberland. In either case the movements of the rebels must be rapid to escape capture.

Louisville, October 10.

A despatch from Bardstown, to Gov. Robinson, says that Gen. Crittenden's force was not engaged in Wednesday's fight, and that Gen. Wood's force was but temporarily engaged, not having arrived in season.

At night the rebels retreated towards Harrodsburg, but were hemmed in. General Kirby Smith's detachment has been separated from the other rebel detachments on Dick River. On Thursday we occupied advantageous situations on all sides of the enemy. Our troops are in high spirits and confident of victory. Our loss in killed and wounded on Wednesday was 1500. The loss of the enemy was considered much larger.

The reports of a severe battle near Perrysville on Thursday are incorrect.

The reports were from 4 persons who left Perrysville at 7 o'clock on that day, when skirmishing had commenced, with slight cannonading.

Others who left the battle-field on Thursday at 3 p.m., say firing ceased before 8 a.m., and the remainder of the rebels were making their way towards Harrisburg, pursued by the Federals. The 10th Ohio Regiment lost 332 killed and wounded on Wednesday. Company B, mostly from Louisville of Col. Pope's Regiment, lost in killed and wounded all except 12.

Gen. Rousseau's and Col. Pope's wounds are very slight.

There are conflicting stories about the death of Gen Lythe. Some report him wounded and a prisoner.

The remains of Gen. Jackson, Gen. Terrell, and Gen. Webster have arrived here.

The Sanitary Committee have made every preparation for the relief of the wounded.

Gov. Morton of Indiana is en route hither with a large number of surgeons and nurses.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.

A despatch from Gov. Curtin to Mayor Henry states that no troops are needed from this point. The rebels are already reported as falling back.

Kansas City, Oct. 10.

About 3 p.m. yesterday a skirmish ensued between a company of 80 men of the 5th Mo. Cavalry, under Capt. David and a guerilla band of 180 men under Quantrell and Childs, near Sibley Landing, resulting in the defeat of the guerillas. Our loss is 1 killed and 1 dangerously wounded. The rebel loss is unknown. We captured the rebel Col. Childs, who is seriously wounded.

Capt. David is still in pursuit of the guerillas.

Kansas City, Oct. 10.

Last night a detachment of Gen. Jim Jones' negro brigade attempted to cross the river from Wyandott, Kansas. It is thought he made a raid upon the citizens of Clay Co., Mobile, when they were met on the Mobile bank by a company of the Mobile State militia, and driven back. Several shots were fired, but little damage was done to either party.

New York, Oct 11.

New Orleans papers of Oct. 1st have been received. The city continued in remarkably good health. Brig.-General Arnold, by order of General Butler, had assumed command of all the military forces at New Orleans and Algeirs.

The Picayune of the 28th says:—Rumours of an unpleasant character reach us from the negroes on the plantations below the city. The steamboat Iberville had been fired into while passing a plantation three miles below Bayou-goula from a battery of four rifled cannon. Some fifty shots were fired, killing a man and horse on board.

THEATRE ROYAL.

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

Engagement, for Six Nights only, of the charming Vocalist and Actress,

Mrs. Laura Honey Stevenson,

Who will make her first appearance

This Evening, Monday, October 13,

In a new Drama, written by herself, entitled

CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE,

Or Poverty versus Wealth.

To conclude with the Farce of *SKETCHES IN INDIA.*

Prices of Admission.—Private Boxes, $3; Boxes, 50 cts; Family Circle, 37½ cts; Pit, 25 cts. Seats and Private Boxes may be secured at PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE, 147 Notre Dame Street, from 10 till 6 daily.

Doors open at ½ to 8; the performance will commence at ½ past 8 o'clock.

October 13. 245

Montreal Fox Hounds

MONDAY, 13th OCTOBER—UPLANDS, at ELEVEN o'clock.

October 10. 243

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(LATE REVERE),

TORONTO, C.W.

THOS. DICK, Proprietor.

October 13. dddl 245

FOR SALE,

108 Tons PROVANHILL CANNELL GAS COAL

By FRANK ROSS & CO., 12 Common Street.

October 13. m 245

FOR SALE,

Boxes IC and IX Charcoal Tin

Boxes IC Coke Tin

Boxes Canada Plates, various Brands

By FRANK ROSS & CO., 12 Common Street.

October 13. d 245

TOBACCO.

250 Boxes—5's, 10's, 12's, 1-4 and 1-2 lbs.

FOR SALE BY

Forester, Moir & Co., ST. HELEN STREET.

October 9. r 242

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the late Firm of MOORE & O'LEARY are requested to present them immediately for payment; and all INDEBTED to the same Firm are requested to pay the same, without delay, to the undersigned, who alone is authorized to collect them.

TERENCE MOORE.

Montreal, October 11, 1862. u 244

St. Ann's Soap & Candle Works,

RIGNEY & BRENNAN,

Corner of Prince & William Sts.,

BRENNAN'S BUILDINGS,

MONTREAL.

William Rigney, (Late with W. Christie.) Thomas Brennan.

October 11. m 244

FOR SALE,

ENGLISH SADDLERY,

3 CASES JUST RECEIVED.

WINN & HOLLAND.

October 11. b 244

BUFFALO ROBES.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned, the WHOLE of

This Year's Importation

OF

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S

BUFFALO ROBES.

E. HUDON FILS & CO.

October 3. 2m mwf 237

WANTED,—By a Young Woman, a SITUATION as Nursery Governess or Sewing Girl. She would have no objection to go to the country. Apply at the Herald Office.

October 13. r 245