Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVI. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1864. NUMBER 69

POST OFFICE

MONTREAL, March 4, 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, Sorel, Three Rivers, &c	8.00 a m	2.30 p m
Canada West Day Train [1]	12.15 a m	6.45 a m
Canada West Night Train [2]	10.45 a m	5.30 p m
Laprairie	9.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.30 a m	7.00 a m 2.00 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	9.30 a m 11.00 p m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	7.00 a m 2.45 p m	7.00 a m 2.15 p m
Portland [4]	7.00 a m	2.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.00 a m 2.00 p m
St.Remi, Hemmingford&Plattsburg	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, and Way Offices to Ottawa	12.15 a m	6.45 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P. E. Island, via Portland, every Saturday	7.00 a m	2.15 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston		6.00 a m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.25 A.M.
[2] do do 6.10 P.M.
[3] do do 7.40 A.M. & 2.55 P.M.
[4] do do 2.55 P.M.

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

MOLSONS BANK.
TENDERS.

THE undersigned have received instructions from the MOLSONS BANK to invite Tenders on the following dates for the several and respective works required in the erection of the "NEW BANKING HOUSE" on the corner of Great St. James and St. Peter Streets, in this city, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared and to be seen, on and after the 14th instant, at their Offices, 132 Craig Street, viz.:

Masons', Bricklayers', and Cut-Stone Works, on the 28th March instant.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Works, on the 15th April next.

Founders' and Smiths' Works, on the 22nd April next.

Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Works, on the 29th April next.

Plasterers' Works, on the 6th May next.

Painters' and Glaziers' Works, on the 13th May next.

The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted, and none but responsible parties will be treated with.

GEORGE BROWNE, JOHN JAMES BROWNE, } Architects.

March 4. 54

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

READ THESE CERTIFICATES.

MONTREAL, April 8th, 1860.
Messrs. Henry & Co : Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs, and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful.—T. QUESNEL.

South Granby, C. W.
Mr. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal: Sir,—I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment the pain was gone in a few minutes.
Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON.

Montreal, Dec. 12th 1860.
Messrs. Henry & Co.: Having on various occasions used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhœa, summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character. I have also found it a never failing specific for Colds, and for affections of the head. I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration.
W. BALDWIN.

(Testimony from Hon Judge Smith.)

Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1862.
I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, and have found great relief from it.
SMITH.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

This popular medicine is no longer an experiment. Thousands of people who have used it bear witness to its superior excellence as a Liniment and a Pain Killer. Full directions accompany each bottle. It may be used externally for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, HEADACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES and SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, LUMBAGO, &c., &c.

And may be used internally for CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA, WIND CHOLIC, &c. &c.

Much might be said of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Advertisement will only admit of a general summary.

It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine.

A single teaspoonful, taken in warm water, or otherwise, as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhœa, Cholic and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada.

Price 25 cts per Bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors,
303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.
January 26. 2m DW 21

N. H. DOWNS' Vegetable Balsamic ELIXIR

A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION.

An old Physician's Testimony.

READ: Waterbury, Vt., Nov. 24th, 1858.
Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending indiscriminately the patent medicines of the day; yet, after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

I have used it myself with the very best success, and now, when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping-Cough, and all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as a reliable article.

I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N. H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all which are purely vegetable and perfectly safe.
J. B. WOODWARD, M. D., Now Brigade Surgeon, U.S. army.

N. H. DOWNS' ELIXIR.

This old, time-tried standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others have proved inefficient, the Elixir alone continues to give satisfaction. Use it for COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, CROUP Incipient Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chests and Lungs.

Thirty-one years ago The Elixir first made its appearance; and even then, in its primitive and imperfect state, produced such extraordinary results that it became at once a general favorite. Many have made it what it really is, a FAMILY MEDICINE.

For as more than half the diseases "to which flesh is heir" originate from colds, so this may be considered a general preventive of all diseases, by removing the primeval cause.

ADULTS Should always keep this Family Physician at hand; and by its timely use save hundreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in discharging doctor's fees.

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors,
303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.
January 26. 2m DW 21

Kentucky & Missouri Leaf Tobacco AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct, and will have constantly on hand, consignments of LEAF, both LUGS and WRAPPERS, suitable for manufacturing purposes, which he offers for sale.

GEORGE S. SCOTT, 34 St. Francois Xavier Street
February 25. 3m 47

Cash Advances.

THE SUBSCRIBERS continue to make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES, and accept DRAFTS against PRODUCE consigned to them for sale in this Market.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO, MONTREAL
December 4. 289

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A first-class HOUSE, containing Two Dwellings, and a large Lot of Ground attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

Several BUILDING LOTS of various widths, by 200 feet deep. The whole on Fullum Street, near the Church and City Railroad Track.

Apply to P. G. LEMOINE, Latour Street; Or to C. F. PAPINEAU, Notary Public, 26 Little St. James Street.
March 17. 65

TO BE LET.

SHOP, DWELLING and TWO BACK WORK-SHOPS, being No. 1 Victoria Block, next Bonaventure Hall. Possession 1st of May next. Apply to A. WILSON, Herald Office.
March 7. 56

HOUSES TO LET

In PRES-DE-VILLE PLACE, also in UNION AVENUE. Immediate possession can be given, if required.
H. JOSEPH & CO.
March 15. trs 63

TO RENT.

STORE No. 274 St. Paul Street. Possession 1st May. Apply on the premises.

—ALSO,—

TWO BRICK COTTAGES, eight rooms each, in rear of Hillside Place, Upper University Street. Apply to
A. M. FOSTER, 274 St. Paul Street.
February 9. 33

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, with GARDEN attached, corner Guy and Dorchester Streets, at present occupied by Dr. Loyde. Apply to
W. DALTON, Corner Craig & St. Lawrence Street.
February 23. 45

TO LET.

The whole of the FLAT above the corner of Notre Dame and St. Jean Baptiste Street. Apply on the premises.
March 15. r 63

TO BE LET

The large and convenient STORE, No. 202 St. Paul Street, occupied by Mr. Alexander Bryson. Apply to
JOHN ROUND & SON, Union Buildings, Francois Xavier Street.
February 11. 35

STORE TO LET.

TO LET, from 1st May next, those Premises in St. Sacrament Street lately occupied by the late T. C. PANTON, Esq. Apply to
WALTER BENNY.
January 14. 11

TO LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT good CUT STONE OFFICE and STORE, No. 60 Commissioner Street, near the Custom House, at present occupied by Messrs. J. Redpath & Sons. Apply to
JOHN THOS. MOLSON, Next Door, Or at 260 St. Mary Street
January 28. 23

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, on Philips' Square Beaver Hall. Apply to
JOHN PARSLOW, 252 St. Paul Street.
March 1. 51

OFFICE TO LET.

A LARGE self-contained OFFICE No. 26 Lemoine Street.
March 8. 57

TO LET,

From 1st of May next,

The COTTAGE now occupied by Eugene Bruneau, Esq., Advocate, with a Garden containing Fruit and Shade Trees, situated in front of the Royal Square at Sorel.

—ALSO,—

A COTTAGE, Garden and Premises in King Street, Sorel, now occupied by Thos. A. Eegly, Esq.

For particulars, apply to
D. & J. McCARTHY & CO., Sorel.
February 24. 46

FURNISHED HOUSE.

TO LET,—A well Furnished HOUSE, situated in Dorchester Street, East, with Garden attached. Apply at No. 200 Craig Street, or at the Herald Office.
February 4. 29

TO BE LET.

THAT EXCELLENT OFFICE in St. Alexis Street, at present occupied by the Subscribers as a Sample Room, together with the Cellars underneath Commercial Chambers.

—ALSO,—

That first-class CUT-STONE STORE in St. Alexis Street, communicating with the above.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
February 26. 47

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS.

SINGLE and Double OFFICES in the COURT, having access both from Commissioners Street and the River side; heated with steam, and furnished with Wash Basins, &c., complete, to be let on application to
H. L. ROUTH.
February 9. 33

TO LET.

THE SHOP 93 Wellington Street. Inquire of
EDW. GOFF PENNY, Herald Office.
March 1. 51

TO LET,

NOS. 2 and 5 INKERMANN TERRACE, Drummond Street.
RICHD. PHILBIN.
March 1. 51

TO LET,

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE Dorchester Street East, with Garden attached, Montmorency Place. Apply at 200 Craig Street.
February 17. 40

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. 79

FOR SAE OR TO LET.

TWO of the HOUSES in ENENOY TERRACE, McTavish Street, near the Prince of Wales Terrace. Apply to
HENRY JACKSON, No. 2 Cornwall Terrace, Or on the Premises.
January 28. 23

TO MANUFACTURERS.

TO LET,

For a term of years, a first-class unlimited and unfailing WATER POWER Communicated with the same there is a large STONE BUILDING, within which there are now ready for use two large and powerful Under-shot Water Wheels, besides a good DWELLING HOUSE.

The above Property is situated near Chateauguay Basin, in daily communication by Steamer with Montreal, (fare 37½ cents); is very eligible for manufacturing purposes, and real low

For further particulars, apply to MANOR HOUSE, Chateauguay Basin; or to GREY NUNNERY, Montreal.
January 26. 2[illegible]

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

TO LET,

The McGREGOR COTTAGE, near the St. Antoine Toll Bar, with 3 acres of Land. Enquire at the Grey Nunnery.
March 18. 1m 66

TO LET.

That comfortable and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, containing Six Bed-Rooms, and all the modern improvements. Apply to
GIBB & HUNTER, 47 Little St. James Street.
March 18. 66

Large Family Residence for Sale or to Let.

The splendid detached CUT-STONE MANSION, in Dorchester Street, a short distance East of St. Denis Street, owned and lately occupied by ASHLEY HIBBARD, Esq, will be Sold on exceedingly favorable terms, or Leased to an eligible Tenant, at a moderate rental. For particulars as to accommodation, &c, see advertisement in *Evening Telegraph*, and for further information, apply to
LAWFORD & NELSON, ARCHITECTS, Corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame Street.
March 10. 59

TO LET.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE in Monteith Terrace, with a Garden, &c. Rent £40 per annum.
STANLEY C. BAGG, Fairmount Villa.
March 7. 56

For Sale, on Easy Terms,

THAT FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 12 University Street, fitted up in the best style with all modern conveniences.

The Furniture, which is nearly new, to be taken at a valuation.

Apply only at
WM. BENJAMIN & CO'S., Recollet Street.
March 5. 55

TO LET.

That handsome and spacious Residence No. 1 MOLSON TERRACE, recently occupied by the late Thos. Molson, Esq. Apply to
JNO. THOS. MOLSON.
March 5. 55

To House-keepers desirous of residing out of the City during the Summer.

TO LET, and possession given about the 1st of October next, a first-class STONE HOUSE, situated at the extreme West end of Lagauchetiere Street, adjoining the property and residence of Mr. A. Wilson. The House will be commenced in early Spring, and will be three Stories high, with a double Cellar, and will contain fourteen or fifteen apartments.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where the plans of the House may be seen.
A. B. TAFT, No. 7 Tecumseth Terrace, Bleury Street.
February 18. 41

TO LET.

FOUR COTTAGES at St. Lambert, pleasantly situated for summer residences, almost opposite St. Helen's Island, with a board walk from the Ferry. To be let either for the summer months or for the year. Apply to
MR. WM. MYLER, St. Lambert.
March 3. 53

TO LET.

That large first-class HOUSE, No. 434 Chateauguay Place, fronting St Patrick's Church, (at present occupied by Dr. Wheeler) with all modern improvements.
DUNCAN MACDONALD.
February 15. 38

FOR SALE

Or Lease from 1st May next,

The first-class COTTAGE DWELLING, No. 47 Durocher Street, fitted up with every modern convenience; together with Outhouses, Garden, Greenhouse, and Vinery in full bearing, presently occupied by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Abinger. Apply to
HENRY CHAPMAN, St. Sacrament Street.
February 4. 29

LABATT BROS. Brewers,

PRESCOTT, C.W

J. W. Berwick, Agent.

STORE:—

St. Peter & Notre Dame Streets, MONTREAL
January 13. 1y 10

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Tins Best London White Lead
Tins do Venetian Red Paint
Tins do Spanish Brown do
Tins do Green do
Tins do Blue do
Tins do Yellow do
Tins do Black do
Bbls do Whiting

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
September 14. 1

BAGATELLE BOARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—A few very fine Mahogany BAGATELLE BOARDS, 6, 7 and 8 feet, warranted to stand the Canada climate.
At R. SHARPLEY'S, Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
February 17. 40

SQUAILS,

The most amusing in-door Game in season,
At R. SHARPLEY'S, Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
February 17. 40

FENCING FOILS AND MASKS,

BOXING GLOVES,

—ALSO,—

CANE MASKS AND FOILS,

For Broad Sword Exercise.
R. SHARPLEY, Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
February 17. 40

SKATES,

SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE,

LADIES' and GENTS',

At R. SHARPLEY'S, Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
February 17. 40

Just Received,

AT THE

Medical Depot,-----McGill Street,

A complete assortment of

GENUINE ENGLISH DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Everything sold in the establishment is warranted of the purest and best quality.
September 15. 220

SCOTCH MARMALADE.—Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade, this year's make, just received ex SS St. Andrew.

"PARSONS" HAMS, BACON and STILTON CHEESE. A supply just received.
ALEX. McGIBBON.
March 7. 56

THE GENUINE COLOGNE,

OF the celebrated brand Johann Maria Farina opposite Julich's Platz, the only really GENUINE COLOGNE, imported direct by
A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST, Corner Place d'Armes.
46

—ALSO,—

THE PURE COLOGNE, made by John Maria Farina, No. 4 Julich's Place, also called GOLDEN SEAL COLOGNE, usually sold as the original, at lower price, at Central Drug Hall.
46 A. G. DAVIDSON.

—AND,—

Several other brands of COLOGNE, at much lower prices, at Central Drug Hall.
A. G. DAVIDSON, DRUGGIST.
46

Flower Seeds—Garden Seeds.

JUST RECEIVING—A fine assortment. Call and get a Catalogue at
A. G. DAVIDSON'S, DRUGGIST, Central Drug Hall, Corner Place d'Armes
February 24. 46

APOTHECARIES' HALL, CATHEDRAL BLOCK
Finest Turkey and Venetian Sponges
150 patterns of best quality London and Paris Hair Brushes
Puff and Powder Boxes, and Toilet Requisites generally
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Apothecaries' Hall
35

APOTHECARIES' HALL, CATHEDRAL BLOCK
Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Trusses, Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
35 LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

TWENTY BARRELS HEMP SEED
THIRTY do CANARY SEED
35 LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TOILET SOAPS
Bayley's Spermaceti Tablet
Piver's Lettuce Soap
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.
February 11. 35

Apothecaries to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

MEDICAL HALL.

THE CALISAYA ELIXIR is the most agreeable and appetizing Tonic in use. For sale by the Agents.
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Apothecaries to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

THE CALISAYA ELIXIR exhibits all the well known tonic properties of the different Salts of Cinchona, in combination with an easily assimilated Salt of Iron.
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Apothecaries to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

THE Subscribers have just received, from SAVORY & MOORE, London—
GRANULATED GREGORY'S MIXTURE, Prepared in a manner which makes this domestic Medicine perfectly tasteless.
GRANULATED VICHY SALTS—with which the Vichy Water may be conveniently and economically made in a few moments
ETHERODINE, the new sedative
ESS. SUMBUL, the new anti-spasmodic
DATURA TATULA CIGARS, the new cure for Asthma
SYR. HYPOSPH. OF IRON AND QUININE, the new Tonic
GRANULATED EFFERVESCING SELTZER SALT, Granulated Effervescing Carb Lithia Salts, Granulated Ammon, Citrate of Iron Salt, Granulated Ginger Beverage

And other preparations of Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE, for whom the undersigned are the appointed Agents.
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Apothecaries to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
January 7 5

COAL OIL at 2s. per Gallon.
Do. do., *Five Gallons* for 8s. 9d.
COAL OIL at 2s. 6d. per Gallon.
Do. do., *Five Gallons* for 11s. 3d.
COAL OIL at 3s. per Gallon.
Do. do., *Five Gallons* for 13s. 9d.
PORTLAND KEROSENE, 3s. 9d. per Gallon.
COAL OIL, *by the Barrel*, at 30, 40 & 50 cents per Gallon.

J. GARDNER DRUGGIST, Notre Dame, near McGill Street
February 16. 39

Fresh Flower Seeds.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT, comprising upwards of 500 of the finest varieties. Descriptive Catalogue, with prices appended, may be had on application at the AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, St. Ann's Hall, St. Ann's Market, Montreal.
WM. EVANS.
Montreal, Feb. 13. da ts 37

GIBB & CO.

BEG to acquaint their friends and the public that they have just received, per SS. "HIBERNIAN," their SPRING SUPPLY of COATINGS, TROWSERINGS and VESTINGS, GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING, CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c., Macintosh Coats, Cloaks and Leggings, also Umbrellas, Sticks, &c. They daily expect their usual supply of Lincoln & Bennett's and Johnson's London Hats.

All the above articles have been selected with the greatest care and attention, and will be found to comprise all the Novelties of the Season
March 8. 57

Just Received from Bordeaux,

EX SS. NORTH AMERICAN, via Portland, Bales of Fresh Maccaroni and Vermicelli, French Truffles in small tins, French Mushrooms in small tins, Barton & Guestier's Salad Oil in small and large flacons, Languedoc S. S. Almonds, Lyon and Boulogne Sausages, Pates, Truffes de Foies Gras—viz., Canard de Toulouse de Strasbourg, de Grives, de Becasse, de Becassine, &c., &c.
DUFRESNE & McGARITY, FAMILY GROCERS, 152 Notre Dame Street.
February 24. 46

FRESH SEEDS.

THE Subscribers have received their usual supplies of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SEEDS, growth of 186?, which they offer upon favorable terms to Farmers, Gardeners, and Country Merchants. Their stock comprises in part the following, viz.:—
250 bushels Turnip Seeds, of sorts
3000 lbs. Large Red Onion, warranted
1160 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel, of sorts
1700 lbs. Carrot Seeds, do
800 lbs. Radish Seeds
500 lbs. Cabbage Seeds, assorted varieties

—ALSO,—

Cauliflower, Lettuce, Parsley, Peas, Beans, Pot Herbs, Bird Seeds, &c., &c.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.
February 10. 34

JOSEPH RIELLE,

LAND SURVEYOR, ARCHITECT, AND BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT,
No. 1 PLACE d'ARMES HILL, MONTREAL.

Maps and Plans of all descriptions prepared.
Artificers' work measured and valued.
Surveys and Valuations of Property, in town or country carefully attended to.
Agent for the Sale of Real Estate.
Has constantly on hand, for sale or to let, Improved and Vacant Property.
Rents collected at moderate rates.
February 2 1y 27

LAMBE & TUGGEY,

INVESTMENT AND ESTATE AGENTS

UNION BUILDINGS, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

WM. B. LAMBE, Advocate. CHARLES H. TUGGEY, Estate Agent.
February 6. 1y 31

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Important Notice.

REDUCTION IN PRICE,

To Close Consignment.

460 Tons best Lehigh Coal, nut size, at $8.50 per Ton, in lots to suit purchasers.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

J. O. Miller Woods & Co.,
MONTREAL COAL DEPOT, Corner McGill and Youville Streets.
March 17. r trs 65

Extensive Sale OF BUILDING LOTS.

THE undersigned, having recently acquired from the HON. F. A. QUESNEL that extensive TRACT OF LAND in the WEST END of the CITY, situated at the extremity of St. Joseph, Bonaventure, and St. Antoine Streets, are prepared to dispose of the same on favorable terms, in

LOTS OR PARCELS,

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

The favourable position of this Property, having a double frontage of about a mile and a half upon the Lachine (now the Grand Trunk) Railway, which passes through its entire length, thereby giving it an immediate connection with all parts of the Province; its close proximity to two Churches, and an extensive Market recently erected; also to the Lachine Canal, to the Basins, Shipyards, Rolling Mills, Forges, Foundries, Factories, and Forwarding Stores,—gives it superior advantages for the Residences of those employed in these extensive Depots of our Home Industry, or for the erection of Works for all kinds of Manufacturing purposes.

The Property is well divided, and intersected by broad Streets, sixty and seventy feet, which directly connect with the chief leading thoroughfares of the City, and with the Freight and Passenger Depots of the Grand Trunk Railway in its immediate vicinity. It is well situated as to DRAINAGE, and free from the periodical inundations which other parts of the City suffer from. It is also Commuted.

Plans can be seen, and Conditions of Sale ascertained, upon application to either of the undersigned.

A. M. DELISLE, At Office Messrs. Cuvillier & Co., St. Peter Street,
WILLIAM WORKMAN, City Bank.
March 10. 1m trs59

THE SUN LIGHT.

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL.—In introducing the PATENT SUN-LIGHTS into Canada, I can with confidence state that, after more than thirty years practical experience as a Plumber and Gasfitter, that they are the best and cheapest method of lighting and ventilating Churches, Halls, Stores and Store Windows that I have seen. I saw one burning in the Rev Dr. Guthrie's Church, Edinburgh, night and day, which prevented the congregation from breathing the same air twice.

I have also the PATENT VALVE WATER-CLOSET. It requires no Cistern, Cranks, Ball, Cock or Wires (a great saving) I have entered into a long contract with Messrs. Cuthbert & Son, Brass-founders (whose superior Brass work is well known in the Trade), to manufacture the above at a low figure, which enables me to offer them at $7 each, or $9 with Basons This production is the result of a recent tour in Scotland, where both articles are in universal use; hence it is not an experiment.

To be seen in working order at McDONALD'S PLUMBING and GASFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, 106 St. Antoine Street.

A liberal discount to the Trade. Country orders solicited.
March 18. r ft 66

New Book of Common Prayer.

COMMON PRAYER for CHRISTIAN WORSHIP, in TEN SERVICES, for Morning and Evening, adapted to the use of the

Church of the Messiah, Montreal;

with Special Collects, Prayers and Occasional Services. To which is appended THE SCRIPTURE CATECHISM.

For sale by
DAWSON BROS., Great St. James Street.
March 3. 1m tst 53

JONES & HELLIWELL,

20 Lemoine Street,

AGENTS OR Messrs. Ritchie, Ford & Co's. Celebrate Whiskey,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Barrels Old Rye Whiskey

Barrels Family Malt Whiskey

Which they offer to the Trade at Manufacturer's prices.
June 30. 154

TO PARENTS.

THE PRINCIPAL of the GYMNASIUM, Oxford, wishes to receive into his family two or three children, to bring up and educate with his own. His residence, standing in its own grounds, is about two miles from Oxford, in an extremely healthy locality, and a portion of every summer is spent at some desirable spot on the sea coast. The children would receive the most careful physical and mental training, and their health and happiness would be promoted by every possible means. Their education would be systematically carried on under the immediate direction of the Principal's wife, assisted by a most kind and careful Nursery Governess of many years experience, and boys would be efficiently prepared for public and other schools. Children requiring special care from delicate health would here receive peculiar advantages.

Address A. MACLAREN, Esq., Summertown, Oxford, England.
February 17. r w 40

DAY AND MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING

97 High Holborn, London.

For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands unrivalled.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN THE COLONY

In Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Labels.

. Orders through Mercantile Houses.
February 24. 1y w 46

Fresh Garden and Field Seeds.

CANADA AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

St. Ann's Hall, St. Ann's Market.

THE Subscriber has now received his supplies of SEEDS for the coming season, and offers to the public the most extensive and complete assortment, on very liberal terms.

Catalogues may be had on application at the Hall.
WM. EVANS.
Montreal, Feb. 13. da ts 37

TEAS.

YOUNG HYSON
GUNPOWDER
COLORED JAPANS
UNCOLORED JAPANS
SOUCHONG & CONGOU

I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
February 3. 28

Salad Oil and Castile Soap.

200 CASES PINT OIL
150 BOXES CASTILE SOAP

Now receiving direct from Marseilles via New York.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
February 10. 34

PORTO RICO SUGARS.

100 HHDS VERY PRIME
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
February 3. 28.

BRANDY.

HHDS., QR. CASKS, & CASES PALE BRANDY,
Daily expected ex Bohemian via Portland.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
February 10. 34

FRUIT.

PRIME VALENTIA RAISINS
SEEDLESS RAISINS [in kegs]
SUN do
LAYER do
BUNCH do
PRIME CURRANTS in barrels
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
February 3.

COFFEE.

JAVA
CEYLON
JAMAICA AND RIO
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
February 3. 28

FOR SALE,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

FIRKINS LOCHFINE HERRINGS
Half-barrels do do
Barrels RED HERRINGS
Cases COOKED FINDON HADDOCKS,
Cases COOKED KIPPERED HERRINGS,
Case FRESH HERRINGS, In 1 and 2 lb tins
Cases DRIED LING

The above are cured by David Dunn & Son, Glasgow, and are of very superior quality.
DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO., 3 St. Nicholas Street, Agents for Canada.
January 28. trs 23

Dividend No. 23.

NEW CITY GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Semi-Annual Dividend of (4 per cent) FOUR PER CENT has been DECLARED on the paid-up CAPITAL STOCK of said COMPANY, payable on and after TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of MARCH next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the First to the Fifteenth of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
GEO. ROBSON, Secretary.
February 25. 1m trs 47

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 APRIL next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st prox., inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
WM. SACHE, Cashier.
Montreal, 26th Feb, 1864. 52

La Banque Jacques-Cartier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SIXTH CALL of TEN PER CENT on the SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL STOCK of this Institution will be PAYABLE at its OFFICE from the 1st to the 15th APRIL next.

By Order,
H. COTTE, Cashier.
March 1. 51

MESSRS. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 ST. PAUL STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE:

DeKuyper's Gin in red and green cases, and in wood
Houtman's do do do do
Old Rye Whiskey—1st quality
Scotch do 1st quality
Port and Sherry 1st quality
Champagne (Moet & Chandon)
Do (A. Blanchet, jnr.)
Effervescing Champagne Cider
Vin de Samur and Effervescing Frontignan
Macon, Beaujolais-Chênas, Romanee Comti, Bordeaux, St Julien, Chateau-Lafitte, Chateau-Margaux, Clos Vougeot, Corton, Chateau Haut-Brion, Pomard, Chablis, Sauternes, Graves, Banyls, Roussillon and Sweet Roussillon

Mass Wines, highly recommended by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Montreal.

Cognac Brandy of de Gernon & Co
Do Otard Dupuy
Do Hennessy
Do Martell
Do J. Fournier & Co
Do Truchon Freres
Do Sapin Rouilet
Do Seignette & Co

☞ Charges moderate. Purchases delivered in town.
February 20. 43

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF MUSLIN Lace, Colored and other Ornamental Glass for Places of Worship, Public Edifices and Private Residences, cut to all sizes and shapes without extra charge, at 50 per cent cheaper than any other importation of this article.
J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St Paul Street
February 20. 43

JUST RECEIVED FROM Mme. SEILHEIMER, Artificial Flower-maker to H. I. M. the Empress of the French, a most exquisitely beautiful assortment of Fashionable Head-dresses and other Artificial Flowers. The Ladies are respectfully requested to call and see them.
J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. Paul Street,
February 20. 43

Unclaimed Letters.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for at the Montreal Post Office, from the 15th to the 29th of February, 1864.

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

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

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

LADIES' LIST.

A
Askham Elizabeth

B
Barker Mrs
Berry Celia Mrs
Boothe Elizabeth Mrs
Boyd Esther
Burge Rose Mrs
Burland Emma
Burgess Alice
Bulger Anne
Brennan Catherine
Brown Bella
Brown T W Mrs
Brow Betsey
Byrn Anne

C
Carcoot E Widow
Carmody Anne
Carroll Catharine
Carron Prudie
Clark A Mrs
Clowes Mary
Cole Fanny 2
Conway Mrs
Cormick Mary
Crowley Ellen
Cummins Mary
Curran P Mrs
Currie Sarah

D
Davies Mary
Delaney Mary
Deraugh Anne
Dixon James Mrs
Donoly M J
Doran Mary 2
Douglass E B Mrs
Douling Jane
Dover Angeline
Duffy Miss

E
Ewart Margaret

F
Farnden Mrs
Finlay Mary R
Flemming Ellen
Forbes Ellen A
Fraser Ann D

G
Gingembre Mrs
Goggan Bridget
Gordon Jane
Gorman Bridget
Goulder M
Graham Jessie
Grant A M Mrs
Grave Sarah
Gray Anna
Griffin C Mrs

H
Hamilton James Mrs
Harper Sophia
Hart Julia
Hay Isabella
Heyham Mrs
Hitchcock C D
Hogg Mary
Holmes Mrs
Hoyt L L
Hughes Ellen 2
Hull Jane

K
Kauk S Mrs
Keable Mrs
Keelips Mary
Kelly M Mrs
Kelly C
Kerr M E
Kirley Margaret
Kennedy Mary
Knox Jane

L
Long Jane
Loury Kate

M
Maher Bridget
Mahony Jane
Mawruing Mary
Maguihan Mary
Miers Emma
Monahan Mary
Murphy Catherine

Mc
McAffee Hannah
DeCuaig Ann
McCutcheon Margt
McDermott Rose
McDonald Catharine
McDonell Isabella
McEwen Christy 2
McLennan J Mrs
McVeigh J Mrs

Mac
Macdonald A Mrs
Macdonald Sarah
Macdonald S Mrs

N
Nagle Richard Mrs

O
O'Day Catherine
Ogilvey Mrs
O'Leary Kate
Osgood Harriet

P
Parker Mary
Percy H M
Plowman Mary
Purcelle E F
Purvise Mrs

R
Rames Barbara
Reed Kate
Rogan Eliza
Ross Annie
Ross Janet

S
Shannon Catharine
Simpson Mary
Skaiffe Mrs
Slater Mary
Smith Sarah Mrs
Sproule Mary 2
Street Mrs
Stone J J
Stuart Elizabeth
Sullivan Mary A
Sweeney Mrs

T
Trainer P Mrs

W
Wade Sarah
Wells Anna
Wyse Miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Adam James
Adamson Hercules
Ainsworth S J B
Anderson Jas D
Anderson & Co
Arnold Ambrose

B
Bailey Jackson
Baird Alexander
Baker J F
Ballard O L & H K
Ballentyne Peter
Barclay Thomas
Barker James
Barry Richard
Barry Edmund
Bauman S
Bay Claud
Beaten Alexerder
Bates F & W A
Beattie H
Berry W
Birrell John & Co
Blackburn L P
Brady James
Brain J C 2
Bridges E Capt
Britton B M
Brookes P J
Brown Edward
Bulger W R
Burchard S G
Burnell James
Burns Charles
Burns John

C
Callow John
Campbell S S
Calvert Wm
Carden Henry 2
Carey Henry
Carpenter Sessions
Casey Bartholomew
Casler Myron
Cavana James
Chambers Robert
Chandler C
Caaplow Thomas
Chipperfield Alexdr
Chisholm Alexdr
Clark Edward
Clark George
Clark C
Clarke Alexander
Clements S T
Coherhouse H F
Commercial Union Ins Co
Cottrell J C N 2
Cox Camillus
Cox Benedict
Crevar James
Cunningham James
Cunningham R
Currie F P
Curey James

D
David L P
Davis F
Davis Moses
Daw R N
Dewar N
Dill A F
Dodd Thomas
Dodge Charles
Donaldson William
Doolan John
Douglass George
Doyle J T
Duffield Wm
Duffy Thaddeus
Dunbar Mr
Duncan John
Dunn Michael
Dolf A

E
Eager Benjamin
Edwards E W
Evans Henry
Evans P D
Egan James
Essex Jeremiah 3
Ewen James
Ewing Robert

F
Ferguson J
Foley Mr
Foley H
Foley Wm
Frankel Gothold
Freeman James
Fryatt Thomas

G
Gibson Wm
Graham J H
Grant Maurice
Gray William
Gregory John & Co
Green W F
Griffiths R
Grigor T S 3

H
Hargadon Thomas
Harley John
Harney John
Hews John
Harris J B
Harrison D H
Hart P J
Hector Robert J
Herrick Milo
Harrington T W
Higgins & Musson
Hill A & Co
Hills Mr
Hodge S
Hoinville Wm
Holbrook M M
Hollister George
Holmes J E
Hopkins P O
Howarth T & Co
Hughes Richard
Hughes James
Hunt J G
Hurd G E

J
Jeffreys Thomas 2
Jennings W E
Jervis Henry
Johnson Andrew 2
Johnson Edward
Joneston Thomas

K
Keane L H
Kent David
Kenwood Mr
Kerr James
Kellaur B S
Kinsela Duncan
Kinshler Michael
Kirk Thomas
Koyle James

L
Laidlaw A T & Co
Laird John
Lamert Dr
Lane Thomas
Larmour R
Lawlers J P
Lawlor R W
Lee D L
Lewis Peter
Lindsay Mr
Lomas James
Lor Henry
Levering W B & Co
Low P 2
Lynch James

M
Mair J & G
Malsburg Wm
Mann Thomas
Meyer F & Co
Miller John
Miller James
Miller J & J
Mills G W
Mills James
Mitchell Wm
Mitchell J L 2
Moran Patrick
Morgan Wm
Morris Wm
Morrison Davie
Mortimer George
Moxley John
Mosby Wm
Morris Emmanuel
Moore J H
Moore Thomas
Morris George
Morris E
Morland E
Mullen Timothy
Murphy Daniel

Mac
MacAgy W A

Mc
McAreavy Hugh
McAuly Peter
McClellan Joseph
McCluskey Mark
McCullivan Michael
McCulloch Francis
McDonald & Ambler
McDonell A R
McFarlane Thomas
McGuire James
McKay Henry
McKeon Daniel
McKenna Edward
McKenne F H
McKenny Daniel
McKenzie Alexdr
McLaren W & C
McNaughton Joseph
McPherson Dond
McVoy Thomas

N
Neale F
Nelson John 2
Nelson Joshua
Nichols Francis
Nixon Thomas

O
O'Brien M
O'Callaghan James
O'Hara James
O'Leary Michael
Ollive James 2
O'Laughlin James
O'Mara John
Ovens George

P
Pardey G M
Pearl J H
Peels Wm
Perry Samuel
Persch J P
Pond J S
Porter H
Price Joseph
Prior Charles

R
Ralpmann J L 2
Ray S W
Rhodes Mr
Rice Patrick
Richardson John
Richmond F J
Roach C E 2
Roach Edmund
Roach James
Roberts & Kelly
Robertson James 2
Robertson R
Robertson J E 2
Robertson W W
Roebuck Harry
Rogers Lyman
Rolley James
Rollo & Adam
Ross H D
Root Mr
Ryan James

S
Sargent W Rev
Schneider G Rev
Scott John
Scott Rev Archdeacon
Scott F
Selman David
Shedios F
Sheppard Wm
Shoran Edward
Simley John
Simpson Craddock
Smith Robert
Smith Frank W
Smith A M & Co
Smith J L
Smith Robert
Smith John A
Squire D B & Co
Stafford Seth
Stevens L
Stivison James
Strutton F C
Stockand George
Stuart Francis
Starteon Henry
Sutton S
Sykes Wm

T
Taylor Mr
Taylor David
Taylor E A
Toohey John
Traquair P J
Traynor Bernard
Turnbull Wm
Tweeddale John

W
Ward James
Walsh J C
Walsh Jeremiah
Walsh Luke
Warren J W
Welch William
Wurtel Mr
Wenham W R
Whitfield W A
Whinton L D
White William
Wilkinson J
Willoughby Wm
Wilson J T
Wood R B
Wood John & Co
Woodriff Daniel
Workman Benjamin
Wylie W Capt

Y
Young John
Youmans J W

E. S. FREER, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, Montreal, Feb. 29, 1864. 63

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PERSONAL ATTRACTIONS.
From the Boston Daily Atlas.

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.—A beautiful head of hair always has been, and still is considered one of the greatest of personal attractions, and there are but few indeed—we doubt of there being one—but thinks much of having a fine head of hair, and much, very much attention is given to this one object; for tangled locks, rough, bristly hair, or a bald head, are evils which all would avoid, especially the young lady or gentleman who has yet, perhaps, a fortune to win by their personal attractions. It is a truth which there is no denying, that to possess a fine, full head of hair, is an object well worth our attention, and if there are any artificial means by which we can improve in this respect, it is our duty to resort to them. One of the best yet discovered, and the most successfully applied, is Bogle's Hyperion Fluid. This article is prepared with much care, after long study into the nature and effects of all the diseases by which the hair is assailed, much experience, and numerous unfailing experiments, all of which have proved most happy in their results, and warrant our saying to any who may be so unfortunate as to have uncomely locks, scurf, or dandruff heads, premature baldness or grey hair, procure this Fluid. It is an article which, from the nature of its composition, is perfectly free from all ingredients which in any way render it disagreeable for use, or injurious in its application; but, on the contrary, it will be found to answer all it professes, and more than equal the wishes of even the most sanguine.
March 21. r DSW 68

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcers, &c This unguent performs wonders in all external sores, whatever their first cause or present nature, by soothing the tortured nerves and reducing the inflammation. The heat, pain and tightness are soon removed without leaving a blemish. Sold everywhere. 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, 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.
March 21. r DW 68

NOTHING BETTER—Than Henry's Vermont Liniment for Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cholic, Diarrhœa, &c. The universal testimony of all who have used it is that they have never used anything they liked half as well. We do not warrant it to cure everything. In fact, it is not intended as a panacea for all diseases, but for the above named complaints it is a sovereign remedy.
Sold everywhere, price 25 cents.
J. F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street Montreal, C.E.
March 14. 1m DW 62

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 phlegm 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 it. 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.
March 14. 1m DW 62

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a positive and specific remedy for Disease.
See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
January 27 DW 2m 22

OPEN YOUR EYES—To the fact that Patent Medicines are doing more good in the country than most people are willing to admit. What a solace it is to know that, when disease makes a sudden and unforeseen attack, you have a remedy at hand, a family physician in the house, as it were. Such is "N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir," that ought to be kept always at hand to be ready at season and out of season, like a faithful sentinel ever on the watch to ward off the attacks of an unscrupulous foe. Price only 25 cents. See advertisement in another column.
John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.
March 14. 1m DW 62

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

AS this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a life time as nurse and physician, she has compounded a

SOOTHING SYRUP FOR Children Teething.

It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—try it now.—"Ladies' Visitor," New York City.

25 Cents per Bottle.
January 29. 24

To Rational Invalids.—A few plain, earnest words with such of you as suffer from indigestion, and its usual accompaniment, habitual costiveness. You want relief without prostration, a rapid cure without pain. The means of obtaining that relief, of accomplishing that cure, is tendered to you in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, the only cathartic and alterative in existence which re-opens the obstructed passages of the bowels without a qualm or a pang, and restores to the stomach and liver the vigor stolen from them by disease. This genial aperient never enfeebles any organ, or reduces the general strength. On the contrary, it infallibly renews the natural health of the digestive and secretive functions. Rarely will it be necessary to call in a physician where this safe and all-sufficient family medicine is kept in the house. The vials contain seven doses each, and the pills have this great advantage over all ordinary purgatives—time does not impair their properties. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.
March 21. r DSW 68

IN THE YEAR 1845

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

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

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

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

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired,—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Prepared only by
A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 16 Cedar Street, New York.
May 11 v 111

OGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE

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

The Best Hair Dye in the World.

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

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

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

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.

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General Agents for Canada.
Jun DW 15

CORNICES, CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND PICTURE RODS.

Builders & General Hardware,

TABB & THOMPSON.

N. B.—Our CORNICES, just imported, are of excellent quality and elegant design. The stock is large and varied, and will be offered at prices which will be found as low as those of any other house in the trade.
March 8. 57

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 18.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

AN INCOMPLETE RETURN.

Hon. Mr. McGEE called the attention of the Government to the fact that all the documents, in relation to the Intercolonial Railway, had not been brought down.

Hon J S MACDONALD was not aware of any being withheld, but if the hon gentleman gave him a memorandum of such as he belived were not on the table he would have them sent down.

REGISTRATION AND REGISTRY OFFICES (U C)

On motion of Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, the House went into Committee on the bill respecting Registration.

A discussion arose on the clause giving the power of appointing Registrars during pleasure.

Hon J A MACDONALD objected strongly to the principle.

Mr. T FERGUSON also supported the same view. If it was merely to suspend the officer until he had a fair trial, it might be understood.

Mr. DUNSFORD approved of the law being made as stringent as possible; but opposed the power of dismissal at pleasure.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said he would not press his opposition in Committee, but hoped both sides of the House would give their mature consideration to the matter before the subject again came up with the Speaker in the chair.

Some discussion arose on the 14th clause, to the effect that no person practicing the law shall be a Registrar.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD had given his consent that this clause be struck out.

The clause was expunged.

On the fifteenth clause—providing that no Registrar, Deputy or Clerk shall act as a conveyancer or shall draw out any instrument subject to registration except wills, and inflicting a penalty for contravention,—

Mr. T. FERGUSON moved that this clause be struck out. In many districts it would prove a great inconvenience.

Hon J S MACDONALD objected. He thought the time had come when indiscriminate conveyancing by parties who were not responsible should be put a stop to.

Mr. STREET said the clause contained a very strange exception—providing that the Registrar should have the power of drawing up wills, which were the most solemn of all documents, while refusing him permission to prepare the most simple intruments. He (Mr. Street) was opposed to restricting the Registrar from preparing deeds. If a Registrar was unfit to draw up a deed he was unfit to act as Registrar.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY agreed with the hon. member for Welland. He would vote for expunging the clause.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said the conveyancing done by Registrars was usually well done, and if they were made responsible in the same way as lawyers, the ends of justice would be met.

Mr. WOOD said they were so responsible.

Mr. T. C. WALLBRIDGE took the same view as the hon. member for Lennox and Addington. The Registrar should be liable in the same manner as the lawyer.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD spoke against the clause, saying it was wonderful to see the anxiety exhibited by lawyers in the interest of the farmers who might have occasion to transfer land. [Laughter.] The evils resulting from the present system were small; but it would be an enormous evil if no contract affecting the conveyancing of lands or property could be drawn up, except by lawyers. The Registrars became good conveyancers.

Mr. CHAMBERS was opposed to allowing Registrars to turn their offices into conveyancing offices. They should be confined to their legitimate business.

Mr. WALSH hoped this clause would be withdrawn.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD was not wedded to this clause in its present shape. His object was to prevent unlimited conveyancing; and for this purpose he would propose to substitute another clause to afford a remedy against unskilled persons acting as conveyancers, and thereby causing damage.

Hon. J A. MACDONALD agreed with the principle of the new clause, but contended that it would be hardly proper to include it in this bill relating to Registration.

Mr. BUCHANAN—If any person presumed to draw out a title he should be held responsible. (Hear, hear)

Mr. WOOD wished to have the clause as amended in this bill. It might be made to apply by saying "Any Registrar or any other person."

Mr. J. S. ROSS—It was very amusing to see the anxiety of lawyers that the public should not suffer damage. He thought the law should be allowed to remain as it was.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD requested the clause to be allowed to stand and he would substitute something at a later stage which would meet the approval of the House.

The seventeenth clause relating to the removal of Registrars guilty of fraudulent practices, or not performing their duties; and relating also to their liability in treble damages to persons injured was allowed to stand.

The remaining clauses, as far as the twenty-fourth, passed through the Committee.

The Committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD moved "that this House do now adjourn."

THE EASTER RECESS.

Mr. MUNRO thereupon moved, in amendment, that the following words be added—"until Thursday, March 31st."

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—My hon. friend can't move that. (Opposition cries of "hear," "hear.")

The SPEAKER read from "Todd's Practice," to show that the rule in the House of Lords was that the only motion that could be moved in amendment to one of adjournment was one of adjournment till some other day.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—That is only the practice in the House of Lords.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said that before this motion could be carried, the previous order would have to be rescinded, and this required previous notice.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said that he did not think this motion was fair to the House, which had already decided as to the adjournment.

Mr. WHITE was in favor of the motion.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD was happy to find the head of the Government was opposed to the mean attempt made at this stage to gain an adjournment. He was glad the Government was hostile to this abominable trick. The House had by 100 to 13 decided there should be practically no adjournment, and in face of this fact, when a number of hon. gentlemen had gone home. It would be unfair if the House, after its previous solemn vote should now reverse its determination.

The SPEAKER, in answer to Mr. Dunkin, cited an authority to shew that for a motion for a motion for adjournment no previous notice was necessary.

Mr. O'HALLORAN defended the motion, arguing that it was perfectly justifiable.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—Is it fair?

Mr. O'HALLORAN—Perfectly fair. The hon. gentlemen absent had paired off, and their absence would not affect a vote on the great questions before the House. Those who had gone away, had taken their vacation boldly, and wished to deny it to us. The motion was in order.

Mr. DUNKIN said that as to its being fair, how many members, ten minutes ago, thought the vote was coming up at all? If we were to understand it to be a Parliamentary rule that at any hour a motion be sprung in the House on a question of adjournment, he would be glad to know in what way the business could be carried on?

Mr. A. MACKENZIE justified his course. It would be perfectly fair to put this motion, the subject of adjournment having been canvassed so much already.

Mr. PARKER said if this House expressed its opinion honestly, it would be in favor of an adjournment.

Hon J. A. MACDONALD raised the question of order. The House had expressed its opinion, and this was supposed to be an honest opinion.

Mr. SHANLY had signed a "round-robin" for adjournment, as he had important business to attend to, but he had made other arrangements, and he was now prepared to attend until the adjournment took place. He would vote against any motion to adjourn at any earlier period.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT spoke as to the means by which the "round-robin" obtained signatures—by representing that there was sure to be an adjournment; that a fortnight would be lost, and that there might be as well be an adjournment in good faith for a fortnight to allow Western members to go home.

Mr. J. MACDONALD [Toronto] would now go in favor of an adjournment, because so many hon. members had "paired-off" that the leading questions could not be considered.

The SPEAKER said the motion in amendment was in order.

Mr. DUNKIN just begged to remark that if this amendment were carried, the Election Committees would have to meet daily, as they had not obtained permission to adjourn. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

SEVERAL HON. GENTLEMEN—Put the motion.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—Do hon. gentlemen expect that we are going to let them go that way?

AN HON. MEMBER—Why not?

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—Because I can keep the House here until noon to-morrow myself—aye, or until four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. RYMAL was understood to express himself in favor of the adjournment. The hon. member for Montreal West (Mr. McGee) had signed the "round-robin" for an adjournment; but came next day to him and very hastily withdrew his support from it by erasing his name.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN denounced the amendment as a dishonest proceeding.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE [Lambton] said that, after the observation made by Mr Dunkin, he would prefer that Mr. Munro should withdraw his motion.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said that the attempt to adjourn until the 31st inst. was unfair, after the solemn decision arrived at the other

day. He was glad to see the Opposition so zealous in their support of the Government on this question; and would appeal to all his own friends to vote against the motion.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD complimented the Attorney General West on the stand he had taken; but pointed out that his followers were absolutely defying their leader. [Cheers and laughter.]

Hon. Mr. McGEE explained that after he (Mr. McGee) had signed the "round robin" to allow Western members to go home, he was met by an influential member of the Government, who complimented him on his adherence to the adjournment, and observed, that by the time the members returned the Government would have made matters all right. Finding that this was the object in view, he withdrew his name—erasing it in the most irascable manner of which he was capable. Doubtless the hon. Finance Minister was very anxious to obtain time to make his preparations, and, of course, it was that hon. member who guided the movements of the Government. It was for him (Mr. Holton) to command—it was for the hon. member for Cornwall to obey. He [Mr. McGee] was not sorry to observe this ascendancy of the hon. Finance Minister, for brains were in the ascendant, and the head governed as it ought. [Laughter and cheers.] If the Government were not prepared to go on—if they wanted time to prepare themselves or to reconstruct, then let them say so by all means—let them come down to the House and ask for time, and abide by consequences. The action of the supporters of the Government in this matter reminded him, Mr. McGee, of one of the earliest political novels he had read—"Paul Clifford"—in which the government of the day is represented by a gang of "gentlemen of the road." Laughter. One of these, Augustus Tomlinson, a footpad of a serious turn of mind, is made to describe the distinction between himself and Viscount Dunshunner, by saying that while he was good "on the open road, the Viscount was the devil at turning a corner." (Laughter and cheers.) Now, the Hon. Premier—the Viscount Dunshunner of the present Government—was very sharp at turning a corner, no doubt; but the House would not allow him to turn a corner on this point. (Roars of laughter.) It was humiliating, indeed, to see the precarious position in which the Government stood in this House. They resembled strongly a pair of too short breeches sustained by a pair of borrowed suspenders. (Loud cheers and laughter.) The hon. gentleman went on to say that this was the position in which we stood, and in which we were asked to grant an adjournment for a fortnight. He had always thought the hon. member for West Durham a man who pursued a sincerely honest and upright course according to his views, and he believed he would not be a party to any dodge, and was not in presenting this motion of adjournment. But the hon. member for South Wentworth (Mr. Rymal) was concerned in this round robin, and he had taken occasion to refer to him [Mr. McGee] in connexion with the matter before he came into the House. That gentleman had a fashion of saying very bitter things, more in earnest than in fun, by way of a joke, but he would not give him what he deserved—a slight castigation—on this occasion.

Mr. RYMAL—You may as well "let her rip." (Roars of laughter, continuing several seconds.)

Hon. Mr. McGEE thought his hon. friend should be taken down a peg or two, and that he should be taken to the Sergeant-of-the-Mace to give him a round dozen. If he must have this habit of jesting in Parliament so confirmed, so as to make a Court fool of himself, he would have to be taken in hand. (Renewed laughter.) If the proposition for an adjournment for a fortnight had been simply, as it was represented to him, Mr. McGee, intended for the convenience of Western members to spend a week going to and returning from their homes, and needing a few days relaxation thereat, he would have subscribed to it most cordially. But, being, as he was informed, intended as a mere party manoeuvre to gain time, that was so precious for the Government, which was not pressing on any measures, and which had brought in a bill on this Government day, sure to consume the whole of the sitting, he determined to oppose the scheme for a fortnight's adjournment. He had consequently voted with the 100 members against the 13, for the motion of adjournment that had passed, and he saw no reason for the House to undo what it had done. He, therefore, hoped the hon. gentleman would withdraw his motion. The present motion for an adjournment of fifteen days was either a cunning move on behalf of the Government or it was not. If the Premier were really opposed to a lengthened adjournment, then the conduct of the hon. member for West Durham was not at all creditable to him as a party-man.

Mr. MUNRO then withdrew his motion.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1864.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY

Dr. Kahn's Museum of Wonders, Anatomy and Science, at the Mechanics' Hall, from 10 A. M. till 10 P.M.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY G. McGREGOR

Dry Goods, at the store No. 266 & 268 St. Paul Street, at Two o'clock.

BY L. DEVANY.

Household Furniture, &c., at his own stores, at Ten 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:—

March 21.—9 A.M. 15 above zero.
2 P.M. 16 " "
5 P.M. 15 " "

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 21.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Scatcherd reported the final decision of the Carleton Committee as follows:—

1st. That W. T. Powell was duly elected at the last Election. 2nd. That neither the petitiun nor the defence of the sitting member was frivolous or vexatious.

Mr Notman moved that the Vercheres Election Committee have leave to adjourn till the fourth of April, with the consent and on the motion of both.—Carried.

The following Bills were then introduced:—

Mr. Shanly—Bill further to amend the Charter of the South Eastern Mining Company. Mr. Denis—Bill to amend Chap. 32 Consol. Statutes of Canada, respecting agricultural societies. Mr. Morris—Bill to incorporate the Montreal Tow Co. Mr. Pouliot—Bill to provide that Acts of Parliament shall not take effect within a certain time after their passage, unless it be therein otherwise provided. Mr. Fortier—To amend Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes of L. C. Mr. McConkey—Bill to remove doubts as to the sale and right of redemption of lands sold for taxes in certain Counties in U C. Mr. Price—Bill to facilitate the transactions of the Quebec and North Shore Turnpike Trust.

The orders of the day having been called, Attorney General McDonald rose and proceeded amidst the profound silence of the House, to make a statement in which at some length he reviewed the circumstances under which two years ago he accepted the position of head of the administration, and the events which have marked the history of the successive McDonald-Sicotte and McDonald-Dorion Governments, coming down to the present session. He said the gentlemen on the other side had abstained from putting it to the test, whether the Government had a majority or not, but the ministry in view of the smallness of their majority which prevented them from administering public affairs, and conducting the business of legislation in that vigorous way which the interests of the country required, had come to the conclusion that they could not in justice to themselves to the House or to the country continue longer to occupy the responsible positions they had hitherto held, and they had therefore to-day unanimously placed their resignations in the hands of His Excellency. He stated also that he could not conceal from himself that in battling with the difficulties which he has had to encounter from the commencement of his administration he had created feelings of a bitter political and perhaps personal nature against himself. This circumstance had pointed to the retirement of himself, at all events, from the position he occupied if the Government was to be sustained by that numerical strength, which it was desirable for the best interests of the country it should possess. He had, therefore, come to the conclusion that he should resign that position, and his colleagues had unanimously with him placed their resignations in the hands of His Excellency. Under these circumstances he moved that the House do now adjourn.

Hon. Mr. Cartier seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

New York, March 19.

Sterling Exchange lower; 176½ for first class bills. A despatch from Culpepper says that the signal officers on Cedar Mountain report that yesterday the rebels, who have been in camp across the Rappannock all winter, broke up, and set fire to their tents; marching off in the direction of the Shenandoah Valley.

Washington, March 19.—The Star says that a rebel advance was anticipated yesterday, and marching orders were issued to nearly all our commands. However, when all was in readiness for a move, the order was countermanded. This morning, however, firing was heard in the direction of Dumfries. Skirmishing was going on there.

Fort Smith, March 19.—The Arkansas election closed last night. All the counties north, and about twenty south, of the Arkansas River voted. From 10,000 to 15,000 votes are expected.

Washington, March 19.—The rebel authorities have signified their intention to give up the remains of Colonel Dahlgren.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, March 19.—Price has again assumed command of the department of Arkansas, and tells his rebels that he will soon lead them against their foes.

The Union men of Texas are concentrating, in anticipation of speedy protection from Gen. Herron.

Special to the Commercial.—New Orleans, March 12: There is considerable stir in military matters here. General Banks is on the eve of his departure for Western Louisiana, probably Alexandria. Porter's gunboats have already started for that place. It is expected formidable works of defence will be encountered between the mouth of Red River and Alexandrian. Lee's cavalry left a week ago—destination westward. It is believed an understanding has been entered into between Generals Bank's and Steele, by which western Lousiania and southern Arkansas are to be cleared of Rebel troops. An order has been issued by General Banks to hold an election for a Constitutional Convention on the 28th; to meet in New Orleans on on the 6th of April.

Lousville, March 19th.—The Journal says:—Of the conspiracy in Kentucky, we doubt not that there is some foundation for the rumor.

Cairo, March 19th.—The steamer Hope arrived this evening from New Orleans, having on board the 27th Illinois veterans, en route home, and a cargo of sugar, molasses and cotton.

New York, March 20.—The Times' Washington special says:—The excitement about a raid by Stuart has subsided. A detachment of the enemy crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg on Wednesday night and the following day. The 18th Pensylvania cavalry captured twenty of them. On Friday a detachment of the enemy crossed Morton's Ford, and drove in the 7th Michigans. Stuart is massing his cavalry at Charlottesville where he has three brigades, and Fredericksburg where he has two. Twelve vessels from the 10th Louisianians have arrived within three days, the first from that regiment. They had got the Presidents proclamation distributed in Kilpatrick's raid.

Herald's special.—Sir John's Run, March 20.—Last evening a detachment of rebels made a raid into Bath, and succeeded in capturing a Western Virginia State Senator and a member of the Western Virginia House of Delegates. General Seigel ordered a force of cavalry in pursuit, with orders to attack them.

The latest information here is that the pursuers overtook them and succeeded in taking some of them prisoners.

Louisville, March 20.—Gen. Hobson has nearly broken up the guerilla bands along the Cumberland River. Many of them were surrendering.

A boat load of deserters, seven in number, reached our lines the day before yesterday. They were repairers of telegraph lines in Charleston harbor. They say Farragut has captured Fort Gaines with a garrison of eleven hundred men, and is now banging away at the city. We do not receive their reports as gospel.

Chattanoogo, March 20—The railroad is completed in Ringgold. Eighty rebel cavalry made a dash over Taylor Ridge yesterday.

Memphis, March 18—General Forest is organizing for a movement to West Tennessee. He is mounting his cavalry. Grierson's cavalry is watching him.

Halifax, March 21—The Styx has returned from a search for the Italian frigate. On the 18th instant she spoke the brig Howard, who reported that on the 10, lattitude 40, she saw a vessel of the description of the Re Galantuomo running south-west. A north-west gale was blowing. The vessel showed no colors of distress.

Cincinnatti, March 21—The Commercial has the following: Strawberry Plains, March 18—The rebels are in large force at Bull's Gap; they probably number 20,000. There is a general belief that they intend to make a sudden movement into Kentucky.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

New York, March 21.—American gold firm; opening, 61⅞; advancing to 62¼; declining to 62; advancing to 63½ and closing firm at 63½ to 63¼.

Portland, March 21.—The Commander of the Miami has been ordered to take the Chesapeake direct to New York, and will start to-morrow morning.

Cairo, March 21.—The steamer Olive Branch, from New Orleans on the 12th, arrived to-day with a large cargo of groceries, tropical fruits, and 12 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The 14th, 15th and 32nd Illinois have re-enlisted as veterans. Five regiments of the 4th division and 16th army corps, under General Veatch, are encamped here.

Fortress Monroe, March 20.—Five Guerillas were arrested on the eastern shore of Virginia yesterday, and brought here, charged with cutting the telegraph cable near Cherry Stone, recently.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY. — What we foreshadowed some time ago as probable has come to pass. The Ministry, without any absolute defeat, and in all probability still commanding a bare majority on a question of confidence or non-confidence, has still found itself too weak to undertake to carry any important measures, especially that one most important and most difficult of all, the increase of taxation. The circumstances, as at the beginning of the session we indicated that they might be, have turned out very much like those of the crisis by which Mr. Hincks fell from power. In one part of the country the existing Ministry has an overwhelming majority, and it has nearly a proportionably small minority in the other section. Under these circumstances the Ministry have thought it necessary to tender their resignation, which has been accepted, and the Governor-General has requested Mr. Ferguson Blair to form a new Ministry. In this he has followed precisely the precedent set by Lord Elgin. He has required the services of one of the out-going Cabinet supposed to represent that section of the Province where the late Ministry still commands a large majority, in order that the rights of that section of the country should not be sacrificed by the accidents incidental to our united government. Mr. Blair has thereupon, we believe, invited the assistance of Colonel Tache and it may be supposed, that as a Lower Canadian anxious to work the present system without making it more unpalatable than necessary to a portion of the Province, which has not its fair share in the representation, Colonel Tache will be willing to lend his aid in forming an administration that will be agreeable to the population of the entire country. We, of course, know nothing yet of the success or non success of this application; but we conclude that no one in Lower Canada, desirous of resisting the demand for representation according to population, would seek to impose an unpalatable Ministry on the people of Canada West. It is perhaps premature to-day to say more on this subject, because it is impossible at present to tell what shape events may take, and speculations upon the appearance of things in the morning may be falsified by an unexpected change of circumstances before night. It may be worth pointing out, that the course taken is substantially that recommended by Mr. Brown in his speech on representation according to population.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. — If Congress adopts the report of the Committee on Commerce, as it has been reported to us by telegraph, we may hope that this important matter may be arranged without any disturbance of the commercial arrangements which have existed between Canada and the United States, which we have for some time past had reason to apprehend. Instead of absolute abrogation of the treaty, the report provides for an alternative, in the appointment, by the two Governments, of Commissioners to examine the whole subject, and report upon such modifications as may be required. We should, perhaps, on the whole, have been best pleased if the treaty had been allowed to continue; because we all know how much more easy it is to maintain a thing actually existing than create that which does not exist. Otherwise we could desire nothing better than the project just now reported by the Congressional Committee. The treaty is not a thing to be discussed with advantage from its initiation in a popular assembly, where details can neither be fairly explained nor comprehended. It is for the benefit of all parties deirous of making it useful and lasting that it should be considered *en petit comite* by the representatives of both parties to it, in order that facts may be fully brought out and prejudices cleared away. The British Commissioners will, on their side, have many reclamations to make, not only as respects the agreement to be made for the future, but also with regard to the non-execution, by the Americans, of many of the provisions of the late treaty. The question is still retained within the domain of diplomacy, and we may not unreasonably expect that six gentlemen, appointed for the express purpose of making an agreement to continue the treaty, will not fail to devise some means to do so.

RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA.—The telegraph brings us intelligence that in pursuance of the policy of reconstituting the civil government in Louisiana, already begun by the state elections there, General Banks has summoned a popular convention, for the purpose of remodelling the constitution of the State, and that the election for this assembly is to be held upon the white basis, under the census of 1861. It may be proper to say some words in explanation of this statement. Most of our readers are aware that in the constitution of the United States, though slaves had no votes for members of Congress, they were reckoned in the population of the several districts, for the purpose of apportioning the number of representatives which such Districts were respectively to send. The American representation is based upon population, and for this purpose five negroes, otherwise regarded as mere chattels, were reckoned the equivalent of three white men. This principle, so favorable to the slave power in the general government, was observed also in the state government of Louisiana. In those parts of the State which are occupied by enormous plantations there were very few white men, and still fewer voters; but these few exercised an immensely disproportionate influence over the cities and other neighbourhoods where the white population was numerous, by voting upon the basis of the slave population. General Banks' order, therefore, that the election for the convention shall proceed upon the white basis, puts an end to the exorbitant power conferred by the old constitution on the planting interest, and, as between districts, gives the greatest influence to those where there are most white inabitants. Of course, it is in these districts where the people have the least pecuniary interest in slavery. It is expected that the convention will make Louisiana a free State. It is likely, indeed, that this will be effected by the instrumentality of a comparatively small part of the population; the rest being deterred from interference by physical restraint, or the many reasons which prevent a party put down by military force from showing itself in opposition; but it is always desirable for the military power to have some ostensibly constituted civil authority, just as in Lower Canada, when the Constitution was overthrown, a special Council was appointed to serve as a Legislature. This is the object of Banks' Convention.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AND THE SOLDIERS OF THE GARRISON AT TORONTO.—Owing to the treasonable nonsense talked by Mr. M. Murphy, the President of the Hibernian Society at Toronto, the soldiers of the 16th and of the artillery who joined the St. Patrick's procession, have been reprimanded for doing so by the Commandant of the Garrison. So says the *Globe*.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Our play-goers will be pleased to learn that this establishment will reopen for a few nights on Easter-Monday. The following is from the New York press:—

Kate Fisher has taken the Montreal Theatre for a brief period for the purpose of giving the Canadians a sight of her daring equestrianism. She intends opening there on the 28th, and will produce "Mazeppa" and other equestrian dramas.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—Much has been written on this subject; but the non-scientic can learn little from such works. A general knowledge of the anatomical structure of the body, is essential to physical education, but the long course and disagreeable experiences of the dissecting room, debar the general public entirely from this knowledge. They can only learn through the medium of popular exhibitions and lectures. Our young men who seek to develope the muscles of the arms and chest by the use of dumb-bells do not see that such a course in the end would produce deformity—that they might become brawny armed and still be weak limbed in the lower extremities. A few visits to Dr. Kahn's Museum would give them a great deal of useful information on this subject. The Museum will close the week after next, so that but a short time remains. The brilliant calcium light will be exhibited all this week, and the ingenious apparition will appear the week after.

CITY ITEMS.

JOHN ASHLEY PAYNE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Yesterday morning John Ashley Payne was brought for final examination and was fully committed for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench. It is understood that another application to release the prisoner on bail was to have been made, and that Mr. Carter, Q. C., refused to argue the case upon short notice.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were eighty-eight interments last week. Roman Catholics 75; men 8, women 13, male children 33, female children 21. Protestants 13; men 3, women 2, male children 6, female children 2. Children under 1 year of age 21. Nativity; Canada 69, Ireland 18, Germany 1. Localities: St. Lawrence Ward 7, St. Antoine Ward 13, St. Louis Ward 10, Centre Ward 2, St. Ann's Ward 15, St. James Ward 12, St. Mary's Ward 19, Hotel Dieu 3, St. Patrick's Hospital 1, General Hospital 1, East Ward 1, Suburban localities 4. Diseases: Scarlatina 35, croupe 1, small pox 5, child birth 3, congestion of the brain 1, infantile debility 12, worms 1, hooping cough 1, abcess 3, inflammation 1, consumption 7, dentition 1, dropsy 2, inflammation of the lungs 2, typhoid 1, paralysis 1, disease of the heart 1, general debility 1, asthma 1, old age 1, tumor 1, hydrocephalus 1, inflammation of the bowels 1, cancer 1, dysentery 1, still-born 1, bronchitis 1.

STEALING BUTTER.—A man named Andre Deslaurie was arrested for stealing six pounds of butter and the bag containing it, all of which is valued at $1 50. Andre would have been let off with a few months in gaol, but for previous misconduct. He is what is known as a jail-bird and in consequence is committed for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench. His reputation, although not worth much to him, will be likely to cost him dearly in the end.

FIRE.—About half-past nine on Sunday evening a fire was discovered in a house corner of Wolfe and Dorchester Street, which was extinguished before the arrival of the Fire Brigade.

MARS AND VENUS.—A number of braves of the 30th Regiment got into a row in a house of bad repute on Friday night. The aid of the picket guard was required to ally the wrath of the warriors, while incarceration in the guard house until morning and a few hours pack drill, are supposed to have restored equanimity of temper.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—A case was brought in the Police Court against a woman for keeping a house of ill-fame, and was fixed for a future day.

In the Recorder's Court there were forty-one cases. Louis Laroche was brought up for being drunk and assaulting the police in a house off St. Hubert Street. He was fined $5, or one month.

Edward and Thomas Perrault were brought up for fighting, and assaulting the police who were endeavoring to restore order. Edward was fined four dollars, and Thomas two.

The remaining cases were for drunkenness and vagrancy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—Your issue of this morning contains an article on the "New House of Industry," in which it is suggested to place the Industrial Rooms in St. Antoine Street, and other similar institutions under the same roof with it, upon the site which has been purchased on the corner of Bleury and Dorchester Streets.

Having taken some little interest in the Industrial Rooms since their commencement, I now take the liberty to express some of my views on this subject.

The Industrial Rooms now one of the most popular charitable institutions in the city, were opened a five years ago, by a committee of ladies connected with the "Home and School of Industry," and worked the first year in connection with that institution; but it was found, that instead of the industrial department forming a small branch of the Home School, having all the made up articles retailed round the streets in a basket, it would be desirable to extend the working of the rooms to a much larger scale, and appoint a Special Committee for their management, and a separate fund for their support—this fund to be made up by collections made by the Committee of Management from their funds, as no portion of the Government grant to the "Home and School of Industry," has been appropriated for the support of the Rooms. This with the proceeds of the annual bazar and the weekly sales from the rooms, has enabled them to carry on the work, which is increasing so rapidly, that it will be necessary to adopt your suggestion, or take some action which will keep up the present efficient working of the rooms, and at the same time economize the time and labour of the ladies now conducting this charity so successfully. That the usefulness of the institution, and its appreciation by the charitable is extending will be evident, from the increase in the amounts passing through the hands of the treasurer, as paid for work in each year, as will be seen from the annual reports:

1861–62 Amount paid for work	....			$ 577.04
1862–63	do	do	do......	650.09
1863–64 to this date			do......	1140.87

The work is now so much increased, that it is necessary some arrangements should be made whereby the excessive labour now falling on the ladies managing it, will be considerably reduced; and I think I express their views in stating they have been anxiously watching the progress of the new House of Industry, in the hope that on the establishment of it a large share of the burden now falling on them would be undertaken by the new Institution.

They would, I presume, expect that the rent of rooms which is necessarily high, and the furnishing of paid assistance, should be taken off their hands, as well as the keeping of cash; while the present managing ladies would I am sure, continue to work cheerfully in seeing the most needful and deserving classes of the community supported in the way now done, by giving them work and also seeing it properly and carefully executed.

With the patronage given to the Bazaars and Sales of the Industrial Rooms, I have hoped that under the present efficient management it would soon become nearly if not altogether self-supporting, and by a connection with the House of Industry somewhat of the nature proposed by you, a large amount of good might be done at a very trifling cost.

The space required in the new buildings for this Industrial Department would not be much and could be easily arranged when the plans were being prepared.

I hope the matter will be taken up by the Committee of the House of Industry, and no doubt it will be by them worked out in such a way as to be a great public benefit to the city.

My remarks have assumed a more extended shape than I expected, but feeling much interested in the subject which it would be well to lay clearly before the public, I hope you will find place for them in your valuable paper, and in the meantime beg to subscribe myself

INDUSTRY.

Montreal, March 19, 1864.

RUSSELL CONTESTED ELECTION.

Ottawa, March 18th, 1864.

The commission issued at the instance of Mr. Bell, the sitting member for Russell, to contest the qualifications of Dr. Hunter, the petitioner and defeated candidate at the last election, closed its labours at New Edinburgh to-day. It appears that Mr Bell objected to Dr. Hunter's right to contest the seat, alleging that Dr. Hunter was not a British subject, and that his property was not sufficient to qualify him for Parliament, and that owing to certain acts of bribery he was not entitled to petition. He also asked the committee to direct Dr. Hunter to prove his status as a British subject, and the value of his property. The committee after hearing the arguments of Mr. Hodgins, Barrister of Toronto, for the petitioner, and Mr. Casault, Advocate of Quebec, for the sitting member, decided that *prima facie* Dr. Hunter was qualified in every way, and that bribery being charged on both sides could not be urged as a preliminary objection; and they called upon Mr. Bell to make good his preliminary objections. Thereupon Mr. Bell applied for a Commission to the County Judge, to enable him to give evidence on the two points of alienge and want of qualification. Last Tuesday he called the Registrar of the County, and other witnesses, but from their testimony it appeared that Dr. Hunters property was valued at from $40,000 to $50,000. One of the properties included in the Dr's qualification is "Rockliffe," a beautiful place on the bank of the Ottawa, containing over 150 acres, about two miles from the city, near the Rideau Falls, and the junction of the Ottawa and Rideau rivers. It was also proved that Dr. Hunter, who is an Englishman by birth, had resided near Ottawa for many years, and the charge of alienage, Mr. Bell gave no evidence whatever.

Paris Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."

PARIS, March 3, 1864.

Rossini, like Queen Victoria's son Leopold, and all other royal or non-royal people who happen to be born on the 29th of February, has, of course, just had a "birth-day;" and as the great composer can only enjoy this satisfaction every fourth year, Paris, which holds him in high admiration, has feted the occurrence by crowding all the places of public entertainment in which singing is carried on, and in all of which the music of the illustrious *maestro* furnished the "bill of fare" for the occasion.

Rossini, who is now about seventy years of age, and very rich, has purchased a splendid villa at Passy, in the outskirts of Paris, with a fine garden, a grassy enclosure dignified with the name of a park, and delightful views over the Bois de Boulogne, on whose edge it stands. Here, during the spring and autumn he gives grand *fetes*, to which all the rank and fashion of the capital swarm in eager crowds. During the winter he resides in town; occupying the first floor of the large house at the corner of the Chaussee d'Antin and the Boulevard des Italiens—that is to say in the very heart of the stir and whirl of this liveliest of Capitals, close to the two opera-houses, and the principal theatres, and just where nobody can go anywhere without passing his door. All the artists of any note, musicians, actors, actresses, singers, painters, &c, are ambitious of being received by him; *savans* follow in the wake of these; and the wealth, rank, and fashion of Paris follow the example of the others. To be seen at the delightful musical-parties given by Rossini during the winter, is the aim of every one whose ambition tends in the direction of social display. The greatest musicians of the day are proud to show off their skill in his drawing-rooms; and the grandest of the fashionable grandees are equally proud to show off their orders, jewels, airs, and graces upon that enchanted ground. The *maestro*, though kind and affable, and very prone to the exercise of hospitality, is thus besieged by crowds so numerous that he would need to borrow the reception-rooms of the Hotel de Ville to receive them all. Compelled to restrict the entree of his *salons* to their geometrical capacity, he is necessarily obliged to be somewhat exclusive; and this, it has come to pass that the business of securing an invitation to his parties has become one of the most difficult social feats of the Parisian "season."

The composer whom Paris first outraged and then took to adoring, is tall, with a large head, bright, brown observant eyes, a small mouth, expressive of mirth and with, regular features in which the Hebrew type is visible, though not strongly so. He likes to lean on his stick when standing, his figure formerly slender, being rather corpalent; but he is still upright, and does not look his age. He wears a brown wig, walks slowly but talks with much animation. Now he is greatly excited by the aggressive doings of the forty millions of Germany against the million and a half of gallant little Denmark; also by the civil war in the United States, and the prospect of warlike complications in the coming spring.

"It is enough to make one doubt of the progress we are so fond of talking about;—enough to make one think we are all going backwards!" he remarked, a few days ago to your correspondent who, provided with the "open sesame" of a letter from an old favourite of his and of the English public, obtained admission to the lion's den, and his signature to some photographs of himself to be sold, together with some of Meyerbeer (signed in the same way by the author of "The Huguenots") for the benefit of a charitable fund. It is understood that the prolific genius which has persisted in remaining sterile for years, is about to publish a Mass in Music; and much impatience is felt here for its appearance.

After the musical parties at Rossini's, those which are given, every fortnight by great capitalists, the brothers Pereira, are the most in vogue. The hotel in which the several branches of the Pereira family live together, (in a domestic harmony not, alas! always to be met with,) is one of the most magnificent dwellings in Paris. The picture-gallery has been formed at an immense expense, and contains one of the best private collections in existence. The reception rooms are so richly hung, and so full of gilding, that they diminish the effect of the toilettes displayed in them; so that the ladies received by the great financiers have adopted the plan of wearing very simple dresses, of white tullea or white tarlatan, trimmed with a few flowers, or merely a broad sash of some bright-coloured riband, the walls and ceilings being so lavishly ornamented as completely to "kill" everything in the way of gold and jewelry that may be brought into juxtaposition with them.

The great topic of the moment, however, the announcement which has thrown every other consideration into the shade, is the failure of Worth, the grent lady-tailor of the rue de la Paix. Mr. Worth, who has reigned supreme for the last five years over the feminine half of the world of fashion, is an Englishman, and was formerly one of the shopmen at the aristocratic establishment of Gagelin & Company, one of the leading vanity shops of this metropolis. Having married one of the shopwomen of the establishment, (a handsome, showy girl, well qualified to assist him in carrying out his ambitious projects), the Englishman deserted his employers, took a grand first floor in the rue de la Paix, and made a bold stroke for fortune by setting up in the quality of of dressmaker. The establishment was opened on the grandest possible scale. Nothing but satin, velvet, gilding, and inlaid wood was to be seen in the way of furniture. Enormous mirrors rose from floor to ceiling; the softest and most splendid carpets covered the floors; tremendously tall Mercuries, in grand liveries and powdered wigs, were sprinkled through the rooms; an exquisite and luxurious *boudoir* offered the attractions of a standing lunch composed of "every delicacy," to the fair patronesses of the new house, while waiting their turn to be ushered into the *sanctum* of the great "artist;" and Madame Worth, dressed in the very highest and costliest style by the genius of her spouse, did the honours of the establishment with a mixture of haughtiness and blandishment that seems to have done its work on all who entered it, and to have duly backed up the autocratic assumption of the husband of so magnificent a creature.

Having prudently secured the good graces of certain leaders of fashion by engaging to supply their dresses gratis, the new aspirant to public favour was soon besieged by customers. The leading dressmakers were deserted by their clients, and revenged themselves by saying ill natured things about the taste of their successful rival; but it is certain that Worth really had the most elegant "cut" in Paris, and that he had a knack of squeezing, or padding, as the case might be, which gave grace to the thickest figures, and roundness to the most angular. He has also an amazing fertility of invention, and can strike out new trimming and fancy costumes with the readiness and versatility of a Kaleidescope.

Two years ago, his glory was capped by his being honoured with the custom of the Empress. Of the twelve dresses he sent her to begin with, her graceful Majesty refused three, which were not to her taste; but the "artist" anxious to secure Her Majesty's custom, put forth the full power of his genius in her service, and soon secured a monopoly of the Imperial custom. As he Empress pays £40 for her "common dresses," and proportionally higher for her more elaborate dresses and pays cash for everything, her definitive choice of Worth as her "finisher" of dresses, was a great point in the adventurer's favor, to say nothing of its bringing him the custom of the Court and the official world.

The "artist" has been spending full £5,000 a year on his table, his carriage, his horses, his boxes at the opera, and the over bearing toilette of his wife. But if his grand customers had paid him each one half of his enormous bills, he might have spent five times that amount. But his fashionable employers have contented themselves with running up bills, and the unhappy lady tailor, unable to get money from his customers, has "suspended payment" in his turn.

The scandal thus caused is enormous, for all the ladies of the Court, and of the official world are deep in the books of the fashionable tailor and both the Emperor and Empress are prodigiously annoyed at the disgraceful revelations that must come before the public if the bankrupt is brought before the proper tribunal. Ministers, Prefects, Chamberlains, Equerries, and officials of every rank are beseeching the Emperor for help and pity; and their wives are weeping and protesting in chorus to the Empress. Such scenes of indignant vituperation on the part of husbands, of faintings and despairings on the part of wives, are now enacting throughout the length and breadth of Paris, as have never been witnessed on so wide a scale since Paris was Paris! How it will end, nobody knows; but probably the coffers of the State will be made to assist in preventing the most damaging of the impending scandals.

As for the wives of personages in the Diplomatic Body, and the non-paying customers of Mr. Worth in non-official circles, their husbands, after a good deal of useless storming, will be compelled to pay up or go to Clichy, if they have not the means of doing so! All the gay world of Paris is literally turned upside-down, at this present writing, by this sudden withdrawal of the veil of ignorance from marital eyes. It seems that Princess Metternich, whose brilliant wit, and astounding toilettes have concurred to make her a prime favourite in the Imperial circles, is "in for" the pretty little sum of £3,200; and that her amazement was extreme when Worth's "little bill" was presented to her.

"What an absurdity!" cried the lively little lady, "eighty-thousand francs for a few dresses! How is it possible that any woman could wear, in a couple of years, eighty-thousand francs' worth of gowns? I'm quite sure that the Prince will be furious if you take him such a bill; and that you will never get him to pay it. Take my advice; don't let him see anything so absurd as this bill. Make out another, for some amount rather less unreasonable; say for forty-thousand francs. You may possibly get him to pay that amount; and then, you know when he has got over his anger, you wait a few months and then send in another bill, for some small amount, and so get a few thousand more." And so saying, the Princess returned the voluminous document to the discomfitted man of business, and waved him from her presence, with a careless gesture of her pretty white hand. The agent went back to his employers, and communicated to them the result of his mission.

After some confabulation, it was decided to adopt the Princess's plan. A bill for forty thousand francs was made out, and sent to the plump and easy-going Austrian Ambassador. But neither his plumpness nor his usual good temper were proof against such a demand. He went off into a fearful passion, stormed at his wife, declared she was mad, that he would not suffer such a rocious and unheard of extravagance; that Worth was a rogue and a swindler; that he would not pay such a bill, and so forth. But it appears that he finds he cannot help himself; and rather than suffer his name to be dragged before the Court of Bankruptcy, has resigned himself to pay down the £1,600 demanded. As Princess Metternich brought him a fortune as large as his own, she cares very little for his anger.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF APPEALS.

JUDGMENTS. — MARCH 1864.

PRESENT: — Duval, Ch. J., Meredith, J, Mondelet, A. J., and Badgley, A. J.

GIRARD, (Defendant in the court below,) Appellant, and AMIOT, *et vir*, (Plaintiff in the court below), Respondent.—This was an appeal from a judgment condemning defendant to pay plaintiff the sum of $739, balance remaining unpaid upon the sum of one thousand dollars which the defendant's daughter-in law bound herself to pay to the plaintiff under a deed of cession and dissolution of co-partnership between them. A partnership had existed at Vercheres between the two women, and desiring to dissolve it, one sold her share of the stock-in-trade to the other for $1000. Out of this sale the action arose

MEREDITH J, after going into the circumstances of the case, which are of no interest except to the parties concerned, rendered the judgment of the Court, confirming the judgment of the Superior Court in some respects, and reversing it partially.

BANK OF MONTREAL, (defendant in the Court below,) APPELLANT; and McDONNELL, *et al*, plaintiffs in the Court below,) RESPONDENTS.—The plaintiffs in the Court below were respectively the daughter and widow of the late Allan McDonnell, who, in 1857, made a will, in which, after leaving particular legacies to his sons and widow, he made a *legs particulier* to his daughter, and afterwards made her universal residuary legatee. The testator died in 1859, and the executors, Sir George Simpson and Duncan Finlayson both died subsequently. Mr. McDonnell among other things left 83 shares of Montreal Bank stock. His executors disposed of 30, and the remaining 53 formed part of the residue of the property, after all the trusts imposed by the will had been executed. The question was, who had the *saisine* of these shares after the death of the executors? The Bank contended that it was the legal representatives of Duncan Finlayson who had survived his colleague. The plaintiffs alleged that the executors never had *saisine* except as executors, and that the plaintiff, as heiress-at-law, and universal residuary legatee of her father, was now the legal owner. An action against the Bank was then brought, and judgment obtained against it. An appeal was taken on the ground that the judgment of the Superior Court would form a precedent, from which, in similar cases, the banks, in their own defence, would feel obliged to assume the duties of deciding on the legal construction to be given to a will, as well as investigating the state of accounts between the testator's executors and his residuary legatees; in order to ascertain whether the latter were or were not entitled to the shares of bank stock belonging to the estatate.

The Court of Appeals confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court; Mondelet, A. J., dissenting.

MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, (Defendant in the Court below), APPELLANT, and SIMARD, (Plaintiff in the Court below), RESPONDENT.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the Circuit Court, condemning the defendants to pay plaintiff $150 damages. It was a case involving the question of liability of a Railway Company towards parties claiming for losses. The plaintiff brought her action for $150 damages suffered by the loss of two horses killed on the railway, owing, as she alleged, to the bad condition and insufficiency of the fences along the line, in consequence of which the horses got off her property on the night of the 10th September, 1861, went upon the railroad, and were then and there killed. The defendants pleaded that there were good and sufficient fences on both sides of the railroad; that it was impossible for horses or other cattle to have passed over or through these fences unless they were purposely taken-down or opened, and that if the horses were killed, it must have been through the plaintiff's own carelessness. The evidence for the defendants shewed that the fences were good, and that the plaintiff was in the habit of letting her horses wander about on the railroad; that she had one or more vicious horses that were in the habit of breaking down the fences; that on the evening of the 10th September, 1861, the fences were examined and found in good order, but on the following morning there were found broken about twelve *pagees* of the fence between the railroad and the pasture, the upper rail of one *pagee* being forced inwards towards the pasture. In the Court below, judgment was rendered in plaintiff's favor for $150 damages, without any reasons being assigned except those mentioned in plaintiff's declaration. The judges in appeal were unanimous that the judgment must be reversed. Mr. Justice Badgley pointed out that there was no evidence that the horses had been killed on the railway at all; the proof merely shewed that they had been found dead near the track. Apart from this, there was evidence that the fences were in good order. Judgment reversed.

DAVIES (Defendant in the Court below), Appellant; and CUSHING (Plaintiff in the Court below), Respondent.—This was an appeal from the judgment of the Superior Court, condemning the defendant to pay $10,000 as the one-tenth of the profit of certain mining operations, in default of his rendering the account demanded. On the 21st of July, 1859, Mrs. Cushing, plaintiff's mother, sold to defendant certain lots in the township of Acton, supposed to contain minerals. The lots were sold, with a variety of restrictions, in consideration of a sum named, and of the further payment to be made for ever after by defendant to Mrs. Cushing of the one-tenth part of all net profits to result, after deduction of losses and charges, from all mining operations which the purchaser carried on upon the lots, the same to be ascertained to the 31st December, yearly, and to be accounted for and paid over with the six months next following. The plaintiff, who was in the rights of his mother by a deed of donation of the 25th of July, 1860, brought his action for an account of the mine to 31st December, 1860, alleging that defendant had rendered him an account made upon a wrong basis, and upon an arrangement made between defendant and one Sleeper, shewing an apparent percentage of $3,802 as due by defendant. This result plaintiff said was obtained by Mr. Davies only allowing him one-tenth of what Sleeper had paid over to Davies, instead of one-tenth of what was realized from the mine. The defence to the action was substantially this: that defendant had no practical acquaintance with the mode of carrying on the exploration for ores and minerals, and working the same to advantage, and that, in the exercise of a wise discretion, he leased the mine to Mr. Sleeper, a man of skill and experience, and agreed to allow him one-half of the ore dressed for market at the mine, to the value of $1400, and two-thirds of the remainder. All he, defendant, knew was that he got so much from Sleeper, and he offered plaintiff one-tenth of this. The plaintiff denied that defendant had any right to lease the mine, and pointed out a clause in the deed of sale, by which he was bound to explore and work the mines, and pay over to the vendor ten per cent on the net proceeds. The plaintiff, therefore, claimed ten per cent, not only of what Mr Davies had received, but also ten per cent of the net profits of Mr. Sleeper, reasonable allowance being made for the skill and labor of the latter. The Court below sustained the view taken by plaintiff, and condemned the defendant, within two months after service of judgment, to render a faithful account upon oath of all the ores and minerals obtained from the land, together with the expenses, &c., connected with the operations carried on by him individually as well as conjointly with Mr. Sleeper. From this judgment the defendant appealed, contending that the basis of his account was correct, Sleeper having acted as foreman of the works, and received two-thirds of the profits as compensation for his skill and labor, which the defendant had a right to allow

BADGELEY, A. J., was of opinion that the judgment must be maintained, the account rendered by defendant not being in conformity with the terms of the deed

MONDELET A. J., said the agreement was that the Appellant should work the mine, and respondent should be entitled to one-tenth of the proceeds. Whether the appellant worked the mine himself or not was perfectly immaterial; for if he did so he was bound to render an account, and if he did not, he was still liable for one tenth the proceeds. The defendant had, therefore, predicated his account upon a false assumption, and, consequently, the judgment should be maintained.

DUVAL, Ch. J, said that in all actions to account it was desirable that the ordinance of 1667 should not be departed from. When a party called upon the Court to order the defendant to account, and the latter fyled an account, the law said that the plaintiff should point out the particular items to which he objected. This course avoided a great deal of confusion, and enabled the Court to examine the account in a few minutes. However, this difficulty was not in the present case such as to interfere with the judgment. Judgment confirmed.

SEWELL, [Petitioner in the Court below] APPELLANT; and VANNEVAR, *et al*, [Plaintiffs in the Court below,] RESPONDENTS.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the Superior Court at Sherbrooke. The present respondents had commenced an action by *capias ad respondendam* against one De Courtenay, and Sewell, the Appellant, was one of his bail to the Sheriff. De Courtenay some time previous to the issuing of the writ had been a resident in the district of St. Francis, but at the time of sueing out the process he was domiciled in the district of Quebec. The writ issued out of the Court at Sherbrooke, addressed to the Sheriff of Quebec, who arrested the defendant in that district. The present appellant consented to become bail to the Sheriff. The writ was returned on the 1st October, 1861, and on the 9th Oct., De Courtenay applied to the Court at Sherbrooke for permission to put in special bail, and asked leave to do so at Quebec, setting forth that he had been arrested under the *capias* in the District of Quebec, and had there given bail to the Sheriff of that district; that the condition of the bond entered into by him and his bail was that on or before the return day of the writ, or within eight days thereafter, he should give security as by law provided, or put in special bail to the action; that in discharge of his bail to the Sheriff, he was desirous of either giving the security, or of putting in special bail; that he was unable to furnish such security or special bail in the district of St. Francis, but was prepared to give it before the Court in the district of Quebec where he was then residing, and he prayed that he might be permitted to put in such security or special bail at Quebec on such day as the Court at Sherbrooke might be pleased to appoint. These facts were established by defendant's affidavit, but the Court rejected the petition. The respondents proceeded with the action and obtained judgment for $1307. The appellant being informed of the liability he had incurred towards the respondents presented a memorial to the Court at Sherbrooke asking permission to put in special bail, in discharge of his previous bond to the Sheriff. He represented that he had always purposed such bail should be given, and had in proper time caused defendant to petition the Court for leave to do so, and from that time he had been under the impression that special bail had been received. The Court, however, rejected this petition, apparently on the ground that it had been presented after the eight days fixed by the statute, and that the Court was bound by the letter of the law. From this decision which fastened upon Mr. Sewell as bail, a liability exceeding thirteen hundred dollars, the present appeal was brought.

MEREDITH, J., said this case involved a questions of great and general importance, namely, whether bail to the Sheriff could put in a special bail after the rendering of judgement in the original suit, and second, whether the bail bond might be in form prescribed by 5 Geo 4, Chap. 2 which enacted that the recognizance of special bail should be, that the defendant should not leave the Province without paying the debt. His Honor proceeded to review the legislation on the subject, pointing out that the spirit of this legislation tended to the protection of the person of of the debtor from imprisonment for debt, and sought to make his property available to his creditors. He referred to the case of Campbell and Atkins, in which special bail had been received seven months after the judgment. This decision was not reversed in appeal, but the Court was equally divided. His honor conceived that the difficulty was chiefly owing to a confusion in the interpretation of the term "special bail." He held that the delay of eight days mentioned in the Statute might be extended indefinitely by the Judge on cause shewn. He was, therefore, of the opinion that the judgment should be reversed.

MONDELET, A. J., concurred in the view of Mr. Justice Meredith and held that the petitioner should have been allowed to put in special bail.

DUVAL, Ch J., after referring the Acts 5 Geo. 4, Chap 2, and 12 Vic. Chap 42 incorporated in our Consolidated Statutes, Chap. 87, Sec. 3, said he concurred in the judgment, though imputing a different meaning to the term special bail, from that given it by other members of the Court.—Judgment reversed, and the petitioner allowed to put in special bail.

STARKE, *et al*, (Defendants in the Court below,) Appellants; and HENDERSON, (Plaintiff in the Court below,) Respondent.—The plaintiff brought his action in the Circuit Court to recover possession of four boxes of tobacco, valued at $133. He set up in his declaration that on the 27th January, 1861, the firm of Staiker, O'Brien & Co placed in defendants' hands the four boxes in question to be held by them till Stalker, O'Brien & Co. should in fulfilment of an undertaking then entered into, obtain and deliver to defendants the note of the firm of Newton & Jennings for the sum of $100, being the renewal of another note of Newton & Jennings then held by the defendants, the latter agreeing to deliver up the tobacco as soon as the renewal note should be given them. On the 12th February, 1861, Stalker, O'Brien & Co, dissolved partnership and assigned all their stock-in-trade to the plaintiff, and among the rest, the four boxes of tobacco. This assignment was made with the consent of all the creditors. On the 4th of March following, plaintiff offered to the defendants the renewed note of Newton & Jennings and demanded the tobacco, but the defendants refused to deliver it up. The plaintiff then took out an action to revendicate the tobacco. The defendants pleaded, first, that plaintiff, as assignee to the estate, had no right of action. Second, that the tobacco did not belong to plaintiff. Further, that Stalker, O'Brien & Co. were indebted to them in the sum of $276; $200 were paid in two notes, and they held the four boxes of tobacco as security for the balance. They had sold one box, and they offered to give up the remainder if the balance due them was paid. The Court below maintained the plaintiff's action, and condemned the defendants to pay the value of the box of tobacco which they sold before the action was brought, and ordered them to deliver up the remaining three boxes, or pay their value.

MONDELET, A. J., dissented from the majority of the Court, and thought the judgment should be reversed; first, because the deed of assignment trans erred no right of property, but merely a right to administer; second, the *defense en droit* of defendant's should have been maintained; third, the evidence of Stalker should have been rejected. You might as well examine the plaintiff himself, or one who was just as much interested as if he were plaintiff; fourth, because his Honor saw no proof of delivery to plaintiff, or of possession taken by plaintiff under the deed of assignment.

BADGLEY, A. J., considered that the plaintiff as assignee had a right to institute an action *en revendication* for recovery of part of the stock-in-trade, and that the defendant's demurrer was properly rejected. The judgment should be sustained.

MEREDITH, J., held similar opinions.—Judgment confirmed.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

FIRES IN HAMILTON.—Hamilton, March 16.—About two o,clock this morning a fire broke out in Van Norman's jewellery store, James street which was speedily got under, but again broke out about three o'clock and extended to adjoining stores J. Hutchinson, furrier and Hamilton Muir & Co's, druggists. The wood work of Van Normans and Hutchinson's stores is badly damaged. Hamilton, Muir & Co's stock is damaged by water only, the roof of their building is only damaged by fire. Van Norman is insured for $10,000, which will about cover the loss. Hutchinson lost nearly everything—partially insured. Hamilton, Muir & Co's loss is about $2,000, fully insured.

The goods in the jewellery store of Mr. Van Norman, were about totally destroyed, with the exception of those stored away in a safe in the back part of the shop. Mr. Hutchinson had a large stock of fur, some of which was carried across the street, but between fire and water the the damage done must have been consideraole. It is supposed that the fire must have been burning away inside and spreading upwards a good while before it was discovered. Mr. Hamilton & Muir's stock is much damaged by water. Mr. Gordon's shoe shop got a share of the water some damage was the consequence. Mr. Hutchinson Clark will be a loser on the building, the policy having expired. The walls of the stores of Messrs Van Norman and Hutchinson, appear to be uninjured. The roof and the inside work can probably be replaced for $2,000.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN LONDON.—A fire broke out this morning in Talbot's boot store, on Dundas street which rapidly developed into an extensive conflagration, and nothing less than five splendid brick stores, would satisfy the devouring element.

From Talbot's the flames communicated to the drug store of Mr. Saunders. Mr. Saunders was pretty well insured, though not nearly equal to his loss, only yesterday that he received several hundred dollars worth of new stock.

Fysh's confectionary was soon in flamas. A good portion of the contents were saved, though great damage was sustained in the removal. Mr. Fysh was insured for $1,500, which it is stated will cover about half the loss.

Spettigue's store, containing an immense assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware, glassware, &c., had now taken fire. The loss to Messrs Spettigue is some $10,000 or 12,000 on which there was little or no insurance.

Durand's boot store was the last to ignite. With ample warning, everything moveable was placed beyond the reach of the fire, considerable damage was being done, however by hasty removal. The loss of property is thought by competent judges to have been not less than $60,000.—*London Advertiser.*

ANOTHER FIRE AT LONDON—London, March 16.—Another fire took place this morning. The brick building at the west end of Dundas street, occupied by D. Farrar & Co., grocers, was discovered to be on fire. The building and stock were fully insured. The adjoining buildings were slightly damaged. Spettigue, one of the sufferers by yesterday's fire, lost about $1,000 by removing his stock which he had placed in the store adjoining Farrar's, and as he had no insurance he will lose it all. The loss will be about $25,000—Farrar's safe one of Sternes & Mavin's was taken out after the fire with the contents uninjured.

BANK STATEMENT.

The Bank Statement in the Official Gazette on 31st February, 1864, adds up as follows. The figures in the lines below show the statement for the last month and for the corresponding month in 1863:—

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up-Capital:	
Feb., 1864	$27,149,276
Jan., 1864	27,079,362
Feb., 1863	26,416,503
Circulation:	
Feb., 1864	$10,889,302
Jan., 1864	10,982,726
Feb., 1863	9,738,849
Balances to other Banks:	
Feb., 1864	$ 1,178,688
Jan., 1864	672,671
Feb., 1863	839,066
Deposits not bearing interest:	
Feb., 1864	$10,793,581
Jan., 1864	10,874,883
Feb., 1863	10,214,449
Deposits bearing interest:	
Feb., 1864	$11,490,515
Jan., 1864	11,234,172
Feb., 1863	9,600,240
Total Liabilities:	
Feb., 1864	$34,346,088
Jan., 1864	33,764,234
Feb., 1863	30,392,247

ASSETS.

Coin and Bullion:	
Feb., 1864	$ 5,105,917
Jan., 1864	5,831,994
Feb., 1863	6,171,677
Landed Property:	
Feb., 1864	$ 2,193,871
Jan., 1864	2,195,950
Feb., 1863	1,944,783
Government Securities:	
Feb., 1864	$ 5,397,925
Jan., 1864	5,334,067
Feb., 1863	4,602,028
Notes of other Banks:	
Feb., 1864	$ 1,363,435
Jan., 1864	1,19[illegible],818
Feb., 1863	1,133,383
Balances from other Banks:	
Feb., 1864	$ 2,151,830
Jan., 1864	2,345,980
Feb., 1863	2,376,734
Notes discounted:	
Feb., 1864	$44,934,999
Jan., 1864	43,021,262
Feb., 1863	41,601,270
Other debts:	
Feb., 1864	$ 3,344,356
Jan., 1864	3,3[illegible]2,213
Feb., 1863	2,659,437
Total Assets:	
Feb., 1864	$64,492,356
Jan., 1864	63,221,431
Feb., 1863	60,489,313

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—Several of the leading Opposition papers are down upon Mr. Blackburn, the publisher of the *Mercury*, because during the year he has received from the Government some $24,000 for Printing and Stationery; and it is worth while noting that while stating the profits at 33 per cent., they liberally endow him with a net gain of $10,000, which is over 40 per cent. Now we have taken some little pains to enquire into this matter, and from the prices we have ascertained are paid for the printing, and we must be supposed, after an apprenticeship of over thirty years to the business, to have some right to speak, the average profit cannot much exceed 25 per cent; but supposing we say 30, then the net result would be $6,200. Even this is a snug little sum, and if Mr. Blackburn had nothing to do but to pocket the money, we would say he was a fortunate fellow; for as things go in the printing world of Canada, very few typos get rich. But where is the use blinking the fact that the Government — all Governments — require the services from their political printer which must of necessity cost a good deal, and which cannot be paid otherwise than by this description of patronage? They must have an organ, and organship is in the very nature of the case an expensive thing. The objection, as we take it, does not lie against giving printing, which must be done, to the publisher of such a paper as the *Mercury*, or even buying stationery from him, but for giving exhorbitant prices for the goods bought or the services rendered. If a political convulsion were to occur next week, and the organship transferred to another journal, we are as fully convinced as we are of the fact of our existence, that the printing practice could not be dispensed upon much more equitable terms than it is at present—unless indeed there have been iniquitous transactions which have not as yet been disclosed. We very much doubt indeed whether there is a newspaper concern in Quebec that would be willing to do what is expected of the *Mercury* for ten per cent less than is at this moment paid, by way of work, to that paper, and therefore regard the attacks upon its publishers as of very questionable propriety.—*Quebec Gazette* (Opposition.)

Particular attention is directed to the sale of Messrs. Jacques & Hay's furniture, to take place this morning, at the store of L. Devany, No. 159 Notre Dame Street.

Parties wishing household furniture will do well to bear in mind the sale to take place by Messrs. Shaw & Brother, to-morrow, at the residence, 173 St. Antoine street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. S. G. Levey, of Notre Dame Street, announces his intention of visiting the principal European markets for the purpose of obtaining the newest and best assortment of Jewellery and Fancy Goods they afford, and, in order to make room for his new importations, offers a discount of *fifteen per cent.* to all purchasing out of his present stock. Parties requiring Fancy Goods could not suit themselves better. m 67

A DAUGHTER BENEFITTED.—Rev. Daniel T. Wood, Middletown, Orange County, New York, writes; "By the use of Mrs. S A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum my hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin, and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has handsomely thickened up, and also has a healthy appearance. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value for our money."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, New York.

March 21. r DSW 68

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, March 21, 1864.

The weather yesterday morning was boisterous, with flurries of snow, but has since changed to bright and cold. We hear to-day that the country roads are good, with a sufficiency of snow, so that until a thaw we can safely reckon on considerable receipts of produce from the country, although stocks at present seem somewhat exhausted

We give to-day's receipts of Produce:—

Ashes, brls per Railroad	29
Flour, do do	2380
Wheat, bus do	1750
Pork, do. brls	377
Butter, kegs do	48
Tallow, brls	15
Lard, trcs 56, kegs	7
Tobacco, hhds	33
Highwines, puns	20
Whiskey, casks	2
Leather, rolls do	16
Hams, hhds 8, tierces	20

On the Corn Exchange there was a fair business done in flour, and prices continue steady. Superfine No. 1 brought $4 15 to 4.17½; Fancy $4 60; Extra $4 80 to $4 90. Bag flour sold at $2 32½. We need not look for any activity till the opening of the navigation; receipts continue above absolute wants, and we understand that stocks are accumulating. Grain—We have not heard of any transactions worthy of note.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph:—

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Wheat, $1,15½ in store. Receipts 14,000 bushels. Flour $5,30 to $5 40.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Wheat $1 14½ in store; firm.

We give from the Chicago *Tribune* the latest state of the provision market of that city:

Provisions were firm but unchanged. Mess Pork was rather more active, and we note sales of about 1300 brls at $20 to 20,25 for Mess, and $18,50 to 18,37½ for M. O. Bulk Meats were scarce and firm – light sales of Shoulders having been made at 8c loose. Pickled Hams were in good demand and firm at 12c. Mess Beef is held at $13—buyers offering $12,50. Lard was more active, but there is no actual advance in the general markets; there were free sellers of prime Leaf at 12c, and we note sales of city steam as low as 11½c.

The market for Live Hogs was active and firm — with sales at $6,50 to 7 00 gross. Beef Cattle were firm for prime qualities, but medium grades were dull and 25 to 50c lower. Upwards of 500 head changed hands at $3,50 to 5,50 gross—chiefly at $3,50 to 5,50.

In Groceries nothing doing.

OIL AT OIL CITY.—The Oil City *Reporter* of the 10th instant, says the oil market was dull the latter portion of last week. The first of this week in consequence of a slight advance of prices in New York, and the rumor of Secretary Chase offering a recommendation to levy a tax of 15c per gallon on Crude, and 25c upon refined, per gal, holders became firmer and did not care so much about selling. Between 5000 and 6000 brls of oil have come out of the creek during the week, most of which has been shipped forward. We give as the ruling quotation at the wells, $5 to 5,25 per brl and firm, holders asking an advance and $5,50 to 5,75 per brl at this place, $8,50 barrels included. The market closes firm and buoyant. There is 30 inches of water in the channel, and river falling steadily.

Financial—Bank Sterling exchange remains at 9 to 9½ per cent premium with but lit le doing; private drafts nominally at 8 to 8½ per cent premium. Bank drafts on New York dull at 38 to 38½ per cent discount. Silver, buyers 2½; sellers 2½ per cent discount. We give the fluctuation of Gold in New York; opening price at 10 a.m. 161½; 11 a.m. 162; 2 30 p.m. 162½, 4 p.m. 162½, shewing a steady rise through the day. Sterling Exchange is 176 to 177.

We give the transactions on the Gold Exchange.

$25000 Gold, Buyers 60 days			....	162½
5000	do	do	do	162½
5000	do	do	do	162½

$40,000 Exchange on New York 38 per cent dis.

We give the exports of Specie from the port of New York for the week ending March 12, 1864. and since January 1st:—

Total for the week ending March 12	$465 920
Previously reported	8,829,959
Total since Jan. 1, 1864	$9,295 879
Same time in 1863	9,323,881
Same time in 1862	7,067,529
Same time in 1861	1,259,897
Same time in 1860	2,612 321
Same time in 1859	6,381 005
Same time in 1858	9,015,712
Same time in 1857	4,309,330
Same time in 1856	2,513,923
Same time in 1855	3,739,262
Same time in 1854	2,737,450
Same time in 1853	2,580,747
Same time in 1852	6,862,957

The following is David E. Maclean & Co's Circular:—

MONTREAL, March 21.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $5.25 @ $5.50 Extra, $4 90 @ $5 00; Fancy, $4.45 @ $4 50. No. 1, Canada Wheat, $4.15 @ $4.20; Western $4 20@$4 25; No. 2, $3.85 @$3 95; Fine, $3 50 @ $3 60. Bags $2.25 @ $2.32½.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 93c @ 95c.

CORN—None.

OATS.—Per 32 lbs, 40c @ 43c.

PEAS.—Per 66 lbs, 65c @ 70c.

BARLEY.—Per 50 lbs, 67½c @ 72½c.

SEEDS—Clover 8 @ 8½c; Timothy $1,85 @ $2 20

PORK.—Mess, new $16 00 @ $17 00; old $15,75@$16,00; Prime Mess, $13,00@$13,50; Prime, $12 00@$12.50.

BUTTER.—Medium, 12c @ 16c; good to choice, 17c @ 20c.

LARD.—9½c @ 10½c.

ASHES, Per 100 lbs, Pot, $6 00 @ $6.05; Pearl, $6.10 @ $6.15.

OATMEAL.—Per 200 lbs, $5.00

DRESSED HOGS.—$6.00 @ $6.50.

A good consumptive demand for one hundred barrel lots of Superfine. No large transactions.

DAILY REPORT of STOCK MARKET

(Reported exclusively for the "Montreal Herald,")

BOARD OF STOCK BROKERS.

Firms composing the Board—Chas. Geddes, C. G. Geddes, James Hempsted, J. E. Malhiot, MacDougall & Davidson, Robert Mitchell, Alexander Molson, Jackson Rae, Duncan Robertson, Taylor Bros., Joseph Wenham, John Glass.

12.30 P.M.—Monday, March 21, 1864.

STOCKS.	BUYERS	SELLERS.	DIV. MOS	DIV. DAYS.
Bank of Montreal	112½	113	4 ⅌ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Ontario Bank	103	103½	4 ⅌ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Bank of B. N. A.	Par.	None.	3 ⅌ cent.	July & Jan'y
City Bank	97½	None.	3½ ⅌ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Commercial Bank	None.	91	3½ ⅌ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Bank of Up. Can.	67	69	3 ⅌ cent.	Sept 1 & Mar 1
Banque du Peuple	104½	105	3½ ⅌ cent.	Oct 4 & April 1
Molsons Bank	111½	None.	4 ⅌ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Bank of Toronto	104	None.	4 ⅌ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Banque Jac. Car.	105½	106½	3½ ⅌ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Gore Bank	98½	None.	3½ ⅌ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
East. Town. Bk	90	95	3 ⅌ cent.	Dec 1 & June 1
Quebec Bank	None.	None.	3½ ⅌ cent.	Nov 1 & May 1
Banque Nationale	None in	market.	4 ⅌ cent.	
Mon. Min. Con.	$2.50	$5.00	....	Feb. 8
Huron Con. Bay	58 cts	None.	20 ⅌ cent.	November 26
Champ. & St. L. R.	13½	18	....	....
Ch. & St. L. R'd. Pref. 10 p.c.	None.	101	10 ⅌ c ⅌an	October 1, 3 mo
Do. Stg. 6 p c	None in	market.	....	....
Grand Trunk	None in	market.		
Mon. Tele. Co.	130	None.	5 ⅌ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Rich. Nav. Co.	115	120	12½ ⅌ c ⅌a	Yearly in Feb'y
City Pass. RR. old	120	None.	6 ⅌ c 6 m	July 1 & Jan 1
Do. new	None.	122½	..	....

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS
City Gas Co.	None.	100½
Mer. Exchange	None.	97
Gov. Deb. 6 p c, cy due 1872	None.	None.
Gov. Deb. 5 pc, stg due 1888	None.	98
Gov. Deb. 5 pc, cy due 1883	None.	93
Mont. Har 7 pc cy Bnds, due 1873	None.	102½
Mont. Har 6½ p c Bnds, due 1870	None.	101
Mont. Har 6½ p c Bnds, due 1873	None.	None.
Qbc Har Bonds, 7 p c, due 1873	None in	market.
Mont. Corp. Bnds	None in	market.
Mont. W. W. Bnds	None in	market.
EXCHANGE.		
Bank 60 days or 75 days date	9 @ 9½ pm	
Private do do	8 @ 8½ pm	
Bank on demand on New York	37½ @38½ dis	
Private do do	37½ @38½ dis	

D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Chairman.
J. S. HEMPSTED, Secretary.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK MARKETS—March 21.

Flour—Receipts 9388 brls; market more active and 5c better; sales 10 000 brls; $6,35 to $6,50 for Super State; $6,70 to $6,80 for Extra State; $6,85 to 7,00 for choice do; $6,30 to 6,50 for Superfine Western; $6.75 to 6,95 for common to medium extra Western; $7,15 to 7,20 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian Flour firmer; sales 500 barrels; $6.75 to 6,95 for common; $7,00 to 8,00 for good to choice Extra.

Rye flour steady at $5,50 to 6,25.

Wheat—Receipts 1105 bus; market dull and drooping at the following nominal quotations; $1,60 to 1,63 for Chicago Spring; $1,60 to 1,63 for Milwaukee Club; $1,63 to $1,64 for Amber Milwaukee; $1,64 to 1,68 for Winter Red Western; $1,70 to 1,72 for Amber Michigan. Rye quiet at $1,25 to 1,28. Barley steady at previous quotations; sales 3,500 bush; $1,29 for common Canada East. Corn—Receipts 29,655 bus; market dull and heavy; sales 11,000 bushels; $1,24 to 1,25 for New Yellow. Oats dull at 88 for Canada; 88 to 89c for State; 89c to 89½c for Western.

Pork quiet; prices in favor of buyers. Beef steady.

Imports.

Per Grand Trunk Railway East.—Greene& Sons 3 cases hats; A McGibbon 1 box; Grand Trunk Railway 5,000 screws 2,500 fish plates; Sundries 3 boxes fish 3 do lobsters; J Redpath &Son 312 hhds sugar; 50 boxes do; J R Tolson 2 presses 5 packages; G Thorburn 1 loco axle; Sundrirs 19 boxes fish 4 bags oysters; L & Davis 19 boxes hats; S&Cochrane 1 box h ware; M C Galarneau 3 rolling mills; H Cochrane ½ bx h ware; C C Snowdon 2 boxes; E Hagar&co 1 cask 1 bx g ware; J Walker 100 bxs nails; M H Seymour 4 bales bags; Brown& Childs 1 box mdze 1 bale rubber; Smith & Cochrane 1 box p wood; Chewitt&co 1 case books; Dawson Bros 3 cases books; Greene & Sons 6 cases; Dunnlin&Plundon 5 do parafine; A Wood 1 bale twine; G White 1 box; Lymans C&co 25 brls oil; T Ross&co 40 barrels oakum.

Per Montreal and Champlain Railroad.—Nelson&Wood 68 bdls cobs; E Thornton&co 1 box; C J Palsgrave 1 box 5 kegs; Lymans C& co 50 cases oil; J Davidson 1 case 1 box tin; N Davis 14 bdls p hanging; L Monat 3 cases; T Prevost&co 2 do; W A Merry 1 bag bags; Ames Millard&co 17 cases; Owner 80 bales oakum; N Davis 63 pkgs; Evans&Bolton 25 do; S H & A S Ewing 50 bgs 1 ck; C H Davis&co 13 brls g ware; N Davis 8 bxs 37 pkgs; King Bros&co 10 bales gambie; Lamplough&co 1 bx; P Morrin 1 do; SH&ASEwing 4 cks: J W Benson&co 4 bx; P Leon 1 machine; M Watson&co13 bxs.

Per Grand Trunk Railway.—John Dougall 18 barrels ashes; W&RMuir 17 do; Sundries 29 do; H Empey&co 200 barrels flour; McDongall& Buddin 152 bags 4 do; C A Starke&co 200 do; Galt Brothers 400 do; E Benoit 600 do; T W Raphael 700 do; James&P 305 do; W&TLeeming 600 do; Robert Mitchell 200 do; A W Ogilvie 350 bushels wheat; Wm Parkyn 350 do; B K Montreal 1050 do; Wm P Ryan 100 barrels pork, Gilmour&co 125 do; Order 100 do; H McSellan 52 do; Follingsley 7 rolls leather; W Leek 4 do; P Delorme 1 case do; J Dougall&co 4 rolls do; McDonald Bros 25 hhds tobacco; W&T Leeming 6 do; G S Scott 2 do; MP Ryan 1 do; O&Harman 4 do; Smith&co 3 do; Robertson&co 3 do; B K Montreal 20 puns high wines; H Stearns 56 tcs lard; M P Ryan 1 keg; Robertson & co 6 do; Craig&McMattin 15 barrels tallow; D Bellhouse 1 cask whiskey; Plouslt&son 1 do; M& Tamson 6 hogsheads hams; M P Ryan 10; tierces do; W S Maclaren 10do.

BIRTHS.

At 8 Clyde Place, Montreal, on the 21st instant, the wife of Rev. D. H. MacVicar, Minister of Cote Street Presbyterian Church, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at No. 3 Vallee street, the wife of William Gordon, of a daughter.

At No. 278 Lagauchetiere street, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Alexander Spence, of a son.

In this city, on the 17th instant, Mrs. J. Hine, of a son.

DIED.

In this city, on the 21st instant, Robert Albert, youngest son of James Stevenson, aged 3 years, 6 months and 13 days.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, 91 St. Antoine Street, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at two o'clock P. M., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

At La Baie, C. E., on the 10th inst., Mr. Alex. W. McKenzie, Merchant

At the Montreal Hospital, George Kingston, late Fireman on the G. T. R., aged 26 years.

In this city, on the 18th inst., Joseph Edward Alfred, aged 4 years; and on the 21st instant, Pierre David Arthur, aged 6 years, sons of A. D'Amour, of the Post Office Department.

In this city, on the 20th instant, John Allen McWatters, son of the late Thomas McWatters, aged 13 years, 1 month and 7 days.

On the 2 th instant, Abigale Reed, the beloved wife of John Grantiers, aged 64 years.

Victoria Skating Club.

THE BAND of the ROYAL ARTILLERY and the PIPERS of the SCOTS' FUSILIER GUARDS will play at the RINK THIS (Tuesday) EVENING.

March 22. c 69

DRY GOODS WHOLESALE.

THE Subscribers have now OPENED UP a complete assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

And beg most respectfully to offer them to the Trade on very easy terms.

Empey, Johnston & Co.,
No. 20 ST. HELEN STREET.

March 22. 1m 69

FOR SALE,

REAYWOOD,

The property and late Residence of J. B. Greenshields, Esq.

Application to be made to the Subscriber, from whom orders to see the House can be obtained.

A. T. PATERSON.

March 22. 1m 69

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
GENERAL BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill; Messrs. Kerry Brothers & Crathern; Messrs. Lewis, Kay & Co.; James Court, Esq.; Messrs Jas. Hutton & Co.; Hon. James Ferrier; T. M. Bryson, Esq; Messrs. Thos. Gordon & Co; Messrs. Nelson & Wood; Messrs. Black & Bonner.

March 22. tl 1stM 69

WANTED,

£800 or £1000 on a first Mortgage on a first-class Property.

Apply to

JOBIN & MATTHIEU,
NOTARIES.

March 22. r 69

For Sale,

BALES COTTON YARN
BALES COTTON BATTING

PHILLIPS & CO.

March 22. 69

For Sale,

CASKS CAUSTIC and SAL SODA
BAGS BLACK PEPPER
BAGS PIMENTO

PHILLIPS & CO.

March 22. 69

Cheese! Cheese!

PRIME OLD WILTSHIRE CHEESE; extra fine American Cheese; Dairy Packed Butter, of first quality. For sale at

S. ENGLISH'S,
266 Notre Dame Street.

March 22. 69

Wanted Immediately,

A VESTRY CLERK for CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. The duties are such as may be filled by an elderly man who has a knowledge of Accounts. References and security required. Address, in writing, Rector and Church Wardens at the Vestry.

March 22. u 69

GRAPES! GRAPES!

30 KEGS MALAGA GRAPES,
For Sale by

ALEX. McGIBBON.

March 22. 69

ALBERT GEM BISCUITS,

For Sale only by

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Notre Dame Street.

March 22. 69

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Application will be made to the CITY COUNCIL by WILLIAM BATEMAN, Engineer and Machinist, for permission to ERECT a FOUR-HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE on the premises of Mr. JOSEPH SARGISON, Blacksmith, No. 25 Dalhousie Street, Griffintown.

March 22. m 69

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, on FRIDAY, the EIGHTH day of APRIL next, at the Office of the Undersigned, Notaries, No. 18 STE. THERESE STREET, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, depending of the ESTATES of the late JEAN CYPIOT, and of the late AURELIE VINET, his wife, to wit:—

A lot of land, situated at the north-west corner of Devienne and St George (heretofore St. Simon) Streets, in the St Lawrence Ward in this City, containing 40 feet in breadth on said St. George Street, but only 38 feet at the other extremity of said lot, by 113 feet in depth on said Devienne Street, French measure, without warranty, bounded on one side, on said St. George Street, by a strip of land belonging to the Corporation of the City of Montreal, and on the other side, on said Devienne Street, by one Dupuis, with a one-story house, divided into tenements, on St. George Street, two small wooden houses on Devienne Street, and other buildings thereon erected.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

For conditions, apply to

F. X. DURAND, N.P.; and
N. G. BOURBONNIERE, N.P.

Montreal, 21st March, 1864. r tr 69

ARRIVAL OF

DR. L. LA'MERT IN MONTREAL. C. E.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED—DR. L. LA'MERT, of 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; M. D. of the University of Erlangen; Licentiate of the Royal Society of Apothecaries, London, &c., begs to inform his Patients, and others seeking confidential Medical Advice, that he has arrived in Montreal on his second Professional visit, and may be consulted, personally or by letter, in both languages, on all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, daily, from 10 till 2, and 6 till 8, until the 21st of May, at 126 Craig Street, corner of Place d'Armes Hill, when his visit will positively terminate.

The numerous cures effected by DR. LA'MERT during his previous sojourn in Canada—some in cases which had been pronounced hopeless—have led to many inquiries as to the probability of his making a second Professional visit to the Province, and it is in consequence of those inquiries that the above announcement is made.

The great experience derived by DR. LA'MERT both whilst assisting his father, DR. SAMUEL LA'MERT, of London, in his extensive practice, and in the various Hospitals of Continental Europe, affords ample guarantee to those seeking advice of being under the care of a legally qualified practitioner. DR. L. LA'MERT'S name is to be found in the "Medical Register," published under the authority of the Medical Council of Great Britain, and is, consequently, not to be classed with the names—in many cases assumed—of a horde of adventurers, who, through the public press, seek to impose upon the credulous and unwary by the publication of pretended qualification and the advocacy of specifics that are never beneficial, and in most cases positively injurious.

DR. LA'MERT'S Work on "Self Preservation," with Engravings and Cases, revised by DR. L. LA'MERT, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, &c., is intended to enlighten thousands on important subjects, in regard to which they are entirely ignorant. The Work may be had in Montreal, price 25 cents, or free by post for 50 cents, of Mr. Dalton, News Depot, Craig Street, or from DR. LA'MERT, at 126 Craig Street, corner of Place d'Armes Hill, until May 21st, 1864.

March 21. 68