

POST OFFICE. MONTREAL, December 31, 1886. Table with columns: Time, Mails, Classes. Lists mail delivery times for various locations like Quebec, St. John's, etc.

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MONTREAL DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1886. NUMBER 299.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. It is the only one that does not contain any of the deleterious ingredients...

FOR SALE. CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS. J. M. BIRD'S Educational Depot. Lists various school books and educational materials.

FOR SALE. LUMBER FOR SALE. THE BEST DICTIONARIES. Lists various types of lumber and dictionaries.

FOR SALE. COAL! COAL! NEW LANDING AND FOR SALE. In Lots to Suit Purchasers. Best double-screned Newcastle. Nut Smith's Coals. Lehigh, all sizes. Lakawanna, do. Seranton, do. Welsh Anthracite. New Pelton Gas.

INSURANCE. THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH. EMPLOYED BY BRITISH AND CANADIAN PARTISANS FOR LIFE ASSURANCE. ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS, AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE. CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING. Annual Income over £400,000 Sterling.

INSURANCE. THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL £4,000,000 STERLING. Fire Premiums... £730,333. Life Premiums... £1,100,000.

NOTICES. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the Matter of ROBERT KENNEDY, an Insolvent. THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to attend a Meeting to be held at my Office...

YOUNG'S STORES. AND ELEVATOR WAREHOUSE. CANAL BASIN. WELLINGTON STREET. STORAGE. PHILLIPS & CO.

ON SALE. 50 Bags Canary seed. 30 " Hemp Seed. 200 Barrels Spilt Turpentine. 100 Barrels Spilt Oil. 100 Barrels Spilt Soda.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. 42 Wall Street, New York. CAPITAL, \$1,127,618.56. AFTER PAYING ALL ADJUSTED LOSSES LEAVING UNPAID AND UNADVISED LOSSES \$1,127,618.56.

CHOCOLAT-MENTIER. Annual Consumption exceeds 5,000,000. THE BEST, most palatable, and most nutritious of all confectionery. Sold in all the best confectionery shops.

WINE BOTTLES. 100 gross WINE, quarts. 50 gross WINE, pints. 25 gross WINE, half pints. 12 gross WINE, gills.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the Matter of A. GAGNON & CO., Dry Goods Merchants, of Montreal, C.B. THE Creditors of the above insolvent are notified to attend a Meeting...

NEW FRUIT. SEASON 1886. KNOWLAND EXCEL. "NOVA SCOTIA". 1000 boxes Leaf Raisins. "CLEMENS" BRAND. DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

NEW JEWELRY. R. HENDRY & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED. PERSTEINER "MORAVIAN". A FINE ASSORTMENT. REGENTS AND GRATES. LARGE ASSORTMENT of Best American GRATES, with PLAYED RAIS and FIRE ROSS, also all kinds of grates, REGIS, TENS, VENTILATORS, &c.

AMERICAN TOBACCO. THE FAVORITE BRANDS of American Manufacture. CHOICE TOBACCO of VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI. In Store and Landing: 2500 lb. chests Young Hyson, Hyson Twanlay, Colored and U. C. Japan. 50 chests finest English Breakfast Scotch.

DRUGS, & CO. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Shop Filings, Eye Drops, Ointments, &c. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. This world-renowned medicine, which has obtained the highest testimonials from all the leading medical authorities...

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, for the current half year, has this day been declared...

THE MYSTIC HAIR TINT. WM. BOGLE, OF BOSTON, U.S. This celebrated article for coloring the Hair, was patented in the United States and is the only one that does not contain any of the deleterious ingredients...

CASH ADVANCES. MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS intended for Sale in this Market, or for shipment to our British Correspondents. ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. THESE ADVANCES CONTINUE to MAKE LIFE EASIER, BY ADVANCING ON PRODUCE consigned to their friends in the leading Foreign and British Markets.

FOR SALE. ALEXANDRIA MILLS. 50,000 GALS FINE AND HANDSOME Boards. AN ASSORTMENT of MAPLE BLANKS, and ASH AND MAPLE SCANT, and all of which will be sold at a reasonable price delivered at the Grand Trunk Station, Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1886.

FOR SALE. STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. AN excellent STEAM ENGINE, with a horse power, formerly used in the "Montreal Herald". THE ENGINE and BOILER were built in the Press Room of the "Herald" Office. Apply to PENNY, WILSON & CO., 150 GREAT ST., JAMES STREET.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED 1852. DISSES TAKEN ON HULLS OF SAILING VESSELS AND STEAMERS. Also, on Merchandise in British and Foreign Ports, and on the Marine Provinces and Chicago, and vice versa.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP with the late A. GAGNON & CO., in the business of Dry Goods Merchants, under the firm of A. GAGNON & CO., 115 St. James Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE. NEW MUSIC. Godfrey's Adele Valse. (The best of the season). H. PRINGS. NEW LANDING of "FORGOTTEN" and "QUEEN OF THE CRYSTAL". 1,000 boxes Liverpool Soap. MESSRS. DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON. SALE OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, &c.—On TUESDAY EVENING next, Dec. 15th, the subscriber will sell for the ensuing year, at MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S Rooms, Bonaventure Street, nearly the whole of the large number of NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, &c., taken by the Association. Sale at EIGHT O'CLOCK. JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

WARD & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

RECEIVE ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS AND INDIVIDUALS in Gold and Currency on favourable terms. Purchase and Sell Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, Gold and Sterling Exchange. Members of the New York Stock Exchange, and Gold Board. Draw Sterling Bills at 3 or 60 days' sight on the Union Bank of London. Collections made on the Canadas, Great Britain, Cuba, and all parts of the United States. December 10. 3m 294

G. F. SMITHERS,

BANKER AND BROKER, 35 Pine Street, New York.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD STOCKS BONDS, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Refers by permission to: GEORGE S. COE, Esq., President, American Exchange National Bank. E. H. LOWRY, Esq., President, National Bank of the Republic. E. H. KING, Esq., General Manager, Bank of Montreal. THOS. PATON, Esq., General Manager, Bank of British North America. Messrs. A. SMITHERS & CO., 65 Beaver Street New York. AGENTS IN MONTREAL, MESSRS. MACDOUGALL, SEPTEMBER 14. 220

TAYLOR & DURNFORD,

Commission Merchants and Brokers, PRODUCE,

STOCKS AND EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND NEW YORK. Bought and Sold on Commission. OFFICE, 118 St. Sacrament Street. EDW. T. TAYLOR. Geo. DURNFORD. November 28. m dty, r 284

A. MUNRO,

BROKER, 68 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

STOCKS, BONDS, STERLING EXCHANGE, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Orders for purchase and sale, in New York, of United States Bonds, Stocks and Gold promptly executed. November 27. ddd 383

The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on the Security of approved REAL ESTATE. For further information, apply at the Office of the Company, COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING, Great St. James Street. JOHN PATON, Commissioner. December 11. 6m 195

PHILLIPS & CO.,

GENERAL BROKERS, CORNER OF ST. SACRAMENT & ST. NICHOLAS STS. Dec. 14. 3m 298

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties indebted to the late firm of A. O. PERRAULT & CO., that no receipts for monies will be valid unless signed by the undersigned. A. O. PERRAULT. m 297

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Superior Court, Montreal. (No. 2913.) THOMAS J. CLAXTON, Plaintiff; vs. PETER HAINING, Defendant.

WILL BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 20th December instant, at the Store, No. 429 Notre Dame Street, the Goods and Chattels of the Defendant (removed for convenience of sale), consisting of Household Effects, Dry Goods, Cloths, Silks, Blankets, Cottons, Hosiery, Gloves, Underclothing, &c. TERMS CASH. Sale at TEN O'CLOCK. M. DEMPSEY, Sheriff's Officer. Montreal, 16th Dec., 1866. 255

FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

R. SHARPLEY is daily receiving additions to his stock of ARTICLES suitable for Presents for the Coming Season. Purchasers should not select elsewhere before examining his Stock. December 7. 292

COALS FOR SALE.

WELSH ANTHRACITE NEWCASTLE GRATE NEWCASTLE SMITHS. ALSO—LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT JOHN ANDERSON & CO., Custom House Square. December 11. 295

FOR SALE.

A Spiral Iron Stair.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO., 384 ST. PAVIL STREET. December 10. 294

NOW OPEN!

GEO. BISHOP & CO

Engravers and Print Sellers, 53 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET (HERALD BUILDING), MONTREAL. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NOTMAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLOURED. CHOICE ALBUMS, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Also, a select lot of ENGLISH AND FRENCH NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES, CARDS, &c., &c. December 4. 289

ENGLISH BACON.

A few Sides finest Cumberland, just received from ALEX. MCGIBBON, Italian Warehouse. GINGER WINE. 500 cases for Sale. ALEX. MCGIBBON.

"Parsons" Hams, Bacon, and Stilton Cheese.

A supply just received at the Italian Warehouse, 69 Great St. James Street. ALEX. MCGIBBON. December 13. 297

WANTS.

WANTED, an ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MAN, to act as general Manager of the "Caledonia Springs Company." Address, Drawer 11 Post Office, Montreal. December 12. r 296

Important for the English Market-To Lumber Men and Timber Merchants.

WANTED—Tenders for the Supply of TAMPON TIES, 11 feet 6 in. long, 10 x 5, and 9 feet long, 10 x 5, for the coming Season of 1867. Tender must specify the quantity that can be delivered for Spring and Summer shipment, and price at Port of delivery. Tender to be sent in by 20th Dec., 1866. Ties to be subject to appointed Clerk's inspection. EDWARD DORSETT, Per W. BROWN, Atty. West Farnham, C.E., Nov. 22. 1m 290

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART BOY as an Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at the Herald Office, November 15. 273

MR. MCGEE TO MR. BROWN—No II.

Sir,—If the question between us were merely personal, I should not trouble the public with another word. But it is much more than that, or you would not have attempted again to bring your public by such an article as that in your paper of the day before yesterday.

To get at the public question—and to get at it in your relations to that question—I shall trespass very shortly on the reader's patience while I clear away the rubbish of personalities behind which you barricade yourself.

You have given, in reply to my short letter of the 5th, a column of personal abuse to half a column of inferences and interrogatories on the general issue. You hoped, by the length and wordiness and apparent circumstantiality of the former part, to weaken or weary, or bias or distract, the reader's attention before you ventured to allude to the main matter; but you shall condense your chronology into as many lines as you give sentences, and so dismiss the personal, for the far more important general question, which has drawn this correspondence on the public and you.

Falsehood No. 1.—That "Mr. Darcy McGee" is on the rampage;" crying like a "whipped child," or has written "a letter full of froth and fury."

Query—If such were the case, why do you take three times the same space in an attempt to answer that letter?

Falsehood No. 2.—That Mr. McGee, on the 16th of November, "made a speech on the subject of Fenianism." The truth being that the allusions to Fenianism occupied about five minutes out of a half hour speech.

Falsehood No. 3.—You say "the anticipated attendance of Mr. McGee and his intention of making such a speech were fully announced in the Montreal press was fully represented at the concert." Now, the meeting being for a purely parochial object (St. Anne's Band), was not advertised in the daily press, and that press was therefore not at all represented. This you, Mr. Brown, must have known when you penned this misstatement, for a little perusal on quote a part of the very same paragraph from the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 30th, in which the fact—notorious here—is so stated.

Query—Will you, Mr. Brown, ask your reporter here, the Herald, or any other paper your pleases, French or English, if it was represented at the concert of the 16th? For you not only state that "the Montreal press was fully represented," but you found on that—

Falsehood No. 4. His (my) speech, by some means or other, was burked."

I call the reader's attention to the particular malignity this innendo, "by some means or other was burked," as applied to the Montreal press and myself, in relation to the speech.

Suppression No. 1. As to "Englishman." Mr. Brown would have his readers believe an unusual interval elapsed before Mr. McGee could be heard that false report. "We," he gravely says, "heard no more of the matter till the 27th of November." Well, what of that? You published the false report on the 23rd at Toronto. That number of your paper was delivered here on the 25th, and Mr. McGee's denial reached you on the 27th. What do you say by what periods of dates?

Suppression No. 2. "An Englishman," in Mr. Brown's paper of the 30th November, proposed, (and Mr. Brown by publishing it as his defence for concealing his correspondent's name, if he has one, became a party to the proposal), that "I will only say that Mr. McGee will publicly contradict the statements contained in that letter. I will then corroborate all that I have said over my name, which will spare him the trouble of obtaining it from you. And more, I will give Mr. McGee the names of many other gentlemen who attend that concert, and who will substantiate all that I have said; and who may, perhaps, say a little more."

Well, on that very same morning (the same 30th of November), the Montreal Gazette contained, by anticipation, the public contradiction, asked for by your "Englishman," through you, and through it is to be said, the 31st of November, and your "Englishman" finds no vouchers; he gives no name; and you are reduced to fight in your own person his bad battle, and your own degrading collusion with him.

Query. Have you not tried, and found out, how you have been caught by a bogus "Englishman," probably one of the same shabby two dozen Fenians here, who have already more than once supplied false reports against me to the New York press, and even to some of our local press? I do not believe there is any such person in existence as your "Englishman" of Montreal? Do you know any such person? You say you have his name, and in your own columns of the 30th of November he pledged himself and he pledged you, as his principal, to give his name to the public. If he is not a myth, a pure invention of your own brain, give his name and address, and let Montreal and the country judge as to what degree of credit he deserves. You can pretend to no personal knowledge of the facts as to the Montreal concert yourself; you have my name; let me know your informant; or, otherwise, let us call him your informant.

The Main Matter.—Now we come, plump to the main matter,—the public interests involved in your atrocious accusation against me. Restrain your sneers against "my vanity,"—if I defend myself in person there is only one pronoun I can use, and there is only this apology for using it so often. You have made an infamous accusation against me by name; if that of which you accuse me were true, every man in Canada is interested in knowing whether a member of his Government was guilty of such a speech as you made for me; therefore it is no egotism whatever, to say that it is of importance the public mind should be satisfied on this head. If your accusation were true that one speech, fabricated in or for an office ought, very justly to cancel all the services to the exact opposite effect, which you are graciously pleased to say, "you have recognized more than once on that matter"—that is, the Fenian matter.

But immediately after making that unwillful and begrimed admission, which your malignity would withhold if you policy would permit, immediately afterwards comes this character of passage from your pen—"Shall Mr. McGee be permitted to send abroad the impression that the Roman Catholics of Canada, as a body, are at heart disloyal to the Crown—and that to Mr. McGee's influence over them must be attributed the little sympathy they have shown to Fenianism? Is it really true that Mr. McGee stands as a bulwark between the Roman Catholic population and the rest of the inhabitants? Is it a fact or is it not that Mr. McGee's countrymen were just as loyal as we since? Is it really true that Mr. McGee's countrymen have only remained loyal because Mr. McGee advised them to do so? We say it fearlessly,—we don't believe a word of it, and we do not envy the man who can find gratification in his vanity by such a silly boasting, at the expense of the good name of his countrymen."

How very artful! How very Globish! How very Brownish? How those "Catholic countrymen of Mr. McGee"—the once despised and detested "Dogs"—how grateful it must be to them to find this pretender to patriotism, from Montreal West, so snubbed and set down, in their loyalty, by the Hon. George Brown, Editor-in-Chief of the Toronto Globe!

Ab, demagogue, this will not do! For all your art, you cannot put me in the position of assailing Irish Catholic loyalty in general, in this country, nor yourself in the position of defending it against me. There is a limit even to Irish impulsiveness and credulity; but that limit will never extend to swallowing you in their champion, against me as their enemy.

Necessity of combating Fenianism.—I said and I say still, that it was necessary the last two years to battle daily, and nightly almost, against the introduction of this Fenian pestilence into British America. The focus of the Canadian epidemic was over there, and there are moral epidemics as well as physical; and a high authority than the author of the Analogy sanctions his teaching on this head; the focus of this epidemic was at New York; it raged violently along our Canadian frontier from Detroit to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to Burlington. It walked in our midst, it has been kindled and armed by the late civil war; there were large funds collected, from fear and from folly, from fanaticism and from the base compliances of American public men unworthy of the name. Canada and British America have never known an enemy so subtle, so insidious, so hard to trace, and, therefore, so difficult to combat. If the emissaries of this wide conspiracy against our peace could have gained converts in Canada, one Fenian within our borders would be worth to them three or four beyond the line. They tried hard; and you know something of that Mr. Brown. They had some success in a few points in Upper Canada, as at Cornwall and some less talked of arrests testify. They have had some small—comparatively speaking very small, success in Lower Canada. And, sir, a word in your ear: if at Toronto, where you play Sir Oracle, they had their only considerable circle and centre in either Province, how do you account for the fact I will tell you. Partly, (not solely), but partly because the Globe people prepared the way for them; because the Globe itself never except when you were in office, and in some former intervals, when acting with me,—when I was a necessary ally to you, and insulating and irritating the whole class of our which your suspicious "Whites" were recruited. If there are any "Catholic countrymen of Mr. McGee" who do not feel at home in Upper Canada, who do not expect fair play in Upper Canada, who are therefore and thereby all at predisposed to emigrate, it is not they, but your false George Brown, for there has been any sense of isolation felt by that class—if there has been any extra sensitiveness as to their educational or other civil and religious liberties in Upper Canada, who is to blame for that, George Brown, you or I? Most unfortunately for the best of our safety as a people,—the essential basis of our safety as a people,—the most disliked and distrusted man by that large class, for some years presumed, almost uncontradicted, to speak for Upper Canada. One of the hardest tasks I ever undertook was to teach them toler-

ance towards you, who tolerate nobody who is not a Brownite. I succeeded to some extent, and might have succeeded much more if you had honestly abandoned sectarian warfare, as I hoped you would have done, in 1858—59.

Now Fenianism is to be Combated.—I put you Sir, now aside; and, as the opportunity serves, I will make a few remarks on the general subject, for the benefit of such of my readers as may not have time to study closely the phenomena of Fenianism. There are three or four marked features about this dangerous evil. Morally, the thing is a monster; as all secret, seditious leagues and alliances are, and of their nature ever must be. But this monster, like the fabled host of Ulysses, has notions of ways and means. It, therefore, has ideas; a purpose; a creed; a crusade. Its crusade is against monarchy as an institution; its creed is hatred to Great Britain; its purpose to use the United States—which seems not loathe to be used—as its base of operations. My opinion of the criminality of the leaders has never changed; but the deluded masses who pay their money and shed their blood are true believers! Absurd as all this is, yet there it is; and we all have, or shall have for some time longer I fear, to recognize it, and to resist it, by every means at hand.

It is a propaganda—a war of opinion, after the true model, the gallic republic of Paris. From the very first I felt this, and I was convinced that the United States, now that Ireland had been comatized as it should have been, by the respectable Irish laymen, who detest such an infidel insurrection as heartily as I do. The Catholic Bishops and clergy have done their duty nobly; they have shown at home and abroad the highest moral courage. But neither in the United States nor in Ireland, have the leading laymen seconded them as stoutly as they should have done. There are many things Bishops and clergy cannot do, in a crisis of this sort which resolute, right-minded laymen can. But some slunk from contact with the holy hands, perhaps for less excusable motives than overdrawn personal self-respect. However, the aggressive activity of the new propaganda was not met with a counter activity equal to its repression. And so the once insignificant evil grew, till the only remedy was left in the hands of the British Government, of knocking it on the head like a wild beast.

I cannot, I humbly thank God for it, hold myself in conscience responsible for one drop of the blood of these deluded countrymen of mine—so many of them as may be really Irishmen. Never have I lost an opportunity, by voice or pen, of combating their errors, exhibiting the folly of their plans, and the penalties justly attached to their criminal designs. The Hon. George Brown, a member of our Parliament and an ex-Minister, fully cognizant of a portion of my efforts in this direction, sneers at me for taking satisfaction in the retrospect of the fact that, so far, I have helped to keep the common enemy from making many proselytes within our own borders. He admits the fact that I have done so, but still he sneers; let him enjoy his sarcasm; I cannot but continue to solace myself in the recollections of the fact.

To Close.—You remind me, Mr. Brown, that "no man in Canada has been more indebted to the forbearance of the press" than myself. I will go farther and say that no man has been more indebted to the active, cordial kindness of the press generally, than I have been, and no one feels more grateful for such kindness. I was long a member of that honourable profession, and I should like to stand well with all old conferees, if possible. As to your threat of withholding the active position of the press from me, it is simply ridiculous. In a personal war, should you make it, when I am out of the country, I shall not want generous and able defenders; if you continue it while I remain, though I shall not initiate your grossness, I hope to be able to defend myself, and to teach you, as I have done before, some useful lessons. My antecedents will probably compare favourably with your Edinburgh and New York antecedents, and my personal character, in every respect, between man and man, will probably bear investigation quite as well as your own.

THOMAS DARCY MCGEE.

Montreal, Dec. 13, 1866.

THE ARREST OF SURRATT.

Voluntaneous correspondence in relation to the discovery of the assassin John H. Surratt was laid before the United States Congress on Monday. The substance of the story is as follows:

THE FUGIT OF SURRATT.

More than a year ago (September 27, 1865), Mr. A. Wilding, American vice Consul at Liverpool, notified Secretary Seward that he had received information of the expected arrival of Surratt in that city. The information came from a man (name suppressed) who was a low passenger on the Surratt on board the Montreal from Montreal to Quebec. Surratt had assumed the name of McCarthy, but said to this informant during the passage "that he had been in the confederate service, engaged in conveying arms to the rebels, and had been arrested; that he had been concerned in a plan for carrying off President Lincoln from Washington, which was concocted entirely by J. Wilkes Booth and himself; that he came to Canada just after the assassination to plot; that while in Canada he received a letter from Booth, saying that it had become necessary to change their plans, and requesting him to come to Washington immediately, that he did not start immediately for Washington, but did not say whether he went there, but he said that on his way back to Canada he was in the city of St. Albans, and while sitting at breakfast a gentleman next to him spoke to him of the report of the assassination, and that he (McCarthy) was surprised to see his name there, and left immediately." Alluding to these facts was made by the witness.

ARRIVAL AT LIVERPOOL.

Four days later, Mr. Wilding again wrote to announce that the supposed Surratt had arrived at Liverpool, and was stopping at the rectory of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross. Nothing more was done until the 10th of October, when Mr. Wilding again wrote to Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward instructed me that he did not consider it advisable, with our present evidence, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. In his conversation with me of the 10th, Surratt declared his hope that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

On the 10th of October, 1865, the American Government sent to Mr. Wilding the following notification:—"Sir—I have to inform you that upon a consultation with the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate-General, it is thought advisable that no action be taken in regard to the arrest of the supposed John Surratt at present."

A few days later (October 25) J. F. Potter, American Consul at Liverpool, informed Mr. Seward that Surratt had left Canada for Liverpool in September, and that he was then awaiting the arrival of money to go to Rome. Mr. Potter added—"If an officer could proceed to England I have no doubt that Surratt's arrest might be effected."

Two days later Mr. Potter wrote to Mr. Seward the story of Surratt's appearance in Canada under the name of McCarthy, and added that he had been disguised by dyeing his hair and beard black, staining his face, and wearing glasses. Mr. Potter furnished further information, derived from a person who crossed the ocean in the same steamer with Surratt, that the latter had landed at Londonderry, fearing that he might be detected in Liverpool. Mr. Potter continued:—"The ——— says that Surratt manifested no signs of penitence, but justified his actions, and was bold and defiant when speaking of the assassination. As an illustration he told me that Surratt remarked repeatedly, that he only desired to live two years longer, in which time he would serve President Johnson as Booth did Mr. Lincoln."—said that he felt it his duty to give me this information, for he had regarded Surratt as a desperate wretch and an enemy to society, who should be apprehended and brought to justice. The ——— is and ever has been friendly to our government, and I am informed by the most respectable parties that he is a high-minded, honourable gentleman."

The American government then took up the case; Mr. Seward requesting Attorney General Stanton to procure an indictment against Surratt, with a view to demand his surrender.

For five months, however, no further action was taken, and Surratt appears to have escaped arrest in his passage from England to Rome. In April last, Gen. King, United States Minister at Rome, conveyed to Mr. Seward the first information that Surratt was serving in the Papal Zouaves under the name of John Wilson.

"Rome, April 23, 1866." called upon me for the purpose of communicating the information that Surratt had recently enlisted in the Papal Zouaves. He stated that Surratt had taken part in the plot against Mr. Lincoln's life, and declared that Jefferson Davis had incited or was privy to it. ——— further said that Surratt seemed to be well provided with money, and appealed to him (——) not to betray his secret; and he expressed an earnest desire that if any steps were taken for apprehending Surratt as a criminal, he (——) should not be known."

General King subsequently forwarded to Mr. Seward a confirmatory statement from a man (name not given) who had met Surratt a year before in Maryland, and recognized him as the Zouave, John Watson.

The information was recovered, the American government instructed General King to "procure without delay, if possible, a full statement of Surratt's confession, verified by oath." About the same time the senate called upon Mr. Seward for copies of correspondence in relation to the assassination plot, but Mr. Seward refused to procure an indictment which would be defeated by premature publication. A few days later Mr. Seward suggested to Mr. Stanton, that as the United States had no treaty of extradition with the Papal government, a special agent be sent to Rome to demand the surrender of Surratt.

In June, the person who had recognized Surratt in Rome made a sworn statement concerning all he had before said, and expressing his willingness to come to the United States to give his evidence. This statement was as follows:—"I, ———, a native of Canada, swear that about six months previous to the assassination of President Lincoln, I was living in Maryland, at Ellangown or Little Texas, about twenty-five miles from Baltimore. I there got acquainted with L. J. Weichman and J. H. Surratt, who came to pay a visit to the parish priest. At that first interview a great deal was said about the war and slavery. In the course of the conversation Surratt said that President Lincoln would pay for all the men that were slain during the war. About a month after I removed to Washington and got a situation as tutor.—Surratt visited me weekly, and once he offered to send me South, but I declined. I did not remain more than a month at Washington, and enlisted in the army of the North.

"I have met Surratt in Italy, at a small town called Velletri. I recognized him, and told him privately. You are Surratt. He begged me to keep the thing secret. After some conversation, we spoke of the assassination of President Lincoln, and these were his words:—"Damn the Yankees, they have killed my mother. But I have done them as much harm as I could. We have killed Lincoln, the niggers' friend." He then said, speaking of his coward Weichman, my mother would be living now. It was fear made him speak; had he kept his tongue there was no danger for him. But if I ever return to America or meet his mother, I shall kill him." He then said he was in the secret service of the South, and Weichman, who was in some department used to steal copies of the despatches and forward them to him, and thence to Richmond. Speaking of the murder, he said they had acted under the orders of a man who was not yet known, some of whom are still in New York and others in London. I am aware that money is sent to him yet from London. When I left Canada, he said, I had but little money, but I had a letter for a party in London. I was in disguise, with dyed hair and false beard; that party sent me to a hotel, where he told me to remain till I could hear from him; after a few weeks he came and proposed to me to go to Spain, but I declined and asked to go to Paris. He gave him seventy pounds, with a letter of introduction to a party there, who sent him here to Rome, where he joined the Zouaves. He says he can get money in Rome at any time. I believe he is protected by the clergy, and that the murder is the result of a deep laid plot, not only against the life of President Lincoln, but against the existence of the republic, as we are aware that priesthood and royalty are always in league, opposed to liberty. That such men as Surratt, Booth, Weichman and others, should of their own accord, plan and execute the infernal plot which resulted in the death of President Lincoln, is impossible. There are others behind the curtains who have to make those accounts act.

"I have also asked him if he knew Jefferson Davis. He said not, but that he had acted under instructions of persons under his immediate orders. Being asked if Jeff. Davis had anything to do with the assassination, he said:—"I am not going to tell you." My impression is that he was brought the order from Richmond. He must have wished the others to do it, for when the event took place he told me he was in New York, prepared to fly as soon as the deed was done. He says he does not regret what has taken place, and that he will visit New York in a year or two, as there is a heavy shipping firm there who had much to do with the South, and he is surprised that they have not been suspected. More I could not learn, being afraid to awaken his suspicion.

In October the American government took decisive measures. The demand upon Cardinal Antonelli for the rendition of Surratt was made November 2. General King reports that the Cardinal said "there was, indeed, no extradition treaty between the two countries, and that to surrender a criminal where capital punishment was likely to ensue was not in accordance with the spirit of the Papal government; but that in so grave and exceptional a case, and with the understanding that the United States government, under parallel circumstances, would do as they desired to be done by, he thought the request of the State Department for the surrender of Surratt would be granted.

On the 9th of November the Cardinal apprised General King that Surratt had been arrested. "TO THE MINISTER OF WAR, ROME." "FEROLI, 8th November. I regret to announce you that notwithstanding all my precautions, Watson succeeded in escaping. I had sent Sergeant Halverly and six men to Tresulti. They did not find him there, for on that day Watson had asked leave to go to Feroli. I charged the corporal of the third company to take him and turn him over to the post corporal Warren, to whom I had already given instructions. All the measures ordered were carried out. Two sentinels, with loaded arms, were placed, one at the door of the barracks, with orders to prevent any communication with persons outside, and the other at the door of the barracks. The prison, doors and windows, &c., had been inspected in the minutest details by the locksmith. There was, therefore, nothing to fear in that quarter. All passed off well until this morning at 4 o'clock.

"The prisoner was then awakened, rose, put on his garters, and took his coffee with a calmness and phlegm quite English. The gate of the prison opens on a platform which overlooks the country. A balustrade prevents prisoners from tumbling on the rocks situated at least thirty-five feet below the windows of the prison. Beside the gate of this prison are situated the privies of the barracks. Watson asked permission to halt there. Corporal Warren who had six men with him as guards, allowed him to stop, very naturally, not thinking, he or the Zouave present, that his prisoner was going to try to escape at a place which seemed quite impossible to us to clear. This perilous leap was, however, to be taken and was crowned with success. In fact Watson, who seemed quiet, seized the balustrade made a leap and cast himself into the void, falling on the uneven rocks, where he might have broken his bones a thousand times, and gained the depths of the valley. Patrols were immediately organized, but in vain. We saw a peasant who told us that he had seen an unarmed Zouave who was going toward Caxa Mari, which is the way to Piedmont.

"Colonel of Detachments, "DELABAILLY." DEMISE OF AN OLD AND RESPECTED CITIZEN.—On Tuesday Mr. John M. A. Cameron father of Mr. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., M. P. F., died at the residence of his son, on "Duke street Toronto. The deceased was one of the oldest citizens of Toronto and for over a quarter of a century occupied a responsible position in the service of the Canada company. He was distinguished in private circles for his great liberality to the poor—hundreds of whom have received timely charity at his hands always dispensed quietly and unostentatiously.—Leader.

New Brunswick.—The gale of Friday last did considerable damage to the wharf and shipping at St. John. The value of goods imported into New Brunswick in 1865, so far as officially entered, was \$8,085,985, a falling off of \$1,000,000 from the previous year of nearly two million dollars. The principal falling off was on importations from the United Kingdom, which declined over \$1,313,000. The Province sent 433,463 box shooks to Cuba and Porto Rico in 1865—in 1864 only 250,291; and in 1866, 7,557,137 feet of lumber, against 4,669,659 feet in 1864. The quantity of flour imported was 224,024 barrels. This was 92,000 more than the importation of the previous year. The total quantity of sawed lumber (exclusive of cash and door stuff, box shooks, split-knees, sleepers, masts and spars, &c.) exported from the province in 1865, was 1,959,000 feet. The quantity of coals imported was 31,166 tons.

Mr. Shaw begs us to say that he was unable to finish the catalogue last night, but will finish this morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, at lot 1,233, comprising the valuable books on Canada.

Thousands of worthy persons require medical aid who find it burdensome to always pay the physician's fee. Such may select one of Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedies, procured at a small price, and thus obtain the prescription of one of the best practitioners in the country. [r D57 291]

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA (Including the Receipts of the Montreal and Champlain and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways). Return of Traffic, week ending Dec. 5, 1866—Passengers,.....\$14,320 Express,.....100 Freight and Live Stock.....\$1,114 Total.....\$15,534 Corresponding week, 1865.....\$13,074 Increase.....\$2,460 JOSEPH HICKSON, Sec. and Treas.

IMPORTS. Per Grand Trunk West—C A Strike 350 bush wheat; W Parkin 1800 do; C J Clarke 500 bush peas; M J Ryan 600 do oats; C A Strike 100 bush Indian; B J Craig 275 do; T Leominer 100 do; Tatham 100 do; R Mitchell 400 do; T Fuller 100 do; Bank of Montreal 100 do; J McDougall 100 do; C J Cusack 300 do; T W Raphael 300 do; G Denholm 100 do; James, O'keo 200 do; J Hunsicker 200 do; Kirkwood, Lecko 100 do; D E Maclean 200 do 6 bush ashes; J Butler 7 do; E Hobson 2 do; Sundries 13 kgs barrel; Aikin & Co 55 do; J McEwen 5 do; Bank of Montreal 28 do; T Hobson 2 do; Sundries 12 do; Buck, R'eco 12 barrels pork; M H Seymour 23 rolls leather; Buck, R'eco 7 dressed hogs; T Beathing 14 do; M Laing 5 do; Sundries 6 do; Leung Bros 60 lbs tobacco. Per Grand Trunk East—C E Seymour 4 corks 3 c; H Crawford 1 bx; M Hurst 1 do; E Chantrelone 1 csk; J Redpath & Son 33 lbs. Per Montreal and Champlain—Beardman & Co 2 cs 6 kegs; Kimmer, G & Co 500 lbs; S H May 20 lbs; A Lamire 15 lbs; J Redpath & Son 16 lbs; & E Almond 1 cs.

IMPORTANT.

On SATURDAY splendid gravings of clock.

MONDAY EVENING well be called.

TUESDAY EVENING and curic at 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY A of Chief.

THURSDAY E fined.

SPIRITS. Following for Sale, 1d- In pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks &c. E & CLAYTON.

Wines, &c. Sandeman & Co's Port of all grades Penman & Co's Sherris. Mart & Chandon's Champagne

FOR SALE. TEA—Chests and hf chests fine Congou SUGAR—Hhds and tierces Bright Barbadoes TOBACCO—Boxes various brands, 5's and 10's

FRUITS—Boxes Layer Raisins, Crop 1865 Do M R do do Do L do do

CHEMICALS—Casks Soda Ash Drums Caustic Soda Casks Sulphate Soda

BRANDY—Hhds Q-casks Dulary's, 1865 Cases do 1862

SHERRY—R. Lopez & Co Oneto West & Co Various Cramp & Co m a r k n in Lacave & Echecopar hhd, q-casks F. Valette & Co

FRENCH WINES—Claret, hhd and cases Sauterne, hhd Fine Burgundy, q-casks "San Juan" do "Vino Velho" do "Xeres," do "Madeira," do "Three Grape," do

CHAMPAGNE—Various brands, q's and pts RUM—Puns Demerara PORTER—"Barclay's" London Stout ALE—Jeffrey's Sparkling Edinburgh

SUNDRIES—Chests Madras Indigo Casks Dutch Madder Kegs Gunbear Cases Nutmegs Casks Malt Vinegar

FOR SALE. Young Hysons, Uncolored Japans, &c., & Chemicals. Tennant's Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Bleaching Powder and Vitriol

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FOR SALE. CHAMPAGNE. THE UNDERSTANDING HAS BEEN MADE BY THE IMPORTERS IN CANADA FOR THE ABOVE BRAND OF CHAMPAGNE WINE, offer it for sale

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MEDICAL. Rev. N. H. Downs' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR. THE most reliable, tried, true and infallible cough medicine extant.

FOR THE NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, COLIC, CHOLERA, MORBID, AND ALL EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS. PRICE 25 Cts.

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RAILROADS. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. 1866. Winter Arrangements, 1866. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STATION AS FOLLOWS:

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at 7:00 A.M. Express for Montreal, leaving Bonaventure Station at 8:30 A.M.

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