Scheme of Confederation of British America —

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVI. | MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864. | NUMBER 231

POST OFFICE
MONTREAL, June 27, 1864.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE
Quebec by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	2.30 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, &c, by Steamer	7.00 a m	6.30 p m
Canada West Day Train [1]	10.45 p m	6.45 a m
Canada West Night Train [2]	9.00 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.30 a m	2.45 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.30 a m	7.30 a m 2.45 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	9.30 a m 11.00 p m	2.45 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	7.00 a m	7.30 a m
Portland [4]	1.15 p m	1.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	7.00 a m 6.30 p m	1.15 p m 6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.00 a m 2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	7.00 a m 2.15 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.30 a m	7.30 a m 2.45 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese & St. Jerome	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville, & Way Offices to Ottawa by Steamer	5.00 p m	6.00 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P. E. Island, via Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday	7.00 a m	1.15 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	....	6.00 p m
Saulte Ste. Marie, &c, (via Toronto), every Tuesday	....	5.30 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.25 A.M.
[2] do do 8.00 P.M.
[3] do do 8.10 A.M. & 1 40 P.M.
[4] do do 1.40 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.
All the above Mails are daily, except Sunday.

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

TO LET,
To the first of May next or longer, the NEW HOUSE, No. 4 Prince Rupert's Place, McTavish Street. Rent moderate. Apply to
HENRY JACKSON,
No. 2 Cornwall Terrace, St. Denis Street.
September 14. 220

TO LET,
EIGHT first-class NEW CUT-STONE HOUSES, each four stories high, and fitted up with all the modern improvements in Upper Peel Street.
Apply to
F. DAVID,
46 Dorchester Street East.
Or BOYER & HAWLEY,
Corner Commissioner and St. Francois Xavier Streets.
September 14 220

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

WANTED TO RENT.
STORE in the vicinity of St. Sacrament Street, or in St. Paul Street, between St. François Xavier and St. Peter Streets.
Address Box 677.
September 6. 213

SHOP TO LET,
No. 2 PLACE D'ARMES. Enquire of
T. C. DOANE,
Up Stairs.
June 22. 148

TO RENT, LOW,
THREE UPPER FLATS, No. 20 Lemoine Street, suitable for Offices or Manufactory. Offices fitted up.
Apply on the premises.
MESSRS. JONES & HELLEWELL,
Commission Merchants,
Or E. D. THOMPSON,
146 Notre Dame Street.
June 21. 147

TO LET
The First-Class HOUSE, with a GARDEN of four acres in superficies, situate in Fullum Street.
Address
THEOPHILE GAUTHIER,
Advocate,
No. 29 St. Vincent Street
April 3. 97

TO LET.
A ORKSHOP in rear of the Subscriber's premises.
WM. SPIERPOINT,
No. 2 Victoria Block.
August 13. 193

For Sale, on Easy Terms,
THAT first-class HOUSE, No. 12 University Street, at present occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN,
Recollet Street.
April 30. 103

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

Insolvent Act of 1864.

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

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

IN STORE AND FOR SALE:

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

For Sale by the Subscribers

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

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH CALL of TEN PER CENT. on the Subscribed Capital-Stock of LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER, will be payable at the Office of the Bank, from the FIRST to the FIFTEENTH OCTOBER next.

The Directors of the Bank, having decided upon having the balance of the authorised Capital of the Bank subscribed, the Stockholders are hereby informed, that they will have the privilege of obtaining, at par, their respective proportions of the new Stock, by applying at the Office of the Bank between the First and Fifteenth October next, and signing the necessary documents. Ten per Cent. of the New Stock will be payable on allotment, and whatever number of Shares may not have been taken by the Stockholders after the 15th October, will be disposed of for account of the Bank.
By order,
H. COTTE,
Cashier.
Montreal, 3rd September, 1864. dm-ts 211

FIRST PRIZE MARBLE WORKS,
20 Bonaventure Street.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1855.

ALL orders for MONUMENTS, MANTEL PIECES, &c., entrusted to this house receive strict personal attention.
H. W. SOHIER,
SCULPTOR.
September 20. 1y ts 225

G. W. REED,
No. 143 Craig Street, near St. Urbain St.,
MONTREAL,

HAS just received another lot of those beautiful MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, of the latest styles, and most desirable colors, which for beauty and durability is unsurpassed, and which he offers for sale at greatly reduced prices. Please call and examine them.
September 21. r 226

THE NEW SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,
Seminary Buildings,
199 NOTRE DAME STREET.
MONTREAL.

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to call and examine

The Improved Elliptic Lock-Stitch SEWING & BRAIDING MACHINES,
SUITABLE
For Families and Manufacturers.

These Machines are remarkably simple in their construction.

ANY BODY AN OPERATE THEM AND KEEP THEM IN ORDER.

THEY ARE THE
Strongest Sewing Machines Made.

It is almost impossible to break or get them out of order.
They make a tight lock-stitch, alike on both sides of the work, which cannot be ravelled.
They stitch, hem, fell, run, braid and gather, without basting.
They sew equally well the lightest and the heaviest fabrics.
They sew over the heaviest seams without changing the tension or breaking the finest thread.
They use any number of Cotton Thread or Silk, directly from the Spool.
They run easily, and are almost noiseless.
They do not form ridges on the under side of the work, nor ravel out, nor are they wasteful of thread, as is the case with all Chain Stitch Machines.

JAMES JOHNSON,
199 NOTRE DAME STREET,
SEMINARY BUILDINGS.
September 13. r tts 219

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the ESTATE and SUCCESSION of the late FERDINAND LEROUX dit ROUSSON, deceased, in his lifetime, are hereby notified to pay immediately, and all those having claims against the same, to file in their accounts, duly attested, in the hands of the undersigned Notary, at his Office, No. 72 St. Joseph Street.
E. McINTOSH, N.P.
Montreal, August 23, 1864. tts 201

FOR SALE,
Three Rivers, St. Maurice and Chambly Stove, &c.

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

Agency Liverpool Rubber Comp'y,
No. 40 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber will be prepared to supply to Dealers
INDIA-RUBBER OVERSHOES, WOOL-LINED SHOES, CLOTH BOOTS, &c,
f the above celebrated make, of superior quality and style, made expressly for the Canadian Market, in any quantity, at Manufacturers' prices
A. M. FARLEY.
September 21. r 226

Montreal Assurance Company.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate o EIGHT PER CENT., has been declared on the Paid-up Stock of the Company, and will be payable at its Office, Great St. James Street, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of OCTOBER next.
By order,
WM. MURRAY,
Manager.
Montreal, 19th September, 1864. d 224

BOARD.

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

MORISON'S CHEAP SALE OF SUMMER GOODS commences on MONDAY, the 8th inst.
JAMES MORISON & CO.,
288 Notre Dame Street.
Aug. 6. 187

J. W. BARRY & SON,
Hide Brokers
MANUFACTURERS OF COLORED & PLAIN SHEEPSKIN LININGS,
WOOL PULLERS, &c.
GREEN SALTED HIDES AND CALFSKINS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Office and Ware-Rooms, 81 Colbourne Street, TORONTO.
September 12. 1y 218

THE GROVER & BAKER HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES for sale at reduced prices.
I. L. BANGS & CO.,
No. 3 Place d'Armes Hill,
3rd Door North from Little St. James St.

WAX THREAD SEWING MACHINES—Just received and for sale low, by
I. L. BANGS & CO.

THE GENUINE SINGER NO. 2, and LETTER A SEWING MACHINES—For sale very low at 3 Place d'Armes Hill. Also, MACHINE NEEDLES, SILK THREAD, OIL, &c.
I. L. BANGS & CO.
September 3. 3m 211

FALL 164.
ROGERS & SAMUEL,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
141 NOTRE DAME STREET,

IN returning thanks to their numerous friends and customers for past favors, beg to inform them and the public that they have imported one of the LARGEST STOCKS, which for variety and style cannot be surpassed, and which is now ready for inspection.

From the manner in which our Garments are manufactured, combined with moderate prices, we would only solicit a call to ensure purchasing.

A splendid assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand for Gentlemen travelling.

N.B.—Having made YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING our particular study, we are enabled to offer an admirable assortment in this branch.

Observe the address, ROGERS & SAMUEL, 141 Notre Dame Street.
August 31. 2m 208

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

TO ALL WHO USE LIQUOR.
Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

THE decidedly superior qualities of this healthful beverage and medicinal agent over all other alcoholic distilations, based upon the chemical analysis of the most scientific chemists and the testimony of the Medical Faculty throughout, certified to be free from the poisonous *Fusil Oil* pervading all other alcoholic preparations imported or of home manufacture, not only by three thousand physicians in the United States, but by the Governmental, Analetical Chemist of Spain, in the island of Cuba, in which latter place it has been adopted as a wholesome and grateful beverage and a most powerful medical auxiliary, are the auspices under which the Schnapps has been introduced and maintained its reputation, into the medical institutions of the United States, Cuba, Mexico, and many of the South American Republics, from the office of the private practitioner to the Dispensaries, Infirmaries and Hospitals.

The SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is distilled from Barley of the finest quality in Europe, selected by special judges, with the greatest care, that it is flavored by the juniper-berry of Italy (the finest in the world), and rectified subsequently to distillation, by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle, leaving nothing behind it but PURE ALCOHOL, that it is manufactured at the factory of the undersigned, at SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND, that he is the *sole, exclusive* manufacturer of the article, and that no preparation of a similar name or bearing any approximation to it, not procured from his specially appointed agents, is genuine.

The Schnapps is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases containing two dozen each, the name of the undersigned stamped on the bottle and on the cork, and an engraved *fac simile* of his signature on the label.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer.

☞ 500 Cases of the above Gin, just received from Holland, for Sale in bond. Duty paid.
THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
Agents.
September 21. 226

EVERETT HOUSE,
Union Square, N.Y.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that hereafter the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN, Meals being served *a la carte.*

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.
C. H. Kerner & W. B. Borrows.
September 8. 1m 215

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN.

In Rosewood, Walnut and Oak Cases, and of all the different Sizes.
GOULD & HILL,
59 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
September 17. 223

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of the City of MONTREAL, by their undersigned Attorney and Council, hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that on TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at half-past TEN o'clock in the FORENOON, at the COURT HOUSE in this City, they will, by and through their said Attorney and Council, present to any of the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada in and for the District of Montreal, in Chambers, a Petition calling upon the said Judge to choose and nominate, in virtue of the Act of the Legislature 27th and 28th Vic., chap. 60, three competent and disinterested persons, to act as COMMISSIONERS, to fix and determine, in conformity with the said Act, the price or compensation to be allowed for the Lots or pieces of Ground or Real Property hereinafter mentioned and described, which the said Corporation of the City of Montreal have, by a resolution adopted on the TENTH day of AUGUST, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, determined to acquire for the purpose of extending ST. NICHOLAS TOLENTINE STREET, viz.:—

1.—A PIECE OF GROUND, with buildings or parts of buildings thereon, bounded in front by Lagauchetiere Street, on the south-west by Joseph Simard, in rear by William Salter and Madame Phillipe Dufresne, and on the north-east side by Madame Dufresne, and the remainder of Madame Alfred St. Jean's property, of which the said piece of ground forms part, described as follows:—Commencing at the south corner of Madame St. Jean's property, and extending thence north-westerly 160 feet to the property of William Salter, thence north-easterly 18 feet 3 inches to the property of Madame Dufresne, thence south-easterly 22 feet 4 inches to the south corner of said Madame Dufresne's property, thence north easterly 31 feet 6 inches, thence south-easterly 143 feet to Lagauchetiere street, thence south-westerly along said street 40 feet to the place of beginning; containing 6613 square feet the whole more or less, and expressed in English measure.

2.—A PIECE OF GROUND bounded on the south-east and part of the south-west by Madame A. St. Jean, on part of the north-west and south-west by William Salter, on the remaining part of the north-west by Augustin Meunier, and on the north-east by the remainder of Mad. P. Dufresne's Property, described as follows:—Commencing at the south angle of Madame P. Dufresne's land, thence north-westerly 22 feet 4 inches, thence north-easterly 12 feet 4 inches, thence north-westerly 48 feet 1 inch, thence north-easterly 23 feet, thence south-easterly 70 feet 6 inches, thence south-westerly 61 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; containing 2212 square feet, the whole more or less, and expressed in English measure.

3.—A PIECE OF LAND, with buildings or parts of buildings thereon erected bounded, in front by Dorchester street, on the north-east by Augustin Meunier and Madame P. Dufresne, on rear by Madame P. Dufresne and Madame A St. Jean, and on the south-west by the remainder of the property of William Salter, measuring 11 feet 5 inches in front, 159 feet 7 inches on the north-east side, 20 feet 2 inches in rear, and 160 feet on the south-west side; containing 4536 square feet, the whole more or less, and expressed in English measure.

4.—A PIECE OF LAND bounded in front by Dorchester street, on the north-east side by the remainder of the property of Augustin Meunier, on rear by Mad. P. Dufresne, and on the south-west side by William Salter, measuring 28 feet 7 inches in front, 109 feet 6 inches on the north-east side, 23 feet on the rear and 111 feet 6 inches on the south-west side, and containing 2850 square feet, the whole more or less, and expressed in English measure.
HENRY STUART,
ROUER ROY.
Atty. Corporation, Montreal.
Montreal, 24th September, 1864. st-229

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Freight and Passengers
FROM
MONTREAL.

CONTRACTS made for FREIGHT at THROUGH RATES, and on favorable terms, from MONTREAL, in connection with RIVER ST. LAWRENCE and LAKE ONTARIO FORWARDERS, *via* HAMILTON, to all Stations on the GREAT WESTERN, BUFFALO and LAKE HURON, and other WESTERN ROADS.

PASSENGERS TICKETED to all points West by the ROYAL MAIL and AMERICAN EXPRESS LINES of STEAMERS *via* Toronto or Hamilton, thence per Great Western Railway.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' TICKETS, entitling the holder to *lay over* at all Stations on the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, and FREE CONVEYANCE of 200 lbs. BAGGAGE.

For Tickets, Contracts and further information, apply to
MYLES PENNINGTON,
GENERAL AGENT G.W.R.,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THOS. SWINYARD,
General Manager Great Western Railway.
September 22. r 227

MOLSONS BANK.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the MOLSONS BANK are hereby NOTIFIED that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT upon the CAPITAL STOCK was this day declared for the current half year, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the OFFICE of the BANK in this City on and after the FIRST of OCTOBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th prox., inclusive.
By order of the Board.
WM. SACHE,
Cashier.
Montreal, 26th August, 1864 mwf*Dr 208

MOLSONS BANK.

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

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.
FOR SALE, DELIVERED AT ST. JOHN'S,
Two Thousand Cords
OF
BEECH, BIRCH & MAPLE WOOD,
JAMES BISSETT.
St. John's, Sept. 19. 225

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

A LIST OF ARTICLES
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
JOHN GARDNER
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
295 West End Notre Dame treet
(NEAR M'GILL STREET,)
MONTREAL.

ALL DRUGS AND CHEMICALS WARRANTED GENUINE.

Canadian Cough Mulsion'
In Bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. each.

A valuable Medicine for relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., &c., and for allaying that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives many of rest by the incessant Cough which it provokes. Also,

COUGH LOZENGES
In Boxes, 1s. 3d. each.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza and other diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
FAITHFULLY PREPARED.

Apperient Effervescing Magnesia,
FOR
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, INDIGESTION, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, &c.

This preparation is very effectual in the relief of Headache, and highly esteemed as an agreeable Aperient. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. and 1 lb. do., 6s. 3d. each.

The Stomachic Aperient Pills
PURELY VEGETABLE,
FOR
INDIGESTION, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, SICK HEAD-ACHE
AND ALL DISOS OF ERRDTHE STOMACH

Students, persons accustomed to the desk or the counting-house, and all those whose occupations are sedentary, being deprived of the benefit of muscular exercise and change of air, frequently suffer from constipation, dimness of sight, and head-ache. To those these Pills are particularly recommended; and if taken agreeably to the directions given, will be found to give immediate relief. In Boxes, 1s. 3d. each.

CONCENTRATED ETHEREAL
Essence of Jamaica Ginger

This preparation is of the highest possible degree of concentration, it contains the pure unmixed properties of that invaluable Root, and claims a decided preference to the Essence as usually prepared. Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 6d each.

GARDNER'S WORM DESTROYER:
A NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

Each Packet contains five powders, which are pleasant to the taste, and perfectly safe. Price 1s. 3d. per Packet.

INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

A medicine of real and approved efficacy in the cure of disorders incident to infancy, viz., Rickets Convulsions, Tooth Fever, Gripes, Measles, Irregularities of the Bowels, &c., from which many children so painfully suffer. *It is perfectly free from anything at all pernicious,* and may be given with the greatest safety to an infant immediately after birth. In Bottles at 1s. 3d. each.

Cooper's Anti-Bilious Pills.

These Pills are prepared with the greatest care from the original recipe; for strong constitutions they cannot be surpassed; using the Pills at night, and a Seidlitz Powder the following morning.

☞CAUTION—Secure those that are prepared by me, and see that my name is affixed around each box.
J. GARDNER,
DISPENSING CHEMIST.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOCTION
OR,
Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.

One ounce is equal to half a pint of the best made Decoction, as ordered by the London College of Physicians. It is used as an alterative in Scrofula, Scurvy, and other Cutaneous Diseases, and as a remedy to counteract the injurious effects of mercury. This preparation will be found in every way preferable to the Decoction as usually prepared; it is better adapted for keeping, in consequence of the concentrated state in which it is prepared, and is more portable and convenient for travellers. In bottles at $1.00 each. None genuine unless the name "Gardner, Montreal," is blown in the glass of each bottle.

Superior Toilet Preparations.
DELECTABLE DENTIFRICE, OR ANGLO-CANADIAN
TOOTH POWDER AND PASTE.

Truly scientific compounds, containing solvents for neutralizing acids and eradicating tartar formed around the Teeth; astringents for bracing the Teeth and Gums; aromas for sweetening the breath; and nothing in the least degree pernicious. They impart a lovely cherry color to the Lips and Gums, and a pearly whiteness to the Teeth.

Lavender Water
Of the most exquisite fragance, equal to, and cheaper than, any English or French preparation.

TONIC SOLUTION
Which certainly prevents the hair from falling off, and stimulates the roots to a healthy action. In Bottles 2s. 6d. each.

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

FINEST TURKEY SPONGE
TOILET POWDER, PUFF BOXES,
Camphor Ball and Winter Cream for Chapped Hands, Camphorated Dentifrice, Vegetable Tooth Powder, Superior Cold Cream, Superior Lip Salve, Eau de Cologne, Toilet Soaps, &c., &c
—ALSO,—
A large and select assortment of
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail ushes
SHELL AND INDIA RUBBER COMBS, &c., &c

COAL OIL.
OPRTLAND KEROSENE, OLIVE OIL, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS.

Gardn r's German Baking Powder,
Unrivalled for Purity and Cheapness.
In 1lb Packets, 1s. 3d. each.

Rasberry Vinegar & Syrups of all kinds
—ALSO,—
ENGLISH PEPPERMINT AND OTHER LOZENGES.
PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, LEECHES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, MEDICINE CHESTS, FARINA'S COLOGNE, LUBIN'S PERFUMES, BROWN'S TROCHES, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GARDNER,
NOTRE DAME STREET.
August 23. 201

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

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

AMERICAN COAL.

THE Subscribers would beg to inform the Public that they have

NOW ON THE WAY.

Direct from the Mines in Pennsylvania, severa Barge Loads of

FRESH-MINED
Lehigh, Lackawanna and Pittston COAL,
Of the Various sizes,

Which they expect to have in Port about the
End of the Present Week,
WHEN THEY WILL BE
PREPARED TO DELIVER
Clean and Dry, from the Barges.

The Subscribers would further intimate tha they were

Large purchasers of these Coals

Before they advanced to the present high rates now ruling in the States, and that they

RETAINED THESE CONTRACTS,

Hoping that the embargo placed upon the export of this article to Canada last winter would be removed, they can, consequently, now

Offer Inducements in this line to the Public,

Which they would not be able to do if they had to go into the market and purchase their supply at this time.

They have also on hand a
FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF
Grate, Steam and Smiths' Coals, English Coke, &c

ORDERS LEFT at their STOVE WAREROOMS, No. 75 Great St. James Street, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

J. G. BEARD & CO.,
CORNER McGILL & WELLINGTON STREETS
August 16. 195

WINN & HOLLAND
OFFER FOR SALE:

CANADA PLATES—Glamorgan, Pontypool, Swansea, Gilbertson, Monmoor and Stratton
GALVANIZED TINNED SHEETS—Sheet Copper, Zinc and Lead
INGOT and BAR TIN, Bar Iron
HOOP, BAND and SHEET IRON
BOILER PLATE, SWEDES IRON
STEEL—Spring and Sleigh, Shoe
CUT, WROUGHT and HORSE NAILS
WROUGHT SPIKES
IRON WIRE—All numbers
SHOT, BORAX, TIN PLATES, GLUE, &c.
BLUNDELL'S & SPENCE'S RAW and BOILED LINSEED OIL
TODD'S PUTTY, in bladders
JAMES' PAINTS—Genuine No. 1 and No. 2, in large and small kegs
Do DRY LEADS—Red and White
McKINLAY'S COLORED PAINTS, Dry Colors
YELLOW OCHRE, VENETIAN RED, &c.
GERMAN SHEET GLASS, all sizes
CHANCE'S SMETHWICK COLORED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS
CAUSTIC SODA, Bleaching Powder, Blue Vitriol
BRIMSTONE, SULPHUR, Alum, Copperas
CLOVES, Pepper, Pimenta, Nutmegs
TAYLOR'S CHICORY, Cocoa, &c
BELMONT SPERM CANDLES, 6's and 12's
BUTTON BLUE, Castor Oil, Liverpool Soap
WINES—Sherries, Madeira, Burgundy, Port, &c
CASES CHAMPAGNE—Kirsch, Absinthe, Cognac
GIN in hhds, &c, &c
PLANAT'S BRANDY in cases
WINE, Beer and Brandy Bottles, Corks, &c.
GLASSWARE, Cut and Pressed Tumblers, &c. Plain and Ribbed Tumblers
—ALSO,—
ENGLISH SADDLERY—Saddles, Side Saddles, Heads and Reins, &c.
To Arrive:
EPSOM SALTS, SODA ASH, &c., &c.
September 12. 218

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, &c.

1000 half-chests 150 catties } TEA

COMPRISING:
Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Japan Young Hyson, Japan Hyson and Japan Skin, Uncolored Japans, Twankay, Congou, Fine Oolong, &c.
100 bags Prime Laguayra, Rio and Maracaibo Coffee
50 boxes Ground Coffee
100 boxes Ground Ginger and Pepper
300 boxes M R and Layer Raisins
75 barrels Zante Currants
50 boxes Rock Candy
100 boxes Belmont and French Sperm Candles
100 boxes "Berger's" Glenfield and Canada Starch
200 boxes } 50 hf-do } "Vankleek Hill" Salaratus
300 kegs Bi Carbonate of Soda
450 boxes Tobacco, 4's, 10's, 12's, 16's and ½lbs.
200 boxes T D and Fancy Pipes
100 bags Arracan Rice
—ALSO,—
Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Vinegar, Salmon Mackerel, Herrings, Table Codfish, Lobsters in 1 lb. tins; Sardines, Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds, Pepper, Pimenta, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mustard, Pickles, Catsup, Saltpetre, Blue, Indigo, Madder, Ext. Logwood, Blacking, Castor Oil, Senna, Liquorice, Fancy Soaps, Wrapping Paper, Brooms, Pails, Matches, Soap, Candles, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE BY
B. HUTCHINS,
88 McGILL STREET.
Septemcer 21. 1m 226

MASON & HAMLIN

WE ARE LIKE CHILDREN.

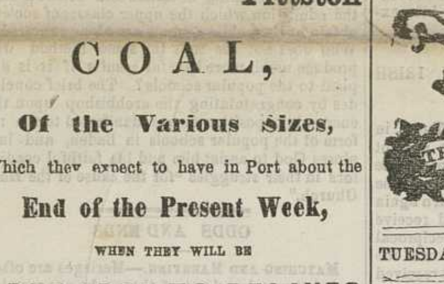
We are like children in the meadows playing,
Where the flow'rs are thickest and the grass is long,
Often by cavern'd rocks our course delaying,
Or where the brook is rushing fast and strong;
To far off dells and woodlands often straying,
Led onwards by the flitting wild bird's song.

A great full river through the land is flowing,
That will not pause one moment on its way,
Swift to the distant ocean ever going,
And on its glassy mirror day by day
Pictures of earth and heaven truly showing,
The lights of sunrise and the evening grey.

We, of our fancies hourly growing fonder,
Like wayward children on a summer morn,
In joy or disappointment wildly wonder,
Fitful as leaves upon the breezes borne,
Nor waiting on the thought of night to ponder
Till evening finds us weary and forlorn.

Thou, earlier in the day our ways discerning,
Didst call us to accept Thy sheltering care,
Whilst we with youth and passion inly burning,
Willed not Thy guidance or Thy love to share;
But homewards now by twilight skies returning
We strain our sight and long to see Thee there.

With children's hearts, with children's tears appealing
We come to tell how sweets have turned to sours,
Our griefs and d sappointed hopes revealing,
We show Thee canker'd fruits and faded flowers;
Or at thy knees in passionate sorrow kneeling
Feel safe because thy hand is holding ours.



TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1864.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Public Meeting in the Mechanics' Hall, this evening, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Performance in the Theatre Royal, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY SHAW & BROTHER.
Ormolu Clocks and Bronzes, at the large store, Great St. James Street, at Ten o'clock; British Plate Mantel Mirrors at Eleven o'clock; Pianos at Two o'clock.
BY L. DEVANY.
Jewellery, &c., at his own stores, at half-past 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:—
September 26.—9 A.M. 34 above zero.
2 P.M. 52 " "
5 P.M. 48 " "

BY TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

Louisville, Sept. 24.—Passengers from Atlanta report all quiet. Portions of the city are being destroyed, the lumber from the dwellings being used to construct camps. The rebel army are swinging around to cover the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and to prevent our advance on Mobile.

Governor Brown of Georgia has offered Gen. Sherman propositions for peace, notwithstanding the assertions of Eastern correspondents to the contrary.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The Postmaster at Newbern in communicating to the Post Office Department the fact of the capture and of the destruction of the steamer Fawn by rebels, says that the steamer was fired and the mails destroyed.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Commodore Parker of the Potomac flotilla, communicates the following:—On the night of the 16th one of the boats of the U.S. steamer Currytuck was fired into from the shore. The fire was promptly returned.

There are about 6500 prisoners confined at Point Lookout, Md. Twenty refugees crossed the river from the Virginia shore and succeeded in reaching that place. Some of them are from Richmond, and say the news of Early's first defeat had caused the greatest consternation.

The rebel officers brought to Washington to-day, from Point Lookout, to be transferred to Northern prisons, will not believe that Sheridan has achieved the victories proclaimed in official despatches.

Six pay-masters, under a heavy escort, started for Sheridan's army this morning.

New York, Sept. 24.—By the arrival of the steamer Albany, via Fort Monroe, we have N.C. dates to the 22d. A flag of truce recently brought into Newbern a large number of refugees, many of whom belong to the first families of the State, who are on their way North, having lost all confidence in the Confederate cause since the fall of Atlanta. Among the number was the wife of the Rebel General Martin.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad advertises a dividend of 10 per cent.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—During the past week the U.S. Christian Commission sent forward about 25 delegates and 247 gigantic boxes of battle-field stores; for the relief of the wounded in Gen. Sheridan's army.

New York, Sept. 25.—The Brooklyn White Lead Works, Water street, were burned this afternoon, involving a loss of $100,000. Partly insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The Roman Catholic Church corner of York and Jay streets was fired by the cinders and somewhat damaged It was full at the time; but nobody was injured. The packing box factory of Wm. L. Torry, Sedgwick street, Brooklyn, was also burned this morning. Loss $66,000. Mainly insured.

New York, September 26th.—To Major-Gen. Dix.—Despatches from Sheridan up to eleven o'clock on Saturday night, dated six miles south of New Market, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring on a general engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly and he had no cavalry to hold them. Torbet had attacked Wickham's force at Laray and captured a number of prisoners. Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the town from Winchester to New Market, and was eighty miles from Martinsburg. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, together with eleven hundred prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, &c., and a large quantity of entrenching tools, small arms, &c. No list of the captured material has been received. The small town through the Valley have a great many of the rebel wounded. Gen Stevens reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded; twenty captured guns and eighty additional captured officers. Breckenridge has gone to take command of the rebel department of the south west.

Despatches received here this morning from Sherman's command state that Hood appears to be moving towards the Alabama Line. A strong force of rebel raiders were reported to be operating against Sherman's communications and had captured Athens, Alabama. Vigorous exertions are being made to overtake and destroy his force. Jeff Davis is reported to be at Macon.

Reports have also been received from Major-General Canby. General Steele had been strongly reinforced and had taken the offensive.

Despatches from General Grant, dated ten o'clock last night, report no military operations.
Signed, E. M. STANTON.

Chicago, Sept. 24th.—The Memphis Bulletin of yesterday publishes on what it regards as reliable authority, the substance of a despatch received at Holy Springs, announcing the unconditional surrender of Mobile to our gunboats. No dates are given. The gunboats approached the city so close they could have captured it without difficulty.

Louisville, Sept. 25th.—On Friday part of Forrest's forces, about 4000 strong, crossed the Tennessee River at Bates Landing, in Perry Co., Tenn. His whole force is estimated at 8000 men, with 10 guns. Col. Campbell and garrison, at Athens, Ga., were attacked by a large force of rebels and after a severe fight of 2 hours duration, were forced to surrender. A detachment of 300 men sent from Decatur to reinforce the garrison, are reported to have been captured after an obstinate engagement.

St. Louis, Sept. 25th.—Joe Shelby's rebel cavalry are said to be 4000 or 5000 strong and occupied Fredericktown, 20 miles east of Pilot Knob yesterday. Shelby's designs are not yet developed.

Gen. Ewing commandant of the Distict of St. Louis, took a brigade of A. J. Smith's troops down last night and otherwise prepared to meet the enemy. Pilot Knob is well fortified.

When Price crossed the Arkansas River some days since at least a part of his forces moved towards Batesville evidently with the design of joining Shelby in north-eastern Arkansas, and with their combined commands invade Missouri from the south-east. The force at Fredericktown is doubtless the advance of the column which is estimated to be 10,000 to 12,000 strong. Gen. Mower, with part of the 16th corps, left Brownsville, on the Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock Railroad, a few days ago, going north, and Shelby will soon have to look sharply after his rear. The situation will probably develope itself in a few days.

Second Despatch—St. Louis, September 25th. It is now said that Price has entered Missouri with forces estimated at thirty thousand strong. His plan is supposed to be to march through the central portion of the State with three columns capturing all the important points and holding the country. It is expected that Kirby Smith will join him with 10,000 or 12,000 men. The Arkansas guerillas are also concentrating to aid in the movement of the column now in the south east, doubtless under Shelby, who has some 6000 or 8000 men.

Reports are circulating to-night that part of the force which occupied Fredericktown yesterday captured Cape Gerardeau to-day, but they are very doubtful. The enemy may be demonstrating in that direction but the post is too strong to be taken by cavalry. Military preparations are very active and troops are already moving south.

We received the following special telegram last night:—
LINDSAY, Sept. 26, 1864.
Simpson elected by acclamation to-day.

THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME.—We print to-day a circular sent from Quebec by post on Saturday, and telegraphed this morning throughout the Province. Its object is to explain as much as the official gentlemen choose to make clear of their intentions, and of the arrangements they made at Charlottetown. We cannot say that we have read this document with much profit in regard to augmented information. The points raised, but which do not seem to have been resolved even in a provisional manner, are just such as occur on the first blush of the subject to every one who thinks upon the matter at all—just such as have been discussed over and over again whenever any occasion has given rise to dissatisfaction with the actual political situation of the Province. We think that most of them received some attention at the meeting of the League, held at Kingston after the passage of the Rebellion Losses bill, and were written of in the newspapers of that day with nearly or quite as much perspicuity as we find them dealt with in this manifesto, if that be the right word for a piece of writing which manifests nothing. We do not say this, be it remarked, as implying censure upon any one. Nothing, we conclude, has been done, and therefore it would be very unreasonable to expect a history. But, as public commentators, it becomes our duty to digest, sum up, and bring into compact shape utterances of the formal kind, which, from being issued at circumlocution offices, have perhaps the unavoidable misfortune of being rather roundabout than straightforward. People who see an official protocol of a couple of columns in length, like, if that be possible, to learn in the shorter and more direct style, which is affected by able editors, what it all means. It is in pursuance of this duty that we are obliged on this occasion to answer—nothing. No doubt the same frankness with which this paper has been communicated may on some future opportunity furnish us with something more substantial on which to gratify our curiosity and exercise our judgments. But that time can hardly come until after the meeting of the Conference at Quebec in October. We believe that if the delegates from the different Provinces can arrive at any agreement among themselves at that time, it is intended that the Legislatures of the Lower Provinces shall be assembled immediately, in order that it may be seen whether the settlement of our internal difficulties, in the form of a general Confederation, will receive the assent of those other Provinces, and what is the price that we are to pay and they to receive, in order to induce their acquiescence. In the meantime the people of Canada would no doubt feel greatly interested in knowing what are the ideas of our own legislators with regard to that part of the scheme which particularly affects ourselves. We all knew before that if there is to be a union of the B.N.A. Provinces, it must consist for the present of three sections—namely, "Upper Canada; "Lower Canada; and the Maritime Provinces, "coming into the union either collectively or separately." It was hardly worth while to go to Charlottetown to suggest that But is it to be "collectively or separately?"—that is the point on which people are somewhat anxious to hear the suggestions which may have been made. We know too that the country may have one name, may be called Acadia, or Canada, or anything else, and just in the same way we must admit as very solemn truths the existence of all the other hypotheses and potentialities which are placed before us. Also we presume that no one has very seriously doubted that the Federal Government would be constituted as our separate governments now are. Of points possessing real importance, because there may be difference of opinion, founded upon material and obvious interests, three only are touched on in a manner that looks like the conveyance of information. The first is that Lower Canada will insist that "all judicial and legal matters—in fact the "whole body of Civil and Municipal Law, "with the exception of Criminal Law, "must be vested in the local Legislatures." This is not very clearly expressed even in words, and, with all its positiveness, leaves us in doubt on very important particulars. Are the Civil Judges to be all chosen by the Lower Canada Legislature, or, what would be the same thing, by the Lower Canadian Executive, dependent upon the Legislature? The second is a suggestion with no alternative hypothesis, and which we must, therefore, take as being admitted, viz., that provision should be made for the educational interests of the minority in each section. Thirdly. It seems to have been suggested, also without alternatives, and, therefore, admitted, that the Federal Government should raise all the revenues required for all the Governments; but that a large portion of them should be handed over to the local governments to be spent as they please upon local purposes. This last idea is an unquestionable novelty, and it involves considerations which require very careful attention, in order to understand its bearings. Besides the above observations, which strike us on reading the document on which we are commenting, we may remark the omission from it of any of those guarantees for the citizen of any part of the Confederation, in any other part—such as freedom of opinion, worship, trade, &c.—which are to be found in the constitution of the United States, and were intended to create a common nationality throughout the Federal territory there.

BREAK DOWN IN THE GOLD MARKET.—The fall in Gold in the New York Market within a few days is no doubt mainly due to political or rather to military causes. Late events in the field have unquestionably restored the spirits of the people of the North and made them much more confident of their ultimate success than they have been for some time. But the sudden descent in the price seems to indicate that it had been previously propped up by some artificial means, so as to cause a comparatively slight influence exerted on the other side to have a much more marked effect than that which would be warranted by the real value of the events which set that influence in motion. We see that while there are reiterations in the North of the statement that Governor Brown of Georgia has addressed General Sherman on the subject of peace, a Richmond paper intimates that Sherman has made offers to the Governor and to an influential gentleman named Stevens. It says that it does not believe these gentlemen will desert Virginia after their state had, following immediately after the secession of South Carolina, induced Virginia to go out of the Union. But it considers that some acts on their part have naturally led Sherman to believe that they were not so stiff backed as they ought to be. These rumours from various quarters may after all indicate some actual attempts to treat. On the other hand a powerful invasion of Missouri from Arkansas seems to have been set on foot by the Confederates.

MONTREAL AGAIN TRIUMPHANT IN ARMS.—We learn that the result of a match fired simultaneously in Montreal and in Toronto on Saturday last resulted in the success of Montreal. A challenge was given by six of the "Queen's Own Volunteers" of Toronto to the "six" of Capt. Grant's Company of "Royals" who defeated the six chosen shots of the 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards when in this city. The gauntlet was of course taken up and firing was arranged to take place simultaneously in the two cities. We are "semi-officially" informed that the average score of the "Royals" was 37.50 while that of the "Queen's Own" of Toronto did not exceed 34,60.

ORDINATION.—The most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan, held a general ordination in Christ Church Cathedral on Sunday morning last, when four candidates were presented. The service on this occasion commenced at half-past ten o'clock, being conducted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal and the Rev. Mr. Loosemore. The candidates were presented to His Lordship by the Ven. Archdeacon Scott. The Rev. John Smith, of Sutton, and the Rev. G. C. Robinson of Clarendon, were admitted to the order of Priesthood, and Mr. A. C. Nesbitt and Mr. John Reade were ordained Deacons. The sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Gilson, who selected as his text, Romans I, 15th verse:—"So, as much as in me is, I am "ready to preach the Gospel to you that "are at Rome also." The discourse was delivered with the Archdeacon's well known earnest eloquence, and was in every way appropriate to the occasion, some solemn instruction and advice being given to those about to be ordained. The Ven. Archdeacon Gilson, so long resident in Montreal, and so universally regretted on his departure, was a passenger by the "Hibernian," which lately arrived. He has been recently appointed Archdeacon of Vancouver, in the diocese of British Columbia, and is *en route* with his family to commence his duties in that far off Pacific colony, taking the opportunity to spend some days among his Montreal friends ere crossing to the other side of the continent. Many in Montreal will wish him God speed withersoever the work of His Master may call him. In the evening he preached another sermon in the Cathedral to a crowded congregation. One of the newly ordained Priests, Rev. John Smith, delivered a sermon in St. Luke's Church in the evening, and the Ven. Archdeacon Scott, who preached in the Cathedral in the afternoon, occupied the pulpit of St. James' Church (Mr. Ellegood's) in the evening.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD FOR 1865.—A hand-book of statistical and general information. The prospectus of this work for the coming year has been laid upon our table. We are glad to learn from it that the second volume of this valuable publication is in course of preparation and will be issued in November next. Too many of our Canadian works have terminated with the first volume, or first year, and we rejoice that this is to be an exception. The first volume of the B. N. A. Almanac was a work of great merit, comprising between three and four hundred double-column octavo pages, beautifully printed; and containing matter of permanent interest and value. The second volume, it is said, will exceed the first in the variety and careful selection of its contents, and in the freshness and accuracy of the information contained in it. Since the publication of the first volume in February last, the project of a British American Confederation has become a subject of general and popular discussion, and the copious information contained in this work respecting the sister provinces as well as Canada, will no doubt be regarded with greater interest on this account. We notice that copies of the first volume, containing much historical, descriptive and statistical matter, which will not be repeated, may still be obtained from the publisher, Mr. Lovell.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION.—Our readers will please to remember the meeting on this subject, at half-past 7 to-night, at the Mechanics' Hall.

Intending purchasers at the large sale of real estate, at the rooms of J. J. Arnton, Auctioneer, to take place on Taursday next, 29th instant, may learn full particulars of the terms and conditions of Mr. Lambe's property by enquiring at his office, Union Buildings. For the remainder of the property, apply at the office of the auctioneer. Our readers will observe a first-class residence, No. 1 Oxford Terrace, in McGill College Avenue, has been added to the list.

CITY ITEMS.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 53 interments in this city last week. Roman Catholics 37; men 6, women 4, male children 11, female children 16, Protestant 16, men 3, women 3, male children 5, female childdren 5. Children under 1 year 18. Nationality, Canada 38, Ireland 13, England 1, United States 1. Localities St. James ward 3, St. Lawrence ward 5, St. Antoine ward 5, St. Ann's ward 7, St. Mary's ward 5, St. Louis ward 7, East ward 1, Hotel Dieu 3, General Hospital 4, Prison 1, Sœurs Grises 4, Suburban Localities 8. Diseases, fever 6, ulcer 1, infantile debility 13, scarlatina 3, general debility 1, child-birth 1, diarrhœa 3 result of a fall 1, dentition 4, inflamation 2, cancer 2, small pox 3, typhoid 2, disease of the heart 1, hooping cough 2, softening of the brain 1, hemorrhage of the lungs 1, consumption 3, marasmus 1, affection of the liver 1, not given 1.

FIRE.—Acting Sergeant Burke reported that a fire broke out, at 11½ p.m., on Sunday, at the corner of Little St. Antoine and Bonaventure streets, in a tavern occupied by one Patrick Burshell. The damage done was slight. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.—The Theatre Royal is nightly the scene of the pleasantest dramas the French language can boast of, presented in very good style We observe some defects in the artists that a little devotion to the text book will readily overcome. The manager has effected an engagement, for a few nights, with M Verecke, whose splendid *trapeze* performances have already attracted so much attention. M. Farini also participates for a few evenings in the entertainments prepared for the patrons of the Theatre Royal. We observe also that it is the design of the management to add the attraction of two *danseuses* to the many pleasing features of this establishment. So many efforts to gratify the varied tastes of the frequenters of the Theatre we hope will meet with an encouraging success.

THE 63RD REGIMENT.—This fine corps was inspected yesterday morning on the Champ de Mars by Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, K C.B. The Regiment made a fine appearance and attracted a great number of spectators. This we believe was the first public parade in this city.

RESCUED.—At half-past seven on Monday morning a man named Rock Leveille, from Sorel, fell into the river at the Queen's Basin, and was saved by the hands of the Ocean Steamship Hibernia. He was conveyed to the Portland Hotel by his brother.

POLICE COURT.—A case brought by the Revenue Inspector against Thomas Smart for selling liquor without license, was dismissed with costs.

Jean Baptiste Bertrand was arrested on a charge of stealing $35 from the pocket of one Thomas Peart, a raftsman from Ottawa. Peart and some companions arrived from Quebec on Saturday and stopped at the tavern of one Lafontaine in Chaboillez Square. They hired a horse and buggy from Lafontaine and were driven about town by Bertrand, a runner for Lafontaine. They purchased some clothing *en route*, and about noon Marsollais, one of the raftsmen, seized Bertrand's hand and said "that's Peart's money," and took a roll of bills from it amounting to $35. Peart then felt his pockets and found that his pocket book containing $110 had been removed from his pantaloons pocket. On searching they found the pocket book in the seat of the buggy open, Bertrand said he had found the money in the buggy. The sum remaining in the pocket book was $20. They called the police, when Bertrand was arrested by Constables Allaire and McCormick. Bertrand was committed for trial at the present term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Michael Keogh and William Laurie, two boys of 15 and 12 respectively, were arrested on Saturday by Detective Coallier and Constable Lafoulliade, on a charge of being engaged in the robbery at Mr. Somerville's house in Dorchester street. The Detective found the watch stolen on that occasion which had been disposed of to a man in St. Joseph street by Laurie. They were committed for examination.

William Young, a seaman of the ship Christabella, was brought up by the Water Police for being absent from his ship without leave of Captain Jobe. He was sent on board.

Other prisoners brought up by the police for minor offences were disposed of.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were forty-eight prisoners brought before the Recorder yesterday morning.

Lewis Lemay, Charles Tardie, Tellesphore Lemay, and Julie Lemay, the mother, were arrested for being drunk and disorderly in a house in Saint Nicholas Tollentine street on Sunday. The mother was discharged and the men were fined $2 each.

Louis Laroche, a carter, for furious driving in Saint Denis street, was fined $8 or one month.

John Nicholas was arrested for assaulting his wife. She would not appear against him and he was discharged.

John O'Reilley, a tailor aged nineteen years, was brought up for rescuing a prisoner from Mr. Contant. He was fined $10 or one month.

Owen Burns for being drunk and assaulting the police was fined $5 or one month.

John Robinson for being drunk and assaulting his wife was fined $8 or one month.

Several tavern-keepers were brought up for selling liquor on Sunday.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(CROWN SIDE).

FALL TERM.

Present:—THE HONORABLE JUDGE DRUMMOND.

MONDAY, Sept. 26th, 1864.

The Court was opened at 10:40 A.M., and the names of the petit jurors call'd over. One of the jurors claimed exemption on the ground of being a Volunteer; but the Court could not excuse him, as it did not appear that the public interests would suffer by his absence from his corps.

APPLICATION.

Mr. Devlin applied to have the case of the Queen *vs* D. A. P. Watt fixed for trial.

His honor said that it would be as well that he should explain that he should never force the Crown prosecutor to bring forward a trial. The interests of the public might require that a trial be postponed. He would bear all the responsibility which devolved upon a judge, but he wished the Crown prosecutor to bear his share of the responsibility. The Crown prosecutor should not be forced to proceed if the witnesses were not ready.

Mr. Johnson, Q. C., said the trial might take place some time next week.

THE CASE OF JOSEPH MCKENZIE.

Joseph McKenzie was placed at the bar charged with having on the 18th of August, 1864, stolen a plated tea pot, a plated coffee pot, a black trunk, and several other articles, the property of Sarah McKenzie. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr Hart, on his behalf, applied to have a jury composed equally of English and French. He also applied to have the prisoner admitted to bail. The Crown prosecutor had refused to do this. He, Mr. Hart, was prepared to show that this was not a case of an ordinary felon; the prisoner was a man of respectability.

The Court inquired whether Mr. Hart was prepared to establish this by affidavits.

Mr. Hart said they were not prepared, and the case was therefore postponed, the application for bail to be renewed on Tuesday, and the trial to take place on Thursday.

BURGLARY AND LARCENY.

Pierre Dubois, a boy, was then placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 6th of June, broken into the house of Joseph Phelan, St. Lawrence Main street, and stolen therefrom a tweed coat, the property of Augustin Bricault *dit* Lamarche.

Two or three witnesses were examined and the case against the prisoner being clearly established the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" without leaving the box.

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury came into Court with true bills against the following persons, who were arrayed and pleaded as follows:—

Samuel Perry, forging and uttering a promissory note; plea not guilty; trial on Monday next.

Thomas Moor, a soldier of the Grenadier Guards, rape; plea not guilty, and James Woodbine also of the Grenadier Guards, principal in the second degree; plea not guilty. Trial fixed for Thursday.

Lucias Labelle, larceny of money, plea guilty.

Simeon Belleau, receiving stolen money; plea not guilty; trial on Tuesday.

The petit jury were then discharged for the day and the Court adjourned until 4 p.m., to receive the return of the Grand Jury.

At half-past four o'clock the Grand Jury came into Court and returned the following

TRUE BILLS.

Joseph Navion, Antoine Navion, and Etienne Navion, for unlawfully attempting to procure persons to enlist as soldiers in the service of a foreign state; four indictments. Antoine and Etienne Navion had not been arrested. Joseph Navion was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Francois Monpetit, manslaughter; not guilty.

George Richardson, larceny from his master; guilty.

Francis Mosby, for unlawfully endeavouring to procure persons to enlist as soldiers in the service of a foreign state, three indictments; not guilty.

William Silverstone, for unlawfully altering a pawn ticket, two indictments; not guilty.

The Court adjourned until ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

New York, Sept. 25th.—The Post's Washington special says, the entire army will be paid off on the 1st of October.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will run trains to Cumberland next Wednesday.

The Express' Washington special says, Mr. Lincoln has refused to see Mr. Tracy, the commissioner from the Union prisoners at Andersville, Ga. Mr. Lincoln has before him propositions from Georgia for a peace which he can have in ten days if he will.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 25th.—The Richmond Whig of the 24th inst. says, heavy reinforcements to Grant's army are still coming in. The enemy are very vigilant on our right, evidently fearing an attack on the Weldon Railroad.

Washington, Sept. 25th.—Orders have been issued by the Navy Department, directing that hereafter no substitutes will be received for the Navy unless they be seamen or firemen.

Late Richmond papers contain the following: Griffin, Sept. 21st.—Farragut does not design attacking Mobile at present.

Gen. Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citizens to come this side of Nashville, from beyond it.

Bull's Gap, Sept. 22nd.—Gen. Vaughn drove the enemy from Blue Springs this morning, capturing 120 prisoners. The enemy are strongly fortified at Bull's Gap.

Early's defeat at Winchester is explained by facts generally understood in this city, but which it is not expedient at present to give greater publicity to.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UPPER CANADA BANK vs. BRADSHAW.

We make a short synopsis of this cases and the judgment rendered upon it from the lengthy report in the Quebec *Chronicle*:—

This was an action based on alleged frauds and malfeazance in the defendant as a Bank manager, and was instituted on the 12th Feb., 1859, by the plaintiffs to recover the sum of $40,000 for monies of the bank which the plaintiffs alleged he had, while Cashier or Manager, converted to his own use, and permitted to be drawn out of the bank in speculations in which he was personally interested.

The items upon which the plaintiffs based their action are the following:—

1st. Monies advanced to, or drawn out of the Bank by the "Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company" between Oct., 1853, and Dec., 1856	$2,276 73
2nd. Monies drawn out by Cecil Mortimer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, from Jan, 1854, to Dec., 1859	7,506 00
3rd. Balance due on notes discounted for Mr. McKay, painter, in the year 1858	1,615 00
4th. Monies drawn by John Wilson in connection with steamboat speculation in which the defendant was interested, from 1853 to 1858	25,574 47
5th. 18 shares stock Bank of Upper Canada, transferred to defendant by Mary Harrison, in 1856, and received by him for the Bank, but converted to his own use, with dividends	850 00
6th. Value of 20 shares Upper Canada Bank stock obtained through W. Henry & Co., in the name of Mrs. Bradshaw, in 1853, and never paid for, with interest	1,360 00
7th. On notes of Joseph Larose, for considerations personal to defendant	11,928.00
8th. On speculations with one C. E. Anderson, who was allowed by the defendant to draw out of the bank for the interest of defendant	886 00

The four last heads were not insisted upon, which limited the case to the first four sums amounting to $30,972.10.

The pretension of the plaintiffs was, with respect to the first item, that the defendant was a shareholder in the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company, and was indebted for unpaid instalments, that in order to avoid paying his instalments, he advanced the Company the monies of the Bank, and that the amount so drawn was lost by the Bank.

The same pretension was urged with respect to the second item, the defendant being a Shareholder and a Director of the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, and indebted to it for unpaid instalments.

With regard to the third item, the plaintiffs alleged that the defendant granted Mr. McKay discounts, in consequence of being at the time indebted to him, or about to become indebted to him, for painting and papering his house in St. Louis street, and that owing to Mr. McKay subsequently becoming insolvent the balance claimed was lost to the Bank.

With respect to the advances to John Wilson, the plaintiffs alleged that the defendant discounted notes, and allowed John Wilson to overdraw; that he was a partner with John Wilson in the purchase of certain steamboats, and that to relieve himself from liability as to the losses sustained by these steamboats,—the amount was so advanced to Wilson.

The defendant denied every one of these charges, and alleged that all the above advances were made in the ordinary course of the business of the Bank, and not at all with a view to his own interest. That the plaintiffs were regularly made acquainted with the whole of these advances as they were made, by weekly statements, regularly sent up to the Directors. That the Directors, several times throughout the seven and a half years which he acted as Manager, and down to the moment of his leaving the service of the Bank, expressed their entire approval of his management of their confidence in his prudence and ability, and their agreeable surprise at the immense amount of business and large profits he had secured to the Bank—which had then been but a short time established in Quebec; and all this after they had seen, and approved of the advances above mentioned.

His Honor, Mr. Justice Taschereau, said that the last four items being withdrawn he had only to deal with the others. Accordingly, after mentioning that down to the period of the quarrel between Mr. Bradshaw and the Bank, the directors of the latter had uniformly been highly satisfied with the conduct of their manager at Quebec, who with the allotment of a capital of £10,000, had in seven years and a half realized profits to the extent of £54,000, he proceeded to discuss the items on which the Bank still based its claim. On the three first items of complaint he expressed no doubt that the advances had been in the regular course of business. On that one relating to the advances made to Wilson, he said that he had exercised a great deal of thought and doubt, whether Wilson's testimony was credible in itself, or made so by the corroboration of other witnesses. There was no doubt that Bradshaw had been a partner in a steamboat speculation with Wilson, and that in becoming his partner he had acted improperly. Still that gave the Bank no legal hold upon him, though it doubtless would have furnished ample reason for his discharge. Was he to believe the further statement of Wilson, that the release which Bradshaw gave him at the end of their transaction was obtained upon payment made with the proceeds of these drafts. That was Wilson's statement; but after examining all the evidence, his Honor came to the conclusion that no such proof had been made. The judgment set out that considering Mr. Bradshaw had had full discretion to discount and advance money; that he regularly presented his accounts showing the transactions now complained of; that it was the policy of the Bank to be liberal at Quebec, and even at its chief office, as was instanced by its enormous advances to the G. T. Railway, G. W. Railway, S. Zimmerman, &c., that the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company was a chartered corporation, still existing and not proved to be insolvent; that the Bank approved of the advances to it, and that the defendant did not undertake to do more for the bank than to pay his instalment due to the Company whereby the bank might obtain payment; that the transaction was in good faith and in the ordinary course of business; that the discounts and advances to McKay were also regular, McKay having been an excellent customer of the bank, and having discounted with that institution to the amount of $34,227, and was at the time solvent, and subsequently after a fire which destroyed all his property had made a compromise with the bank without Mr Bradshaw's consent; considering that the advances made to the G. T. Telegraph Company were also made in regular course and for the purpose of securing an advantageous business, and that the Company according to evidence was still solvent; and considering that Wilson had a great interest in the suit and that the evidence was not corroborated, but on the contrary contradicted in important particulars; and that it was reasonable to believe that liberality was shown him in order to secure his business, especially as the successor to Mr. Bradshaw as manager of the bank advanced Wilson at different times $144 921, and that the Directors of the Bank had known and approved of Mr. Bradshaw's management including these transactions; therefore, and for other reasons not given above, but chiefly an amplication of those we have cited the court dismissed the action with costs.

CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

QUEBEC, 23rd SEPT. 1864.

A good deal of public interest is felt as to the recent vist of Members, of the Canadian Government to the Maritime Provinces. People are anxious to know the nature of the Federative scheme brought under the attention of the Charlottetown Conference—the reception it received from the maratime delegates—and the probabilities of its being acceptable to the several Provinces. But little reserve is now necessary as to the proceedings of the Conference or as to the general scope of the scheme of Federation now under consideration. It is only as to details which have yet to be discussed and determined and as to which diversities of opinion may arise among the numerous contracting parties, that reserve is expedient. The measure cannot be framed from any one point of view; it must be a work of compromise. Objections from East, West and Centre will have to be debated and overcome; and it would be manifestly unwise and injurious to give publicity to details that circumstances may hereafter cause to be modified or abandoned.

Thus far all the proceedings of the Canadian Government have been entirely unofficial and informal. The Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, had agreed to hold a Conference at Charlottetown, the Capital of Prince Edward's Island, to consider the propriety of uniting their fortunes under one Government and Legislature. The Canadian Government sought leave to attend that Conference, for the purpose of inviting the attention of the Delegates to the larger question of a Federative Union of all the British North American Provinces. Consent was at once given and on the first day of the Conference the Canadian deputies presented themselves at Charlotte town, and were most cordially received. The Government of Newfoundland was not represented in the Conference, but communications from it have been received, heartily sympathizing with the movement, and expressing a desire to take part in any future proceedings.

The Conference commenced its deliberations on Thursday the 1st September, and continued to sit daily at Charlottetown until the 8th, when an adjournment took place to Saturday the 10th at the City of Halifax. On Friday, the members of the Conference left Charlottetown, in the Canadian Steamer *Queen Victoria*, for the town of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia. At Pictou the party separated—a portion going by the Steamer to Halifax and the remainder overland. The latter, after examining the coal-works of Pictou, proceeded the same day, by stage, to Truro. On Saturday morning, they went by railway to the gold-fields, and examined the Extensive and successful Quartz-crushing establishment of the German Gold Mining Company; and then proceeded to Halifax, where they arrived in time to re-open the sittings of the Conference. On Monday the discussions were continued, and in the evening the subject of Federation was presented to the citizens at a Public Dinner given in honor of the Delegates. On the morning of Wednesday the 14th, the Delegates proceeded by Railway to Windsor, and from thence by Steamer to St. John, the Commercial Metropolis of New Brunswick. The advantages of Federation were there again presented at a public entertainment given to the Delegates. On Thursday, the members of the Conference and their Canadian visitors went up by the St. John river route to Fredericton, the Seat of Government of New Brunswick. On Friday, they returned to St. John, and the party there separated. The Canadian Delegates, the same night, went by Railway to Shediac, where their Steamer awaited them. A quick run up the St. Lawrence brought the Canadian Delegates to Quebec on Monday the 19th September.

The proceedings of the conference were conducted with closed doors; but it is understood that the question of union in all its bearings was fully debated, and the conclusion unanimously arrived at that a confederation of the British North American Colonies would be highly advantageous to all the Provinces, provided equitable terms of union could be agreed upon. No insurmountable obstacles were encountered; and a formal Conference of the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island has been summoned by His Excellency the Governor General, to meet at Quebec on the 10th October, for the purpose of ascertaining formally whether the details of a scheme of confederation, acceptable to all, can be arranged.

The Canadian Delegates were deeply impressed by the great material resources and the gratifying industrial prosperity of the Maritime Provinces. There is not one of them who does not subscribe heartily to the conclusions arrived at by the Conference, that a federation of all the Provinces would be highly advantageous.

Thus far nothing definite as to the details of the scheme have been agreed upon; notwithstanding the discussions of the last three weeks every point will be open to unfettered inquiry by the Quebec Conference. No one, however, could have failed to gather from the newspapers of the Lower Provinces, the general outlines of the scheme under consideration at Charlottetown.

It appears to have been suggested that the Confederation might consist for the present of three sections—namely: Upper Canada; Lower Canada; and the Maritime Provinces, coming into the union either collectively or seperately; and that provisions might be made for the admission into the union hereafter on equitable terms of the North West Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver. The whole Country might have one name, say Canada or Acadia.

It appears to have been suggested that each of the Provinces should have a Local Legislature and Executive, charged with the control of all local matters; and that in a General Legislature and Executive should be vested the control of affairs common to the whole Country. It seems to have been held as indisputable that the functions of the General and Local Governments, and the subjects delegated to each, must be be clearly defined in the Constitution so as to prevent collision and give security for local interests—the whole to be embodied in an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

In regard to the constitution of the General or Federal Legislature, the representation in the Lower House must be based on population, and that of the Upper House on sectional equality. The mode of selecting the members of the Upper House is a fertile subject of discussion. Some favour election for a term of years by the people; others prefer to have their election vested in the Local Legislatures; while others again advocate their appointment for life by the Crown, upon the advice of the Ministry of the day. The solution may be found in a compromise of these views.

The Federal Government would be constituted as now—the Representative of the Crown being advised by an administration possessing the confidence of Parliament.

To the Federal authority thus constituted would obviously be committed all questions of Trade, Navigation, Currency, Banking, General Taxation, Bankruptcy and Criminal Law. It would have control of the Milita and Defence, of Coinage, Weights and Measures, Light-houses, Sea Fisheries, Letters Patent and Copyright, Naturalization, the Census, the Postal Service, Immigration, Intercolonial Works, &c.

The manner in which the Local Legislatures should be constructed, affords scope for debate. There are those who advocate for each section two Legislative Chambers, while others prefer one Chamber. Some are for an Executive Government responsible as at present to the Legislature; while others are in favour of the Lieutenant Governors and other Chief Officials being elected by the people. It would, of course be desirable that all the Local Governments should be constituted on some uniform plan; but this does not seem absolutely essential, in the event of serious variance of opinion arising.

As to the powers and duties to be committed to the Local Governments, there is also room for much discussion. Manifestly, however, Lower Canada will insist that all judicial and legal matters—in fact the whole body of Civil and Municipal Law, with the exception of Criminal Law—must be vested in the Local Legislatures. It is equally clear that Upper Canada and New Brunswick will contend that the wild lands of the several sections should be vested in the Local Governments. The control of Roads, Bridges and Harbours—with the exception of International Works—of Inland Fisheries, of Education, of Prisons, Hospitals and Charities, of Agriculture, and all other local matters would naturally be committed to the Local Bodies. It has been suggested that provision should be made for the educational interests of the minority in each section.

A difficulty would manifestly arise in committing these duties to the Local Legislatures, from the absence of local revenues to meet the necessary expenditure. It has been suggested that an allowance from the Public Revenue might be distributed for Local purposes according to population, inasmuch as the general government will, by the federative arrangement, be relieved from charges now borne by each province, and will have absorbed all the sources of Revenue from which they are now defrayed.

It is very fortunate that little or no difficulty seems to present itself on the subject of the Federal Finances. On the consummation of the union, all the debts and assets of the several Provinces would of course be assumed by the Federal Government; and a close examination of the financial position of each Province shows that no injustice would be inflicted by this arrangement. The debt and the annual burden now borne by the people of the several Provinces are pretty nearly equal, and the public exchequers of all of them show a surplus.

A CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP ON IRISH EMIGRATION.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, in an address at Ballymote, spoke of the present condition of the Irish peasant. He hoped those Catholics who had suspended the work of the civil edifice of their rights—would return again to that work, and he trusted they would receive from the faithful priesthood the same reciprocal aid given to the priesthood in the erection of the temples. Some would say had they not received the benefit of emancipation. The people of this country who gave their aid to the carrying of the great measure of emancipation were a people depending upon the caprices of a few. They had no title to their homes. This was not the position in which they should be. Even on the previous day he had witnessed them at two or three stations. Their ears were assailed by the cries of people sending their children away. They had no alternative save the gloomy anticipation of the workhouse, from which all the charities of life, save those dispensed by the ministers of religion, were gone, or to be drafted abroad into suicidal armies, in which they were sure to be slaughtered—while the virtue of the fair daughters of Ireland, which at home was like the pure flower of the mountain, was destroyed. Was this a condition of the people which any class, and especially the priesthood, could view with indifference? They might be told there were many social reasons for these evils of which they complained. But, at all events, there was no reason to close the mouths of the clergy against manifest injustice. It was unjust that a whole nation should have no hold whatever upon the soil on which they lived. That was a state of things unknown in any well-conditioned country. He should say that there were scenes of oppression enacted which should make all who had any part in them blush.

AFFAIRS IN HOLLAND.

The success of the liberal party in the recent elections in Holland has already been recorded. The following explanation by the correspondent of the *Daily News*, will be read with interest:

"It speaks well for the liberal party that they have been able to frustrate the multifarious attempts made by the retrogressionists and the church party to force the ministerial portfolios from the hands of their present possessors. During the recent elections these two parties, concluded a disreputable alliance for the purpose of getting a coalition ministry into power. M. Groen, the chief of the orthodox party, is one of the most able politicians in the country, and at the same time the most unscrupulous. According to his political ritual, the church and the state are one; and as M. Thorbecke's educational law, which is already effecting so much good, is based on the common sense principle of excluding from the education secured for the people by the state all interference on the part of the clerical teachers of religious denominations, M. Groen summoned his subalterns, and commenced an unsparing crusade against the 'Godless Education Bill.' When, however, the muster-roll was called, the whole party was found insufficient for the purposes contemplated by its chief, and he therefore invited the hungriest office-seekers to accept his patronage on securing for them the suffrages of the faithful sons of the church. The only condition he imposed was that when he brought in his motion for the repeal of the Education Bill, they should record their votes in support of it. In no country in the world are there settled so many of the sons of Levi, in proportion to the whole population, as in the Netherlands. In the capital alone they number 4,000. Since 1806, the legislature of the Netherlands has always provided for the education of the people; and of course there have always been partisans who wished to make the population learn Christianity through the medium of state education, as bitter pills are conveyed in a sugar plum. But M. Groen desires to force not merely religion down the throats of the state's pupils, but the religion of his own peculiar church—the Reformed Church of the Netherlands—to the utter exclusion of the tenets of Jews, Turks, Greeks, or infidels. Such an educational law would drive from the state schools (the best in the country) the children of all whose parents were not members of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands. For a time it was feared that M. Thorbecke would find in the coalition a very formidable obstacle in the path of his policy. The clergy, while they were taking the pay of the state for teaching the people from their pulpits, at the bidding of a religious political faction went amongst the people, as the Roman Catholic priests more recently did in Belgium, to see that they signed the voting papers for the men of the orthodox party. And yet, as in Belgium, when accounts are at last made up, it is found that in spite of all these manœuvres the liberal ministers have considerably out-distanced their opponents. It is time, however, that the clergy of the professedly liberal Church of the Netherlands should cease to vituperate the clergy of the Belgian Church of Rome for their interference in political stratagems; for between Calvinistic parsons in Holland and Romish priests in Belgium, there is but the difference between six and half a dozen.

IMMENSE INCREASE IN FRENCH TRADE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* records various circumstances showing the large increase in all departments of trade in France. The retail trade in Paris has never been more brisk. Gunmakers, who during the spring months had sufficient to do to supply the orders of their sporting customers, are now equally busy in manufacturing revolvers for Russia and Italy. The Paris clockmakers have lately brought out an article in bronze which is in great request for the United States. Opticians are working for England and Germany, and musical instrument makers for Italy and Russia. Gold and silver smiths, who had a long dead season, are now prosperous, and the imitators of jewellery supply a large quantity for export to Spain. Imitation of coral set in copper gilt finds a ready sale in Algeria; and ornaments for the arms, ears and nose are manufactured in Paris in large quantities for Southern Africa. The cabinet-makers of Faubourg St. Antoine have orders on hand which it will require several months to complete. The trade of leather-dressing and sadlery has improved greatly since the arrival of Emperor Maximilian in Mexico. Woolcombers and spinners have increased their affairs by the improvement of their machinery. which enables them to compete successfully with cotton-spinners, since the civil war in America so enormously increased the price of the raw material. Some woollen manufacturers now boast that they can undersell the English manufacturer. Chocolate-makers have a superabundance of orders to execute. While a number of paper-manufacturers oppose the reduction of the duty on the export of rags, an assembly was held to adopt measures for the preservation of the same article, of which a great quantity is suffered to go to loss. Establishments have been formed for the collection, sorting, and washing rags, which, will assume considerable importance. One of these occupies eight hundred male and female workpeople, while the rags suited for the manufacture of paper exported from France to England during the first six months of the present year amounted to 860,000f, the rags imported into France are estimated at 938,000f. The works which are being constructed at Montmartre and at La Villette for the preparation of rags will lead to a practical result. The iron works are unusually busy. One great house has more orders on its books than it can execute within two years. Several machines are being constructed for the canals. The Brazilian Government has sent large orders for metal work. The necessity for executing iron bridges obliges the men in one factory to work extra hours. Riband frames are being executed for Prussia, and silk frames for Lyons. A vast number of small bells have been ordered by the directors of Italian railroads. In the first seven months of the present year the value of the merchandise exported amounted 1,703 000,000f. In 1863 it was under 1,431,000,000f., in 1862 under 1,231,000,000f., and in 1861 under 1,091,000,000f. The increase in value of the exports within four years is 600,000,000f. There is likewise an increase in imports. They are estimated for the first seven months of the present year at 1,379,000,000f. in 1863; 1,238,500,000f. in 1862. Gold and silver are flowing into France. The precious metal imported during the seven months of the present year amount to 441,500,000f., and those exported to 382,100,000f.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.—About a month ago, Jean Baptiste Perrin and his sister appeared before the criminal court at Ardennes. Perrin had two sisters, and the charge again him was that of an incest and murder. One sister took refuge in a convent; the other was tried with her brother. A child had been born, and was shown to have been cut in pieces by Perrin, who forced Leonie Perrin to make a *pate* of it for the pigs. Leonie Perrin was declared innocent—Perrin guilty with extenuating circumstances, because the pieces were so small. An account of the trial may be found in the *Presse* of the 1st August. You will not have forgotten the crime of Colmar, in which three prisoners were placed at the bar, charged with premeditated parricide, accomplished with revolting barbarity; not a single circumstance was adduced tending to alter the revolting character of the crime, and yet the jury found extenuating circumstances.—*Paris Correspondent of the Daily News.*

PIUS IX. ON POPULAR EDUCATION.—Pius IX. has addressed a brief to the Archbishop of Friburg respecting the new law on primary schools in the Duchy of Baden, His Holiness begins by stating that he has heard with much sorrow that measures are preparing which greatly imperil the education of the young, by withdrawing them "from the salutary discipline and the vigilance of the Catholic Church." Pius IX. states, however, that he is at the same time "overwhelmed with joy" to find the Archbishop fighting as vigorously as ever for the faith. The brief continues—Of a truth no one can be ignorant that the deplorable condition to which society finds itself, has its source in the baneful machinations employed to withdraw from public educational establishments, and even from the bosoms of families, the holy religion of Christ, his doctrine of salvation. But this detestable mode of teaching, separated from the Catholic faith and the power of the church, is a source of evil to private individuals and society. When the teaching of letters and sciences and the education which the upper classes of society obtain at the public schools are alone concerned. Who does not see that the same method will produce much more baneful results if it is applied to the popular schools? The brief concludes by congratulating the archbishop upon the energetic opposition he has manifested to the reform of the popular schools in Baden, and implores God to assist him and his faithful coadjutors in their struggles "for the cause of the Holy Church."

ODDS AND ENDS

MATCHING AND MARRYING.—Mariages are often called "matches;" yet of those who are married how few are matched! Temper, tastes, and disposition should be well studied before marriage. Husbands and wives are like locks and keys, that rather break open if the wards be not answerable to each other.

Fools pretend to foretell what will be the issue of things, and are laughed at for their awkward conjectures. Wise men, being aware of the uncertainty of human affairs, and having observed how small a matter often produces a great change, are modest in their conjectures

The suspected wife is the most miserable being in the world except the suspecting husband.

Wisdom is the abstract of the past, while beauty is the promise of the future.

A SHARP REBUKE—The Rev. Mr. Whitefield was once accused by one of his hearers, of wandering in his discourse; to which he replied, "If you will ramble like a lost sheep, I must ramble after you.'

WOMAN—How little does he know of the blessed purpose of this last and fairest bounty of creation—the consummation of his Maker's providence to man—whose circumstances of easy fortune have never required the exercise, in his behalf, of its sweet influences. How ignorant is he of the noble attributes of woman, whose prosperous career in life has inclined him to regard her rather as the partner of his pleasures, than as the ministering angel of mitigation to his pains, or, more properly, as the kind enchantress whose magic powers can transform his sorrows into joys! How incompetent is he to estimate her hidden worth, who has never brought its truth to the stern ordeal of adversity, and found the severity of the test has only purified it from the levity that may have obscured its brightness!

THE BEST MATCHES—It was told Lord Chesterfield that Mrs. M——, a termagant and scold, was married to a gamester; on which his lordship said, that cards and brimstone made the best matches.

A Dutchman, summoned to identify a stolen hog, being asked if the hog had any ear-marks, replied, "Te only ear-mark dat I saw vas his tail vas cut off.'

THE BABY'S DEATH.—How lovely she looked as she lay in her little satin lined coffin, with her tiny fingers clasped, and the dimpled hands resting on her quiet innocent breast. The pure white rosebuds were not fairer or more beautiful than the rounded cheek against which they rested. The little lips had just begun to syllable that sweetest of heart-words, "mamma," and as she lay there in her coffin, a loving smile lingered about the mouth, and she looked as though she were feigning sleep, and would just now start up with her birdlike laugh, and throw her arms around the neck that was bending over her, and nestle to the aching heart murmuring, "Mamma, dear mamma," as she was wont to do. I fancied there came to me in the silence of that dread hour the soft rustle of wings; and I knew that our darling was being borne away home by angels, herself the purest and loveliest of them all.

Many persons ascribe their adversity to heaven, but their prosperity to their own prudence.

He that knows a little of the world will admire it enough to fall down and worship it; but he that knows it most will most despise it.

PICTURESQUES COSTUME.—A contemporary mentions the arrest of a woman in the streets, and states further that nothing was found on her person but a love-letter and a daguerreotype. Rather a "poetic" and "picturesque" costume for the metropolis!

NEW LIFE.—To be always intending to live a new life, but never find time to set about it, is as if a man should put off eating, and drinking, and sleeping, from one day and night to another till he is starved and destroyed.

Three things appeared to be uninjured by the Fall—the song of birds, the beauty of flowers, and the smile of infancy, for it is difficult to conceive how either of these could have been more perfect had man remained holy; as if God would leave us something pure to remind us of the paradise we have lost, and to point us to that which we shall regain.

SPECIAL NOTICES'

The collection of books to be sold by Messrs. Shaw this evening, are among the finest in the catalogue, and comprises a full set of the British Poets, bound in calf in 128 volumes. The books are selling very low; but are without reserve throughout. Sale punctual at half past Seven o'clock.

To-day at 11 o'clock, Messrs. Shaw & Bro. will sell, at the new stores, Great St. James street, a splendid collection of 31 British plate mirrors, framed in the most elegant London styles. At the same place at ten o'clock, will be sold, the remainder of the consignment of fine Ormolu Paris Clocks and Bronze Figures. Catalogues for both sales are now ready.

To-day at 2 o'clock, 13 splendid rosewood pianos will be sold at the large store, No. 69 Great St. James street. The pianos are now on view.

During the process of Teething, every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Sept. 26. r DSW 230

New countries have wants and habits peculiar to themselves. In our widely extended and sparsely settled territory, medicines ready prepared are more employed, and are in fact a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public greater confidence in this class of remedies than had ever been felt before. Physicians instead of discarding them, really favor the use of such ready at hand antidotes for disease, when they can be depended on. And we wish our readers to know that in publishing J C. Ayer & Co.'s advertisement, or any others of like reliable character, we think we are furnishing them as useful information as any with which we can fill our columns.—[Louisville Courier.

September 26. c DW-230

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Montreal, Sept. 25, 1864.

The weather yesterday morning was threatening rain, but cleared up towards afternoon. To-day it has been bright and cold.

The receipts of Produce per Canal and Railroad are:—

Ashes per Canal	brls	57	
per Railroad	do	14—	71
Cheese per Canal	bxes.		5
Flour per Railroad	brls		716
Wheat per Railroad	bus.		350
Butter per Railroad	kgs		166

Very little business done on the Corn Exchange to-day. In Flour—some sales of Extra as it lies at $4.67½; sales of ordinary Superfine Lower Canada Wheat from $4.30 to $4 32½. 300 brls from new Canada Wheat bringing $4.40 to 4.50 in small lots, and strong Super sold at 4.75. Bag flour sold at 2,40. GRAIN—Nothing doing

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE AT KINGSTON.—Kingston, September 24, 8 p.m.—Shipments during past 24 hours for Montreal:—Wheat, 16,000 bushels.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—Wheat, closed on 'Change $1,76, since declined $1,66 f.o.b.; receipts 23,000 bushels. Flour $8 @ $8.50.

CHICAGO, September 24.—Wheat, $1.71 f.o.b, for No. 2. Corn, $1,30, f.o.b., for No. 2.

The following we quote from the *Shipping List* 24th instant:—

Prices of nearly all commodities, foreign and native, are nominal, with more desire to realize on the former than on the latter, owing to the decline in Exchange, which enables holders to dispose of bonded goods on rather more favorable terms, at the same time that it shuts out the alternative of reshipments with any considerable margin of profit. Many kinds of merchandize are offered below the present actual cost of importation, and as buyers do not respond, and the necessities of holders become more exigent, there is a greater disposition to press sales by auction than has been noticeable for a long period. The same desire to realize is generally applicable to holders of many descriptions of domestic merchandize, some of which are at present offered below the cost of production.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange remains the same as Saturday. Bank drafts on New York, owing to the extraordinary fluctuations of Gold there, both buyers and sellers have held back and it is impossible to give quotations. Some few transactions at 46 and at 47 per cent discount. No Greenbacks offering. Silver, buyers 2½ to 2¾ Sellers 2½ per cent dis. Gold in New York opened at 188½ declined to 183 rose to 195 declined to 181. These are the Board of Brokers reports but private telegrams gave at one time much lower rates, we prefer however giving only the official reports. Custom House returns $38562,-71.

The following is the daily report of the Montreal Produce Market:—

MONTREAL, Sept 26, 1864.

FLOUR—Superior Extra, $4,75@5,25; Extra, $4,60 @4,70; Fancy, $4,40 @ 4,45; No. 1 Canada Wheat, 4.30@4,70; Western, $4,25@4,50; No. 2, $3,95 @ 4,10; Fine, $3,65@3,75. Bags, $2,40@2,45.

WHEAT—U. C. Spring, 91@93c; Milwaukee, 88 @ 90c; Amber Michigan, 95@97½c; Chicago, 87½@89c; Red Ohio, 93@95c; U.C. White, 97½@$1,00.

CORN—63@65c.

OATS, ⅌ 32 lbs.—32@33c.

PEAS, ⅌ 60 lbs.—75@77½c.

BARLEY, ⅌ 48 lbs.—80@82½c.

PORK—Mess, 17,00@17,50; Prime Mess, none; Prime, $16.00@16.25.

BUTTER—Medium, 15@17c; good to choice, 18@19c.

LARD—9½@10½c.

ASHES. ⅌ 100 lbs.—Pots, $5,65@5,67½; Pearls, $5,72½@5,75.

OATMEAL, ⅌ 200 lbs.—4 80@5,00.

CHEESE—Factory, 9@[illegible]; Dairy, 8c@8½.

Market for Flour remains quiet but steady. No change in other articles.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THE PAST PAST THREE DAYS ENDING SEPT. 24.

COFFEE—The Coffee market was perhaps never more unsettled than at the present time. Prices may be written about five cents lower since our last, and some 10 to 12 below the highest point of the Summer, closing as nominal as before. The sales by private are 272 bags St. Domingo, in bond on private terms; and before our last, 500 Maracaibo, 42 to 46 cents, 4 mos.

NAVAL STORES—We notice sales of 1365 bbls. Crude Turpentine embracing all here in first hands at $32 for Soft per 280 lb. Spirits Turpentine is lower and rather nominal—we note sales of retail lots, say $3,10 for American; with some in a larger way, at $2,90 for American in bbls.

RICE—We have only to note sales of 50 bbls. Para, in lots, at $16 to $17; 50 bags Rangoon, $15; and 60 do., in bond, $8,37½.

SPICES—Remain dull and nominal; 1600 mats Cassia and 100 bags Pepper, in bond, and 200 bags Pimento sold on terms we did not learn; 55 bags African Ginger, 42½ to 43½ cents; and 115 do. Pimento, 3⅜ cents, cash, in bond, in Gold

SUGAR—There is scarcely anything doing, and as in this state of things, with the fall in Gold and Exchange, prices favor buyers, we reduce our notations 1 cent per lb., and even at this reduction they are as nominal as ever. The sales of Raw are 210 hhds. Cuba at 18¾ to 20½ cents; 60 New-Orleans, 23; 24 Clarified do., 23½, and 184 boxes Havana, 20½ to 21½, 4 mos.

TEA—The market is quite unsettled, and prices of Black may be written fully 25 cents below the highest point. Greens less depressed, but some 12½ to 15cents off 1708 hf. chests Oolong brought $1 to $1.05, which we understand could have been sold at one time at $1,25 to $1.30. An invoice of 2020 hf. chests Oolong was offered at auction yesterday, but after the sale of 50 hf. chests at $1,06, the remainder was withdrawn, this price not being satisfactory to the owner.

TOBACCO—The business has fallen off with the decline in Gold, and the market closes dull; sales 356 hhds. Kentucky at 12½ to 47 cents, cash. For the last week the market for Manufactured has been dull, owing to the gradual decline in Gold, and to-day closes unsettled and somewhat nominal, with very limited transactions.

MOLASSES—There is a better inquiry to supply the immediate wonts of consumers, but the market generally is dull and unsettled, and prices of Foreign are five cents per gallon lower. The sales are 346 hhds. Porto Rico at 95 @ 97 cents, 52 Cuba Muscovado, 85 cents; and 174 bbls. New-Orleans, $1,10 @ $1,17, 4 mos.

PETROLEUM—The market has ruled dull and heavy during the entire three days which have intervened since the date of our last report, but holders refused to grant any material concession until yesterday, when the large decline in Gold completely unsettled the market for both Crude and Refined, and caused a material reduction in prices. In Refined, in bond and free, there has been but little done. The sales for the three days comprise 5500 bbls. Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity, on the spot, at 42½ @ 46 cents, but mostly at 45—closing dull at 42 @ 43½. Refined, in bond, part f. o. b., 67 for Straw 70 for Light straw, 72 to 75 for pine light straw 74 White—closing dull and nominal at 72 @ 72½.

Daily Report of the Stock Market.

(Reported exclusively for the "Montreal Herald,")

BOARD OF STOCK BROKERS.

Firms composing the Board—Chas. Geddes, C. G. Geddes, James Hempsted, MacDougall & Davidson, Robert Mitchell, Taylor Bros., Joseph Wenham, John Glass, J. M. Cassels, A. M. Cohen.

12.30 P.M.—Modnay, Sept. 26, 1864.

STOCKS.	BUYERS	SELLERS	DIV.	DIV. DAYS
Bank of Montreal.	None.	112½	4 ⅌ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Ontario Bank	None.	103½	4 ⅌ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Bank of B.N.A.	None.	Par.	3 ⅌ cent.	July & Jan'y
City Bank	97	Par.	3½ ⅌ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Commercial Bank	75	82½	3 ⅌ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Bank of Up. Can.	None.	54	3 ⅌ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque du Peuple	None	103	3½ ⅌ cent.	Sept 1 & Mar 1
Molsons Bank	None.	110 x d	4 ⅌ cent.	Oct 1 & April 1
Bank of Toronto.	102	None.	4 ⅌ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque Jac. Car.	106½	107½	4 ⅌ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Merchants Bank	None.	102½	......	......
Gore Bank	None.	98	3½ ⅌ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
East. Town. Bnk.	None.	None.	3½ ⅌ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Quebec Bank	None.	None.	3½ ⅌ cent.	Dec 1 & June 1
Banque Nationale	None.	None.	4 ⅌ cent.	Nov 1 & May 1
Mon. Min. Con.	$3,50	$5,50	....	Feb. 8
Huron Cop. Bay	55 cts	70 cts.	30 ⅌ cent.	June 11.
Champ. & St. L. R.	12½	18	....	....
Ch. & St. L. R'd, Pref. 10 p c	Par.	None.	10 ⅌ c ⅌an	April 1 & Oct. 1
Do. Stg. 6 p c	None.	None.	....	....
Grand Trunk	None in	market.		
Mon. Tele. Co.	None.	132½	5 ⅌ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Rich. Nav. Co.	128½	None.	12½ ⅌ c ⅌a	Yearly in Feb'y
City Pass. RR, old	130	133	6 ⅌ c 6 m	July 1 & Jan 1
Do. new	130	132	....	....

STOCKS.	BUYERS	SELLERS
City Gas Co.	118	None.
Mer. Exchange	None.	None.
Gov. Deb. 6 p c, cy due 1872	None.	None.
Gov. Deb. 5 p c, stg due 1883	None.	90
Gov. Deb. 6 p c, cy due 1883	None.	None.
Mont. Har 7 p c cy Bnds. due 1873	None.	None.
Mont. Har 6½ p c Bnds, due 1872	None.	None.
Mont. Har 6½ p c Bnds, due 1873	None.	None.
Qbc Har Bonds, 7 p c, due 1873	None.	Par.
Mont. Corn. Bnds	95	96
Mont. W. W. Bnds	93	96
EXCHANGE.		
Bank 60 days sight or 75 days date	8⅞ @ 10 pm	
Private do do	7¾ @ 8⅞ pm	
Bank on demand on New York	46½ @ 47½ dis	
Private	None.	

D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Chairman,
J. HEMPTSED, Secretary.

NEW YORK MARKETS, (BY TELEGRAPH.) Sept. 26.

Flour—Receipts 25,493 bbls; market heavy and unsettled, and nominally 50c @ $1,00 lower; sales 3,500 brls; 8.25 to 8.40 for Super State; 8.40 @ 8,45 for Extra State; 8,50 to 8,70 for choice ditto; 10.00 for common to good shipping brands extra Round Hoop Ohio. Canadian Flour heavy and decidedly lower; sales 250 barrels; $8,50 to 8.75 for common; 8.60 to 11 00 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady, at 9.10. Wheat—Receipts 112,454 bus; market dull, heavy and nominal, and 10 to 12 cents lower. Sales 7000 bus; Prime Amber Iowa at 1.85. Rye dull. Barley dull and nominal. Corn—Receipts 98,320 bus; market heavy and 1 to 2 cents lower: sales 41,000 bushels. Pork decidedly lower; sales 3,000 barrels; $38,37 @ 38.62½ for new do; ; 36.00 for Prime. Beef dull and heavy. Gold sold down to 185, closing at 190.

Statement of Flour inspected for the week ending Sept. 24, 1864.—Superior Extra, 25 barls; Extra Superfine, 861; Fancy, 102; Superfine, 6,325; No. 2, 13; Fine, 1; Middlings, 70; Pollards, 00; Sour, 263; Rejected, 178. Total, 7841.—R. D. COLLIS, Inspector.

Leather inspected week ending Sept. 24 1864.—Sides No. 1, 1,584; Sides No. 2, 1,084; Sides No. 3, 107. Total, 2836.—THOMAS HAWKINS, Leather Inspector.

ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE, Montreal, Sept. 26, 1864:—In Store per last statement, Pots, 1087 barrels; Pearls, 925. Received since, Pots 754; Pearls, 288. Total, Pots, 1841; Pearls, 1213. Delivered since, Pots, 659; Pearls, 481. In Store, Sept. 24, 1864, at 6 P.M. Pots 1182; Pearls, 732.—DYDE & MAJOR, Inspectors.

PASSENGERS

Per S S "North American," Captain Wm. Kerr, from Liverpool to Quebec.

Capt Armstrong, Miss Sanborn and maid, Miss Paifitt, Miss M De Deiky, Mrs Blankenbach, Rev J Carmichael, Rev C Tissier, Rev J P Guegum, Rev H Leduc, J T Lavoie, Mr Sanborn, Mr W P Carter, Mr M Morris, Mr Morgan, Mr Telfer, Mr Rootes, Mr Lester, Mr W Linfield, Mr G F Dougall, Mr Kirchhoffer, Mr Cooke, Mr Cameron, Mr, Lamnet, Mr Aubrey, Mr Adams, Mr Russell, and 95 steerage passengers.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVALS.

Barque Aylestone, Gibson, Glasgow, Aug 19, order, coal, &c, 441 tons. Wm Fisher, Rodgers, Llanelly, Aug 17, A Brown, coal, &c, 338. Schr Marie Vigilante, Belanger, Arichat, Sept 18, C S Warren, gen, 83. Brig Thessalia, Harrison, Liverpool, Aug 12, Sidey & Crawford, gen, 271.

DEPARTURES.

Brig Ardudwy, Williams, Queenstown, Sidey &Crawford, grain, 203.

EXPORTS.

Per Ardudwy, for Queenstown—A Mitchell& co 13269 bush wheat.

Per S S Thames, for London—Gillespie, M & co 7658 bush wheat; D E McLean&co 16400 do; L Renaud 1000 brls flour; J Gordon&co 2 do; H Merrill 10 do; Taylor Bros 420 do; T Paton 1 do; Gillespie, M&co 17 brls ashes; W Cunningham 102 brls ashes; D E McLean &co 60 do; F, Boyd&co 30 brls oil cake; Gillespie,M & co 150 kegs butter; W Davies 200 do; D Cowan 182 do; W Bonnell 80 do; R Simms&co 638 do; E J Hewitt 163 do; Phillips & co 87 do; D Butters 220 do; Gillespie, M&co 329 bxs cheese; W Bonnell 25 do, J McKay 25 do; Gillespie, Moffatt&co 115 bxs tobacco; Order 90 do.

IMPORTS.

Manifest of the brig Thessalia, Harrison, master, from Liverpool; Sidey & Crawford, agents:—Winn & Holland 1 cse saddlery; B & S H Thompson 25 bxes m'dise; Rimmer, Gunn & co 128 crates bottles 5 boxes arrowroot; Order 44 crates 7 hhds g'ware 22 cases arrowroot; Phillips &co 250 kgs chemicals; John Gardner 1 cask g'ware; J A & H Mathewson 25 bgs ginger; G Childs &co 25 bgs do; M G Mountain 50 brs; salt; Fitspatrick & Moore 50 trusses candlewick; McMaster & Bros 4 csks oil; Ferguson &co 1 bx; Stapleton, Paldecutt &co 6 hhds Parian g'ware; J Tiffin & Sons 5 jars 15 qur casks oil 25 cases black lead; Converse, C & Lamb 20 brls pickles; R H Hamilton 8 crates 1 csk g'ware; Sidey & Crawford 40 tons coke; Kerry Bros & Cratheru 71 brls alum 16 brls s copper 20 brls flour sulpher 27 brls roll sulpher 1 csk oxalic acid; Frothingham & Workman 180 kgs gunpowder; Desmateau & Plamondon 2 chests indigo; M & L Samuel drums c soda 19 csks soda ash; A Urquhart &co 100 brls currants 150 bgs rice 125 kegs candles 275 bxs b carbonate; H Fraser &co 200 bgs rice; Lyman, Clare &co 40 brls roll sulpher; Buchanan, H &co 1 ble shoe thread 3 csks 10 kegs h'ware 6 anvils 35 bdles steel; H Routh &co 150 bgs rice; Austin Cuvillier 14 csks soda ash; P P Snowdon &co 100 bxs Canada plates; Foulds & Hodgson 20 cses washing crystals; Crathern & Caverhill 8 bdles wire 4 cses m'dise; Thomson & Burns 24 crates g'ware 2 hhds 4 cks 1 case m'dise 40 casks nails; W Darling &co 13 bdles wire 3 csks h'ware 5 bdles steel 1 cck vices 29 kegs nails; R Campbell &co 1 bale m'dise; A H Forbes 5 hhds m'dise; Great Western R R Co 235 bdles steel.

Manifest of ship William Fisher, from Newport:—Frothingham & Workman 370 tons anthracite coal; Alfred Brown 9403 fish plates 2257 brls do.

Manifest of Marie Vigilant, from Arichat:—C S Warren &co 140 tons plaster 18 brls herrings 7 do cod fish 4 ck oil 6 brls green fish 3 cwt dry codfish.

Per Lachine Canal.—Per Passport:—S, Jack &co 6 brls ashes; Kirkwood S &co 3 do; Aikin &co 1 do; J Dougall 4 do 8 do pearl do; Dowd &co 1 bhd; S S G 61 brls apples 3 crtes grapes; S A Giroux 8 brls apples; Kerr 19 do; Dag 100 do; A &E Amos 2 cses 3 rolls leather; C A Dagg 1 trunk; Lyman &co 1 bx; Sup. of Education 4 cses books; Thompson, C &co 5 brls ashes; W & R Muir 19 do; Empy, Johnston &co 6 do; J N Hall & co 13 cses; Quebec 4 brls apples; C Campbell 14 pkgs: S B Fisk 1 kg; M Lang 1 bl; M Pennington 1 pcl. Per Alexandra: J F McOuaig 547 brls fruit 70 crtes do 100 bgs flax 5 cses glass. Per Lord Elgin: J F McOuaig 508 brls fruit 90 bxs do; Wm Lawlor 9 brls potash; H Hogan 5 bxes cheese.

Per Montreal & Champlain R R—S Holmes 2 cses; Owner 71 bxs; E Rouke 1 bx; J B Livernois 10 bls; Owner 10 bls; T Tiffin 50 bxs; Devin & B 1 case; W Dow & co 14 bles; C Ryan 28 stoves 3 pcs 5 pkgs castings; J Milne 1 bx; M & O'Hara 4 bls; M C Panze 2 bls; J Tiffin &sons 77 cses; Anna McDonald 1 bx; Bryant, S & Clarke 4 pckges; Montreal C R R 3 C R R cars; Tabb & Thompson 2 cases; C C Snowdon 1 bx; Devins & Bolton 4 bxs; P Henry 1 bx; C C Snowdon 3 bxs; F & Workman 4 cses 1 ble.

Per Grand Trunk R R West—J Mackay Bros 6 brls ashes; John Dougall 1 do do; M P Ryan 1 do do; W Butler 2 do do; Jas Scott 3 do do; Ed Neild &co 1 do do; Bank Montreal 400 brls flour; C A Stark 100 do do; R Mitchell 100 do do; Janes, A &co 100 do do; W & T Leeming 9 do do; Thos Hughes 7 do do; Wm Parkyn 350 bus wheat; Fowler Bros 44 kegs butter, C & Hannan 28 do do; John Haskett 21 do do; M P Ryan 63 do do; W Nivin &co 10 do do.

Per Grand Trunk R R East—E Hagar &co 1 ck 1 bl g'ware; E Chuntcloup 2 cks do; J R Folsom 2 bxs nails; M C Galarneau 1 cse m'dise; J A & H Mathewson 20 bdles fish; Elliott & co 1 cse h'ware; Wilson &co 1 bx m'dise 4 do h'ware; J N Hall &co 1 ble m'dise; H Duclos &co 1 case; W Darling &co 1 do; Tabb & Thompson 2 cases 1 ble h'ware; Ferrier &co 1 ble 1 hf ble do; Shaw Bros 1 bx marble 3 boxes.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE.

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

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Waney White Pine	659,768	483,019	652,367
White Pine	20,485,013	20,717,637	20,268,567
Red Pine	3,504,092	4,924,540	3,905,873
Oak	1,597,814	1,352,696	2,075,321
Elm	1,286,041	2,767,220	1,960,623
Ash	262,479	677,804	177,704
Basswood	13,859	38,008	13,526
Butternut	3 893	7,655	7,348
Tamarac	1,056,193	2,380,857	756,109
Birch and Maple	186,552	234,768	232,856
Masts and Bowsprits	529 pcs.	1167 pcs.	1300 pcs.
Spars	1042 pcs.	2,918 pcs.	5,048 pcs.
Std Staves	1060.0.1.9	1264.0.0.22	1029.7.1.10
W I Staves	1620.3.0.14	3,064.5.1.10	3282.7.1 10
Brl Staves	2.5.1.13	66.8.2.10	20.2 3.2

WM. QUINN, Supervisor.

Quebec, Sept. 23, 1864.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage at Quebec, from sea, in 1863 and 1864, up to the 23rd Sept., inclusive:—

1863—1091 vessels. 552,054 tons.
1864— 968 vessels. 547,008 tons.

less 123 5,046 tons less this year.

NUMBER of Ocean Steamers which arrived here up to this date, and to the corresponding date last year:—

1863—24 steamers. 38,533 tons.
1864—30 steamers. 43,332 tons.

less 4 4,799 tons more this year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage from the Lower Provinces up to date, and to the corresponding date last year:—

1863—106 vessels. 9,326 tons.
1864— 81 " 8,558 "

25 768 less.

TOTAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals at the Port of Quebec to the 15th September, 1864, as compared with the corresponding period in 1863:—

1863—1221 vessels. 599,913 tons.
1864—1079 " 598,898 "

Decr'se. 152 1,015 increase.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—Sept 23rd.

Ship Argo, Guion, Toulon, July 16, D Patton & co, gen cargo. Bethiah, Jewett, Cochrane, Liverpool Aug 21, order, coal. Golconda, Davis, Rio de Janeiro, Aug 5, order, bal. Maria Elizabeth, Askew, Hull, Aug 13, Allans, Rae & co, coal. Bark Borelia, Kevan, Silloth, Aug 17, order, coal. Allerton, Robson, Exmouth, Aug 22, order, bal. Wm Fisher, Rodgers, Llanelly, Aug 17, A Brown, coal and iron, for Montreal. Berlin, Williams, Aberayron, Aug 19, order, bal. Monequash, Newman, St Vincent, C V, July 29, order, bal. Schr Glen, Lavoie, English Point, Aug 15, wrecked materials, D & J Maguire. Nerio, Almuda, Oporto, Aug 3, order, bal, Irene, Lemieux, Labrador, order fish and oil.

CLEARED.—Sept 23.

Ship Metropolis, Perry, Liverpool, R R Dobell. Great Britain, Henry, Liverpool, C & J Sharples & co. Hilsa, McNeil, Port Glasgow, A Gilmour & co. Bark Canada, Torgensen, Truro, M I Wilson. Jessy, Gorman, Limerick, C E Levey & co. Alex Hall, Daniel, Aberdeen, D Young & co. Rosina, Meadus, Plymouth, A Gilmour & co. Mary Ann, Hamlyn, Lancaster, C & J Sharples & co. Schr Hirma, Fournier, Dalhousie and Campbellton, Gillespie, Crawford & Co.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

Sept 23.

D Moor's, white pine, Cap Rouge D Moor's, white pine, Cap Rouge, Hon Jas Skead's white pine, Lemesurier's cove.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The record of wrecks, as published in the London Mercantile and Shipping Gazette, for the week ending Sept 10, is 39, making a total for the presen year of 1,208.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

What shall I do for this dreadful burn? Davis Pain Killer will give immediate relief. Use it freely.

Sept. 26. r DSW 230

Nothing Else does me any Good.

LANCASTER, C. H., S.C., May. 1856.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Phila—Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and until three years since I could find nothing which would afford me relief. Fortunately for me, I heard of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters," and thought I would try them; not, however, with much faith that I should be benefitted by their use.

To my surprise, I found that, on taking a few doses I was relieved of the pain in my side and chest, my appetite became good, I gained strength, and in face felt stronger and in better health than I had for a long time. I do not allow myself to be out of the Bitters if I can obtain them, for nothing else does me any good. I am willing at all times and ready to state my case to any one who may wish to know the full particulars, and they are at liberty to use my name. To all who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, for I believe if anything will give them relief, they will be relieved by Hoofland's German Bitters. Many persons in this district have used the Bitters with beneficial results, and I have no doubt you could get a number of certificates. were you to ask for them, for to my certain knowledge quite a number have been very much benefitted by the use of your medicine.

I almost forgot to mention that my daughter, about six years of age, was cured of Jaundice by Hoofland's German Bitters. I think best to mention this, as I have never known them used in any other case of the kind. Respectfully yours,

A. HALES, Silversmith.

Witness, J. D. GLENN.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, and take nothing else. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. These Bitters are manufactured by Dr. C. M. Jackson and can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

September 26. du DSW 230

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Webster once said that the reveille of the British drum welcomed sunrise in all regions. Equally universal is the presence of this potent remedy for diseases of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the minor secretive organs. Its praise is written in all languages.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists. If the reader of this "notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25c, 62½c, and $1 per box.

Sept. 26. r DW 280

WHAT THEY SAY.—Go to business men for reliable facts. Read the testimony of a merchant:—

"Lagrange, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1861.

Messrs. Henry & Co.: Your agent left with me a short time ago two dozen bottles of Downs' Elixir. I have sold it all, and want more. It is the best lung medicine I ever had.

H. B. ROBINSON."

When dealers speak in its praise, and physicians recommend it, it must possess some virtue. Its sale is constantly on the increase. It is warranted to cure coughs and colds.

John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.

Sept. 5. 1m DW 212

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

For the immediate relief of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other lung complaints tending to consumption. This medicine is prepared from the prescription of an eminent physician and may be relied on as the best preparation for the immediate relief of all the difficulties of the lungs and throat. It contains nothing injurious—being composed of vegetable ingredients which have a specific influence upon the lungs and their connected organs. Its immediate effect is to allay all irritation and gently to remove the phelgm and other morbid secretions from the throat and its passages, thus relieving the cough by subduing the inflammation, and other causes which give rise to. They are approved of and recommended by physicians of the highest standing, and may be given with perfect safety to the youngest child or the most delicate female Price 25 cents per box.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N.Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, general agents for Canada. Sold by all Druggists.

March 14. 1m DW 62

Triumphs of the Great Cathartic.—From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. In districts infested with chills and fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physician says: "They are breaking up intermitent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have." No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching qualities are extolled with peculiar emphasis. They are rapidly superseding the old fashioned drastic purgatives; and the fact that they do not deteriorate by keeping, being put up in glass vials, gives them an immense advantage over the perishable pills. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

Sept. 26. r DSW 230

A NECESSITY—In every house is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment. A burn, a bruise, a toothache, that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precaution against accident, so that the time of need will find him well prepared with a remedy. See advertisement in another column for the disorders for which the Liniment is a specific. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents.

J. F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street Montreal, C.E.

Sept. 5. 1m DW 212

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

Batchelor's Celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the World

The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known

This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N.Y.

BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.

July 1. DW ly 156s

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MONTREAL, BY A. HALL, M.D.

Lon. 73° 36' W.; Lat. 45° 30' N.; 57 feet above tide water, for the week ending Sept. 24, 1864.

September.	Barometer corrected & reduced to Fah. 32°.	Temperature of the air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Clouds.	Maximum read at 9 P.M.	Minimum read at 7 A.M.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.	Snow in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			
	Inchs	°	°	°-100	°-10	°	°	In	Inc
18	29.489	61.6	50.5	.67	9.3	69.8	47.9	....	....
19	29.504	58.2	49.4	.72	9 3	67.3	55.0	0.80	....
20	29.633	57.3	48.9	.73	6.6	65.0	48.8	0.28	....
21	29.678	52.5	40.3	.64	4.3	63.6	46.6	....	....
22	29.759	50.4	41.6	.73	3.3	57.6	39.2	....	....
23	29.465	58.3	50.8	.76	10.0	73.4	49.0	....	....
24	29.184	64.0	57.2	.79	8.3	68.8	59.5	In'p	....

BIRTH.

At Eganville, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Jas. Reeves, of a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. D. H. McVicar, Edward Washington Wheeler, Esq., to Miss Jean Cormack McIntyre, both of Montreal.

DIED.

In this city, on the 25th instant, after a long illness, Catherine Dunn, aged 34 years.

Education of Protestants in Lower Canada.

A PUBLIC MEETING will (D.V.) be held on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, in the large HALL of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, at Half-past SEVEN P.M., for the purpose of forming an ASSOCIATION for the PROMOTION and PROTECTION of the EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS of PROTESTANTS in LOWER CANADA. A Report of a Committee, appointed May 16th, 1864, will be read, containing interesting facts in relation to the condition of Protestants with reference to Education in the French Canadian Municipalities. Members of the Protestant Churches in this city are earnestly invited to be present. This invitation is also given to all friends from the country who can conveniently attend.

WM. LUNN,
Chairman of Provisional Committee.
JOHN IRWIN,
Secretary.

September 10. 217

THEATRE ROYAL

French Company.

Tuesday Evening, September 27.

MON ISMENIE,

Comedy in 1 act, with songs by the Company.

MUSICAL INTERLUDE,

In which Mlle. Louise Maillet will sing LA LISETTE DE BERANGER, and LES DEUX LANGAGES.

Last night but one of MONS. VERRECKE, the great Ærial Gymnast, in his wonderful performance of the Flying Trapeze and the Drum Feat, and of SIGNOR FARINI in his extraordinary feat of la Barre Fixe.

N.B.—The Flying Trapeze at 8 o'clock precisely.

Doors open at half-past Seven. Performance to begin at Eight o'clock exactly.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes $3; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 37½ cents; Pit, 25 cents. Seats can be secured at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Street.

September 27. 231

SECOND GRAND CONCERT

BY THE

SPLENDID BAND

OF THE

P. C. O. Rifle Brigade,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Montreal Young Men's Christian Association,

IN THE

Crystal Palace,

ON

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 28th.

Entire change of Programme, which will appear in a few days.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents.

September 22. 227

MONTREAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

4 OXFORD TERRACE,

MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

A NEW TERM WILL COMMENCE ON THE 4TH OCTOBER.

CHARLES NICHOLS, Head Master,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, England.

September 27. 231

A Large Assortment

OF

STOVES

WILL BE FOUND AT THE

Central Stove Depot.

NO. 146 CRAIG STREET,

Opposite the St. Catherine Street Car Switches.

MEILLEUR & CO.,

(LATE RODDEN & M.)

September 27. 231

NEW CLOTHING

AND

OUTFITTING STORE.

THE undersigned have the pleasure to announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Store in the above line at

72 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

(Next door to BAYLIS' Carpet Store,

Where they are prepared to offer bargains in their line not to be surpassed. The Cutting of the Custom Department is under the management of FIRST-CLASS TRADESMEN, and pains will be taken to give every satisfaction to their patrons. The best English and French Goods constantly on hand.

JAMES DONNELLY & CO.

September 27. 231

BURNING

OF THE

GRAND TRUNK ELEVATOR,

TORONTO.

Another Great Triumph

OF

J. & J. TAYLOR'S SAFE.

Eight Days in the Fire!!

SAVED $5,000!!

The Severest Test on Record!!

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA, Freight Department Toronto Station, September 17, 1864.

MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR:

Gentlemen,—In reply to your application, I beg to state that the Safe manufactured by you, and purchased from Messrs R. LEWIS & SON for this Company a few months since, was in the Elevator during the late fire which destroyed that building, and remained in the burning ruins for eight days. Upon the Safe being recovered and opened, the contents, consisting of Drafts, Bank Bills, and other monies, in value amounting to nearly Five Thousand Dollars, with Books and other papers, were found to be in a good state of preservation.

Yours truly,

A. SHACKELL,
FREIGHT AGENT.

AGENTS FOR MONTREAL—

JAMES HUTTON & CO.,
ST. HELEN STREET,

Who have an assortment of the Safes on hand.

September 26. 230

THE NEW SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.

The Improved Elliptic Lock Stich,

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

Seminary Buildings, 199 Notre Dame Street.

JAMES JOHNSON,

September 27. trs 231

FANCY GOODS,

Watches, Gold Jewellery, &c.,

WHOLESALE.

ROBERT WILKES now offers to the Trade a choice assortment of the above, and other STAPLE GOODS, as

COMBS, CUTLERY, &c.

The Stock is just opened; it has been personally selected with great care in the Foreign Markets, and is now offered at a reasonable advance.

Watchmakers and Merchants generally are requested to inspect the Stock.

ROBERT WILKES.
MONTREAL—253 St. Paul Street.
TORONTO—50 Yonge Street.

September 27. m trs 231

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Second-hand Bags,

IN GOOD ORDER,

Suitable for Flour or Grain.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

September 27. r 231

GIBB & CO.

ARE OPENING

11 Cases of Goods

Ex SS. "THAMES,"

DIRECT FROM LONDON,

Comprising

The Balance of their Fall and Winter Stock.

September 27. 221

DAVID HURLEY,

(LATE WITH KEMP & Co.,)

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business in one of those new Stores lately fitted up in that building known as the "ST. JAMES CLUB HOUSE," with a handsome and well-selected Stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, consisting in part of Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c, &c. As the Stock has been specially selected for his own Trade in the best European markets, by a most competent buyer, it necessarily comprises the latest novelties in this line. As he intends giving the business his best personal attention, he is confident of meeting the approval of those who may favor him with their patronage.

ST. JAMES SHIRT STORE, 79 Great St. James Street, opposite the Ottawa Hotel.

September 27. 1y 231

Board and Education.

THE MISSES (NEIL) McINTOSH have made arrangements to OPEN in their New Residence, "Bute House," on MONDAY, 3RD OCTOBER, an ELEMENTARY CLASS for CHILDREN, of both sexes, from five to seven years of age. The plan pursued will be in accordance with the English Training system. Their other Classes will meet there also on and after the above date. They have a few Vacancies for Boarders.

September 26. r 230

CENTRAL DRUG HALL.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Thames," from London, an assortment of Fine English SOAPS, comprising in part, the celebrated

ROSE OF ENGLAND SOAP
CLEAVER'S BROWN WINDSOR
CLEAVER'S WHITE do
EDE'S BROWN do
PETROLINE COSMETIC
FRANGIPANNI, &c., &c., &c

A few dozen of Siver's "SAVON DE LAITUE," so invaluable for Ladies' use, also received at

CENTRAL DRUG HALL,
301 Opposite French Cathedral.

Dr. Ridge's Patent Food

FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS.—A fresh supply of this celebrated FOOD, acknowledged by all who have used it as much more nourishing and digestible than Sago, Arrowroot, Gruel, or any other kind of Food.

For Sale in pound and half-pound tins at

CENTRAL DRUG HALL,
Corner Place d'Armes.

September 27. 231

RAISINS—CROP 1864.—New Valencia Raisins now landing ex steamer.

ALEX. McGIBBON.

BALTIMORE OYSTERS—J. G. KRAFT & Co's celebrated Chesapeake (Sea side) Oysters. Constant supplies by Express.

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Sole Agent.

September 27. 231

TO LET.

The two-story BRICK SHOP and DWELLING corner of Bonaventure and Mountain streets, facing the St. Antoine market, fitted up with Counter, Shelves and Drawers. Good stand for Grocery Store. Immediate possession.

Apply to

C. TUGGEY,
No. 3 Union Buildings.

September 26. 230

TO LET.

The first class three story BRICK HOUSE, corner of St. Hubert and Dubord Streets, facing Viger Park Possession immediately.

O. A. TERROUX.

September 26. r 230

SELLING OFF!

SELLING OFF!!

Going into the Wholesale,

H. & H. MERRILL

Have just received per Steamers

St. Andrews, Hibernian, Thames, and others,

THE CONTENTS

—OF—

Two Hundred Packages

—OF—

FALL & WINTER GOODS

And beg to inform their customers and the public, that in consequence of their

Extensive Importation

They will begin

ON MONDAY, 26th INST.,

TO OFFER

The Whole of their Stock,

AMOUNTING TO

OVER $200,000,

AT

Reduced Prices,

In order to effect

Quick Sales and Speedy Returns.

A Discount of 10 per cent on all Cash Purchases over Five Dollars for Bankable Bills, and 5 per cent on Silver.

H. & H. MERRILL,
190 NOTRE DAME STREET.

September 24. r trs 229

THE GREAT CLEARING CHEAP SALE

AT

M. BENJAMIN & CO.'S

BEGINS THIS DAY!

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

September 26. 230

TO EMPLOYERS.

A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, of business experience, is desirous of obtaining employment as Book-keeper, general Clerk or Salesman, or in any position in which his services would be required. Understands French and German. Good city references. Address J.A., 12 Bleury Street.

September 27. m 231