Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIV. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862. NUMBER 231

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	
orth Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West Express Train	11.00 p m	6.30 a m
Canada West Mixed Train	5.45 p m	9.30 a m
Way to Ottawa, including Offices in Two Mountains	5.00 p m	9.00 a m
Laprairie	10.30 a m	3.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m	3.30 p 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
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 & Plattsburgh	11.00 a m	3.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	10.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecoeur	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 Monday and Thursday at 4.00 p m.

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 ; always well furnished.

Prices ext emely 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

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(LATE REVERE),

TORONTO, C.W.

THOS. DICK, Proprietor,

May 24 1v 124

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 Lesley, of New York City, H. W. Sergeant, Esq., of Fishkill, Messrs Jas. Lawrence, P. Grant, and P. C. Brooks, of Boston, Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, C.C. Trowbridge, Esq., Detroit, Prof. Jas. F. 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 Suspension 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 88

SEA BATHING.

OTTAWA HOUSE,

CUSHING'S (late Bang's) ISLAND,

Portland Harbor.

This new and beautiful HOTEL contains 100 Rooms, is built of Brick in the most substantial manner for a first-class Hotel, and will be opened as soon as completed—about the 20th of June. All the amusements usually found at a first-class resort will be provided.

A fine steamer will connect with the trains at Portland.

The Island is situated in the mouth of the Harbor, in plain view of Portland and the shipping, and has upon it fine walks and drives.

The subscriber, late of the Ocean House, Rye Beach, where they have been the past 14 years, have leased the above establishment for a term of years, and intend to sustain the reputation already gained of keeping a first class Hotel, and particularly desirable for families, parties of pleasure and invalids.

Letters addressed to Ottawa House, Cushing's Island, Portland, Me., will meet with prompt attention.

JOB JENNESS & SON.

May 29. 4m 128

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. 1y 129

CITY FOUNDRY,

60 & 62 Queen St.

Montreal.

IRON RAILING

AND

ORNAMENTAL WORK.

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

JOB WORK and every description of CAST INGS will receive prompt attention.

IVES & ALLEN.

August 19. 198

CRICKET.

GREAT CRICKETING WEEK

FOR

ALL CANADA,

ON THE

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th September.

PARTIES wishing to secure a good BAT of either BARLETTS, CALDECOURT'S, COBBETT'S, PAGE'S, OR CLAPSHAW'S Manufacture, can do so by immediate application At R. SHARPLEY'S, Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

September 1. 209

BAREGE LONG SHAWLS.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FURTHER LOT OF

Brown & Black Barege Long Shawls

For Sale.

ALEX. WALKER,

ST. PETER STREET.

June 23. 149

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

MOLSONS BANK.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the MOLSONS BANK are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT upon the CAPITAL STOCK was THIS DAY declared for the CURRENT HALF YEAR; and that the same will be PAYABLE at the OFFICE of the BANK, in this CITY, on or after the FIRST OCTOBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th to 30th proximo inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

WM. SACHE, Cashier.

Montreal, August 25, 1862. 1m mf 209

College of Physicians & Surgeons

OF

Lower Canada.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the BOARD of the REGENTS 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. trs 218

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

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of JOHN SINCLAIR & SON is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOHN SINCLAIR.

JOHN SINCLAIR, DAVID SINCLAIR.

Montreal, 15th September, 1862. 221

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned beg to announce that they have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP under the style and firm of SINCLAIR, JACK & CO., and intend continuing the WHOLESALE GROCERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, heretofore conducted by JOHN SINCLAIR & SON.

DAVID SINCLAIR, JAMES JACK.

Montreal, 15th September, 1862. 221

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

COUNCIL.

R. W. CRAWFORD, Esq., M.P.
Hon. P. M. VANKOUGHNET, of Canada,
Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia,
Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick,
Lord Alfred Paget, M.P. — *Ex Officio.*
Lord Lovaine, M.P.
Right Hon. Sir E. Head, Bart.
Sir J. Ferguson, Bart, M.P.
Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.
J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.
The Hon. Robert Bourke.
Edward W. Mills, Esq.
Hon. Justice Hillyeard, M.P.
Hon. Robert Grimston,
H. Childers, Esq., M.P.
H. Wollaston Blake, Esq
Robert Hanbury, Esq.
Robert Carter, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
H. Montgomerie, Esq.
Thos. Baring, Esq., M.P.
G. Carr Glyn, Esq., M.P.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart, M.P.
Sir Francis Head, Bart.
Hon. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M.P.
Capt. Whyte Jervis, M.P.
Sir J. D. Hay, Bart., M.P.
D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.
Henry Paull, Esq., M.P.
Charles Franks, Esq.
P. Rose, Esq.
Wm. Chapman, Esq.
Edward Watkin, Esq.
Charles Bischoff, Esq.
John M. Grieve, Esq.

Trustees—Right HON. E. P. Bouverie, M.P.; G. Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P.; Edward Baring, Esq.

Treasurer—Hon. Arthur Rinnaird, M.P.

Bankers—Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.

The Council beg to announce that this Association has been formed to promote Colonial Union and Correspondence, to collect and circulate official information regarding the material resources of the Provinces, and as an established centre of communication to enable the Imperial and Colonial interests on both sides of the Atlantic to confer from time to time on all topics of mutual interest. Membership Annual Subscription, £2 2s.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., and at the Banks of Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie & Co., Pall-Mall, and Messrs Glyn, Mills & Co., Lombard Street, London; at the Branches of the Banks of British North America, and Montreal.

The Rules of the Association will be forwarded on application to the undersigned at the Temporary Office of the Association, 135, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C., London.

By order, JOSEPH NELSON, Secretary, pro. tem.

September 13. 4m 220

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

COFFEE,

Ex "THETIS,"

FROM

RIO DE JANEIRO DIRECT,

NOW IN STORE,

3000 bags Fair to Superior.

I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.

August 19. 198

Glasgow Drug Hall,

(Nearly opposite Alexander's,)

268 NOTRE DAME STREET.

BRITISH DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.—The Subscriber has just received per Steamship "Hibernian," his Fall Importation of British Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c.

MCPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES are the most convenient, pleasant and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, &c., and if properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Price 25 cts. per box.

3000 GALLONS of the FINEST NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL for sale low. Delivered free in any part of the city.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

Sept. 1. 209

NEW FALL GOODS.

KEMP & CO.,

212 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Second Door East of the French Church),

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per SS. "North-American," "Hibernian" and "St. Andrew," a fine assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present Season, such as—

DOGSKIN GLOVES, BUCKSKIN GLOVES, KID GLOVES,

SILK SCARFS, SILK and WOOL SCARFS, UNDERCLOTHING, &c, &c

Also, an immense variety of FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS, all sizes and qualities

N.B.—SHIRTS and COLLARS made to ORDER.

September 9. 216

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

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 th. St. Leon Water, as it is the Best.*

August 23. 202

LARD OIL.

20 CASKS No. 1 CINCINNATI LARD OIL

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

September 12. 219

COD LIVER TANNER' OIL.

60 BARRELS COD OIL

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

September 12. 219

LINSEED OIL.

5000 GALLONS BOILED OIL
5000 do RAW do
Own Manufacture.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

September 12. 219

For Sale.

BOXES MONTREAL SOAP. The various qualities

HIGHWINES in Puncheons and Barrels constantly on hand

W. W. McCLELLAN, 7 & 9 William Street.

August 23. 202

Storage for Petroleum.

THE Subscriber can STORE quantities of PETROLEUM or REFINED OIL in a convenient detached Building, situated on the Canal, with Railway communication. Delivery will be taken either from the Grand Trunk Cars or Vessel, thereby saving Owners the great loss and expense attending carriage.

W. W. McCLELLAN, 7 & 9 William Street.

August 23. 202

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. trs 174

TO DEALERS IN TIMBER.

For Sale,

IN the Township of Wexford, a GOVERNMENT PRIVILEGE to CUT TIMBER on an area of 24 square miles.

Address

C. MELANCON, No. 101 St. Paul Street.

August 30. 1m 208

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

217

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

217

APOTHECARIES' HALL, Cathedral Block. Bayley's Essence Bouquet and Sperraceti Soap, Rigge's Military Shaving Soap, Piver's Lettuce Soap, Yardley & Statham's, 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

Drowned at Lachine.

JAMES GARDNER fell from a RAFT while passing the LACHINE RAPIDS, about 11 o'clock A.M. on FRIDAY, the 6th instant.

Any person finding the Body will please notify PAUL LARONY, Caughnawaga, who will pay all expenses.

June 7. 36

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME JET BLACK CANADIAN PONY, suitable for a Lady or Gentleman to ride.

Apply at No. 175 Sherbrooke Street.

July 2 157

FOR SALE,

A First-Class COVERED FAMILY CARRIAGE, only having been used a few times.

On view at M. & P. GAVIN'S, 23 Craig Street.

June 3 132

PROF. LONGS' INSTITUTE, for Private Adult Tuition in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping and Composition — BIBLE HOUSE, 83 Great St. James Street. Ladies' Classes, 11 & 4 o'clock. Evening Classes from 7 till 10.

September 19. 225

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

HAIR NETS,

New Bridal and other Wreaths

Black Maltese Laces,

BLACK CHANTILLY LACES,

NEW LACE VEILS,

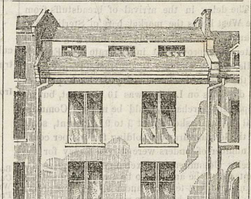
Real Lace Collars and Sets,

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



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.

Garments made to order at short notice. All orders punctually attended to.

J. O'HEIR, 68 McGill Street, Montreal.

September 20. 226

New Goods! New Goods!

RECEIVED THIS DAY

By Steamer Maercordatos, from London.

A FRESH SUPPLY of FINE ENGLISH HONEY SOAP, BLACK CURRENT LOZENGES, PERFUMERY, POMATUMS, &c., At A. G. DAVIDSON'S, Druggist, Place d'Armes.

225

LEECHES! LEECHES!

1000 FRESH SWEDISH LEECHES received by A. G. DAVIDSON, Druggist, Place d'Armes.

225

Dixon's Aromatic Blacberry Carminative.

UNFAILING for all DISEASES of the BOWELS.

SOLE AGENT,

A. G. DAVIDSON, Druggist, Place d'Armes.

September 19. 225

Coals! Coals!!

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and offer for Sale

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Lehigh, all sizes, best qualities and genuine article.

Stoney Brook, Pittston, Lakawana, all sizes.

Newcastle Blacksmith's Nut Double Screened, first quality.

Scotch Steam, from sundry well-known pits

Newcastle House and Grate Screened, best quality.

AND TO ARRIVE,

Wine & Beer Bottles, Quarts & Pints.

ALSO,

Fire Bricks. Fire Clay, Chimney Tiles, Drain Pipes, &c., &c.

AND

Coke—Best Newcastle Foundry Coke, in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply to J. O. MILLER, WOODS & Co., Corner Youville & McGill St., Foot of McGill Street.

143

VOLUNTARY LICITATION.

WILL BE SOLD and adjudged to the last and highest bidder, on the Premises hereunder mentioned, the following IMMOVABLES, belonging to the HEIRS of the late FRANCOIS ALFRED NORMANDIN, to wit :—

1st. An EMPLACEMENT AND-A-HALF, situate in the Village of Longueuil, containing sixty feet in front up to the depth of sixty-five feet, and from thence having one hundred and twenty feet in front, by sixty-five feet in depth, the whole more or less, without guarantee of precise measure; bounded in front by Grant Street and by Eustache Pages, Esquire, and Louis Bissonnet, in rear by Narcisse Bissonnet and by Joseph St. Amour, on one side by Charles Deriger, and on the other side by Xavier Savariat and by the said Eustache Pages and Louis Bissonnet, with a House and other Buildings thereon erected.

2nd. A LAND, situate in the City of Montreal, heretofore forming part of the St Gabriel Farm, being No. 1, containing forty feet in front by eighty feet in depth, the whole more or less, without guarantee of precise measure; bounded in front by Centre Street, in rear and on one side by Francois-Xavier Gougeon and on the other side by Seigneurs' Street, with a House and other Buildings thereon erected.

To be Sold, the first Lot, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH of OCTOBER next, at the Door of the Parish Church of Longueuil, at TEN o'clock in the FORENOON; and the second Lot on the SAME DAY, on the Premises, at THREE o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale, or they may be obtained by addressing the undersigned Notary, at his Office, in the Village of Longueuil.

N. MIGNAULT, N.P.

Longueuil, Sept. 22, 862. r tf 228

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

(CROWN SIDE.)

Before the Honourable JUSTICES MONDELET and BERTHELOT.

(*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*)

Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Court was opened at the usual hour, and the names of the petit jurors called over.

MOTION.

Mr. Kerr made a motion in the case of the Queen against James Hathaway, on behalf of the prisoner, for a new trial. Mr. Johnson, Q.C., made application that the motion be heard to-morrow. The Court ordered that the motion be heard accordingly.

STEALING MONEY.

A French speaking jury was then sworn in, and a young boy named Joseph Richer placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 9th August last stolen the sum of $61.20 from the store of Francois Lavioletts, Grocer, of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste. The prisoner had pleaded guilty when brought before the Judge of the Sessions of the Peace.

Two or three witnesses were examined, and a verdict of *guilty* was returned.

STEALING A COAT AND PIPE.

Louis Guilbault was put upon his trial, before a French speaking Jury, for stealing a coat and a meerschaum pipe from Eli Carpentiers.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty.*

BILLS.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a Bill against Thomas McCready for simple assault and battery, and no bill against Jean Baptiste Homier, indicted on the same charge. True Bill against Jean Baptiste Joanette, maliciously wounding, with intent to do grevious bodily harm.

STEALING $13.

Louis Therier was placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 3rd August, stolen the sum of $13 from Thomas Johnson. A verdict of *Guilty* was returned.

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury came into Court again with the following True Bills :—John Mawn, 16th Regiment, Murder; plea "not guilty;" trial on Tuesday next. Mr. Murdock Morrison volunteered to conduct the defence. Michael Kenedy, 16th Regiment, cutting and wounding; plea "not guilty;" trial on Monday.

STEALING A COAT.

Maxime Matha was then put on his trial, before a French-speaking Jury, charged with stealing, on the 24th June, a cloth cap from Henry Peacock.

A verdict of *Guilty* was returned.

STEALING A HAT.

The same person was again placed at the bar, charged with stealing a felt hat from Mr. Walsh. An English Jury was sworn in, and a verdict of *Not Guilty* returned.

STEALING $8.

A French speaking Jury was now sworn in, and Paul Ouillette, Alexis D'Aoust, and Francois Xavier Milljour, young boys, were placed at the bar, charged with stealing the sum of $8 from Wm. Stupple.

Mrs. Stupple was examined. She said that the money was taken on the 7th August, from the till in their shop, on the corner of Gain and Lagauchetiere streets. The prisoners were arrested by Detective Coallier, and acknowledged in the Police Court that they had taken the money. Verdict *Guilty.*

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury returned the following True Bills :—John Greaves, feloniously forging a certificate of registration; plea "not guilty;" trial on Saturday. Thomas Moffatt, burglary; plea "not guilty," trial on Monday. Jeremiah Driscoll, larceny; plea "not guilty;" trial on Friday. Sophia Harris, plea "not guilty;" trial on Saturday. Francois Martel, burglary; plea "guilty."

NO BILL.

William Cook, larceny, no Bill.

The Court was then adjourned until ten o'clock on Friday morning.

POLICE COURT.

Before C. J. COURSOL, Esq., Judge of the Sessions of the Peace.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

EXPOSING SIGNS WITHOUT LICENSE.

Three parties were prosecuted for exposing signs on their houses without being duly licensed, and on conviction were fined $20 each.

ASSAULT CASES

William Walsh was fined $1 for assaulting Wm. Clarke.

Cornelius Johnson was charged with committing an assault upon Isaac Turner. It appeared that the parties worked together in a tobacco factory, that a dispute arose about some trifling matter, and words were followed by an assault, Johnson making an attempt to strike Turner by throwing a stone at him. The stone, however, did not strike the person for whom it was intended, but came in contact with the head of a colored man, who was rather severely injured, while the stone, it is said was broken. It being proved, however, that it was thrown at Turner, the defendant was fined $2 and costs, or one month.

STEALING A WATCH.

Antoine Desjardins was brought up for stealing a watch. He went into the house of one Daniel Cochland, and while the latter was absent, took the liberty of walking up stairs. Seeing the watch hanging on the wall of one of the rooms, he transferred it to his pocket, and was about to decamp when he was observed by Cochland, who gave chase and succeeded in arresting him.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three month's imprisonment.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Before J. P. SEXTON, Esquire.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

Fourteen prisoners were disposed of by the Recorder, the majority of them being charged with drunkenness.

John Spierman was fined $1 or eight days for refusing to pay a carter.

Patrick Brennan, a carter, was fined 2s 6d for being off the public stand.

Three Days Later From Europe.

Despatches from London of the 14th inst. report :—The *Observer* says it appears that Dr. Hamilton Verschoyle had succeeded Dr. Nervala as Dean of Ferns, and that he is to be consecrated Bishop of Keiroise in succession to Dr. Beresford, transferred to the Primacy of Ireland.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows :—

The notorious and much execrated General Butler, at New Orleans, seems determined to keep his name before the world by rendering himself odious to all around him. After having had his acts towards some of the foreign consuls in the city where he commands, reversed by the Washington government, he has new managed to get up a fresh difficulty with the French Consul, Count Mejan. It became known, it appears to Butler that considerable sums of money had been deposited for security at the Consulate by French subjects, including one sum of $750,000, left there by a French merchant at New Orleans. He spoke to Count Mejan about it, expressing his doubts that it was really French property, and his strong suspicion that it might be that of rebels. The Consul could only reply that it had been placed in his hands by a French subject, who represented it to be his property, and to be allotted to pay for tobacco which was to be sent to France. Butler, who, it appears, had the merchant in question in waiting, had him shown in and confronted him with Count Mejan. The merchant persisted that the money was his, and Butler had no means of proving the contrary; but, although he did not think it advisable to seize the $750,000, he placed two sentries over the Consulate to see that the specie was not carried away. Remonstrance then came from Count Mejan, who declared he could not tolerate this, and should pull down his flag if the sentries were not withdrawn. In the course of the discussion which ensued, it appears that the Consul was so imprudent as to say that, if the soldiers were removed, he would pledge himself not to give up, without the consent of Butler, any of the money that had been deposited in his hands. Thereupon the sentries were taken away. But in the meantime it had got abroad that Butler was busying himself about the funds at the French Consulate, and several of the depositors, getting alarmed, went to Count Mejan to demand back their own. He, having given his word to Butler, felt obliged to refuse, and the fix became complete. The matter was referred to the French Minister at Washington, and, according to the last letters received in Paris, Count Mejan was ordered to the Northern capital to give explanations. It is presumable that the person appointed to fill his place during his absence will not be considered bound by Count Mejan's rash promise, and that those who still desire it will receive the payments with which it is evident that Butler had no right to interfere.

GEORGE N. SANDERS REPUDIATED AS A DIPLOMAT.

[*From the London Index (organ of the rebels) Sept. 9.*]

A correspondent in Canada directs our attention to an article in the Montreal *Advertiser*, purporting to give, "by authority," the outlines of a commercial treaty, and various other important propositions, for the negotiation of which a special agent was alleged to have been deputed by the American government to Europe. The whole thing is so extravagantly absurd that it would be unworthy of our notice had not the article in the Montreal *Advertiser* received an appearance of credibility by partial publication in London. The bearer of such an errand as the Canadian paper describes might well and wisely have been sped on his way by the Lincoln authorities, and been spared the hairbreadth escapes and romantic adventures which are assigned to Mr. Sanders, who is made the hero of this singular story. We have no right to concern ourselves with the purpose of Mr. Saunders' visit to Europe; but as this visit, through whose fault we know not, has become the object of some public curiosity and various misapprehensions, it may be as well to state here —and we can do so with perfect confidence—that it is made in no official capacity, and that Mr. Sanders brings no communication whatever from the Confederate government to its commissioners in Europe.

SUBSTITUTES FOR COTTON.

The London *Times* of the 12th has the following in its city article :

Excitement continues to increase in the market for the various products to which attention has been turned owing to the scarcity of cotton, and flax, hemp and jute have a l experienced a further advance to-day. In jute the improvement has lately been extraordinary, the present quotations showing a rise of about £8 per ton, or more than twenty-five per cent upon that current a week back. The movement appears to have been greatly accelerated to-day by a statement that Messrs. Thomson & Co., of Lleadiel Works, Dundee, have introduced a method for its treatment which will enable it to be spun on cotton machinery, and, in fact, to fulfil in a great degree the purposes of that staple. At the same time there are a number of other people putting forth suggestions and claims, and a certain kind of Italian grass is spoken of as a desirable product. Should jute, however, prove really available to the extent anticipated by Messrs. Thomson, it will be likely to take the lead of all other articles, owing to the great abundance in which it can be obtained. About ten or fifteen years ago it was scarcely known as an article of commerce; but the quantity now annually exported from India is thought to be 70,000 or 80,000 tons. It comes principally from the eastern parts of Bengal, and is very easy to cultivate. The first purpose to which it was applied on a large scale was the manufacture of gunny bags, and subsequently it has been introduced for the manufacture of carpets, which have been used in considerable quantities in America. A year would be required before a new crop could be supplied; but it could then be furnished to meet any possible demand.

On the following day the same writer says :—The number of applicants yesterday at the counting house of Messrs. Robinson & Fleming to inspect the samples of prepared jute, under the patent of Thomson & Co., of Dundee, was very great. Those among them who are woollen spinners are stated generally to have expressed a decided opinion as to the value and adaptability of the material for mixing with woollen manufactures. The cotton spinners also seemed disposed to consider that it will answer very well for mixing with cotton in the manufacture of cloths, although not for use alone, as an entire substitute for cotton.

The creditors of Mr. Pearson, of Hull, the embarrassed shipowner who was so actively engaged in running the Southern blockade, had come to a resolution that upon payment of forty per cent in money, on or before the 1st of October to the unsecured creditors, they would hold over the remainder of their claims. Confidence was expressed as to the ultimate realization of his estate.

FRANCE.

The London *Post* is informed that in the circles of extreme Italian revolutionists language has lately been employed, threats have been used, and plots have been darkly hinted at, akin to the threats and the plots that foreshadowed and were realized by the conspiracy of Orsini.

There were rumours that Victor Emanuel will soon visit France. It is said he will escort his daughter, the future Queen of Portugal, who will pass through France, and will be afterwards present at the baptism of his grandchild, Prince Napoleon's son.

ITALY.

Reports were current that the Italian Government was in a sad financial plight, and that Minghetti was about to proceed to London to negotiate a loan of £40,000. A Turin telegram, however, says :—The reports in circulation of a new loan are stated to be devoid of foundation. The rumor that an amnesty will be proclaimed is thought more probable.

The London *News* says that at the frequent request of several English friends of Italy, a number of eminent land and London Dr. Varignon, to offer his professional assistance to Garibaldi Dr. Partridge, of Kings College Hospital, is said to have been selected. Garibaldi is stated to be better, but not quite out of danger.

PORTUGAL.

Great preparations were being made at Lisbon to celebrate the approaching marriage of the King.

A Lisbon journal says that in her marriage contract the future Queen has renounced the name of Pia, given to her by the Pope, who was her godfather, and henceforth she will be called simply Maria of Savoy. The Lisbon journalist regards this resolution as something like an insult to the Holy Father.

AUSTRALIA.

The news from Queensland is that cotton plantations on a large scale are in course of formation. Considerable quantities of cotton had already been shipped.

ODDS AND ENDS.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.—At sixteen, a girl considers no man good enough to be her husband. She must have a real, live archangel, with "humid orbs," a "marble brow," on which "cluster wavy tresses, black as the raven's wing;" a moustache of "silky softness, and ebon hue;" in a word, no human being, of flesh and blood qualities, but an altogether sweet and lovely ideal creation, with plenty of money and no small vices. Unfortunately, no such person exists. He is a pleasant myth of the school of romance, and has no material form in this world of money-bags and taxes. At eighteen, the girl discovers that unwholesome truth, and changes her views accordingly. She is probably in

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1862.

SEE FIRST PAGE
FOR
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,
POLICE COURT,
RECORDER'S COURT,
THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE,
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,
WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, &c., &c.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

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

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Damaged Goods, at his own Stores, at Ten o'clock.
BY L. DEVANY
Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, &c., at his Rooms, this Evening, 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:—
Sept. 25—9 A.M. 59 above zero.
2 P.M. 69 above zero.
5 P.M. 67 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.
SEPT. 25.

St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr and Mrs D A Macdonald, Alexandria; L Wilson, Bowmanville; J McNeeley, Omemee; Miss Reid, do; F Collins, Columbus; G Suffle, Vienna; S C Blake and wife, New York; J T Wilson, Cleveland, Ohio; H C Helmling, Baltimore; G S Richmond, do; L Povrie, Antwerp; W Reewin, Quebec; Major Gillman, do; J O'Neil, Port Hope; J Maloney, Peterboro; S Ross, Brockville; H Fraser, Kingston; J Jorker, do; J S Martin, Brockville; Mr Mitchell, Stratford; W Carson, Indiana; R H Perryn, Kingston; M Stevenson, Ottawa; W W Welch, Quebec; J Clarke, Toronto; A Thibaudeau, England; E E Bockus, England; Capt Hewitt, Royal Engineers; N Marchand, Riviere du Loup; Mr Mosc, Quebec; J Leslie, Ottawa; Mrs Leslie and three children, do; F M Montell, New York; J Wright, do; T A Courtney, Ireland; Mr and Mrs Spelman, New York; Mr Howard, Vaudreuil; Mr Gunn, Quebec; R Tibbitts, do; Mr and Mrs Rogers, Boston; Mrs Yates, two children and two nurses, Brantford.

Ottawa Hotel.

W M Tuck, Sherbrooke; W L Littlefield, jr, Saco, Me; S S Mitchell, do; H W Staapple, Old Orchard Church; E Kilmer, Wakeworth; G M Child, Coaticook; Dr Thorn, Guelph; J McGaffin, Milton; G Chaffrey, Kingston; C B Stuart, Ottawa; J Rogers, Morrisburgh; S Stevenson, Coaticook; A C Moore, Plattsburgh; Mr J Ross, Quebec; J Robinson, Ottawa; R G Meikle, Lachute; A Calier, Templeton; C Dawson, River du Loup; W B Aird, lady and two children, Ottawa; A McDowell, Alexandria; A McDougall, Cornwall; C P Hill, Trenton; J Nicholson, jr, Morrisburg; W M Nicholson, Hamilton; T Templeton, Ottawa; J Melkie, Burritt's Rapids; A Brophy and two ladies, Gananoque; J Ree, Chatham; T Miller, Governeur, N Y; Mrs Moss and child, Toronto; S W Davis, Plattsburgh; F M Mortell, N Y; N Jarvis, lady and daughter, do; R Kennedy, Prescott.

Montreal House.

Capt C E Blunt, Corps of Engineers, U S A; Mr G J Ambrose, Burlington; O B Woodard, Dunham; A H Cole, Boston; F F Favor, Portland; S A Becker; Mrs Decroit and cousin, Maryland; Mrs Fiddles, Detroit; J Hendrson; Mr and Mrs W C Spelman, N Y; J McLean, Glasgow; J Learmonth, do; J Seymour, St Catherines; S S Dunkin, do; T Hall and lady, Paris; J Lauder, Toronto; J Thomson, do; M Ford and lady, Quebec; Mr R Patterson, Kingston; M D Robinson, Buffalo; J H Mason, New York.

Canada Hotel.

T Farmer, Three Rivers; L Allard, St Guillaume; W M Sereran, Darlington; J B Maillet, St Denis; N Parlelance, Grandine; W Blyth, Halifax; J Lee, Leeds; Rev L Almeras, Quebec; Dr O Pelletier, do; Dr Prefontaine, Durham; E Giard, Pierreville; Madame Giard, do; J A Asselin, Coteau Station; Mrs Gaucher, St Genevieve; Delle Gaucher, do; J Daspereau, Vercheres; F St Germain, St Hugues; A Beauchamp, St Simon; M Senecal, St Charles; J B E Durocher, do; A Turcotte, L'Industry; S Tetrault, St Marie; T Blais, St Hyacinthe; X Groux, Ottawa; Mrs Bisson, Three Rivers; Delle Beaudry, do.

We received the following by telegraph yesterday:—

Three Rivers, Sept. 25.

Mr. Baptist has retired from the contest in the Shawenegan division, so that the polling will be a mere matter of form.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM)
Cornwall, September 25.

There is supposed to be three hundred and five majority in favor of Mr. Bennett. Correct account not yet received.

KENNEBEC DIVISION.—The nomination of candidates for election to the Legislative Council in this Division came off on the 23rd. The candidates were Messrs. Richard and Cormier—the latter on the ministerial side. Dr. Davignon of Longueuil, and Messrs. Bourdages and O'Brien of Quebec spoke in favour of Mr. Richard, and Mr. J. B. E. Doriou, Piteau and Griffin for Mr. Cormier. The show of hands was in favour of the latter, whose friends were so enthusiastic, that he was chaired on the spot by them.

UNITED STATES.—The most important topic in the United States just now is the President's late message, and the manner in which it is being received by the people. A few of the journals in New York and probably elsewhere will make some offers of resistance; but as we pointed out yesterday, the most significant fact in this connection, is the conduct of the New York *Herald*. This is, *par excellence*, the leader of pro-slavery opinion in the North, and there can be no doubt of its wish to oppose the President's emancipation policy if anything in the way of political capital could be made out of such opposition. The fact that it acquiesces proves that it can do no other. If possible, a more strongly-marked expression of popular favor, in the least likely place for such favour to be shown, was the serenade given at Washington to Mr. Lincoln on Wednesday night. There has been, as everybody knows, no city in the Union more strongly imbued with anti-negro and pro-slavery sentiment than Washington. It was for years the chief mart of the internal slave trade; and the leaders of its society imposed respect for their views upon the many persons of wealth and influence who assembled at the seat of government. Yet in this city, lately, in some respects, the headquarters alike of the vulgar and refined patrons of profitable villainy, a proclamation announcing emancipation as contingently, at least, the policy of the government, has brought out a public open air demonstration of enthusiastic approval. Who could have believed, two years ago, that within that time we should see an anti-slavery mob, on the site of the national slave pens and auction marts for human flesh? But we know not whether even these indications of reluctant acquiescence by a hostile press, or cheerful support by a lately hostile population, are more conclusive than the adhesion to the new policy given by the leading public men who have had the duty of studying American politics for a few years back know the position of Mr. Richard Busteed, of New York. This gentleman is a lawyer, whose conduct when he has acted professionally for the public has never been called in question. Though long a New York politician, no one has ever accused him of being mixed up with any of that dirt, with which most of the political lawyers of that city, especially on the democratic side, have been so horribly besmirched Mr. Busteed was, however, a thorough democrat, which of late years has meant thoroughly pro-slavery. But here is Mr. Busteed's letter, written the day after the issue of the proclamation, to the Editor of the *Tribune*, with whom he has been in political contest all his life:—

To the Editor of the N.Y. Tribune—SIR:

"God bless Abraham Lincoln!"—(Tribune Editorial, Sept. 23, 1862.)

Amen, with all my heart. "And let all the people say Amen," while humanity and religion take up the invocation and join in the supplicated good God bless the *Tribune* too for its persistent and fearless denunciation of the monstrous wrong, which has sapped the vitality and virtue of the Nation. *Slavery is dead and the Republic lives!* Lives a new life, graduated by the principles of God's eternal justice. The footfalls of advancing Freedom throw their forward echoes upon the gladdened ears of liberty-loving men, and soon the imprints of her mighty tread will be discernible over and upon the prostrate and mortal remains of the haughty but doomed slave power. The American Republic henceforward is free in fact and in name. "God bless Abraham Lincoln!"

Yours for liberty,
RICHARD BUSTEED.

The New York *Herald* has a letter from its regular correspondent with the army in North Carolina. It states that two of the Districts of that State will send representatives to the Federal Congress, and encloses extracts from the addresses of several candidates. He says, moreover, that the good behaviour of the Federal regiment of North Carolinians in the recent battle at Washington, N. C., has created a great deal of enthusiasm among the loyalists, under the influence of which recruiting has been very active. In these Districts he remarks the women are as earnest for the Federal Government, as the South Carolina women are for the Confederates.

THE CAPTURE OF GARIBALDI.—By late papers from England we have the particulars of the affair at Aspromonte, in which Garibaldi was captured, together with an account of what has happened to him since. General Pallavicini reports to his Government that, having attacked Garibaldi's party, they made a signal of surrender. Whereupon, he says, I sent the chief of my staff to summon Garibaldi in the name of the King to surrender. But the General, being irritated, replied that he would never surrender, and seized his revolver; but being withheld by his own followers around him, he ordered my officer to be disarmed and kept a prisoner. Pallavicini then went himself, and to the demand that he should propose conditions of surrender, he replied that he had no other instructions than to take Garibaldi prisoner, and of course could grant no conditions. Two of the members of the Italian Parliament, Millo and Corte, then requested that "silence might be observed with respect to the present recounter, in order to conceal from Europe the scandal of a civil struggle, I replied that it was impossible; there were too many witnesses."

Garibaldi, he says, "manifested no resentment against any one;" but asked leave to ambark in an English ship. Pallavicini promised to ask instructions on that head, and in reply to questions about the disposition to be made of the other captives, said that he could say nothing; but thought the Government would get rid of them by taking them to Messina and setting them at liberty in twenty-four hours. At last all surrendered unconditionally. When ordered to be placed on board the Duke de Genoa, Garibaldi "half reproached" his captor with not fulfilling the supposed promise to place him on board an English ship, and give liberty to his followers; but Pallavicini replied, with some heat, "that he had promised nothing, but referred everything to the Government, and only expressed his own opinion. Garibaldi said he hoped that he would testify that he (Pallavicini) had expressed this wish, which the latter promised to do. At Scilla, Garibaldi said to the people, "Do you no longer recognize your General?" but he met with no response. He also particularly insisted that the deserters from the army should be recommended for mercy, which Pallavicini promised, telling him at the same time that he believed it would be useless.

Another letter has been published purporting to be written by Garibaldi, but of doubtful authenticity. "He, if it be he, begins by saying they "thirsted for blood but I wished to spare it." He states that so far as he or his aides could be heard, none of his men pulled a trigger though their assailants fired vollies. At the other end of his line, however, his men made a smart fusillade. He was wounded in the foot and thigh; after he was wounded his men gradually drew off into a wood. He soon found, he says "that my staff and Col. Pallavicini, were negotiating upon the following considerations: First, that I should be free with my staff to withdraw where I pleased. (I replied, "On board an English vessel." Second, that having arrived at the sea shore, the rest of my companions should be set at liberty. Col Pallavicini conducted himself as a valorous and intelligent chief in all his military movements, and he has not been wanting in respect or courtesy toward me and my people He showed his grief in having to shed Italian blood; but he had received peremptory orders and had to obey them.

My arrangements had been purely defensive, and I had hoped to avoid a conflict, seeing the very strong position that I occupied, and entertaining the hope that the regular troops had received orders less sanguinary. If I had not been wounded at the outset, and if my people had not received the order to avoid any collision with the regular troops the contest would have been terrible. However, far better as it is. Whatever fate the Government prepares for me, I have the consciousness of having done my duty; and the sacrifice of my life is a very little thing if it has contributed to save that of a great number of my fellow countrymen.

In the hazardous enterprise in which I and my companions had thrown ourselves, with heads bent, I hoped nothing good from the Government of Rattazi. But why should I not have hoped for less rigor on the part of the King, having altered in nothing the old programme and having decided not to alter it at any price? Once more my unimportant life and the more precious ones of so many generous young men have been offered as a holocaust to the holiest of causes—pure from all vile personal interests."

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.—By an oversight the following was omitted from our series of translations from the *Pays*. "Our article of Tuesday contained the following sentence:—'But here is another disastrous consequence of the fraud of the contractors who excavated the soil for the pure pleasure of creating extras.' This sentence contained an injustice towards the contractors which we feel ourselves obliged to correct. The contractors had received the order of the government to make all the useless excavations of which we spoke. The 14th February, 1860, Messrs. Fuller and Jones, architects superintending the House of Parliament, wrote to the contractors:—

You are hereby required to excavate the earth for the different foundations down to the surface of the rock, also all the area of the central court and all the trenches necessary for the cold air ducts for the application of the system of heating.

"On the 28th of the same month Messrs. Stent and Laver, architects superintending the Departmental Buildings, wrote to the contractors:—

You are hereby required to excavate the trenches for all the walls, pillars, &c., of the two blocks down to the solid rock, to level it, and in all cases to put the walls upon the rock.

"At page 82 of the blue book will be seen the end of the replies made to some of the questions of the contractors. The first of these is an intimation that there are to be no gutters to any part of the edifices. This decision seems the more strange, because the work was to be little better than rubble, and because no one can be ignorant that in the long run the rain will destroy the mortar in such work. But if there were to be no gutters, care ought have been taken at last to project, the cornices in such a manner as to throw the water off beyond the foot of the walls. One need not be an architect to understand that cornices ought to have a certain projection, as well for the protection of the walls as for the sake of the appearance of the buildings. In the Ottawa buildings, the cornices have a projection of from eight to ten inches—about one third of that which they ought to have; and as this is not horizontal, but forms an obtuse angle with the wall which supports it, it is necessary to be at a distance of 100 feet from the building in order to seize the line of projection. The effect is to make the water fall a little below the half of the height of the walls. It follows that if the rain is driven at all by the wind, the wall receives, with the rain, the whole of the water from the roof, at the distance of a few feet below the cornice. It is inevitable that a great deal will find its way into the walls.

"The roofs are inclined gently from their point of departure towards the interior; but are nearly flat at the top. The inclined parts are covered with slate; the flat part with felt and gravel. We have little faith in slate for this climate, and as for the felt, though we understand its use in the houses of private individuals where economy is frequently the first consideration, nothing can be more absurd than the employment of such a material in grand edifices. The simplest dictate of good sense is that for constructing edifices of almost a monumental character, nothing should be taken but the most durable materials. The contracts for the public buildings were accompanied by specifications to regulate the details of the work, and by a schedule establishing the prices which were to be paid to the contractors for the different descriptions of work. This schedule was made out by the contractors themselves. When the contracts were signed there was not a single objection to the schedule; but in the report of Mr. Page under date 20th August, there is a sufficiently long list of objections made by the contractors to the prices which they themselves demanded. The architects answer that some of the demands are reasonable but a greater number of the rest are inadmissable. When however, at a later date Mr. Killaly was sent by Mr. Cauchon, as a disinterested party, to value the work, the said Mr. Killaly judged so worthy of confidence in 1861 by Mr. Cauchon, after having been declared in 1858 by the same Mr. Cauchon a great criminal—the same Mr. Killaly, we say, granted to the contractor all or nearly all that the Government architects had declared to be inadmissible eight months before. Perhaps the examination of the prices allowed by Mr. Killaly for certain details of the work, will enable us to judge of the degree of confidence which the man chosen by Mr. Cauchon merits. It may be seen, at page 368 of the blue book, that Mr. Killaly allows $6 50 per cubic yard for rubble work. The cubic yard contains 27 feet. An ordinary toise of masonry contains 84 feet; therefore three cubic yards and three feet make a toise. Mr. Killaly has, therefore, paid for rubble work $20.22. It costs $7 in Montreal. Mr. Killaly allows 41 cents the foot superficial for *bouchard* (tooled masonry.) At Montreal cut stone costs 30 cents. Yet at Montreal the stone is brought from a distance of two or three miles, while at Ottawa a great part of the *bouchard* stone is taken from the rock excavations for the buildings themselves. The measurement of the cut stone is made by taking the superficies of the exterior face. The contractors demanded that not only the face of the stone but the bed and the joint should also be measured. Mr. Killaly, Mr. Cauchon's right hand man, allows that without hesitation On this plan a stone of a foot square counts as if it was three feet long by a foot high, though the stones exceeding a foot square do not triple their surface. Each foot of surface of *bouchard* stone was therefore paid at the rate of $1.23 for the maximum, and $1 for the minimum—average, let us say, $1.10. Let us see now what the pits for the boilers have cost on this ingenious system The three give about 1000 toises of rubble, and 6000 feet of surface of *bouchard*.

"Rubble at $20.22, for 1000 toises	$20220
6000 ft. of surface at $1 10	6600
	$26820

"The some work in Montreal for cut stone, instead of *bouchard*, would cost—

1000 toises at $7	$7000
6000 ft. surface at 30 cents	1808
	$8800
Difference	$18020

"Now let us see what would have been the cost of the rubble work charged as extras in the three buildings, at ordinary Montreal prices and what it has cost at Mr. Killaly's prices.

"Mr. Killaly's estimation is 41022 yards cubic at $6.50	$266643
4022 do do $2 25	93299
Difference	$173344

The superficies of *bouchard* amounting to 223,339 feet, cost $88,931; and ought to be reduced, allowing for the work more rather than less to 95,000 feet of the value of $28,500—difference in feet 128,439; in money $60,431. In the foundations there are a considerable quantity of stone walls, eighteen inches thick. The contractors demand that all the walls less than two feet, shall be cubed as if they had two feet. Mr. Killaly grants that demand. The contractors demand 75 cents a cubic yard for excavations in the earth. They are allowed 30 cents. The architects represent that the contractors gave the work to sub-contractors at 12½ cents in the first place and afterwards at 16 cents, and that a considerable part of the work was done at that price, from whence they conclude that 30 cents per yard affords a reasonable profit. Mr. Killaly not the less for all this, gives them 55 cents. He also gives $2.50 per yard for excavations in hard pan, and only $2 for excavations in the rock to five feet below the surface. However hard the hard pan, it cannot be so hard as the rock; but does not the fact that more is allowed for its excavation than for the excavation of rock to five feet below the surface prove that it would have been possible to build upon it? The superintending architects would give only $1,90 per yard for the first five feet of rock, from 5 to 10 feet $2,25; from 10 to 15 feet $3,50; and from 15 to 20 feet $5. Mr Killaly grants $2, $3, $4,25, and $6 for each of these kinds of work. On 40,000 cubic yards these differences become important."

THEATRE.—Things are going on well at the Theatre. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" has been withdrawn, in order to make room for another sensational drama, namely "The Fatal Duel," which will be presented for the first time this evening. The piece has been for some time in preparation, and the stage arrangements, which are very effective, carefully rehearsed. Mr. Geo Pauncefort, who has proved himself an excellent actor, will sustain the principal character. Miss Alice Gray and Miss Effie Germon also appear in the piece, supported by the entire company.

Telegraph offices have been opened by the Montreal Telegraph Company at Lindsay, Millbrook, and Omemee, C. W., on the line of Railway from Port Hope to Lindsay.

METEOR.—A brilliant meteor is said to have passed over this city, in a westerly direction, on Wednesday evening, about half-past nine o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, a French Canadian carpenter, employed on the new buildings in course of erection at the corner of Craig and Bleury Streets, fell from the scaffolding to the ground—a distance of about forty feet, and was severely, if not fatally injured. In falling he struck against the gate of the adjoining yard, and was thus seriously injured in his back. He was removed to his residence in an insensible condition.

Paris Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."

PARIS, Sept. 10, 1862.

Those *raræ aves* who have made their first visit to this capital since its topography has been so greatly changed by the present Sovereign of France, find it difficult to imagine what the Parisians could have done with their afternoons before the "invention" of the Bois de Boulogne. Nor can "the oldest resident" point to any other pre-existent promenade as having afforded, to the possessors of horses and cariages, a drive which held the same place, in the good graces of the fashionable world. The ugly bit of dry grass and scrubby shrubbery which occupied the site of the present unrivalled "public pleasaunce" of the French capital, was intersected by narrow, sandy, roads; and people often drove through it, when out on an airing, simply because there was no better drive to be chosen. The roads that branched out, in various directions, from the Circular Place de l'Etoile, with the famous Triumphal Arch of the First Napoleon in its centre, the Quays, and the Boulevards, were really all that Paris offered in the way of drives. Now, the roads that radiate from the Place de l'Etoile, and that run to St. Germain, St. Cloud, Neuilly, Boulogne, and other country towns in the environs of Paris, have been widened into so many magnificent avenues, said to surpass, in width and regularity, the approaches to every other capital. All of them are planted with rowes of trees to a length of several miles, are bordered with gas-lamps, and are being lined with handsome houses. The first Emperor, when he built the Arch of Triumph, he declared that its site would one day be the centre of Paris; and projected the grand radiation of magnificent avenues, shooting out from the Arch like the rays of a star, which the actual ruler of France is so busily bringing out of the realm of project into that of fact. Every one of these noble avenues, each of which, when completed, will be longer and finer than the Avenue of the Champs Elysees which forms the central ray on the eastern side of the Arch, offers a charming drive; all are being "improved" to the utmost of the capacity for improvement inherent in the configuration of the ground, and will boast their "round-points" with fountains, its flowery gardens, and the various ornamental additions to street-architecture which are so well managed in this city. When they shall have been built along, and the deluge of brick and mortar shall have been fairly drawn out into the expanses of unoccupied ground between their long streching arms, the prophecy of the First Emperor will have been very near its fulfilment, for a very large and important portion of Paris will lie outside of its recent northwestern barrier. The two most beautiful of these radiating avenues are the Boulevard de l'Empereur, leading to Passy, and the Avenue de l'Impératrice, leading to the main entrance of the Bois. The former is, as yet, unbuilt, but is beautifully laid out, with wide pavements, and double rows of trees, its broad, straight line relieved by the little round and square gardens, with grass, statues, urns, gilded railings, flowers and benches, in which the Parisians take much satisfaction. It is to be bordered by magnificent houses, standing in gardens, and leads to the Gate of La Muette, giving access to one of the prettiest portions of the Bois de Boulogne, opposite the beautiful Chateau of La Muette, formerly one of the Royal *apanages*, but sold by Louis Philippe, with its fine park and exquisite gardens, to the wealthy and kindly widow of M. Erard, the head of the piano-making business. Near the Gate of the Muette is also the elegant villa which the Emperor has built expressly for the future use of his son and heir; a charming residence in the Italian style, with gardens all round it, and commanding a lovely view of the Bois, the Seine, and the green heights behind it. This avenue, when laid out, planted, and bordered with its rows of handsome bronze lamps, was opened by the Emperor on his fete-day, last year.

The Avenue de l'Imperatrice had been opened, in like manner, by the Empress, four years before. Her graceful Majesty drove up the Champs Elysees in her open caleche, with four horses, postillions, and outriders, followed by the ladies and officers of her household, in court carriages, and an interminable file of fashionable equipages. As her carriage approached the entrance of the avenue, the ropes which had been stretched across it were lowered, and the gay cavalcade passed down the broad and sunny garden-street to the grand gates, with their gilded ciphers, palm-wreaths, and crowns, which are placed at the principal entrance of the Bois. At that period only one or two houses had been built in this magnificent avenue, by far the finest of all these new thoroughfares, and itself more like a beautiful park than a street. Now, the line of villas down each side of it is nearly complete.

Each of these villas stands in its own garden, the railing of all being of the same ornate design, whose adoption is made obligatory on all purchasers of building lots, the entire avenue having been purchased by the city, which resells the ground on its own conditions and at its own price. Before these villa-gardens runs a bread carriage-road; and a third road, about four times as wide, runs down the middle of the Avenue To the right of this middle drive is a broad road, separated from it by a wooden paling, reserved for the use of equestrians; it is sanded, and kept smooth by raking, in imitation of Rotten Row even the make of the palings of that renowned ride being exactly copied. On the left of the middle drive is a broad gravelled walk, separated from it by similar palings, well furnished with seats, and reserved for pedestrians. The wide strip of ground lying, on either side of the broad triple-road down the middle of the avenue and the two outer roads giving access to the villas on the sides, is covered with turf, and dotted over with innumerable beds of gay flowers, groups of shrubbery, and rare trees. An army of sweepers, waterers, and gardeners find incessant employment in this noble avenue, said to be unique in Europe. The air is delightfully pure, fragrant with flowers, and generally free from dust, thanks to the incessant sweeping and watering with which this pet promenade is favoured. During the hours which are preferred for the Bois, according to the season, it is impossible to imagine a gayer *coup d'œil* than that which is presented by this splendid avenue. The central road shows an unbroken mass of splendid equipages, flanked on one side by all the equestrians of the capital, in all the glory of artistic tailoring, and irreproachable gloves, the most consummate of the "dandies" being habited by London tailors, sporting English dogskin gloves, and being followed by youthful English "tigers;" and on the other side, by a dense crowd of gaily dressed pedestrians, with innumerable parties of children attended by *bonnes* in snowy aprons, and dazzlingly white caps.

Since the visit of the American millionaire, Mr. Livingstone, of Florence, already mentioned in these letters for his passion for driving a dark-blue drag built, like an English-stage coach, with as many horses as the police will allow him to drive in harness at a time, two other wealthy aspirants after fame have set up a vehicle in imitation of the Livingstonian turn-out. The police, however, compels both these gentlemen and their American prototype, to restrict their team to four horses, instead of the thirty-two which the latter has been seen to drive at one time in more tolerant Florence, and the six which he was allowed to drive about the parks when a few weeks ago, he honoured London with his presence. The amused amazement of the crowd, when this eccentric gentleman drove his dark-blue drag, laden with male friends outside, ladies in ide, pretty Mrs. Livingstone in her favourite colours—a sky-blue dress with white scarf and white bonnet and feathers—a couple of footmen behind in handsome livery, and the six magnificent horses, polished like so many mirrors, stepping together so regularly as though moved by clock-work, and working in their gay harness, laden with silver gilt ornaments, as proudly as though enjoying the sensation created by the singular turn-out of which they formed a part,—was really worth seeing. Grave paterfamilias stood still to watch it at the head of his group of olives; old ladies looked on dubiously, wondering what on earth it could mean; nursemaids gazed up enviously at the fair lady perched beside her lord on the dicky; and children opened their eyes and clapped their hands delightedly as the chariot whirled by. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen not being in the habit of restricting her daily drives when in town, to Kensington Gardens, would probably not have been induced to add to the number of her horses by the Livingstonian display; but the Empress, who takes a daily drive, as a matter of course, to the Bois de Boulogne, and who is usually the only person here who drives a carriage and four, would seem to have felt it incumbent on her dignity to surpass the turn-out of the ambitious stranger, for during all the time that the latter was showing off here, with his four-horsed vehicle, the fair Eugenie had an extra pair of horses put on to her caléche, which was the only carriage-and-six to be seen. Since Mr. Livingstone's departure, her Majesty's caleche has only four horses, as before.

The villas of the Avenue de l'Imperatrice are among the most aristocratic dwellings of Paris. The Count d'Aqui a has a beautiful *cottage orne* in the Swiss-Italian style, of coloured brick and freestone, with gothic windows, pointed turrets, gables, carvings, and much fantastic ornamentation in zinc, than which it is difficult to imagine anything prettier in its way. The brother of the late King Bomba is married to a sister of the Emperor of Brazil; and the ex-royal pair, habituated to the vast size and beauty of the Italian *palazzi*, probably regard their pretty villa with less admiration than the Parisians. Princess Radziwill has built herself a magnificent house, all of white freestone, with enormous windows, a grand Court-yard, and all manner of splendid adjuncts, next door to the pretty villa of the prince of Naples Prince Murat has built one on the opposite side of the Avenue, more pretentious if not more elegant. Mr. Michel Chevalier, the renowned free-trader, has just built himself a sort of family-palace—an immense castle of a place, of which the two lower floors are to be occupied by his own large family, the next floor by the family of his wife, having its own entrances, stables, &c. though under the same roof; the fourth floor being given up to the servants of the two establishments. This way of living is common in Paris, the different floors of a house forming so many distinct dwellings, and allowing of friends or relatives residing under the same roof, and yet being as distinctly separate in all their arrangements, as those living in different houses. The Marquis de Montesquieu's new and splendid hotel is inhabited in a like manner, by two other branches of his family. Barons, Counts and other grandees, French and foreign occupy most of the other houses in this favorite avenue, which seems to be as distinctively Bonapartist as the Fabourg St. Germain is legitimate and clerical.

The Arch of Triumph towers proudly over all this new quarter of Paris, white in the sunshine, showing deep rose or violet, or golden at sunset, and a mass of silver lights and black shadows by moonlight. On a summer night when the air is clear, the sight of all these avenues, stretching out for miles on all sides with their interminable lines of gaslights, Champs-Elysees and the avenue de l'Imperatrice looking like a long river of fire, so densely packed are the lamps of the carriages, the scene is emphatically one of those which one spontaneously declares to be "fairy-like," for lack of any more precise adjective. The long side road of the latter, especially, brilliantly lighted with the groves and shrubberies of the villa gardens on the one hand, and on the other the broad expanse of the avenue with its myriads of flowers, its clumps of poplars, elders, new Zeland pines, its long roads of gaslights, one beyond the other, and the dancing lamps of the carriages crossing one another like so many fire-flies present a *coup d'œil* which it would be vain to seek elsewhere. The *cafes* of the Bois, built in every style fantastic architecture, every window wide open, and letting but a flood of light through the trees,—the pretty *chalets* in the islands in the lake, illuminated with garlands and arches of coloured lamps, and filled with gaily dressed crowds listening to Musard's Concerts, imbibing ices and shrubs—the Pre Catalan, with its charming gardens and fir-groves, as full as it can hold of white and colored lamps—the gay little boats on the lake, with coloured lamps also at prow and keel, shooting over the water,—and the reflection of the carriage-lights seen through the trees, and sending long moving lines of light across the lake,—all make up a series of picture so charming in their own way, especially on a moonlight night, that the Bois is crowded with promenaders, all through the warm weather, until after midnight.

The Champs Elysées forms another favourite evening walk at this season. The upper part of this renowned avenue is now bordered with splendid houses, but there are still rows of trees and seats all the way up; while the lower part is still unbuilt upon, and preserves the groves of trees that formerly bordered its entire length. Several charming public gardens, full of flowers, with turf and gravelled walks, and fountains vary this part of the avenue; the proximity of various highly ornate cafes, open-air theatres and concerts, the circus, Diorama, and numerous other attractions, all blazing with lights and illuminations, make the whole as light as day. Then there is the Chateau des Fleurs, a branch of the famous Jardin Mabille, extremely pretty, flooded with light, and, to all appearance, as decorous a place of amusement as any other; and the pretty "Winter Garden," equally resplendent. The whole Avenue is full of light, music, and such amusements as the grown up children of Paris most delight in. There is a booth for playing at "Aunt Sally," there are circular swings, some going round horizontally, others performing the same feat perpendicularly, with a score or two of people, of all ages, being whirled round by the quarter of an hour at so much per head A little further on are a score of wooden horses, placed on a circular frame, and moving round and round in a ring, by the aid of a crank which keeps the whole concern going; old people and children all enjoying their ride with the amusing seriousness which the French always put into their frivolities.

Prolong your evening wanderings through the entire capital, and you will find, everywhere, the same sort of thing going on, though less elegantly managed than in the favourite region through which we have been straying. Every square, every little public garden (of which so many have recently been created all over Paris), the broad external Bouleva us which now form a continuous belt round the city, all are lighted up, and are full of the amusements without which Paris would find existence a burden. Mountebanks, Punch and Judy, shooting for maccaroons, dancing saloons, and the delights of open-air gossipping over cheap ices and a "*petit verre*" of the infamous mixtures that are drunk by the lower orders as "brandy," and the various popular *liqueurs*, are rife in every corner of the Capital throughout the summer. By way of varying their evening enjoyments, immense numbers of people slowly perambulate the Boulevards, rue de la Paix, rue de Rivoli and the Palais-Royal, amusing themselves with inspecting the brilliant displays of the shop windows; and, when tired of sauntering and admiring, seating themselves on the innumerable benches provided for the repose of a weary public, and amusing themselves with watching the motley crowds who are out on the same errand as themselves. Such a thing as a quiet evening, spent at home, is unknown to the greater part of the Parisians, unless retained indoors by illness or some other untoward necessity. Soirees, balls, the opera, the theatre, take up the evenings of the wealthier portion of the people; the cheaper pleasures of the streets and thoroughfares occupy those of that part of the population which has less money to devote to the great work of killing time.

In a *salon*, rather noted for its tendency to a metaphysical disquisitions, one of its *habitués*,—a man of considerable talent, and regarded as an "authority" on the various systems of philosophy which have, at various periods, so effectually "bothered" the human understanding, happened a short time ago, to turn the course of the conversation to the "strange mania" of the English nation for spending its evenings at home with books, and home-occupations. The metaphysician in question, who spent ten years in London without picking up one word of English, or deigning to make a single acquaintance among the children of "Perfidious Albion," declared that the mania of the latter, in regard to the pleasures to be found "in-doors," rendered the evenings in England almost as intolerable as that enforced horror, "the English Sunday." "I have never willingly spent an evening at home in my life" remarked the philosopher, and I regard the sort of life we lead in Paris as the *ne plus ultra* of human existence. I don't ask Heaven for anything better than this life would be if we had, all of us, as much money, and health as we need to enjoy our delightful Paris. If God would give me these, and give me an eternity here in which to enjoy all that Paris offers, I should greatly prefer remaining here for ever, to going off to any other state of existence. If I could only live on, for ever and ever, with perpetual youth and health, and plenty of money, with the Boulevards, the theatres, my cigar, and the few friends I care for, I should greatly prefer it to any of the Paradises promised by the various religions of the earth. An eternity of Paris, *voilà* the only eternity I should care for!"

Nine-tenths of the Parisians, if they confessed to their real feeling on the point, would probably be found to entertain this exclusive preference for Paris and Paris-life, over any other imaginable form of existence!

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25th, 1862.

The departures are:

			Tons.
To Belfast, 1 vessel, general,			634
To Liverpool,	1 do,	do,	687
To London,	1 do,	do,	555
3 vessels,			1876

To-day's receipts per Canal and Railroad:

		Total.
Flour per Canal, brls	740	
Per G. T. R. do	1000—	1740
Wheat per Canal, bus	80621	
Per G. T. R., do	12300—	92921
Ashes per Canal, brls	34	
Per G. T. R., do	46—	80
Butter per Canal, kegs	325	
Per G. T. R., do	201—	526
Corn per Canal, bush		28122
Peas per do bags		66

Receipts at the Custom House to-day are $4968,91.

We have received from Madoc, C. W., the following account of the state of the crops in that section:—

Madoc, Sept. 20th, 1862.

The time for collecting returns of this year's crop has not arrived. I am not, therefore, in a position to give you precise information, but the following remarks of a general nature, may be useful; Spring Wheat, extensively sown; yield about an average. The Apphis, or Brown Wheat Louse, was very general, but does not appear to have done much mischief.

FALL WHEAT—Very little sown.
OATS—Large crop; good yield.
HAY—Very light crop.
POTATOES—Average crop. Some injured by frost in first week of September.
TURNIPS—Good crop.
BUCKWHEAT—Good crop, but injured by frost.
INDIAN CORN— do do do
BARLEY AND RYE—Average crop.
PEAS—Good crop and largely planted.

PUBLIC SALES YESTERDAY.

Sale of Herrings, Oils, Sugars and Molasses, for account of Joseph Tiffin, Esq., S. M. Aitken, Auctioneer:—

75 brls split herrings, $1 75 @ 1.50; 115 do do $1 85; 60 do do $1 90; 185 hf-brls do $1 65 @ 1 55; 161 brls round herrings, $1 50 @ 1 40; 128 hf-brls mackerel, $2 87½ @ 2.75; 18 hf-brls trout, $3.50; 16 brls pickled codfish, $2.62½; 36 hf-brls herrings, $1.70 @ 1.10; 15 brls cod oil, 68c; 10 trcs molasses, 29c; 15 hhds molasses, 27c @ 28c; 40 brls N. Y. golden syrup, 42c @ 41c; 35 brls honey do, 38c; 10 brls syrup, 33c; 8 hhds Barbadoes molasses, 34c @ 33½c; 2 hhds sugar, 8c; 11 do do, $8 55 @ 8.50.

Sale of Fish and Oil, for account of James Mitchell, Esq., Cuvillier & Co., Auctioneers:—7 brls pickled cod 4s 3d; 21 hf do No. 2 mackerel $3; 3 do No. 3 do $3.25; 1 do small do 25s; 2 brls cod oil 67½c; 45 half do extra large split herrings $2 25; 10 do do 8s 9d; 25 do do 8s 3d; 50 do do 8s 9d; 25 do No 1 split do 6s 3d; 80 barls round herrings 9s; 9 do North Shore salmon $9 50; 12 do whale oil 61c; 25 cat dry cod 16s 6d; 15 puns muscovado molasses 29c; 5 do do 28c; 2 hhds Porto Rico sugar $8 50; 10 brls do do 8 55c.

Sale of Sugars, Syrups, Salt, &c., for account of Messrs. Stark, Smith & Co., Cuvillier & Co., Auctioneers:—

10 bxs starch (Ohio) 6c; 25 do do 5c; 25 barls currants 6c; 25 brls highwines 51c; 5 cs paraffin wax 22½c; 2 hhds Porto Rico sugar $8 30; 3 do 8.15; 2 do 7.95; 8 do 7 90; 4 do do Barbadoes do 8.45; 8 do 8.30; 5 barls do 8.20; 5do 8.15; 5 do 8.15; 5 do 11 75c; 5 brls Redpath's dry crushed 11¾; 5 do 11 75c; 50 barls dry crushed sugar $9¼; 5 brls golden syrup 42c; 10 do 41½c; 10 do 41c; 5 do Portland do 31c; 50 do 30c; 25 puns molasses 52c; 10 do Trinidad do 30c; 5 do 30½c; 5 cases paraffin wax 22½c; 400 bags Liverpool coarse salt 69c.

Sale of damaged Teas at the Store of H. Routh, S. M. Aitken, Auctioneer:—

5 hf-chsts Oolong 15c; 12 do do 15c; 15 do do uncol'd Japan 45c; 4 do do 25c; 4 catties 40c.

The following in sound condition:—

10 hf-chsts uncol'd Japan 60c; 10 do do 59c; 10 do do 57c; 25 do do 58c; 15 catties do do 62c; 45 do do 61c; 100 do do 60c; 15 hf-chsts Young Hyson 58c; 6 chests Congou 33c; 5 barrels currants 6¼c; 15 do do 6c; 10 do do 5¾c; 10 do do 5¼c; 80 boxes Valencia raisins 7¼c; 1 bag Canary Seed 4c; 10 barls whiting, London, 3s 3d; 30 do do 3s 1d; 30 do do 3s 1d; 50 do do 3s 11; 20 do do 3s; 15 bgs Pimento 8c; 2 mats cloves 10c; 3 do do 11½c; 8 do do 10¾c; 3 qr cks olive oil 5s 9d; 10 cs salad oil, qrts, 16s 6d; 40 do do pints 19s 3d; 10 crates bottles $4; 3 brls currants 6c; 2 hhds DeKuyper's Gin 4s 3d; 60 cs, red gin $4½.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

NEW YORK MARKETS—Sept 25.

Flour—State and Western a shade firmer; sales 12,000 bbls; superfine State $5,01 to 5,30; Extra State $5,85 to $5,95; superfine Western, $5,10 to $5,30; common to good extra Western $5,50 to 5,75; Southern a shade better; sales 800 bbls; Canada firmer; sales 750 bbls.

Wheat active, and 1c to 2c higher; sales 150,000 bush; Chicago Spring at $1,12 to $1,18; Milwaukie Club $1,15 to $1,20; Amber Iowa $1,20 to 1,21½; Winter red western $1,27 to 1,29.

Corn a shade firmer: sales 85,000 bush.

Pork steady; sales 1150 bbls.

Lard more active and firm; sales 600 bbls.

Stocks are exceedingly active and much higher, closing buoyant.

American Gold 120½. Money on call 3 @ 4 per cent. Sterling Exchange is higher, at 132. Coffee and Sugar firm. Molasses quiet.

(*From Gordon, Bruce, McAuliff & Co's Circular.*)

Liverpool, 13th Sept.

A continuance of fine weather has enabled the farmers to make good progress with the cutting and carrying of the crops, the condition of which has materially improved since the commencement of this month.

FLOUR—An abundant supply meets with a limited enquiry. The trade operates very sparingly, and the prices of last Tuesday have not been maintained.

INDIAN CORN.—An important demand exists for sound Western mixed, at an advance of fully 3d. on our last quotations. Present value 29s for 480 lbs ex Warehouse.

PEAS.—With a light stock we have to note an advance of 1s per qr., really choice samples would now command 38s. 6d @ 39s. per 504 lbs.

ASHES.—Sales of Pots and Pearls reported at 31s 6d to 32s, with a somewhat better inquiry and a firmer tone in the trade.

PORK.—The inquiry continues quite limited; City P. Mess 55s to 60s; Western 40s to 50s per bbl of 200 lbs.

BUTTER—Fine qualities enquired for, but middling and ordinary descriptions neglected. We quote Extra 75s@79s; middling to fine, 60s. @70s.

TALLOW has declined 6d. per cwt.; present value 44s 6d to 45s 6d. "Market dull."

Review of the Montreal Grocery Market.

Pending the large "Fall Trade Sales" which are advertised, the Grocery trade during the last week has been quick. Buyers only operating to supply immediate wants, or fill small country orders. As regards prices, we can note very little change from our quotations of Friday last.

SUGARS—At private sale have been in limited request; prices, however, are somewhat favorable to buyers. Bright Cuba and Porto Rico have been done at $8,50@$8,75, and fair to good Grocery samples at $8,25@$8,45. We also hear of a "round lot" hhds and tierces having been taken on easy terms, but the price has not transpired at the auction sales to-day. The quantity placed was small, holders generally requiring longer figures. Bright Porto Rico was sold at $8,50@$8,55, and Fair $8,35, Cubas $8@$8,25. Refined, no change at factory; some English is offering at Messrs. Redpath's quotation, four months.

MOLASSES—Continue dull of sale. The season for a brisk demand, being later this year than usual, owing doubtless to the late harvest, Farmers paying more attention to Cereals now standing, than bringing to market what is already housed. At the Public Sale to-day, 40 puns ordinary clayed were closed at 26c@27c; two small lots Trinidad 30c@31½; and some Cienfuegos at 32c; Fair Muscovado Brought 28c@29c.

SYRUP—Although Messrs. Redpath's quotations are without change, sales on time at 41 @42c ₩ gallon, for Golden, have been made; also New York at 40c@41c, and Portland 30c. The latter is in limited request.

TEA—There is little or nothing doing. Japanese which hitherto has been in brisk demand has during the last few days been less enquired for, and only retail sales have taken place at very full rates. We cannot expect any transactions of moment prior to the cargo sales of fresh Teas.

COFFEE continues as last quoted; sales, however, are chiefly confined to Laguayra and small parcels Java. Buyers of Red are holding off for Messrs. I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.'s sale which takes places on the 8th October.

TOBACCO.—Our market continues lively, and the advance noted of late is fully confirmed. Sales are much restricted for want of stock, the demand exceeding the supply. We refer to domestic manufacture, there being little or no "*States made*" here.

RICE.—Owing to recent arrivals being now all stored, holders are requiring an advance of 10 cents per 100 lbs. Still we have to report sales in quantity at 18s; and retail lots at 18s 3d., which is only an advance of 5 cts.

OILS.—Cod oil being scarce brings 67½ to 70 cents. Whale, in the absence of transactions we note holders require 62½ cents. At Auction this morning one entire parcel was taken at 61c. Seal—little or none here, and much wanted. Strictly pale would realize 70 to 72½ cents, according to quality. Olive in quarter-casks at 6s 9d to 6s 10d is slow of sale. Palm steady. Salad without change. Coal oil unaltered in demand or value.

SALT.—The sales Liverpool Coarse for immediate delivery have been unimportant, as regards extent, at prices ranging from 58 to 62½c cents. For future delivery, and in quantity to arrive, several considerable transactions have been entered into, mostly on private terms. Some 7000 bags, however, have been taken at 56 cents, cash. Stored may be quoted at 70 to 80 cents per bag, according to quantity and order of package.

LIQUORS, GIN, &c.—Brandy continues as formerly quoted; sales being only in retail lots.

PROVISIONS.—Choice samples of Butter are offered at 14c. per lb.; ordinary store packed 11 to 12c; good to fair 12 to 12½c.

PORK.—The sales of the week are of a limited character. We quote Mess at $10½@11; and Prime at $8¼@8½.

Montreal Money Market.

The delay in the arrival of breadstuffs from the West keeps the market bare of Sterling Exchange, and the demand continuing good, we note an improvement in the rate for English Bills, with a tendency to a further advance. Up to the close of business to-day the bank price of 60 day bills on London was 10 per cent, but no important purchases could be made. Commercial Bills are asked for at 9 to 9½ per cent, some of the leading drawers holding for 9½ per cent. A number of tenders were sent in to-day for the week's Commissariat Exchange; the price accepted and the amount to be drawn have not yet transpired, but tenders under 9½ per cent prem. are reported to have been rejected.

New York funds have in the last two days experienced a heavy decline, Gold having, according to the latest telegraphic advices, gone in New York to 120, and Sterling Bills to 132 per cent, with an excited and advancing market. Current funds have consequently been sold here at very irregular prices; to-day's quotations varied from 14½ to 16 per cent discount, closing at 16.

MONTREAL BROKERS' CIRCULAR,
For the week ending September 25, 1862.

MONTREAL, September 25, 1862.

No. 759.

PRODUCE.

	$ c.		$ c.
ASHES—Pot ₩ cwt.	6 47½	@	6 55
Pearl	6 30	@	6 40
FLOUR—Canada Fine, ₩ bbl. 196lbs.			
Superfine No. 2	4 25	@	4 40
Superfine No. 1 United States	4 65	@	4 80
Superfine No. 1 Canadian	4 75	@	4 80
Fancy	4 85	@	4 90
Extra Superfine	5 00	@	5 20
Double Extra	5 20	@	5 30
Rye Flour			None.
INDIAN MEAL ₩ 196 lbs			None.
WHEAT—₩ 60 lbs—			
White (U. C. and U. S. White)	1 07	@	1 15
U. C. Spring, No. 1	0 97	@	1 02½
Do. No. 2	0 92½	@	0 95
Red Winter	1 07	@	1 10
Milwaukie Club, No. 1	1 03	@	1 05
Do. No. 2	0 92½	@	0 95
Extra Milwaukie			None.
Chicago Spring No. 1	1 02	@	1 03
Do. No. 2	0 91½	@	0 93
BARLEY ₩ 50 lbs	0 55	@	0 65
OATS ₩ 40 lbs	0 35	@	0 37
PEAS—White ₩ 66 lbs	0 75	@	0 77½
INDIAN CORN ₩ 56 lbs	0 47	@	0 48
OATMEAL ₩ 200 lbs	—	@	—
PROVISIONS—₩ brl.			
Pork, Mess	10 50	@	10 75
Prime Mess	8 75	@	9 25
Prime	8 25	@	8 50
BUTTER—Uninspected	— 9	@	— 14

Receipts of Produce since 1st Jan. 1862 By Rail and River.

	Up to Spt 25, 1862.	Up to Spt 26, 1861.	Up to Oct 4, 1860.	Up to Oct 6, 1859.
Ashes, brls	27682	23017	27949	30539
Flour, brls	808137	646612	395747	374744
Wheat, bush	6061506	4965156	1787909	331837
Indian Corn, bsh	1735893	908593	188211	71424
Pork, brls	3335	11357	5055	15162
Butter, kegs	38822	31502	245169	13745
Barley, bush	21879	3971	21661	12153
Peas, bush	255484	919308	385192	27261
Lard, kegs	3694	1708	1781	479
Beef, brls	113	290	227	316
Oatmeal, brls	1961	16712	5687	600
Oats, bush	9766	52528	30036	31481
Copper Ore, tons		280	....	....

Exports of Produce since 1st Jan., 1862, Via St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston.

	Up to Spt 25, 1862.	Up to Spt 26, 1861.	Up to Oct 4, 1860	Up to Oct 6, 1859.
Ashes, brls	21875	18028	21942	23897
Flour, brls	457425	459350	165878	53305
Wheat, bush	4921685	3362797	810881	5811
Indian Corn, bsl	847238	465890	24387	3015
Pork, brls	4104	484	843	846
Butter, kegs	33681	19204	22328	7271
Barley, bush	....	600	90	....
Peas, bush	468105	1343391	619972	85210
Lard, kegs	6407	3393	4175	14
Beef, brls	676	698	718	115
	3020	80455	18529	297
Oatmeal, brls	....	209525	193815	....
Oats, bush	....	....	....	....
Copper Ore tons	....	....	....	....

FREIGHTS.

To London, Flour, per barrel, .. Stg..	3 3	@	3 9
To Liverpool, Flour, per barrel, Stg..	3 3	@	3 6
To Clyde, Flour, per barrel, Stg..	3 6	@	3 9
To London, Pot Ashes, per ton, Stg..	40 0	@	0 0
Pearl Ashes, do., Stg..	47 6	@	00 0
To Liverpool, Pot Ashes, per ton, Stg..	40 0	@	00 0
Pearl Ashes, do., Stg..	47 6	@	00 0
To Clyde, Pot Ashes, per ton. Stg..	40 0	@	0 0
Pearl Ashes, do, Stg..	47 6	@	00 0
To London, Grain, per quarter, Stg..	9 0	@	9 3
To Liverpool, Grain, per qartr, Stg..	8 9	@	9 0
To Clyde, Grain, per quarter, Stg..	9 0	@	9 3
To Cork, for orders	10 0	@	10 6

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 60 days' on London	10 @ 11	per ct. prem
Private, 60 days' on London	8¾ @ 9¼	per ct. prem
Bank, on demand, New York	14 @ 15½	per ct. dis.
Private, on demand, New York	16 @ 17	per ct. dis.

STOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend for last 6 months.	Closing Prices p.c.	Business Done.
Bank of Montreal	$200 00	All.	4 per cent.	16½ pr ct prem.	16¾-16½ pre.
Ontario Bank, (Old Stock)	40 00	All.	4 per cent.	3 pr ct prem.	3 prem.
Do. (New Stock)	40 00	30 per cent.	4 per cent.	1 pr ct prem	None.
Commercial Bank of Canada	100 00	All.	3½ per cent.	90	91-90
City Bank	80 00	All.	3½ per cent.	1¼ pr ct prem.	1½-1¼ prem
Bank of Upper Canada	30 00	All.	3 per cent.	9 dis	9 dis.
People's Bank	50 00	All.	4 per cent.	9 pr ct prem.	9 prem.
Molsons Bank	50 00	All.	4 per cent.	17 pr ct prem.	None.
Bank of Toronto	100 00	All.	4 per cent.	5 pr ct prem.	None.
Montreal Mining Company's Consols	20 00	$15 10	Do.	$1.50 per share.	$1.50
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company	8 00	4 10	Do.	.....	None.
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company	5 00	0 75	Do.	.....	None.
Canada Mining Company	5 00	0 90	Do.	.....	None.
Huron Copper Bay Mining Company	4 00	0 12	10 per cent	40 cents per share	None.
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company	200 00	All.	None.	99 dis.	None.
Grand Trunk Railroad Company	100 00	All.	None.	82½ dis.	82½ dis.
Montreal Telegraph Company	40 00	All.	5 per cent., six months.	26 pr ct prem.	26 prem.
Richelieu Navigation Company	100 00	All.	12½ per cent. per annum.	5 pr ct prem.	None.
City Passenger Railway Company	50 00	70 per cent.	6 per cent., six months.	10 pr ct dis.	10 dis.
Montreal City Gas Company	40 00	All.	4 per cent., six months.	12 pr ct pr ex d.	None.
Government Debentures	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	...	None.
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures	....	....	5 per cent. per annum.	Par	None.
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds	....	....	7 per cent. per annum.	40 dis.	40 dis.
Montreal Exchange	400 00	All.	6 per cent. per annum.	10 dis.	None.
Montreal Harbour Bonds (4 years) due 1867	....	....	8 per cent. per annum.	.....	None.
Montreal Water Works Bonds	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	3½ pr ct dis.	None.

Review of the Montreal Produce and Stock Market.

(*Prepared by the Board of Brokers for the* MONTREAL HERALD.)

BOARD ROOM, EXCHANGE,
Montreal, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

FLOUR.—There has not been much doing in Flour during the week, and we reduce our quotations for Superfine five cents per barrel, with sales at $4 80 for good brands. No change in the higher grades, which are still in small demand.

WHEAT.—The quantity of Chicago and Milwaukie arriving is very small, and is held firmly at $1.03 for the former and $1.04@$1.05 for the latter. A considerable quantity of Ohio Red Winter has been pressed on the market and sold at $1.07 @ $1.08. Sales of Canada Spring, in small quantities, at $1 00 @ $1 03.

CORN.—Sales reported at 47 @ 48 cents on the spot.

BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.—No sales of shipping lots to report.

PEAS—Offering, to arrive, at 77½ cents for old Peas.

PROVISIONS.—No change—dull at our quotations; $10.50 reported for Mess Pork, in quantity.

ASHES—Are in steady demand at $6.47½ @ $6.55 for Pots, and $6.30 @ $6.45 for Pearls.

FREIGHTS.—There is little change to note in Grain Freights. Flour is rather lower, and has been taken to London and Liverpool at from 3s. 3d. @ 3s. 6d.

STOCKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL—Heavy, at a slight reduction upon last week's quotations. It is to-day procurable at 116½ ₩ cent.

BANK OF TORONTO.—No Stock in market. Would readily command 1 5 ₩ cent.

ONTARIO BANK.—A large amount of Stock has been lately offered, and the price has been affected thereby. It is to-day offered at 103 ₩ cent.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—No stock offered.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.—Procurable at 90 ₩ cent.

CITY BANK—Has been sold to some extent at 101¼, but it is to day offering at a reduction upon this price.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Latest sales at 91. No Stock in market.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—Sales reported at 109, which is the nominal rate to-day.

MOLSONS BANK.—None offered. Quotations nominal.

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY CONSOLS.—Steady at quotations of $1.50.

MONTREAL CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY—For paid up Stock 92 ₩ cent is asked, and sales of Stock (70 ₩ cent paid up) have taken place at 90 ₩ cent.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—Nothing doing.

RICHELIEU NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Buyers, but no Sellers, at 105 ₩ cent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.—Sales, to some extent, at 17½ ₩ cent.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.—No Stock offered.

MONTREAL HARBOUR BONDS.—Nothing doing.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK.—Sales at 126 ₩ cent.

MONTREAL CITY GAS COMPANY—Price nominal.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—Nothing whatever doing.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND DEBENTURES.—None in market.

IN OTHER STOCKS.—Nothing to report.

EXCHANGE—As quoted, with an active demand for Bills both on London and New York.

HARDWARE.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is no particular change to note in this department of trade:—

MONTREAL, Sept. 25, 1862.

	$ c.		$ c.
Iron—Pig, Gartsherrie, ₩ 2240lbs	19 50	@	19 75
Other Brands Pig Iron	17 50	@	18 00
Bar, Staffordshire, do	48 00	@	49 00
Refined, do	60 00	@	00 00
Scotch, do	48 00	@	49 00
Swedes, do	95 00	@	112 00
Hoops, for Nails, ₩ ton	48 00	@	50 00
for Coopers, ₩ 112 lbs	3 60	@	4 00
Band, do	3 50	@	3 80
Boiler Plate do	3 75	@	4 00
Cut Nails do	3 20	@	3 35
Wrought Spikes do	5 00	@	5 50
Pressed Spikes do	3 75	@	4 25
Shot do	8 25	@	8 40
Potash Kettles do	2 50	@	2 80
Sugar Kettles do	2 50	@	2 70
Camp Ovens do	3 00	@	3 15
Bellied Pots do	3 25	@	3 50
Anchors do	5 75	@	7 50
Anvils do	6 00	@	11 00
Lead—Pig do	6 25	@	6 50
Sheet do	7 50	@	8 00
Steel—Cast do	16 25	@	18 00
Spring do	6 00	@	7 00
Canada Plates—Glamorgan, ₩ box			4 25
Pontpool do			4 25
Swansea do			4 20
Staffordshire do	3 30	@	3 50
Tin Plates—Charcoal, IC do	8 30	@	8 75
Charcoal, IX do	10 50	@	10 75
Charcoal, DC do	8 00	@	8 25
Charcoal, DX do	10 00	@	10 25
Coke, IC do			None.

Montreal Retail Market Prices.

Montreal, September 25, 1862.

	s. d.		s. d.
Flour (country), per quintal	13 0	@	13 6
Oatmeal, per quintal	9 6	@	10 0
Indianmeal, per quintal	0 0	@	0 0
Buckwheatmeal, per quintal	0 0	@	0 0
Ryemeal, per quintal	0 0	@	0 0
GRAIN.			
Wheat, per minot	0 0	@	0 0
Barley, per 56lbs	2 9	@	3 0
Peas, per minot	3 0	@	3 4
Oats, per minot	1 8	@	1 10
Buckwheat, per minot	2 6	@	2 9
Indian Corn, per minot (Ohio)	0 0	@	0 0
Rye, per minot	0 0	@	0 0
Flax Seed, per minot	8 0	@	8 6
Timothy Seed, per minot	8 0	@	8 6
FOWLS AND GAME.			
Turkeys (old), per couple (fat)	6 0	@	6 3
Turkeys (young), per couple	4 0	@	5 0
Geese, per couple	4 0	@	4 6
Ducks, per couple	2 0	@	2 6
Ducks (wild), per couple	2 0	@	2 6
Fowls, per couple	2 0	@	2 6
Chickens, per couple	1 3	@	1 8
Pigeons (tame) per couple	0 9	@	1 0
Partridges, per couple	3 9	@	4 0
Hares, per couple	0 0	@	0 0
Wood Cock, per couple	3 9	@	4 0
Snipe, per couple	0 0	@	0 0
Pigeons (wild) per dozen	0 0	@	0 0
MEATS.			
Beef, per lb	0 3	@	0 7
Pork, per lb	0 5	@	0 6
Mutton, per qr	3 9	@	10 0
Lamb, per qr	1 8	@	4 0
Veal, per qr	5 0	@	10 0
Beef, per 100 lbs	20 0	@	30 0
Pork (fresh), per 100 lbs	22 6	@	27 6
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter (fresh,) per lb	1 0	@	1 3
Butter (salt), per lb	0 9	@	0 10
VEGETABLES.			
Beans (Canadian), per minot	7 6	@	8 0
Potatoes, per bag (new)	1 10½	@	2 0
Turnips, per bag	0 0	@	0 0
Onions, per minot	0 0	@	0 0
Onions, per tressor	0 0	@	0 0
SUGAR AND HONEY.			
Sugar (Maple) per lb	0 5	@	0 5½
Honey, per lb	0 5	@	0 7
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Lard, per lb	0 6	@	0 7
Eggs (fresh), per dozen	0 7	@	0 8
Halibut, per lb	0 7	@	0 0

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 September 23, 1862.

RATE OF DUTY.	ARTICLES.	GOODS IMPORTED Qunt'y.	Value.
Specific. 25c ₩ gal.	Whisky gals.	35	$ 57
10c ₩ gal.	Oil—Coal, Kerosene and distilled, purified or refined gals.	120	50
	Total Specific	....	87
Specific and ad val 3c ₩ lb & 10 ₩ ct.	Coffee, Green lbs.	6586	867
3c & 30c.	Coffee, ground or roasted lbs.	....	....
3c & 15c.	Confectionary lbs.	4253	730
3c & 15c.	Sugar, refined lbs.	232865	15178
2c & 10c.	Sugar, other than refined.	1214800	53334
5c ₩ gall. & 10 p.c.	Molasses gals.	96394	8578
4c ₩ lb & 15 ₩ ct.	Tea lbs.	92743	36112
	Total Specific and ad val.	....	115459
Ad val'm. 100 p cent	Gin galls.	1925	701
	Rum "	664	421
	Spirits & Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wine and Alcohol, and not being Whisky, galls	....	....
	Cordials galls.	62	47
	Total, 100 p. c., ad val.	....	1169
40 p. cent.	Cigars lbs.	12	20
30 p. cent.	Ale, Beer, and Porter, in Wood galls.	....	....
	Do. do., bottles doz.	308	205
	Brandy galls.	....	....
	Blacking	....	....
	Cinnamon, Mace, & Nutmegs lbs.	5298	1767
	Spices, including Ginger, Pimenta, and Pepper, Ground lbs.	357	96
	Packages	....	188
	Patent Medicines, and Medicinal Preparations	....	641
	Snuff lbs.	....	....
	Soap lbs.	2488	591
	Starch lbs.	....	....
	Tobacco, manuf. lbs.	250	72
	Total, 30 p. c., ad val.	....	3650
25 p. cent.	Manufactures of Leather—Boots and Shoes.	....	269
	Do. do., Harness & Saddl'y	....	381
	Wearing Apparel, made by hand or Sewing Machine.	....	1490
	Total, 25 p. c., ad val.	....	2131
20 p. cent.	Wine of all kinds in wood galls.	3820	2207
	Do. do. in bottles do.	31	338
	Dried Fruits, Almonds, Currants, Figs, Filberts, and Walnuts lbs.	153182	6630
	Manufactures of Woollens.	....	45929
	Do. Cottons.	....	29086
	Do. Silks & Velvets.	....	10503
	Do. Furs.	....	209
	Do. Gold, Silver & P. Ware	....	849
	Do. Brass or Cop'r	....	303
	Do. [illegible]	....	13133
	Do. Hardware	....	[illegible]
	Do. Leather, or imi' thereof	....	[illegible]
	Do. Glassware	....	3103
	Do. Fancy Goods.	....	2648
	Other articles	....	60078
	Packages	....	....
	Total, 20 p. c., ad val.	....	176562
15 p. cent.	Book, Map, and News-printing Paper	....	....
10 p. cent.	Jewellery and Watches	....	1489
	Iron of all descriptions, paying 10 per cent.	....	29167
	Other articles not enum'd.	....	12026
	Total, 10 p. c., ad val.	....	42682
	Amount of Dutiable Goods	....	341760
	Free Goods	....	212002
	Total	....	553762
12½ pr. c.	Copyright Works	..	46
	Grand Total	..	553808

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

RETURN OF TRAFFIC FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 13, 1862.

Passengers	$22,955 27
Mails and Sundries	3,005 68
Freight and Live Stock, tons	37,066 69
Total	$63,027 64
Corresponding week, 1861	54,714 12
Increase	$8,313 52

JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Sec. & Treas.
Amount of Company's freight inc. in above. Nil.
Do. corresp'g week, 1861. $1,543 17

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—SEPT. 25.

Ship Margaret Smith, McNab, Belfast, H Chapman, gen, 634
Ship Queen of the Lakes, Thornton, Liverpool, Freer&Boyd, gen, 687
Ship Alma, Ritchie, London, Buchanan, Harris& co, gen, 555

Exports.

Ship Margaret, for Belfast—Laing 100 brls corn meal 200 do flour; J Williamson 1 do do; M P Ryan 200 do do; D Rees&co 820 do do 13 do lard 30266 bu wheat; H Chapman 1000 boards 220 deals; Owner 50 brls flour.

Ship Queen of the Lakes, for Liverpool—Rae& Mitchell 523 brls flour; J W Raphael 500 do do; T Wilson 115 do do; H Routh&co 1000 do do; Order 3 do do; Cusack 4150 bu wheat; Jacques, Tracy&co 17401 do corn; Order 9564 do wheat; Freer Boyd 100 ps boards.

Ship Alma, for London—D Torranne 19036 bush wheat; G, Moffatt&co 1152 brls flour; F B Mathews 5 do do; Order 804 M staves 1050 boards.

Imports.

Per Schooners and Barges entered at H.C. Office, Sept. 25:

Firewood, cords	471
Coal, chaldrons	100

Per Schooners and Barges entered at Lachine Canal, Sept. 25:

Firewood, cords	453

Per Steamship ST. GEORGE, James Wylie, Master, from Glasgow to Montreal:

Order 100 tons pig iron; Frothingham&Workman 763 bars iron; Wilson&Couillard 1954 bars do 762 bundles do; P S Ross&Bros 2103 bars do 430 bdls do; Thos Wilson & co 1106 bars do 22 do 48 bundles do; Mulholland & Baker 1689 bars do; J McDonald&co 2 bales 1 bx; Ferrier& co 38 bdls iron, Ogilvy&co 1 parcel; Ferrier & co 1195 bars iron; Joseph Beaudry 4 pckgs; Thompson, Claxton&co 2 bxs; Black&Perry 1 box; W & R Muir 7 bxs 2 bales; Thomas, Thibaudeau & co 11 pckgs; John Watson&co 20 crates g'ware; Wm McMaster & Nephew 6 boxes 2 bales; S Greenshields, Son&co 2 cs; Hoskins&Clelland 1 box; Fulton, Mitchell & co 50 kegs herrings; H Morgan&co 24 bxs; J Roy 1 bale 3 bxs; L Renaud &Cassidy 31 crates; Craick & Gillespie 1 case; G Ritchie&co 1 do; Cunningham, Barclay&Lindsay 4 pkgs; Thomson, Claxton&co 6 csks 1 bx 2 cs; Nichols&Hall 1 bale 2 cs; Melville, Fair&co 1 do; Cunningham, Barclay&Lindsay 3 do; W Lindsay 1 bx; W Darling&co 4 do; J McKay&Bros 2 do; J Tyre&Son 1 bale; Gault Bros 2 cs; Foulds & Hodgson 3 do; J Donnelly 3 do; J M Ross & co 1 do; Laurie, Callum & co 1 bale; J Williamson & co 20 cases 3 bales; Stirling, McCall&co 1 cse; James Robertson 50 ingots tin 2 cks 1 bg; S Greenshields, Son&co 3 cases; A Robertson&co 1 box; Stevenson, Sutherland&co 6 box s 1 bale; Hingston, McBain&co 2 boxes 2 bales 1 bale 1 bx; Jas Johnston&co 1 box 1 bale; Thomas Thomson & Son 1 do; Robert Walker &Son 1 bx; Boice&Cornwall 1 bale 1 bx; J Ironside, Guelph, 7 chests tea 2 bxs (making 8 pckgs); J Stanbury&co 5 bxs; Robt Wilson 2 do; Jas Scott 2 do 1 bale; Henry Morgan&co 8 bxs; Ogilvy & co 1 box; Kemp & co 2 boxes; J Robertson 67 bundles tubes 1 cask iron fillings Ringland&Ewart 16 bxs 2 bales; J G McKenzie &co 8 bxs 2 bales; F W Gates&co 2 cs; J Stanbury&co 1 do; Gilmour & Thomson 2 do 1 bale; Carter, Kingan&Muir 1 do; Order 1 do; Crathern &Caverhill 1 cs; F W Gates&co 1 bale; A Provost& co 1 do 3 bxs; Lewis, Kay&co 3 do; A Buntin&co 6 do steel plates 1 do 20 do 9 do 10 do; J Lowson 5 bales 1 parcel; W Lyons 1 bx; T Mussen 2 cs; A Walker 6 packages; H&H Merrill 3 boxes; Adolphe Roy, 1 ces; G Baccarini, 1 brl 5 boxes; William Brown 330 bxs tin plates 9 csks sheet zinc 11 casks block tin 10 sheets lead 189 cakes spelter 6 cks putty 7 ckes red and white lead; J Greenshield Son&co 1 bles; Black&Perry 2 cs 2 bales; J Beaudry 1 case; J P Clark, 1 bale 3 bxes; J Fraser, 4 cases; J Williamson, 1 cse; Order 1 bx; M McKechnie 5 cs; J Rankin 6 case; 4 do; Lewis Kay & co 1 bx 1 bale; George Janes 1 case; J McCallum&sons 1 case 1 ble; Gordon&McKay 1 bx; Geo Winks&co 2 cs Thomas Hall 1 do; F&T Leclaire & co 1 do; Hy Morgan&co 53 do 20 bles; Order 1 do; Thomson, Claxton&co 3 boxs; C Hobson 16 packages; P S Ross&Bros 327 bdles iron 3457 bars iron; Thomson, Claxton&co 83 bdls sheet iron; R Weir & co 17 cses; Foster&Galbraith 1 bale; Wm Lindsay 5 do; Jas Darkins 5 boxes 1 parcel; W T Dixon 1 parcel; H J Johnston 1 box; Buchanan, H & co 1 packge; N S Whitney 1 box; R Harris (Buchanan, Harris), Montreal, 1 box; Gordon & McKay 1 box; J Allan 1 do; Unknown sundry chemicals 100 boxes of tobacco pipes; Unknown 20 cks chemicals; T Paddock, Portland 5 bxs 1 ble; Geo. Anderson N Y 1 ble; J Duncan &co N Y 3 bles; Order do 6 bles; Robert Slimmon&co N Y 6 do; Lewis&co N Y 6 do 2 bxes; P S Ewart&co N Y 6 bles; McIntyre Lauire&co Boston 7 bles; Robert Slimmon&co 14 do 17 do 3 do 2 bxs; James Brogh&co Ottawa 1 bx; Chs Sheerer Prescott, 1bx; Young Law&co 1 box; James Campbell Toronto 2 bxs 1 box; John Fair&co Goderich 2 boxes 1 ble; Moffat Murray&co Toronto, 1 ble; John Charlesworth do 2 bxes; H Fowler&co 1 ble 2 bxs; W Reid, London, 2 bxs; D McFie&co, London, 2 bxs 4 bls; McNee&Waddell, Kingston, 7 bxs; Jno McMillan, Georgetown, 1 bx 1 bale; Wm Bund, New York, 29 bles; McIntyre, Lawrie & co, Boston, 16 b'es; Hadden&co, New York, 15 bles; Dr Ormiston 1 bx; John Ramsay, Stratford, 1 box; James Walker, Hamilton, 2 boxs; John McBride, Toronto, 1 do; John Durie, Ottawa, 2 do; D McLellan, Hamilton, 2 bxs 1 csk; Jas Campbell, Toronto, 2 bxs; Rev A McKid, Goderich, 3 bxs; Jas Watson, Toronto, 4 bxs 6 bls; Betley & Kay, Toronto, 5 boxs; Fraser&George, Kingston, 6 bales canvass; James Scott, Toronto, 1 box; G Robertson, Kingston, 18 bags chicory; Whan & McLean, London, 3 boxes 1 bale; Jas Stanbury&co, Toronto, 6 bxs 1 ble; Jas Porter, Sarnia, 1 bx; Jas Brough&co, Ottawa, 4 bxs 1 ble; McKeand, Bros&co, Hamilton, 4 bles 1 bx; Morris Lumle, Toronto, 2 boxes; John Ironside, Guelph, 2 do; Thomas McLean, Brantford, 1 do; Morris Lumley, Toronto, 1 ble; P, Toronto, 1 bx; J A McKay, Guelph, 1 do; J Brough&co, Ottawa, 1 do 1 ble; Whan&McLean, London, 2 bxs; Wm Brand&co, New York, 3 bles; Unknown 11 boxes 1 do.

Per Frigt Snow Bird, from London, D E McLean&co, 150 tons coal

Per Montreal & Champlain R. R.
Sept. 25.

J W Carle 1 cse cigars 2 hhds tobacco; Scott, Mathewson 25 bales g arabic; J Chorat lot s effects; N&Wood 99 doz boards; D W Moore 2 bxs 1 tobacco.

Per G.T.R. East.
Sept. 25.

W McMaster 25 planks 2 bdls 1 bx; Geo Hagar 1 bx; Order 1 do; Picault&Son 1 do; H Duclos 2 do; R Campbell 3 do; W&R Hibbard 1 csk; John Rhynas 120 brls oil; Order 1 bx fish; V Hudon 12 bdls bags; L&Campbell 2 cses; Picault & Son 1 do; F Hogden 6 bxes; J Farie 6 csks g ware; S G Patton 5 do do; G Crawford&co 5 bls oil.

Per Grand Trunk West.
Sept. 25.

M Kennedy 18 brls ashes; M Hogan 13 do; W &R Muir 6 do; Crathern&C 4 do; R Adams 1 do; J Dougall 2 do; S Ogden 2 do; C Freeland 100 brls flour; Taylor Bros 100 do; Janes, O&co 300 do; Chapin, W&co 100 do; D E McLean 200 do; J Dougall 100 do; T W Raphael 30 do 350 bush wheat; H Routh&co 350 do; Taylor Bros 5250 do; H Henderson 2140 do; D E McLean 350 do; R Rich 170 do; Rae&M 1050 do; R Mitchell 350 do; W Farkyn 1050 do; A W Ogilvie 350 do; Aikin&K 78 kgs butter; M P Ryan 50 do; Muir, E&co 3 do; Sidey&C 14 do; Aikin&K 56 do.

Per Lachine Canal.
Sept 25.

Per barge Leo—F Ross & co 10860 bushels wheat.

Per brge Dixie—Rae&Mitchell 16220 bushels wheat; Order 2524 do do.

Per brge Renshaw—D E McLean&co 6409 bu wheat.

Per brge Levan—F Ross 3550 bu wheat; Hon J Young 16771 do do.

Per brge Milo—Rae & Mitchell 6700 bushels wheat.

Per str Ranger—Bank of Montreal 10,000 bu wheat; Black&Perry 73 kgs butter; W Cunningham 2 brls ashes.

Per barge No. 1—Bank of Montreal 5753 bu corn.

Per brge Joy—F Ross 7110 bu wheat.

Per brge Hector—Bank of Montreal 22469 bus corn.

Per str St Helen—Consignees 153 barrels apples 251 pkgs peaches; J F Henry&co 3 bags potatoes; M 10 brls potash; W & T Leeming 14 tubs butter.

Per str Empress—J Dougall 100 brls flour; McDougall & Budden 200 do do; J Geroux 28 brls apples 36 bskts peaches; West Bros 16 boxes tobacco; W Benjamin 3 cases dry goods; Jeffrey & Booth 13 kgs butter; T W Raphael 12 do do; Crathern & Caverhill 8 brls ashes; M P Ryan 14 kgs butter.

Per str Kingston—W Lindsay 47 tubs butter; F McKay 27 do do; Chandler&H 139 do do; Aikie&K 28 do do; Owner 540 brls flour; Jno Dougall&co 200 do do; D Torrance&co 90 bgs wheat; J M Clarke 150 do do; Gregory&co 33 do peas; J Geroux 50 brls apples; F Bosquet 31 do do; B & Childs 76 beef hides; F&Workman 1 brl copper; F Ogilvie 1 bdl; J Dougall&co 11 brls potash; J Jack&co 1 do do; W Darling&co 2 do do; McKenzie&Patton 25 brls oil; W&T Leeming 2 barrels eggs; Stevenson&S 2 cses; C Bryson 4 bdls leather; Morland&Watson 6 rolls rope.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

[From the Quebec Chronicle.]

ARRIVED—SEPT. 23.

Schr Canopus, Bernier, 15th Sept, Paspebiac, order fish and oil.

CLEARED—SEPT. 23.

S S Lady Head, Davison, Miramichi, &c., F Buteau
Ship Jane, Scotland, Liverpool, Benson & co
... Princess Royal, Tozer, Plymouth, C J Sharples & co
Brig Marathon, Terry, London, C E Levey & co
... Thames, Rintoul, Leith, C E Levey & co
... Industrious, Alexander, Sunderland, A Gilmour & co
Schr Marie St. Croix, Proulx, Campbletown, Michaud & Gethings
... [illegible], Labrador, [illegible] & Gethings.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Montreal Line.

Leavenworth, Sept. 24.

The Times of this city had advices of a fight on the 20th at Shirleysford, north west of Carthage, between the 3rd Indiana Regiment, Col. Ritchie, and a force of six thousand Rebels, resulting in the route of the enemy, with a loss of from sixty to ninety killed.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 24.

Gov. Curtin has ordered the restriction of travel to be removed. All persons will, therefore, be permitted to leave the city without passes from the Mayor.

Information from Hagarstown, reports our army along the Potomac in good condition, notwithstanding the terrible losses sustained during the late battles in Maryland. Regiments are returning from Hagarstown by every train.

Hudson, Mo, Sept. 23.

Early last week, Captain Johnson, with 75 of the enrolled militia from Rolla Co., attacked 70 guerillas, under McDonald, at Friebuessick, scattering them in all directions. They left 1 dead and 3 wounded.

On the 18th Captain Johnson, with 125 men, surprised a camp of 150 rebels under Major Snyder, and after a short engagement the enemy fled. Snyder was killed and 15 of his men wounded. All their camp equipage, guns, blankets and other property were taken. On the same day Lieut. Dillion with part of his company came up with a rebel band, routing them, taking 7 prisoners, 11 horses, guns camp equipage. Major Hunt reports scattering Cunningham's guerilla band near Sturgeon Creek yesterday, after a slight skirmish, in which only one man was wounded on our side, none kille.

Chicago, 24.

BRUTAL TREATMENT.—Cairo special says that 26 officers and 300 exchanged Federal prisoners from Pittsburgh arrived there yesterday. They complain greatly of the treatment they have received since they were delivered to our own authorities. They were all placed on the Pringle, one of the smallest vessels in the fleet. The sick were not allowed to enter the cabin, and one of them died from exposure. They remonstrated with Captain Lasalle, of the 8th United States' Infantry, who had command of the fleet, but they could not get any satisfaction or alleviation of their distressed condition. Subsequently, the officers were transferred to the steamer Emerald, but they fared no better on board of that craft. They were compelled to sleep on the deck without any covering, and some of them on board the gunboat Tyler were made to eat with the contrabands, the latter being allowed to use knives and forks, while our officers were made to eat with their fingers.

Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 24, 9 P.M.

James S. Wadsworth has been nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention on the first ballot.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, it has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the State by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of Law, from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection. Now, therefore, be it ordered: First, that during the existing insurrection and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abetters within the United States; and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting military militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by Courts Martial or Military Commission. 2nd. That the writ of Habeas Corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter, during the rebellion shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any Court martial or military commission. In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Dated 24th September, 1862.

Washington, Sept. 24

A large crowd assembled at the Executive Mansion to-night, on the occasion of a serenade to President Lincoln. Having been cheered and called for, he appeared at an upper window and spoke as follows:—

"Fellow Citizens,—I appear before you to do little more than acknowledge the courtesy you pay me, and to thank you for it. I have not been distinctly informed why it is on this occasion you appear to do me this honor, though I suppose (interruptions) it is because of the proclamation. (Cries of "good," and applause). I was about to say I suppose I understand it. (Laughter.) (Voices—"That you do, you thoroughly understand it.") What I did, I did after very full consideration, and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. (Cries of "good, good; bless you," and applause.) I can only trust in God I have made no mistake. (Cries of "no mistake all right; you've made no mistakes yet—go ahead—you're right.") I shall not make any attempt on this occasion to sustain what I have done and said by any comment. (Voices—"That's unecessary, we understand it.") It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment on it, and may be take action upon it. I will say no more upon this subject. In my position I am environed with difficulties. (A voice, 'That's so.') Yet not so great as the difficulties of those who upon the battle field are endeavouring to purchase with their blood and their lives the future happiness and prosperity of this country. (Applause, long continued.) Let us never forget them. On the 14th and 17th days of the present month there have been battles bravely, skilfully and successfully fought. (Applause) We do not yet know the particulars, let us be sure that in giving praise to particular individuals, we do not injustice to others. I only ask you, at the conclusion of these few remarks, to give three hearty cheers for all the good and brave officers and men who fought these successful battles.

Cheer after cheer was given, when the President bade the crowd good night and withdrew.

The procession then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Chase. After being cheered he appeared upon the steps. Several voices called for gaslight, to which request he said he was afraid all the light the assemblage could have this evening would be the light reflected upon the great act of the President. (Cheers.) He understood that they had just paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, to thank him for having issued a proclamation which will find a response in the hearts of the American people. No one (he said) can rejoice more sincerely in the belief that the judgment you have uttered will be the judgment of the entire people of the U. S. (Cries of "Yes," and applause) I am better accustomed to work than to speak. I love acts better than words, but nothing has ever given me more sincere pleasure than to say Amen to this last great act of the Chief Magistrate. (To the "amen," there was a warm and spontaneous response by the crowd.)

It is the dawn of a new era, and although the act was perfected from an imperative sense of duty, qualified by a military emergency, which gave him power to perform it, it is nevertheless, though bapt zed in blood, an act of humanity and justice which latest generations will celebrate. The world would say honor to the man who executed it. If it were necessary to say another word it is this, the time has come when all jealousies and divisions, all personal aims and aspirations, should be banished, so that united we may all stand by the integrity of the Republic. Let him have the most of our approbation and applause, and confidence who does the most, whether in the fight or in the cabinet, for their country. Dismissing all the past, let us look to the future and henceforth let there be no dismissing. Let us do nothing but work for our country which God in his Providence has called upon us to do. The above is merely the substance of the Secretary's remarks, which were applauded throughout.

Cassius M. Clay was the next speaker. In the course of his remarks he expressed his thankfulness that the time had now come when the line had been unmistakably drawn between freedom and slavery, and when the principles declared in '76 were boldly enunciated—the right was always expedient, and hence he was gratified beyond utterance in the issuing of the President's proclamation. The man who did not stand by it was a traitor. For the first time there was a proclamation in behalf of down-trodden humanity. It would find its way all over the South—everywhere liberating all the oppressed of both races in this country. He anticipated good effects from it in Europe, for no man there dare stand up in defence of slavery. But to make the proclamation effective, we must all work by the means of our armies, now contending against an aristocracy which finds sympathy in Europe among those who hate a Republican Government. In the conclusion of his remarks, which were somewhat prolonged, he united in the prayer of Horace Greeley, "God bless Abraham Lincoln."

Harrisburg, Sept. 24.

A gentleman from Williamsport this morning, says no troops had passed into Virginia up to Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, neither had any of the different divisions received any orders for a forward movement. The impression seemed to prevail among the soldiers that when they did move they would proceed into eastern Virginia, crossing into Williamsport.

The enemy, he says, will undoubtedly dispute the crossing here, and when Gen. McClellan orders a forward movement a battle will no doubt take place at that point.

This gentleman dined at a house in Hagerstown, where Gen. Lee and staff had made their headquarters. The lady of the house says she heard Lee instruct his officers to see that no depredations were committed by the soldiers while in Maryland, but when they entered Pennsylvania they might pillage and destroy every thing on their route.

Quarter-Master General Hale visited the different hospitals at Hagerstown to-day, and reports the sick and wounded properly cared for.

Louisville, September 24—11 P.M.

The intense excitement of the last few days has given place to great rejoicings at the immediate proximity of 7 divisions of General Buell's army, which are coming up from the direction of Salt River.

The enemy seem to be concentrating at Bloomfield. About 12000 of them were seen this morning beyond Salt River, on the Bardstown River. Louisville is now considered entirely safe, and though a fight may occur in our vicinity before