"Responsible government" on its last leg: Bribery of the Press, the War Budget & a bankrupt Treasury, & finally a "Ministerial Crisis"

The Canucks kicking at the Conscription & War Tax!

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIV. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1862. NUMBER 122

ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT upon the Paid Capital Stock of this Institution, for the current half year, has THIS DAY been DECLARED, and that the same be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Monday, the 2nd day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 16th to the 31st May, inclusive.

NOTICE is also given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS, for the ELECTION of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, in BOWMANVILLE, on MONDAY, the SECOND day of JUNE NEXT.

The Chair to be taken at TWELVE O'CLOCK, Noon, precisely.

By order of the Board.

D. FISHER, Cashier.

ONTARIO BANK, Bowmanville, 19th April, 1862. a mt 104

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of L. MARCHAND & CO., has been DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, on the 1st May instant.

All Claims due to or by the late firm will be Settled by MR. L. MARCHAND, who is duly authorized to that effect, and likewise to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

L. MARCHAND,
CHS. A. MARCHAND.

Montreal, May 6, 1862. 1m trs 108

IN reference to the above, the undersigned informs his numerous Friends and the Public in general that he has

OPENED AN OFFICE,

At No. 39 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, where he will carry on the Business of

Broker and Commission Merchant

and will make ADVANCES on every kind of Merchandise, in Bond or otherwise, and on good Commercial Paper.

L. MARCHAND.

Montreal, May 6, 1862. 1m trs 108

VALOIS & LABELLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. VALOIS & LABELLE have OPENED, at Nos. 18 & 20 Jacques-Cartier Place, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Labelle & Lapierre, a LEATHER and BOOT and SHOE STORE.

They will also always have on hand an assortment of SHOEMAKERS' FURNISHINGS and Tools.

NARCISSE VALOIS.
SEVERE LABELLE.

Montreal, May 8, 1862. 3m trs 110

VICTORIA

Pleasure Gardens!

PLATT PROPERTY, SHERBROOKE STREET.

A. WILSON begs to inform his friends and the public that he has LEASED those OLD ESTABLISHED GARDENS and will shortly RE-OPEN them with increased attractions.

To PIC-NIC PARTIES, SOCIETIES, and others desirous of having a GATHERING during the Summer Season, it is almost needless to say there is no place in or near the City which can offer the same advantages; and he will be prepared at once to enter into liberal engagements for their accommodation.

Menageries, Circuses, &c., can be accommodated with Stabling on the premises.

TEA, COFFEE and other REFRESHMENTS will be provided for Families, Parties, &c., using the Gardens; and those honoring the establishment with their patronage may rely upon every attention to their comfort.

Season Tickets can be had by application to the Subscriber, or to

E. NEILL, AGENT,
22 Great St. James Street.

N.B.—Due notice of the opening with other particulars will shortly be announced.

May 1. 1m trs 104

REMOVAL.

C. J. HOUGHTON has REMOVED his Office to *No. 42, St Francois Xavier Street.*

Money to Invest in Good Commercial Paper.

Cash Advanced on Warehouse Receipts.

Loans obtained upon Mortgage of Real Estate, &c., &c.

May 16. r 117

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS are requested to LEAVE their NAMES as EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE

DURING THE YEAR 1862:

To be delivered daily (double supply on Sat day for Sunday's use), from the first MONDAY in MAY to the 1st OCTOBER—

10 lbs	per day for the Season	.....	$ 4.00.
20 lbs	do	do	6.00.
30 lbs	do	do	8.00.
40 lbs	do	do	10.00.
10 lbs	do	for one Month	1.25.
20 lbs	do	do	2.00.

Ice will be delivered during the month of October, to parties requiring it, at an extra charge, as follows:—

Season Customers, 20 lbs per day			$1.50.
Do do,	10 lbs	do	1.00.
Monthly do,	20 lbs	do	2.00.
Do do,	10 lbs	do	1.25.

During this month, Ice will be delivered three times a week.

Parties living beyond the undermentioned limits will be charged extra, according to the distance of their residences, viz.:—Richmond Square, North-West of Sherbrooke Street, Cote-a-Barron, and Papineau Square.

Complaints against the drivers, for neglect or any other cause, will be promptly attended to.

Payments, as usual, CASH IN ADVANCE.

Lamplough & Campbell,
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Cathedral Block.

May 3 2m 106

Messrs. Buchanan, Crawford & Co.

No. 18 Great St. James Street,

MONTREAL,

AGENTS for the PURCHASE and SALE of

REAL ESTATE

In the City of Montreal. Also, of Improved and Unimproved Lands throughout Canada; Mills, Factories, Mining and Oil Locations; Stocks, Monied Securities of all kinds, and the Negotiation of Loans and Investments.

April 28. 6m 101

H. PEACOCK & CO.,

Practical Watchmakers and Jewellers,

NO. 144 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(Next Door to A. McGibbon, Esquire, Grocer), MONTREAL.

WATCHES Made and Repaired, Jewellery made and repaired, Diamonds and Precious Stones mounted to order, Spectacles to suit all sights, good supply of Watch Glasses on hand.

☞All Work in their line done at the Lowest Prices.

The highest price paid for Old Gold Watches, Diamonds, Silver Plate and Plated Ware.

H. PEACOCK.
R. ELLIOTT.

April 29. 1m 102

E. ANGERS,

FIRST QUALITY BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURER,

No. 305 Notre Dame Street.

CHARLES L'ECUYER, (lately at E. Thompson's, Esq.,) Manager, begs to request a call of his friends to examine his work, made according to the latest styles of English and French Patterns.

Muckleston's Volunteer Leggings and Diamond Shoes.

Also, Vary's Boots, a most beautiful Boot lately introduced in this market by Moses Vary, of this city.

April 30. b w 103

LICITATION.

ON MONDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH of MAY, 1862, at ELEVEN o'clock, A.M., at the Door of the Church of L'Ange Gardien, will be Sold, by Licitation, the LAND depending of the community of goods which has existed between DAME ROSALIE BENOIT and the late ANTOINE DYON, of two arpents by twenty-eight, on the south side of the Range Rosalie, annexed for canonical reasons to the Parish of L'Ange Gardien, less a small lot belonging to Joseph Joffrion; bounded in front by the Queen's highway, in rear by the lands of the Range Cosimir, on one side by Philippe Routet, and on the other side by Rene Riendeau, with a House and other Buildings thereon erected.

The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale.

(By Order).

A. GUENETTE, N.P.

Ange Gardien, May 3, 1862. r ws 109

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE

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

The Best Hair Dye in the World.

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

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

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

April 26. 101

BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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

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

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

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston, U.S., and sold everywhere.

April 26. 101

BE OF GOOD CHEER—DEBILITY AND LANGUOR.—Out of many there is but one infallible remedy, Holloway's World-renowned Pills," and only one source of this disorder, the stomach. When we consider the sympathetic affinity existing between the condition of the stomach and the action of the brain, we can easily understand the "rationale" of Holloway's treatment.—Through the stomach and the circulation his Pills act on the general system, and by purifying the blood, renovating the digestive organs, and stimulating the secretions of the liver, they give buoyancy to the animal spirits, elasticity to the body, and vigor to the whole constitution. Holloway's Ointment is the only sure remedy for old sores, ulcerated legs, cutaneous eruptions, &c. r 119

DYSPEPSIA.—This is a very distressing complaint and gives the patient more suffering than almost any other disease, in fact, it is a combination of many complaints in one. The symptoms are numerous, and are of the nature of almost all other complaints combined. From this fact arise the very many cases where this disease is mistaken for some other, and so imperfectly treated. The first symptoms—indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, etc., if neglected, almost always awaken some dormant disease, and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you must first do is cleanse the blood and regulate the bowels; do this with the Mountain Herb Pills, and you can bid defiance to dyspepsia.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

May 5. 1m 107

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

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

March 14. DW 1y 63

LEA & PERRIN'S

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce,

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only good Sauce AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester:

May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRIN that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGED, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRIN are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRIN, Worcester, England; CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

December 24. 1y-t-307

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen,

AND

Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., AND G.C.G.M.

The Royal Naval, Military & East India

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established A.D. 1837, for General Assurance on Lives, 13 *Waterloo Place, London—S. W.*

DIRECTORS.—Major General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H. M.P., F.R.S., Chairman. James Frederick Nugent Daniell, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Lieutenant General Edward B. Wynyard, C.B., Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late R.H. Guards; William Chard, Esq., Navy Agent; Major Wm. Lancey, Royal Engineers; Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B., E. I. Co.'s Service; Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.; Lieut. Col. F. S. Southeby, C.B., E. I. C. S.; Lieut. General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.; Rear Admiral Michael Quin; Rear Admiral Sir George R. Lambert, K.C.B.

VICE-PATRONS FOR B.N.A.

The Very Reverend JOHN BETHUNE, D.D., Dean of Montreal;
Lieut.-Col. DYDE, Commandant Active Force;
Lieut.-Col. DAVID, Volunteer Cavalry;
Lieut.-Col. ERMATINGER, Inspecting Field Officer Militia;
T. A. EVANS, Esq., of the firm of Anderson, Evans & Evans;
Physician—JOHN REDDY, M.D.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the Lives of Persons in every Profession and Station of Life, and are extended to Tropical Climates, on favorable terms.

The Rates of Premiums are constructed upon sound principles with reference to every Colony. No extra charge for the risk of voyage from or to England and North America.

Four-fifths of the Profits are divided Septennially amongst the Assured.

J. H. DORWIN,
Agent for British North America.

May 1y w-132

AMMUNITION

TARGET

12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with

ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNTIION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges

For Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.

☞WHOLESALE ONLY.

April 9. w 1y 85

LANDING, ex *City of Quebec, City of Hamilton, Great Britain, St. Clair, Keepsake,* &c., &c.:—

Black and Green Teas
Coffee, Chocolates
Indigo, Bi-Carb. Soda
Castor Oil, Dry Salteries
Wine, Beer and Soda Water Bottles
Gunpowder, &c, &c, &c

JOHN WHYTE,
284 St. Paul Street.

May 9. 111

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1862.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Special General Meeting of the Caledonian Society, at Mechanics' Hall, at Eight o'clock, P.M.

Concert, in Mechanics' Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Wines, at his own Stores, at Ten o'clock.

BY G. McGREGOR.
Dry Goods, at his own Stores, at Two o'clock.

BY SHAW & BROTHER.
Household Furniture, &c., at their Stores, at half-past Ten o'clock.
Horses, Harness, &c., at their own Stores, at half-past Twelve o'clock.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Valuable Real Estate, at their own stores, at Eleven o'clock.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
Carpets, &c., at the Stores of Wm. Benjamin & Co., Recollet Street, at Ten o'clock.

BY ALEX. BRYSON.
Sale of Machines, Tools, &c., at St. Lawrence Engine Works, at Ten o'clock.

BY JOHN O. BROWN & SON.
Dry Goods, Books, Jewellery, &c., at their own stores, Notre Dame Street, at Seven o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—

May 21—9 A.M. 60 above zero.
2 P.M. 60 above zero.
5 P.M. 57 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

MAY 21.

Ottawa Hotel.

A W Kindrick, Compton; Miss Kindrick, do; W Wilson, Cumberland; G Brown, Richmond; B S Wait, Portland; S Mansfield, St Johns, C E; Mrs Waddell, Buckingham; T A Derby, Ogdensburgh; M Doran, Kingston; A Johnston, London; W Mayo, do; H Rousell, Toronto; G M Wheeler and sister, Chicago; S Brunson, Picton; M Clark, Toronto; J Belton, do; J Lillamay and wife, do; W Gravison, jr, and wife, Cincinnati; E Stephenson, Trenton, C W; Col S Goldey, Boston, Mass; J R Miller, do; F W Meeers, Rouses Point; E C Woodruff, U S army; C B Stiners, do; J Nelson, Burlington; J Waddell, Hawkesbury.

Montreal House.

W Stevens; W Merritt, Detroit; R Wirson, Lindsay; W Stewart, do; A Ynung and lady, Conn, R Lonsdsll, Lennoxville; R Patterson, Coburg; A B Bowen, Toronto.

Cosmopolitan Hotel.

C Davis, Montreal; H White, do; S Stephens, Trenton.

Canada Hotel.

O Senecal, St Norbert; J G Pattenaude, Sorel; H Stoche, Quebec; Rev Mr Prouse, do; Rev Mr Drolette, do; Madame Denichaud, Three Rivers; Delle Creme, Quebec; J Michaud, St Hyacinthe; G Crepeau, St Norbert; Madame Crepeau, do; Jas Darice, St Athanase; Jas Charland, do; J Brissett, St Edouard; A Leriche, St Jean Chrisostome; Bj Vohl, Quebec; Mme Couture, do; F X Prieur, St Vincent; H Prieur, St Vincent; Madame Prieur, do; Delle Trottier, do.

St. Lawrence Hall.

S Symons, Hamilton; T A Havemeyer, New York; T J Havemeyer, do; Jno A Robinson, Hainbury, N Y; J Young, Georgetown; Mr and Mrs McDonell&child, do; Mr Fraser, do; J O'Reilly, Kingston; M P Roblin, Napanee; Walter Ross, Picton; Walter McKenzie, do; T Low, od; Isaac Hendricks, New York; Miss Tobias, do; Miss Miriam Hendricks, do; W H Jeffery, Quebec; Louis Lamontagne, do; H Arnold, Toronto; T B Taylor, Ottawa; A Fraser, do; Mrs Wallace, Quebec; Chas Boillorge, do; Jas G Worts, Toronto; Jas M Lawder, Brockville; Chs L Beard, Woodstock; P M Mose, Quebec; J W Cooke, Quebec; Charles Bate, Ottawa.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, May 21.

The Hon. Mr. McMurrich, the newly elected member for the Saugeen Division, took the oath of office and his seat.

On motion of Sir N. F. Belleau the [illegible] was (in consequence of what occurred in the Assembly yesterday) adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, May 21.

After routine business,

Hon. Mr. Cartier rose and stated to the House that in consequence of the vote given yesterday, he had placed his resignation, and that of his colleagues, in the hands of His Excellency; there the matter rested for the present, and he would, therefore, move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MacBeth said he regretted his accidental absence yesterday when the vote was taken. Had he been present he would have voted for the second reading of the bill.

The House then adjourned at 3:15.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "MONTREAL HERALD."

QUEBEC, May 21.

The resignation of the Cartier-Cabinet has been accepted; and the Hon. John Sandfield McDonald, at the request of the Governor General, has accepted the task of forming a new Ministry.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—We learn from Quebec that there is a secret history of the late vote upon the Militia Bill, which will, if ever our history be worth the trouble of writing in a book, read in future times as follows: It was intended by the Opposition that Mr. Drummond should move in amendment to the second reading of the bill the series of resolutions, which we print elsewhere, defining clearly the duties of the British Government towards us; but acknowledging our reciprocal duty towards the Empire; and at the same time condemning the Bill as costly, inefficient, and calculated to repress the spirit of volunteering; with the conclusion that a Committee of the House should be appointed to examine the entire subject, and to frame a permanent system, not hastily, upon the impressions of two or three men and the dictum of the Ministry, as we have before wildly undertaken enterprises which we have regretted ever since; but with such deliberation as to obtain and retain the general assent of the people. These resolutions were duly put on the notice paper, printed and distributed, and are the authoritative expression of the views of the Opposition. These gentlemen, however, found, or thought they found, that a disreputable trick was to be played, by an amendment to Mr. Drummond's amendment being collusively proposed by Mr. Langevin, in such terms as would virtually amount to a vote of non-confidence. If this measure were defeated by the votes of the Opposition, there would be a triumphant "endorsement" for the Ministry by their very opponents; or, if it were carried, then Mr. Langevin became for the nonce the leader of the Opposition, and ostensibly the first person to be thought of to form a new Ministry. The initiative would thus be kept in the same hands. It was to defeat this scheme, as we are informed, that the vote was taken squarely on the second reading. We do not know whether this was sound policy or not; but it has certainly given the Government an opportunity of placing their expulsion from office upon a false issue, and of representing what took place as a negative to Imperial expectation with regard to the defence of the country in time of war, instead of its being simply a negative to the useless and costly machinery with which that bill would have burdened the country. Had Mr. Drummond's resolutions in amendment been moved, the vote would have gone to the country on its real merits and the Ministry would have been deprived of a means of slandering the loyalty of the opponents of the bill. For the rest Mr. Galt's preposterous war taxation budget, and the infamous robberies of the Exchequer disclosed before the Committee on public accounts, some of which we reprint to-day, had notoriously ruined the Ministry with a large section of their own side of the House—the Nor'-West corner as it is called. They therefore anticipated defeat in every direction, notably upon the bankruptcy bill and the new fiscal policy. Their fall had become inevitable, and all that was left them was to select a soft spot on which to tumble—a measure such as the militia bill, under cloak of which they might hide the real cause of their expulsion from office; to wit: their shameless and corrupt squandering of the public money among their partizans, and their utter incapacity to manage the public finances, and to bring the expenditure within the means of the people. The latest particulars respecting the Ministerial crisis will be found in our telegrams from Quebec.

THE FISHERIES.—The *Journal de Quebec* has a letter from Port Dalhousie of the 14th instant. There were, owing to the weather, only 20 herring vessels in Plaisance Bay, instead of some 200 to 250 which are usually to be seen there at this time of the year. However, the herrings were abundant, so that at one haul of a seine no less than 2,000 barrels were taken. The seal fishery had also been successful, the Amherst schooners returning to port with from 500 to 1,100 seals each—that it is to say the strip of fat which covers the seals carcasses. One of these weighed 385lbs. Usually the weight even of the larger kinds is from 100lbs. to 150lbs. On the North Shore the schooners have brought in 60,000 gallons of oil. The *Napoleon III.*, which brought this letter, also brought the captain and crew of the ship *Quebec*, lost on the reefs of Bryon Island. She saw the *Pride of Canada*, whose captain attributes her loss to the abberations of his compasses. Three of her crew were lost, and the salvation of the rest was due to the exertions and courage of David Levesque, late Pilot of Capt. Fortin's *Canadienne*, and who, remaining in charge of the wreck of that vessel, was almost ashore. Nothing is said of the cargo.

MONTREAL VOLUNTEER CAVALRY TOURNAMENT.—Yesterday, pursuant to announcement, the assault of arms of the Volunteer Cavalry came off on Logan's Farm, beginning at noon. The heavy sky and a few premonitory drops in the morning indicated a wet afternoon, and this was unfortunately the case. The number of spectators was consequently limited.

The intending competitors were punctual on the ground, many of them well mounted, and presenting a fine appearance. Captain Buller, of the Field Train, was to have acted as Umpire, but the inspection on the Champ de Mars having prevented his attendance, Dr. Jones, formerly of the Queenside Dragoons, acted in that capacity. The following were the

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Lt.-Col. David, Commanding Montreal Cavalry Force, President; Captain Smith, No. 1 Troop, M. V. C.; Captain Languedoc, No. 2 Troop M.V.C.; Major Ogilvie, M.V.C.; Lt.-Col. Lovelace, M.V.C.

FRANCIS DRUMMOND FULFORD,
Captain and Secretary.

The second prize was competed for first, viz.:

2ND.—CITIZENS' PRIZE.—A GOLD MEDAL.—For the best shot with the regulation Revolver at a target placed at 25 yards distance, firing to the right and left and passing at a canter. Points to be reckoned in the usual manner.

RULE.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of No. One and Two Troops of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry only.

There were 12 entries, of whom only the following made points, (six shots being allowed to each competitor):—Corporal John Tees, No. 1 M.V.C., 3 points, first; Trumpeter Dufort, No. 2 M.V.C., 2 points; and Troopers Payette, No. 2, Robertson, No. 1, Elliott, No. 1, and Berthelet, No. 2, made one point each.

There were 3 entries (all of No. 1 troop) for the —STAFF AND SQUADRON OFFICERS' PRIZE—A GOLD MEDAL.—For the Dragoon who exhibits the greatest dexterity in Post Practice, Right and Left by thrusts and Cuts at the rings attached thereto, the practice to be in conformity to the Rules laid down in the Revised Cavalry Sword Exercise for Post Practice, page 29, section 4, Nos. 1, 3, 6.

RULE.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of No. One and Two Troops of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry only.

The following were the points made: Pay Sergeant Tabb 6 points, first; S. Major Elliott, 4 points, second; Corporal J. Tees, third.

3RD.—FIELD OFFICERS' PRIZE.—A GOLD MEDAL. [illegible] and most efficient Dragoon in every respect.

RULE.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of No. One and Two Troops of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry only.

For the above three prizes the rider's horse must have been ridden at *least* Two Months in the Squadron.

Sergt. Major Elliott, No. 1, first; Trooper W. Smith, No. 1, second; Pay Sergeant Tabb, No. 1, third; Corporal John Tees, fourth.

4TH.—COMMANDANT'S AND STAFF PRIZE.—For the best swordsman with masks and single sticks at independent practice, each thrust or cut to be acknowledged by the defending party sloping swords. This exercise to be conducted as in the Three Practices in four directions, viz.:—Right Front, Left Front, Right Rear, as laid down in revised Cavalry Sword Exercise, page 24, but each file to use his own judgment in attacking and defending. The whole of the above exercises must be gone through mounted.

RULE.—Open to all officers, non commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the Active Force of Lower Canada.

There were two entries for the above. Pay Sergeant Tabb, 6 points; Trooper W. Smith, 4 points.

5TH.—Similar to 4th Prize, a sum of $20, open to Regulars and Volunteers.

There were four entries for this, which was the last of the exercises.

Troop Sergt. Major Villiers, 13th Hussars, 3 points; Sergt Collins, Military Train; Corporal Almanac, Military Train, 2; Sergt. Major Norris, 1st Royal Dragoons, 6. The winners then played off as follows: Sergt. Major Norris, 6; Troop Sergt. Villiers, 2.

THE BRITISH SHILLING.—In our columns this morning appear the names of a large number of merchants who have resolved to accept the shilling at 24 cents only. We are informed that a deputation of these gentlemen waited upon several of the Banks yesterday, and the Bank officers pledged themselves to export the coin.

INSPECTION.—The Scots' Fusileer Guards, Col. Dalrymple, were inspected yesterday morning on the Champ de Mars.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday afternoon, George Mestivardt, a German, and cook on board the ship "Molacka," fell into the river and was drowned, while crossing from that vessel to the "James Williams," which was lying alongside. The body has not yet been recovered.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—THE ATTACK UPON A SOLDIER.—Yesterday morning Michael Conroy was tried in the Police Court on the charge of committing an assault on George Watt, a private of the Fusileer Guards. Watts stated that on the 9th May he was in Stewart's tavern on the corner of Murray and McCord Streets. The prisoner and several others were there, and a dispute arose between Watts and the prisoner. The former thinking it time to return home, left the tavern, but had only got a few steps from the door when he was knocked down by a blow from a hand saw. This stunned him; when he came to his senses he found himself wounded on the right side of the head, from which the blood was flowing. Watts added that he was then sober enough to know what he was doing. On cross-examination he stated that the affair occurred about half-past four in the afternoon; he (Watts) had taken three glasses of liquor before going to the tavern, and took two more while there. During the dispute he had called the prisoner a d——d Yankee. One Peter Hughes, who was in the tavern on the evening in question, stated that he heard the soldier make use of very abusive language to Conroy, and declare with an oath that he hated Irishmen, and that no Irishman was equal to a Scotchman. The same person stated that the soldier was so drunk when he entered the tavern that the bar-keeper refused to give him anything, but being a young boy, he was frightened and gave him some beer The bar-keeper corroborated these statements, having seen the blow given and the soldier fall down. For the defence, Mr. Bates contended that although it had been established that the assault had been committed, the provocation was sufficient to justify the violence, as no man would stand the violence heaped upon the prisoner by Watt. The Court held that there had not been sufficient provocation to justify such an assault. It was true the soldier was, no doubt, drunk, and made use of abusive language, but the violence had been used in the Street after the dispute had terminated. The prisoner would therefore be adjudged guilty of aggravated assault, and sentence pronounced on the day following.—Mary Ann Cantwell pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing on May 12th, thirty-seven yards of cotton cloth, of the value of $14, the property of Edouard Desrochers. She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—Frederick Prevost was arrested on the charge of stealing a whip from Mr. Smith's truck, but was discharged owing to the lack of evidence.—James Flanigan and Michael Hogan were arrested on the charge of stealing several oranges from the shed on the Island Wharf.

The sale at the St. Lawrence Engine Works will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock. The finishing shop will be commenced at 3, embracing a superior steam engine and boiler and the valuable stock of machines, tools, &c., for which see catalogue. The lumber, consisting of boards, planks, battens and square timber, will be sold at 2 o'clock.

The extensive sale of fine London proof engravings will be continued at Dubois' stores this evening at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—Mr. Leeming will sell at his office, to-day at 11 o'clock, that fine dwelling house, the property of and occupied by J. Bleakley, Esq, opposite the Donegana Hotel.

The regular weekly sale at Messrs. Shaw & Bro.'s stores this morning will comprise a fine assorment of furniture, carpets, stoves, refrigerators, new cooking stoves, gasaliers, &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock.

To-day at 12½ o'clock, Messrs. Shaw & Brother will sell at their stores, St. Francois Xavier Street, the handsome Canadian horses, carriage and the single and tandem harness, belonging to Captain McGill, R.C.[illegible] has left for England. [illegible] and gentle, seven years old past, and the phaeton is one of the most beautiful in the city.

Special Meeting of the Board of Trade.

A Special Meeting of the Board was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

PRESENT:—L H Holton, President; Jacob H Joseph, Vice-President; D A Poe, Treasurer; T Rimmer, Wm Darling, T S Brown, J H Winn, R S Oliver, A Roy, J H Henderson, H Thomas, B Hutchins, J Caverhill, C Freeland, R Esdaile, J Ferrier, T Gordon, W Hobbs, jr., John Kerry, H Lyman, B Lyman, H Mulholland, A Mitchell, T C Panton, A Robertson, H B Smith, T Wilson, D R Wood.

Mr. RUSS WOOD intimated that there was already a motion before the Board, which he had moved at the last meeting, which would, he believed, express the general opinion. He believed that, even without the recent event at Quebec, there was no probability of the present bill passing the Legislative Council. He had written and had seen some of the members of the Council, and found that all agree with him on this subject. He, however, proposed to make a few verbal changes, which would, he thought, make the motion pass unanimously.

Mr. T. S. BROWN spoke as follows:—This bill entitled "An Act respecting Bankrupts and Bankrupt Estates in Upper Canada," introduced into the Legislative Council, by the Hon. Sidney Smith, is a general Bankrupt Law for that Province, and proceeds upon the old but erroneous hypothesis that an estate worth 99c, in the dollar, or less, requires for its control management and settlement, a machinery of Courts, official functionaries and enactments, totally distinct and separate from what is already established for the control, management and settlement of estates worth 100c. in the dollar, or more. Hence, we have here a Bill of 73 pages, 370 sections and 9 long schedules, providing for all possible contingencies where a debtor thinks he cannot pay his debts, or where the creditors think he cannot, or will not. Were there no law in the Province, or principle of law for the recovery of debt, there might not be a word too much—every one of them would be necessary, and every one of us would require just such an Act, with all its machinery, to enable us to collect a dozen demands based on distinct transactions, but fortunately, the accumulated jurisprudence of more than two thousand years has already established the requisite machinery of laws and Courts, and only a few additional remedies growing out of the requirements of modern commercial operations, are wanting. For estates called Bankrupt, we require no new machinery, but simply a short enactment to connect them with machinery already in motion. To clear the question from all obstructions, we must go back to first principles. What is a Creditor and what is a Debtor? A creditor is one possessed of assets who transfers the possession to another upon certain conditions, and the debtor is the person who accepts the transfer. The debtor only has right while he honestly fulfills the conditions, and on his failure [illegible] creditor. The object of our law is to place the parties in cases of nonfulfilment, in their original or natural position. If there be but one creditor, he is entitled to all the assets of the debtor to the amount of his demand, with all the power the debtor possessed over them, but as there are usually many creditors, equity demands an equal division of property. If the creditor cannot or will not make payment at the specified time, the creditor should be able to obtain possession of his assets, which in nine cases out of ten the debtor would grant voluntarily if assured of a way provided for settlement. In such cases, or where an insolvent is bribed to make an assignment, the estate should vest in the creditors, in the same manner as the estate of a deceased person vests in his heirs, and the assignee acting as agent for the creditors, standing in all the rights before held by the debtor may wind up the estate in the ordinary way, only appealing to the Court in refractory cases, precisely as the debtor might have done, had he not been interfered with. A compensation of so much in the dollar, is simply a re-sale back to the debtor of his estate, at what is assumed to be its fair value. Every one knows that the debtor in this event, or any other person to whom an estate is sold, requires no special law for its settlement, and it is singular that any one should suppose the creditors from whom they obtained all their powers, required any more, had it remained in their hands. In Lower Canada nothing is wanted in the great majority of cases covering from three-fourths to seven-eights of the whole amount involved in insolvency, but a law of six lines declaring that four-fifths of the creditors in number and value shall bind the other fifth in all their decisions, and then leave them to control the estate which is their own property according to circumstances, and in their own discretion. There may be things in the common law or special acts of Upper Canada contradictory to the equity of our system that required adjustment before the same rule can be applicable to both Provinces. As no two cases of insolvency are exactly alike, equity requires that each should be judged separately according to its circumstances by the only parties interested. The number of estates that would not be settled naturally or voluntarily under this system might be considerable, but the debtors would be mostly paltry sneaks, and their amount of indebtedness of comparatively little amount. They belong to the petty larceny class, and should be subject to felons penalties. The debtor being only the custodier of other people's goods, the law should define at what time and under what circumstances his proceedings may be arrested. The refusal to pay an adjusted account, or note past due, or to give security, should be deemed in intention not to pay, and there is often a knowledge of a debtor's position or designs that authorise interference. Resistance here becomes criminal and many remedies for obtaining possession of an estate or punishing an offender may be found in sections 77, 78, 84, 85, 86, 111, 121, 124, 125, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147 and 148 of the Bill under discussion. What are called "misdemeanors under the act," as specified in sections 363, 364, 365 and 366, might in substance, and as applicable to commercial frauds generally, be judiciously added to our chapter of misdemeanors. Out of the 370 sections of Mr. Smith's bill, I have only named 19 as containing anything required in cases of fraud or bankruptcy, nor do I think closer examination would discover much more to strengthen our present law, if we only remember that the assignees of a bankrupt, like any other agent, acts with the full power of his principal. The first 72 sections provide for the establishment of a new Court solely for insolvent cases, with new judges, new officials, new fees, and new rules of practice. 73, 74 and 75 define who are traders, under the act 79 to 82, and 87 to 120 relate to preliminary proceedings before adjudication and proceedings under adjudication, 126 to 138 relate to proceedings after adjudication, 149 to 159 establish the power of the Court over certain descriptions of property. 165 to 291 and most of the remaining sections relate to choice and dates of assignees, examinations, proofs of debts, discharge of the bankrupts, dividends, discharge of the assignees, allowance to bankrupts, trust deeds on taking estates out of Court, arrangements under direction of the Courts, calling of meetings, mode of ascertaining majorities, costs, &c, making a merchant's estate of a most extraordinary mythical and incomprehensible concern, while to a meeting of creditors the whole would be plain, and might in one afternoon be put in a speedy, cheap, and reasonable course of settlement. Possibly there are many things that might be judiciously called out of all this verbiage, and added to our general law of debtor and creditor. If you establish a separate Court for insolvency, all the words of the 73 pages might be requisite, and so if you established separate Courts for perjury, forgery, housebreaking and arson, each would require an act of 73 pages, without covering all the possible contingencies. He denied the necessity of separate Courts, and consequently the necessity of separate acts. Upon the Ministry rests the responsibility of enacting the "something" that the mercantile body require, and there is quite time during the present session, if it be continued, to propose a bill of a few sections, defining what are acts of bankruptcy, giving the estate to the control of four-fifths of the creditors, and punishing mercantile frauds with the penitentiary. Anything omitted can be added next session. Some clauses in Mr. Abbott's bill and the 19 sections in Mr. Smith's that I have named, cover the whole. A body of creditors, when collected, can be their own legislators, so far as concerns rules and regulations in the case.

He concluded by moving that the Bankrupt Bill now before Parliament, being inefficient, cumbrous and expensive, should not be passed into law.

Mr. B. HUTCHINS did not approve of Mr. Wood's resolution, because its preamble stated that it did not express any opinion on the present bill. He liked what Mr. Brown had said very well; but thought it did not go far enough. He therefore moved an amendment to the amendment. He thought it singular that there had been so much apathy on the part of merchants respecting this bill. He supposed that this arose from the old axiom that what was every man's business was no one's business. It had been admitted by a barrister of high standing in Upper Canada that the law was not wanted—was not petitioned for; and in his opinion it was not intended for any other purpose than to give office to hungry supporters of the Administration. He believed it was not likely that the bill will pass; but he still thought that there should be an expression of opinion by the Board of Trade.

Mr. R. WOOD had drawn his resolution with ed an expression on the bill itself, because he knew that it was approved by some members of the Board. He himself was not prepared to say it was a bad bill. Except for the machinery, about which he doubted, he thought it was a good bill. That he objected to the sectional character of the bill and thought the Board was unanimous in doing so too. Under these circumstances, he thought it undesirable that any amendment should be put to his resolution. When that had been carried other resolutions respecting the quality of the bill might be proposed.

Mr. John CAVERHILL said he had been credibly informed that there was no intention on the part of the Ministry to have the bill passed—they meant to let it down as easily as possible. Again, it was the villages of Upper Canada that were seeking to obtain the passage of this measure, and not the creditors. His own impression was that the creditors did not want any bankruptcy bill at all. He did not like so much talk about bankruptcy; it seemed as if it would introduce the disease they wished to avoid. He would like the country without a bankrupt at all. There were several things in the law to which he took objection. For instance, why should any Court or Judges have the power of wiping out debts of individuals, while those due to the Crown were left in force? There was also mention made of seduction and adultery, which he believed to be uncalled for. The bill was very cumbrous, containing many clauses that might have been omitted altogether. The debts of farmers were not to be wiped out, but he saw no reason why they should not have the same privileges as merchants. He believed, in fact, that the laws of the country were amply sufficient, if a few modifications were introduced into the laws of Upper Canada; but anything beyond that he thought they were better without.

The meeting then divided on Mr. Brown's amendment, which was read as follows:

Moved in amendment by Mr. T. S. Brown, seconded by Mr. J. H. Joseph:

"That in the opinion of this Board, the bill respecting Bankrupts and Bankrupt estates, now before Parliament, being sectional in its operation, cumbersome and expensive, should not be passed into a law."

It was lost by 10 to 9.

The original resolution, which reads as follows, was then put:

Moved by Mr. D. R. Wood, seconded by Mr. Andrew McFarlane:

"That in the opinion of this Board, without herein passing any judgment upon the practicability of the Bankruptcy Bill of the Hon. Mr. Smith, now before the Board for consideration, it is unjust and unwise to enact any law of this nature, which is entirely sectional, and that any Bankrupt Bill should be passed by the Legislature as should apply equally to both Provinces."

This was also lost by a larger majority.

Mr. Darling then moved, seconded by Mr. Winn:

"That it is the opinion of this Board that laws should be passed for the settlement of insolvent [illegible] of the Province."

Mr. D. R. WOOD said he should support this motion, as he had intended bringing up one similar.

Mr. B. HUTCHINS then moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. T. S. Brown. At the suggestion of several members, the preamble was struck out, but it was subsequently ruled out of order, being to the same effect as Mr. Darling's motion.

Mr. MULHOLLAND moved another amendment, observing that he was opposed to a Bankrupt law *in toto.* He remembered the evils they suffered when the former bankrupt law was in force.

Mr. Mulholland, at the suggestion of the President, agreed to make this a second motion to come after Mr Darling's.

Mr. THOMAS thought the present discussion was foreign to the purpose for which the meeting was called—namely, to consider the particular bill before Parliament.

The PRESIDENT thought the motion could hardly be ruled out of order, as it had so close a relation to the object of the meeting.

The meeting having divided on Mr. Darling's motion it was carried by 11 to 8.

Mr. MULHOLLAND then moved his resolution, seconded by Mr. HENRY THOMAS,—

"That in the opinion of this meeting any law affecting the transactions between debtor and creditor, should not be sectional in its operation, and that the Bill now under consideration is unsuited for the business of this country."

Mr. WINN moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. RIMMER,—

"That this Board hope that the Legislature will be able to make such amendments in the proposed Upper Canada bankruptcy bill as may make it applicable and acceptable to the commercial classes of the whole Province."

Mr. WOOD said people complained that the Bill was expensive, but it was a fact that there was not a word in the bill that indicated what the expense would be.

Mr. Winn's amendment was then carried by 10 to 9.

The meeting was then adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS

To be proposed by the Hon. Mr. Drummond, in amendment to the Bill respecting the Militia:—

1st. That in the opinion of this House the inhabitants of this Province are bound to adopt all measures, commensurate with their means, to maintain *at all times,* peace and order within their limits, and *in time of war* to assist the Imperial Government in repelling any attempt which may be made to violate their frontier; although the protection of that frontier is, strictly speaking, a matter of Imperial rather than Provincial concern, inasmuch as this Province has no voice in questions of peace and war, and as, under no probable combination of circumstances, would a cause of war arise between Canada, as a people, and the United States of America, the only power who could carry the means of destruction within our borders.

2nd. That nevertheless, this House views with alarm and amazement the proposal made by the Government to organize a militia system which would be efficient only as a political engine to retain in power any Government, however obnoxious to the people, who would avail themselves of the extensive patronage thereby bestowed to prolong their tenure of office; a system under which a large proportion of our population, dependent as they are, almost exclusively, upon their daily labour for their daily bread, would be withdrawn from their ordinary avocations, during one-twelfth part of each year, for the purpose of going through military exercises, which would still leave them impotent to repel an invasion of the country; a system moreover tending to entail upon the Province an amount of expenditure which its resources are inadequate to meet without resorting inevitably to direct taxation, while it would produce no practical results for the defence of the country.

3rd. That the Volunteer movement, which has recently demonstrated beyond doubt the loyalty of the people of Canada, without distinction of creed or origin, and elicited the applause, not only of the mother country, but of her allies in France, should not be repressed, as it would be by the passing of the Bill now before this House, but should, on the contrary, continue to be encouraged to the full extent of our means; this House being of opinion that the Volunteer Force must always constitute the vanguard of the Militia of this Province.

4th. That the Militia organization should be confined to the enrolment of all persons capable of bearing arms on occasions of emergency, and to their classifications in Companies, Regiments and Battalions.

5th. That no efficient Militia Force can be organised in this Province without the assistance of officers specially instructed in the art of war, and at the same time thoroughly conversant with the habits and language, and possessing the confidence of the men who are to serve under them.

6th. That before proceeding with the Bill now before this House, a committee consisting of members should be appointed to consider the foregoing resolutions, and to take evidence and report upon the question of our defences in all its bearings.

And also,—in the event of the foregoing Resolution being adopted, either in whole or in part —the Honorable Mr. Drummond will move, That a committee composed of members be appointed to take into consideration the resolutions adopted by this House on the subject of the defences of this Province, to enquire into the most economical and effective means of maintaining peace in ordinary times within the Province, and of aiding the Imperial Government in the protection of the frontier, in the event of war, and especially to enquire into the following subjects:—

1stly. The extent to which this Province should contribute towards the defence of our frontier, in the event of an invasion of the Country.

2ndly. The extent to which the Imperial Government intends to provide for the defence of the frontier by fortifications on land, iron-clad steamers and gunboats on the seaboard and Lake shore.

3rdly. The extent to which the Imperial Government will aid our Provincial organization by providing arms, ammunition and uniforms for our Volunteer Militia Force, or otherwise.

4thly. Whether or not it would be advisable to organize a small body of men, trained as soldiers, to serve in times of peace as a police force, or other localities whenever their service might be required, and to form a *nucleus* around which the Volunteer Force and the Militia might rally, and from which they might derive instruction on the approach of war.

5thly. As to the best means of forming a body of efficient Canadian officers, competent to control and command any provincial military organization which the circumstances of the country may hereafter require, either by the institution of a Polytechnic school for the education of our youth in the art of war, as well as for instructing them in civil engineering and other special sciences necessary for the development of our resources, such as Geology, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Chemistry and Agriculture, or by requiring Colleges and other educational institutions receiving aid from the Treasury, to impart military instruction and training to their pupils.

6thly. Whether it would or would not be advisable to employ throughout the country a certain number of competent persons speaking the language of the inhabitants of the section where they may be stationed, to train and instruct volunteers and militiamen in the evenings, on holidays, and at such other times of the year as they could spare without impairing their means of subsistence.

7thly. As to the extent to which the properties recently transferred by the Imperial to the Provincial Government may be made available to meet the expense of the maintenance of a military force in the country.

The North Carolinian papers which reach New York indicate an increasing inclination in that State to return to the Union. Extracts are given from several papers in that State, some declaring that both sides must be allowed to have a hearing, but most of them denouncing the enforcement of the conscription as equally cruel impolitic, and illegal. A memorial from the North Carolina Quakers is published, complaining that for the first time in the history of that State they have been impressed by hundreds to serve in the army, notwithstanding their known religious objections to war, and there appears in the Raleigh Standard a proclamation by the Governor of that State, informing his fellow citizens, that the attempt of the Confederate Government to seize arms is illegal; and that they will be protected in resisting it; but that as a matter of patriotism and expedience only, he advises that the arms should be given up.

The N. Y. *Herald* publishes a statement which purports to be from one of the Merrimac's crew, on the occasion of her great exploit. He says:—

Every time the two guns from the Monitor were discharged, each of the two shots seemed to strike as in nearly the same [illegible] the iron plates and timbers, and doing us very great damage generally. It was noticeable also that her shots struck us near the water line, and caused our vessel to leak badly. The iron plates on the Merrimac were welded together in many instances by the heat and force of the Monitor's shot. The Merrimac's crew during the engagement were made to swear that if a large number of the rebels on board were killed, they would not reveal the fact to any one on their arrival at Norfolk. Seeing that the tide of battle was against us we were ordered to "bout ship" and put back to Norfolk. We had not proceeded far when we grounded, and orders had been already given to scuttle the ship, when we made another and last effort to get off the shoal, and succeeded and we made our way up to Norfolk slowly, arriving there at six p.m., with about six feet of water in the hold.

KALLISTON.—A physician in New Bedford writes to a friend:—"Say to Joseph Burnett & Co. that I can testify with pleasure to the virtues of their Kalliston, and also of their Oriental Tooth Wash. As a physician, I can truly say that the Kalliston is the best antidote for Mosquito Bites that I ever tried, and I often advise its use. It is also a good lotion for the cure of some forms of acne and other eruptions of the face; for slight burns and scalds, in which cases, according to my wife, it quickly relieves the pain; and in Chicken Pox, it relieves the irritation of the vesicles, and appears to prevent pitting. The Tooth Wash appears to be the best in use for spongy, bleeding gums." m DWS 119

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

(*Abridged from the Quebec Chronicle.*)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, May 19, 1862.

THE AMALGAMATION BILL.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said he held in his hand a petition which he desired to read. It had reference to a measure which had excited considerable alarm out of doors. The petition would, he thought, do much to remove the fear that the English shareholders would suffer by the Bill. He then read as follows:

"The Petition of the undersigned, Thomas Galt, of Toronto, respectfully sheweth:—

"That your Petitioner is the Attorney-at-law of the English creditors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; and as such Attorney, has obtained judgment against the company, in favor of his said clients, to an amount, in the aggregate of upwards of five millions of dollars.

"That your Petitioner has carefully read and considered the Bill now before Your Honorable House, entitled 'An Act to amend the the Acts authorizing the union of certain railway campanies, as respects the Grand Trunk Railway, the Great Western Railway and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.'

"That your Petitioner is satisfied the provisions of said Bill are not in any way injurious to the rights of his clients, and your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that such proposed Bill may be passed by your Honorable House.

"And as in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pray."

THOMAS GALT.

Quebec, May 19th, 1862.

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Mr. McGEE, in moving that the House go into committee on the first report of the committee on Emigration desired to make a few remarks explanatory of the objects contemplated in that report. He was happy to say that the influential committee granted by the House on Emigration had attended sometimes four days out of the six; and on no occasion had the examination been compelled to be adjourned for want of a quorum. When the committee were first appointed they subdivided the general inquiry into several heads. The first portion of the inquiry which they considered most pressing had reference to the accommodation provided in Quebec for the landing and protection of immigrants. The Bureau of Agriculture placed in their hands the careful report of the commission appointed by His Excellency soon after his arrival last autumn, and also the very extensive evidence taken before the commission. The testimony of the witnesses led the commission to report that they had found great mismanagement existing in the Emigration office at Quebec, from Mr. Buchanan, the chief agent, down to the lowest subordinate. It was stated that the German interpreter discouraged immigrants speaking his own tongue from remaining in the Province, and persuaded them to go to the Western States. This arose from his being employed by certain steamboat and railway companies as well as by the Government. The Norwegian interpreter was found to have acted in a somewhat similar manner; and improper conduct in the sale of tickets was likewise proved against one of the permanent employees. The chief agent, too, was proved, up to December 1854, but not since that time to have been in the service of steamboat companies, receiving from one company $500, and from another a further sum of $500 a year. He did not in the slightest degree impute unworthy motives to Mr. Buchanan. He no doubt considered that he was acting with strict propriety; but his conduct was regarded as indiscreet, and the course of the chief agent, in this respect, had been discontinued. The recommendations of the Committee were—first, that the emigrant offices and sheds should be established in the same building, or in buildings adjoining; second, that these offices and sheds should be isolated from the ordinary landing place, so as to protect immigrants from runners and agents infesting those places; and third, that masters of all passenger vessels arriving in Quebec, should be compelled to land their passengers at one and the same place, in order to their being properly classified and duly forwarded to their several destinations. With these remarks he moved that the Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN complimented the Committee on the ability they had displayed. The hon. member for West Montreal had referred to the emigration commission appointed by his Excellency, and he (Mr. Alleyn) was glad to be able to inform the House that the Government had carried out nearly all the suggestions contained in the report of that commission, by dispensing with the services of the foreign emigration agents who had acted improperly. As to Mr. Buchanan, he had in time past received monies for services rendered by him to two steamboat companies, but he made no secret of it, and being a man of unquestioned integrity, there was no doubt that he considered himself justified in taking such payments. His connection with those companies, however, had not continued since 1854. [illegible] member for West Montreal as to the desirability of the emigrant office being placed as close as possible to the sheds; and the second suggestion, also, would no doubt receive, as it deserved to recieve, the best attention of the House, though he must say that hitherto the authorities in Quebec had had no cause to complain of the conduct of the runners, offences committed by whom were severely punishable by law. He had himself the honour of bringing in the bill, in 1858, to protect emigrants against runners, and he remembered that it was opposed by the hon. member for West Montreal, who now appeared to think that some such law was very much needed.

Mr. McGEE said it was only one clause of the Bill that he objected to at that time.

Hon Mr. ALLEYN to some extent approved of the Committee's third suggestion, but thought that it should be slightly modified. On the whole, he highly approved of the recommendations of the committee, and hoped that with the single exception he had just made, due effect would be given to them by the House.

The House then went into Committee, and the report passed through without amendment.

THE AMALGAMATION BILL.

On the order for resuming the adjourned debate upon the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald's motion for the second reading of a Bill to enable the fusion of certain Railways, and upon Mr. Notman's motion that the said Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said he thought it better not to go on this evening, for all the gas had not yet escaped, and he would therefore let it stand.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER thought the hon. member was right, for there never has been a measure brought into the House about which such violent prejudice existed, and he had never known a subject upon which so much nonsense had been written.

THE WATERLOO REGISTRY OFFICE.

A long conversation took place on the motion of Mr. Cowan for the second reading of the bill to set aside a proclamation issued with reference to the County of Waterloo Registry Office. Hon. Mr. Cartier and other members requested that the item might be allowed to stand, in the temporary absence from the House of the Attorney General West. Finally it was arranged that the item should be postponed, to be made the first order for Wednesday.

The House adjourned at ten minutes before twelve.

LETTER FROM MR. BRYDGES.

THE FUSION OF RAILWAYS BILL.

The following letter, addressed by Mr. Brydges to the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, fully explains itself. Of course everybody will let Mr. Brydges have a hearing. The most material statement in his letter, as we read, [illegible] which he says the "*assent*" of the creditors has been given to the proposition contained in what has been called the confiscating clause. This is what we should like to see proved. The letter was printed and circulated among members of Parliament:—

QUEBEC, May 19th, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have seen in the public papers that strong opposition was raised on the second reading of the Bill introduced by you for the fusion of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways.

I had purposely refrained from making any public reply to anonymous statements which had from time to time appeared with reference to the provisions of that measure, believing that the proper course for its promoters to pursue, was to take the usual course of making those explanations by actual evidence which could be weighed and sifted when the Bill came before the Railway Committee, to which place we never doubted it would, as hitherto has been the unvarying rule of Parliament, as respects all Private Bills, be remitted, as a matter of course, by the House.

I need not tell you that we could have no opportunity of making explanations to Parliament until the Bill came in the ordinary course before the Railway Committee, before which we should have the right to be fully heard. Opponents of the measure have, however, raised objections to the second reading, and I therefore think it due to you and to the House, to take the unusual course of placing briefly before you replies to the three prominent objections made against the second reading of the Bill.

The first objection is, that this is new legislation creating "a monopoly" dangerous to the trade of the Province. The second is, that the Bill, as it now stands, will improperly interfere with the rights of creditors, and in fact prevent parties to whom the Company is indebted for work done or material supplied, from recovering their just claims. The third is, that it enables the Company to make Railways to the Atlantic and Pacific.

In regard to the first objection it will be sufficient to call your attention to the fact, that the Act 16th Vic. Chap. 59 10th Nov., 1852, expressly enacted powers of amalgamation, Parliament, declaring "that it would be to the "advantage of this Province that the Railways forming the main trunk line throughout the country should be "under one management." It also pledged Parliament to enact any further measures which might be necessary to complete to the proper satisfaction of the parties any such agreement of amalgamation. And in the following year, 1853, that Act was amended and extended so as to make it apply not only to the portions of line forming the main trunk line, but also to include any cross-lines which intersect it. The present proposal, therefore, merely carries out the declared policy and intentions of the Legislature, as recorded in the [illegible] Statute Book of Canada, and on the faith of which policy and intentions as so emphatically and solemnly expressed, upwards of £20,000,000 sterling of English capital have been expended in the construction of Canadian Railways.

Circumstances at the time delayed the accomplishment of the union authorized by these Acts, but the time has now arrived when it becomes desirable to fulfil the declared intentions of the Legislature, and, not doubting the good faith of the Canadian Parliament, this Bill is now introduced.

With reference to the dread of "monopoly," it must be borne in mind that the present Grand Trunk Acts fix the maximum rates, beyond which the Company cannot charge for the carriage of passengers; and the Acts of both the Grand Trunk and Great Western Companies provided by distant enactments, that all their rates, tolls and fares, shall, from time to time, be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council. Thus the existing legislation places it entirely out of the power of the Companies, either united or separate, to charge unfair rates for the traffic they carry. But again, every one conversant with the matter will understand that during at least eight months of the year, whilst navigation is open, the Railways which run side by side with the most magnificent system of water communication in the world, are controlled in their charges by the cost of conveyance upon that much cheaper mode of communication; and for the remaining four months in the year, the rates are practically affected by the charges made during the season of navigation; because, if the Railway Company were to put their rates at high figures, produce would be held over, as it was before Railways were introduced, until the opening of navigation, and thus the traffic of the Railways, during winter, would be reduced to a very small matter.

Then, in regard to the second objection, that the Bill proposes to restrict the rights of creditors, I think it will not be difficult to show that the greatest possible misapprehension exists upon that point. In the first place, we shall be able to prove by evidence before the Committee, that the interested parties, the creditors, *assent*; and the Commissioner appointed to represent and act for the whole of the Bond and Shareholders of the Company, and who on Saturday returned to Canada, approves of the Bill, being satisfied with the power of veto, which is absolutely secured to the Bondholders who are to *vote,* aye or no, and without whose vote no agreement of amalgamation would be valid. Mr. Watkin will attend the Committee as a witness, and will be able to satisfy them fully on the subject. But these clauses were inserted purely in the interests of the Province itself, as affected by the keeping open, in any event, of every portion of the united Railways, and Mr. Watkin, as representing the Bondholders, will be but too glad to obtain any further measure of protection, especially as respects these Bondholders, who hold a special hypothec, which the Committee will assent to. This objection, therefore, is a matter upon which no disagreement can take place.

But all these questions affecting the creditors and Bondholders of the Grand Trunk Company, should be taken in connection with the proposed project of re-organization of the Grand Trunk Company, which will be laid before Parliament at the earliest moment. That project, proposing as it does to legalize an arrangement on which creditors Bond and Shareholders agree, will provide for all existing difficulties, and therefore the said objection falls to the ground. The fate of that project must rest with Parliament.

The third objection is answered by the fact that no such provision is to be found in the Bill at all. Power to make arrangements with any Railways to the east or west, is clearly in the interest of the Province, that in opening out its vast territories, traffic should be forwarded continuously and at through rates. This clause, however, is not material to the fusion itself, and it will be for the Committee to deal with it as they please. It is offered in good faith.

Let me conclude by saying that the floating debt of the Grand Trunk Company in Canada, is now comparatively small. Its main debts are in England, and there the creditors not only approve of this Bill, but have proposed to petition in its favor. The largest creditor in Canada is the Bank of Upper Canada, and they entirely concur in the Bill, as will be proved before the Railway Committee. The other creditors in Canada now amount to less than $450,000. This sum includes only $ 0,000, due in amounts of less than $1,000 and this, held by persons of small resources, is now being rapidly liquidated, and will be discharged in full with the consent of the English creditors. The balance of the debts is owing to not more than twenty persons or firms. I say therefore advisedly, that the fear which has been expressed that the object of the present Bill is to avoid the payment of floating debts in Canada is an entire misapprehension. [illegible] is going to gain largely by the passage of this measure. It will gain the great advantage of improving the position of its Railway enterprises by reducing the cost of working them, and so increasing the margin of aggregate net profit. It will gain the applying of the surplus rolling stock of the one line to the wants of the other, and thus increase the power of the lines to supply the wants of the trade of the country—and it will gain this further and most important advantage that, the credit of the united Companies will be so improved that they will be enabled, which otherwise they cannot do, to raise the sums necessary to provide all the facilities from time to time required to accommodate the growing and changing trade of a young and rising country. By this means further rolling stock will be obtained—sidings and stations wherever required—elevators for grain and storehouses for flour and other produce will be provided at Quebec Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, and wherever else required, and in fact whatever the trade of the country may demand for its proper development the Companies will be able to provide.

I may add that the settled policy of the fused company will be to make the enterprises essentially *Canadian*, accommodating, as a first consideration, the traffic of the country through which the railway runs, and to seek only such foreign traffic as its rolling stock will allow it to carry without in any way interfering with the proper and speedy transport of the local traffic of Canada. The true interest of a Canadian system of railways is the development of Canada, and whilst American connections ought, wherever they exist, to be fully preserved, they should not be maintained by sacrificing Canadian interests. I can trace much of this opposition to sources which I shall show before the Committee are decidedly not Canadian.

I trust that a measure which is undoubtedly for the good of the Province will not be stifled as proposed. I cannot believe that the Canadian Parliament—once informed of the facts—will repudiate their own legislation, and break faith with the interests which have relied upon their good faith, and look to them for protection. Nor will I believe that the Parliament of Canada will refuse, for the first time, the bare justice of a hearing, (in the only place where they can be heard,) to those who seek in the ordinary manner for legislation founded upon the case they will be prepared fully to prove.

I am, my dear sir,
Yours very truly
C. J. BRYDGES.

To the HON. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD.

The following is a petition from the President of the Grand Trunk Company. As it has a bearing on the statement made by Mr. Brydges we insert it here:—

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled:

The petition of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, humbly sheweth,—

That their Railway has been constructed at great cost and amidst excessive difficulty. That all the arrangements between your petitioners and the Government and people of Canada have been faithfully carried out on their part. That the cost of the line has exceeded the ori-[illegible] up to the expectations of your petitioners That the interest upon the preferential bonds of the Company has, for some considerable time past, not been paid. That a large floating debt has been incurred, for the completion and equipment of the Railway. That this debt hampers the proceedings of the Company, and threatens the stoppage of the working of the line, should hostile proceedings be taken. That experience has shown that, no withstanding the cost and less amount of traffic as above stated, the Railway can be made self-supporting and progressive, if this floating debt be now got rid of. That the postal service is now and has been, since the opening of the line, carried on by the Company at a large sacrifice of money. That under the circumstances of embarrassment under which the Company has been placed, the bondholders, shareholders, and creditors of the Company have met together and have unanimously appointed an agent, with full powers for the re-organization and re-arrangement of the Company's affairs; and with a view to such re-arrangement, the bondholders have agreed to reduce their rate of interest, and postpone their payment in cash; the creditors have agreed to accept a composition, and all parties have been, and are ready to make concessions, in order to restore the credit of the Company, and thereby to enable it to provide the increased stock and plant, which the growing requirements of the trade of the Province render necessary. That those interests so united, and making generally each their own sacrifices for the common good of the concern, have memorialized the Government, and now petition Parliament in favour of a just payment for the postal service in such mode and manner as will enable them best to extricate themselves from their embarrassment. That if the wishes of your petitioners be carried out, and the needful powers be granted, the Railway can be kept open, and its working and efficency be increased and extended. That therefore, your petitioners pray that an Act be passed, providing for the re-organization of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and for the purposes above mentioned, for the amendment of their Acts of Incorporation, and for other purposes to give them relief.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

On behalf of the Company,
(Signed) JNO. ROSS,
President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

Dated 7th May, 1862.

ON WHAT PAP ONE OF THE ORGANS EXISTS.

(*From the Toronto Globe.*)

There were some precious revelations in the Committee of Public Accounts this morning. On page 67 of the Public Accounts for 1861, you will see an entry as follows:—"S. B. Foote, for stationery, printing, &c., $11,567,38." The Committee having thought it desirable to have the particulars of this sum, a gentleman from the Crown Lands Department was in attendance with the accounts in detail, as furnished by Mr. Foote, and paid by the department. There were four or five different accounts, in all footing up as above, or nearly so. I believe there was a deficiency of $144, or some trifle of that kind. The chairman of the committee read over the items of which a couple of these accounts are composed, and certainly the charges are most outrageous. I subjoin a few examples. For 100 swan quills, twelve dollars were charged; for a dozen pen holders, twelve dollars also; for half-a-dozen steel-pen holders, just one dollar; six gross of steel-pens, pencils, &c., cost just twenty-four dollars; one half dozen paper clasps cost six dollars, or one dollar each; six portfolios cost eighteen dollars, or three each; three bottles of mucilage cost three dollars, while a quart of mucilage cost, I believe, (I am almost afraid to trust my notes) no less a sum than twelve dollars!! Penknives cost three, three-and-a-half, and four dollars each! Two packs of blank cards are set down at one dollar and twenty five cents! A French and English dictionary is put down at twenty-five dollars! Vesper matches cost three dollars per box; note-paper is repeatedly charged at four dollars per ream! Foolscap varies from ten to twelve dollars; foolscap envelopes, per 1000, cost generally fifteen dollars! In one case they are set down at sixteen dollars, and in another 250 of them cost five dollars, but usually the price is only fifteen dollars!

Bad as the stationery extortion is, I am not sure but that in connection with the printing is worse. For 5,000 "notices to settlers," printed on foolscap sheet, in English, the nice little sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars is charged! For 2,500 of the same, in French, half that sum, eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents. is asked! Within one single week, from the 17th to the 23rd of January, 1861, there are charged various items of printing notices, forms, &c, of foolscap size or less, which, in the total, amount to no less than ninety-six thousand and some odd hundreds of copies, and costing the Province two thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars! Besides the suspiciously large number of these notices, &c., ordered in so short a time, we have the other fact of the enormous price charged. Why should notices, printed on a single sheet of paper, be charged at the rate of $30 per thousand! Is that not about three prices? In several cases, the number of a single notice issued was 10,000; in others 5,000, 2,500, &c. Besides printing notices enough to last several years, Mr. Foote seems to have been allowed about three prices

for the work. But we have other items just as grand as these. For example, 1,800 copies letters, 3 forms of 600 each, cost just [$70] seventy dollars, or nearly four dollars per hundred! Again, 1,000 forms Crown Lands sales, sheet foolscap, to pattern, headed, faint-lined, and red-ruled, cost thirty-five dollars! Four "indices—ordinances—double," cost as follows: 2 of 4 quires cost $10; and 2 of 1 quire, $8—in all, eighteen dollars! But why recount these small items, beside the big ones? I have given you quite enough for a sample of the way in which the nice sum of $11,567 38 is made up. I do not say that I have given you the most startling items, for I do not think I have. There are others behind quite as bad, if not even worse.

I have said that the item of $11,567 38, does not stand alone. It forms one item in the Crown Lands printing expenses, and the largest one. There are others, however, quite worthy of attention. Witness the following: Derbishire and Desbarats, $7,220 01; A. Cote, $2,775 75; Thompson & Co., $2,126 75; J. Lovel, $1,081 97; Derbishire and Desbarats, $696 87; sundry persons, subscription and advertising, $1,487 07. Besides these are numerous smaller items. The whole cost for that single department, of printing and stationery, must reach the heavy sum of $30,000! In the other departments, too, the printing plunder forms a very heavy item in the annually increasing expenses. A check is most urgently necessary. It is just one of the first points at which the much talked of retrenchment should begin.

To-day a return was laid before the Committee showing the amounts paid to that journal since the beginning of 1860, for stationary and printing supplied to certain departments. These reveal the fact that during the few months of the current year which have passed, the proprietor of the Ministerial organ has been running up the bils against the departments more rapidly than ever!—large as was the plunder in 1867, it will at the present rate be far outstripped in 1862! The following are the figures given in the return:—

For the year 1860:

Provincial Secretary	$1,072 00
Provincial Registrar	190 25
Inspector General	1,755 77
Receiver General	539 00
Crown Lands	364 00
	$4,253 07

For the year 1861:

Inspector General	$2,200 00
Receiver General	1,917 30
Public Works	110 00
Crown Law	165 00
Crown Lands	11,567 38
	$16,959 68

For the year 1862 (part):

Crown Law	$1,766 00
Bureau Agriculture	6,313 00
Do.	651 90
Crown Lands	3,284 00
	$12,013 90

This statement, however, is not full. In the year 1861, the "Chronicle" figures as receiving $15,959 68. That is true as regards the particular payments made by the party making this return, but there are a number of other items scattered through the public accounts for that year. The following are those which I have noticed, with the pages of the accounts upon which they are to be found:—

On page 107	$ 453 48
" 119	23 40
" 123	23 36
" 133	24 54
" 142	26 68
" 175	3,639 88
" 180	162 00
	$4,353 34

By adding this sum of $4,353 34 to the total given in the return above quoted, we get the nice figure of $20,313 02 for the single year of grace 1861. Even that sum, however, I am inclined to think, is under the mark. As I have previously remarked, officers of the Departments especially Mr. Trudeau, of the Public Works Department, are repeatedly charged with moneys to pay for printing and advertising. It is extremely likely that a portion of that money went into the coffers of Mr. Foote. In that way I have no doubt that twenty thousand dollars even is under the mark.

It is very generally believed, moreover, that the large sum of twelve thousand dollars patronage in four months, is under the mark. I am told that besides the accounts to that amount paid, there are others unpaid. Besides that, we are entitled to infer that something, as in 1861, has been obtained from Departments not paying through the officer, making the above quoted return. It is altogether likely that he has had his share of the moneys which will appear in the next accounts in the name of Mr. Trudeau and others. If we could have all these additions made, we could, doubtless, show that the *Chronicle* patronage has been since January last much in excess even of three thousand dollars per month.

Evidence was this morning taken by the committee as to the value of some of the items of printing in Mr. Foote's accounts, as compared with the prices at which printing is done by the House printers. That evidence makes the over- in my last letter. I shall give you a few samples—In one case 50,000 blanks are charged at $1250, while, according to the House contract, they are worth just $273 08—something less than one-fourth of Mr. Foote's charge. Another item of 40,000 blanks is put down at $800 in the account of the *Chronicle* man, whiie the House printers would have been entitled to just $93 44—or something less than one-eighth of the sum actually charged and paid! In another case, Mr. Foote's charge is $300 against $30 36 that should have been charged had the tariff of the House contract been the guide—a proportion of nearly ten to one. In another case, 10,000 blanks are charged at $200, while the House tariff would only allow $25 04 for the job. In another case, a little item charged at $30 was put down by the evidence as worth $5 62—less than one-fifth of Mr. Foote's charges. Again, Foote charges $145 for what was worth $44 18, according to the evidence before the committee. Here the gentleman is modest, only asking a trifle over three prices for his work. In another case, an item of $300 is valued at $112 40, by the testimony I am quoting—a case wherein less than three prices actually satisfied Mr. Foote. But I can give you two or three stronger "cases of conscience" in the account than even that. To be sure they occur among the small items, but, nevertheless, they deserve to be recorded as remarkable. One of these is a case of $50 against $31 44; another of $25 against $16 78; and another of $13 against $9 79. Really, what could Mr. Foote have been thinking of? The average of these three items will show that the work was worth about two-thirds of the price charged for it! The proprietor of the *Chronicle* surely must have forgotten himself, or he never would have allowed that to pass. Perhaps the Crown Lands people will consent to reconsider the matter, and make these three items $400 or $500, instead of the paltry $90. Why the work is actually shown to be worth $60, so that it is an absurd thing of Foote to take $90. There must be something wrong about it.

I have selected a few of the items of those which were investigated before the committee, by evidence contrasting the Foote prices with the House contract prices. There were plenty more quite as bad. The total amount of the items in Mr. Foote's accounts investigated to-day was $3,955, of which items the proper value was put by the evidence at $806, or a trifle over one-fifth! I hazarded the prediction, I think, in my last, that Mr. Foote had, on the average, received four prices for his work. The investigation makes the robbery even larger than my estimate. It is fair to say, however, that the tariff of prices in the House contract is rather a low one, so that Mr. Foote might, perhaps, be said in these items to have given one thousand dollars worth of work for four thousand dollars of money. Assuming that the whole $20,000 of patronage for 1861 (being all that we have evidence of,) was earned at the same rate, we should have a robbery of $15,000 for the year by the Government organ over and above any legitimate profit on the work done and material furnished to the Government. This I conceive to be a fair estimate. How much else there may be hidden in the Public Accounts, under other names than that of Mr. Foote, we have no means of knowing. Even at the very moderate estimate I have made we have the fact that a single Government newspaper plundered the country of at least fifteen thousand dollars last year! That is a hard fact, arrived at without either exaggeration or unreasonable inferences. Put it in what shape you may, it is enough to call down a storm of indignation throughout the whole country upon the politicians who have permitted such robbery. Nor is this all. Unless the investigation shall have the effect of putting a stop to the plundering, the present year will show even a larger robbery. Yet in the eyes of some nice folks it is very naughty to say that the Administration is corrupt.

I have stated that the *Chronicle* has this year received $12,000 from the department for stationery and printing, and that one of these departments, that of Crown Lands, has paid $3,248 of that sum. This account was paid on the 3rd inst., less than a fortnight since. Having had a look at it, I may give you some of the items. They are, if anything, worse than those I quoted the other day:—

Wrapping paper, half a ream	$ 6
Blotting paper, one ream	14
Vellum, two pieces	30
Pens, four boxes	8
Elastic bands, four boxes	16
Three penholders	4
Sealing wax, two lbs	4
Quills, two dozen	12
Letterpaper, finest lined, one ream	10
Foolscap, headed, two reams	28
Chamois skins, each	2
Note paper, two reams	10
Do. heavy, one ream	6
Mitchell's pens, six boxes	12
Mouth glue, one dozen	8
Letter paper, plain, two reams	16
200 quills	24
Mucilage, two bottles	8
Fabre's pencils, two dozen	5
Mounting map of Quebec harbour on cotton	10

Besides these I have picked out a couple of printing items. One is printing 1500 copies "form of licenses," $10 per 100, $150. The other is the printing of 1000 copies of Quinn's report. Mr. Quinn is an official who has something to do with the culling of timber; his report is a pamphlet of some twenty-five or thirty pages, I am told for a thousand copies of which from fifty to seventy-five dollars would be probably a good price. Yet the publisher of the *Morning Chronicle* is allowed to charge one thousand! This precious item, moreover, is specially marked "per order Commissioner." That, I fancy, involves something more than mere political responsibility as the head of the department.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, May 21, 1862.

Our arrivals to-day have been—

	Tons.
1 vessel from London, general cargo..	330
1 do from Halifax, do do..	738
	1068
Departures—	Tons.
1 vessel, Liverpool, full cargo	828
1 do, London, do.	664
1 do, Glasgow, do.	513
	2005

Our receipts to-day by Canal and Railroad amount to—

			Totals.
Flour per Canal	brls.	5625	
Per G. T. R.	do.	1925	7550
Wheat per Canal	bus.	74862	
Per G. T. R.	do.	3650	78512
Peas per Canal	bus.		35644
Pork per do	brls.	532	
Per G. T. R.	do.	124	656
Lard per Canal	brls.	3	
Per G. T. R.	do.	22	25
Butter per Canal	kgs.	27	
Per G. T. R.	do.	22	49
Ashes per Canal	brls.	18	
Per G. T. R.	do.	58	76
Barley per Canal	bus.		4235
Rye per do.	do.		2441
Oats per G.T.R.	do.		350
Oatmeal per do	brls.		200

We have been blessed to-day with a warm genial rain, which will be of immense service to the country at large, as everything was parched up, and the season being so backward there was no vegetation in the ground. We trust to have a few hours more rain, which will give a great start to the crops all over the Province.

Our markets have been exceedingly dull. No change to note in freights, which continue steady at 7s. for Grain, and 3s. for Flour to Liverpool and Glasgow.

The Produce market keeps very quiet, nor have we any change of price to note.

The late defeat of the Ministry seems to have paralyzed our Grocery market, and every one is waiting to see how the cat will jump before operating in anything. The consequence is, we have nothing to report beyond a mere retail business at former rates.

There has been some business done in wine bottles, and several parcels have changed hands at $4¼@$4½. A lot of 500 crates was sold to-day (to arrive) at a less price, but the exact figure has not transpired.

Exchange, both Sterling and New York, keeps dull; nor can we quote any change.

We give the Philadelphia markets:—

The Breadstuffs market has been flattened by the unfavorable accounts from abroad. Flour is weak, and for Wheat, Rye and Corn, lower quotations have been accepted. Oats are also lower. In Coal there is more activity, and some of the miners have put up their prices. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses command full rates. Cotton moves slowly, and prices are steady. Fruit is steady. Naval stores of all descriptions are very scarce and prices are well maintained, except for Spirits of Turpentine, which is unsettled. In Oils the only change to notice is a further decline in Linseed. Provisions are in fair demand and command full rates. Of Rice there is very little here. Salt has advanced. Seeds are neglected. Tallow and Teas command full rates. Manufactured Tobacco is advancing. Freights are steady both to foreign and coastwise ports.

We give the New York Grocery and Freight market up to Monday (19th inst.) night:—

COFFEE.—There has been more activity in the market for Rio since our last and prices are very firm. The sales are 1800 bags choice to go to New Orleans at 22c, and 9000 bags ditto on private terms. Other descriptions are in moderate demand and the market rules very firm. Sales 200 packets Java at 25¼c; 200 bags Maracaibo at 21 @ 21½c; and 200 bags St Domingo on private terms.

RICE.—Carolina is quiet at 7@7½c ℔ lb. East India is very firm, and in fair demand; sales 100 bags Patna at 5¾c, and 400 bags Java on private terms.

SUGAR.—The market for Raw is decidedly more active and firmer, but without quotable change. Since our last the sales have been 2400 hhds Cuba at 7¾ @ 8¾c; 200 hhds Porto Rico at 7 @ 8¼; 150 hhds Cuba Clarified at 8¾c; and 200 boxes Havana at 7½ @ 8¾c. Refined are in active demand at firm prices; sales at 10¼@10¾c for ground, granulated and crushed.

MOLASSES—Is firmer, with a moderate demand. The sales are 13 hhds Barbadoes 26c; 30 hhds, 15 tcs, and 5 bbls Cuba Muscavado at 30 @ 31c, and 44 hhds Santa Cruz, at 39.

TEA—The demand is fair and the market is firm; sales 4,000 half-chests Oolongs at P. N. T.

HIDES—Are firm; we notice sales of 2,000 Rio Grande at 28¾c.

FRUITS.—Raisins are very firm; moderate sales are making at $3 15 @ $3 20 for bunch; and $3 30 @ $3 35 [illegible] By auction to-day 2,760 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, and 1,240 boxes do. Lemons were sold at $1 50 @ $2 25 for the former; and $2 65 @ $2 85 for the latter, all cash.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine is firmer; sales 25 bbls at $1 46¾. Rosins are quiet and nominally unchanged.

TALLOW—We notice sales of 47,000 lbs Western and Southern at 8¾.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, 13,000 bushels Corn 9d in bulk; 52,000 do Wheat 9¾d in bulk and ship's bags; 800 pkgs Lard, 27s 6d @ 30s; 6,000 bshls Canada Peas, 9½d in ship's bags; 2,000 bbls flour 2s 10½d, and 50 bbls Lard Oil, 35s. To London 2,000 bbls flour per steamer at 3s 3d. Three foreign vessels including two barques and one brig hence to Cork for orders with wheat at 13d in bulk. The steamer Great Eastern has engaged several boat loads of Wheat on private terms.

Respecting the Toronto markets as regards Produce and Freight, we quote from the *Leader* of yesterday:—

The breadstuffs' market during the past week, has been one of continued dulness, and but few transactions have taken place. Nor does there appear any present likelihood of an improvement. From England reports continue to be of a depressing nature, rendering operations here few and difficult to be made.

In Freights there has been a decline and capacity can now be had to Montreal for flour by steamer at 30 to 35c per brl; wheat to Kingston and Oswego and other lake ports 2¾c per bshl. The river freight by barge from Kingston to Montreal is steady at 6c per bshl, while the rate by canal from Oswego to New York is only 9¾c, making a difference between the two cities of only 3¾c per brl. Should such a high rate be continued on the river we may expect that few vessels from the West will seek Kingston as a point for transhipment, and shippers to Montreal will be disappointed in getting cargoes. Flour to Kingston brings 12½c and to Ogdensburg 15c per brl; to Boston via Ogdensburg 75c; by Grand Trunk to Montreal 40c.

Weekly Return of Imports at the Port of Montreal.

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Imports of the Principal Articles of Merchandize, during the week ending May 17, 1862.

Rate of Duty.	Articles.	Goods Imported Quant'y.	Value.
Specific. Ad val'm.	Whisky ....gals.	719	$ 557
100 p cent	Gin ....galls.	353	172
	Rum .... "	..	....
	Spirits & Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wine and Alcohol, and not being Whisky, galls	....	....
	Cordials ....galls.	96	30
	Total, 100 p. c., ad val.	....	202
40 p. cent.	Cigars ....lbs.	74	176
30 p. cent.	Ale, Beer, and Porter, in Wood ....galls.	....	....
	Do. do. do., bottles...doz.	300	423
	Brandy ....galls.	33	72
	Blacking	....	80
	Coffee, Ground or Roasted ....lbs.	....	....
	Cinnamon, Mace, & Nutmegs ....lbs.	3121	984
	Spices, including Ginger, Pimenta, and Pepper, Ground ....lbs.	50	17
	Packages	....	13
	Patent Medicines, and Medicinal Preparations	....	622
	Snuff ....lbs.	....	....
	Soap ....lbs.	21352	1615
	Starch ....lbs.	1500	115
	Tobacco, manuf. ....lbs.	5604	4358
	Total, 30 p. c., ad val..	....	8299
25 p. cent.	Manufactures of Leather—Boots and Shoes.	....	....
	Do. do., Harness & Saddl'y	....	142
	Wearing Apparel, made by hand or Sewing Machine.	....	1131
	Sugar, refined, or other Sugar equal to refined, lbs.	....	....
	Confectionary	....	551
	Total, 25 p. c., ad val..	....	1824
20 p. cent.	Wine of all kinds in wood ....galls.	10625	6048
	Do. do., in bottles ....doz.	93	645
	Dried Fruits, Almonds, Currants, Figs, Filberts and Walnuts ....lbs.	53433	3903
	Manufactures of Woollens.	....	28848
	Do. Cottons	....	33950
	Do. Silks&Velvets	....	6972
	Do. Furs	....	759
	Do. Gold, Silver & P. Ware	....	3975
	Do. Brass or Cop'r	....	42
	Do. Hardware	....	16777
	Do. Leather, or imi' thereof	....	380
	Do. Glassware	....	3798
	Do. Fancy Goods.	....	268
	Other articles	....	85685
	Packages	....	....
	Total, 20 p. c., ad val..	....	192050
15 p. cent.	Book, Map, and News-printing Paper	....	....
	Molasses ....galls.	6610	1132
	Sugar, being neither refined nor other Sugar equal to refined ....lbs.	1208886	41410
	Total, 15 p. c., ad val..	....	42542
10 p. cent.	Coffee, Green ....lbs.	209993	3971
	Tea ....lbs.	729925	254017
	Printed Books, Periodicals, &c., editions of which are printed in Canada	....	....
	Maps, Charts, & Atlases..	....	....
	Jewellery and Watches...	....	2733
	Iron of all descriptions, paying 10 per cent....	....	19835
	Other articles not enum'd..	....	61[illegible]
	Total, 10 p. c. ad val..	....	286739
	Amount of Dutiable Goods	....	532379
	Free Goods	....	145195
	Total	....	677574
12½ pr. c	Copyright Works	....	....
	Grand Total	..	677574

Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

FLOUR.—Extra Superior, $5.60@$6.00; Extra, $5.25@$5.35; Fancy, $5.00 @ $5.10; No. 1, $4.45 @ $4.45; No. 2, $4.25 @ $4.35; Fine, $4.00 @ $4.15; Middlings, $3.30 @ $3.50; Pollards, $2.60 @ $3.00. BAGS—Spring Wheat, $2.45 @ $2.50; Scotch, $2.50 @ $2.55.
WHEAT—U. C. Spring, ex car, $1.00@$0.00; afloat, $1.00 @ $1.06; White Winter do., $1.17½ @ $1.25.
PEAS—Per 66 lbs, 70c @ 77½c.
CORN—Per 56 lbs, 46c @ 55c Retail
PORK—Mess, $12.50 @ $13.00; Prime Mess, $10.50 @ $11.00; Prime, $10.00 @ $10.50.
BUTTER—10c @ 16c.
LARD—Per lb., 7c @ 8c.
ASHES—Pot, $6.70 @ $6.75; Pearl, $6 80 @ $6.85.
OATMEAL—Per 200 lbs, $3.80 @ $4.00.

Flour—Our market to-day has again been quite, and transactions limited. Sales No. 1 at $4.50. No change in other grades.
Wheat—Market still quiet, and but little doing.
Peas—More active

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO., Commission Merchants, Shippers and Brokers.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrivals, May 21—Bark Keepsake, Venus, London, April 7, Gillespie, Moffat&co gen., 330.
Ship Rosneath, Auld, Halifax, May 10, A McFarlane, sugar, 738.
Cleared—Ship Minesota, Flinn, Liverpool, Freer&Boyd, wheat and flour, 828.
Ship City of Quebec, Dalrymple, London, Edmonstone, Allan&co, gen., 664.
Ship Toronto, Torrance, Glasgow, Edmonstone, Allan&co, gen., 513.

IMPORTS.

Manifest of ship "Anglesea," Capt. Jamieson, from Liverpool:—

Order 3 cks; German&Lepage 1 ck; E Atwater &co 22 do oil; Order 20 hhds brandy; Jno Watson&co 22 crates; Lymans, Clare&co 2 hhds 9 crtes; A Urquhart&co 50 cks blue; H B Smith&co 72 crtes 8 hhds e'ware; L J Beliveau 1 cse mdze; L Renaud&Cassidy 30 crtes 3 hhds do; Rimmer, Gun&co 100 crates bottles; Order 520 boxes tin plates; S Drey&co 6 cs looking glasses 22 bales 12 cs; H Chapman&co 2 butts 20 qr-cks whiskey; Geo Hagar 3 bdls shovels 1 csk h'ware; Thomas Wilson&co 2 cks 1 cse; Jno Wood&son 191 bars 32 bdls 20 do sheet 20 do hoop iron 1 kg rivets; J A Graham 1 ck; Harris, Evans&co 6 do; S H Thompson 30 cks 170 kgs 30 anvils 14 cks; Wilson&Couillard 9 bdls spades 3 cks; Andw Hayes 84 bdls 1 cse; Jno Whyte 3 cs 47 barls salt; J H Lyon 6 cks; Murdoch&Laing 20 barls soda ash 1 brl caustic soda; Black&Perry 2 cks e'ware; W E Easty 38 crtes 5 casks; Millar, Thomson&co 14 bales cotton waste; G Thorburn 12 do; H Haldible; A Jeffry&Son 12 csks 211 bdls 218 bars iron; Frothingham&co 191 bdls 74 bars; Crathern&Caverhill 400 bdls hoops; Rice Lewis&Son 4 csks 898 bars iron; Benoit&Letourneaux 35 csks 1 bag 5 bdls wire 9 anvils 4 bdls spades 154 bdls iron 4 csks 2 bkts 1 truss 22 csks 14 anvils 8 weights 30 bxs tin plates 7 bdls spades; Workman&Griffin 8 csks 1 cse; Ferrier&co 11 csks 1 ble 5 cses 1 truss; A Jeffrey&Son 1 cask 7 bags 48 share moulds 400 bdls 1517 bars iron; T Patterson&Son 11 csks 3 bkts 6 anvils 7 bdls spades 780 bars 217 bdls iron 49 bdls hoops 60 share moulds; John Harrington 47 csks 18 bags 3 csks 5 bdls 52 bars 630 bdls iron; Thomas Peck&co 226 bars iron; Jas Hutton&co 2 cses 4 csks h'ware; Wm Badenach 1 csk 1 truss 23 csks 6 bdls spades; Winn&Holland 5 bdls iron 200 bxs Canadas 75 bxs tin; German&Lepage 6 pkgs h'ware 7 csks 7 bdls; Jas Hutton&co 10 bxs Canadas; Geo Hay 6 csks 1 cse; McGivern, Helliwell&co 5 csks 29 bars iron; Benny, McPherson&co 12 csks 3 bdls spades 110 bdls bar iron; Frothingham&Workman 1505 bars 930 bdls 325 sheet iron 10 bxs Canadas; Wm Hewitt 17 csks 4 bdls spades; Lamplough&Campbell 25 brls salts 7 pckgs apoh'y ware; Edmonstone, Allan&co 157 tons coal.

Manifest of the Ship City of Hamilton, Capt. Downie, from London:

Thomas Peck & co 200 tons pig iron; Kerr, Brown&co 10 casks oil; D & J McLennan 4 do 2 brls do; Order of Geo Hay 5 cks oil; W Hewitt 4 do; Jas Hutton&co 13 baskets wine 1 csk; W McGivern&co 10 csks gin 2 hhds 6 do 7 qr-cks; H&J Chown 8 cks 13 kgs 9 qr-cks; A Jeffrey&Son 7 cks 2 kegs; Hugh Fraser&co 22 puns rum 1 bx samples; Brown, Gillespie&co 2 hhds 2 bles 35 bags 84 bxs 6 cs 32 brls 91 chests 1 bag 15 half-dums 10 sacks; Jno Carruthers&co 25 casks 60 bags 12 brls 14 bxs 23 cs 84 chests 3 hhds mustard; Order 10 hhds mustard; Winn&Holland 3 cs oil; J G Perkins 4 bags cloves; Joseph Tiffin 50 bags pepper; E Adams & co 15 casks b beer 12 do 13 barls 5 kegs 75 boxes 15 bags 3 cs 101 bags; J J Turner 40 cs 55 bxs 102 bags; Law, Young &co 10 hhds 16 csks 3 cs; Fitzpatrick&Moore 25 brls; Thos Hendery 50 do 2 hhds mustard; Kingan&Kinloch 2 hhds 20 cs; A McGibbon 25 cs; C R Bell 2 csks; W Ferguson&co 4 cs; A Urquhart 200 bxs starch; Order 33 bgs pimento; Thos Mussen 4 bales; Order 4 butts wine 13 hhds 20 qr-casks 17 hhds 4 do 3 pipes 4 butts; Order 2 puns rum; Lymans, Clare&co 112 bags 18 cs 5 casks 2 kgs 5 brls 20 bxs 2 serons 4 bles 36 bgs 10 csks 7 cs 15 bgs; Kenneth Campbell 4 cks 4 cs 1 basket; John Gardner 5 casks 7 cs 4 sacks; Peter Clark&co 40 hhds 30 qr-cks 100 red cses 100 green cses; H Benjamin&co 3 bles; I Buchanan&co 5 cs; J A Graham 1 cask; J White 1 qr-csk Order 1 cs; A Urquhart 1 cs.

Per ship "Ocean Phantom," H. LAVERICK, Master, from Liverpool, Havilland Routh & Co., Consignees:—

C Hagar&co 12 cks; R Juson&co 125 kgs 519 bdls 4366 bars iron; Winn&Holland 100 bxs 111 kgs 15 brls; L Renaud&Cassidy 64 crates; John Mead 1453 bars 85 bdls iron; J R Rolland&son [illegible] Burns 5 cks 109 crates; Crathern&Caverhill 461 bars 115 bdls 907 sheets iron; T Bate&co 5 crtes; R H Perryn 425 bars 706 bdls 75 boiler plates; A Burns 4 hhds 6 crtes; A Hope&co 403 bars 200 bdls; I Buchanan, Harris&co 640 bdls 135 boxes; Thos Wilson&co 480 bdls; Frothingham&Workman 1399 strips 607 sheets 468 strips 2082 bdls 247 bars; Order 250 bxs 100 crtes 2 cks 2 hhds 2 cs 8 cks 63 bdls 30 bles; Havilland Routh&co 30 bales.

Manifest of ship Roseneath, from Halifax, 21st May—Jas Mitchell 461 pkgs sugar; G Lomer 6 cs skins.

Per G. T. Railroad West.
May 21.

Sundries 1925 brls flour 3650 bus wheat 58 brls ashes 124 do pork 22 kegs butter 22 brls lard 200 do oatmeal 350 bus oats.

Per Montreal and Champlain R. R.
May 21.

J McNider 1 bx fruit; Berk 1 bx; C & Caverhill 1 hhd 12 bxs; Foulds & H 1 brl; D Kinnear 1 bxs N Davis 243 bxs s stones 4 do s rifles 9 do c pins 1 cse mdise 3 brls 2 kegs 5 cs hats; W Darling & co 4 bxs c pins; R Hutchins&co 45 bxs ginger and pepper; Benny, McP & co 2 bxs; J Claire 1 bx; H Morgan&co 1 case; W & R Muir 1 do; Geo Hagar 2 bxs; G T R 100 car wheels; S J Lyman 2 barls potatoes; F Hawton 8 chests; Order 1 omnibus; Janes, O & co 3 brls flour; Owner 13 tubs butter.

Per Lachine Canal.
May 21.

Barge Try—J M Young 6390 bus wheat.
Barge Portland—J Swinburn 9950 do peas; Sundries 225 brls pork; R Mitchell 4244 bushels peas 17 brls flour.
Barge Boston—J & H McLennan 2350 barls flour 13 do pork 3 do lard.
Barge Renshaw—Law, Y & co 240 do pork; Sundries 1313 do flour.
Barge Resolution—Gould & Sons 11250 bush wheat.
Barge Ida—Gould&Sons 1350 do; D Torrance 7000 do; Rae&M 48 brls flour.
Barge Glasgow—D Torrance 7500 bushels wheat.
Barge Alert—Taylor Bros 612 do 5573 do peas.
Barge Enterprise—Sundries 6020 do wheat.
Barge Defiance—H Routh&co 15090 do.
Barge Clyde—Molson&co 4235 do barley 2441 do rye.
Schr Defiance—J & R Esdaile 1397 brls flour.
Barge Powerful—D Torrance 19650 bu wheat; H Routh&co 7081 do peas.
Barge Fleur Marie—G Moffatt&co 8796 do.

May 21.

Str Empress—C Freeland 400 brls; H Taylor 4 cs 1 bureau 1 parcel matting; Lewis, Kay & co 7 brls eggs; S Leeming 5 hhds hams; A Savage 2 kegs oil; S Ogden 3 brls ashes; John Watson 3 crates crockery; John Dougall 21 rolls s leather; Aiken&K 54 brls pork 2 bxs hams; J East 1 crte crockery; Jno Dougall 13 brls ashes 27 tubs butter; J Watson 1 bx e'ware.

EXPORTS.
May 21.

Ship Toronto, for Glasgow, Ryan Bros&co 500 brls flour; Sidey&Crawford 300 do; W Cunningham 313 do potash; F Brown 10 cses brooms; F Wilson 5600 bus peas; H Routh & co 1000 brls flour; Law, Young&co 9861 bus wheat; McCulloch&Bros 150 brls flour; Edmonstone, A&co 8 deals 300 boards.

Ship Minesota, for Liverpool, Jas Torrance&co 807 brls flour 193 brls oatmeal; Jas H Henderson 1000 do flour; J Cusack 500 do do; Ross&co 500 do do; Rimmer, Gunn&co 1000 do do; Thos Gordon 50 do potash; D A Poe 11023 bus s wheat; J Foulds&son 9760 do do; J Cusack 10000; Boyd 1250 ps pine boards 47 do deals 25 do scantling 25 do deals.

Per ship City of Quebec, for London, May 21 D A Poe 13731 bus wheat 2074 barls flour; Gillespie, Moffatt&co 80 do pearl ashes 200 do flour; Rae&Mitchell 20 do pork; Rimmer, Gun&co 1000 do flour; H Routh&co 8092 bus wheat; W Cunninghame 55 brls pot ash 23 do pearl do; A Urquhart 1 bx pickles; Edmonstone, A&co 24 kegs lard 12 bxes bacon 71 do do 20 barls lard 12 do pork 735 boards 12 deals.

Per S S. Jura, for Liverpool:—D Torrance 3500 bushs wheat; C J Cusack 3300 do; Robert Simms 5 cks hams; H Routh&co 50 brls potash; R Sharpley 1 cse fancy goods; Shannon&Bros 6 brls flour 1 do pork 1 box cheese, J S Bangs 2 cs furs; Order 1567 brls flour 5441 bus wheat 4955 do peas; W Cunningham 121 brls potash; Gillespie, M&co 3413 bus wheat; R H Hamilton 1 cse cigars; J Tracy 2 cs furs 70 pces deals; Edmonstone, Allan&co 600 pcs pun staves.

PORT OF QUEBEC.
[From Quebec Chronicle.]

ARRIVED—MAY 19.
Ship Princess Royal, Tozer, 10th April, Plymouth, C& J Sharples&co, ballast
.... City of Manchester, Ditchburn, 6th April, Liverpool, do

MAY 20.
Ship Delgany, Bassett, 9th April, Liverpool, order, salt
.... Frank Haynie, Randall, 15th do, Gibraltar, order, ballast
.... Annandale, Sheckell, 3rd April, Newport, order, coal
.... Arthur, Watson, 8th do, London, A Gilmour&co, ballast
Bark Avon, Mounce, 8th do, Liverpool, Falkenberg & McBlain, bar iron, &c
.... Grace, Stowe, 30th do, Halifax, J Tibbits & co, ballast
.... Heron, Hutcheson, 2nd do, Bordeaux, LeMesurier & Champion, gen cargo
Brig Lark, Lewis, 6th do, Bordeaux, order do
.... Industrious, Alexander, 8th do, Cadiz, order, ballast

ARRIVED UP LAST NIGHT AND THIS A.M.
Ship City of Hamilton, Downie, London, April 7, Allans, Rae & co, gen cargo
.... Fatima, Ryan, Liverpool, April 4
.... Samuel Boddington, Talbot, Liverpool, April 6
.... Pudyona, Foster, Lancaster, April 5
.... Ardmillian, Jameson, Liverpool, April 15, general cargo, for Montreal,

CLEARED—MAY 20.
Ship Rienzi, Murphy, Dublin, the master
.... Spartan, McKenzie, Greenock, E Burstall & co
.... Ben Nevis, Smyth, Liverpool, A Gilmour & co
Bark Northumberland, Hogg, Lancaster, M I Wilson
.... Tadmor, Bogle, Grangemouth, Benson & co
Sshi Belvina, Lachance, Miramichi, Gillespie, Crawford & co
Steamship Lady Head, Davison, F Buteau

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

THE PRIDE OF CANADA.—Mr. D. Boulanger, pilot, arrived here last Monday night from Little Trinity River, where the Pride of Canada is stranded, and reports that she is being discharged rapidly. Six schooners had loaded from her, and are on their way to Quebec, and there were seven others about to lead. It appears to be the opinion of the carpenters that were sent down to get the ship up, as well as those engaged in discharging her, that there will be no great difficulty in raising her after she is unloaded. Mr. B. expects to return to Little Trinity River, on Sunday next in the new steamer Powerful, which he came up in, and speaks in the most favorable terms of her qualities as a sea-boat. He reports between 50 and 60 sail of inward bound vessels between Point des Monts and Quebec; and thinks there must be a great many more as the weather was thick when he came up, and the vessels could be seen but from a short distance.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mrs. John Esdaile, of a son.
At Onondago, Co. Brant, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of Mr. S. Buckwell, of a son.
In Dunville Village, on the 14th instant, the wife of H. Penny, Esq., of a daughter.
At Toronto, on the 19th instant, the wife of Mr. R. Varoo, Globe Hotel, of a son.
In Hamilton, on the 15th inst, Mrs. G. Lowe Reid, of a daughter.
At Woodstock, on the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. Robert Stark, of daughter.
In Peel, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Askett, of twins, son and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

In St. Johns, C.E., on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at the residence of Mr. James Harrison, by the Rev. H. F. Darnell, Mr. Thomas McGarity, of Montreal, to Miss Lydia Eaton, daughter of the late Mr. Henry [illegible] 14th instant, by the Rev. A. Sim, M.A., George M. Orr, of Cookshire, E. L., to Jeannie Dalrymple, daughter of the late John Minshall, Esq., of Montreal.
At the residence of the bride's father, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Whitten, John B. Lay, Esq., advocate, of Waterloo, to Eleanor, second daughter of Col. B. Savage, of Shefford.
In Toronto, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. I. B. Howard, Mr. Oscar Chapman, of the Village of Welland, to Miss Etta C. Parkhurst, of the city of Toronto.
On the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John Rennie, Mr. George Sime, to Miss Johnina Miller, both of Dunville.

DEATHS.

At Toronto, on the 19th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. Andrew McGlashan, aged 52 years.
At his residence in the Village of Haldimand, in the Township of Dunn, on the 15th instant, Mr. John Ed. Lowe, aged 53 years.
In Quebec, on the 15th instant, Agnes Chamberlain, wife of Mr. J. Gingras, joiner, aged 50 years.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental
CONCERT,
GIVEN BY
GUSTAVE SMITH,
AT THE
Mechanics' Hall,
Great St. James Street,
THIS
Thursday Evening, 22nd May.
For particulars, see Programme at all the Music Stores.
Price of Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
May 22. c 122

A Military Promenade Concert,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
BY THE
United Bands and Glee Clubs of the Garrison,
IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND
OF THE
MILITARY ASYLUM, QUEBEC,
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
Exhibition Building,
ON
MONDAY, the 26th instant,
From 3½ to 6½ P.M.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
Lt. Gen. Sir F. Williams, K.C.B.,
Maj. Gen. Lord F. Paulet, C.B.,
And the Officers of the Garrison,
COL. DYDE and Officers of the Active Volunteer Force.
In the Choruses there will be about 250 Voices.
Tickets and Programmes to be obtained at Prince's Music Store and Messrs. Lyman & Savage's, Notre Dame Street; at Messrs. Dawsons Book Store and Mr. Nordheimer's Music Store, Great St. James Street; at Mr. Hill's Book Store, Place d'Armes, and at the Door.
Admission, 50 cents. Children half-price.
May 6. 111

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CALEDONIAN SOCIETY will be held in the MECHANICS' HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 22nd instant, at EIGHT o'clock.
DAVID McGAVIN, Secretary.
May 21. 121

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers are, at all times, PURCHASERS of
Flour, Pork, Beef, Butter, &c,
JEFFREY BROS. & CO.,
17 LEMOINE STREET.
May 22. du 122

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL!
INFERIOR and ADULTERATED OILS being sold under the above PATENT NAME, I have been requested, by several of the largest Dealers, to
CAUTION
The CONSUMERS of COAL OIL against purchasing any but the
Genuine Portland Kerosene Oil,
Which is sold only by respectable Dealers throughout the Province.
JOHN RHYNAS,
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT, Montreal.
May 22. r 122

Important to Farmers,
GROUND BONES for Sale, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse of Mr. W. Evans will be attended to. It is recommended by the Agricultural Society of Quebec as being superior to any description of Manure for Farms in general.
May 22. du 122

COURCHET & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
NOW ESTABLISHED HERE,
171 ST. PAUL STREET,
AGENTS for different Houses in France, England, Germany, North and South America, West Indies and Calcutta, offer to the Public their intermediate for all kinds of business in these countries, and are ready to take Orders for direct Importations.
Advances on approved consignments to their friends. Drafts on New York bought and sold.
May 22. 1y 122

For Sale,
A BILLIARD TABLE, Phelan's Combination Cushions, latest patent, and appurtenances, complete.
For terms, &c., apply to E. M. BURGESS, 192 Notre Dame Street.
May 22. r 122

BY TELEGRAPH.
Via Montreal Line.

Arrival of the "Scotia."

NEW YORK, May 21.

The steamer Scotia arrived late last night She brings 138 passengers.

The Norwegian arrived out on the 9th.

The Scotia passed the Anglo-Saxon on the 17th, in lat. 46, long. 45. The Scotia had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 10.—Ashes steady; Pot 33s@33s 6d; Pearl, 33s. Sugar upward.

London, May 10.—White American Wheat, 59s @ 62s; Red, 53s @ 58s. Flour, 26s @ 30s. Corn without improvement. Sugar firmer. Tea (Congou) declined to 1s @ 1s ½d.

Mr. Layard stated in the House of Commons in reply to an enquiry, that so far as the Government knew Mr. Mercier's visit to Richmond was without instructions from France, and was attended with no political result whatever.

The Independence Belge asserts that the object of Lavali's visit to London was to induce England to consent to a common intervention in America, and England agreed, on condition that the Roman question was first settled.

The French Government gave ear to this, and it has led to the consequence relative to intervention.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says:—Beyond doubt the recognition of the South is seriously contemplated by the French Government.

Rumours of the approaching solution of the Roman question are more and more general.

It is reported that the Papal Government is prepared for sudden departure.

The Ex-King of Naples had left Rome. His destination was unknown.

The Canada arrived out on the 11th.

A Prussian Royal [illegible] convokes Parliament for the 19th inst.

Cardinal Wiseman arrived at the Tuilleries yesterday on his way to Rome.

Mr. Layard, in announcing the conclusion of the Slave Trade Treaty in the House of Commons, said its conditions gave every reason to hope that the traffic will be effectually suppressed.

A debate took place relative to the distress in Lancashire.

Mr. Bright deprecated the hasty statements as to the termination of the war, and the discontinuance of the blockade, &c., by Ministers, as most disastrous to commerce in Lancashire. Earl Russell's late statement that he hoped in a few months the Northern States would allow the independence of the South, paralyzed business in Lancashire for a time, and showed how little he knew the sentiments of the North. Such statements were highly culpable and a breach of neutrality on the part of the Foreign Secretary.

The Times regards the new Slave Trade Treaty as the first fruits of Secession; but says it is not a blow at the South, but a victory over the North.

Consols have farther declined—closing at 92¼.

Fort Monroe, May 20.

The steamer Rhode Island has arrived from New Orleans on the 8th, calling at the various ports along the coast. Everything was quiet at New Orleans. She brings no news in addition to what has been published. No attacks had been made on the Fort at Mobile. Pensacola was occupied by Federal troops.

Washington, May 20.

The official reports of the Commodores of the vessels engaged in the action at Fort Darling on the James River, contain no new features. The James River is clear of obstructions to within 8 miles of Richmond.

A telegraph cable was successfully laid yesterday across Chesapeake Bay, from Cherry's Bone to Black River in Virginia, and the War Department is now in telegraphic communication with Fort Monroe and Gen. McClellan's headquarters. The cable is 26 miles long and heavily armored with 15 stout iron staves of a barrel around the insulating coat, and a conductor protecting them from all strain by any force short of what would be necessary to break the covering wires, the aggregate strength of which equals that of a ship's chain cable.

Tunstall Station, Va., May 20.

The advance under Gen. Storeman reached Coal Harbor, on the road running to Richmond, by way of Newbridge, yesterday, where they found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets into within two miles of their main body, and encamped for the night.

Everything indicates that the confederates intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they can bring forward. Congressmen and Representatives from every Southern State are there encouraging their troops by their presence and counsel for a determined resistance [illegible] the Union troops. [illegible] last night, for the purpose of an interview with Gen. McClellan.

Richmond papers of the 11th have been received. They contain a correspondence between the Va. Legislature and Jeff. Davis, in relation to the recent movements of the confederate army. He states that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia, and abandoning the State. That if in the course of events the Capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from the State. The war could be successfully carried on and maintained on Virginian soil for twenty years.

The Confederate General, John B. Floyd, has been appointed Major-Gen. of the Virginian forces, with authority to raise a force of 20,000 men, new conscripts for the defence of Western Virginia.

The engagement on Thursday at Davy's Bluff, seven miles below Richmond, between our gunboats and the enemies' batteries on James River, had produced a great panic among the people of Richmond. They acknowledge a loss of 6 killed and 7 wounded.

St. Louis, May 20.

A mass convention of the friends of the administration and those favorable to the emancipation of the slaves of Missouri, under the plan submitted to Congress by the President, is called to meet at Jefferson City, Jan. 16th, to nominate State Officers.

Tunstall Station, May 21.

The pickets of the enemy were driven across Bottom Bridge yesterday by the troops advancing in that direction. The rebels again attempted to regain the post by the use of their artillery, but failed; our batteries opened, shelling the roads each side of the bridge. The advance under Gen. Stoneman, reaching New Bridge yesterday, within 8 miles of Richmond, found no enemy in force this side the Chickahominy. Six pieces of artillery were found posted on the opposite bank, but Stoneman's purpose not being to bring on an engagement, he retired a mile from the bridge, and encamped during the day. While driving in the enemy's outposts we had one man killed and three wounded.

The whole army moved this morning, with a view to making a lengthy march. What roads they took it is not necessary to mention but at headquarters.

Gen. McClellan, it is thought, will be within short distance of Richmond, in front of which city, it is supposed, will be encamped the main body of the rebel army. If they intend to give the Federal forces battle, which is almost universally acknowledged to be the case, the hour is drawing near at hand when they will have an opportunity.

New York, April 21.

A special despatch to the Evening Post from Washington says:—President Lincoln has decided that 50,000 more volunteers be accepted to fill up the regiments and form a reserve.

The President has signed the Homestead bill.

The Newbern Progress of the 17th says:—The State Convention at Raleigh, adjourned on the 21st, will re-assemble whenever it is deemed prudent. At least two-thirds of the members are Union men.

Washington, May 21.

A reliable despatch from Fort Monroe says the Oriental, in which General Saxton sailed for Port Royal, was wrecked on the night of the 16th on Boyd's Island, 33 miles north of Cape Hatteras. The passengers and crew were saved, but a portion of the cargo was lost.

Voluminous despatches from the Gulf have been received. The vessels of the Fleet were judiciously distributed. A number, under Commander Lee, were going up as far as Vicksburg. On our occupation of Pensacola, the Mayor promised that the citizens would conduct themselves peacefully, and the Rebels evacuated the place, hearing that our steamers, the day before, were going to run into Mobile Bay. Porter left Ship Island on the 7th, with steamers of the Mortar Fleet for Mobile Bar, to fix a place for the mortar vessels to lie, and plant buoys for ships to run by. Great excitement seemed to exist within the forts at the progress of the fleet. There was reason to believe that Fort Gains was being evacuated and the troops there leaving to reinforce Fort Morgan.

NEW YORK MARKETS—MAY 21.

Flour—Receipts 21,079 bbls; sales 1,000 bbls; State and Western slightly favors buyers; Superfine State $4,25@4,35; Extra State $4,50@4,60; common to good R. H. Ohio $4,90@5,10; superfine Western $4,25@4,35; common to good extra Western $4,50@ 4,75. Southern dull; sales 900 bbls; mixed to good $4,65 @ 5,50; Fancy and Extra $5,60@6,75.

Canadian Flour is without decided change.

Wheat is without decided change, with a good export demand; sales 150,000 bushels; Chicago Spring 85c@$1,02; Milwaukee Club 95c@1,03; Iowa $1,04 @ $1,05; Winter Red Western $1,06 @ $1,11.

Corn dull and lower; sales 30,000 bush mixed Western at 48@50c.

Oats dull at 30 @41c.

Pork dull; sales 300 bbls; Mess $12,37½@12,50; Prime $9,87½.

Lard dull; sales 100 bbls at 7¾@8¼c.

Stocks are lower, but active.

Money is very plenty and unchanged.

Sterling Exchange dull at 112¾@113.

BRITISH SHILLINGS
NOTICE.
WE, the Undersigned, MERCHANTS and TRADERS, hereby BIND ourselves, on and after MONDAY next, the 19th instant, to RECEIVE BRITISH SHILLINGS at the RATE of TWENTY-FOUR CENTS only, and BANK them:—
H & H MERRILL
JOSEPH BEAUDRY
J B MARION
S BRAHADI
G LEVY
C B LOVELOS
MICHEL THIVIERGE
WM DANGERFIELD
C QUEVILLON
BARETTE & PRICE
A BRAHADI
TURGEON, PREVOST & CO
R J DEVINS
DAVID PELLETIER
E E BEAUDRY
M BENJAMIN & CO
SENECAL & DUVERGER
DESROCHER & PARANT
RINGLAND & EWART
JAMES MORRISON & CO
HENRY MORGAN & CO
DUFRESNE, GRAY & CO
JAMES WILLIAMSON & CO
C ATKINSON & CO
CHARLES E PARISEAU
C F HILL & CO
MURPHY & BROS
CHARLES ALEXANDER
C WILSON
JOHN CARLISLE
GEORGE BARRINGTON
OWEN McGARVEY
GEO WILSON
SAVAGE & LYMAN
J & T BELL
McDONNOUGH, MUIR & CO
THOS MUSSEN
CHARLES McKERCHER
GRAVEL FRERES
FRANCOEUR & GIROUX
E DESROCHER
ALFRED G PARE
BOUDREAU FRERES
J B BEAUDRY
JOHN MAHONY
MICHEL MORLEY
MRS CANRAY
BARNERD McILHONE
MRS McQUILLAN
MRS CARROLL
PREFONTAINE & PERRAULT
BERTRAND & PELLETIER
N MARRIEN
F BRAIS
R ST. JEAN
GAUTHIER FRERE & CO
FERDINAND PERRIN
THOMAS CLARK
P V LESPERANCE
JOHN REID
JOHN GARDNER
JAMES F ARTHUR
CLARKE, BENNETT & CO
ROBT CAMPBELL & CO
JAS BAYLIS & CO
A G LINDSAY
Montreal, May 13, 1862. 122

AT a MEETING of MASTER BAKERS, held THIS DAY, 16th instant, it was unanimously agreed that we would NOT RECEIVE the ENGLISH SHILLING for MORE THAN TWENTY-FOUR CENTS in PAYMENT of BREAD, on and after MONDAY, 19th instant:
JAMES STRACHAN
S P TILTON
R PREVOST
A ARCHIBALD
GEO SMITH
ALEX SMITH
ALFRED TRETEAU
F K MARQUET
E ARCHAMBAULT
D BROWN
JOSEPH CLORAN
JOSEPH WAUGH
O BEBEU
P MARCHAND
A OBRON
J PERRAULT
J ST. JEAN
T THOMAS
E HEBRUN
C B AUBRY
O BOURBONNIERE
J TALMOSSE
Montreal, May 17, 1862. u 122

MONTREAL, May 19, 1862.
WE, the Undersigned, hereby AGREE and BIND ourselves to take BRITISH SHILLINGS from our CUSTOMERS at TWENTY-FOUR CENTS only, on and after this date:—
JOHN TEES
D McNAMARA
CHARLES MARCHAND
LOUIS TESSIER
DANIEL EDWARD
PATRICK FLANAGAN
LUDGER LANGLOIS
JOHN STEWART
M BOLIOU
PATRICK DOHERTY
JOSEPH LUTTRELL
P BRUCHESI
H DAIGLE
DAIGLE & GIARD
S CLOUTIER.
May 19. u 122

MONTREAL, 13th May, 1862.
WE, the Undersigned, hereby AGREE and BIND ourselves to take BRITISH SHILLINGS from our Customers at 24 cents only, on and after this date:—
GILMOUR & THOMPSON
FOULDS & HODGSON
STIRLING, McCALL & CO
LAURIE, CALLUM & CO
THOMPSON, CLAXTON & CO
JAMES ROY
JOHN W BENSON
LEWIS, KAY & CO
J BAILLIE & CO
A ROBERTSON & CO
ANDW MACFARLANE
JOHN DOUGALL (Dry Goods&Lea)
JOS MACKAY & BRO
W STEPHEN & CO
STEVENSON, SUTHERLAND & CO
ROSS & TEMPLETON
ALEX WALKER
P M GALARNEAU & CO
GRENIER & MARTIN
F & J LECLAIRE & CO
HINGSTON, McBAIN & CO
ADOLPHE ROY & CO
E HUDON, FILS & CO
DESMARTEAU & PLAMONDON
HUDON & GELINAS
AMABLE PREVOST & CO
GEORGE WINKS & CO
BURRITT, LONSDALE &TOWNER
S DREY & CO
STEWART & McINTYRE
JAMES JOHSTON & Co
GAULT BROS & CO
W & R MUIR
JAS P CLARK
S GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO
May 15. u 122

MONTREAL, 18th May, 1862.
WE, the Undersigned, MERCHANTS and TRADERS, of MONTREAL, hereby BIND ourselves, on and after MONDAY next, the 12th instant, to RECEIVE and PAY OUT BRITISH SHILLINGS at the RATE of TWENTY-FOUR CENTS only—
L RENAUD
JANES, OLIVER & CO
D E McLEAN & CO
A W OGILVIE & CO
GRANT, HALL & CO
McDOUGALL & BUDDEN
JAS JACK & CO
ROBERT MITCHELL
AKIN & KIRKPATRICK
A J W LAIDLAW & CO
D MACPHERSON
J WILLIAMSON & CO
GEORGE WAIT
BENJAMIN B GAMBLE
RAE & MITCHELL
Z BENOIT & CO
J LEDUC & CO
JOSEPH LEBLANC
E HUDON, FILS & CO
JEAN BENOIT
AMABLE PREVOST & CO
DESMARTEAU & PLAMONDON
OVIDE DUFRESNE
M PIGEON
A CREVIER
E GRATTON
KINGAN & KINLOCH
MITCHELL & GEAR
C DUPRAS
IRA GOULD & SONS
J POUPART
W & T LEEMING
ARCHER, LABELLE & CO
DONNELLY & KEHOE
J McGAUVREN
L BOISMENU
CHANDLER & HANNAH
M P RYAN
F X ST. CHARLES
MORIN & CO
T TIFFIN
JOHN ELLIOTT
C MELANEAU & CO
L RIVET
T DONOHUE
W ANDERSON
J O MERCIER
A DORAY
J M HENDERSON
J McMILLAN
ED MERCIER
C COTE
JOHN THOMPSON
LS O TURGEON
May 12. u 122

BRITISH SHILLINGS
NOTICE.
WE, the undersigned, agree to continue to take BRITISH SHILLINGS as heretofore, at our respective places of business:—
Chas D Proctor
John McDonald
W D McLaren
Richd Thomas
Alex McGibbon
W D Stroud
John Blacklock
Peter Darragh
Wm Reynolds
Jas D Adams
John Burns
Thomas Mullin
Robt Watson
George Graham
John Orr
Chas Cole
John Douglass
F Brethour
John Anderson
Wm Greig
Henry Deery
H Bogue
Alex Stewart
Thos McCready
Saml Edwards
R T Durrell
George Kœster
D J Macdonald
Hiram Edson
John Burke
George Acton
Julien Gadouas
Richard McShane
W A Reburn
John Fitzgibbins
John G Myers
James Faulton
Robert B Dodds
Robert Elliott
Thomas McCormack
James McAdam
Wm McKean
F [illegible]
John Kennedy
Patrick Tucker
Michael McInerney
James Smeall
D McKenzie
Thos Johnston
Ed Thompson
Henry Peacock
J Mintz
R W Cowan
W A Stafford
Geo H Costen
Thomas Bastien
Philip Henry
Kemp & Co
Trigg & Nichols
S J Lyman & Co
M McIver & Co
Rice Sharpley
John Henderson & Co
A Graham
Chas Childs
Murray & Co
Anthony Brothers
Edward Hanley
Martin Price
E Augers
Moses Vary
Jas Coghlan & Co
Wm Armstrong
Geo Ware
Pierre Delorm
G A Holland
J B E Hansselman
W R Hibbard
Wm Farrell
Angus & Logan
Joseph Kirkup
Thomas Couillard
Henry Lunan
Patrick Ryan
Thomas Little
D S Wannon
G W Grinton & Co
Richard Holland
J A Harte
A McNaughton
John Pape & Co
Thos Davidson
H Jacobs
M Michaels
R Fortin
Mann & Son
Thos Patton & Bro
Ulric Lynch
Charles Larin
Prospere Lapointe
Joseph Tessier
F Saurialle
Louis Menard
Alfred Giroux
William Russ
Moise Forget dit Despati
Francois Gerioux
F X Gothier
J J Loson
Zotique Brouillet
B Bernard
A Barnett
S Leonard
James O'Brien
Richard Tobin
Hubert Courteau
A Courtemanche
Jas Toner
O Daoust
George Anderson
John P Seybold
Louis M Sylvestre, jun
Andrew Owler
L Z Provencher
J B Jolicoeur
Alex Auger
Napoleon Papineau
Joseph Monnet
Matt Janard
Vital Grenier
James Kelaher
George Yon
J B Lebeau
Peter C Moir
Phillips & Taylor
D Smillie
William Connolley
Bowes & Ekers
Jos Labelle
Pierre Labelle
Jean Deroche
Thomas Barbeau
Charles McAsher
Stanis Belanger
Jean Michaud
Alexis Lalande
M M Pepin
M J Pepin
Mrs Galt
J B E Bisson
Ch Dubeau
Michael Rigney
M N Tomkins
Joseph Laramee
Wm Laflamme
Joseph Demers
Joseph Thomas
Barthelamy Bourdon
Joseph Luttrelle
Auguste Laflamme
John Bridgman
Wm Eastman
Ronayne & Co
F Laflamme
H Barr
O Lecompte
W Hagar
C Perreault
J Montmarque
J Lavilette
G Robole
R Petelle
S Verdon
S Delorme
P Gagnon
H Gagnon
W Gagnon
L Milette
W Renaud
P Ethier
H Thomas
F Haldimand
A Bourdon
D Keller
L Lavigne
E Lavigne
W R Brown
J Price
N G Ritchot
Q Dasgenais
F Lotville
J B Laviolette
J Lavictoire
A Marion
Marcille Lemieux
H Smith
J Griffin
W McBride
Henry R Gray
George Vincent
J P Craig
H J Hagerty
C Meunier
S Corbeille
David Meunier
J N Provancher
J G Kennedy
C Labreche
M Depincier
J M Papineau
George Moore
J Longmoore
W Dalton
Bennet & Bowerbank
E N Brazeau
G Brazeau
John Aitken, Son & Co
May 21. b 122

LIVERPOOL SALT,
AFLOAT.
280 TONS for Sale by RYAN BROS. & CO., 8 St. Helen Street.
May 22. e 122

AUCTION SALES.
BY JOHN GREGORY & CO.
Bankrupt Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing,
HATS, CAPS, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, STATIONERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
—ALSO,—
A Quantity of GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., &c.
THE Subscribers are instructed by the ASSIGNEES of a BANKRUPT ESTATE to Sell, at their Stores, No. 35 St. Francois Xavier Street,
The Whole Stock, Without Any Reserve.
Sales every MONDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at TWO o'clock, until all is disposed of.
N.B.—At each of the above Sales will be offered COAL or WOOD COOKING STOVES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.
JOHN GREGORY & CO.
122 Auctioneers.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP!

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY!
EXCURSION TO CARILLON!!
A TRAIN will leave the BONAVENTURE STREET DEPOT at SEVEN A.M., on
Saturday next, 24th instant,
in connection with the Steamer PRINCE OF WALES, for CARILLON, stopping at the intermediate places on the route. Returning, the Steamer will descend the ST. ANN'S RAPIDS, and arrive at Lachine in time for 5.30 Train for Montreal.
Fare, from Montreal and back, $1.25.
R. W. SHEPHERD, Manager.
May 21. m 121

TURKISH BATHS,
VITRE STREET,
Adjoining the Royal Horse Bazaar.
THESE BATHS are fitted up and conducted on the English system, and are now in full operation.
Careful attendance and every comfort may be relied on.
☞Families can be accommodated at appointed hours.
May 21. 121

GLASS GASALIERS
GROUND AND CUT,
2 Light ---- $16.00 complete
3 Light ---- 18.00 with
4 Light ---- 24.00 Drops &
6 Light ---- 30.00 Globes
Fitted for Coal Oil it desired.
R. SHARPLEY, Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
May 21. 121

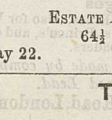
CHARLES HEARN,
OPTICIAN,
160 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(CORNER OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET,)
MANUFACTURER and IMPORTER of every description of
Mathematical, Optical and Philosophical INSTRUMENTS.
Best PEBBLE and other SPECTACLES for every defect of vision.
INSTRUMENTS, MODELS and SMALL BRASS WORK made to Order.
REPAIRS of all KINDS executed promptly and on reasonable terms.
WANTED, Two Respectable Youths as APPRENTICES.
May 20. 120

THE OFFICIAL WAR MAP!
HAZARD'S RAILROAD AND MILITARY MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—From the most authentic sources, and the Coast Survey, engraved in the finest style of Map making. It gives so recent and such valuable facts concerning all the Railroads, that the War Department immediately authorized its publication, and distributed *One Thousand Copies* among the Generals and Colonels of the Army.
As it is *the only Map* that is authorized as *Official*, it is the most reliable and authentic, and from its large size—32 by 55 inches—shows at a glance the principal places and all the strategic points. Gen. McClellan has acknowledged the great importance of it to his movements.
Beautifully Colored, price only $1, to compete with inferior Maps; in cloth case, $1.50; dissected and mounted on muslin, $2.50; mounted on muslin, with rollers and varnished, $2.50. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
WILLIS P. HAZARD, No. 724 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
☞As every intelligent man wants the best and only Official Map, Agents can make money rapidly by selling this.
☞Newspapers inserting this three times shall receive a copy by mail.
May 21. m 121

THEATRE ROYAL.
THE THEATRE WILL BE
CLOSED
Until the return of the Company from Quebec, when it will
RE-OPEN
ON MONDAY, 26TH MAY.
May 17. 118

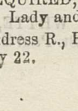
NEW STYLES
OF
Photographic Albums.
SUPPLIES RECECIVED WEEKLY at 163 Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block).
The lgagest assortment, at cheapest prices, will be found at this establishment. Prices from SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS and upwards.
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS—FIFTY CENTS per dozen and upwards.
STATIONERY of all kinds, superior in quality, at equally low prices.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.
May 21. 121

FOR SALE,
IN THE
Township of Acton, County of Bagot,



Two or three miles from the ACTON MINES, and a mile-and-a-half from the Durham Station, LOTS Nos. 9, 11 and 12, in Third Concession, containing 200 Acres each, with a Running Stream. On 11 and 12 there is a Mill Privilege, and on No. 9 about 80 Acres of good Hard Wood.
For further particulars, apply to T. R. JOHNSON, ESTATE AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT, 64½ St. Francois Xavier Street.
May 22. r 122

TO LET.



TO LET, FURNISHED, for 3 months from 1st June next, that desirable first-class HOUSE, No. 1 Union Place. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, Water Street.
May 22. r 122

APARTMENTS
REQUIRED, with or without BOARD, for a Lady and Gentleman.
Address R., HERALD Office.
May 22. m 122

AUCTION SALES.
BY JOHN O. BROWN & SON.
THIS EVENING
General Sale-Room,
NO. 161 NOTRE DAME STREET.
John O. Brown & Son,
(LATE BROWN & CO.),
BEG to inform the Public that they will open those Large and Central Premises, No. 161 Notre Dame Street, THIS EVENING, with a large and varied assortment of
Fancy and Dry Goods, Jewellery and Groceries.
They trust that the same patronage may be afforded them as to the late Firm, and [illegible] by strict attention to business, to merit a still greater amount of public favour.
Sale each Evening at SEVEN o'clock
84 JOHN O. BROWN & SON.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
CORNER OF
Saint Joseph and Saint Henry Streets
MONTREAL.
THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the Public in general, and especially to his friends, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for the last eighteen years, while proprietor of the Pavillion, American and Quebec Hotels. The above Hotel is not surpassed by any second-class House in this City, being situated in a pleasant street, and convenient to the Steamboat Landings, Railway Depots, Post Office, Banks, &c. The Horse Railway Cars pass the door every five minutes. The Subscriber hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage.
HENRY IRISH, Proprietor.
May 20. 3m 120

Montreal Lacrosse Club.
THE MEMBERS of the MONTREAL [illegible] practice on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at SIX o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, in the Morning at 5.30, on their OLD GROUND, St. Catherine Street.
LUDGER LABELLE, Secretary.
May 20. m 120

SWORDS' HOTEL,
(LATE THE RICHELIEU,)
St. Vincent Street, - - Montreal,
IS NOW OPEN.
THE HOUSE has been NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT and fitted up in the most modern and substantial style. The Parlours and Bed Rooms, for comfort and neatness, cannot be excelled by any House in Canada.
THE TABLE will always be supplied with the best, and from the well known reputation of Mr. P. SWORDS as an Hotel-keeper, under whose sole management the Hotel will be conducted, Visitors may be assured that nothing will be found wanting to ensure their patronage.
N.B.—A few first-class Boarders can be accommodated upon early application. Terms moderate.
P. SWORDS & CO.
May 13. 1m 114

SWORDS' HOTEL.
MERCHANTS and others are respectfully informed that a HOT LUNCH is served EVERY DAY, from 12 till 2.
May 14. 1m 115

GIBB & CO.,
Woolen Drapers, Merchant Tailors
And Gentlemen's Haberdashers, &c.,
HAVE JUST OPENED, ex Steamship *Jura*, SIX CASES WOOLENS, WAISTCOATING and TROWSERINGS, FANCY and EXHIBITION FELT and STRAW HATS, CAPS, VALISES, BAGS, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c., &c., with all the New Styles introduced at the present season in London.
May 20. 120

Established 1836.
A. G. DAVIDSON,
(*Successor to S. J. Lyman & Co.*),
Chemist and Druggist,
CORNER PLACE d'ARMES.
Pure Selected Drugs and Medicines
Reliable Patent Medicines
French, English and American Perfumery
Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes
Dressing, Side and Back Combs
Elastic Chest Expanders
Elastic Socks, Bandages, &c
AGENT FOR
Mintorn's Wax and Colors, for Wax Work
May 20. r 120

F. CUNDILL & CO.
Have on Sale,
E. LAZENBY & SONS
Pickles and Sauces
JOHN GOSNELL & CO'S
Hair Brushes, Soaps And Perfumery
EDWARD WEBB'S
Hair Cloth And Curled Hair
LARGE SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED.
22 Lemoine Street,
MONTREAL.
May 19. 1m 119

ALBUMS.
Savage & Lyman
HAVE RECEIVED, per "NOVA-SCOTIAN," a fine assortment of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
—ALSO,—
Beautiful Coloured Cartes de Visite
Of European Celebrities.
—AND,—
A FINE STOCK OF
Plain Photographic Cards.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
May 17. 118

SWORDS, &c.
Savage & Lyman
HAVE RECEIVED, per "NOVA-SCOTIAN," an addition to their Stock of
Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle & Infantry
SWORDS,
BELTS, KNOTS, SASHES,
Pouch Belts and Whistles, &c.
STARS AND CROWNS
IN GOLD, SILVER AND SILK,
Silver Lace and Buttons.
&c. &c. &c.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
NOTRE DAME STREET.
May 17. 118