# Montreal Herald.
## AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXI. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1869. NUMBER 113


## HOUSES, &c., For Sale or to Let.

TO LET,
For the Summer months, TWO excellent COTTAGES at ST. LAMBERTS, situate near the Railway Bridge, having commodious rooms, neatly papered, and in good condition.
Apply to
JOHN LEEMING & CO.
May 10. 110

TO LET
The three-story STONE HOUSE, No. 1 Holyrood Terrace, McGill College Avenue.
Apply to
GEO. W. WARNER & SON,
No. 57 St. Francois Xavier St.
March 22. 68

TO LET.
No. 1 PRINCE RUPERT PLACE, McTavish Street.
Apply to
S. H. & A. S. EWING,
102 King Street.
February 15. 38

TO LET,
A DWELLING HOUSE, No. 11 Brunswick Street, Beaver Hall. Rent £65.
Apply to
A. WILSON,
HERALD OFFICE.
April 29. 101

ROOMS.
Comfortably furnished BEDROOMS can be had with or without Board at 25 Hubert Street, fronting on Viger Square.
May 3. d-103

**FARM FOR SALE.**

An excellent FARM, about 70 acres, 2½ acres in front by 30 deep, adjoining the Barracks at Laprairie, formerly the property of the late Wm. Shand. Title indisputable and terms most liberal.
Apply to
W. EASTON, N. P.
May 3. 104

TO LET.
The STORES, No. 331 St. Paul street, corner of St. Dizier Lane, and extending to Commissioner's street, No. 267. Immediate possession.
—ALSO,—
The STORE, No. 426 St. Paul street, corner St. Francois Xavier street, lately occupied by Messrs. McCulloch, Jack & Co.
N.B.—*Alterations made to suit a good tenant.*
O. BERTHELET,
291 Dorchester street.
April 12. 96

TO LET,
That First-Class STONE DWELLING, No. 702 Lagauchetiere Street, West, opposite the residence of Gen. Windham.
Apply to
KERSHAW & EDWARDS;
Or to MR. WILSON,
HERALD OFFICE.
April 9. 84

TO LET,
The STORE and PREMISES, at present occupied by Messrs. Gauthier, Mayrand & Co., No. 289 Commissioner Street.
Apply to
JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
117 St. Francois Xavier Street.
February 12. mwf 36

TO LET,
STORE corner of Notre Dame and McGill Streets, to be divided into two Stores if required; and the two upper flats rented apart. Those two flats could answer a Photographer or for Show Room.
Apply to
P. LAMOTHE, N.P.,
34 Little St. James Street.
February 27. 49

FOR SALE,
That magnificent first-class COTTAGE situated upon the high road to Lachine, two minutes walk from that Station, containing 11 apartments, with Storehouse, Stable, and Ice-house, a large Garden, with two large flower beds in front of the House. Title perfect.
For conditions, apply to the undersigned Proprietor upon the premises.
FRANCOIS CUSSON.
Lachine, 5th February, 1869. 31

TO LET,
IN THE "HERALD" BUILDING
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
TWO ROOMS in the Second Story.
—ALSO,—
A LARGE ROOM in rear, now occupied by MR. BISHOP, Engraver.
Apply to
MR. WILSON,
HERALD OFFICE.
February 17. 49

TO LET,
That large STONE STORE, 79 x 50, Nos. 36 and 38 Duke Street; also, a BRICK STORE in rear, 50 x 30, and large Yard running through to Nazareth Street, well adapted for Storage or Manufacturing purposes.
Apply to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Hospital Street.
March 26. 72

STORE AND OFFICES TO LET possession 1st May, No. 4 St. Paul Street.
JNO. B. HELLIWELL.
February 9. 33

TO LET,
The First-Class STONE HOUSE, 206 St. Denis, near Ontario Street, containing all modern improvements. Possession immediately.
Apply to
JAMES F. D. BLACK,
City Treasurer.
April 6. 81

TO RENT.
From 1st May next, that three-story CUT-STONE HOUSE, in Mansfield Street, at present occupied by the Subscriber; it is 27 feet front by 42 feet deep, and contains all modern improvements, with Stable, Coach-house, &c. It can be seen daily from 2 till 5 o'clock.
ARCH'D FERGUSON.
February 2. 27

NOTICES.

# REMOVAL.
## JAMES INGLIS,
OF YOUNG'S STORES AND ELEVATOR WAREHOUSE,
HAS REMOVED
TO THE
STORES,
**On William and Queen Streets.**

Office Entrance, **48 WILLIAM ST.**, and where any business of his in connection with Young's Stores will be transacted.
Montreal, 1st May, 1869. 103

## BONDED WAREHOUSE
AND
## General Storage
**Stores on William and Queen Sts.,**

I am now prepared to receive on STORAGE—FLOUR, PROVISIONS, TEAS, SUGAR, MOLASSES, HIGH-WINES, and GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.
These Stores are first-class, and from their Central location, will be found the most convenient in the City.
The Rate of Insurance is very low, and will go far to lessen Storage charges on valuable goods, over other Stores where rates are high.
Advances will be made on property in Warehouse, if required.
JAMES INGLIS.
Montreal, 1st May, 1869. 103

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The Partnership heretofore existing betwixt the undersigned under the name of Wm. Cuningham & Son has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. William Jas. Cunningham will settle any outstanding liability and will sign in liquidation.
WM. CUNNINGHAM,
By his Attorney,
W. J. CUNNINGHAM,
WM. JAS. CUNNINGHAM.
Montreal, 30th April, 1869. 103

Referring to the above, the undersigned give Notice that they have this day formed a Partnership under the style of CUNNINGHAM BROS.
WILLIAM JAS. CUNNINGHAM,
CHARLES HENRY CUNNINGHAM.
Montreal, 1st May, 1869. 1—103

LOST.
A CHEQUE, drawn by C. & J. SHARPLES & Co., on LA BANQUE NATIONALE, No. 212, dated November 23rd, in favour of Jesuits Estates, or bearer, for Six Hundred Dollars. Payment of the above having been stopped, parties are hereby notified not to negotiate said Cheque.
November 24. 281

**CARD.**
THE Subscriber undertakes the Management and winding up of BANKRUPT and TRUST ESTATES, and ACCOUNTANT BUSINESS generally.
DAVID J. CRAIG,
26 Foundling Street
March 17. 1y 64

**NOTICE.**
MR. LESTER T. SIMPSON was this day admitted a Partner in our business.
C. FITTS & CO.
Montreal, 5th April, 1869. 1m 90

## INLAND STEAMERS.

**Canadian Navigation Company.**

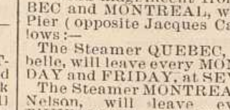
*ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE for BEAUHARNOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROCKVILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBOURG, PORT-HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO and HAMILTON, Direct without Trans-shipment.*

The Magnificent Line composed of the following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMERS, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every Morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon, for the above Ports, as under, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *SPARTAN*, | Capt. Fairgrieve, | Mondays |
| *PASSPORT*, | " Sinclair, | Tuesdays |
| *KINGSTON*, | " Farrell, | Wednesdays |
| *GRECIAN*, | " Kelly, | Thursdays |
| *CHAMPION*, | " Carmichael | Fridays |
| *CORINTHIAN*, | " Dunlop, | Saturdays |

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Railways for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perth, Arnprior, &c.; at Toronto and Hamilton, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chatham, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, St. Pauls, &c.; and with the Steamer "City of Toronto" for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.
The Steamers of this Line are UNEQUALLED, and from the completeness of their present arrangements, present advantages to Travellers which none other can afford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and the beautiful scenery of the Lake of the Thousand Islands by daylight.
The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary boats.
Through rates over the Great Western Railway given.
Through Tickets, with any information, may be obtained from WM. PALMER, at the Hotels, ROBERT MCEWEN, at the Freight Office, Canal Basin; and at the Office, 73 St. James Street.
ALEX. MILLOY,
Agent.
ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE, Office, 73 St. James Street, Montreal, 5th May, 1869. 106

**RICHELIEU COMPANY.**

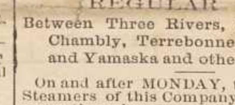


*Daily Royal Mail Line of Steamers between Quebec and Montreal.*

On and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place as follows:—
The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M.
The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P. M.

OF PASSAGE.
Cabin (Supper and State-Room Berth included .......... $3.00
Steerage .......... 1.00
Passage Tickets will be sold at the office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured by taking tickets at this Office only.
This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
J. B. LAMERE,
General Manager.
Office of the Richelieu Co., 203 Commissioners Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869. 102

**RICHELIEU COMPANY.**



*Royal Mail Line of Steamers between Montreal and Quebec, and*

REGULAR LINE
Between Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, and Yamaska and other Way Ports.

On and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:—
The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J.B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P. M.
The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain R. Nelson, for Quebec, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M.
The Steamer VICTORIA, Captain Charles Davelney, for Berthier, Sorel and Way Ports, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at two o'clock, P. M.
The Steamer CHAMBLY, Captain Francois Lamoureux, for Vercheres, Chambly and the Way Ports, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at THREE o'clock, P. M.
The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain L. H. Roy, for Terrebonne and L'Assomption, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY at THREE o'clock, P. M.
Passage Tickets for Quebec will be sold at the Office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured by taking Tickets at this Office only.
This Company will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. B. LAMERE,
General Manager.
Office of the Richelieu Co., 203 Commissioners Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869.

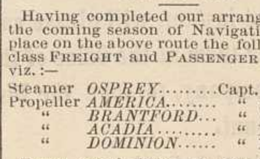
**The Ottawa River Navigation Co.**

**MAIL STEAMERS, 1869.**

MONTREAL to OTTAWA CITY, Daily (Sundays excepted), stopping at St. Anns, Oka, Como, Hudson, Point aux Anglais, Rigaud, Carillon, Point Fortune, Grenville, L'Orignal, Majors, Papineauville, Browns, Thurso, and Buckingham. The splendid new fast sailing Steamers, *Prince of Wales*, Captain H. W. Shepherd, *Queen Victoria*, Captain A. Bowie.
A train leaves Bonaventure Street Depot every morning (Sundays excepted) at SEVEN o'clock, to connect, at Lachine, with the Steamer *Prince of Wales* (Breakfast) for Carillon, passing through Lake St. Louis, St. Ann's Rapids, and Lake of Two Mountains, from Carillon, by Railroad, to Grenville, join the Steamer *Queen Victoria* (Dinner) for Ottawa City.
DOWNWARD—The Steamer *Queen Victoria* leaves Ottawa City at 6:30, A. M.; passengers arriving at Montreal, 4:45 P. M.
The comfort and economy of this Line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists.
Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets from Montreal to Carillon, valid for one day, at single fares.
Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.
*Parcel Express* daily from the Office to Ottawa and Intermediate Landings.
Single, Return and Excursion Tickets to Ottawa and Intermediate Landings may be obtained at the Office, Mercantile Library Buildings, Bonaventure Street, or on board the Steamer.
Single and Return Tickets to Ottawa can be also obtained at the Bonaventure Depot.

Market Steamer, DAGMAR,
Captain McGOWAN.
UPWARDS.—Leaves Canal Basin, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.
DOWNWARDS.—Leaves Carillon, Mondays and Thursdays at 6 A.M.
R. W. SHEPHERD,
May 8. 109

**MERCHANTS' LINE.**
## Freight and Passenger Steamers
1869. 1869.



*FROM MONTREAL to KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON and ST. CATHERINES and Vice Versa.*

Having completed our arrangements for the coming season of Navigation, we will place on the above route the following first-class FREIGHT and PASSENGER STEAMERS, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer | *OSPREY* ......... | Capt. TAYLOR |
| Propeller | *AMERICA* ......... | " MOORE |
| " | *BRANTFORD* ... | " VAUGHAN |
| " | *ACADIA* ......... | " MALCOMSON |
| " | *DOMINION* ...... | " McMAUGH |

These vessels being all first-class and in charge of experienced Captains, we have very great confidence in soliciting the patronage of the public, as we can offer facilities, low rates of insurance, and as great advantages in the forwarding of freight as any other line.
The public can rely that the business at this port will receive every attention. The greatest care will be exercised in receiving goods from Ocean vessels. Custom House Entries passed, Charges and Ocean Freight paid on the receipt of Bills of Lading and Invoices, and goods promptly forwarded.
Cartage in Montreal done at lowest figures.
Through Rates will be given from Montreal to all points on Northern and Great Western Railways.
Rates of Freight as low as by any other line.
For further information, apply to
PETERSON, COQUILLETTE & CO.,
Agents, 335 Commissioners Street, Montreal.
S. F. HOLCOMB, Agent, Exchange, Toronto.
NORRIS & NEELON, Agents, St. Catherines.
Æ. D. MACKAY or GEO. T. MALCOMSON, Hamilton.
Montreal 16th April, 1869 1m 96

## BANKS.

## La Banque Jacques Cartier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER has been declared for the CURRENT HALF YEAR; and will be paid at the BANK on, and after, the FIRST DAY of June next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st DAY of May next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
H. COTTE,
Cashier.
Montreal, 29th April, 1869. 101

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the CURRENT HALF YEAR; and that the same will be payable at its BANKING HOUSE, in this City, on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY of JUNE next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st days of May next, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held, at the BANK, on MONDAY, the SEVENTH DAY of JUNE next.
The CHAIR to be taken at ONE o'clock precisely.
By order of the Board.
E. H. KING,
General Manager.
Montreal, 28th April, 1869. ts,tJ1 101

**NOTICE.**
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER will apply, during the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act granting a continuance of its Charter.
Montreal, 10th December, 1868. 296

NOTICES.

## COMPTROL OFFICE.

The COMPTROLLER, at HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, will receive sealed tenders, (in duplicate) until NOON, on TUESDAY, 25th May, 1869, from all persons willing to enter into a contract to supply

**2,000 Bushels Superfine Wheaten Flour,**
OF THE
Best quality, for the use of the troops in Nova Scotia, to be delivered as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 barrels | by the | 7th July, | 1869. |
| 500 do | do | 7th Aug., | 1869. |
| 500 do | do | 7th Sept., | 1869. |
| 500 do | do | 7th Oct., | 1869. |

The rates to be expressed in sterling.
Payment will be made in specie or bank, notes at the option of the Comptroller, who further reserves to himself the rights of rejecting the lowest or any tender received.
All further information may be obtained upon application at the Comptrol Office, or at the Commissariat Office, Water Street, Montreal, where forms of tender can be obtained and conditions of contract seen.
COMMISSARIAT, CANADA. Montreal, 1st May, 1869. M 3,6,10,13,17 20 104

## St. Patrick's Hall Association.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the second issue of Original Stock in the above Association will become due and payable at the Office of the Treasurer, MR. LUKE MOORE, 128 McGill Street, in the following order:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Instalment, | 10 per cent., | 1st April, 1869 | | | |
| 2nd | do | 10 | do | 15th do | do |
| 3rd | do | 10 | do | 1st May, | do |
| 4th | do | 10 | do | 15th do | do |

By order.
J. D. KENNEDY,
Secretary.
March 6. 55

**EVANS MERCER & CO.**
**Wholesale Druggists,**
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Drug and Spice Grinders,
**HAVE REMOVED**
FROM
**No. 265 Notre Dame Street,**
TO THEIR
NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES,
**41 & 43 St. Jean Baptiste Street.**
April 13. 6m 87

**SEWILL vs. RUSSELL.**

Messrs. H. & A. SAUNDERS beg to acquaint the public with the following facts relative to the assertion recently made by Messrs. Russell & Sons, that they are "Chronometer Makers to the Queen."
There is absolutely only one test of the character of a Chronometer maker known to or recognized by the British Government. That is, the periodical competition instituted by the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, to which all the leading makers send specimens of their productions. The Chronometers are subjected to a most searching trial, and their performance carefully noted. The result is afterwards published as a Parliamentary paper. In the Government trial for the year just ended, Mr. Sewill's Chronometer stood at the top of the list, thereby surpassing all the other makers in the Kingdom, while Messrs. Russell & Sons stood the twenty-first down the list, proving that even AFTER Mr. Sewill there are NINETEEN manufacturers whose Chronometers are SUPERIOR and more RELIABLE than those of Messrs. Russell, who, during the whole of the years they have been in business, have never succeeded in selling a Chronometer to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the use of Queen Victoria's Royal Navy—their Chronometers having invariably been returned to them as below the standard required in Her Majesty's Navy.
Messrs. H. & A. SAUNDERS beg also to remind the public that the productions of Mr. Sewill, in addition to being proved to be superior to all others before the unquestionable tribunal referred to, have received the most distinguished Royal and International Honours that were ever conferred on a manufacturer; as, for instance, being the only Liverpool maker to whom was awarded the Great Prize Medal of the International Exhibition of London in 1862, and the Grand Medal of Honour at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.
Messrs. H. & A. SAUNDERS refrain from comment upon these facts, being convinced that they SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES; and further, notwithstanding the specious EVASIONS of inferior manufacturers, the PRE-EMINENCE of MR. SEWILL'S productions will be appreciated by the people of Canada; their superiority being conclusively demonstrated by the credentials of the highest authorities in horologic science.
June 20. tts 147

FRENCH LESSONS.
A PARISIAN LADY is desirous of obtaining a position in an English Family, where she would give instruction in the French language, and receive in compensation her board and lodging. Apply by note to M. M. Herald Office.
January 2.

**G. E. JAQUES & CO.**
(LATE JAQUES, TRACY & CO).

Merchandise and Produce carried to and from all parts of the Interior. Their Freight Line consists of the well-known Steamers *Huron*, *Magnet*, *Indian* and *St. Lawrence*, each making Weekly Trips hence to HAMILTON and PORTS Intermediate. Also, the Propellor *Avon* running regularly hence to GEORGIAN BAY, calling at PORTS on the Welland Canal, Lake Erie, Detroit River, Lake Huron and Owen Sound.
CITY OFFICE—10 St. Nicholas Street.
SHIPPING OFFICE—85 Common Street.
1m 98

NOTICES.

**CARD OF THANKS.**

To THOMAS ROBERTSON, Esq., Dundas, Ont.
SIR,—I feel it my duty thus to offer you my thanks for your generous efforts taken in order to find out the true heirs of my late son, JOSEPH POMINVILLE, who died at Ancaster, Ontario, my son having being taken care of from his childhood by a generous farmer of the name of GROUND, who has since departed this life; was known himself by the name of JAMES GROUND. The fact that no person there knew his right name was a great impediment in the way of tracing his legitimate relations; but, thanks to your persevering energy and ability, you have succeeded, and have thus been the benefactor of a poor mother and sister by securing for them the available estate of my late son, which otherwise might have been lost, as it consisted of notes of hand and other personal property. Trusting that you will excuse me for this public expression of my gratitude without your knowledge of my intention to do so, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
FRANCOIS REED.
Chateguay, May 8th, 1869. r 110

**1869.**
## THE CANADA HOUSE,
**Caledonia Springs,**

WILL BE OPEN for the reception of Visitors about the 15TH JUNE next. Arrangements will be made with families for board, either by the week or month.
Return Tickets will be issued at reduced rates to the Springs, including the Stage fare.
Any further information can be had by applying at the Office, 10 Bonaventure Street.
EDW. SCOTT,
Secretary.
April 15. 2m 89

**HOUSE REAL ESTATE**
AND
## General Business Agency.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened an office in the Mechanics' Hall Buildings (First Floor) for the purpose of acting as a General Business Agent, more particularly for the Sale, purchase, or leasing of Real Estate, Investment of Money, Valuation or apprisement of every description of property, &c., &c.
Particular attention will be given to alterations or repairs of buildings intrusted to his charge.
From his long experience as a Builder and Contractor, and from his general knowledge and extensive acquaintance, he hopes to be able to afford satisfaction to all who may require his services.
DAVID BROWN.
April 23. 97

## H. M. MELVILLE & CO,
41 Bleury Street,
BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
FURNITURE
of their own manufacture, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
Designs and Estimates furnished for Furniture made to order.
HOTELS, PUBLIC OFFICES, STORES, &c., fitted up in any style required, on very reasonable terms.
Orders for PACKING BOXES filled with despatch.
FACTORY:—No. 19 to 29 Kempt Street, near the Wellington Bridge.
N.B.—TURNING, SCROLL-SAWING, MOULDING, SHAPING, PLANING, VENERS, &c., for the Trade.
December 30. 1y 312

## Real Estate and Invesment Agency,

Nos. 32 and 31 LITTLE ST. SAMES SMREET.
THE undersigned, in connexion with their ordinary Professional Business, will also undertake—
1st. To purchase, Sell and Lease City and Country Property.
2nd. To see that it is kept in repair and properly insured.
3rd. To Lend and Borrow Money.
4th. To Collect Rents and Revenues.
5th. To Sell and Purchase Seignorial Rights Government Indemnities, Bonds, and Securities of all kinds.
6th. To do as General Agents all that is required for the good and faithful administration of the property and interests entrusted to them.
LAFRAMBOISE & LAMOTHE,
Hon. M. LAFRAMBOISE, Advocate,
P. LAMOTHE, Notary.
Montreal, 17th Feb., 1869. 3m41

LOST.
A NOTE of ONE HUNDRED and TEN DOLLARS, dated 21st or 23rd March, at six months, payable to the order of Alex. Laurencelle at the Banque Jacques Cartier, and signed by Guillaume Laurencelle and indorsed by Alex. Laurencelle, and also by Francois Lagasse. As the payment has been stopped, the finder will be kind enough to hand it to the HERALD OFFICE.

Private Lying-in Hospital
No. 22 DURHAM PLACE, St. Louis Street.
MRS. CUISKELLY has opened the above accommodate all classes, where every transaction is guaranteed strictly private and Mrs. C. has made the charges so moderate that all can share the comforts of a good quiet home, where every care is given in every case. Mrs. Cuiskelly promises to devote her whole attention to this establishment, and make it a first-class Hospital. Consultation and attendance at all hours, and nurses always on hand.
November 27. 1y 284

FOR SALE.
# NOTICE.
**Tuesday, 25th May Next,**
AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
THERE WILL BE
**OFFERED FOR SALE,**
AT THE DOOR OF THE
PARISH CHURCH OF NICOLET,
THE
PROPERTY
FOLLOWING, TO WIT:

The SAW MILL at Nicolet, heretofore the property of C. P. D. O. GIRARDIN & CO., with the houses and other buildings thereon erected. A lot of land containing an arpent and fifty-seven feet in front by about two arpents and a half in depth, bounded in front by the Queen's Highway, on the north side by W. H. Triggs, and on the south side by G. Marler, Esq., and rear by the Parish of Nicolet.
The mill is complete, and consists in two contiguous machines, and three boilers made expressly to burn the refuse from the saw mill; they have only served for twelve months, and the saw mill is complete.
—ALSO—
A small engine of eight horse power with boiler, working two machines to card, and for the grinding of grain for cattle.
The establishment offers many advantages, being opposite the booms of the several companies, who carry on the lumber trade on the river Nicolet, and it is also at about two miles from the river St. Lawrence.
The whole may be seen. The conditions will be liberal. For ampler information address,
HENRY THOMAS,
JACKSON RAE,
Assignees.
April 27. tts 99

## HOP SACKING.
**Ten Bales now Landing,**
Ex "ABEONA,"
For Sale, low.
LEWIS S. BLACK & THOM,
McGill Street.
April 29. 101

# R. R. R.
## NOT ONE HOUR
After reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER with PAIN.
## RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first, and is the only PAIN REMEDY, that will instantly stop the most excruciating pains, allay INFLAMMATION and CURE CONGESTIONS, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Rheumatic, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES AFFORD EASE AND COMFORT, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for 50 cents per bottle at atmost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.
MILLIONS who have used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF for 25 years know that ONE Fifty cent bottle, diluted in one gallon of proof spirits, will make better Liniment, Pain Paint Killer, Panacea, King of Pain, equal in quantity to
441 BOTTLES OF THE SIZES OF THOSE LOTIONS THAT ARE SCLD AT 12½ AND 15 CENTS,
And the public should also know that all these lotions are but poor imitations of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. If those who are now suffering pain—no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. IF INTERNAL,
20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,
As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pains will be stopped IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

One 25 Cent Bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will do more service and cure more complaints that are daily occurring in every family than $25 expended in perscriptions and drugs.

**MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**
SAVED TO WORKING MEN.
WEALTH FOR ALL.
Fever and Ague Cured
FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure
FEVER AND AGUE.
And all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided sometimes with Radway's Pills), as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Millions of people throughout the world know how quick it will cure all ordinary complaints; for in all diseases where PAIN, INFLAMMATION, or CONGESTION is present, its effects are instantaneous. But in Fever and Ague, Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, as these diseases are exhibited in the tropics,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of ENGORGED LIVER, FAT SPLEEN, DISORDERED KIDNEYS, AND SAFFRON-COLOURED SKIN, that are sure to follow the use of the "Chologogues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines used ACCUMULATE, and become deposited in the system.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
is the best, and cheapest, and safest remedial agent that can be used for FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS, and other Fevers.
NOT ONE
person need suffer, be they ever so much exposed to Fever and Ague, if they will only take RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and keep their BOWELS OPEN WITH RADWAY'S PILLS. Hundreds in the West, who have heretofore been doctoring at the rate of one and two hundred dollars for a few months' treatment, are keeping themselves and families free from FEVER and AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, RHEUMATISM, &c., for one or two dollars a year, spent for Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills, (coated.)
Radway's Ready Relief is an old established remedy. Under the new process of manufacture, it secures properties that will cure and prevent Small-Pox, Typhoid and Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and as a Pain Remedy it acts like magic. NOT ONE HOUR need one suffer with pain, or one week lingering in bed from Rheumatism, or any other acute or inflammatory disease. The Ready Relief will afford INSTANT EASE TO ALL. Price only 25 cents per bottle.
N. B. See that every bottle has an India-rubber stopper. Sold by all Druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New York.
April 2.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Thousands of cripples are now lingering unrelieved, under a false system of treatment, who would be speedily in a condition to cast away their crutches if HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT were applied to their stiff joints and ulcerated limbs. No other lubricant has such penetrating power. Indurated ligaments and contracted muscles relax under its influence, and discharging sores are healed by its disinfectant and tonic principles with a facility that almost transcends belief. Sold by all Druggists.
r DSW 110

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS
This well known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited.
In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue, on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics, and whites, these pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.
N.B.—$1 and postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle taining over 50 pills, by a return of mail.
JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS are extensively COUNTERFEITED. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on the package. All others are worthless.
For Sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for Canada. Sold by all the Druggists in Montreal, and medicine dealers everywhere.
June 10. DSW 1y 30

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only TRUE and PERFECT DYE—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 15 Bond Street, New York.
April 9. 1y DW 84

The Wonder of the Age.
MYSTIKOS;
OR
**BOGLE'S MYSTIC HAIR TINT.**

This mysterious agent gradually and effectively changes the Hair, Beard, Whiskers, or Eyelashes, to any color, varying from the lightest, through all the intermediate shades, to the deepest black, life-like and natural, at pleasure. It can be used as easy as oil on the hair, and the directions are so simple that a child may apply it. It is contained in one bottle. No washing of the hair required. It will not discolour the scalp. Is entirely a vegetable production, and strengthens, promotes the growth, and sustains the pristine beauty of the hair to the end of life. It is a wonder and a luxury. It is peculiarly adapted for ladies, and invaluable for officers in the military or naval service. It is the cheapest article in use, as one bottle will last from nine months to a year. Price $1.50 and $1.00 per bottle. Trial bottles, 50 cents.
Proprietor, W. BOGLE,
Boston,
And for sale by his Agents everywhere.
The following are a few among the innumerable testimonials which have been received by the proprietor, extolling its wonderful virtues:
102 Central Street, Boston, Aug. 5, 1867.
MR. WM. BOGLE,—Dear Sir,—After a thorough trial of several mixtures for dyeing the hair, I can UNHESITATINGLY pronounce your Mystic Hair Tint the BEST that American skill produces. You can refer to me at all times; indeed I shall be happy to explain its peculiar qualities to any one unacquainted with it. This recommendation is from one who is an entire stranger to you, yet actuated with a DESIRE to encourage and reward the truly worthy. Yours truly,
JOSEPH WOODWARD.
The following is from the author of the "Sayings and doings" of the celebrated Mrs. Partington:—
CHELSEA, Mass., June 24, 1861.
MY DEAR MR. BOGLE,—The alarming threat of premature old age, manifest in my changing hair, induced me to oppose your new Hair Tint as a defence, and the result has proved everything I could wish. It completely changed the grey, by a single application, and freed me from the mould of antiquity not yet due. I am delighted with it, and commend it to all who, like myself, would deprive Time of an early triumph.
Wishing it the success it deserves, I reman,
Yours truly,
B. P. SHILLABER.
BOSTON, July 11, 1865.
WM. BOGLE, Esq.,—Dear Sir,—Your "Mystic Tint" for the hair having been recommended to me, I was induced to try it, and I have no hesitation in saying that, to my mind, it is the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the public.
Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL,
(Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co.)
April 12. r DSW 86

WHY NOT USE THE BEST.
OVER TWENTY YEARS' increasing demand has established the fact that MATHEW'S VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best in the world. It is the cheapest, the most reliable and most convenient. Complete in one bottle. Does not require any previous preparation of the hair. No trouble No crock or stain. Produces a beautiful black or brown, as preferred. A child can apply it. Always gives satisfaction. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
A. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, N.Y.
HENRY, SIMPSON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 51 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
August 15.

## UNITED STATES.

THE ENGLISH LEGATION AND THE ALABAMA TREATY.

*(From the Boston Advertiser Correspondent.)*
WASHINGTON, May 5, 1869.

The rejection of the Alabama treaty could not have been a surprise to the English minister. The unanimity with which it was rejected must have been an event on which he had not calculated, for the shrewdest of our own observers could hardly have surmised that there would be but one vote in its favour.

I believe that Mr. Thornton keeps his own counsel. He is a gentleman by nature as well as by culture, and speaks with moderation on such a topic as this. But if I cannot give you his views directly, I can present those of the English Legation, which, in this case probably amount to about the same thing.

Our way of doing things is a puzzle to the Legation. They see us buy Alaska, which nobody wants, and ratify the treaty with the dissenting votes of only Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Ferry. Then they see us buy St. Thomas, which a good many persons believe to be a valuable acquisition, and neglect to act upon the treaty for more than two years. They see the Senate ratify the Alaska treaty all but unanimously, and then see the House in a sharp struggle over the question of appropriating the money to carry it into effect. They learn that the Alaska treaty was carried on the argument that it would be a breach of faith to reject it, and then find a large part of the Senate, and a considerable proportion of our people, deaf to this argument when used in connection with the St. Thomas treaty. There has been a deal of this sort of talk in the Legation the past winter, and one of its members put the points with much force only three or four days ago. "Now tell me," he said in conclusion, "who among these Americans has "the treaty-making power? Is it the "President, or the Senate, or the House—"one, two, or all three?"

The Legation point to the fact that Mr. Reverdy Johnson was unanimously confirmed as minister with the understanding that an effort would be made during his term of office to close up the Alabama claims. It is further pointed out that the press of the country admitted his fitness to deal with the work; that no considerable portion of our people had ever insisted on more than Mr. Adams and Mr. Seward had claime; that there was every reason for supposing we would be satisfied if Mr. Johnson made a treaty on the Adams-Seward basis; and that Mr. Chandler's demands were treated by everybody with contempt and ridicule.

One of the gentlemen near the minister puts it in something like this way:—"We gave you all "you asked; we conceded all "that Mr. Adams claimed; we signed a "treaty entirely satisfactory to your Mr. "Johnson and your Secretary of State from "the beginning of the war, and your minister to whom the senators all agreed; we "do that, and then you kick the treaty out "of doors. Pray tell me what are we to do?" I am merely saying how these English diplomates look at the matter—If I understand them, they are a little confused by our way of doing things—they seem willing to consider our case, but say they can't clearly see what our case is.

They charge us with a lack of fair dealing. Our demands to-day, they allege, are immensely greater than they were a year ago. One gentleman, not a member of the Legation but a frequent visitor, and a genuine Englishman, says to me: "I read your papers "and find one view in Tribune, another in "the Times, and another in the Herald, all "of which profess to be friendly to General "Grant's administration; I read Mr. Sumner's "speech and find him taking one view of belligerency, and the Nation, your ablest "weekly taking another view; I hear Senator Chandlor's speech, and see what one of "your Chicago Tribune editors and a good "many other persons say about Canada; and "when I'm done I ask myself "What is it "these people want?" I see you want a good "more than you did, but I can't make out "just where you stand." And one of the persons in the Legation says "Mr. Sumner's "speech is vague, but if we were to put its "hints into a treaty, would that satisfy the "United States? How can we give them what "they ask when they all ask something different?" The idea appers to be that a treaty made by Mr. Motley might be rejected just as Reverdy Johnson's has been. And when it was said that Mr. Motley is a representative of the administration, answer was made that no one objected to Mr. Johnson's appointment, and we "gave him all you had "been asking for through Mr. Adams and "Mr. Seward."

There is still another point made against us. They call attention to the fact that the three treaties negotiated by Reverdy Johnson, viz., the San Juan boundary, the citizenship, and the Alabama claims, are but separate parts of one whole. They quote Mr. Seward's instructions—in effect, that we would decline doing anything about the two other questions till that in regard to citizenship was settled; point to the clause of the San Juan treaty, that the document should be of no force till England had given us all we ask in the matter of citizenship; and then say "these three papers you made equal parts of a single settlement; now you take the one by which you get all your people have ever asked—that settling the Fenian question, and tell us to go to the d—] with the other two." Thereupon follows, with some show of indignation, the exclamation, "What sort of a nation is this to make bargains with!"

I know whereof I write, however, when I say that the views herein given prevail within the Legation; and I know that they are shared by other members of the diplomatic circle in this city. We are accused of a crooked way of dealing in respect to treaties.

DIXON.

THE COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

*From the Albion*

A dispatch from San Francisco announces that to day it is intended to lay the last rail on the iron highway that is to join the Atlantic and Pacific States in more intimate relations than they have hitherto known. The Pacific Railroad, which has been built in two divisions and by two distinct companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific—the latter a California corporation—stretches from the Missouri to Sacramento City, a distance of nearly 1800 miles. It crosses the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada Mountains—one at an elevation of 8,242 feet, and the other at an elevation of 7,042 feet above the level of the sea. Upon such a line, 1300 miles of which are through these great mountain ranges, the obstacles encountered must have been immense, as for nearly the entire distance the country was without inhabitants, or cultivation. All the material and force used had to be transported over the line as it progressed, and still, with all these difficulties, this stupendous work has been executed in about three and a half years. Of its whole lengh 1680 miles have been constructed since the first of January, 1866. About 300 miles were completed in each of the years 1866 and 1867. From the first of January, 1868, to the first of May, 1869, a period of 317 working days, 1150 miles were opened, being at the rate of 3.06 miles per day. This celerity of construction seems the more remarkable when we remember that the work has been completed six years sooner than the contract of the companies required. Of course this speed could not have been attained without the sacrifice of certain prerequisites of a good road, and the plain truth is that the line is very imperfectly constructed. Still for this the government is quite as much to blame as are the companies. As soon as the several sections were completed they were submitted to a government survey, and unless the Commissioners had pronounced the work well done, the nation's credit would never have been loaned to the companies, and the work could not have been completed. Still it is to be said in favour of the road, that, imperfectly built as it has been, it is, perhaps, in better condition to-day than were the majority of the railways in this country of hastily-constructed lines, when they left the hands of the contractor. The Pacific road, for almost its entire length, traverses a rainless region, the soil of which, disintegrated sandstone, makes a perfect road-bed, and the road is consequently, already ballasted when the rail is laid. There are but few bridges on the line, and taking its whole length, it is a remarkably favourable one, although very heavy work had to be encountered in crossing the Rocky and Sierra Nevada ranges, and in descending the Wasatch Mountains into the Salt Lake Valley. Thus, although the road cannot be said to be completed, the work that remains can be prosecuted while the service is being performed and interest being earned on the heavy capital expended. If the companies are disposed to deal fairly with the people, and have their own interests in view, they will be willing to accept small returns for several years until the road approaches that perfection which the Commissioner should have required on the first surveys.

As to the ultimate benefit the country will derive from this great work, it would be almost impossible to exaggerate. Take the single fact of six years having been gained on the contract time. In six years, judging from the recent growth of the country, seven millions will be added to the population; more than twenty thousand miles of railway will be built; the tonnage of these works, new and old, will be doubled, and the wealth of the country will increase in a like ratio. The Pacific railway has been instrumental in securing the construction of a greater mileage than its own length, which would not have been built without it, and in six years it will influence the construction of other lines having twice its mileage. By that time the uninhabited regions, through which the line runs, will be populated by those hardy pioneers who are ever in the vanguard of Western civilization. As to the effect of the road upon the through transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, it would be rash at present to predict. We are inclined to the opinion that for the present at least, the great mission of the road will be found in the transporting of passengers to the various points on the line as well as throughout its entire length—or what is known as local traffic. The carrying of government freight to the military outposts is, and will continue to be an important service to be performed by the road. Viewed from all standpoints, therefore, even the present partial completion of so great an undertaking cannot but be considered as a matter for national gratulation. Sooner or later a great deal of the traffic between Europe and the East will pass over this railway, and New York will become in consequence still more important as one of the great trade centres of the world than it is at present, while the domestic traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard will be developed to an extent as yet hardly imagined. In this way both the steamship line and the railway may do a profitable carrying trade, just as is witnessed between New York and Albany, although the opening of the Hudson River railway was, at the time looked upon as fatal to the steamers.

THE MARYLAND HOMICIDE.

The trial of Miss Cairnes for the murder of Nicholas McComas, now in progress here, is the all-absorbing theme of conversation. The Court-House is thronged, by persons from the most remote parts of the country, drawn together together by the general interest which seems to attach to the affair. In consequence of the dilapidated condition of the county jail, the county authorities did not regard it as a fit place in which to confine a female prisoner, and Miss Cairnes has accordingly been placed upon her parole, at Glen's Hotel, where accommodations have been provided for her. She is under no surveillance, eats at the public table, and moves in and out at pleasure, and has been in the habit of shopping until this week. She is escorted to and from the court-house by Sheriff Young, leaning upon his arm as any other lady, and left by him at the hotel with a polite bow. Upon Miss Cairnes entering the courtroom the dense crowd divides, with the utmost respect and makes a passage for her to the inside of the bar. At the hotel she is in the receipt of expressions of kindness from sympathising friends. She wears a plain neat light purple dress, lilac kid gloves, white bonnet and ribbons, and seems neither to court nor avoid observation. The large majority of the community count confidently upon her acquittal, contending that she was fully justified in her act. General Jones opened the case on the part of prosecution. The learned Attorney-General made a calm argument, picturing the dangers to society if the wanton slaying of a human being in defiance of law was to go unrebuked. Henry Arche, on the part of the defense, made a most impassioned address, appealing to the feelings of the jury in such a manner as to draw tears not only from some of them and the prisoner, but from many of the spectators, and even to sensibly affect the bench and the bar. From the indications it is assumed that the prosecution will endeavor to prove that the killing was deliberate and premeditated. The defense will claim that the accused was insane at the time of the commission of the act and for some time previous, on account of McComas's treatment toward her.

To-night Miss Cairnes held quite a levee visitors of both sexes constantly coming and going, and almost all proffering encouragement. She was in fine spirits. About 12 o'clock she was serenaded, as was also the jury sitting who are quartered at Mrs. Ashton's.—[Baltimore Sun, May 8.

The jury, after an absence of five minutes brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

HOW JONES JOINED THE MORMONS.

A laughable story is floating respecting the proselytism of an old Welshman to the views of Brigham Young. In a little hamlet distant some three or four miles from Towyn, where one, would fairly imagine that the name of the Prophet could never have reached, and Utah would have been *terra incognita*, there live two men, both fast approaching the "sere and yellow leaf;" employed in breaking stones and doing various odd jobs about the road. For various reasons, against one of these men—strong suspicions have, been entertained that he was a member of that sect known as the Latter-day Saints, and these suspicions have recently received a remarkable verification. It appears that for some time he has been varying the monotony of his daily labour by the relation to his fellow workman, whom he will call Jones of those special advantages which the followers of the Prophet are held to possess, and beguiled the old fellow with the prospect of the New Jerusalem in such golden colours that without great difficulty, he succeeded in winning over Jones, hitherto a member of the Methodist denomination, to the opinions professed by himself. Fortunately perhaps for Jones the partner of his joys and woes is a strong-minded female, who, foreseeing what might result from the division of affection or the plurality of wives which Jones might enjoy in the fellowship of the Mormons, persistantly turned a deaf ear to the voice of the charmer, so that the arrangements subsequent to the conversion had to be carried out without her interference. Last Sunday was fixed for the immersion, and it was arranged, in order that the ceremony might be carried out with as great privacy as possible, that the neophyte should be knocked up at four a.m., and then proceed to the River. Accordingly at that unearthly hour of the morning a timid knock was heard at the front door, which, failing to have the desired object, was repeated again and again, until Mrs Jones was aroused, and requested to see who their early visitor was. Jones admitted his visitor, and calling to his wife to have some dry linen prepared, he left the house in company with the follower of the Prophet and wended his way to the river. She quietly followed the pair, and reached the river just in time to witness the immersion. She hastened home, barred the door, and going upstairs waited the return of her husband. Gently did the newly-baptised saint raise the latch, but the door was securely fastened; and he soon became aware of the unpleasant fact that he was locked out. He tried the window, but that too was secured, so that nothing was left for him but to rouse his wife. He knocked again and again; and, remembering that he was clad in the most airy of morning costumes, having nothing in particular except a pair of wellington boots, he raised his voice piteously for readmittance, but the reply—"We don't want any Latter-day Saints here"—of his wife did not tend to reassure him in any way. The fact became noised about the villiage, and the poor old fellow was soon surrounded by an unsympathetic crewd, who chaffed him to their heart's content. It is satisfactory to know that the Mormon community have recognised the services which he has rendered, and have forwarded him his passage money to the New Jerusalem. Mrs. Jones has not yet recovered the shock which this domestic drama has given her, and was confined to her bed for some days after this unfortunate occurrence.

The water in Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog was never known to be higher than now.

Fish are unusually abundant in the waters of Narragansett Bay.

CUBA.

The Secretary of the Navy has called the attention of Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron to the fact that armed Spanish vessels are in the habit of searching American merchantmen, not only in Spanish waters, but in the neutral waters of the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining if deserters are concealed in those vessels, or that they contain arms and other contraband material for the insurgent Cubans. The Department directs that the Admiral keep a vigilant watch and prevent any such infraction of international law, and advises him that his duties are to protect not only American citizens, but American commerce. He is also ordered to prevent American war-vessels from searching merchant-vessels, it being their duty to protect American trade, and not to molest it.

THE MARY LOWEL CASE.

The State Department has succeeded, through our Minister to England, in transferring the responsibility in the Mary Lowel case from our Government to England. The latter Government, it appears from information which has reached the State Department, has presented the claims arising from the seizure of the vessel by the Spanish Cuban authorities to the Spanish Government at Madrid, and demanded their settlement.

CUBA.

Trustworthy Cuban advices received here indicate a determined effort on the part of the Spanish forces to hold possession of Puerto-Principe and Nuevitas, and the railroad between. Quesada has been pressing them and the Spaniards found it necessary to maintain connection with the coast, or be hemmed in at Puerto-Principe. Count Lesca's recent expeditions to Santa Clara have cost too much. It is believed that the Patriot General will impede the reopening of the railroad, to effect which is the chief object of the Spanish commander. The Captain-General has found it necessary to disarm two battalions of volunteers. The Cubans declare Gen. Dulce to be greatly alarmed at the almost uncontrollable ferocity of the volunteers, fearing that it may compel American interference. He has recently renewed his attempts to bribe leading patriots into leaving. Gen. Cespedes has been offered a free pass and $200,000; Gen. Figuerola, one of those who rose with the original force last October, and who has since proved himself a very useful soldier, was offered $30,000. These propositions were made through citizens empowered by the Captain-General. It is declared that some who sought to accept the proffered amnesty, issued about six weeks since, were recently murdered by volunteers. Several citizens, suspected of Patriot sympathies, have been taken from the gaol at night, and murdered. The universal sympathy with the revolution was recently acknowledged by the Spanish Gen. Lopez. He issued an address to the people, inviting them to return to their homes, which he owns were abandoned entirely at the approach of his column. He states that the labourers as well as the land-owners alike abandoned their property to "wander in the woods," the truth being that all are in the Patriot lines. The tone of all Cuban advices is very hopeful, and all refer to pending movements, which promise decisively favourable results.—*Tribune*.

A NEW RELIGION IN WESTERN NEW YORK.
The *Observer* states that a new religious community, numbering, thus far, about 100, has purchased 1,600 acress of land on the margin of Lake Erie, in the county of Chatauqua Few York. A perfect social equality is enjoined between all the members who work at the same tasks and enjoy the same privileges. Their temporal affairs are under the control of nineteen trustees, who can do nothing, except by unanimous consent. Their religious belief is thus stated:—"They reject the Trinity, but recognized Jesus Christ as the one only and true God. Beyond this there is nothing tangible in their tenets. Personal revelation from on high; a mysterious connection with the Godhead, which they call a divine respiration, conducing to newness of life; a consciousness of the spiritual transformation and subtle, undefinable repulsion, by which they recognise and reject the unregenerated." They have no church edifice or devotional services and it does not appear what ritual, what forms of prayer, if any, what ascriptions of praise, what means of religious instruction they will adopt. At the head of the enterprise is the Rev. Mr Harris, an Englishman by birth at one time an Universalist clergyman in charge of a church in this city and at another a banker and farmer in Dutchess county. Associated with him is Lawrence Oliphant, late Member of Parliament for Stirling, England. In literature he is known as the author of many books of travel, of which are "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea" and a "Journey to Katmandu." He was in Ceylon with his father, Sir Anthony Oliphant, who was Chief Justice there; he went with Lord Elgin to China; he contributed to the recent triumph of reform in England. With his mother, Lady Oliphant, a woman of rank and culture, he is said to be engaged, heart and soul, in this earthly paradise on Lake Erie.

## DOMINION NEWS.

THE LOST CHANNEL.

Many of our readers at Sorel will recollect that while the improvement of the channel between Montreal and Quebec was carried on, and the depth of the channel was a fact which could be attested by a hundred persons engaged on the works, there were persons who would not believe in these improvements. We know that at the time of the Prince of Wales's visit if the authority of the Trinity House had been a reliable one, the Royal Squadron would not have visited Montreal. On that occasion the Trinity House sent down a deputation to find out the depth of the channel and they reported there was only 17 feet 3 in. at Pointe du Lac when there was 19 feet. The value of report became soon patent by the fact that the ship Minesota was taken down drawing 18 feet 10 in. The Trinity House had made a mistake of only twenty-one inches or in other words they reported 11 feet on the flats when there was 12 ft. 9 inches.

At a public meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade on the 7th April 1868 Mr. Hugh Allan stated that "It had been repeatedly stated that there was a 20ft. channel but this he would *say only existed in the imagination of a few*." In a letter addressed to the Montreal *Herald* of the 9th May 1868 Mr. Allan stated that "if the channel had any real existance" the parties who made that assertion should be "glad to point it out as proof of the success of their work" The Montreal *Telegraph* of the 15 August 1868 stated that "If there is a 20ft. channel, Mr. Young and Capt. Armstrong should not only be willing to show it but, but *they should insist on being permitted to show it*. By formally putting the Government *en demeure* to accept their offer to pilot a ship, drawing 20 feet up and down, they will do more to secure public favour than by the most plaintive repetition of the dismissed commissioners."

The Harbour Commissioners on the 17th August 1868 stated "The reason the pilots do *not* use the new channel is *not* that it is unknown to them, but they don't think it safe, *owing to the currents*."

We have thus,
1o. Mr. Allan woo states that the 20 ft channel is a myth.
2o. The Harbour Commissioner who state it is no myth, but a well known fact, but that there are currents! and that the pilots do not use it.

The strangest part of this story is now before us in an official communication from the Trinity House of Montreal bearing date the 31st March last, wherein it is stated, "that the improved channel is daily used to its *fullest capacity* without any vessel going around so long as these marks are followed"

Mr. Allan and the Harbour Commissioners are thus quietly snuffed out by the Trinity House. What an amount of work must have been done in the channel since the Trinity reported there was only 17 ft. 3 in.

If we were allowed to express an opinion upon a matter upon which such great authorities have expressed themselves with all possible weight, we should say, that they will all combine to prevent the real test being made: that is to say, to have a vessel loaded down to the fullest depth, to examine thoroughly every part of the channel wherein the Pilots, (according to the Harbour Commissioners) say the current is strongest and where Mr. Allan's pilots cannot find the 20 ft. It is certainly something astonishing that the Trinity House should so clearly designate the Pilots employed by Mr. Allan as competent. We leave Mr. Allan to settle that question with his friends as best he may.—*Sorel Advertiser*.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Business in Idaho is languishing. At no time since 1863 have such dull times been known.

Sailing vessels are built at San Francisco without bowsprits. This plan, is much safer and cheaper.

The Ice bridge at the Niagara Falls Ferry has broken away, after having afforded safe passage during several weeks.

By the treaty between France and Madagascar, either country may establish schools in the other.

A great scarcity of sailors is reported in San Francisco.

Algeria being menaced by locusts, Government has offered $100 for every 200 pounds of eggs. These will be buried with quicklime.

The City Council of Baltimore has passed an ordinance making it unlawful for the proprietor of any billiard saloon to allow minors to play therein.

A 3-story brick house, 18 by 40 feet, in the construction of which 42,350 bricks were used, was built in Lancaster, Penn., last week, in 19½ hours. Persons were living in it within three days from the time it was commenced.

One third more corn than ever before will be planted this year in East Tennessee.

The impeachment of Governor Bullock of Georgia is demanded.

Trout two feet long are caught in the mountain streams of California.

The Earl of Fingal was found dead in his bed about a forthnight since. He was born at Geneva in 1791, and succeeded to the title in 1836. He was one of the leading Roman Catholic peers, but was opposed to ultramontanism.

A New York man has recovered from the inner recesses of a rag doll, eight one hundred dollar Treasury notes, which had been stuffed therein by his little daughter assisted by a terrier dog.

The New York Historical Society at its last meeting came into possession of a Bible brought over in the Mayflower by one of the Pilgrims, and a pocket book that once belong to Major-General Israel Putnam. Both the relics are well authenticated.

A scheme for a Law University in England has been prepared, and it is probable that it will be necessary that a man shall have the degree of associate of laws to become a solicitor, and a bachelor of laws to be a barrister. The plan does not touch upon the matter of providing funds for the support of the university.

The ancient mines of Gran Quiavra in New Mexico, worked more than three hundred years ago by the Spaniards, have been rediscovered. When the Apaches compelled the abandonment of them the works were closed with masonry and then covered with earth. Search has been made for them many times, but always without success, and the recent discovery was accidental, the earth having sunk away so as to expose a part of the wall.

PROGRESS OF JUDAISM.—The present aspect of Judaism throughout Christendom is astounding, according to Professor Stowe. He takes three Jewish papers, two in English and one in German; and every week they contain articles againts Christianity, very determined, and not unfrequently bitter. The Jews are active and growing in wealth and influence. There are ten Rabbis in New York and nearly as many synagogues. Cincinnati is not behind New York and there are four or five in Boston. Some of their synagogues in New York and Cincinnati are amongst the most splendid religious edifices in the United States. They have schools of the highest order, are projecting an American Jewish University, and have already one or two theological seminaries. Three matters of importance, are just now occupying the attention of the Jews at large. One is the revocation of the decree of 1495, by which Jews were banished from Spain; the second the establishment of an agricultural colony in Palestine; the third the proposal to hold a universal synod in Germany next summer.

BREAKFAST—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others, is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." T ddr 235

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP.

For Nervous and General Debility, whether arising from a sedentary life, unhealthy occupation, a tropical climate or any other cause.
For Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Inward Wastings.
Eor Dyspepsia or Indigestion.
For Rickets, Weakness of the Joints and Muscles, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood.
The Genuine Fellows' COMPOUND SYRUP is put up in pint bottles with his name blown on them, and sold at $1.50 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $7.50.

MR. FELLOWS:
SIR,—I wish to communicate to you the benefit I received from using one bottle of your Compound Syrup. I had suffered for several years from Chronic Bronchitis, and used all the remedies I could hear of, and obtained the best medical advice, only receiving temporary relief. One bottle of the Syrup helped me very much, and I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of the disease since taking it.
Yours, respectfully,
ELIZA DEAN.
St. John, N. B., November 2, 1867.
Sold by Apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle, or 6 for $7.50.
JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist,
St. John, N.B.
FRANCIS CUNDILL & Co.,
Wholesale Agents,
du DSW 110 Montreal.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS will assure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS, which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medecine dealers at ents per box. r DSW 110

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.—The following will show the estimation in which this article is held in the South:
CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7, 1851.
MR. WM. BOGLE, Boston—Dear Sir: Some time ago my hair commenced falling off to such an extent I began to fear I should become prematurely bald. After using many of the popular restoratives of the day, a friend suggested your Hyperion Fluid, which I was induced to try, with, I confess, but little hopes of success. I was surprised and gratified, however, after a short trial, to find a decided improvement, and I now possess a fine crop of healthy hair, which I can only attribute to the extraordinary qualities of your justly celebrated Hyperion Fluid. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of others similarly afflicted, and I hope success may crown your deserving efforts, and that the sales of the Hyperion Fluid may be commensurate with its superior merits.
Yours very truly, THOS. S. NICKERSON.
To preserve the complexion, use BOGLE'S ENAMEL POWDER, which is also elegant for the Nursery r DSW 110

ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, CALLED
**"The Poor Man's Friend,"**
is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description; a certain remedy for ulcerated sore legs, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions, and pimples in the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, sore teats, piles, &c., &c. Sold in pots, 13½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each. And his PILULÆ ANTI-SCROPHULÆ, OR ALTERATIVE PILLS, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for puryfying the blood and assisting Natnre in her operation. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold at 13½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 22s. each. Prepared only by BEACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset, England, and sold by all Medicine Vendors. And in MONTREAL, of MESSRS. KERRY BROTHERS, & Co.
April 23rd, 97

THE MONTREAL HERALD.
ANIMOS NOBILITATE TENEBO OVID.
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1869.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

*ADVERTISERS will confer a great favour on the Proprietors of the HERALD by sending in their Manuscript as EARLY AS POSSIBLE IN THE DAY.*

### APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Performance at the Theatre Royal, at 8 p.m.
Laying Foundation stone, St. George's Church, at 4 p.m.

### AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY J. J. ARNTON.
Furniture, at 22 St. Monique Street, at 10 am
BY DEVANY & CO.
New Furniture at their stores at 10 a.m.
BY J. G. SHIPWAY & SON.
Trade Sale, at stores of D. Masson, & Co. 10 a.m
BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
Dry-Goods, at their Stores at 10 a.m.
BY A. BOOKER.
Sundries, at his stores this day.

### TEMPERATURE

In the Shade, by Standard Thermometer, observed by CHAS. HEARN, Optician, 212 and 214 Notre Dame Street.

| 8 A.M. | 1 P.M. | 1 P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| 55.0 | 53.0 | 52.0 |

Recorded by Patent Register:—

| MAX. | MIN. | MEAN. |
|---|---|---|
| 72.0 | 49.0 | 60.5 |

Montreal, May 12, 1869.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Tribune's London special says:—Initial steps have been taken for an alliance, both offensive and defensive, between England, France, and Spain, against the United States. The rejection of the "Alabama" treaty, the tone of Mr. Sumner's speech, the alleged fillibustering tendencies of Gen. Grant's administration, and the reported connivance of expeditions from the United States against Cuba, being made the pretext for a necessity for such alliance.

The Tribune says:—This despatch comes from a very well informed correspondent, but at the same time there may be some reason for delaying a full belief in it.

The Tribune's special says: Information received to-day by the Government from reliable sources shows that the Cuban insurgents are not making any headway, that the Spanish army will, in a very short time, put an end to the Cuban insurrection, and that nothing remains of the Cuban forces but detached parties acting as guerrillas.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The North German immigrant ship "Crystal," arrived to-day from Bremen. She had thirteen cases of small-pox on board, and had four deaths from the disease during the passage.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The condition of affairs in Cuba, and the manner in which American residents are treated by the Spanish authorities are such that our navy department has decided to send two more war vessels to Admiral Hoff.

The steamers 'City of Paris' and 'Perrery' from New York, arrived at Queenstown and Brest.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The steamer "Clifton" was burned last night, together with the steamers "Darling," Westmoreland," 'Lary," "Leannotte," and "Cheyenne." A deck hand of the "Clifton" lost his life. All on board the "Cheyenne" were asleep when the fire broke out; five of the deck hands were burned to death; John Warner, a coloured boy on the "Darling," was also burned to death. Four or five men jumped overboard, only one of whom was saved.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### DOMINION TELEGRAMS.

*(From Our Own Correspondents.)*

QUEBEC, May 12.

*Le Canadien* [Evanturel's paper] and Tabre's paper are conducting a lively editorial discussion of a very personal nature. *L'Evenement* has made a very serious charge against the proprietor of *Le Canadien*, relative to a Fire Insurance policy which will most likely be the cause of a libel suit.

The *Journal* denounces the immigration scheme of Miss Rye in bringing to this country the gutter children.

The newspaper discussion between the Ship-Captains and the Pilot Incorporations still continues. Over 10 shipmasters have declared, over their proper signatures, that their vessels were allowed to remain 20 and 30 hours. The attention of the Minister of Marine has been drawn to the matter.

The Captain of the Bark "Chaudiere," arrived late last night. He reports that on the 2nd of May he encountered a severe gale on the edge of St. Peter's Bank; he was struck by a very heavy sea carrying away starboard main rails and splitting two staunchions, lower and top gallant bulwarks, both sides from the fore rigging aft to the taffrail, smashing the skylight, washing the tarpaulin off the after hatch, totally filling the deck with water, and carrying away the water casks &c. On the 3rd of May he spoke the ship "America" from Liverpool to Montreal 30 days out. Had very bad weather in the gulf and river; got the pilot off Father Point on the 9th, left 10 ships at Brandy Pots; 4 below Green Island, and 2 other between the Traverse and the Pillars.

Weather brightening up here; stopped raining.

The body of the young girl named Dallaire, drowned from the market steps, was recovered last night. The corporation is censured by the daily papers for not placing lights on the wharves.

TORONTO, May 12.

Six privates of the 29th regt. were arrested last night when deserting.

A general meeting of the creditors of the estate of J. G. Bean & Sons, was held yesterday. The only facts elicited were, that the books of the firm were irregularly kept, large transactions not appearing in the cash book.

The sale of military horses was continued yesterday, when the troop horses of the 13th were sold, bringing excellent prices. They averaged $118 each. There were upwards of a thousand persons on the ground.

OTTAWA, May 12.

Another roundabout extension of the Intercolonial Railroad has been undertaken by the Government,—it is a section of the European and North American Railroad within the borders of New Brunswick. This is to be assumed as part of the Intercolonial at a price of $24,000 per mile. The formal acceptance by the Company is all that is required to complete the bargain.

The concert given this evening by citizens in honour of the members of the legislature came of with great *eclat*. The committee had everything arranged in best order. The concert ended with dancing. Neither the Governor General nor Lady Young was present.

## MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

### Latest Prices of Gold at New York

NEW YORK, May 12—Midnight.

**Opening, 138½. Closing, 137⅞.**

FLORENCE, May 12.—Menabrea, the President of the Ministry, has retired in favour of Deguy.

LONDON, May 12.—News has been received from Teheron that a desperate conflict took place in the streets between the two religious sects; both sides were armed, and it is reported that 300 men were killed.

BERLIN, May 12.—In the North German Parliament the bill for the payment of delegates was rejected.

MADRID, May 12.—Sir John Crampton, British Minister to Spain, has asked to be recalled.

LONDON, May 12.—There is much agitation at Paris in consequence of the general election. Four public meetings, in different parts of the city, have been dispersed by the police.

NEW YORK, May 12.—$1,000,000 worth of bonds were purchased by Government to-day at prices ranging from 115¼ to 115⅝.

HAVANA, May 12.—News from Mexico to the 5th has been received. The revolutionists in Sinaloa have been routed.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—A destructive fire broke out among the vessels in the river, caused it is believed by the explosion of a coal oil lamp on board the "Clifton." Fourteen kegs of gunpowder stored in the Cheyenne exploded, spreading the flames to five other vessels, most of which were completely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at———, insurance $812,500. It is not ascertained whether any lives have been lost.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Dr. and Mrs Stowe, the latter the well-known authoress are stopping at the Ottawa Hotel.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

*Specially Telegraphed and Reported for the Montreal Herald.*

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA May 12.

Petitions presented: For abolishing the duty on materials used in books, or equalizing it; against a change of the fundamental principles of banking; for repealing duty on Canadian tobacco; for repeal or suspension of the Insolvency Act.

Papers brought down:—Relative to the Bay Verte Canal; copy of Adj.-Gen. MacDougall's letter of resignation, &c.

Leave granted to the L'Islet Election Committee to adjourn to the 3rd June.

In reply to questionrs,

Mr. ROSE stated that it was not intended to alter the tariff in respect to cattle.

Mr. LANGEVIN said copies of the Statutes had been sent to the Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick.

Mr. OLIVER moved the House into Committee to consider the reduction of the Govenor-General's salary from £10,000 sterling to $32,000. He said the delegation had exceeded its powers, and that the people believed the salary would remain as before Confederation. They had no desire to be taxed extravagantly for this purpose, and had exacted pledges on the subject, which had been fulfilled, and the salary fixed at $32,000 by a large majority. The Act was reserved and sanction refused, but the people's opinion was unchanged, even although it was stated by the Colonial Secretary that the reduction would reduce the Dominion to the rank of a third-rate Colony. He denied that any such result would follow. According to the same reasoning, the United States was a third-class power, although it ranked with the first European powers. He did not deny the ability of the present Governor-General, but he was not more able than his predecessors. The salary was only part of the expense, $25,000 being added for residence, &c. The salary could be raised as the country grew. He held that that refusing to sanction was unconstitutional, as the Legislature was not only empowered but invited to legislate on this matter. The policy of the Dominion Government, which was the correct one, was opposed to that of the Imperial Government; and this was shown by the high salaries paid to the other Colonies as compared with those paid to the Lieutenant-Governors of the B. N. A. Provinces. The Government ought to assist in carrying out this policy.

Mr. BECHARD supported the motion.

Mr. McKENZIE said the Government should take the manly course and declare its policy. The Canadian Parliament was the proper legislature to deal with the measure; and if the Government were afraid of it they should leave office.

Sir J McDONALD said the Government werre quite competent for their duties; but he regretted that the motion should have come up as it had been fully discussed last session and had been merely taken up as an opposition cry. The subject did not form part of the Confederation Act; but was left for arrangement between the new Government and the Imperial Government. But Mr. Brown having left the Government had taken it up as a popular subject.

Mr. GIBB said Mr. Brown had supported the high salary at the hustings.

Sir J. MACDONALD was glad to hear that, and, turning to the constitutional question, said the argument of the mover was untenable. The Imperial Government had handed over all the Crown Lands and revenues to the people of Canada; but it asked in return for the Civil List. Under confederation, it could have claimed the return of these; but as it had not done so, Canada was bound to meet the legitimate desires of the Imperial Government. The original Civil List was secured by Imperial enactment; but in 1867 it was believed that the Dominion would willingly do what was suitable to her position. That was all that was asked for her expenditure of men and money. The member for Chateauguay had said, last session, that if this salary had been asked for by the Imperial Government he would not object. The matter was now, therefore, in that position.

Mr. HOLTON was there not a division in the vote of the delegates to London on this question?

Sir J. MACDONALD.—There was a difference of opinions, but no vote. No attempt was made to trample on the rights of that House; the feeling in England was directly the reverse of that, yet it was asked that this matter should be measured by an Imperial Standard. As to looking across the lines, no comparison could be made between two opposite systems of Government, and we must choose between the Monarchical and Republican system. We had chosen, and must abide by the choice. Lord Monck had no interest in the matter, as he was leaving office; but in accordance with instructions he reserved the bill.

Mr. HOLTON—What becomes then of our power to legislate?

Sir J. McDONALD—The power is here; but theoretically every vote may be overruled. If the hon. gentleman revolts at that let him say so. He spoke of the expenditure on the army and navy, the lamentations uttered at their withdrawal, the generosity of the mother country, and the gratitude we owed her. Were we to fling her benefits in her face and say we could have a cheaper governor than she could send? He concluded by a motion—not very clearly reported,—but which he appears to have said, if carried, would prevent the subject being brought up again.

Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne) took the same view.

Mr. HOLTON had heard no more extraordinary speech than that of the head of a responsible Government stating broadly that the crown could refused its assent to any bill whatever—even as he had said a toll gate bill. He meant that he was willing to exercise his high office on those conditions; or else he had talked mere claptrap. It was clear that in spite of his new liberal associates, he was an ingrained Tory. He was even thankful that the Imperial Government had not reassumed those territorial rights which they had given up after so long a struggle. He had drawn a comparison also between the present and the old Union, though the present was supposed to be the work of representatives of Canada and the former was the work of force and fraud. But if everything was right because it was done, we might go back to the Stewarts. To come back, however, to the practical question—the Government had incurred a grave responsibility. They might have prevented this struggle, and it was their duty to do so. When the question had formerly come up it was in their power to deal with the subject freely. The House had then voted to fix the salary at $32,000. He repeated what he then said that had he been shown a request on the subject from the Imperial Government, he would not have higgled about the sum. They had no right to place the House in the position it now occupied. They had assumed the responsibility of asking the Imperial Government to vote away the money of Canada, and their first act should have been a request that the House would ratify their act. He was not, however, prepared to higgle about trifles with the Imperial Government, and under the altered circumstances created by the despatch from the Colonial Secretary, he would not vote for the motion.

Dr. TUPPER, like the mover, blamed the policy of the ministry; but did so because they had fixed the Lieut. Governor's salaries too low as compared with that of the Gov.-General, and took the same view as Mr. Holton as to the change of position produced by the Colonial office despatch; and repelled Mr. Oliver's imputation on the Imperial Government—that it sought to trample on Colonial rights. Its munificent assistance to the Colony replied to that charge. As to the fears expressed with regard to the United States, he had none. He expected a rivalry with them in the arts of peace, but no conflict in arms. In case of danger, however, we were protected by the greatest nation on the earth, and it would be the poorest policy to cut down the salary of the Imperial officer by whom our communication with the Imperial Government was kept up.

Mr. McKENZIE defended Mr. Oliver saying his words were only like the exaggerations of the Minister of Public Works who once said that to vote for the amalgamation of two railways was a trampling on our civil and religious liberties, though he afterwards voted for it and who had threatened to look to Washington. He then blamed the Government for their conduct on this matter last session, and accused Sir J. McDonald of unfairly throwing upon Lord Monck the rejection of the bill. He contended that the Confederation Act, which fixed the Governor General's salary until it should be altered by the Legislature, plainly showed that it was intended that the Legislature might alter it, and taunted the Government with having, last session, lost control of the House, notwithstanding their conglomeration of various followers.

After recess, a rule of the House prevented the resumption of the debate on Mr. Oliver's motion.

Mr. Godin's Bill, to alter the limits of the Counties of Joliette and Berthier for electoral purposes, was read a third time.

Mr. ROSE moved the third reading of the Bill to confirm and give effect to a certain agreement between the Government and the Great Western Railway Company.

Mr. BOWELL moved an amendment objecting to the amount remitted to the Company, which was lost on a division,—Yeas, 24; Nays, 112.

Mr. MAGILL moved the discharge of his bill to repeal the Insolvent Act. Carried.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto passed a second reading.

The House, at half-past 8, adjourned.

CUBA.—The safest mode of prophesying is to wait till after the event, and, therefore we do not express any very confident opinion as to the result of the present disturbance in Cuba. We, at the same time, conceive it to be perfectly sound reasoning in the meantime, to take the accounts which reach us of the success of the rebels with a very large number of grains of salt, for the simple reason that they come to us through hands which have a natural prejudice in favour of all rebellions except their own. Some of us can remember the *N. Y. Tribune's* very particular account of the defeat of the Duke of Wellington—we think he was the British Commander on the occasion—and the bulk of the British army, by a small force of heroic Irish insurgents at the pass of Slieveammon, a locality since known on this side of the Atlantic as Sleeve Gammon. The repeated news of the success of the Cretan insurrection is of more recent date. Yet Ireland still remains one of the Three Kingdoms, and Crete is still a part of the Turkish Empire. All this suggests grave doubts as to the assurances that Cespedes and the other insurrectionary commanders will be able to hold their own for any length of time against the forces of Spain, which are undoubtedly brave, are led by able officers, and are apparently by no means lacking in zeal which their opponents in the island and their sympathizers represent as being carried to the point of ferocity. It seems to us that a population so small as that of the native Cubans, can hardly hope to make head, without potent auxiliaries against a regular government holding the ports—in the case of the most important ones by means of strong fortifications—and possessed, moreover of an effective modern fleet. With free means of communication between the island, and every part in the World, from whence provisions, arms and ammunition can be obtained, and with an army thoroughly equipped in all its branches, a regular government ought to be able to put down a much larger irregular force than we can imagine it to possible for these patriots to set on foot, especially as they must be to a great extent destitute of those essentials of a modern army, of which artillery is one of the chief. The United States Government, might, of course, change this condition of things very speedily if it would show its hand, and take sides openly with the Cubans. But there are all sorts of reasons why it should not do so until absolutely driven to take that course by public opinion. The state of the finances is of course a leading reason; for although Spain be not a very powerful nation, and though we do not attach much importance to the idea that other nations would interfere directly as allies and resist American intervention, it is not the less certain that in the feverish and fluctuating condition of the Money Market, any war would at the moment put down the values of United States Securities, put up gold like a sky-rocket, and cause wide spread disaster, throughout the country which is now recuperating in a manner which all acquainted with financial history must recognize as being on the whole very satisfactory. Besides, although other nations might not interfere directly, none know better than the leading men at Washington, how serious are the complications which might arise out of a naval war in the West Indies where both England and France still have interests and powerful fleets, and could not but be more or less jealous of a policy hostile to European rather than to Spanish interests. Add to all this the recent high ground taken as to the duties of neutrals, and there is ample reason why the American Government should keep out of the present controversy, and, at all events, postpone to a more convenient season the realization, which they must believe to become every year more easy, of ambitious designs upon the Spanish colony. On the other hand, however, we must not overlook the condition of things in Spain, which is such that at any moment it may be found impossible to maintain any army at all on this side of the Atlantic. So far there have been none but Parliamentary discussions upon the future Spanish Constitution; but these may, in a day or an hour, degenerate into civil war, and then the party which has command of the troops may be forced to recall every man to defend its authority in the metropolis. This is only a probable contingency; but it is no contingency that the finances are in an almost hopeless condition, and that the Government has so far failed to inspire the money markets of the World with confidence, even in its good intentions. Even a small army, especially in Cuba, and at three thousand miles from home, requires a great deal of money; and it is very improbable that Spain can long maintain its footing if the Cubans are able to hold out, and are willing to see their country temporarily ruined for the sake of a better future. Upon the whole, we take it that the patriots are exceedingly weak, and that the only question about the ultimate success of one side or the other turns upon the question, not whether they or the Government is most likely to be victorious,—but on the chances of one or the other collapsing first from its inherent weakness.

DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Those of us who have had the advantage or the contiary of studying the American papers for a long series of years, must, we think, have been struck with the remarkable coolness, and on the whole moderation, with which they have treated the late phase of the Alabama question. We may say universally, for the exceptions are too few to merit remark. The New York *Herald* has of course had its say for war. But when we compare its more than half jocose belligerency, with its truculence on the Oregon troubles and many other international controversies we shall see a marked decline in fervid hostility. The New York *Herald*, however, though an unrivalled collection of news is not a journal to which any one will look for consistent reasoning on any topic whatever, and with this exception we have not seen one National journal upon either side of politics which had not scoffed at the idea of allowing the Alabama dispute to grow into a war. Indeed there are few things more noticeable than the marked improvement in the style of thought and feeling which the journalism of the United States is showing on this occasion as compared with others on which its managers have had to write during a long period of years. However stoutly these gentlemen insist that the "Alabama" claims must be settled, there is every reason to believe that the manner of making the demand will be discussed in such a spirit as to prevent prejudice and passion from producing mischievous results. In proof of this we print to-day from the Boston *Advertiser* a very hard argument astutely and comprehensively put, in which the British side of the question, as it at present stands, is set forth by the regular Washington correspondent of that paper. We suppose there is hardly any more influential organ in New England, than the *Advertiser*; and though it has not given its support to the views of the British Legation, it has done good service to all parties by putting those views fairly before the public.

THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.—A brief but comprehensive account of this great work is to be found in another column extracted from the New York *Albion*. The great dream of the ancients was the connection of the Mediterranean and the Indian Seas by a canal like that now completed. The dream of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was the cutting through of the Isthmus of Panama to unite the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic. But the last great conception has been carried out by the iron-road and steam-horse before the first spadeful of earth has been dug on the Isthmus.

THE INSOLVENT LAW.—The debate and the decision on the Insolvent Law, which took place on Tuesday evening in the House of Assembly, settles the question,—that the law will not be repealed. The Government has, we think, taken a wise decision in favour of its amendment rather than of its abrogation, and the reference of the bill to a special committee, such as was struck for its consideration, gives cause for the belief that everything will be done that can be done to insure its erection.

## DIOCESAN SYNOD.

SECOND DAY.

The Synod met at two o'clock under the presidency of the Dean.

The minutes of Tuesday's session were read and confirmed; a protest from Mr. L. H. Davidson against the decision of the Dean on Major Campbell's point of order, and against his being unseated as delegate from Sweetsburg being also read.

Some discussion arose and the protest was ruled factious, irregular and not in order.

The following message was then received from the House of Bishops:

"The House of Bishops transmit to the Synod of Montreal the following names from which to chose a Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan:—Rev. Dr. Francis Hessey, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Kensington, and Rev. A. F. Cust, Rector of Cheddington.

The nominations were ballotted upon with the following result:

Clerical vote: number of votes cast, 67. Dr. Hessey received 38 votes; Rev. Mr. Cust 1; noes, 28.

Lay vote: whole number cast, 62; for Dr. Hessy, 20; for Rev. Mr. Cust, none; noes, 36 lost, 6.

The DEAN then announced that no election had been made, a result which was received, with cheers from the Laymen.

Rev. J. M. EARLY moved that the same names be again balloted for.

Hon. L. S. HUNTINGTON moved an adjournment.

The House then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Rev. Mr. EARLY withdrew his motion for a new ballot on the same names.

After about an hour a message was received from the House of Bishops with the names of the following clergymen, from which to choose a Bishop:—

Rev. Frederick Merick, Chaplain to Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, &c., &c., and Rev. H. Twells. Master of Godolphin Grammar School, Hammersmith, London.

The ballot was then taken with the following result:—

Clerical—total, 67: Dr. Meyrick, 38; Mr. Twells, 1; noes, 28.

Lay—total, 61; Dr. Meyrick, 23; no election, 29; lost votes, 9.

The DEAN then declared there had been no election.

Mr. FERRES moved, seconded by Mr. C. J. BRYDGES, the following resolutions:—

1st. That this Synod is now assembled for the sole purpose of electing a Bishop of the Diocese of Montreal and Metropolitan of the heretofore Province of Canada.

2nd, That the Synod acknowledges its obligations before God to select a person who, combining in himself the qualifications laid down by the Holy Apostle Paul, shall at the same time, be acceptable as zealous in the service of the Church.

3rd. That the Synod has no desire or intention so to interfere with the right of the House of Bishops to send down to them such names as they consider fit and proper for election; but as the members of the Synod feel themselves found to vote in the fear of God according to their conscience and with a single eye to the peace and welfare of the Church, they, with all due respect, but with all earnestness, beseech the House of Bishops to submit to them names of persons for then choice if whose qualifications for the Holy Office, and of whose walk and conversation before the world they have had the means of possessing some personal knowledge, according to the Ancint Canon and agreeably to the uses of the Primitive Church.

Rev. Dr. BALCH offered the following additional resolution, which, at the request of Mr. FERRES was added to the favour resolutions:—

"That a Committee of three Clergymen and three Laymen be appointed by the Synod, and that the House of Bishops be respectfully requested to confer with such Committee, to ascertain, if in any manner satisfactory to the Bishops, and the Synod, the Church in the Diocese can be relieved from its present embarrassment.

Mr. FERRES spoke in support of his motion, deprecating any "leap in the dark," by electing an "unknown" Bishop. He thought some one in Canada might have been found eligible for election. The Bishops for the other dioceses had been elected without sending to the wilds of Africa, or the forests of South America, and must the election for this diocese be the only exception?

Rev. Mr. WOOD protested against the remarks of Mr. Ferres, but was called to order by the Dean.

Mr. FERRES said that the delegates wanted their consciences respected, and, therefore, must have men to elect of whom they knew something.

Canon LOOSEMOORE moved, seconded by Mr. CRAWFORD:—

"That a second ballot be taken on the nominations already made."

Mr. FERRES objected to this as not an amendment to his motion.

The DEAN ruled it out of order.

Canon LOOSEMOORE then spoke to the motion, and complained of the many attempts which had been made to deny him a fair hearing. He thought Mr. Ferres too early motion, that the Clergy had twice a Metropolitan and Bishop, and the second elected time with a greater majority than before. He thought, as he had said six months ago, that the Bishops had good cause to be surprised at the ponderous "No" with which their nominations were met.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved in amendment seconded by Mr. E. E. Shelton. That having made fair progress in the election of a Bishop so far it is expedient to await further names being sent down, before a conference were granted, and the principle of a second ballot admitted.

Mr. FERRES took exception to the amendment.

The DEAN ruled it in order.

Mr. HUNTINGTON reviewed the proceedings of the last session of the Synod, and the action of Canon Loosemore and others. He regretted that the views of the delegates had not been respected by the House of Bishops, who evidently thought they had the right to think for the whole diocese. He thought that the present difficulty would result in much good to the Church as a means of rousing the laity from the apathy into which they had fallen.

Rev. Mr. FULTON said there was a disposition to do without a Bishop at all, but declined to mention any names of persons having such proclivities, and spoke of the red hot zeal of many on the lay side of the House. He then read an extract from Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy, which declared that the nomination of a Bishop in the Primitive Church was with the House of Bishops. This he urged was the proper plan to pursue.

Rev. Mr. FYLES was against the opposition to the nominations from the House of Bishops. He did not approve of the admission of the Laity into the Councils of the Church.

Mr. WINN thought the Bishops should be requested to send down more names and then if no election, ballot them over again.

Rev. Mr. DAVIDSON in a speech of some length advised the balloting over the names already sent.

Mr. BETHUNE was opposed to both motion and amendment. He believed if the names already sent were balloted over again an election would be secured.

Mr. SHELTON followed in a similar strain.

Mr. CARTER thought the Diocese should not be expected to elect a stranger. He also replied to Canon Loosemore's strictures. Canon LOOSEMORE'S withdrew some terms then used.

Major CAMPBELL did not think either the motion or amendment were seasonable, he believed with Mr. Bethune that a balloting over of the some names would secure an election.

Mr. SHELTON withdrew his amendment.

The motion was then put and lost.

The vote was as follow:

Clerical—Yeas, 26; nays, 45.

Lay—Yeas, 85; nays, 44.

The Synod then adjourned.

## Canada Presbyterian Church.

MEETING OF MONTREAL PRESBYTERY.

The Montreal Presbytery of the Canada Presbyterian Church met yesterday morning in the Cote Street Church; Rev. W. Coolthard, moderator.

Rev. Messrs. Paton and Gibson were appointed to examine the records of Cote Street Church, and Rev. Messrs. McKay and Hanron, those of Erskine Church.

A letter from Rev. Mr. Hanron, resigning his charge at Silvester was read. It was stated that that congregation had arranged to pay the minister's stipend and provide a manse. Mr. Hanron was requested to withdraw his resignation, which he consented to do.

The resignation of Rev. Mr. Allan, of the St. Eustache district was received, and Rev. Prof. McVicar, Rev. Messrs. Young and Gibson were appointed to visit the district and adjust matters.

Rev. DONALD FRASER was introduced by Rev. Prof. McVICAR, and requested to sit as a corresponding member.

A petition was read from inhabitants at Mile End, praying that it may be constructed a Miss on Station, and Mr. C. C. STEWART, B. A. was appointed to labour there during the next five months.

Rev. Dr. ORMISTON of Hamilton, was nominated moderator of the Synod to meet in Hamilton.

Rev. DONALD FRASER delivered an eloquent and cheering address.

The meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Prof. McVICAR and Mr. JOSEPH McKAY were appointed delegates from the Montreal presbyterry to the Synod.

A long discussion took place respecting Home Missions.

Rev. Prof. McVICAR read a memorial referring to French Canadian Missions, proposing that a French teacher of theology should be secured for the college in Montreal, and French students trained, so that missionaries could be provided for numerous small Presbyterian communities, now decreasing. The Rev. Prof. made a long speech respecting the question, hoping the Presbytery would present the memorial at the Hamilton Synod.

Rev. Mr. YOUNG seconded the adoption of the memorial, and urged the necessity of taking active measures. He agreed with the remarks of Prof. McVicar.

The memorial was adopted. Copies are to be sent to the Presbyteries at Ottawa and Brockville for concurrence.

A petition from Williamstown, which has had an annual deficit of $60, asking for relief, was read.

Owing to the unprosperous condition of affairs generally, the court was unable to grant the petition, and it was laid on the table.

The meeting then adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Business was begun at eight o'clock. The Committee reported favourably of Mr. C. C. Stevenson's abilities, and recommended him for probationary trial previous to a license. Committee reported favourably of their examination of the Cote street Church records. On the petition of the Congregation of New Glasgow, praying that St. Therese be separated from, and St. Jerome and Killkenny be annexed to, the mission, and also that a missionary be appointed, it was resolved to apply to the House Mission for $200, to apply towards the salary of the above missionary.

It was resolved that the attention of the Secretary of the Home Mission be called to the frequent failure of the newly appointed missionaries to fulfil their engagements.

Rev. Mr. McLean was appointed as missionary to Roxburgh and Finch.

Papers were read from Farnham, and a deputation was appointed to visit the mission and report.

The meeting adjourned to nine o'clock this morning.

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.—The international boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews is beginning to excite great interest. Nothing has yet been heard from the Cambridge men, but it is not improbable that they will follow in the footsteps of their Oxford opponents. The race will take place in August next, and according to newspaper reports, the Harvard men are assured of a hearty welcome.

COSTELLO AND WARREN IN NEW YORK.—The Fenian patroits, Warren and Costello, spent yesterday at Sweeny's Hotel, where they received the congratulations of many friends, including a number of prominent Fenians. The public reception in their honour will be held at Cooper Institute next Friday evening. Gov. Hoffman will preside, and Mayor Hall and delegations from the Common Council will be present. The 69th Band and the regiment itself are expected, and it is probable one or more companies in Fenian uniform. The meeting will be addressed by distinguished gentlemen, irrespective of party. This demonstration is especially to assert the rights of naturalized American citizens in foreign countries. Warren and Costello will remain until after the reception, when Warren will go to Boston, and Costello to Philadelphia, where their friends reside. They will probably return in a few weeks, but their future movements are undetermined.

## CITY ITEMS.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Bulwer's ever popular drama, "The Lady of Lyons, was presented last night in very creditable style. Mr. Albaugh's impersonation of Claude Melnotte was excellent, and Mrs. Albaugh did admirably as Pauline. The drama was followed by "Our Country Cousin," which took exceedingly well.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The semi-annual meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was held on Saturday at McGill College Lecture Room in Cote Street, and the following preliminary candidates were admitted:—E. Lalonde, D. Anvry, G. O. Beaudry, R. Pominville, J. Hills, O. Michaud, J. St. Germain, R. Brodeur, N. G. G. Pelletier, Bruno Loignon, N. Fafard, G. Archambault, J. Henchey, O. Coutu, E. Rochette, P. Charest, E. Delisle, W. Maguire, J. Venner, O. Giroux, G. D. Lafreniere,—Candidate for Pharmacy admitted—Joseph Levy.—Candidate for Practice admitted—Dr. Moore. The following gentlemen were sworn to their diplomas:—A. G. Matte, J. G. Lussier, Laval University; S. E. Tabb, A. Gilmour, J. McNeece, V. A. Clement, G. A. Baynes, C. D. Schofield, W. Thompson, C. Dansereau, P. Robertson, C. Collins, D. Fraser, McGill University; E. Gervais, T. Marchesseau, E. Boissy, F. X. Trudel, A. Meunier, A Larose, O. Tanguay, E. Plante, A. Tremblay, E. Dansereau, W. Bald, P. Giroux, W Ferron, S. Santoire, W. Lamontagne, J. Pelletier, H. Moreau, B. Mignault. —Aubuchon, E. Lachapelle, Victoria University.

LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Donald Fraser has kindly offered to deliver a lecture in behalf of the funds of this institution, on "Three Cities of Italy." The date will be announced hereafter.

Attention is directed to the extensive auction sale of Jacques & Hay's black walnut furniture to be sold by Messrs. Devany & Co., at their stores, 139 Great St. James Street, this (Thursday) morning at ten o'clock.

Messrs. Shanly and Gallagher, corner of Fortification Lane and St. Peter street, have still on hand a splendid collection of fruit trees, roots of every description, as well as forest and ornamental trees. Call to-day.

COCOAINE.

JOHN PALMER, Hair-Dresser and Wig-Maker, 357 Notre Dame Street, says:—"There is no hair-dressing that I can recommend with such ENTIRE CONFIDENCE as I do "BURNETT'S COCOAINE. Sales are large, and "my patrons express much gratification "with its use."

*BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.*

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
May 11. tts D eow W 111

## Trade & Commerce.

FATHER POINT, May 12.

Weather cloudy and mild; light northwest wind. S. S. "Ottawa" and H. M. S. "Crocodile" outwards at 2 a. m.; also "City of Quebec" at 8:30; two inward bound vessels in sight.

HERALD OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 12, 1869.

BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—The terms of the recent agreement with the Grand Trunk were not concurred in at the last meeting. A statement for the half year shows the net profits to be £126,572, divisable between this Company and the Grand Trunk in the proportion of 16 and 74 per cent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—New stock to the extent of £1,018,200 is to be issued, bearing 5 per cent interest. The shares will be allotted *pro rata* at 80 per cent.

FINANCIAL.—There was less enquiry for stocks of all kinds to-day. Bank of Montreal would bring 156; but there are few shares in market. City were sold at 102, and People's at 108. Ontario are steady at 100¾, which was the rate paid in several instances. Molson's brought 108. Merchants' would command 108; sellers, however, ask 109. Royal Canadian are the turn easier, being offered at 70 without resulting in sales. Telegraph are ½ better; buyers offering 134. Richelieu are scarce and in demand at 112. Canadian Navigation are wanted at 102¼, and City Passenger at 107. There are buyers of Mining consols at 325, but no sellers under 340. Dominion stock is procurable at 108½, 107½ being the views of buyers. Bonds would bring 107. Corporation 10 per stock was placed at 110. Sterling Exchange nominal at 9¼ @ 9⅜.

TRADE SALE OF TEAS, &c.—The following are the lots placed, and prices paid at the sale by Messrs. John Leeming & Co. for account of Messrs. Cuvillier & Co.:—

TEAS—Uncoloured Japans, 147 hf chsts, 51c; 78 do 52c; 68 do 50c; 25 do 55c; 10 do 54c; 30 do 53c; 85 catties 60c; 50 hf chsts do 42½c; 40 do 50c; 55 do 47c; 42 do 47½c.

SOUCHONG—20 hf chsts, 25c; 48 do 30 @ 30½c.

IMPERIAL—20 hf chsts, 48c; 24 do new season, Ping Suey, 66c.

GUNPOWDER—17 hf chsts, 75c.

YOUNG HYSON—20 hf chsts, 42½c; 10 do 42½c; 25 catties Ping Suey, 77c.

BRANDY—40 cases Coran's, $6.12½

GIN—140 green cases Palm Tree, $3,10; 200 do $3.05; 50 do, Red, $6.

At Messrs Thompson, Murray & Co., by Mr. J. G. Shipway, the following lots were sold:—

Sale of Groceries, &c., for account of Messrs. Thompson, Murray & Co.:

5 bxs fancy soap 50c; 2 cs button blue 5c; 2 bles beer corks 18c; 4 do wine do 39c; 25 demijohns vinegar $1.95; 80 do $1.90; 50 do $1.85; 315 do $1.80; 150 do $1.75; 10 pckgs, Flett's salt in jars $1.10; 10 bxs Thin's pickles $1.60; 10 pckgs alum $2.00; 35 bags rice $3.40; 5 cs figs 9½c; 4 bbls currants 3½c; 25 ¼ bxs raisins 45c; 37 do 42½c; 25 ¼ bxs layer raisins 45c; 50 do 42½c; 25 do $1.60; 20 do London layer $2.00; 60 do Valencia 5c; 2 chsts cassia 31c; 4 cs button blue 5½c; 10 hf-chsts Japan tea 53c; 8 do 50c; 10 do 45c; 19 cs qts porter 10s 6d; 17 do pts 7s 6d; 25 cs brandy $8.00; 10 do Otards $6.50; 1 hhd do 9s 6d; 10 cs do $3.25; 10 do $3.12½; 85 do $3.00; 2 hhds DeKuyper's gin $1.42½; 100 cs do $6.25; 165 do Palm Tree gin do $3.15; 10 do $3.10; 15 cs Booth's gin 3.05; 5 do Old Toms; 5 cs Flett's Scotch whiskey 4.50; 25 ds Bullock, Lade & Co 4.50; 4 csks Sherry wine 70c; 2 ¼ do 72½c; 7 cs do 2.25; 4 do 3.75; 8 oct Robins' brandy 10s 6d; 5 ¼ csks Port wine 6s 9d, 1 ¼ do Crown Port 62½c; 4 cs Port wine 3.87½; 12 do Claret 2.00; 1 hhd brandy colouring 8s 6d; 2¼ csks Martin's sherry 9s; 3 ¼ do 8s 6d; 20 bskts do 8.00; 10 do pts 8.75; 5 cs do qts 8.50; 5 do 7.25; 5 do pts 7.75; 5 do 6.50; 5 do pts 7.00; 5 bskts qts 7.50; 15 cs Flett's Old Tom 4.25.

Trade Sale of Teas and Groceries at the Stores of Messrs. J. G. Shipway & Son:—

3 puns Molasses 35c; 23 bxs French candles 13½c; 45 bxs Sultana raisins 4½; 67 do Valencia raisins 6c; 52 do do 5½c; 100 do do 5½c; 11 bxs Malaga figs, old, 5c; 20 bles H S almonds 6c; 140¼ bxs Layer raisins 59c; 10 bgs old Brazil nuts 4c; 10 cses olive oil 4¾; 1 cse ball blue 13c; 11 do do 12½c; 25 bxs 3 gross pipes 81½c; 2 cses button blue 5½c; 20 brls Epsom salts $2.80; 5 cses Joyce's mixed pickles $1.70; 20 do do $1.67½c; 10 do do red cabbage 8s; 10 cses sardines, hf tins, 16½c; balance Valencia raisins 5½c; 9 bles maccaroni 11c; 38 bles 17 lb wrapping paper 22c; 5 bles 40 lb do 5c; 5 cses Sherbrooke matches 4½c; 25 do do 4½c; 28 cses bath bricks 26c; 100 demijohns (4 gals) vinegar $1.95; 17 brls B vinegar 19c; 11 brls No. 1 do 20c; 4 brls white wine do 21c; 25 Mott's wine bottles 3½c; 30 do do 3¼; 5 do do 3½c; 20 bxs Liverpool soap 2c; 100 do do 2½c; 17 cses Barclay's ginger wine 2¼; 5 do do 2½c; 10 hhds Cooney's mustard 17c; 10 do do 16½c; 13 bxs baking powder 39c; 10 kgs cod oil 69c; 1 ble cloves 8½c; 10 bles corks 11c; 2 do do 9c; balance do 8c; 5 bles beer corks 23c; 3 cses Italian Bitters $3¼; 5 cses Imperial champagne 5½c; 13 cses F M&C brandy 6½c; 1 hhd Olive tree gin $1.40; 1 qr cask do $1.37½; 12 brls cut tobacco 6c; 13 cses German cigars $3.75; 35 brls split herrings $2¾; 35 hf chsts uncoloured Japan 41c; 25 hf do do 44c; 40 hf do Oolong do 43c; 15 catties Souchong 51c; 10 do do do 50c; 10 do Gunpowder 56c; 35 do do 55c; 25 do do 72½c; 31 hf chsts Moyune hyson 53c; 10 do Young hyson 45½c; 15 do do 45c; 10 hf chsts Young hyson 41c; 31 do do 40c; 25 hf chsts Oolong 39c; 17 do congou 35c; 28 do young hyson 43c.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

*(By Magnetic Telegraph.)*

NEW YORK, May 12.

COTTON active at 28½c @ $28⅝.

FLOUR, for shipping grades, improving; receipts 4,200 brls; sales, 7,000 brls at $5.70 @ $6.00 for Super State and Western; $6.25 @ $6.70 for Common to Choice Extra State; $6.25 @$7.00 for Common to Choice Extra Western.

RYE FLOUR quiet at $4.75 @ $6.80.

WHEAT quiet; receipts 15,000 bus; sales 12,000 bus. at $1.48 @ $1.49 for No. 2 Spring delivered; $1.90 for White Michigan.

RYE quiet.

CORN firmer for Old; New dull; receipts, 9,000 bush; sales 49,000 bus. at 80c @ 82½c for New mixed Western; 85c for Old in store; 86c @ 86½c do afloat.

BARLEY dull.

OATS heavy and lower; receipts 11,000 bus; sales 18,000 bus. at 86½c for Western afloat.

PORK dull and heavy at $30.75 @ $31.00 for New Mess; $30.75 @ $30.87 for Old.

LARD firm and quiet at 16⅝ @ 18½c for steam, and 18½c @ 18⅞c for kettle rendered.

BUTTER quiet at 30c. @ 40c. for Ohio; 25c. @ 45c. for State.

CHEESE firm at 20c. @ 23c.

### CHICAGO MARKETS.

*By Telegraph.*

CHICAGO, May 12th.

FLOUR quiet and firm; Spring Extra held at $5.00 @ $6.50.

WHEAT firm; sales of No. 2 at $1.13¼ @ $1.14; since 'Change $1.14. No. 2 $1.12½.

CORN firmer and higher; sales of No. 1 at 60c.

OATS dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 60c.

RYE quiet and easier; sales of No. 1 at $1.15.

BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2 at $1.65 @ $1.70.

HIGHWINES quiet at 90c @ 91c.

MESS PORK quiet and steady at $31.

LARD quiet at 17½c. @ 17⅝c; for Dry Salted.

SHOULDERS firm at 12⅝c; Short Rib Middles at 14⅝c @ 15c.

HAMS steady at 15c @ 15½c.

LIVE HOGS active and lower; sales at $8.31 @ $9.40 for common to choice.

CATTLE active and higher, quoted at $5.25 @ $5.75 for cows; $5.87½ @ $6.50 for stockers and light steers; $6.70 @ $7.75 for good to Extra Prime.

RECEIPTS — 8,000 brls. flour; 28,000 bus. wheat; 80,000 bus. corn; 30,000 bus. oats; 1,500 bus. rye; 6,500 hogs.

SHIPMENTS.—12,000 bus. flour; 4,800 wheat; 40,000 corn; 34,000 oats; 1,200 bus. rye; 3,500 hogs.

### EUROPEAN MARKETS

*(By Atlantic Cable.)*

LONDON, May 1 2, p.m.—Bonds 78⅝; Erie, 19½.

LIVERPOOL, May 12, p.m.—Corn 26s 6d.

### Corn Exchange Daily Report.

MONTREAL, May 12, 1869.

FLOUR ₩ brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra none; Extra nominal, $4.75 @ $4.85; Fancy $4.65 @ $4.70; Supers from Canada Wheat $1.40 @ $1.45; Strong Supers from Canada Wheat $1.50 @ $4.55; Superfines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal) $1.40 @ $0.00; City brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat), $1.40 @ $1.42½; Canada Superfine No. 2 $1.17½ @ $1.20; Fine, $3.90 @ $3.95; Middlings, $3.60 @ $0.00; Pollards $3.30; U. C. Bag Flour $2.20 @ $0.00 per 100 lbs. The market was dull to-day, and shipping lots in limited demand at inside quotation, at which there are few sellers; 500 barrels of a City brand sold since 'Change hour yesterday at that figure. Sales of over 2,000 barrels Welland Canal, however, reported at $1.42½. A few hundred barrel lots of Strong brands were placed at $4.50 and $1.52½. A small parcel of Extra was sold at $4.75; also a few hundred barrels No. 2 at $1.17½; Middlings at $3.70, and Pollards at $3.35. No sales of Bag Flour reported. Receipts per Railway and Canal, 4,839 brls.

OATMEAL, ₩ brl. of 200 lbs. $6.00 @ $6.10, nominal.

WHEAT, ₩ bushel of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring —latest sales in car loads were at $1.01 @ $1.02. Red Winter nominal; No. 2 Chicago Spring, last sale reported at 97c., holders asking $1.00 for cargoes to arrive.

PEASE, ₩ 66 lbs.—Several small sales reported at 87½ @ 90c.

CORN, ₩ 56 lbs.—61c. Retail lots bringing somewhat higher prices.

OATS, ₩ bushel of 32 lbs.—Nominal at 46 @ 47 cts. Small sales reported at outside quotation.

BARLEY, ₩ 48 lbs.—Nominal at $1.00 @ $1.05.

TIMOTHY, ₩ 45 lbs.—$2.40 @ $2.80. Latest sales were at $2.60 @ $2.80.

RYE, ₩ 56 lbs.—Purely nominal at 75c @ 80c.

BUTTER, ₩ lb.—Market is very dull, and prices are nominal at 18 @ 19c.

CHEESE ₩ lb.—Steady and firm; 11c. @ 15c. Very little in the market.

LARD, ₩ lb.—Quiet at 16½c @ 17c.

PORK, ₩ brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess $27.00 @ $27.50; Thin Mess $21.50 @ $25.00; Prime at $21.00; Extra Prime $20.00. The market for Mess is easier; others are unchanged.

ASHES, ₩ 100 lbs.—Market moderately active; prices unchanged. First Pots, sales at $5.45 @ $5.55, the latter price for choice tares. Seconds $4.85. Thirds, $1.25 @ $1.30, nominal. First Pearls $5.55 @ $5.57½.

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

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—No. 1 Wheat firm at $1.2¼ f.o.b.; No. 2 Wheat do $1.15¼ f.o.b.; receipts 53,000 bush; shipments 51,000 bush. Flour quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 12th.—No. 2 Wheat steady at $1.15½ @ $1.16¼ f.o.b.; receipts 28,000 bush.; shipments 5000 bush. Corn firm at 57c. f.o.b.; receipts 81,000 bush.; shipments 71,000 bush.

### EXPORTS.

Per S S MILBANKE, Quebec and sea, Smith, 843 ballast.

Per S S NOVA SCOTIAN, Liverpool, R S Watt, 1487—D Rutters 7,500 bush peas; J Harrison 5 bales bags; Morland, W & co 1 box samples; S Sullivan 3 boxes.

### FINANCIAL.

| | | | May 12th |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 a.m. | Gold 138½ | Exchange | 9¼ |
| Noon | " 138⅜ | " | 9⅜ |

### RECEIPTS BY G. T. R.

MAY 12th.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush | .. | Pork, brls | 10 |
| Flour, brls | 1650 | Tallow, brls | 5 |
| Ashes, brls | 16 | Petroleum, brls | .. |
| Butter, kegs | 7 | Leather, rolls | 56 |
| Cheese, bxs | .. | Whiskey, casks | .. |
| High Wines | .. | Tobacco, hhds | .. |
| Beef, brls | .. | Hams | .. |
| Bacon | .. | Hides | .. |
| Lard | 5 | Peas, bush | 700 |

### RECEIPTS BY LACHINE CANAL.

To 8 A. M. May 12th.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu | 12182 | Flour, brls | 3239 |
| Corn, bu | .. | Ashes, brls | 71 |
| Oats, bu | 212 | Butter, kgs | 4 |
| Peas bu | .. | Pork brls & tcs | .. |
| Leather, rolls | 4 | | |

### SEA-GOING VESSELS AT PRESENT IN PORT OF MONTREAL.

| Names. | Tons. | From. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ship Gleniffer | 799 | Glasgow | H & A Allan |
| Ship Lake Superior | 1274 | Liverpool | Thompson & Murray |
| Sp Glenbervie | 799 | Liverpool | H & A Allan |
| Ship Abeona | 979 | Glasgow | H & A Allan |
| Brg John Bull | 484 | London | H Routh & Co |
| Ship Anglesea | 913 | Liverpool | H & A Allan |
| S S St David | 1031 | Glasgow | H & A Allan |
| Sp Chippewa | 1072 | Glasgow | H & H Allan |
| S S Flamboro' | 455 | Pictou | D Shaw |
| S S Austrian | 1519 | Liverpool | H & A Allan |
| S S Dacia | 1162 | London | D Shaw |

### CLEARED AT CUSTOM HOUSE.

MAY 11.

S S Prussian, for Liverpool,—Cheese 375 bxs; Pork 6 brls; Potash 101 brls; Cotton 100 bles; Peas 6348 bush; Leather 157 rolls; Bacon 53 bxs.

### MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY, May 10—P. M.

Gold opened at 137, sold at 137⅝, closing at 137½. The market was less excited, the demand came principally from the bears who sold so largely on Saturday, which caused the rally.

Government bonds responded to the improved condition of the London and Frankfort markets. The advance was ⅜ per cent from Saturday's closing prices, and few bonds were offered at the advance. Secretary Bootwell's action in buying for the Sinking Fund, has given a firm tone to the European market, and has caused a heavy investment demand from capitalists here. The present price of new bonds is 117⅝, but this includes two per cent interest, so that the bonds are really selling at 114⅝ flat. At this price the Government is able to cancel its indeptedness at 20 per cent discount at the present prices of gold, and there will not ever be a time when they can purchase at more favorable rates. The market was firm throughout, few bonds were offered, and no large lots could be purchased. The orders to buy were heavy, but brokers were unable to purchase large lots. At the close, the market was firm. This market is bare of bonds; the dealers have none, and the foreign demand must be supplied from investment holders, who may sell at high prices, but as yet are not offering anything worthy of note.—*Tribune*.

### DAILY STOCK REPORT.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Buildings,
MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 12, 1869.

| P'D. | SH. | BANKS, &c. | PRICES. | SALES. | LAST DIV. | DIV. DUE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| all | $200 | Montreal | 155¾ @156½ | 156 | 5 p cent | 1st June |
| all | £50 | B. N. America | 105 @105½ | .... | 3 p cent | 4th July |
| all | $80 | City | 101½ @102 | 101½—102 | 4 p cent | 1st June |
| all | 50 | People's | 108 @108½ | .... | 4 p cent | 1st Sept. |
| all | 40 | Ontario | 100¾ @101 | .... | 4 p cent | 1st June |
| all | 50 | Molsons | 108 @108½ | 108 @108½ | 4 p cent | 1st Oct. |
| all | 100 | Merchants' | 108 @109 | 108 | 4 p cent | 1st July. |
| all | 100 | Toronto | 117 @119 | 100½ | 4 p cent | 1st July. |
| all | 50 | Jac-Cartier | 109 @110½ | 110 | 4 p cent | 1st June |
| all | 40 | Gore | 35 @ 37 | .... | 3½ p cent | 1st July. |
| all | 100 | Quebec | 102 @ 104 | .... | 3½ p cent | 1st June |
| all | 50 | Nationale | 106 | .... | 4 p cent | 1st Nov. |
| all | 50 | East T'nships | 99 @101 | .... | 4 p cent | 1st July. |
| all | 100 | Union | 106 @106½ | .... | 4 p cent | 1st July. |
| 50 pc | 80 | Mechanics' | 93 @ 95 | .... | 4 p cent | 1st Nov. |
| 90 pc | 50 | Royal Canad'n | 65 @ 70 | .... | 4 p cent | 1st July. |
| 90 pc | 50 | Commerce | 101½ @102½ | .... | 4 p cent | 1st July. |
| all | £20¼ | Gt West R.R. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| all | $200 | Ch. St. Law. R. | 10½ | .... | .... | .... |
| all | 200 | Do 10 p.c. pref. | 80½ | .... | .... | .... |
| all | 40 | Telegraph Co. | 133¾ @134½ | .... | 5 p cent | 1st Oct. |
| all | 100 | Richelieu Nav. | 112 | 100½ | 5 p cent | 8th July. |
| all | 100 | Canadian Nav. | 102¼ | 100¼ | 5 p cent | 5th Aug. |
| all | 50 | City Pass. R. | 107 @109 | .... | 5 p cent | 10th Oct. |

| DEBENTURES, &c. | PRICES. | SALES. |
|---|---|---|
| City Gas Co. | 134 @136 | .... |
| Merchants' Exchange | 95 @100 | .... |
| Huron Copper Bay Co. | 32½ @45c | 330 |
| Montreal Mining Co. | 3.25 @3.40 | .... |
| Dominion Stock | 107½ @108½ | 108 |
| Dominion Bonds | 107 | .... |
| Canada 6 p.c. Cy. | 102½ | .... |
| Do 6 p.c. stg. | 92 | .... |
| Do 5 p.c. cy. | 91 @ 93 | .... |
| Do 5 p.c. stg. | .... | .... |
| Corporation 6 p.c. | 96 @ 96½ | .... |
| Water Works 6 p.c. | 96½ @ 97 | .... |
| Corporation Stock 7 p.c. | 108½ @110 | 110 |
| Harbour 8 p.c. | .... | .... |
| Do 7 p.c. | .... | .... |
| Do 6½ p.c. | .... | .... |
| Champ. Stg. 1st mo. 6 p.c. '82 | 102 @103 | .... |
| | 70 | .... |
| EXCHANGE. | | |
| Bank 60 days sight | .... | 109½ @109⅝ |
| Merchants' Bills 60 days | .... | 108½ @108⅝ |
| Bank demand on N. York | .... | 27 @27½ d |
| Bank Gold Drafts | .... | Par |
| Gold Rate in N. Y. at noon | .... | 138¾ |
| Sterling Exchange in N. Y. | .... | 109⅜ |

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, Brokers.

### NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 12, 4:30 P.M.

| | Op'g | Cl'g | | Op'g | Cl'g |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 138½ | 137⅞ | Rock | 132¾ | 131 |
| Pacific Mail | 91⅛ | 93⅜ | N. Western | 89 | 91¼ |
| Telegraph | .. | 43⅜ | pfd | 102 | 103 |
| N. Y. C. | 181¼ | 181⅝ | Wayne | 151¾ | 155 |
| Erie | .. | 30⅞ | Quicksilver | .. | .. |
| Reading | 96 | 96⅛ | 5-20s of '62 | 119¾ | .. |
| M. S. | 107¼ | 107¼ | M. & St. Paul | .. | .. |
| C. & P. | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | Sterling Ex. | 109⅛ | .. |
| C. & Tol | .. | .. | Interest | .. | 6 pt c |

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAILED.—*For Montreal:* Jessie Gilbert, fr Liverpool, April 28; St. Andrew, fr Glasgow, fr Liverpool, April 28; Skiddaw, fr Liverpool, April 25.

*For Quebec:* Anna, fr Gravesend, April 25; Admiral Lyons, fr Carthagena, April 20; Atlantic, fr Waterford, April 27; August, fr Dieppe, April 25; C F Maas, fr Bremen 14 days, off Beachy Head, April 27; Campbell, fr Liverpool, April 23; Columbus, fr Falmouth, April 26; Dakotah, fr Cardiff, April 26 (got into collision, 26); Dale, fr Messina, April 14; Epaminondas, fr Alexandria, April 14; Eagle, fr Liverpool, April 27; Elphinstone, fr Greenock, April 26; Ellen Oliver, fr Carthagena, April 21; Fair Wind, fr London, off the Wight, April 21; Frisk, fr Middlesbro, April 26; Halvard, fr London, off the Lizard, April 21; Margaret, fr Ardrossan, April 26; Number Two, fr Poole, April 26; Ocean, fr Penarth, April 26.

LOADING.—*For Quebec:* Arran, at Liverpool, April 20; Advice, at Liverpool, April 20; Azaline, at Liverpool, April 26; Cordova, at London, Jan 18; Cleopatra, at London, April 20; Eldorado, at Liverpool, April 20; Iagleborough, at Hull, April 9; Iphigenia, at Liverpool, April 20; John Spear, at Greenock, April 27; M E Corning, at Antwerp, April 26; Mary Jane, at Cardiff, April 22; Rofondo, at Greenock, April 27; Thorwatsen, at Cardiff, April 15; Tweedesdale, at Greenock, April 5.

CASUALTIES.—The "Florence Nightingale" [Cook], from Liverpool for Quebec, which put in at Falmouth April 17, leaky, is discharging.

SPOKEN.—"Galloway" from Liverpool for Quebec, April 22, 52 N., 5 W. "Louisa," for Quebec, April 13, 50 N., 19 W.

### PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVALS.

S S AUSTRIAN, Jas Wylie, Liverpool, April, H&A Allan, general cargo.
S S DACIA, G H Dowell, London, D Shaw, general cargo, 1,162.
Schr SARAH, J Grant, Pictou, April, H McKay, coals, 49.

RIVER CRAFT.

Scow Francois 75 cords wood; Scow Confederation 43 do; Scow John Baptiste 70 do; Scow Mellnda 100 do; Scow Alma 45 do; Scow Orion 60 do.

EXPORTS.

Per Barque CHAUDIERE, D. Wilson, master, from London; Gillespie, Moffat & Co., Agents.

Crathern & Caverhill 1478 brs 24 bdles; Morland, W & co 5826 brs; Gillespie, M & co 153 brls; Order 21 csks; Chapman, F & T 5 hhds; E Atwater & co 80 kgs 25 csks; J Kay 3 cses; Kerry, Bros & C 1 cs; E Wood 1 do; Haeusgen & Gnaedinger 3 bles; Winn & H 90 csks 30 tcs 110 kgs; Gillespie, M & co 50 qr-csks; E Adams & co 60 cses; Order 145 brs; J L Alma 1 qr-csk; Lymans, C & co 4 cses 12 csks; Mulholland & B 1164 brs 18 bdles 1 csk; Order 20 bgs; Sinclair, J & co 4 chsts; Pitceathly & K 25 cses; W L Piper & Son 2 bles; Fenwick, H & co 5 cses; J A Mathewson 60 bgs; Kingan & Kinloch 1 hhd 3 cses; W Morrin 2 do; Order 29 cses 6 hhds 6 bgs; Gillespie, M & co 75 chsts 523 bxs; A Urquhart & co 50 bxs 113 cses 326 csks; G A Holland 1 cs; Carlisle 2 bles; H W Ireland 1 cs 4 csks; Lane, G & co 50 hf-chests 130 bxs; Tiffin Bros 600 bgs; Order 13 bles; T W Boyd 10 qr bxs; S H Thompson 3 qr do; Order 12 qr do; T Coster & co 8 do; Kerry Bros & co 43 cses 35 bgs 6 brls 11 csks; Lymans, C & co 58 csks 5 kgs 8 hhds 6 bgs 22 cses 11 chsts; J Massie & co 10 cses; G Childs & co 34 hf-chsts; Order 10 hhds; Lymans, C & co 6 csks; S H May & co 240 tns 19 csks 24 brls 4 bskts 1 cs; Kerry Bros & C 2 brls 10 kgs 6 cses; Darling & J 4 cses; P Henry 4 cses; V Hudon 70 brls 114 cses 50 bxs 2 hhds 40 brls 25 kgs 8 chests 8 csks; Lyman, E & co 1 cs 6 csks 2 tcs; Kerry Bros & C 3 cses 7 csks; S H & A S Ewing 40 csks 1 cs; A Urquhart & co 100 tses; G Michie & co 18 cses 2 bgs 1 brl 1 pun; J B Rolland & Son 9 csks 1 cs; Buchanan, L & co 196 bgs 20 qr casks 214 cses 50 brls 20 bles 20 bxs 15 puns; J Winir & co 6 csks 1 cs; H W Ireland 3 cses; Winn & Holland 15 csks; S H May & co 15 do; Lymans, C & co 2 csks; Forrester, Michie & co 38 cses 26 csks 10 bgs 2 brls; Order 35 brls 32 cses 30 bxs; A Urquhart & co 100 brls 198 cses 100 bxs 80 bgs; J Boyd & co 51 brls 87 cses 2 hhds 2 puns 10 kgs 70 bgs; A Buntin & co 13 cses 15 csks; E M Hopkins 208 csks 291 cses 149 chsts 74 kgs 48 bgs 41 bskts 34 bles 14 bndles 10 mts 4 brls 1 cn.

PER LACHINE CANAL.

Per str *L Renaud:* Kingan&K 8 bls; Frothingham&W 10 brls; J Grant 16 do; G Wait 25 bgs 5 brls; M P Ryan 4 brls; J Kerr 3 brls 2 pkgs 8 bgs; J Gibson 8 pkgs; Order 10 brls 2 tubs; A Shannon&co 3 pkgs; Order 20 bgs; A Lalonde 35 do; A H Charlebois 3 bxs; A Buntin&co 10 cs 1220 pkgs; Anderson, W&co 2 cs; M Lachlan&Bros 1 do; Order 33 bgs; A Rousseau 4 brls; J Hudon&co 8 bgs; R Sullivan 4 rolls; N Duckett 3 bgs.

Per Barge *Royal Oak:* Rimmer, G&co 12182 bush wheat; J McKay&Bros 39 brls.

Per str *Huron:* Lyman, C&co 6 brls; T W Raphael 50 cs; L G Beliveau 3 bxs; G R Fabre 1 do; B&B N A 1250 brls; A Mitchell &co 200 do; Crane&B 1789 do.

PER G. T. R. EAST.

Order 700 bus; J Oliver 300 brls; Ontario Bank 200 do; Kirkwood, L&C 100 do; J Hobson&co 100 do; G Denholm 200 do; A Bowman 100 do; J E Hunsiker 100 do; C J Cusack 200 do; R C Bank 100 do; Crane&B 200 do; C A Starke 7 brls ashes; Ontario Bank 2 do; Akin&K 3 do; J Dougall 4 do; A Shannon 7 kegs butter; D Robertson 16 brls pork; A. Mathewson 5 brls lard; Leeming&co 5 brls tallow; Shaw Bros 38 rolls; Villumn&co 18 do.

MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN R. R.

Tiffin Bros 544 hf chts tea; M S Co 3 bxs; Victor Henderson 20 bris; W A Campbell 90 bxs; McM & Adams 7 hhds; D Torrance 128 hf chts tea; Benning&B 5 cs; T Labatt 7 bxs; E Mitchell&co 2 cs; J Lord 2 kegs; J J Foote 1 do; Canada R Co 10 bles; T Labatt 15 cs; J C & T A Davis 7 bles; Benning&B 4 cs; H Chapman 11 bxs; V Labelle &co 1 br; M G Gutman 3 do; F Hetne 4 bxs; Lyman C&co 3 bags; C L Snowdon 6 bdls; Wm Darling 36 do; Crathern&C 8 bxs; F & Workman 56 do.

BIRTH.

At Terrace Bank Villa, Mellintire, on the 11th instant, the wife of Mr. D. Davidson, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 11th instant, John White, late Harbour master, Lachine Canal, aged 87 years. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the Funeral from his residence, 46 Aylmer Street, on Thursday next, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

On Tuesday the 11th inst., at No. 2 Inkerman Terrace, Lilburn MacKay, only child of Mr. Samuel Waddell, aged 13 months and three days.

The Funeral will take place on Thursday the 13th inst., at three o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 2 Inkermam Terrace, Drummond Street.

At Kingston on the 11th inst., Thos. Ramsay, Esq., formerly of this city, aged 6 years. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday at half-past three o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Hew Ramsay, 108 Union Avenue.

At Lower Lachine, on the 11th inst., Mary McNicol, a native of Killin, Perthshire, Scotland, and widow of the late Donald McMartin, aged 90 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 14th instant, at half-past three p.m., from her late residence, Lower Lachine, and from thence to the Scotch Burying Ground.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THEATRE ROYAL!

MANAGER, - - - J. W. ALBAUGH.

ADMISSION.—Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Family Circle, 37½ cts.; Pit, 25 cts.; Private Boxes, $1. Seats secured at PRINCE'S Music Store.

Thursday Evening, May 13th.

Engagement of MRS. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH.

First Night of the great Sensation Drama, by Dion Bourcicault, called

AFTER DARK.

Old Tom ........ J. W. ALBAUGH.
Fanny Dalton ........ Mary Mitchell Albaugh.
Sir George Medhurst........ Frank Evans.
Chandos Bellingham ........ Mr. Hilliard.
Dicy Morris (with Song) ........ Mr. R. Duncan.

For particulars of scenery, &c., see bills of the day.

To conclude with the

DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Lady Freelove, Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh
Col, Freelove ........ J. W. Albaugh

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH.

May 13. 113

### Vocal & Instrumental Concert

WILL BE GIVEN BY

MRS. F. THROWER

AT THE

MECHANICS' HALL,

On Tuesday, 18th May,

On which occasion she will be assisted by
MRS. SAUNDERSON,
MR. TORRINGTON,
MONS. PELLETIER,
And several distinguished Amateurs.

Tickets, 50 cents—to be obtained at the Music Stores of Messrs. Prince, De Zouche & Boucher, Notre Dame Street, and at Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street.

Doors open at 7:30—Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

May 12. 112

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

### NEW ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

The CORNER STONE of the NEW ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH will be LAID (D. V.) on THURSDAY next, the 13th MAY, at FOUR o'clock, the Lord Bishop of Huron will perform the ceremony.

The Bishops, Archdeacon, Clergy, Lay Delegates to Synod, Young Men's Christian Association, of St. George's Church, will meet the Vestry and Building Committee, in the St. George's Home, St. Antoine Street, Corner of François de Salles Street, at 3:30 P. M.

Offerings towards completing God's house will be received on the occasion, from any who may please to make them. Several addresses will be delivered.

May 12. A 112

### LACHINE BOATING CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Club will take place at Hanna's Hotel, Upper Lachine, on FRIDAY next, May 14th, at eight o'clock, P. M.

S. H. WALLIS,
Hon. Secretary.

May 12. 112

### NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the CORPORATION of the MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at THREE o'clock, P.M., in the GOVERNORS' ROOM of the HOSPITAL, at which Six Governors will be elected for two years, and the Annual Report read. All subscribers of $5 during the current year to the Hospital are members of the Corporation

R. P. HOWARD,
Secretary.

Montreal, 10th May, 1869. 112

### La Banque Jacques Cartier.

We, the undersigned, ROMUALD TRUDEAU, LOUIS BOYER, CHARLES S. RODIER, VICTOR HUDON, PAUL MEDARD GALARNEAU, LOUIS JOSEPH BELIVEAU, and ANDRE LAPIERRE, all of the City and District of Montreal, Directors of "La Banque Jacques Cartier," a body corporate and politic, existing in the District of Montreal, do hereby call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the said Bank, to be held at the place where the meetings relating to and of the said Bank are generally held, that is at its Office and Banking House, Saint James Street in the said City of Montreal, on

**Monday, 14th June next, 1869,**

at THREE o'clock of the Afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition for the removal and dismissal of the Honble, Jean Louis Beaudry, from and of his office of Director and President of the said Corporation; said proposition being based on the fact that the said Honble Jean Louis Beaudry has neglected to fulfil his duties as said Director and President during a long space of time, and, inasmuch that he has without any good, plausible and legal cause, neglected to attend the meetings of the Directors of the said Bank, from the day he was re-elected President, that is since the 19th Day of December last, 1868.

R. TRUDEAU,
C. S. RODIER,
P. M. GALARNEAU,
LOUIS BOYER,
V. HUDON,
L. J. BELIVEAU,
ANDRE LAPIERRE.

Montreal, 26th April, 1869. 103

### La Banque Jacques Cartier.

I, the undersigned, give NOTICE that I shall make known the reasons which have led to the notice of the DIRECTORS of the JACQUES CARTIER BANK, for a MEETING of Shareholders to take into consideration my dismission as Director and President of the said Bank, as well as the correspondence on this subject which has been exchanged between the Directors, the Cashier, and myself.

J. L. BEAUDRY,
President of the Jacques Cartier Bank.

May 2. 104

### NEW CITY GAS COMPANY.

### NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

**Parties who have not received their Gas Accounts, owing to change of residence on 1st instant, will please call for them at the Office of the Company, to save the Discount.**

By order of the Board.

L. BEAUDRY,
Managing Director.

May 12. m 112

### PAY YOUR GAS RENT

ON OR BEFORE

FRIDAY, the 14th instant,

AT

*Corner St. James and St. Gabriel Streets,*

AND

SAVE 35 PER CT. DISCOUNT.

May 12. 112

## FOR SALE.

### TIFFIN BROS.

OFFER FOR SALE
Several Large Invoices
OF
NEW FRESH
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
From Yokohama and Shanghai, ex DALLAS, & AMIE and CHINAMAN,
CONSISTING OF:
Young Hyson,
Hyson,
Gunpowder,
Twankay,
Souchong,
Oolong and Congou,
AND
NATURAL LEAF JAPAN.
—TOGETHER WITH,—
THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
English and French Groceries
AND
WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

May 12. 112

### Maynard's Improved Processes

FOR THE MANUFACTURE
OF
EXTRACTS.

The PATENTEE cautions any person or persons against the infringement of his Patent.

All communications to be addressed to
WILLIAM MAYNARD,
67 Great St. James Street,
Montreal.

May 13. 113

### Sparrow's Washing Crystals,

50 CASES JUST RECEIVED.
Rimmer, Gunn & Douglas.

May 12. 112

### Liverpool Coarse Salt, afloat,

2,900 Bags, 10 to the ton
FOR SALE BY
MORIN & CO.,
BROKERS.

May 12. b 112

### Ex S. S. "DACIA," from London.

QUEEN'S ARMS
AND
CHEDDAR CHEESE.
ALEX. McGIBBON,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

May 12. 112

### KEILLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE

One and Two Pound Pots,
Thirty Cases Just Received, ex "Dacia,"
ALEX. McGIBBON.

May 12. 112

### NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE,

300 cases and 50 qr casks
HAYS' SCOTCH WHISKEY.
WALTER PHILLIPS,
Agent for the Dominion.

May 6. 107

### NEW BOOKS.

DAWSON BROS. have just received:
The Malay Archipelago, the Land of the Orang-Utan and the Bird of Paradise, a Narrative of Travel, with Studies of Man and Nature, by Alfred Russell Wallace
Fishing in American Waters, by Genio C. Scott
The Trapper's Guide, a Manual of Instruction for Capturing all sorts of Fur Bearing Animals and Curing their Skins, &c.; a new edition, greatly enlarged, by S. Newhouse and other Trappers and Sportsmen
The Study of Languages brought back to its True Principles, and the Art o' Thinking in a Foreign Language, by C. Marcel, Knt. Leg. Hon.
For Sale at
NOS. 55 to 59 GREAT ST. JAMES ST.

May 13. 113

### 1869. IN STORE. 1869.

5000 half-chests and chests YOUNG HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL, COLOURED and U. C. JAPAN TEAS
100 chests FINEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST SOUCHONG and CONGOU TEAS
100 bbls "New Crop" ZANTE CURRANTS
500 bags "Prime" ARRACAN RICE
50 hhds, 50 qr-casks, 500 cases — "Hennessy's" and "Martell's" BRANDY
150 hhds, 500 red cases, 250 green do — DeKuyper's GIN, ex "F Saalfield" and "M. E. Corning"
150 hhds, 50 qr-casks, 250 red cases, 200 green do — "Boll & Dunlop's" Double Anchor Geneve, London proof
20 puncheons Fine Old JAMAICA RUM
—AND TO ARRIVE,—
Half-chests and chests Extra Fine Souchong, Congou, Coloured and U. C. Japan TEAS.
For Sale by
HUGH FRASER,
46 and 47 St. Sacrament Street,
And 4 and 6 St. Alexis Street.

May 12. 112

## NOTICES.

MR. LANIGAN, of the "STAR," is politely requested to call on R. H. BRAND, at the G. T. Freight Office, or 215 St. Bonaventure Street, and pay the $6 due to him since last February.

May 13. u 113

### Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at Montreal and Toronto, under the firm of JOSEPH N. HALL & Co., has been this day dissolved.

The Montreal business will be continued under the same firm by the undersigned, JOSEPH N. HALL and CHRISTIAN SEYBOLD, who will collect all amounts due the late firm and pay its liabilities, as well at Montreal as at Toronto.

The Toronto business will be carried on as a limited Partnership under the firm of RICHARD HALL & Co., by the undersigned RICHARD HALL, as sole general partner.

RICHARD HALL,
JOSEPH N. HALL,
CHRISTIAN SEYBOLD.

Montreal, May 1, 1869. du 113

### Sale by Authority of Justice.

Will be sold, on MONDAY the 31st of May instant, 1869, at TEN A.M., at the Office of the undersigned Notary, INDIA CHAMBERS, Hospital Street, Montreal, by JOHN BATES, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, the following Real Property, belonging to the Estate of the late GEORGE WURTELE, to wit:—5 Lots of Land on St. Elizabeth Street, 21 feet by 67 feet, and 19 Lots on St. Elizabeth and German Streets, 22 feet by 67 feet, more or less—English measure.

For conditions of Sale and further particulars, apply to

J. S. HUNTER,
N.P.

Montreal, May 8, 1869. T S 113

### HOUSE TO LET.

A NEW TENEMENT HOUSE TO LET in Drummond Street, opposite new American Church. Rent $200 and taxes. House contains all modern improvements.

Apply to
WILLIAM STUART,
704 Craig Street.

May 13. 113