Montreal Herald AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIV. | MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1862. | NUMBER 250

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, Sept. 3, 1862.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

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

FALL TRADE.

IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Trade in general, that his Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING IS NOW COMPLETE WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Men's, Youths' and Boys' CLOTHING,

All warranted of the best quality and workmanship, at prices that defy competition.

—ALSO,—

Ex SS. *St. George*, from Glasgow, and SS. *Anglo-Saxon*, a full assortment of

Piece Goods, Fancy White & Wool Shirts, Flannels, Caps, &c. 500 Pairs Blue, Brown and Grey Blankets

☞A call is respectfully solicited.

MORRIS LUMLEY,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING MANUFACUTRER,
10 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
And 7 Wellington Street, Toronto, C.W.
October 3. 1m 237

J. Denis, Henry Mounie & Co's PALE COGNAC BRANDY

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for Canada for this well-known Brand, and are prepared to RECEIVE ORDERS for shipment, in Spring, DIRECT FROM CHARENTE.

They have also just Received FOR SALE:

5 Hhds, 10 quarters, vintage 1861
5 Octaves—10 and 20 years old
100 Cases—1 doz. each, 3 years old
5 Do. do. 10 do
5 Do. do. 20 do

RYAN BROTHERS & CO.,
8 St. Helen Street.

MADEIRA WINE—6 Pipes, 9 Hhds L. P. Madeira.
RYAN BROTHERS & CO.

MACKEREL—No. 1, 2, and 3 in Barrels and Halves.
RYAN BROTHERS & CO.
Oct. 6. 239

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE:—Champagne "Gold Lac" Carte Blanche, and Comet Brands, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Claret, in wood and bottles. Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Allsopp's pale Ale, in bottle.

All guaranteed their own importations.
RYAN BROTHERS & CO.
Oct. 6 239

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—
100 packages superior Congou & Souchong Teas
100 bags East India Rice
100 barrels and cases Currants
100 boxes and halves West End and Layer Raisins
200 Do. Bunch Muscatel Do.
200 Do. Valentia Do.
100 Do. Malaga Figs
50 bags Superior Wine Corks
1000 Cases Steel's Liverpool Crown Soap
500 Do. Waterford Button Blue
50 Do. Belgium Sperm Candles
50 Bags superior Wine Corks
500 Dozen Bath Bricks
50 Cases Worcestershire Sauce.
50 boxes Portuguese Onions
With sundry other articles.
RYAN BROTHERS & CO.
Oct. 6. 239

Royal Insurauce Company, (LIFE BRANCH). Division of Profits.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that ALL LIFE POLICIES EFFECTED with this COMPANY on or before the 31st DECEMBER NEXT will be entitled to PARTICIPATE in the FORTHCOMING DIVISION OF PROFITS, if effected on the Profit Scale.

H. L. ROUTH,
AGENT.
MEDICAL REFEREE—W. E. SCOTT, M.D.
October 6. 239

GIANELLI'S
(Restaurateur to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales)
OYSTER RESTAURANT, PLACE D'ARMES,
The only Establishment of the kind in the City.
Open from 11 A.M. to 12.30 A.M. On Sunday from 4 P.M. to midnight.
October 7. 2m 240

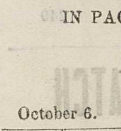
PEMBINA BUFFALO ROBES.

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of those

Favorite Dark-Colored Robes, IN PACKS OF ONE DOZEN.

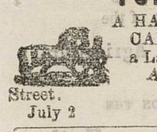
GERHARD LOMER,
FUR MERCHANT,
277 St. Paul Street.
October 6. 1m 239

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

MESSRS. COURCHET & CO.,

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

Offer at Private Sale,

Subject to a liberal discount on the current rates,

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE "Islander,"

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

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

—ALSO,—

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE "Marie Louise,"

Consisting of

Liverpool Coarse Salt, in bags.

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

PIANO-FORTES.

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

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

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

—ALSO,—

7-Octave Overstrung Pianofortes,

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

☞ Old Pianos taken in Exchange.

Tuning and repairing promptly attended to.

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

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

SAVAGE & LYMAN

Have received, "Nova-Scotian,"

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hunting Whips & Riding Whips,

—ALSO,—

A FEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
September 30. 234

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Overstr'g Grand Square & Upright PIANOFORTES

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

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

Twenty-Six Gold Medals

WITHIN SIX YEARS, BUT HAVE BEEN AWARDED

One of the First Premiums

AT THE

GREAT LONDON EXHIBITION

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

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

STEINWAY & SONS.
October 3. 1m 237

FRESH HOPS

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

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

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

LINSEED OIL.

5000 GALLONS BOILED OIL
5000 do RAW do
Own Manufacture.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.
September 12. 219

THE INAUGURATION OF THE WILLIAM MOLSON HALL OF McGILL UNIVERSITY, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We have already given a short account of the inauguration of the William Molson Hall of the McGill University, which took place last Friday afternoon, and we have now much pleasure in publishing the speeches on that occasion.

There were present:—

His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Lord Monck, Governor General of British North America, &c., attended by Dennis Godley, Esq., Governor General's Secretary; Sir W. Fenwick Williams; the Hon. Col. Rollo; Capt. De Winton; the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education, &c.; Hon. A. A. Dorion; the Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL.D., President; the Hon. James Ferrier, M.L.C.; Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq; David Davidson, Esq; Benjamin Holmes, Esq.; Andrew Robertson, M.A.; Wm Molson, Esq.; Alexander Morris, M.A., B.C. L., M.P.P.; the Hon. John Rose, M.P.P.; John William Dawson, LL.D., F.G.S., &c.; Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D., Vice Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Henry Aspinwall Howe, M.A., Rector of the High School; Walter Jones, M. D.; George W. Campbell, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; F. Graham, M. A. Principal of St. Francis College; William Craig Baynes, B.A.; William Fraser, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine; William Sutherland, M.D., Professor of Chemistry; William E. Scott, M.D. Professor of Anatomy; Robert P. Howard, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Frederick W. Torrance, M A. B.C.L., Professor of Civil Law; P. R. Lafrenaye, B.C.L., Professor of Jurisprudence and Legal Bibliography; R. G. Laflamme, B.C.L., Professor of Customary Law, and Law of Real Estate; Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Meteorology; Charles F. A. Markgraf, Professor of German Language and Literature; D. C. McCallum, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence; Alexander Johnson, LL.D.; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Rev. George Cornish, B.A. Professor of Classical Literature; Dr. Hingston; Pierre J. Darey M.A. Professor of French Language and Literature; Robert Craik, M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery; T. A. Gibson, M A., Classical and Senior English Master of High School; John Johnson, B.A. Classical and Senior English Master of High School

The following graduates of the University were present:—

Romeo H. Stephens, B.C.L; Robert A. Leach, B.A., B.C.L.; David S. Leach; Melbourne Tate; John Redpath Dougall, B.A.; Duncan Dougall, B.A.; William McKay Wright, B.A.; Robert W. Ferrier, B.A.; James Kirby, B.C.L.; Caleb J. De Witt, B.A.; Charles G. B. Drummond, B.A.; Francis Gilman, B.A.; Joseph Savage, C.E.

After the meeting had been opened with prayer by the Rev. Canon Leach,

HON. JUDGE DAY rose and called upon Mr. Baynes to read the following letter:—

MONTREAL, 10th Oct., 1862.

To the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, Governors of McGill College.

GENTLEMEN,—Eighteen months ago, I announced to you my intention of completing the original design of the McGill College Buildings by erecting the Western wing and corridors; and I am thankful to God, who has spared me to see the work finished, and to afford me the satisfaction this day of handing them over to you as guardians of the College property.

I have only to express my most sincere desire that with the extended accommodation, there may be, on the part of the University, increased usefulness—a desire in which I am persuaded, you, as my colleagues, cordially unite.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours most sincerely,
WILLIAM MOLSON.

THE PRESIDENT (Hon. C. D. Day) said: The letter which has just been read indicates at once the object for which we have assembled our friends here to-day. It is to aid in the observance of a time-honored custom, in the public and solemn dedication of this hall to the purpose for which it has been erected. It is an epoch in the history of this University, in which those of our friends who have been with us from the beginning, and who know something of the difficulties and anxieties through which it has struggled steadily on, will pardon, if they do not share, the feeling of deep interest which the occasion excites in our minds. We desire to express our respectful welcome to the noble visitor of this University, the representative of our Queen, who honors us by his presence here, and gratefully to acknowledge the encouragement we feel in looking around this ample, yet crowded hall, honored by so many of the highest rank and the foremost in intelligence, and last, but not least, graced by those fair friends of many a good enterprise, whose propitious smiles strengthen the labor which commands success, and give to the success itself its most valued charm. As in human life there are periods of repose and retrospection, so in arduous undertakings there are points from which men look back upon the trodden road and seek in what they have already accomplished a measure of the means and limit of future progress. Such a period is now reached by this University, and it is fitting in order that its position may be truly appreciated, that a brief outline should be given of its history and operations. Its existence is due to the benevolence of the late Mr. James McGill, formerly a merchant of this city. He died in 1813, leaving a will by which he bequeathed to the Royal Institution (a corporation established by the Provincial Parliament for the advancement of learning,) his estate of Burnside, consisting of some forty-six acres of land in the immediate neighborhood of the city, and the sum of £10,000 in money, as a foundation for a university. The will was contested, and with the exception of obtaining a Royal Charter in 1821, no action was taken upon it until 1829. The first step toward the establishment of a university was the organization in that year of the Medical Faculty, which, composed of men ranking the first in the profession, has been and still is sustained with admirable ability and vigor. In the same year the Rev. Dr. Bethune was appointed principal of the University, and after a further interval of some years, it was formally opened, in Sept. 1843, in the buildings erected for that purpose. The undertaking, however, was not successful. The college received no support, and at length its utterly prostrate condition attracted attention, and the Provincial Government was moved by a number of gentlemen to aid in an endeavor to place it on a better footing. A careful report was prepared on the state of the University, and suggestions were made of the course which it was advisable to follow for its amelioration, which became the basis of much that has since been done. A new charter was applied for, and was received in August, 1852, differing favorably from the former one in many of its most important provisions

Upon the reception of the Charter the newly-appointed Governors immediately entered upon the labors of their trust. They began by re-forming the Statutes of the University, in a manner to introduce a more simple administration, and absolutely to do away with all religious tests and privileges. The College was involved in debt, and its income, about £400, fell far short of its expenditure. Measures were at once taken to stop the increase of the former; and, in order to improve the latter, a Provincial Act was obtained, modifying that of 1801, under which the Royal Institution existed, and granting authority to sell such portions of real estate bequeathed by Mr. Gill as the Governors might deem advisable. By the sale of lands under the sanction of that law the income of the University has been from time to time augmented, until it has now reached the sum of about $7000. Application was also made to the Legislature, before the adoption of the present system for the distribution of the fund in support of Education, and pecuniary aid was granted, but in sums less than the governors had reasonably expected, and altogether inadequate to place the University on the footing which it ought to occupy. In consequence of the want of substantial support from the Government, which the governors had relied upon in accepting the charge, it now became evident that they must either so contract the operations of the University as to render it of little value, or obtain assistance from other sources. An appeal was consequently made, in December of the year 1855, to the Protestant population of Montreal, and met, as such appeals always have been by its citizens, in a spirit of ready and unrestrained generosity. An endowment fund, amounting to £15000 was subscribed by a number of gentlemen, not exceeding fifty. Of this sum £5000 was given by the Messrs. Molson (the three brothers, for founding a chair of English Literature); the remainder was made up in sums varying from £500 to £150. It will be gratifying to the subscribers of this fund to know that their help, both in money and moral support, came at a time of great need, and has been of incalculable benefit. Their names will stand upon the records of this institution as long as it endures.

It would be tedious and unprofitable to follow in detail the difficulties and embarassments which have been encountered in the progress of the University, and the efforts made to surmount them. The last formal application to the Legislature was made in 1858. The applicants asked for a sum of money large enough to free the University from debt; and also for a permanent endowment sufficient for its maintenance upon an extended scale of usefulness. The application was based upon grounds formally set forth in the Petition, from which, with the permission of Your Excellency and the audience, I will now read an extract:—

First:—The late Mr. McGill undoubtedly made his bequest under the expectation and implied promise that a further and sufficient endowment would be made by the Provincial Government.

His endowment was long anterior to the establishment of any Protestant College in the Province and still is the only one made in it for that purpose. Since that time hundreds of thousands of pounds have been bestowed by annual grants on other Educational Institutions in Lower Canada; while, in Upper Canada, several Universities have been founded, all of them participating more or less in the grants of public moneys, one of them, the University of Toronto, enjoys an endowment of 226,201 acres of land conferred by Royal grant in 1828, from which a sum exceeding £293,883 has been already derived, and, in addition to this, it received during many years for the College connected with it a grant of £1,111 annually; Upper Canada College, established in 1832, was endowed by various grants between that year and the year 183[illegible], with 63,805 acres of land, which has yielded £55,434, and has also received an annual grant of £1000, which still continues. Yet no permanent provision whatever has ever been made for McGill College, and all the moneys received by it from public sources (of which the first was in 1854) do not together amount to one-fourth part of the University of Toronto, or to one-tenth of the value of Mr. McGill's bequest.

The largeness of that bequest and the munificence with which the fund has lately been increased in the sum of £15,000 by subscription in the City of Montreal, coupled with the character of the University, justify the claim that a corresponding spirit should be manifested by the Legislature, and that after so much has been done by private beneficence, the work may be completed by granting the relief sought, and providing a permanent public Endowment.

Second:—The University of McGill College is the only one in Lower Canada which is non-sectarian. As such it possesses the confidence of the Protestant community of every religious denomination.

Third:—The University is not a mere private institution founded by individual benevolence, but is Public and Provincial in its character. It is prepared to confer degrees not only upon the students of its own Colleges, but under just and salutary rules, upon those of any others which may be established in the Province,—thus rendering it unnecessary, as without doubt it is inexpedient, to multiply the number of Educational Institutions possessing that power.

The Governing Body is appointed by the Crown and is removable at pleasure. The Governor General is its Visitor.

A large number of Scholarships in the Faculty of Arts are at the disposal of His Excellency, and he has the presentation to 30 Scholarships in the High School Department.

Fourth:—This Provincial character of the University, and the Prosperity and influence which it has attained, mark it out as the great centre and support of the higher Protestant Education in Lower Canada. As such, the establishment and management of the Normal School has been confided to it with the approbation of the whole community and the confidence has been justified by a complete success.

The importance and claims for support of such a Central Institution, great as they are, will be augmented by the increase of population, wealth and intelligence, bringing with them an appreciation of the value of Learning and a demand for the means of its general cultivation. The University of McGill College ought not then to be confounded with the ordinary Schools and other Educational Establishments, sectarian and non-sectarian, which abound in Lower Canada. It stands alone in its character and objects, and requires from the Government a direct and special support adequate to its importance and its wants. To place it, in the distribution of Legislative aid, upon the same footing with those minor establishments which share in the fund placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Education is an error and an injustice, not only to the University itself but to the whole Protestant community of Lower Canada.

The Petition was without result, in so far as the great end sought by it is concerned. I must, however, not be guilty of ungrateful forgetfulness of the cordial and active interest which was manifested by more than one of the gentlemen who then formed the Provincial Administration. Much was done by them toward the temporary relief of the University, and in its name I would return the thanks to which they are justly entitled. Nevertheless, the paramount object of a permanent public endowment was not accomplished, and remains still unattained. I have passed in brief review the various acts of beneficence by which the University has been established and hitherto sustained. I now arrive at the last one which it is my pleasing duty gratefully to acknowledge. I mean the completion of the College building by Mr. William Molson. I approach the subject of this munificent gift with some diffidence, lest in the sincere expression of the sentiments which it naturally excites I may be betrayed into a warmth and earnestness of language displeasing to the giver, and which in his presence good taste and delicacy forbid. I shall, therefore, content myself with little more than a simple narrative of the manner in which this important benefaction was tendered and carried out by him. The inconvenience and difficulties arising from the want of room for carrying on the business of the University, were not unfrequently a subject of conversation among the Governors, of whom Mr. Molson is one of the most zealous and useful, and regrets were often expressed that no means were available for adding to the College buildings. Mr Molson said little, for he belongs to a class of men who love better the eloquence of action than of words, but at one of the meetings he quietly announced, to the joyful surprise of his colleagues, his intention of building the new wing in which we are now assembled, and forthwith set about the work. Having begun a good thing he is not at all the sort of person likely to stop half way, and he soon determined to build not only the wing but also the connecting corridors, and thus complete the range of buildings according to the original plan. And here I must whisper to the ladies only a secret—I have my suspicion that there was a lady in this case; and we have it from our special correspondent, as the editors say, that Mr. Molson, doing what I have no doubt all sensible men do, consulted his wife. She, of course, advised the right thing, and he, as husbands (to their shame be it said) are not always wise enough to do, followed her counsel. This is told in confidence, and not to be repeated to anybody but the newspaper reporters. I am glad this was so, for sentiments of respect and gratitude arise so spontaneously and rest so gracefully when the gentler sex is their object, that men should rejoice in every opportunity of thus bestowing them. Well, the work was finished, the wing containing this spacious Convocation Hall, and the Library with its convenient and handsome fittings, and the corridors containing a Museum and a Chemical Laboratory—the whole has been executed at an expense and with a liberality of spirit, which it is no idle or unnecessary compliment to say, distinguish the donor as one of the very foremost benefactors of the country, and entitle him to the respect and gratitude of all who know how to honor a large hearted generosity judiciously directed by a sound common sense. I say judiciously directed by a sound common sense—for I hold that no wiser use can be made of surplus wealth than the appropriation of it to building up Institutions of education and learning. It is not unfrequently said by keen witted and shrewd men of business, that educational establishments should be self-supporting, that like any other object of demand and supply, this will be sought and paid for. But this is a great and dangerous error, for, from the very nature of the interests they have to deal with, they can rarely be self-supporting. I doubt whether any instances can be found in which they are so. As an almost universal rule, the promoters of the higher education, particularly in a new country, must place themselves in advance of the community in which they live. The first step is to create an appreciation of the value of scholastic training, and to arouse a desire for it—for the less there is of education among a people, the less is their anxiety to increase it—and all initiative steps in this direction are a struggle with the indifference or hostility of those who can see in learning no value which is not reducible to a money standard. It is the few only who recognize, in this apathy of ignorance, the strongest motive for persevering efforts in the establishment of means for removing it, and for creating an intelligent ap-[illegible] whether, then, a college be self-supporting is entirely a secondary consideration. The important question is whether it is training up youth to a higher measure of intelligence and consequent usefulness than has been hitherto attained—whether it is raising the general standard of knowledge in society, and thus, within its sphere, helping to humanize and civilize it? To secure these objects the public purse, as well as that of private wealth, ought to be freely opened. There is another mischievous error in relation to Universities. The amount of popular knowledge now diffused throughout all classes, is apt to make us feel that the labors of science and the toilsome studies of the professional scholar, are less necessary than they formerly were—that in our enlightened generation there is so much more learning abroad than in the days of our forefathers, that we no longer require the same painful and costly pursuit and accumulation of abstract knowledge. A moment's reflection will show how false this notion is. The popular knowledge of which we boast may cover a broad surface, but it sinks no deeper than the surface. It may be very general, but it is certainly very superficial. It is to true learning but little more than shadow is to substance—perpetuating nothing—producing nothing. It is a mere parcelling out of the treasures provided by the genius and labors of other men. A little learning may not be a dangerous thing in the individual, but a little learning in a nation with no provision for its increase, will soon be exchanged for no learning at all, it will dwindle into hopeless ignorance. There must be somewhere deep fountains, Pierian springs from which the living generation may draw and still leave to the generation to come a perennial supply. This supply is secured by Universities. They are at once the laboratories of thought and knowledge and the storehouses of its treasures, as they are slowly gathered in the unfolding of successive ages, and although many of the acquisitions in abstract knowledge seem at first and for long periods to have no practical or perceptible value, yet as the years glide on, and the secrets of nature are more fully revealed and better understood, these supposed useless conquests of science and philosophy one after another become the basis of wonderful inventions and noble institutions, which minister sometimes to the convenience and luxury, and sometimes to the higher welfare and social progress of the world. In estimating then the value of Universities they are to be considered not merely as a means for the education of youth, but of the whole people, and as agencies in producing the more refined and excellent elements of a true civilization. What could supply in England or in the great nations of Europe the want of their venerable seminaries of learning shedding abroad from age to age their golden fruits, the luxuriant growth from the small beginnings of a generation which lived a thousand years ago. But most especially in this new country do we need those mighty instruments of mental and moral culture. We need them for our statesmen and legislators, we need them for our judges, for our professional men, our merchants; we need them in short as universal educators for every class of our people. In an immature condition of society where all are engaged in the struggle, first for the means of subsistence and then for the acquisition of wealth, the tendencies are to lose sight of the higher ends of life. The first use to which surplus wealth is naturally applied by the nation, is to great physical improvements, canals, harbors, railroads, and other enterprizes for multiplied accumulation, and by individuals, to an increase of comfort or luxurious indulgence. This may be well enough within a certain limit; but material prosperity and the sensuous enjoyment of life, unattended by the restraining influences which the careful culture of man's higher powers affords, have a downward proclivity and sooner or later lead society back to barbarism. As a great, the greatest instrument, after Christianity, for counteracting such a [illegible], we must look to institutions of learning, with their assemblages of studious and thoughtful men. Apart from the proper business of these as instructors, such a body of men surround themselves with a moral power which reaches far and wide, and inoculates the population not only with respect for their pursuits, but also with a desire to raise themselves or to see their children raised to a better level.

The man who sets his whole importance upon the thousands he has heaped and held together, is put in the balance with the man of science and literature, who is content with his mental riches and his three or four or five hundred a year; and the old understand, and the young are taught, that men's material prosperity is not civilization; and, more, the intelligent man of wealth learns silently to recognize that his riches are made incomparably more valuable by being used in the promotion of objects which benefit his race. I ought not to detain you longer, but I beg your patience, for I have a little more to say. The completion of this edifice marks the reality and solidity of the progress of the University. It will remain a standing record of such progress, and a memorial to the man to whose wise liberality it is due. It is, moreover, a most encouraging evidence of the impossibility of forseeing how far the genial influence of one act of beneficence may extend. Mr. McGill's bequest has been the foundation upon which, in various ways, has been built up an institution second to none in the province for the numbers it educates and the aid it affords to the growing intelligence of a large portion of the population. Alone, that bequest, munificent as it was, was inadequate to such a result. But it has awakened the zeal and stimulated the efforts of others, and produced a kindred generosity which has shewn itself in the unstinted contributions already noticed, and in the noble gift which we are this day acknowledging. But these are not all the fruits which lie in the germ of that one generous act. This University is but entering upon its career. Its work must grow into a higher and wider scope of usefulness, and its wants must grow with its work. One meets us now. Here is the Library Hall, complete in its appointments, but where are the books to fill it. In the experience of the past let us find hope for the future—these empty shelves must be filled, but how is it to be done; by another combined movement of our citizens generally, or better still, by the gift of some one among us who comprehending the true use and luxury of wealth, will take to himself the privilege of providing for this urgent want, and thus connect his name inseparably with the cause of education. The names are not rare in the old world or the new, which have thus embalmed themselves in a perpetual and grateful remembrance, and as years grow into decades and decades swell into centuries, an increasing reverence will gather also around the names of our early benefactors, thus interwoven in the history of the country, and in that best portion of it, the history of its progress in knowledge and virtue—the history of the philanthrophy and public spirit of its sons. However true it may be that in the pursuit of riches manhood is too often dwarfed, and the higher qualities dwindle and perish in the grasp of a concentrated and abiding desire to gather gold, it is equally true that if wealth be contemplated in its better aspect the pursuit of it may become a dignified employment, worthy of the best and most gifted natures. It is the pursuit of a power of beneficence upon a scale far broader than can be covered by the efforts of mere personal exertion—a power mighty for all great social ends, political, scientific philanthropic, religious. It creates and governs influences, which move and pulsate throughout the whole frame of society, and help to make men freer, wiser, happier and better. It is a multiplication in an almost infinite degree of the power of doing good. Who does not long for such a power of leaving his footprints upon the sacred track of human progress, of building all along the pathway of his life noble and enduring monuments that he has not lived in vain. But there is a consideration above all this—the consideration of duty; all of us owe something, owe all we can bestow of talent, industry and money in sustaining the world in the position it has reached, and in aiding it to yet higher attainments. To this great structure of knowledge and moral culture which we call civilization, every child of humanity is bound by sacred obligation to contribute. Its mission and end have been to transmute the brutal naked savage into the educated polite Christian man. What slow preparation has been elaborated for ages to produce this high result. What combination of scienes. What invention and application of arts. What painful toil. What costly self-sacrifice. What pourings out of happiness and life. Sum them up that we may know how much throughout the rolling centuries mankind has paid for what it has become. The man of this 19th century in his highest form of accomplishment is the expression of a civilization which with undying vitality, has been growing and struggling, and forcing its upward way from the thick darkness of ignorance and barbarism to the illumined heights of science and philosophy and social order, since the birth-day of our race. "It has taken eternity," says a great writer, "to produce you, and now eternity is awaiting what you will do." I have spoken of the wisdom shewn by the possessors of riches in devoting a portion of them to the promotion and maintenance of those institutions which are indispensable to the growth of a country in intelligence and refinement. I trust I may be permitted, without presumption, to add that if the obligations attached to private wealth be such as I have stated, the duty of Governments is yet more imperative. The building up, by permanent and sufficient endowments, of great central Institutions which shall establish and preserve a high standard of learning, and possess the means of producing profound and accomplished scholars, can be done only by a wise spirit in our rulers; and an Administration sufficiently enlightened and energetic to make [illegible] be remembered with honor long after the excitement of party triumphs, and the agitation of ephemeral politics are forgotten. In the upper portion of the Province, judicious and far-seeing men, at an early period of its history, secured an ample fund for such a purpose, and we see to-day the fruits of their foresight in the principal University there. I am not envious of the wealth of that Institution. I rejoice in it, and without presuming to pronounce an opinion upon its administration or management hitherto, I see in its large increase the means of producing an incalculable amount of public good. In this part of the Province we are not so fortunate—we have no publicly endowed University—why should this be so? Why have we not also a Central University with a public endowment, or, as the difference of language and religion in our population seems to render necessary, two great universities with ample means for carrying on their work—vying with each other, not in hostile jealousy, but in a spirit of generous emulation, which shall do most in improving and elevating the class to which it belongs. The public purse is opened freely for the construction of canals and railroads, and harbors and costly buildings. Why should it be closed with a jealous care when the higher and nobler elements of national greatness demand its aid? If we can continually expend millions upon the one, why can we not for once bestow a hundredth part upon the other. Is it that our public men have not yet risen to the level in which these things are understood and appreciated? Have we no administration, no statesmen enlightened and firm and patriotic enough to take themselves for a time out of the clamours and excitements of the day, to deal with these great interests as they deserve. On the contrary, I firmly trust that we have such men among us, and that the time is not far distant when the consideration of this important matter will mature into wise and vigorous action. I close abruptly with thanks for your patience which has been too severely tried by the length into which an unexhausted and not easily exhaustible subject has drawn me. In conclusion we invite you to join with us in the public inauguration of this building under the name and title of the William Molson Hall, and in declaring its solemn dedication, with the blessing of God, to the service of the people of this Province, in the promotion of sound learning and good morals for all time to come. May it long continue to honor the name of its founder by being the scene of frequent well-contested and hardly earned scholastic triumphs—and by sending forth from year to year its bands of generous youths prepared by careful culture and faithful training to do the work of men and Christians on the battle-field of life.

Dr. HINGSTON having been called upon by the President, came forward and said:—My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is the privilege of the McGill University Society to take part to-day in the pleasing ceremony of inaugurating this magnificent Wm. Molson Hall; and the graduates of that institution are unwilling to permit this happy occasion to pass by, without, on their part too, giving public expression to their appreciation of the high minded liberality with which a private citizen—whose wealth confers on him a far less enviable claim to distinction, than the industry and integrity with which it has been acquired, and his general truthfulness and probity of character—has erected and ornamented the building in which we are now assembled. (Applause.) It is often times less difficult to amass wealth, even in this country of general prosperity, than to make a judicious use of it when once it has been gathered together; but no one on looking around this commodious Hall, where, for the first time, such a large assembly has been comfortably seated; or at the Library beneath, where ample and elegant accommodation has been made for those volumes of learning, to which I trust constant additions will be made; or to the Museum, where already in obedience to the command of the learned Principal, a representative, a dead one, 'tis true, of every family, and of almost every species, of beast, bird, and creeping thing has leaped, flown or crawled into its place, with an alacrity which is rather alarming to those who are accustomed to believe in the *inertia* of dry bones, (laughter and applause); or to the curators room where specimens are prepared for the places they are to occupy; or to the lecture room and laboratory, so well suited to their purposes—no one I say—who would take the trouble to look to any of these things could continue to doubt—if ever a doubt he had—of the wisdom of the expenditure, or of the correct taste which gave it form. (Applause.) It is an application of gifts such as this that engraves William Molson's name in the annals of this rapidly augmenting city, as a judicious and liberal friend of education. (Applause.) And, when I say a friend of education, I believe I say, a friend of the best interests of his fellow men. Mr. Molson has now attained that period of life (I hope I am divulging no secret) when a man, instead of looking forward to a course of future exertion, is more naturally inclined to take a survey of the past, and I can conceive few things better calculated to afford him unalloyed satisfaction in the course of such retrospect, than what he has done for this College and University. (Applause.) This institution, your Excellency is probably aware, throws open its portals to all who choose to enter them. The student who may desire to drink at its fountains of learning, finds himself opposed by no bar or impediment, social or religious. The benefits of a liberal education are conferred on all, and on all alike. Whatever may be the students rank, whatever may be his religious denomination, he here finds nothing to offend his most sensitive feelings, in regard either to the one or to the other. The Anglican, the Catholic, the Protestant dissenter of whatever name, and the Israelite, here meet on a footing of the most perfect equality, and, I may add, in a spirit of the most perfect harmony. Nor is there any distinction made (except such as parts and diligence confer) betwixt the son of the wealthy merchant, who may have been brought up from infancy in the lap of luxury; and the student, whom we may not unfrequently see, turning over the leaves of Horace and Homer with hands, whose horny cuticle sufficiently attests the rudeness of the labour their owner endured, to drink at the sacred fountain of the muses. (Applause.) Myself, an *alumnus* of this institution, it would ill become me to say much of what it has accomplished for its children—but the tongues of nearly five hundred graduates (except those that are for ever silent) some occupying the highest positions in the learned professions, and some of them even adorning science at its source beyond the sea—speak for themselves, and in a manner and in words to which I can lay no claim; and such of us as have had an opportunity of comparing the instruction we received here, with what we have afterwards enjoyed in Europe, have found much less cause for humiliation in the thought that our *Alma mater* was far behind the rest of the world in her educational facilities, than we have found cause of congratulation and surprise, that she was so closely treading in the footsteps of older and more favoured institutions. (Loud applause) It is not for me, nor is this the time and place, to distribute their various meed of praise to those who labour as Professors in the various faculties, but I express an opinion, which no one will gainsay, that to our gifted, judicious, and laborious Principal, this institution owes a very large proportion of the success which may have attended it; and if ever its history shall be written, the name of Dr. Dawson, though in another department, will be found with James McGill and William Molson, as one of its great benefactors; and that, my Lord, is an association sufficient to satisfy the highest desire of honourable ambition. (Applause) Here I probably should stop, but your Excellency's presence and seeming attention seduce me, into what, I hope, may not be deemed the too heavy indiscretion of saying a few words of those less favoured localities, which are now, I believe, looking forward to your Excellency's enlightened interest in the cause of education for encouragement and fostering care. (I have to ask pardon of the College authorities for quitting this pleasing scene for others perhaps less agreeable; and for passing from this, the apex of learning in this Province to the wide circumference of its base. But the institutions of which I intend saying a few words are as necessary to our advancement as the spongioles and delicate fibrils are to the parent tree. No part of the country feels their healthful influence more than this part; no city more than this city; and no institution, perhaps, more than this University. (Applause) Those who live in cities, with education at their doors, as inexpensive almost, and as easy of attainment, as in Germany, or France, or Scotland, can form but a feeble conception of the efforts required to convey the merest elements of instruction to the children of new and thinly populated districts. I have myself been acquainted with such districts—and they will serve as types of many others—where children, of from ten to fourteen years of age, walked five, six or seven miles to school every morning, and as many to their homes in the evening; and however disproportioned such fatiguing journeys may appear to their years and strength, they were always performed cheerfully, whenever schoolmasters could be obtained with courage equal to passing a twelve months in such uninviting parts. (How some of those gentleman ever strayed so far away from higher civilization; on what kind of food they were fed; in what raiment they were clothed; and in what kind of currency they were paid, after they had strayed, shall be left to your imagination to decide.) (Laughter and Applause.) During part of the year, the little schoolroom would be filled; at other times, it would be nearly empty. At seed time and harvest; and occasionally for a few days in summer, the children are required to assist their exceptions, the [illegible] the field; but with such school may be described [illegible] "[illegible] of knowledge under difficulties." With that indomitable energy so characteristic of the early settler, and the children of early settler, neither heat nor cold, nor rain nor snow will interpose its barrier with effect. In summer, when every animate being instinctively seeks the shade, he will be found—"creeping" it may be, but not "like a snail unwillingly to school." In winter when all is cold and frozen—when hungry feels the air around, and hungry looks the sky above, he will be found braving chilling blasts which make those seated around the fire shudderingly exclaim: "Surely the God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, tempers it to their young bodies." In early spring and in late autumn many of our country roads are well nigh impassable for rider or for footman; but here is the Pupil's log house, and there five or six miles distant is his school, and no obstacle shall prevent him from reaching it. He trudges through the woods or across the fields; he scrambles over fences; or he finds his least miry path along the banks of a stream; and of such study—interspersed with labour, sufficient as you must admit to whet the appetite to both—he is only enabled to obtain one or two years before he is forced to return to level the forest and plant the corn, so that cereals and fruits could grow where none had ever grown before. Thus, your Excellency will perceive, the order of things that we observe to prevail in Europe, is here, to some extent, reversed. There, I believe, the elder children of the humbler classes have generally an equal, if not a better, chance of being educated. Amongst our rural population it is more frequent ly the younger ones. Our hardy sons of toil are for the most part the emigrants of yesterday, who landed on our shores penniless, perhaps, and friendless. Thanks to a beneficent Providence and their own right arm, their circumstances rapidly improve; but the elder children's labour is generally necessary to till the land or to aid in paying for it; and, in those outskirts of civilization the parent considers, and wisely too, that in the language of Montesquica (though he never heard of him) "L'Honneur a donc ses regles supremes, et l'education est obligée de s'y conformer." But before the younger children have ceased to be of an age for school, the farm is cleared and out of debt; villages and small towns have sprung up; schools and schoolmasters are within a more moderate distance; and it has perhaps become the parents ambition to send their younger son to college—where, as they hope and say, "A gentleman would be made of him." (Laughter) The difficulties which obtain in many localities in the way of primary education, to which I have thus cursorily alluded, are now indeed less considerable than they were in the time of some of your Excellency's not very remote predecessors—and in their gradual elimination, the Province gratefully recognizes the hand of the honourable superintendant of education. But as the whole outward aspect of the country, as your Excellency has not failed to perceive is so rapidly undergoing those changes that to-day wheat and oats and rye and barley are growing where but yesterday the pine, the cedar, the beech and maple waved their heads as if they should wave them for ever, it is found to be almost impossible to meet the requirements as they arise. But wise legislation—not meddlesome—can accomplish much; and I am anxious to insinuate how desirable it is that those primary schools should meet with your Excellency's fostering care and favour. This primitive—this log-hut education—which follows so closely the echo of the woodman's axe, is peculiarly a Canadian feature. It is doing its share and aiding other classes of institutions in the education of a hardy, intelligent people—and in the building up of a virtuous, an educated *Canadian* nationality—slowly, tis true, but as steadily and as surely, yet as noiselessly as those humble creatures build the hugh coral rock in the depths of the Pacific. And when that structure shall have appeared above the surface—completed and fashioned in all its parts—it will then, and I hope not till then, announce the accomplishment of its mission. (Applause.)

Dr. Hingston was about to resume his seat when he again came forward and said: I had travelled so far from this scene and place that I had almost forgo ten to thank your Excellency on behalf of the graduates for your presence here to-day. (Applause.) The graduates have their own way of doing things, and resolved to commemorate this occasion and your Excellency's visit by planting a tree in your name. They intended also that one should be planted by the Earl of Mulgrave, whom they expected to see present to-day to represent Nova Scotia. And now ladies and gentlemen I shall relate to you a little circumstance from which you may draw any inference you please. Two tall and stately maples to commemorate the visit of the noble representatives of the two sister Provinces were brought to this College ground, but they were found to be so closely joined—so intimately incorporated with each other, that they could not be separated without endangering the vitality of one or of both; and it was resolved—I hope you will say wisely—that what nature had joined so closely together, no ruthless hand should ever tear asunder. (Loud applause.)

Dr. DAWSON then rose and said:—In appearing on this occasion I speak not merely on my own behalf, but on that of the Professors of the University, and beg to express their gratitude to the kind benefactor who has given us these buildings, and our obligations to your Excellency and the many friends who have honoured us with their presence on an occasion, which we regard as marking an important epoch in our educational history. We, as officers of instruction, fully appreciate that enlightened policy of the Board of Governors, which has induced them to gather around this University a large and efficient staff of teachers, and to develope its means of training to the utmost, rather than to expend its limited resources in the vain show of costly buildings. At the same time we understand the disadvantages attending a mean exterior, the difficulty of realizing that the best means of education may be associated with no outward grandeur, and the influence which may be exercised on the student by the aspect of his *Alma Mater*. We, therefore, return our hearty thanks to him who, by his munificence, has relieved us from the reproach of our unfinished and unsightly buildings, and has given us all the accommodation that could be desired for the prosecution of our work. It is farther a cause of congratulation and honest pride that this has been done for us by a citizen of Montreal. In Upper Canada there is a munificent public University endowment, and in Lower Canada nearly two millions of acres are stated to be devoted to the support of institutions specially intended for the education of those who speak the French language; but no public endowment exists for an English University, and the aid that can be given from the annual educational grants is too small to be of any material avail for this purpose. In these circumstances, those in this part of the Province who desire an English University education for their sons, have had the responsibility thrown on them of providing for themselves; and the Protestant citizens of Montreal have, as became them, nobly assumed this responsibility on behalf of the whole of their countrymen, and determined that they shall have a University. We must not forget that the father, not only of this University, but of University education in Canada, was James McGill, a citizen of Montreal. His endowment in 1811 was the first practical step toward the erection of our first University. Subsequently his College, which had fallen to decay in the hands of a Board scattered over the Province, was resuscitated by gentlemen resident in this city, its present Board of Governors. Still later came the liberal gift of $60,000 from citizens of this place, with a multitude of smaller benefactions and acts of kindness; and now Mr. Molson has, by the erection and completion of these buildings, placed himself, with James McGill, in the rank of great educational benefactors. Canada should honour such men, and should honour the city which produces them, and which thereby takes rank with those great and enlightened cities of the Old and New Worlds, which have distinguished themselves by the erection and maintenance of institutions of learning.—The support which the University has thus received from this city is not without deep significance and high promise. It shows our citizens to be men not penurious and locally selfish, but nobly generous in their views; and the fact that so many hundreds of young men from all parts of Canada have enjoyed, and are enjoying, the benefits of their liberality, has in it a double promise of a more liberal and united public sentiment in Canada for the time to come. Further, the interest which the business men of this commercial metropolis take in our work is an evidence of it practical value, and a pledge that in this country the higher learning will not be dissociated from the active pursuits of life. Still further, it marks the McGill University as a spontaneous growth of the British Canadian mind,—something which has originated here, and been nurtured and matured here, not a thing forced upon us or of extraneous origin. This character, which is more or less apparent in our whole organization, is one of the best guarantees of success, and if it causes us to lack some of the peculiarities of Universities abroad, it gives us the hardy constitution of natives of the soil. It has long been my belief that in a country like this, institutions of the higher education can attain their full development only in our larger cities, and by availing themselves of every legitimate means of growth which these centres of population afford. It is easy, in almost any locality, to organise an institution that shall resemble one of from the [illegible] great University; but its fluence of the old University, and from the intellectual life which pervades a large and cultivated community It may soon prove as barren and sapless as would a branch of one of the great oaks of our mother land if cut from its trunk and planted in a foreign soil.—I confess that when, after some experience in educational affairs in another colony, I was invited to connect myself with this University, I saw in its position here in the greatest British American city, in its Board of Governors, composed of resident business men, in its liberal constitution, which secured the support of various religious bodies, and in its tendency to develope itself in the direction of professional education, the best omens of its prosperity. In my inaugural address, delivered at that time, I ventured to state the aims which we should propose to ourselves in the farther growth of the University, under the following heads:—First, that we should not descend to the sphere of the higher schools, academies, and colleges of the country, but should build up our course of study from the highest level to which they can raise their pupils. Secondly, that in our under-graduate course in arts we should aim at the thorough discipline in classics and mathematics of the old Universities, but should add thereto as much as possible of culture in modern literature and in those sciences which have in our day attained to so vast proportions, and that we should provide honour courses for all whose abilities and inclinations might induce them to enter on such studies. Thirdly, that we should add to our course in arts special courses of science and literature leading to the more important pursuits of active life. We well knew how much was involved in these promises, and how hard might be the struggle to perform them even in part; but we believed that we did well to propose to ourselves high ends, and to labour earnestly and hopefully toward their attainment. Seven years have passed away, and though we have had to lament many losses and disappointments, our way has been greatly prospered. We have steadily pursued the path then marked out, and have found ourselves sustained by public aid and countenance at every step. In these seven years we have sent forth more than 200 graduates, the number of our students has increased from 97 to 262, and the number of pupils in our schools from 185 to 633. Our staff has been increased, important additions have been made to libraries, collections and apparatus, and our various faculties and departments are lodged in a manner befitting their work. Our professional schools have been most prosperous. We have established schools of Engineering and Practical Chemistry. We have been enabled to co-operate with the Superintendent of Education in the establishment of the McGill Normal School, and have been able to extend a helpful co-operation to the Natural History Society of Montreal, to the admirable meteorological researches of Dr. Smallwood, and to the Board of Arts and Manufactures, an institution which, I may say here, all who know the deficiency of the means of art education in this country, regard as one of the most important movements of our Government in the direction of enlightened progress. For all this we have reason to express our thankfulness to God, and to the friends he has raised up for us. But we by no means regard our work as finished. Our University is vigorous and useful, but the full measure of its growth has yet to be attained. Nor do we think that in the present state of the world any University can afford to be stationary. In no profession have more important improvements been made in our day than in that of communicating the higher kinds of instruction. While some subjects may remain of permanent educational importance, the value of others is constantly changing. Some methods and usages of the older Colleges may admit of little change, but others are susceptible of multiplied improvements and new adaptations. It is the part of the enlightened educator to be ever striving after a more nice and delicate appreciation of the relative importance of different studies, of the equal development of the varied powers of the mind, of the special culture of particular eminent endowments, of the relation of the physical, the intellectual, the moral and the æsthetic in the work of education, of the changing wants of the age and country. These are points to which our attention is constantly directed, and in which we strive to make at least an approximation to the right path. Nor is the work of our friends still complete. The shelves of our library are gaping for books, and we want books to fill them. Our grounds might well admit of a Botanical Garden. An Astronomical Observatory might well be added to that which we are erecting for meteorological and magnetical observations. Much good might be done by the foundation of bursaries for poor and talented students. We earnestly desire the affiliation of theological seminaries with the University. Nor will our mission be accomplished until the desire for the benefits of the higher education shall be far more extended than at present, until a greater public aid and encouragement shall be given to the higher schools and colleges which send students to the University, and until a higher legal value shall be attached to an academical degree as a qualification for the learned professions and for the civil service of this country. These are all subjects on which much could be said, to which we have given much consideration, and to which I would earnestly invite the attention of the friends of education and of our public men. But this is not the time to dwell on such topics, and I shall close with a brief reference to one important peculiarity in our position, and one on which we have reason to congratulate ourselves. I refer to our relation to religion. In this respect our University is not denominational. It does not profess to work for one body of Christians more than for another. But it is Christian and Protestant. It is neither a proselytizing institution on the one hand, nor an irreligious one on the other. In endeavours to secure the services of men of high religious and moral character, and to exercise through them the best influence on its students. It daily invites its students to supplicate the Divine blessing on their work, and it requires them to avail themselves of the means of spiritual advantage to be found in their several communions. Its influence is thus positively religious, and is exercised in such a way as to unite the members of different denominations in love and harmony, and to hold forth a practical example of that great unity which underlies all the superficial divisions of our common Christianity. Such a position we feel to be the true ground for a great educational institution, one on which we can stand fearlessly before our fellow men, and on which we can honestly invoke the blessing of God. But while we thus more especially invite the aid and sympathy of all who prefer that system of education which prevails in the Protestant Universities of Great Britain, and while our endowment is wholly derived from them, we occupy no position of antagonism to those of our fellow subjects who profess a different faith. On the contrary, we regard with pleasure their progress in educational affairs; we offer to them on equal terms all our advantages and honours, and wherever we differ in our views as to the best means of promoting the higher education, we are willing to run with them a race of friendly rivalry, and shall be happy if, either directly or indirectly, we can be of service to them, while we shall be at all times ready to borrow anything in which they may excel us. I have referred to the educational history and position of the University, because I felt that in this way I could best vindicate the wisdom of those who are benefactors of the higher educations, and show that we earnestly strive to apply to the best uses the means which they afford. But as representative of the professors, I must not forget to thank Mr. Molson on behalf of the students who are under our care. We cannot have all our students here to-day, because two of our faculties have not yet opened for the session; but I know that they all share our feelings on this occasion. McGill College already has its graduates in the Government and Legislature of this country, and in the highest walks of professional life here and abroad; and these young men are going forth do likewise, and, if possible, to excel their predecessors. It is in this perennial stream of living mind, trained and disciplined for the work of life, that those who endow institutions like this, and we who teach, see the fruits of our labour, going forth, as we humbly trust, for the highest good of our country and for the glory of God. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU said that he was most happy that it had fallen on him in behalf of the Educational Department to congratulate both the University and the noble donor on the great improvement which had been achieved. Such a congratulation however, on his part was superfluous since the highest sanction was given to the proceedings of the day by the presence of His Excellency the Governor General. He took it for granted that no one would expect him to review the several Educational opinions and criticisms which had fallen from the orators who had preceded him. He might say however that if the government had made a mistake in giving too scanty an assistance to the University (a thing which of course he could only admit hypothetically) it was certainly on their part *felix culpa*, since the result of that fault was the most generous gift made by Mr. Molson, which was worth both in itself and as a great public example a great deal more than all the government could have afforded. The controversy between the relative importance of superior education, and that of elementary or common school education, was one that would be easily set at rest by this plain consideration that both were requisite and indispensable. If he had however to express an opinion between the two, although common [illegible] all his sympathies, he could not shut his eyes to the fact that superior education was as necessary and as indispensable to society itself as elementary education to every one of its members. He was at no loss to find an example in point. The present condition of Lower Canada was itself a great historical fact showing that a society may reach a certain degree of prosperity; may retain a high degree of morality, may provide with energy for the preservation of its institutions and of its social autonomy, and may atiast redeem itself from the disadvantages inflicted by the neglect of elementary education, while superior education has been carefully fosteted within its bosom. Lower Canada formerly was left a whole century without scarcely any other educational provisions than the establishment of the seminaries of Quebec and of Montreal, the former endorsed chiefly from the private donations of Mgr. de Laval and other friends of education. These institutions had spread superior education, grounded on the sure basis of religion, and of morality, from them had sprung a clergy and a laity able to fight with the people the cause of general education, and the successful results which the government had obtained in the and could not have been realized without their efforts. In the cause of education an attempt to level by the ordinary process would be absurd. Let the level of common school education be brought as high as possible, if you please, but there must still be higher and deeper fountains of learning, without which education itself in the masses will perish or will become more harmful than useful. A whole community of men, having, every one of them if you like, what is called practical education but nothing more, would certainly be inferior as a social and political body to a nation where humanities and sciences would have been cultivated in then highest form or expression.

That the two causes of superior and of elementary education were intimately blended together, that the former while it was fed and nourished by the latter, ought for its own sake to foster and support the common schools was well illustrated by the fact that this University had consented to co-operate with him in the establishment and direction of a normal school chiefly intended for the English speaking and Protestant sections of the community. He thought this conduct on the part of the University would strengthen their claims on public support, while the result would contribute to that harmony and good understanding between all classes of society which Lower Canada had always given so noble an example. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL then rose and briefly addressed the meeting. Among the many pleasant duties which had devolved upon him in the course of his tour, this was one of the most agreeable. (Applause.) He felt bound to say that the good will with which he had everywhere been received, could not be equalled. He had now completed his tour through this magnificent Province, and he and others with him must have been struck with the great future which awaits this country as regards its progress. (Applause) We had all the materials for prosperity, and the knowledge how to use them. Understanding the strictures of previous speakers, as to the provision which had been made for the cause of education, he felt bound to say, judging from what he had seen in other countries, that Canada had distinguished herself by providing for the moral and intellectual improvement of the people, and now occupied a position of which she might justly feel proud. (Applause) They had met there that day to inaugurate a beautiful building, which was due to the liberality and beneficence of a private individual. He would remind them that the great institutions of learning in the old country, had been reared up and sustained in an integrity which the falling of dynasties, or political changes could not effect. Those venerable educational establishments were due not to Parliamentary grants and donations, but to the liberality of private individuals such as characterized him in whose honor they had met that day. He could conceive no greater pleasure than that derived from the erecting and naming of institutions for the education of our country-people; and he could only hope that the spirit of liberality which had actuated Mr. Molson, might long continue to exist in his fellow countrymen in Canada. He would conclude by earnestly wishing for the long continued success of this institution, and by hoping that it might never flag in its labor for the moral and intellectual advancement of the people.

His Excellency sat down amidst the continued applause of the audience.

The Rev. Prof. CORNISH pronounced the Benediction, and the meeting broke up.

After walking through the University buildings, His Excellency, as we before mentioned, was present at the planting of the two trees in honor of his Excellency and the Earl Mulgrave.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA FOR PESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

And rendering it fair, delicate and transparent.

THIS delightful Balsamic Preparation is highly efficacious in protecting the Skin from the effects of a hot Sun, as well as from being chapped and harsh by the piercing blasts of Spring or Winter, and at the sea shore or country retreat it is invaluable.

So bright the tear in beauty's eye,
So sweet the blush of bashfulness;
Love half regrets to kiss it dry,
Even pity scarce can wish it less.

In fact the patrons of "Bogle's Balm of Cytheria," "Bogle's Hyperion Fluid," and "Bogle's Electric Hair Dye," may be considered as encased in the armour of good health, good temper, and good looks. It is delightful for Children, and Gentlemen find it peculiarly soothing after shaving.

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston, U.S., and sold everywhere.
April 26. 01

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP CALLED RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

One to six bottles will cure every form of Skin diseases, Humors, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Salt Rheum, Canker, Ulcers, Tumors, Fever Sores, Scrofula or Syphilis, Sores in the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth, Scald Head. Let none neglect this advice—if you would rid yourselves from the miseries you suffer—resort at once to this medicine. One bottle will do you more good than a half dozen of Sarsaparillas and other mixtures. The dose is small, two tea-spoonfulls being a full dose.

IS YOUR CONSTITUTION TAINTED?

Wonders are daily wrought by Radway's Resolvent in violent constitutional diseases. It disengages from the animal fluids the *materies morbi* or elements of disease, and throws them off through the excretory organs, thus taking the sting out of the disorder. It renovates and freshens the blood, and imparts vital energy to the system. In Scrofula, Cancer, Syphilis, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung Complaints, Skin Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Contractions of the Joints, Palsy, Paralysis, and all complaints external or internal which are capable of assuming a constitutional type and of being transmitted from parents to children, we recommend as the only remedy, and a sure one, this irresistible and searching disinfectant, alterative and invigorant.

Price 25 cents per bottle. Agents—J. F. Henry & Co. and Lymans, Clare & Co.
October 8. du DW 239

MRS. WINSLOW

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

SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN,

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

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

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

Relief and Health to your Infants.

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

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

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

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar St., New York

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. F. HENRY & CO., Montreal,
General Agents for Canada.
July 9. 163

Every public benefactor is worthy, at least, a warm place in the heart; and Elder N. H. Downs, who invented the Balsamic Elixir for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Incipient Consumption, will not be forgotten in this generation. His truly excellent medicine is to be found in almost every family that has the good fortune to live in a neighborhood where it is sold.—For thirty years it has stood the test and has come out triumphant.

Henry's Vermont Liniment may be used in every way as a Pain-Killer. No family should be without it. See advertisement in another column.
October 14. 1m 246

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

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE

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

The Best Hair Dye in the World.

Now others without brains steal and copy this. Their Dyes are as miserable as their invention is contemptible. Avoid them all! Bogle's has been rewarded Medals and [illegible]

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

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

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK. Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)
For sale by JOHN F. HENRY & Co, Montreal.
May 30. 1y DW 129

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to Young Men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By pre-paying postage single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N.Y.
March 14. DW 1y 63

Education for Young Ladies.

THE PROFESSOR of DIVINITY, BISHOPS' COLLEGE, Lennoxville, desires to RECEIVE into his Family a FEW LITTLE GIRLS to EDUCATE with his own Daughters.

For terms, address
MRS. DODWELL,
Lennoxville, C.E.
September 24. ddu ws 229

THE MONTREAL HERALD

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1862.

SEE FIRST PAGE
FOR
Inauguration of William Molson Hall.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Fox Hounds, at Seventh Mile-Stone, Quebec Road, this morning, at half-past Ten o'clock.
Performance in the Theatre Royal, his evening, at Eight o'clock.
Diorama of India and the Sepoy Rebellion at Mechanics' Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.
Ravel Troupe, at Bonaventure Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY CUVILLIER & CO.
Salt, on the Wharf opposite Examining Warehouse, at Eleven o'clock.
BY SHAW & BROTHER.
Pianos, at their own Stores, at Eleven o'clock.
BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Grockery, at corner of St. Lawrence and Vitre Streets, at Ten o'clock.
BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
Dry Goods, &c., at their own Stores, at Two o'clock.
Bulbous Roots, at his own Stores, at Two o'clock.
BY C. F. HILL & CO.
Books, at their own Stores, at Seven o'clock.
BY ALEX. BRYSON.
Hardware, at his own Stores, at Seven o'clock.
BY JOHN O. BROWN & SON.
Dry Goods, Books, Jewellery, &c., at their own stores, Notre Dame Street, at Seven o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—
Oct. 17—9 A.M. 50 above zero.
2 P.M. 55 above zero.
5 P.M. 52 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.
OCT. 16.

St. Lawrence Hall.

J Craig, Port Elmesly; H M Limbremer and lady, Buffalo; H B Daneley, Troy; Miss F do, do; Miss A do, do; Capt Grange, S S "Hibernian"; J R Lingard, G W R; T W Walsh, England; H Gooton, do; G J M Gibbs, do; G Wolde, Brenier; G Ganter, France; E Mayor, Hamburg; Mr Collingwood, Hamilton; Miss Lamb, do; W Hodson, Toronto; C Banker, do; J Carlisle, do; J Hamilton, Hawkesbury; G R Bird, Sherbrooke; Mr and Mrs Reid, Huntingdon; J Adams, Toronto; Mr Lafontean, Ottawa; Mr and Mrs A Patrick, Quebec; Miss do, do; J A Gowin, do; F Gowin, Richmond; J Langlois, Quebec; J M Thornton, do; J Fleming, do; H R Hamming, Danville; C R Lapensie, Quebec; W Turner, Steamship St Andrew.

Montreal House.

T Clark, Grafton; Mr Wurtle and family, River David; L A Senecal, do; Mr Lloyd, Quebec; F F Favor, Portland; M B Waters, Troy; J Hall; Mr and Mrs Lymington; R Milne, Scotland; E McCormick, do; G F Gibson.

Ottawa Hotel.

C Beecher, Albany; T Barbier, N Y; M Morehant, Shoreham; L Clephane and wife, Washington; A W Dalmes and lady, Parkeville; Mrs F J Penny, do; C Corley and lady, N Y; D Thurston, Thorold; D D Norris, Michigan; Mrs R B Norris, do; Miss A Fallet, do; Ira Field, Ogdensburgh; W McRobert, Massonillick; Miss Dunn, Portland; T W Kerr, N Y; T Overend, Kingston; Mr Lawrence and wife, St John's; K B Dowsley, Brockville; Mr S C Mead, Malone; Mr G V Spaulding and wife, Troy; J F Whiteaves, Oxford; C W Butler, New York; W McKenzie, Morrisburgh; G Stephenson, Liverpool; R White, Pembrooke; G W Bingham, New Jersey; D M Peck, Penn.

Canada Hotel.

M Demartigny, Beauharnois; J McDonald, St Anicet; E Franchere, Valleyfield; Rev Mr Sasseville, Quebec; P Gauvreau, do; L Richard, Stanfold; N Gagnon and lady, Three Rivers; J O Brunelle, do; A Mondor, River David; C F Langlois, St Hugues; H Thibault, Upton; A Reid, Brattleboro; G Beaudette, Coteau du Lac; J B Monty, St Mathias; J E Beaupre St Julienne; V Dorion, L'Assomption; H Mongeau, Longueuil; F R Tranchemontagne, Berthier; L Tranchemontagne, do; J Tranchemontagne, do; Dr Durocher, Terrebonne; J Taylor, St Policarpe; J B Maillet, St Denis; M Connell, St Charles; P Renais, Whitehall; M Prefontaine, St Hyacinthe.

Midnight Despatches.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct. 17.

Yesterday morning when Hancock advanced his division to Charlestown, Gen. Woodbury's division crossed the Potomac at Sheppardstown Ford, taking the road leading to Smithfield, a small village half way between Charleston and Bunker Hill.

Gen. Woodbury encamped last night between Leetown and Kearneysville, 7 miles from Smithfield. His troops met with but slight resistance during the day from the enemy's mounted pickets. This morning he advanced his cavalry towards Smithfield, six miles from Bunker Hill, where he met the cavalry belonging to Hancock's division. Before reaching this point the enemy was found to be in very large force. The reconnoissance here ended, its object being to ascertain where the main body of the rebel army was.

There is no doubt but that the rebel Generals intend to give battle at or near their present location.

The indications are that they will not have to wait long before they again meet the army of the Potomac.

New York, 17th

A special Cincinnati despatch to Express says: In Ohio thirteen democrats are certainly elected to Congress out of 19. The Democrat State ticket is elected by 10 to 15,000. In Indiana, the Democratic State ticket is elected by 10 to 15,000 majority with a large democratic majority in the Legislature. Five democrat Congressmen are certain, with equal chances for three more. Voorhees is elected by 2500.

Washington, 17th.

A despatch has been received by the Navy Department from Commander Scott of the New York gunboat Maratanza dated off Cape Fear River 11th inst, which says on the morning of that day, the enemy opened upon me with two Armstrong guns from a battery which they constructed during the night on the beach. The second shell fired struck over the port quarter, and exploded, killing the Master's mate, Ed. K. Flowers, and Geo Blake, 2nd mate, besides wounding five others. The ship was not materially damaged. The vessel immediately got under weigh and stood out, the shell passing over her at a distance of 3½ miles, proving it was no larger safe to be within 2 miles distance as it has been heretofore.

Washinton, Oct. 17

Accounts received from other than New York newspaper sources show that since the battle of Antietam, there are less indications in Europe than previously to recognize the South, and that the result of that engagement so far as the Government of the United States is concerned, has decidedly had a beneficial influence.

Military indications and privately known facts are entirely at variance with the current report that the army of the Potomac is preparing to go into winter quarters.

The Agricultural Department has received gratifying intelligence from various sections of the country of the success attending the culture of cotton. Those from Southern Illinois are especially encouraging.

The department of the Tennessee will include Cairo, Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson, Northern Mississippi, and the portions of Ky and Tenn., west of the Tennessee river, and according to the official order just issued Maj.-Gen. Grant is assigned to the command of the department of the Tennessee.

Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 17.

Sufficient returns are received to determine that all six of the Representative Congressmen are elected.

The State ticket is also elected by 10,000 majority.

Harrisburg, Oct. 17.

Gov. Curtin upon application to the War Department [illegible] has been authorized to permit [illegible] version of many drafted militia into Volunteers for three years.

The draft passed off yesterday in every county of the State, except Philadelphia, and produced so far as heard from no undue excitement. 690 men were drafted in this county yesterday.

Fort Monroe, Oct. 16.

There are rumors of an engagement at Blackwater River beyond Suffolk, on Thursday between our troops and the Rebels. A Lieutenant and 3 men belonging to the 11th Pensylvania Cavalry were killed. We have no further particulars.

Additional from Washington.—General Prentiss' to-night was complimented with a serenade.

He graphically described the scenes through which he and his fellow soldiers, taken prisoners, at Shiloah, passed. He said he had cause to use harsh language when speaking of the demons of the South, whose conduct towardrs our troops was characterized with murder and barbarity.

Col. Jordan, Assistant Adjutant-General to Beauregard, was the only Rebel from whom they received the least courtsey, and so help him and heaven, those who persecuted his comrades should never escape retaliation in full at his hands.

The negroes are the best Union men in the South. "This is what you're fighting for" said a voice in the crowd. "Yes," said Prentiss "and for the freedom of every man on earth." The returned Shiloah prisoners who had sufficient clothing to completely cover nakedness do not number 50. Nothing in the way of garments was furnished them by the rebels besides this they were supplied with the most disgusting food.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.

Advices received at headquarters state that Gen. Schofield with the advance guard of his army has left Cassville, moving southward towards the Arkansas line. Scouts sent forward had penetrated as far as Cross Hollows, but had been driven back by the enemy.

From East Arkansas intelligence is received that the rebel force, about 7,000, has been concentrated under McBride at Pocahontas.

Gen. Carr, in command at Helena, reports Holmes and Hindman with a considerable force on the west side of the river, threatening to attack him, their object being to do so before sufficient force to make his position safe.

Reports from Paris, Monroe county, give news of many bushwackers surrendering and asking for mercy. They are immediately placed in confinement.

Louisville, October 17.

The Journal discredits all the reports of a recent fight at Big Hill.

100 Federal cavalry entered and occupied Lexington to-day.

Gen. Bragg, on Tuesday, with 40,000 men, was at Camp Orchard intending to camp a few miles below. He is rapidly retreating towards Mount Vernon.

THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE.—We refer our readers, especially those who are in any degree engaged in the buying and selling of produce, to the advertisement which appears in another column relative to the new Corn Exchange which has lately been erected in rear of the Merchants' Exchange, and which is to be opened for business on Monday. The want of an institution of this kind has long been felt in this city, and we are glad to see the want supplied. They are highly appreciated and universally patronized in every city where they are established, and we know not a city of any commercial importance without one. Indeed, wherever the saving of time and labour is felt to be of importance, they are a necessity. A glance at one will show their value. In Chicago, at eleven o'clock forenoon, merchants, brokers, commission agents, dealers and bakers, buyers seeking the article they want, and sellers seeking purchasers for what they have to sell, shippers seeking ship agents, and agents shippers, flock to the Exchange, and in five minutes find what they want. First on entering attention is given to the statements of receipts and shipments of produce, arrivals and departures of vessels, which are prepared for the information of members. Next to the reports of operations and the tendency of prices in other markets. Being thus "posted up," they are ready for business. Buyers have before them the samples of every lot of produce in the market; there is no chance, therefore, of missing the best samples or the cheapest seller. Sellers meet all the buyers in the market, and can at once judge by their number and spirit whether an advanced scale of prices should be attempted, or more moderate ones entertained. Every banking house is represented, so that financial arrangements can be executed on the spot, operators not being obliged to wait till an advance is established in order to know what financial facilities they can secure. The result of the whole is, that the immense business of Chicago is so centralized that an hour or an hour and a half daily is found to be sufficient for its transaction. The facilities afforded by the arrangement are such that we hesitate not to say, that without it the business of Chicago would not be half so extensive as it is. If the Exchange now established here is properly supported we shall expect to see it giving a great impetus to the trade of the city.

THE NUISANCE OF TOLL-TAKING ON LOGAN'S FARM.—It will be seen by our police report that one of our most respectable citizens is to be subjected to the annoyance of a trial at the Police Court, on a charge of assault, said to have been committed by him upon the toll-taker at Logan's Farm, on the occasion of the late Review. We of course do not propose to go into the legal points which are involved in the information against Mr. Maitland. Whether the persons who refused to admit carriages and horses upon the ground had the technical right to do so; whether if they had, they exercised it in a proper manner; and whether if they had no right, or having a right, took such steps to enforce it as to warrant resistance; and again, whether any assault at all was committed, are matters for the judge. But as public journalists we may be permitted to express what we are sure is the sense of the community on this subject, and to say that this paltry charge made for going upon a piece of public property on such an occasion is altogether discreditable. It may be that the authorities have given this power to a private individual by oversight in making out a lease. Such an oversight is by no means unlikely to occur. But the recurrence of the same annoyance ought to be prevented for the future. It is certainly not unnatural when the Volunteers of the city, many of them clothed and equipped without the contribution, so far, of one penny by the State, are reviewed by the Representative of Her Majesty on Her Majesty's ground, that their friends should think themselves entitled to a welcome to the spectacle, instead of being met by a paltry charge for toll. Mr. Maitland's case may probably decide the right of the parties who have received the money to demand it; but there should be no possibility of such disputes being excited for such a cause, which cannot but create irritation, even with those who care nothing for the money. We hope that when the next military display occurs, the only restriction on the entrance of the public will be such as may be required—if there be any such—to protect the grounds from injury to its character as a place for military exercises.

NOTARIAL DEEDS.—Some little consternation has been excited in the community by the report of a recent trial, in which it has been generally understood that the prosecution broke down because of the refusal of the Court to accept a notarial deed as proof of what it contained. Of course any body acquainted with our law must have seen at a glance that there was some popular misconception in this matter, because the well known maxim is that a notarial deed proves itself. The fact is, that there was no notarial deed in question. Though the deed was drawn by a Notary, it was an Upper Canadian instrument executed and attested by two witnesses according to the form prescribed by English law, which knows nothing of our notarial system. Mr. Doucet, the Notary, had no official connection with it, except, first, that he prepared it as any man, not a Notary, might have done; next, that he received an oath as commissioner from one of the witnesses that it had been duly executed. The point on which the prosecution really went off was this, that one of the witnesses swore to his own signature, and that he would not have affixed his signature at the time unless he saw the party sign; but could not recollect the circumstance of seeing the signature eleven years before. We hardly think that in Upper Canada the validity of a deed would depend upon a clerk in a lawyer's office, perhaps witnessing several deeds a day, being able to swear that he remembered any particular signature being affixed to a paper several years previously. But, however that may be, it does not derogate from the fact that our Lower Canadian notarial deeds are as valid as ever.

STUART'S CAVALRY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A gentlemen named McClure, a citizen of Chambersburg, writes an account of the capture of that town by Stuart's cavalry, and of the behaviour of the conquerors during their occupation. This appears to have been in every respect courteous and polite. On arriving the Confederate General promised that no private property should be [illegible] except such as was able to command of officers, and for which he would give receipts; that he would parole the wounded Union soldiers in the Hospitals, and also any United States officers who might be there, unless he had special reasons for not doing so. The town then surrendered and Stuart was as good as his word. Though the night was exceedingly wet and cold a party of the cavalry bivouacked on the Turnpike Road, in front of Mr. McClure's house, without attempting to enter or to take anything until after courteously asking and obtaining permission. They first applied for coals; then water; finally seeing a good fire in the house some officers asked to be allowed to enter and warm themselves; this being granted they soon after found there was coffee to be had, and politely requested that some might be served to them. The coffee, finished with a great deal of gusto, and the remark that they had tasted none before for several months, and had then paid $10 a lb. for it, they wished for bread. They then requested leave to invite some other officers and a few soldiers who were knocked up by cold and fatigue to the same entertainment, and thus at last more than a hundred of the enemy obtained Mr. McClure's somewhat enforced, but not, under all circumstances, very unwilling hospitality. He had taken the precaution to be beforehand with his guests in staving all intoxicating liquors, and thus secured that whatever was done, should be done soberly. As it was not an insulting, nor profane word was uttered even to his servants, some of whom were free blacks, in whose behalf previous to admitting his guests he had made the stipulation that they should not be interfered with. He says that almost all the troopers were men of respectable birth and station and considerable culture. The officers especially were superior men. While taking their coffee they chatted frankly and unreservedly about the war and politics. He told them at the outset that he was a thorough Republican, and they thanked him for his candour, expressing their respect for men of decided opinions, and their want of respect for those who in the North thought like themselves; but still professed to go for the war, and thus really lent their influence to it. Mr. McClure, however, thought they rather winced, when he, still in the candid vein, assured them that he heartily approved of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. They acknowledged that this would be the severest blow yet struck at their cause; but said they did not believe it would be carried out owing to the difference of opinion which they expected to arise from it in the North. Eventually the bugle sounded so long before daylight that Mr. McClure saved a good deal of property, which he expected to lose, if daylight had seen his friends on the premises. They parted with mutual good wishes to meet again under more agreeable circumstances; the Southern gentlemen carrying away, however, seven capital horses. No plunder was allowed in the town; one attempt only being made, and that at once suppressed by the Provost Marshal's guard. Of course the cavalry made spoil of all of Uncle Sam's property on which they could lay their fingers, and burned what they could not carry off.

OPPOSITION TO THE EMANCIPATION POLICY.—Thomas A. R. Nelson, a member of Congress, and heretofore a strong Union man, has addressed the people of East Tennessee, violently denunciatory of the President's emancipation proclamation. Mr. Nelson formally resigns all adherence to the United States government; pronounces the proclamation an atrocious violation of the constitution, and calls upon his friends in East Tennessee to buckle on their armor in defence of their rights, and fight to the death against an administration which, after two brief years of power, has thrown off the mask under which it was pretending to battle for the constitution, and now sets that sacred instrument at defiance The *Tribune* says he was no Union man at all.

GEN. STUART'S RAID AND THE FEDERAL GENERALS.—It is stated that Governor Curtin of of Pennsylvania is greatly dissatisfied at the fact of Stuart having been able to penetrate from the Potomac to Pennsylvania without interruption. He says the Federal Generals knew of the crossing the Potomac time enough; and had railway communication enough open to have readily caught the invaders at Chambersburg, or before they reached that point. It appears, moreover hat Pleasanton, the Cavalry General who pursued them on their retreat and engaged their rear guard while crossing the Potomac, complains of the inaction of General Stoneman, who he says ought to have been at the Ferry in time to stop them.

POLITICS IN OHIO.—In this state Mr. Vallandigham, who was the leader of the Southern sympathizers in the last Congress, has lost his election, in favour of a candidate who goes for the war out and out. His opponent Mr Schenck had the handsome majority of 800. On the whole, however, this State has not returned as many decidedly Union men as was expected; the Democrats having made some gains.

ACCIDENT.—At three o'clock on Thursday afternoon a carter named Ma ion, was driving down Marguerite Street, when the back band of the harness broke, and the carriage upset. Two men Dulome and Lachapelle, who were in the carriage, were thrown to the ground and considerably injured.

FIRE.—At eight o'clock on Thursday evening, a fire broke out in a dwelling house occupied by Mr. Whitten at the corner of Dorchester and St Elizabeth Streets. The house was considerably damaged, and all the funiture destroyed.

THE ACCIDENT IN ST. CONSTANT STREET.—The Inquest on the body of the little girl Eliza McMahan, was continued yesterday afternoon. After the examination of several witnesses, the inquest was closed, and the jury having stated their inability to agree upon a verdict, were discharged.

TELEGRAPH WIRE CUT.—The fire alarm telegraph wire at the corner of Dochester and St. Lawrence Main Streets, was found broken yesterday morning. Whether this is the work of some mischievious persons, or an accident, is not known.

THE BRITISH OPERATIVE RELIEF FUND.—The sum of five thousand pounds was yesterday remitted to the Lord Mayor of London by the Committee of the British Operative Relief Fund in this city.

THE MCGILL STREET SEWER.—About midnight on Thursday, a man fell into the sewer in McGill Street, but fortunately escaped without being seriously injured. The Police report that it was sufficiently lighted.

DR. CAHILL'S LECTURE.—Dr. Cahill delivered the first of his lectures in Montreal last evening, in the City Hall. The subject—the Equilibrium of the Solar System—was treated in a most masterly manner, and everything so thoroughly explained, that, as the Doctor himself said, the little child could understand him.

The Hall was well filled, and the lecturer was enthusiastically received, and most attentively listened to for more than an hour and a half. We shall give some further report of the lecture in our next issue.

THEATRE.—This evening will be produced the drama of the "Dream at Sea," in which Mrs Laura Honey Stevenson will make her last appearance as Biddy Nutts, and sing some of her prettiest ballads. The entertainment will conclude with the highly effective piece of "Jack Sheppard;" and by way of novelty Miss Alice Gray will appear as Jack in the 3d Act, Miss Effie Germon sustaining the two preceding ones. On Monday that prince of low comedians, Mr. E. LAMB, at whose impersonations we so often enjoyed a hearty laugh last season, will make his first appearance.

The congregation of St. Stephen's are hereby reminded of the collections to be made in that Church on Sunday next, after both morning and evening services.

APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPŒDIA.—We have to correct an error in our notice of this work. It was received by us from the Messrs. Dawson; not from the Messrs. Miller, as stated.

THE DIORAMA OF INDIA AND THE INDIAN REBELLION.—This interesting historical work of art was exhibited for the second time in our city last night There was a very fair audience, and all seemed to be pleased with the spectacle, which conveys to the Western mind better than any mere des[illegible] which our noble Queen rules simultaneously with this Western Province. The entertainment will be repeated this evening, and there will be a special Lecture this afternoon at 3 P. M. for schools and children.

The sale of general Hardware, at the stores of Alex. Bryson, will be continued on Monday and following evenings.

SALE OF PIANOS TO-DAY.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, Messrs. Shaw & Brother will sell, at their rooms, St. Francois Xavier Street, three new and five very fine second-hand pianos, and all in the best order. This will be a fine assortment for those who want to procure a good instrument at a moderate price. See advertisement.

Our readers should not forget the great sale of Books from the stock of the Messrs. Appleton, to commence on Monday. The Books are now on view, and can be examined at the Mechanics' Institute. This collection embraces some of the most expensive ever offered at auction in this country. We notice the original folio edition of Roberts Views in the Holy Land—a magnificent work. But the great attraction is the Chalcographie du Musse Royal, one of the most expensive Books published. We understand this copy cost $1500. There are also many other rare works that cannot be had again. The books are nearly all in the finest bindings. Catalogues can be had of the auctioneers, Messrs. Shaw & Brother. The Books are now on view and can be examined up to the hour of sale (2 o'clock) on Monday afternoon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—In reference to the decision of the Coroner's Jury on the case of Mr. St. Germain, I beg to make, through your columns, an appeal to the public for the suspension of their judgment until the time arrives when the case can be understood upon evidence, which shall be not merely of an *exparte* character. When that time comes I shall be able to prove that the Jury was wholly misinformed as to the facts when they came to the decision that the alleged bad condition of the street had anything to do with this truly lamentable accident. In fact, it occurred at a distance of from ten to twenty feet from the hole in the road which was supposed to have caused it. The fact is, as I shall be able to prove, that the horse had run away some time before, and that the unfortunate deceased evidently waited for what he conceived to be a favourable place to throw himself out.

McQUISTEN.

October 17, 1862.

Court of Queen's Bench—District of Bedford.

BEFORE HON. JUSTICE MCCORD.

Wednesday, Oct. 15th.

This morning the Solicitor General caused the case of Marcus Kempton, accused of arson, to be called, but the witnesses not being in attendance the trial was adjourned.

Horatio Gladden was then put on his trial for stealing two heifers. The Solicitor General stated the case to the jury, they were then addressed by the pisoner's Counsel, Messrs. Buchanan and Huntington; after which the jury came in with a verdict of acquittal.

Daniel Coites Bates was tried for stealing a harness. He was defended by Mr. Baker, but the case resulted in a verdict of "guilty."

The Grand Jury found the following Bills:—Francois Demers, Larceny, true bill; Thomas Bristlier and others, destroying a mill dam, true bills; and no bills against Antoine Boisvert and Antoine Hubert, for larceny.

Thursday, Oct. 16.

On the opening of Court, on motion of the private Posecutor, Wm C. Jaquays, of Frelighsburgh, was arrained for perjury and pleaded not guilty, and trial was fixed.

The case of Leandre Pion, for larceny, was then proceeded with; the jury after hearing Mr. Lay the prisoner's counsel, brought in a verdict of guilty.

James Kennedy was then placed at the bar to stand his trial for shooting at one Christopher Ennis with intent to do grevious bodily harm.

This case which is exciting much interest on account of the respectability of the prisoner and the circumstances attending the alleged offence was not concluded when the Court rose at half past four o'clock.

The jury was placed in charge of the Sheriff for the night.

POLICE COURT.

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

Friday, Oct. 17th.

REFUSING TO PAY WAGES.

Joseph Pleau, a pilot, brought an action against Thomas Boyd, Captain of the steamer "Lady Elgin, for the payment of his wages as pilot on the vessel.

The complainant claimed $47,75, and the defendant resisted the demand, urging that the pilot ran the vessel on a rock while descending the Lachine Rapids one evening in September last, damaging the vessel to the extent of £300, and rendering her unfit for running again for the remainder of the season. Complainant in reply to this pleaded that it was not owing to any neglect or ignorance on his part that the vessel ran on the rock; but it was on account of the necessary materials—sounding lines, &c.,—being wanting on the vessel, and it was therefore impossible for him to conduct the vessel safely down the rapids.

The Court considering that defendant had not sustained his plea of damage to the vessel, gave judgment for plaintiff, for the full amount claimed.

THE REVIEW ON LOGAN'S FARM LAST SATURDAY. CASE RESULTING THEREFROM.—Mr Edward Maitland, of the firm of Maitland, Tylee & Co, gave bail for his appearance on Wednesday next, to answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by one John Smith. It appears that on Saturday last defendant was driving on to Logan's Farm, in his carriage, when he was stopped at the gate by complainant, who is in the employ of Mr. Elliot, the lessee of the Farm, and who demanded the payment of the toll or admission fee. Complainant alleges that defendant refused to pay the toll, struck at him with his whip and passed on.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Before J. P. SEXTON, Esquire.

Friday, Oct. 17th.

Eighteen parties were brought before the Recorder, and there were also several special cases tried.

SELLING POTATOES ON THE STREET, AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

One Michael McCall, a gardener from Lachine, was brought up for selling potatoes on the street, and also for assaulting the policeman who arrested him. It appeared from the evidence of the policeman that the man was observed selling potatoes in the street, and he was followed up. In Amherst street he was in the very act of selling a basket full to a woman, when he saw the policeman coming after him. The constables were in plain clothes, but wore the caps with the numbers, and it was thus the man knew them. As soon as he saw them coming after him, he started off, without waiting to deliver the potatoes. The men persued him, however, and when about to take him into custody, he resisted, and assaulted one of the constables, striking him several blows on various parts of the body, and kicking him repeatedly. Although the policeman had a stick in his hand, he did not make use of it, because he did not think it necessary as he had another man to assist him.

This took place on the 12th of the September, and it also appeared that the very day before, defendant had been detected selling potatoes in the street, was brought before the Recorder, and discharged as it was his first offence, and he did not know that it was contrary to law to act in this manner. Since the offence had been repeated, however, the Cour intimated, he would be fined $1 or 48 hours, and for assaulting the policeman, $2 or fifteen days. Defendant must bear in mind that it was a serious matter, and if brought up again on such a charge, he would be more severely punished. As regarded the assault, the policeman was only doing his duty, and defendant should not have set himself up as a judge in the case, and resisted his authority.

ATTEMPTING TO STAB.

One William Kelly was charged with having attempted to stab a gunner in the 10th Brigade of the Royal Artillery, named Michael Cullinan. It appears that on Thursday evening Cullinan and another artilleryman, together with some of the Fusilier Guards, were in a tavern on the corner of McGill and St. Paul streets, known as the "Cambridge House," and kept by one Mrs. Birch. While sitting in a private room, Kelly entered, and threw a jug full of beer belonging to one of the soldiers on the floor, and broke the jug. Cullinan said that he should pay for what he broke, and then Kelly drew a knife and made a blow at him, threatening to rip him open. It also appeared from the evidence that he attempted to strike Mrs. Birch, who was attending at the bar. The soldiers secured him and he was taken off.

The prisoner had no defence to offer, except that he made no resistance, but gave the knife up quietly when asked to do so.

It was a common tobacco knife that he attempted to use, and not a bowie knife.

In giving judgment the Court said it was fortunate for the defendant that the charge had not been brought under another Act, when the punishment would have been much heavier. The assault was one of the most aggravated character, and all the witnesses were under the impression that the prisoner intended doing Cullinan some serious injury. He would be fined $20, or in default, two months imprisonment.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, 17th October, 1862.

The weather has been raw and rainy, but not [illegible] We give to-day's arrivals:—

	Tons.
From Glasgow, 2 vessels, coal	972
From London, 1 vessel, gen cargo	522
From Liverpool, 1 vessel, salt	655
From St. Nazaire, 1 vessel, ballast	799
5 vessels.	2948

The departures are:—

To Liverpool, 3 vessels, gen cargo	1704
To London, 1 vessel, gen cargo	325
To Aberdeen, 1 vessel, gen cargo	181
To Glasgow, 2 vessels, gen cargo	705
7 vessels	2915

There is no change in freights.

We give the receipts of Produce per Canal and Railroad:—

		Totals.
Flour per Canal, brls	4133	
Per G. T. R. do	1450—	5583
Wheat per G. T. R. bush	18720	
Per G. T. R. do	4203	22923
Ashes per Canal, brls	63	
Per G. T. R. do	120—	183
Butter per Canal, kegs	457	
Per G. T. R., do	502—	959
Pork per Canal, brls	175	
Per G T R, do	47—	222
Peas per Canal, bus	5849	
Per G. T. R. do	222—	6072
Oats per Canal, bus	780	
Per G. T. R., do	350—	1130
Lard per Canal, brls	56	
Per G. T. R., do	14—	70
Tobacco, do, hhds		25
Tallow, do, brls		13
Whisky, per Canal, brls		43
Oatmeal, do do		60
Barley, do bush		1300
Flour, do bags		345
Corn, do bush		34966

There has been active demand for Flour, and sales have been made at $4.55 for No. 1.

Nothing doing in Grain.

The Grocery market is very dull, the only excitement being in Salt. Liverpool Coarse in bags sold to-day at over 80c, but sales were made considerably under that figure, deliverable on the wharf by parties not wishing to store.

The recent action of the Custom House in putting 20 per cent increase for Gold on New York Invoices, is severely commented on, for its manifest injustice, viz., that all importers of Pork, Flour, Grain, and other non dutiable goods derive the whole advantage of the difference of currency, whereas all who import such goods as pay duty are compelled to have their Invoices increased by the new import of 20 per cent for gold. Surely the Government must see the injustice of this.

Sterling—Sterling Bank sold at 10¾ @ 11, and good demand for private at 9½. Sterling exchange in New York 148; Gold 32½ premium. Bank drafts here on New York 24@24½ discount.

Receipts at the Custom House to-day, $1127,25c.

A meeting of the Brokers and Commission Merchants who have recently formed an Association to get up a Corn Exchange for Montreal, took place on Thursday afternoon in the new Exchange Room, at which the following parties were elected office bearers:—Robert Esdaile, President; Henry Budden, Vice-President; J. W. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer; A. Mitchell, and A. Heward, Council; John Esdaile, John Dougall, and W. P. McLaren, Board of Arbitration. The Exchange will be opened on Monday next for business.

We give an extract from a letter of Messrs. Taylor & Brother, dated 13th October:

"Mess Pork is held firmly at $10½, with considerable sales on Saturday at $10. The inflation of the currency, the scarcity and high price of cooperage, the high price of Salt and labor, and the loss of the Hog crop of Kentucky, will unquestionably cause Hogs to open at a high figure, and it is doubtful if new Mess Pork does not cost $12 and more."

The following is David E. Maclean & Co's Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market:—

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $5.10 @ $5.20; Extra, $4 85 @ $4 95; Fancy, $4.60 @ $4.70; No. 1, $4.50@$4.60; No. 2, $4.25@$4.35; Fine, $3.60 @ $3.80. BAGS—Spring Wheat, $2.45 @$2.50; Scotch, $2.50@$2.55.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 91c @ $0.92; afloat, $0.93@$0.95; White U.C. $1.00 @ $1.05; Chicago No. 1, $0.93 @ $0.96; Milwaukie, $0.97 @ $0.98; Red Michigan, $1 02½@$1.05; White Western, $1.05 @ $1.12.

CORN.—Per 56lbs, mixed, 45c @ 46c; White, 53c @ 54c.

PEAS—Per 66lbs, 70c @ 75c.

PORK.—Mess, $10.00 @ $10.50; Prime Mess, $8.00 @ $8.50; Prime, $8.00@$8.50.

BUTTER.—9c @ 14c.

LARD.—8c@8½.

ASHES.—Pot, $6.65 @ $6.70; Pearl, $6.60 @ $6.65.

OATMEAL—Per 200lbs, $4.10@$4.20.

FLOUR—Since our last we have to notice a gradually advance in prices with fair amount of transactions. The feeling is very firm, and demand especially for Quebec is good. A fair shipping demand also is springing up. Stocks are small and receipts for the season very moderate. We quote an advance of about 10c since Tuesday's last. Sales to-day at from $4,50 to $4,55. While $4,60 is asked for choice Brands Fancies and Extras sell more readily. Course still keep dull and unchanged. The market closes firm with rather upward tendency. Bags steady.

WHEAT.—Has been more steady during the week, with sales at inside quotations. Market closes quiet.

CORN.—Remains inactive, and very little doing.

PEAS.—Receipts very small, and selling at quotations.

PORK.—Dull, and to effect sales $10.00 has been accepted for Mess.

BUTTER.—Active and scarce.

LARD.—No change to note.

ASHES.—Have advanced slightly and are in good demand.

OATMEAL.—We hear of no sales.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—OCT. 17.

Ship Cambria, Russell, Glasgow, 2nd Sept, H Routh&co, coals, 418.
Ship Wyatka, Blein, St. Nazaire, 2nd Sept, D E McLean&co, bal, 799.
Barque Algeria, McMullen, Glasgow, 13th Sept, E, Allan&co, coals, 554.
Barque Lancaster, Wilson, Liverpool, 6th Sept, D Torrance&co, salt, 633.
Barque Great Britain, Wilson, London, 27th Aug, Swinburne&co, gen, 522.

CLEARED—OCT. 17.

Barque Canadian Bell, Anderson, Liverpool, G & D Shaw, wheat, 665.
Barque Bonnie Dundee, Mair, London, Gillespie, M&co, gen, 325.
Brig Cynthia, Burgess, Aberdeen, Rae&M, gen, 181.
Barque Hope, Hill, L'pool, H Routh & co, gen, 441
Ship Ocean Phantom, Soverich, L'pool, H Routh &co, gen, 598.
Ship Prinedad, Sarrie, G & D Shaw, general, 524.
Brig Amelia, Dunn, Glasgow, Gilmour&co, gen, 161.

Exports.
Oct. 17.

Per brig Cynthia, Burgess, for Aberdeen—Rae &Mitchell 9265 bus wheat 200 brls flour 3 do apples; 550 boards and planks.

Barque Bonnie Dundee, Moir, for London—L Renaud 15428 bus wheat; Geo Denholm 530 brls flour; Captain 977 boards and deals.

Per Barque Canadian Belle, Anderson, for Liverpool—C A Hamilton 39000 bus wheat; G& D Shaw 900 boards and deals 1 m staves.

Per steamship Jura, Aiton, for Liverpool—D A P Watt 5234 bus wheat; Jas Harvey 5000 do; W Cunningham 220 brls ashes; R Simms & co 311 pkgs butter; H Routh&&co 100 do; McCulloch Bros 12308 bus wheat; W&R Muir 200 pkgs butter; A R Bratt 1 brl apples; L Beaudry 4 bxs; C T Palsgrave 3 brls; B&A Express Co 4 do; A Robertson 3 do; Edmonstone, A & co 656 pkgs butter 200 brls flour 3 brls apples; W Lindsay 577 pkgs apples 1 ck beeswax; G T R Road 35 kegs butter 2 brls flour; C J Cusack 2265 bush wheat 100 kegs butter; Sidey & Crawford 10 do; Wm Nivin 52 do; Rimmer Gun & co 223; W & T Leeming 50 bxs cheese; T W Raphael 100 pkgs butter; Wm Cunningham 32 brls ashes; E Allan & co 36 do apples 2 do flour do 1 wheat 34 deals.

Imports.

Per Schooners and Barges entered at H. C. Office Oct. 17:

Firewood, cords	340
Lumber, feet	2000
Staves	7400
Stones, tons	40

Per Schooners and Barges entered at Lachine Canal, Oct. 17:

Firewood, cords	984
Lumber, M	853

Per Montreal and Champlain R. R.
Oct. 17.

N Davis 29 hhds tobacco; L Chaput&F 1 ble twine; J Dougall 25 do wadding; R Holland 26 cses toys; Lyman&co 1 hhd crockery 1 bx do 2 bbls; R&A Miller 6 cses paper: L Renaud & co 3 cks g'ware; J Hudon 20 hhds tobacco; N Davis 25 bales robes; J Taylor 2 brls apples.

Per G. T. R. East.
Oct. 17.

Jaques Tracy 2 bbls; Nelson&Wood 3 bles; Gault Bros 3 bxs; F X Law 12 brls 14 rolls.

Per Lachine Canal.
Oct. 17.

Per str Passport—W McConnell 700 bbls flour 3 do ashes 102 firkins butter 179 bbls apples 23 bls hops 4 tons mdze 72 bags flour.

Per str Wellington—Law, Young&co 366 brls flour; Janes, O&co 100 do; C J Cusack 67 firkins butter; J Leeming 30 brls pork; Ross&co 145 do; N Davis 200 bbls flour; O&Rogerson 19 kgs butter; Aikin&K 26 do 100 brls flour 273 bgs do 6 kegs butter; J Williamson&co 2 brls flour; D E McLean&co 1900 do W&T Leeming 9 do ashes 1 keg butter; McCulloch Bros 1 bbl ashes; John Dougall 6 do; Hy Chapman&co 1 do; Evans &Evans 3 do apples; Passengers on board [illegible] McLean 186 do wheat.

Per brge Osceola—A Heward 142 brls flour; Ontario Bank 6000 bu wheat.

Per barge E Jane—F Ross 11130 bushels corn.

Per brge St Michael—Bank of Montreal 1400 bu wheat 5849 do peas.

Per str Salaberry—279 bush potatoes; 9 brls ashes; 46 tubs butter; 6 hogs; 3 horses; 71 head cattle; 100 sheep; 780 bus oats; 60 bgs oatmeal; 1300 bush barley; 5 tons agricultural produce; 2 tons baggage; 8 tons merchandize; 10000 barrel hoops.

Per barge Ora—Ontario Bank 7140 bushels wheat.

Per barge Lyre—D E McLean & co 17551 bushels corn; Ontario Bank 3994 bush wheat.

Per str Kingston—J Dougall&co 200 barrels flour; W&T Leeming 100 do; C Freeland 300 do; Janes&O 100 do; C A Hamilton 23 do; J Dougall&co 15 kgs butter; M McFarlane 23 do; Edmonstone, A&co 71 do; Rimmer Gunn&co 8 do, T W Raphael&co 14 do; Aikin&K 17 do; M P Ryan 43 do; Sinclair, J&co 8 csks ashes; J Dougall&co 4 do; Aikin&K 12 do; W&R Muir 8 do; M Darling 2 do; J B Janes&co 20 brls spirits; R H Hamilton 4 do apples; Consignees 364 do 3 do whisky; C Levy 4 cses cigars; M Benjamin 1 do goods; Horticultural Society 1 cs fruit; W & T Leeming 56 brls lard; Mosely&Muir 3 rolls leather; Commissariat 56 gross shot.

Per G.T.R. West.
Oct. 17.

J Dougall 30 barrels ashes; S Ogden&co 3 do do; W&T Leeming 53 do do; G Moffatt&co 21 do do; M P Ryan 8 do do; Ctathern&C 1 do do; Smith&co 1 do do; J A & H Mathewson 1 do do; J N Hall 2 do do; Janes, O&co 700 brls flour; Rae&Mitchell 200 do do; D E McLean 300 do do; M Laing 100 do do; T W Raphael 100 do do; W O Buchanan 50 do do; W Parkyn 350 bu wheat; A W Ogilvie 350 do do; D Robertson 700 do do; W&T Leeming 350 do do; Janes, O&co 700 do do; H Routh&co 350 do do; S F Jones 350 do; Rae&M 350 do do; G Moffatt&co 353 do do; Laidlaw&M 350 do do; E Lane 47 brls pork; S& Grawford 223 bush peas; Q Beck 300 brls fruit; Order 25 hhds tobacco; A McGibbon 23 kegs butter; Aikin&K 9 do do; J Dougall 10 do do; W R Dixon 13 do do; Chandler&H 70 do do; J Pratt 2 do do; M P Ryan 167 do do; J H Evans 6 do do; Kingan&K 4 do do; D Robertson 34 do do; W&T Leeming 135 do do; J P Beck 29 do do 13 brls tallow; Aikin&K 1 bx cheese; Turgeon, P & co 350 bush oats; J M Janes&co 6 rolls leather; Brown&co 4 do do.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Montreal Line.

Sag Harbor, L. I., Oct. 17th.

Gen. C. T. James the inventor of the Jame's projectile, wounded yesterday by the explosion of a shell caused by carelessness, died here at 8 o'clock this morning. He was 58 years of age.

Boston, Oct. 17th.

The S. S. Asia from Halifax arrived at 6.15 this morning.

Boston, Oct. 17th.

The Common Council of this city having voted to raise the bounty to Volunteers to $200, drafting in Boston has ceased.

The United States Store Ship Recluse arrived at Fayal on 15th ult., from Cadiz, and sailed again on same day on her return to notify the United States gunboats Tuscororo and Kersage of the presence of the "290."

New York, Oct. 17th.

The verdict in the case of Mrs. Real, tried for a murder of Mr. P. C. Real has been found guilty of manslaughter in third degree. Sentenced to States Prison for 2 years and 6 months.

Louisville, Oct. 16.

Innumerable unauthentic rumours are afloat this evening that Humphrey Marshall, with his whole force, is retreating towards Irwin, Estell county, with Brig.-Gen. Smith after him.

Quite a number of rebels, without arms, arrived at Richmond last night, reporting that their forces had been thoroughly whipped.

At Lexington heavy firing was heard all day, indicating the retreat of the rebels, and the sharp pursuit by our forces.

Gen. Crittenden's command is said to have captured 50 beeves and 100 waggons on Tuesday from the rebels.

Buell's main army passed through Crab Orchard at 11 o clock yesterday morning, and if unimpeded by skirmishers must be near Rock Castle River, while Bragg's main force is supposed to be near London.

At headquarters, as far as advised, it is thought Buell is pressing the enemy's rear sharply, and that the foregoing reports relate to skirmishes along the enemy's rear. Buell will force them to fight, or capture the whole army.

S. D Bruce, Colonel Commanding at Bowling Green, says:—We have thrashed the rebels at Springfield and Keysburg, breaking up their camp. Their camp at Trenton will be attacked to-morrow.

Thos. D. Caw, Sheriff of Fayette County, brings a report to Lexington of a heavy fight yesterday from 6 A. M. till 11 P. M., between Lexington and Richmond. The rebels were utterly repulsed, and threw away their arms and accoutrements by thousands. We captured 800 cattle, a quantity of arms and a number of prisoners.

Charleston, Va., October 16, 8 P.M.

Lee is at Winchester with a large force, and Jackson at Bunker's Hill with another large force. Stuart's cavalry is on the Shenandoah. A large rebel force is at Leestown, six miles away. Our forces are deployed out.

I learn from the people that Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation that all Union officers held and captured shall be put to hard labor if the Lincoln proclamation is carried out.

Louisville, October 16.

Official despatches were received here to-day from Nashville. The rebels were in force near that city on the 11th. They sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town. General Negly declined. The Federal force was ample for the defence. Gen. Harris, Maj.-Gen. R. Anderson, and Brig.-Gen. R. Forest are in command of the rebels.

A serious resistance having been made to the enrollment for the draft among the Irish residents of Luzerne County, it was necessary on Wednesday to call out a military force in the town of Blakely, and fire upon the insurgents. Four or five were killed, and forcible opposition put down.

Cincinnati, October 17.

Thirty-one counties in this State give a Democratic majority of 17,800; a Democratic gain of over 12,000.

Indianapolis, October 16.

The Democratic State Ticket is elected by 8000 majority.

NEW YORK MARKETS—OCT. 17.

Flour—State and Western, supply is limited, and prices tend upward. Receipts 18,647 bbls; Sales 13,000 bbls; Superfine Western $6,40 @6,50 Extra $6,80@7; Round Hoop Ohio $7,45 @ $7,55; common to good extra western $6,40 @ 7,50. Southern scarce and firm; sales 700 bbls; mixed to good $6,95 @ 7,35; fancy and extra $7,50@9. Canada scarce and firmer; sales 150 bbls.

Wheat irregular and unsettled, with holders disposed to realize; sales 80,000 bushels; Chicago Spring $1,21 to 1,26; Milwaukie Club $1,25 to 1,32; Amber Iowa $1,32 to 1,34; Winter Red Western $1,38 to 1, 42.

Corn firm; sales 60,000 bush.

Pork firm and in good demand; sales 5,400 bbls. Mess $14; Prime 12.50.

Lard very firm; sales 800 bbls.

Stocks are very unsettled and irregular.

Gold is down to 132¼; Demand notes 127¼.

Money active and unchanged.

Sterling Exchange dull, lower and nominal at 145.

BIRTHS.

In Toronto, on the 12th instant, the wife of Mr. S, McAllister, of a son.

At Toronto, on the 15th inst., the wife of T. Henry Ince, Esq., of a daughter.

At the Manse, Mount Albion, C.W., on the 12th inst, Mrs. Niven, of a daughter.

In North Dumfries, on the 8th instant, the wife of Mr. James Wallace, of a daughter.

In Roseville, on the 8th instant, the wife of Mr. John Waugh, schoolmaster, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Wm. Bond, Mr. Walker Green, son of the late John Green, Esq., of Rock-house, Ballyshannon, Ireland, to Eliza, third daughter of Joseph Read, Esq., formerly of Ballyshannon, Ireland.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. Bond, M. A., Joseph Savage, Esq., C.E., P.S.S., to Mary Matilda, eldest daughter of Benjamin Workman, Esq., M.D., of Toronto.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 17th instant, Maria Christiana, only child of Mr. P. F. Seybold, aged 19 months and 9 days.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, 126 St. Dominique Street, to-morrow (Sunday), at 2 o'clock p.m., without further intimation.

In this city, on the 17th instant, suddenly, Mary Gregory, aged 51 years, beloved wife of George Wait, Contractor, of this city.

☞ Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday, the 19th instant,) at 2.30 p. m., from her late residence, No. 7 Latour Street, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

On the 17th instant, at 68 St. Denis Street, Helen Edith, infant daughter of Mr. John Fraser.

In this city, on the 16th instant, John Ross Brown, second son of the late Donald Brown, Esq., aged 28 years.

THEATRE ROYAL.

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

This Evening, Saturday, Oct. 18,

Last appearance of MRS. LAURA HONEY STEVENSON.

The beautiful piece, in two acts, of THE DREAM AT SEA, and the highly effective Drama, in three acts, of JACK SHEPPARD. *Jack*, 1st and 2nd Act, Miss Effie Germon; *Jack*, 3rd Act, Miss Alice Gray; both pieces supported by the entire Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $3; Boxes, 50 cts; Family Circle, 37½ cts; Pit, 25 cts.

Seats and Private Boxes may be secured at PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE, 147 Notre Dame Street, from 10 till 6 daily.

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

October 18. 250

Montreal Fox Hounds

SATURDAY, 18TH OCT.—SEVENTH MILE-STONE, Quebec Road—Half-past TEN.

October 17. 249

BONAVENTURE HALL,
MONTREAL.

MRS. W. B. ENGLISH will open the above Hall for a short season, commencing SATURDAY EVENING, October 18th, for the purpose of introducing her

Great Original Ravel Troupe!

Whose performances throughout the world have been universally commended. The Troupe consists of

Acrobats, Gymnasts, Pantomimists, Opera Singers,

AND THE

World-Renowned Tight Rope Performers,

Marietta & Alexander Zanfretta,

THE SIEGRIST BROTHERS,

The Great Violinist August Muller,

THE BEAUTIFUL VOCALIST AND DANCER

M'LLE JOSIE DUPREE,

Signor CAPPOLO, the Boneless Man,

SIGNOR MONTARINA & SIGNORINA ZANONI, &c, &c., &c.

Full particulars in Bills of the day.

Tickets 25 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents.—Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

October 16. r 248

A YOUNG LADY who has completed her Studies in a Convent is desirous of finding a Situation as GOVERNESS in a respectable family. She is qualified to give instructions in French (her native language), also in Music, Drawing, and the other branches ordinarily taught to Young Ladies.

Respectable references can be given.

Apply at this Office.

October 17. m 249

WANTED,—LODGING ROOM and BOARD with some Widow or Single Lady, for a quiet working Young Woman, who will pay a fair price, and in return will expect only plain living and no interference in her domestic affairs. Address, stating where Room may be seen, "Happiness," HERALD Office.

October 17. m 249

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. HOFFNUNG

Would Respectfully Announce

TO HIS

Former Retail Customers and the Public,

THAT HE HAS

DETERMINED.

PREVIOUS TO HIS

FINAL REMOVAL

FROM THE

PRESENT PREMISES,

ON

RE-OPENING

HIS

ESTABLISHMENT

ON

MONDAY, the 20th INSTANT,

UNTIL THE

1st of January next,

AND WILL

OFFER THE WHOLE

OF HIS

MAGNIFICENT STOCK,

ALL OF THIS YEAR'S IMPORTATION,

☞ Retail at Wholesale Prices! ☜

THE STOCK NOW ON HAND COMPRISES A SUPERB COLLECTION OF

Gold and Silver Watches
Fine Gold Chains and Jewellery
(Of the newest and best description)
Silver and Electro-Platedware
(In great variety)
Cabinet and Papier-Mache Goods
Clocks, Bohemian Glass and China Mantel and Toilet Ornaments
Optical and Musical Instruments
Photographic Albums

—TOGETHER WITH,—

A VERY LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN

FANCY GOODS,

EMBRACING A

Greater Variety of Novelties

THAN CAN BE FOUND IN CANADA.

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK HAVING BEEN PERSONALLY SELECTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE IN EUROPE DURING THE PAST SUMMER, WILL BE FOUND,

FOR

Elegance, Variety, Novelty and Cheapness,

THE MOST DESIRABLE TO SELECT FROM NOW IN THE CITY.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS AGAIN DIRECTED TO THE FACT THAT THE ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE OFFERED

Retail at Wholesale Prices!

COMMENCING ON

Monday next, 20th inst.

A. HOFFNUNG,

170 NOTRE DAME STREET.

October 15. 274

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for at the Montreal Post Office, on the 30th of Sept., 1862.

If the following Letters are not redeemed within SIX WEEKS from this date, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

N.B.—Persons enquiring for any of those are respectfully requested to ask for "Advertised Letters."

The numbers after some of the names denote the number of Letters to the same address.

LADIES' LIST.

B
Baron G Mrs, Bell William Mrs, Brennan Maggie, Brophy Kate Miss (2), Brown L M Mrs, Brown Annie Mrs, Burke Margaret Miss

C
Casten Mary Jane Miss, Clarke Mary C Mrs, Clarke Robert Mrs, Cochlin Mary Miss, Costello Mary Miss, Crely George Mrs

D
Daley Catherine Miss, Dalton S J Miss, Dover Amelia, Doyle Phillip Mrs, Dugan Thos S Mrs, Dunn Mary Miss, Dunn Margaret

E
Egan Susan Miss

F
Finlayson M Miss, Fraser S Mrs

G
Gallagher Mary, Gibson Elizabeth Miss, Gordon Eliza Miss, Gough Bridget, Graspy Ellen Mrs, Green Amy Mrs, Greig Dr Mrs

H
Hanson C Miss, Hanson Carin Miss, Hazell Delia Mrs, Higgins John Mrs, Hitchcock Clara D Miss, Hobbs Susan Miss, Holland Mrs, Howley Mrs, Hurley Mrs

I
Ives M B Mrs

J
Jinkins Maria

K
Kean James Mrs, Keath Mary Ann Miss, Kelly Annie Miss (2), Kingston Catherine, Knight John Mrs

L
Lebright Johanna Miss, Lunn Emma Miss

M
Mardon Emma Mrs, Mendall Wm H Mrs, Minot Geo R Mrs, Moloney Mrs, Moran Miss, Morrison Margaret Miss, Mullane Ellen

Mc
McClaum Lettica Miss, McCullock Ann Mrs, McKay Mrs, McMillan David Mrs

N
Nelson Mary Miss, Nye Corinna B Mrs

O
O'Sullivan Catherine Miss

P
Plees A F Mrs, Parker Alexr Mrs, Payne Margaret Miss, Perry A Miss, Powell Jane Miss

R
Raleigh Mrs, Reardin Mary Miss, Reed Mary Mrs, Reomer Odille Miss, Robertson Mrs, Robertson Wm Mrs, Ross M Miss, Russell D P Mrs

S
Scull Mary, Shedd Anna Miss, Skullemy Joyce Miss, Sleavin B Miss, Stebbin Susan S Miss, Stephen Annie Miss, Stewart Wm Mrs, Sullivan Catherine Miss

T
Teaffe M Miss, Turner Anna T Mrs (2)

V
Veitch M Miss

W
Wade M Miss, Whilagan Margaret, Whitcher Laura A Miss, White Nancy Miss, Whitehouse Miss, Whittaker Matilda Miss (2), Whittle Geo W Mrs, Wilson Anna B Mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

A
Addison Wm, Allen Anthony, Allen J Harry, Allen N R, Andrew Godfrey, Andrews James, Annoldson John, Armsted W F, Arthur G C, Austin James

B
Baird H W (2), Baldwin W H, Binnan John, Barden Seth, Barnett J, Bartle Thomas, Beebe A J, Bell Wm A, Bement C R, Berry Mr, Blackburn G, Blackburn Wm, Blackburn Robt, Blumhart Geo, Blacklock John, Boice Wm, Bollis James A Revd, Bourne Mr, Bowlen Denis, Brannan James, Brock Gordon & Co, Brodbury W A R, Brodie David, Brown J, Brown W O, Brownell Benj, Bryson J, Buckingham Steamer Capt of, Burns John, Bury Geo (2)

C
Caddock W R, Cain Mr, Cairns Wm, Caledonia Curling Club Secty of, Cameron Ewan, Cameron Hugh, Canole G, Carr Peter, Carter Dr, Chaffey Geo, Charlton George, Chambers Robt, Cheadle Dr (2), Chellis Geo E, Clarke A, Clarke Delavan F, Clark Geo M (2), Clark Orlando M, Clark Wm & Co (2), Clark W R, Clark & Co Messrs, Colin John, Coleman W G, Colmar Max, Colovin C, Colovin F, Conolly John, Corcoran Hugh, Cotton Geo, Coupar Geo, Cowan Wm, Cowell Jno (3), Coyne Jno, Craig D J, Craig J S, Cram & Hepworth, Crawford Andrew, Crick James, Cringan Thos (2), Crombie Jas, Cross Henry, Cummings Charles, Cummings Michael, Carle James, Cheston Ewd

D
Darrow D E, Davis Thomas, Davis T Kelly, Dawkins J P, DeCator Ansiel (4), DeCasta N H, Denby Peter, Dickson G R, Dillon R G H, Dillon Mr, Dillon Jno M, Disborough J, Doherty Samuel, Doherty James, Doherty Mr, Doley Charles, Dolan B, Donagan James, Donahoe Patrick, Doodie Denis, Douglas Geo, Douglas J F (2), Doukel Thomas, Dowd Mr, Dowling Edmond, Drawer No 383, Draycott A M, Duggan Thomas, Dwyer Patrick, Duncan David

E
Earle James M, Easterbrook Levi, Edsell Samuel, Ellandson E, Ellet Joseph, Eliers Jameson, Everett R L F, Evers R

F
Fallon Thomas, Fairbairn Robt, Fairfax Bryson & Co, Falvella Luigi, Fass Wolf Revd, Fitzpatrick John, Flanahan John, Fleming John & Co, Francis Charles Master, Francis C J, Francis C F A, Francis Edwd

G
Gale D A, Gallagher Michael, Gate A, Gemmill J R, Gibb Thos K, Gilchrist Wm, Gilchrist Wm, Gillam James, Gillespie James, Gillied John, Godgeon C, Grant Allan J, Gray John, Grier J H, Gubbins R R, Gunderson G

H
Hacker Wm, Hale Saml, Hall James, Hall Richd, Hamrock James, Hanson H & Co, Healy J, Heats Mr, Hersch Jacob, Hicks Charles H, Hicks Wm E, Higgins A H, Hill Allan, Hodgens Wm H, Hogan Michael, Horn Wm (2), Hoskins & Clelland, Hoyle Geo Wm, Hubbard G S, Hunt Henry

I
Ibbotson Henry J, Innes Daniel, Irvine Jno, Ivers John

J
Jackson Andrew, Job James R, Johnston John, Johnson Ormsby Capt R N, Jones Edwd W

K
Kains Geo, Kean Patk (2), Kearons Martin, Keates Mr, Keegan H, Kelly Henry, Kelly Michael, Kerr John, King Wm, Klevesy G T, Knapen O J (2), Knox Andrew, Krull C

L
Lainfoot Thomas, Lahey Richard, Law Saml, Lawrence H J, Leesdy Jos D, Leneghen Barney, Leslie A C, Lindsay Lewis, Lloyd John, Lonsdale R, Lyde G F, Lynch James (2)

M
Maher Jeremiah, Mair J & C, Marsden Henry, Marsee Joseph, Mathews Mr, Maxwell John, Meyer Morris, Middlemiss A L, Miller Cliff, Miller Hans, Mills H E Dr, Moloy Thomas, Money John, Montgomery A H, Moodie Thomas, Moor James, Moore Joseph B, Moore S & Co, Morrison Mr, Mountford Wm Revd, Murgage W R, Murphy Alexr, Myres Wm

Mac
MacDonald A R & Co, MacDonald Alexr, MacKenzie John, MacLeod John, MacPherson Duncan R

Mc
McGrath Jno, McGrath Henry, McDonnell Ptk, McCluer Wm, McCourt Thos, McCrosson Thos, McDoudle Jno, McDonald Jno, McIntosh Nicholas, McKay John, McKenzie Geo, McKnight James, McLachlan Jno S, McLellan Andrew, McNamara Thos, McNaughton Mr, McPherson Andrew, McQuaig Donald

N
Naigle C P Capt, Neelands James, Neill J, Nicholson Michael, Nickolds James, Norris Wm, Fewhall Daniel, Neybaur Julius, Norris H

O
O'Connell Michael, O'Hagan Patrick, Oberndorfer Israel (2), O'Neill Edwd H, Osey Joseph, O'Sullivan Florence, Ouky Joseph

P
Parker J T, Parker James, Pennington V, Pickell G, Piper T, Pitts John, Plumkett James, Preston T T, Perry Joseph

Q
Quinn Thomas

R
Rathbone & Leonard, Reily John, Rennix Mr, Renshaw Robt, Richardson C, Roach Jno (2), Robertson N, Robertson P (2), Robertson Robert, Robinson B W, Robinson E M (4), Robinson Thos, Robison Chas, Rodger Wm M, Ross David, Ryan Dl F, Ryan James

S
Sandham F, Sanford W E, Savoie A Dr, Sawtell Alfred, Schippel Henry, Scott James, Shannon John, Sharp Thomas, Shaw Wm, Shill John, Shipman Henry, Smith Mr, Smith Joseph, Smith Lewis, Smith William, Smith Wm D, Solomon S B (2), Spence Alexr, Stark B G, Stephens E, Stockand Geo, Stuart Wm, Sullivan Timothy, Sutherland James, Snare James

T
Taylor Jas W, Tebbe Mr, Thomas S M, Thornton Peter, Tillotson Geo E, Todd Jno S, Todey Steven, Tolen James

V
Vandernoot A, Vigeant H F

W
W J, Walford Wm, Wallace Michael, Walsh Patrick, Walters Wm, Watson Thos, Welch & Miller, White Capt, White Michael, Wilkinson J, Williamson Robt J, Williams Wm, Wingfield M Hon, Woodroofe H T

SHIP LIST.

B
Brice James

C
Coulsen Edwd

D
Davies Jenkins, Dorward George

E
Evans Capt

F
Forrester R H (2)

G
Garcia Juan, Garrison John, Goudie James

H
Hannington Capt, Henrie Daniel, Huntley Dl Capt (2)

I
Inglis Hugh Capt, Irwin Thomas

J
Johnson Samuel, Jordison Capt

K
Kendall Capt, Kunselat Rusene

L
Laing Capt, Lawrence Wm Capt

M
Manaton C, Marshall C H, Maunat Jules Mons, Mortimer Gordon

Mc
McConachy Alexr, McKean Robert, McLaughlan Ptk Capt, McLaughlin Danl Capt, McQueen Capt

N
Neal Arthur

O
O'Donnell Edwd

P
Penila Joseph, Poitras J B Capt

R
Reay Chas, Reid Capt, Rogers James

S
Selkirk Alexr, Simpson Wm, Smith Henry, Stephenson F

W
Williams David, Wilson Jno G, Wishart Robert, Wright Wm

Z
Zucher Edwd

E. S. FREER,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Montreal.
Sept. 30th, 1862.

MECHANICS' HALL.

HISTORICAL DIORAMA OF INDIA

AND THE

GREAT SEPOY REBELLION,

WILL OPEN THIS

Thursday Evening, Oct. 16th,

And continue open every evening during the week,

From the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, London, where it was exhibited for 260 nights consecutively.

Consisting of a series of

Magnificent Illuminated Tableaux,

Illustrating the scenery of that romantic country—Gorgeous Temples, splendid Palaces, costly Tombs, and sacred Rivers.

Also, the principal events connected with the great Sepoy Rebellion

The great Battles of Havelock before Cawnpore and Lucknow, the siege and fall of Delhi—Pitiless massacre of women and children.

Concluding with two beautiful Views of the

GREAT EASTERN.

Introductory Lecture and description, by J. A INNES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. Children half price.

The Doors will be open at SEVEN, and Lecture to commence at 8 P.M.

There will be an afternoon Lecture and Exhibition on SATURDAY, at 3 P.M.

Tickets to be had at the Hall from 9 till 12, and 2 till 5 P.M.

The afternoon Lecture only on Saturday at 3 o'clock, specially for children and those who cannot attend in the evening.

October 16. m 248

MONTREAL

CORN EXCHANGE

PRODUCE MERCHANTS, DEALERS and others interested in the PRODUCE BUSINESS of the CITY, are respectfully notified that the

NEW CORN EXCHANGE

(In Rear of the Merchants' Exchange)

WILL BE OPENED

ON

MONDAY NEXT, the 20th INST.,

FROM 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.,

And will continue to be opened daily [Sundays and Holidays excepted] at the same hour, for the transaction of Business.

No Subscriptions are required, admission being unrestricted, but *Sellers* will [in the Room] be allowed to operate only through a member of the Association.

ROBT. ESDAILE,
President.
J. W. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

October 17. u 249

The Industrial Rooms

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOME AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

WILL BE OPENED

TO SUPPLY APPLICANTS WITH WORK, at No. 20 ST. ANTOINE STREET, on FRIDAY, October 17th, at TEN o'clock.

The Ladies of the Committee are requested to attend the Meeting, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at ELEVEN o'clock. A SALE will be held that day of the Articles of the Old Stock at Reduced Prices. Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.—Articles to be Sold on Commission must be sent to the Rooms between ONE and Two o'clock on SATURDAY.

Ladies are requested to send Work of all kinds to the Rooms every day, from ELEVEN to ONE o'clock.

October 17. 249

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Annual Ploughing Match,

Under the direction of the

County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE

Farm of Mr. James Hughes,

AT

COTEAU ST. LOUIS,

In the Parish of Montreal,

On Wednesday, the 22nd instant,

Ploughs to be on the ground at Nine o'clock in the morning.

JAMES SMITH,

October 17. 249