Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVII. | MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1865. | NUMBER 87

POST OFFICE

MONTREAL, Feb. 6, 1865.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE
Quebec & Three Rivers by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route.. Sorel, &c..........	8.00 a m	1.30 p m
Canada West Day Train.......[1]	10.45 p m	7.00 a m
Canada West Night Train......[2]	9.45 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C. E., Clarenceville.	9.30 a m	7 00 a m 2.00 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	9.30 a m 11.00 p m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond.........[3]	7.00 a m 1.45 p m	7.15 a m 1.15 p m
Portland.........[4]	7.00 a m	1.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon..........	6.30 p m	6.30 a m
Lachine..........	9.15 a m 5.15 p m	6.30 a m 2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly..........	11.00 a m	7.00 a m 1.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur..........	10.30 a m	7.30 a m 1.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c..........	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese & St. Jerome	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville, & Way Offices to Ottawa..........	9.45 a m	6.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow..........	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P. E. Island, fortnightly from Boston..........	......	6 00 a m
Saulte Ste. Marie, &c, (via Toronto), every Tuesday..........	......	7.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.40 A.M.
[2] do do 7.55 P.M.
[3] do do 7.40 A.M. & 1.40 P.M.
[4] do do 1.40 P.M.

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

HOUSES, &c.
DWELLINGS.

TO LET,
FURNISHED COMPLETE,
THE two-story BRICK HOUSE, with Garden, No. 101 University Street, near Sherbrooke Street, containing all modern conveniences. Thirteen apartments. Apply at the premises, or No. 10 Great St. James Street.
April 13. r 86

TO LET.
That delightful COUNTRY SEAT, C E., heretofore the residence of Mrs. Christie.
Apply to W. McGINNIS, at Christieville.
April 11. 1m 85

TO LET.
The first-class HOUSE No. 1 Calender Place, Mountain Street, now occupied by James Johnston, Esq. To be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock.
Apply to
D. McINTYRE, 43 St. Peter Street.
February 2. 27

Eligible and Commodious Family Residence to Let.
TO LET,—From the 1st May next, the large and comfortable Dwelling-House facing the Island of St. Helen's, No. 10 MOLSON TERRACE, for some years and at present in the occupation of Mark Molson, Esquire.
The house is in a most perfect state of repair, and the interior elegantly finished. Is warmed by improved modern apparatus, and supplied with Bath and other conveniences. Stables for four horses, carriage houses, &c, &c. The situation is one of the most salubrious and pleasant in the city or vicinity of Montreal.
For terms and other particulars,
Apply to
GIBB & HUNTER, Notaries, Little St. James Street.
February 10. 34

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET
A pleasantly situated COTTAGE, with good Stabling, at Coteau Landing, ten minutes walk from the Steamboat Landing. Attached to the Cottage are 4 Acres pasturage and large Garden well stocked with Fruit, also a good Well at the back door. Rent $60, from 1st May to 1st November. Apply to VESTRY CLERK, Christ Church Cathedral, or Herald Office.
March 23. tr 69

TO LET.
A NEW FIRST-CLASS CUT-STONE HOUSE in Lagauchetiere Street, adjoining the residence of the proprietor, commanding a view of the City, yet close to business, churches, schools, &c.
Apply to
MR. WILSON, Herald Office.
February 7. 31

TO LET.
THAT first-class Cut-stone three story DWELLING HOUSE No. 5 Jamaica Place, German street, immediately in rear of the Champ de Mars, being a convenient and airy situation. Fitted up with all modern improvements, Hot and Cold Water, &c.
Apply to
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
February 4. 29

TO LET,
TWO STONE HOUSES, Nos. 78 and 80 St. Denis Street, presently occupied by the Messrs. Wilsons.
ONE BRICK HOUSE, No. 45 Sanguinet Street.
TWO BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 74 & 76 Sanguinet Street.
ONE WOODEN HOUSE, No. 75 corner Mignonne and Amherst Street.
ONE STONE HOUSE, No. 16 St. Lewis Street East.
Apply to
LOUIS BOYER, 85 Commissioner Street.
February 9. 2m 33

TO LET.
THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, 22 feet x 36 feet, in St. Nicholas Tolentine Street, one lot north of Dorchester Street East. These houses are in an airy situation, forming part of what is called the French Beaver Hall; only three minutes walk from Viger Square. They contain nine Rooms, besides Kitchen, Pantry and Bath Room, and are finished in the prevailing style, and fitted up with all modern conveniences.
Inquire of
EDW. GOFF PENNY, Herald Office.
February 1. 26

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

TO LET.
That splendid BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, for a family desiring a comfortable residence, situated on Sherbrooke Street, three doors from Mr. Charles Lacroix. It has a Garden ornamented with fine Trees, making the house extremely healthy and agreeable. It is besides, but a quarter of an hours walk from the centre of business.
Apply to the proprietor,
L. G. FAUTEUX, 94 Port Street, at the corner of Foundling Street.
February 16. 39

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS BUILDING, at present occupied as an HOTEL, and admirably suited for that purpose, having an extensive yard in rear, and all the necessary out-buildings for such an establishment, being situated opposite the Bonsecour Market.
Apply to
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
January 10. 7

TO LET.
That first-class RESIDENCE, No. 512 St. Catharine Street West, possessing all modern conveniences.
Apply at
11 LEMOINE STREET.
February 15. 38

TO LET
THAT three story STONE STORE and DWELLING No 115 Notre Dame Street East, next door to A. Brahadi, Esq., Furrier, well suited for a fancy retail business. Apply to
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
February 10. 34

PRENTICES' BREWERY,
ST. BERNARD STREET.
THIS old established BREWERY, with DWELLING HOUSE attached, will be LET for a term of years.
Apply to W. E. PHERIS, at Messrs. Kerry, Brothers & Crathern, or J. S. HALL, of Grant, Hall & Co.
March 29. 74

TO LET.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES. Rent £30 per annum each.
—ALSO,—
Several CHEAP TENEMENTS in Richmond Street and in St. Nicholas Tollentine Street.
Apply to
THOMAS R. JOHNSON, 44 Little St. James Street.
April 6. du 81

HOUSES, &c.
DWELLINGS.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.
Being No. 3 Place d'Armes Hill, containing nine apartments. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 5 first door below.
April 8. 83

TO LET.
A two-story BRICK HOUSE AND PUTTY MANUFACTORY, corner of Queen Square and Craig Street, occupied for the last ten years by Mr. Ferns. It is well adapted for any kind of manufacturing purposes. Possession first May next. Rent low. Apply to
CHAS. TUGGEY, 3 Union Buildings.
March 7. 55

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
(FURNISHED)
That first-class Two-Story CUT STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated, as one of the best stands for a Drug or Grocery Business that can be found in that part of the city. To a purchaser the terms of payment can be made easy.
For particulars, apply to
CHAS. TUGGEY, 3 Union Buildings.
March 27. 72

TO LET.
From First of May next,
The HOUSE No. 7 Prince Rupert Place, McTavish Street.
Apply to
HENRY JACKSON, No. 2 Cornwall Terrace.
February 22. 44

TO LET.
TWO first-class DWELLINGS, Cut-Stone Fronts, delightfully situated on Dubord Street, facing the Viger Garden, fitted up with all modern improvements.
Apply to
LAMB & TUGGEY.
April 4. 79

TO LET.
An excellent three-story Cut-Stone DWELLING, No. 3 St. Antoine street, at present occupied by James Foley, Esq. In good order, and fitted up with the modern conveniences, having small garden in front, large yard and outbuildings. Possession given on the 1st day of May next. Apply to
WM MUIR, St. Antoine Street, St. Antoine Place.
March 31. du 76

TO LET.
Possession on the first of May
TWO of those first-class TWO-STORY CUT-STONE HOUSES, Nos. 393 and 397 'Triconnel Place,' Dorchester Street, having Baths and Water Closets, and all modern improvements, with Stables and Coach-houses. If required, possession can be had to No. 393 in the early part o April. Rent low.
Apply to
JOHN ATKINSON, No. 384 Dorchester Street.
March 18. 65

TO LET.
The SHOP and DWELLING No. 118 St Lawrence Main street, nearly opposite the Market, occupied by Henderson & Co.
Apply to
MR. WURTELE, 119 St. Urbain Street.
March 28. 73

TO LET.
FROM 1ST MAY NEXT,
A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, No. 40 Aylmer Street, containing 11 rooms 4 of which are on the first floor. Heated by GOLD'S Patent Steam Apparatus. Hot and Cold Water, Bath, &c. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A.M. Apply on the premises, or to
HENRY JACKSON, 2 Cornwall Terrace.
February 27. 48

TO LET.
From 1st May next,
THE HOUSE and large GARDEN in UPPER ST. URBAIN STREET, at present occupied by DR. COWAN.
Apply to him, or to
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
March 24. tl 1st M 70

HOUSE TO LET.
That desirable HOUSE, No. 2 Mount Royal Terrace, McGill College Avenue, in excellent order. Apply to
GREEN & SONS, 305 St. Paul Street.
March 24 70

TO LET.
Two of those handsome two-story CUT-STONE HOUSES, 5 and 6 Portland Place, fitted up with all modern conveniences; Bath, Water Closet, Hot and Cold Water, good Stabling, Coach-house, and other Out-buildings. Possession 1st May.
Apply to
CHAS. TUGGEY, Union Buildings.
March 13. 60

TO LET.
That first class CUT-STONE HOUSE, with all modern improvements, No. 77 Union Avenue.
Apply to
WM. WILSON, 299 Notre Dame Street.
March 6. 54

TO LET.
That first-class Two-Story CUT STONE HOUSE No. 3 Prince Rupert's Place, McTavish Street. Fitted up with all modern improvements. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock.
Apply to
JOHN BINMORE, At James Johnston & Co's, 38 St. Peter Street.
January 27 22

TO LET.
HOUSE No 6 HOLYROOD PLACE, McGill College Avenue.
Apply next door to
N. O. GREEN, No. 7. Holyrood Place.
February 28. 49

TO LET.
From the first of May next,
That pleasantly-situated VILLA on DRUMMOND STREET, at present occupied by J P. CLARKE, Esq., near the property of WM WORKMAN, Esq.
Apply to
HENRY JACKSON, No. 2 CORNWALL TERRACE.
February 7. 31

TO LET,
A new first-class CUT-STONE HOUSE, containing 14 rooms, with excellent Basement and Kitchen, situated in the West end of the city, within seven minutes walk of St. Francois Xavier Street.
Apply to
LAMBE & TUGGEY, Union Buildings.
March 22. 69

TO LET.
In the vicinity of the English Cathedral, until 1st May next, a FURNISHED HOUSE.
Apply at this Office.
October 20. 251

TO LET.
TWO First-Class Two-Story Cut-Stone HOUSES—Victoria Terrace, Sherbrooke Street—fitted up with all modern improvements.
Possession 1st May next.
Apply to
CHAS. TUGGEY, 3 Union Buildings.
February 22. 44

CATAWABA and CONCORD GRAPES.—A choice lot of those fine Grapes and fresh Chestnuts received and for sale at S. ENGLISH'S.
251

HOUSES, &c.
DWELLINGS.

TO LET.
FOUR COTTAGES at St. Lambert's, pleasantly situated for Summer residences, almost opposite St. Helen's Island, with a board walk from the Ferry. To be let either for the summer months or for the year.
Apply to
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
February 4. 29

STORES.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES formerly occupied by the Grand Trunk Cartage Agents and at present by Messrs. S. Ogden & Co., No 5 St. Helen Street, containing Two Flats suitable for Offices or Office and Pattern-Room.
JOHN RHYNAS, St. Helen Street.
April 1. 77

TO LET.
These extensive WAREHOUSES Nos. 16, 17 and 18 Common street, with excellent Offices.
Apply to
WM. MUIR, 75 McGill Street.
March 31. du 76

TO LET.
That commodious Three-story CUT-STONE WAREHOUSE, situated on Recollet Street, occupied for the last three years by Messrs. N. S. Whitney & Co. The premises are new and have all the modern improvements for a Wholesale Business. Possession 1st January next.
Apply to
MOSS & BRO., 303 St. Paul Street.
December 6 tts 291

STORE TO LET.
IN THE ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS.
THAT part of the Premises leased by the undersigned, lately occupied by Messrs. H. L. Routh & Co., fronting on Commissioner Street. Possession immediately, if required.
Apply to
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
March 20. 66

STORE TO LET.
THAT first-class Four-Story CUT STONE STORE No. 53 College Street.
Apply to
MILES WILLIAMS, Jr., College Street, Brewery.
February 2. 27

TO LET.
THAT LARGE SHOP (with immediate possession) 132 Craig street, underneath the Offices of the Subscriber, with Cellar and Galleries.
FOUR ROOMS above the Offices of the Subscriber.
TWO HOUSES in Wellington Terrace.
ONE HOUSE in Park Place.
Apply to the proprietor,
GEORGE BROWNE, ARCHITECT, No. 7 Wellington Terrace.
February 13. tl 1stM 36

TO LET.
The PREMISES 239 St. Paul Street occupied for the last 18 years by Wm Darling, Esq., as a Wholesale Hardware Store.
These Premises are very extensive, 170 feet deep, and are suitable for either the Wholesale Hardware or Crockery Business.
Possession 1st May next.
Apply to
HUBERT PARE
January 10. tf 7

STORE TO LET.
THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES occupied by Moss & Brother, No. 303 St. Paul Street, from the first of May next.
Apply to
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., 303 St. Paul Street.
February 4. 29

OFFICES.

TO LET.
In Rev. A. Toupin's Building, Place d'Armes
Those splendid OFFICES on the second flat, at present occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company. Also ONE or TWO OFFICES on the third flat.
Apply to
H. M. PERRAULT, Architect, 65 St. Francois Xavier Street.
February 6. 30

TO LET.
A LARGE DOUBLE OFFICE, light and airy, with use of Fire Proof Safe.
Apply to
G. W. MILLAR, 266 St. Paul Street.
March 21. 67

OFFICES TO LET.
SINGLE and DOUBLE OFFICES, in Young's Buildings, McGill Street, with fire-proof Safes.
Apply on the premises to
JAMES INGLIS, 6 William Street.
March 18. 65

TO LET.
And possession to be taken on the 1st May next.
THAT first-class STONE STORE, No. 299 St. Paul Street, in this City, now occupied by Messrs. J. M. Ross & Co. For particulars, apply to the undersigned,
T. DOUCET, 46 St. Francois Xavier Street.
January 7. 5

TO LET.
A SUITE OF OFFICES and UPPER FLATS in that Stone Building No. 7 St. John Street, at present occupied by J. V. Morgan.
Apply to ALFRED SAVAGE & SON.
February 6. 30

TO LET
Two or three DOUBLE OFFICES in the rear wing of the Union Buildings, with fire-proof Safes. Possession on first of May next.
Apply to
CHAS. TUGGEY.
February 10. 34

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET
A WORKSHOP in rear of the Subscriber's premises.
WM. SPIERPOINT, No. 2 Victoria Block.
August 31. 193

For Sale by M. Laing,
97 COMMISSIONER STREET:
100 TIERCES NEW SUGAR-CURED HAMS
150 barrels HEAVY MESS PORK
—And daily expected,—
400 tierces PRIME LEAF LARD
March 30. 75

TOBACCO.
THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE:
500 boxes Choice 10's, various brands
100 do do 5's, do
400 ⅛-bxs do ½-lbs, do
RIMMER, GUNN & CO.
February 16. 39

J. A. JOHNSTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
16 PLACE D'ARMES CHAMBERS.
YOU can find a choice selection of FIRST-CLASS GOODS. A perfect fit will be given with the latest Fashions.
P.S.—Mr. Johnston has transferred his business to Cinq Mars & Co., No. 298½ Notre Dame Street.
March 22. 3m 68

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Supplementary Rolls of Special Assessments for the following purposes, viz.:—
1. FOR THE WIDENING OF DALHOUSIE STREET,
2. FOR THE CONTINUATION OF LATOUR STREET,
3. FOR THE WIDENING OF GERMAN STREET,
4. FOR THE WIDENING OF ST. PETER STREET (two),
are completed, and are now deposited in the Office of the undersigned, in the City Hall. All persons whose names appear therein as liable for payment of any part of the said assessment are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned, at his Office, within twenty days from this day, without further notice.
E. DEMERS, City Treasurer.
City Hall, Montreal, 8th April, 1865. 83
[To be published in the Montreal *Gazette* and Montreal *Herald* on Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, the 8th, 11th, 13th and 15th April instant.]

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
NOTICE.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE will not entertain applications from Parties requiring a SEWER to be constructed in any Street this Season unless the applications be made BEFORE THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.
By order,
P. MACQUISTEN, City Surveyor.
City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, April 8, 1865. r 83

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
ROAD DEPARTMENT.
Cull Deals.

SEALED TENDERS, (endorsed "Tender for Cull Deals") addressed to the undersigned, and left at the Office of the City Clerk, will be received until FOUR P.M. on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, for the delivery of
30,000 PINE CULL DEALS,
Equal in quality and size to samples on view in the Corporation Yard, Craig Street.
10,000 to be delivered in May, 10,000 in June and 10,000 before the 1st of August next.
To be delivered in such part of the Harbour or of the Lachine Canal as may be required by the undersigned.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

STONE FLAGGING, CURB STONES AND COBBLE PAVING.

SEALED TENDERS (endorsed "Tender for Stone Flagging") addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the Office of the City Clerk until FOUR P.M on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, for
Furnishing and laying Flag Stones and Curb Stones,
And for PAVING WATER COURSES in such Streets of the City as the Road Committee may require, according to Specifications which may be seen in the Office of the Undersigned after Thursday, the 13th instant.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
P. MACQUISTEN, City Surveyor.
City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, April 8, 1865. 83

PARTIAL BOARD.
PARTIAL BOARD for Two or Three Gentlemen may be had on application to Mr. J H. ISAACSON, N. P., St. Francois Xavier Street. The situation is a pleasant one, close to the business part of the city.
December 7. 292

FRESH SEEDS, 1864.
THE Subscribers offer for Sale—
BEANS—eighteen varieties
BEETS
BROCOLI
CABBAGE—ten varieties
CARROT
CAULIFLOWER
CELERY
CRESS
CUCUMBER
KAIL
MELONS
ONIONS
PARSLEY
PEAS—twenty varieties
PEPPERS
RADISHES of sorts
TOMATO
TURNIPS
SWEET HERBS, &c, &c, &c.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.
April 3. 78

T. MUSSEN
BEGS to notify his Customers and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED his business during the alterations which are at present being made to his premises in Notre Dame Street, to Nos. 514 and 516 CRAIG STREET, second door west from St. Lambert Hill and St. Lawrence Main Street, where he has on hand a large and varied assortment of CARPETINGS, DRY GOODS, &c, &c.
Dry Goods Department on Second Story.
March 31. 1m 76

NOTICE TO BREEDERS.

The thorough-bred Stallion "GUNNER," late "Pope Swigert," will STAND for MARES at the Montreal Livery Stables, corner of Bleury and Craig Streets. For further particulars, apply to
JOHN LAWLER, Montreal Livery Stables.
March 27. 72

DIANA GRAPES!—The finest kind of NATIVE GRAPES received at
S. ENGLISH & CO'S, 266 Notre Dame Street.
October 28 258

SARDINES—60 cases, whole, half and quarter Tins, No. 1 quality, for sale by
ALEX. McGIBBON.
March 17. 65

VOLUNTARY LICITATION.

ON MONDAY, the 24th April instant, at ONE o'clock in the Afternoon, will be Sold by Adjudication the REAL PROPERTY, with dependencies hereinafter described, depending on the Succession of the late MR. FRANCOIS GAUTHIER, viz:—
A piece of Land situated in the St. Joseph Suburbs of this city, containing thirty feet in front by eighty-eight feet in depth; bounded in front by Lusignan Street, in rear by an alley, on one side by M. Emeri Gauthier, and on the other by another alley, with right of passage forever on the said allies. There are upon the lot two wooden houses, one of two stories in course of construction built on the front of the said lot, and the other of one story, built on the rear of the lot, with other dependencies.
The lot is commuted.
The adjudication will take place upon the said Real Property on the day and hour above mentioned.
The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale, or before, on addressing the undersigned Notary, at his Office, No. 345 St. Joseph Street.
A. A. SEERS, Notary.
Montreal, April 5, 1865. r m t 81

Sale by Voluntary Licitation.

FOR SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE, to the last and highest bidder, at the CHURCH DOOR of the PARISH of ST. MARTIN, on MONDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, the IMMOVABLES hereinafter described, dependant on the *communaute de biens* which has existed between ANTOINE PAGER, *pere*, and the late ADELAIDE CADIEUX, his wife, that is to say:—
1st.—A piece of ground situate in the said St. Martin, Cote St. Elzeard, of three arpents in breadth by twenty-five arpents in depth, more or less; bounded to the South by Jerome Lavoie, to the north by the land of the Petite Cote Ste. Rose, to the north-east by Laurent Verdon, and to the south-west by Francois Belanger, with a house, barn and other buildings thereon erected.
2nd.—Another piece of ground, situate in the same parish, of two arpents in breadth by thirty arpents in depth, more or less; bounded on the south side by the land of the base of St. Martin, to the north by th said land of the Petite Ste. Rose, to the north-east by Antoine Pager, *fils*, and to the south-west by the said Verdon, with a house and barn thereon.
3rd.—Another piece of ground, situate in the same parish, of one arpent and a half in breadth by thirty arpents in depth, more or less; bounded to the south by the said land of the base of St. Martin, to the north by the said land of the Petite Ste. Rose, to the north-east by Andre Barbe and Romuald Hotte, and to the south-west by the said Antoine Pager, *fils*, with forty-one feet and a half of barn.
For the conditions of sale, address to ANTOINE PAGER, *pere*, tutor, or to the undersigned Notary.
L SAURIOL, N.P.
Montreal, March 29th, 1865. m T 75

LICITATION.

SUPERIOR COURT,
No. 2339.
LEPROHON *and al*,
Vs.
LEPROHON *et al.*
THURSDAY, the 27th April next, will be Sold, in the COURT ROOM, in the Court House of Montreal, a PUBLIC TOLL BRIDGE, built on the RIVER JESUS, between the Village of St. Eustache and the Parish of Ste. Rose.
Terms can be seen in the list of charges fyled in the Record.
SENECAL, RYAN & DEBELLEFEUILLE, Attornies for Plaintiffs.
Montreal, 28th March, 1865. ddr 74

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of JOHN CHARLES FRANCK, CORNELIUS JAMES STARLING, GEORGE ARKLE, and ALFRED ARGYLE CAMPBELL, trading at Belleville, County of Hastings, in that part of Canada heretofore called Upper Canada, under the style and firm of FRANCK, STARLING & CO., Insolvents.
THE CREDITORS of the Insolvents are notified that I, the undersigned, John Plimsoll, of Montreal, have been appointed official assignee of their Estate and effects; and they are required to produce before me, within two months from this date, their claims upon the said estate under oath, specifying the security they hold (if any) and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact, with vouchers in support of such claims.
JOHN PLIMSOLL, Assignee.
PLACE D'ARMES, Montreal, 31st March, 1865. du 79

Insolvent Act of 1864

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of Messrs. DUNLOP & BROWNE, Advocates, No. 10 Little St. James Street, Montreal, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY FIFTH day of APRIL instant, at TWO o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs personally, and as having been member of the late firm of WEIR & LARMINIE, and latterly as carrying on business under the style of W. WEIR & CO., and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.
WILLIAM WEIR.
Montreal, 5th April, 1865. du 85

Insolvent Act of 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF CLEMENT PAQUETTE, An Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at my Office, No. 6 MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on FRIDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of APRIL, 1865, at TEN of the clock in the FORENOON, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of his estate generally.
T. S. BROWN, Official Assignee.
Montreal, 7th April, 1865. du 83

BOARD.

MRS. WILSON, Latour Street, has a few Vacancies for Boarders, and handsomely Furnished Rooms for Married or Single Gentlemen.
February 22 44

Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer

IS warranted to RESTORE GRAY HAIR in all cases to its original color, whether Black or Brown. It will not stain the skin or the finest linen. It will instantly arrest the hair from falling off, causes the hair to grow on bald heads when fallen off by disease, and is a complete dressing for the hair, keeping the hair moist and glossy and perfumed longer than any other preparation in the market. This article is warranted to do as represented, or the money will be refunded. It is positively the greatest discovery in hair preparations of the age. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.
N.B.—Call for CLOCK'S, and take no other.
DR. S. MELVEN, Wholesale Agent for the Canadas, Albion Hotel, Montreal, C.E.
February 8 (3m-7) 32

BUTTER! BUTTER!—150 Tinnets DAIRY BUTTER just received and for sale.
ALLEX. McGIBBON, Italian Warehouse, Great St. James Street, And corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets
March 18. 65

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:
69 Great St. James Street, Montreal.
In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues BONDS OF SECURITY for persons holding Government or other situations of trust.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Persons for whom this Society is Surety can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.
Life Policyholders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship to a proportionate amount at any time—FREE OF EXPENSE.
☞All Premiums received in Canada invested in the Province.
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.
January 7. 1y 5

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid-up Capital & Reserve $4,000,000
THIS old and well-known COMPANY, established in Montreal over FORTY YEARS, continues to INSURE ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS. Proprietors of Real Estate will find it for their interest to call on
ROBERT WOOD, Agent and Attorney for Canada, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
March 20. 1m 66

DR. TEBBETTS' PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR.

ITS MODUS OPERANDI.
Immediately beneath the scalp there are very small bodies called glands, or more commonly, roots of the hair. It is from these glands that every hair of the head is formed and secreted. So long as the scalp is free from disease these bodies remain healthy, and the hair keeps its natural appearance and color. But when humors and other diseases affect the scalp, these glands become involved in the same disease, and the hair gradually turns gray, dry and brittle. Sooner or later the hair begins to fall off, and in many cases, if not arrested, will produce a complete baldness of the scalp.
To remedy this Pathological condition of the glands, and create a new and healthy action, the PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR has proved a perfect success, inasmuch as it is the only preparation yet known that can boast of such wonderful results.
Unlike thousands of other articles in the market, containing silver, lime, lead, litharge, tannin, sulphur, &c., and producing only a sort of yellow or flax color, it will, if properly applied, restore the hair to its former appearance and beauty.
The PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR is warranted in all cases to produce the following results:—
1. It is not a dye, and will not stain a single particle. It contains no coloring matter whatever, and is not in the least injurious in its application.
2. It will certainly RESTORE the hair from a Gray to a beautiful Black, Brown, Auburn, or whatever might have been its original color.
3. It will effectually prevent the hair from falling off, removes all Heat, Inflammation and Dandruff from the scalp, keeping the head clean and cool, and the hair soft, glossy, and of a silky appearance.
4. It will PROMOTE a luxuriant growth of new hair on bald heads, except in extreme cases of old age, and where the glands have become disorganized.
5. It will cure the most inveterate itching and neuralgia of the scalp; and being highly perfumed, it affords a most delightful article for the toilet.
MESSRS. LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, No. 157 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, C.E., Sole Agents for the Canadas.
February 7. 3m trs 31

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned has admitted MR. CHS. A. MARCHAND as a PARTNER in his firm, under the name of L. MARCHAND & SON.
L. MARCHAND.
Montreal, 1st April, 1865. 1m trs 77

JEWELLERY, FANCY GOODS,
&c. &c. &c.

THE WHOLE of S. G. LEVEY'S FINE STOCK OF
Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c.,
WILL BE OFFERED
TO THE PUBLIC,
AT A
Discount of 25 Per Cent,
In order to make room for
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK,
Now Purchasing in Europe
Commencing on
Wednesday, the first of March,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
170 NOTRE DAME STREET.
March 2. 51

Toronto Auction Mart
KING STREET,
ESTABLISHED............1834.
WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO.,
Auctioneers
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
February 25. 3m 47

SAVE YOUR EYE-SIGHT.
THE PATENT TINTED SPECTACLES—A sure preventative of Snow Blindness, and the best remedy for Weak Eyes known; recommended by the first Physicians in Europe.
Every description of Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Eye Preservers in immense variety. Particular attention paid to the adjustment of Glasses and a perfect fit guaranteed.
Brazilian Pebbles and best Glasses fitted to parties own Frames. Spectacles made to order, and repairs of all kinds promptly executed.
C. HEARN, Optician, 160 Notre Dame Street, corner St. Jean Baptiste Street.
March 21. 1m 67

NOTICE.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, since the late fire at No. 120 Notre Dame Street, she has RE-OPENED her Establishment of FRENCH FLUTING at No. 18 BLEURY STREET.
As heretofore, all kinds of Material will be done in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Old Goods made over to look like new.
MME. HONE, No. 22 Bleury Street, opposite Notman's.
April 4 79

To Architects and Builders.
TENDERS will be received by the Subscribers for the sale of
Cast Iron Columns, Lintels & Sills,
of a highly ornamental character, suitable for a shop frontage of fifty feet, formerly appertaining to a bankrupt estate, but which has never been used.
APPLY TO
LYMANS, CLARE & CO., St. Paul Street.
March 17. 64

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT.—The sick of all nations, suffering under all phases of disease, have certified in every written language to the infallibility of these matchless Pills as an aperient, alterative and restorative medicine.
Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25c, 62½c, and $1 per box.
April 10. r DW 84

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
Batchelor's Celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the World
The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known
This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N.Y.
BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
Jny 1. DW 1y5

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED!—That's a fact. It has been said that man's best friend is money; but we know of something better, 'Henry's Vermont Liniment,' because it cures the pain that gold will fail to do. A single bottle that costs but twenty-five cents may save you a Doctor's Bill of twenty-five dollars. Every family should have a bottle at hand in case of accidents. It will quell a raging toothache in ten minutes. There is nothing better for burns, bruises, lameness, cholic, griping, &c., &c.
John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, [new No. 515] St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.
April 10. r DSW 84

TO CLERGYMEN.
A few reasons why you should use Hoofland's German Bitters:—
1. Because it is the best tonic and invigorant in the land.
2. Because it is the prescription of an eminent Physician, and is recommended by the experience of twenty years
3. Because it is carefully compounded of vegetable extracts, and is free from alcoholic stimulant.
4. Because it is, therefore, never sold in steamboat saloons, bar-rooms, and low brothels.
5. Because you can ask for it, without the blush of shame mantling your cheeks, and without the reprobation of your own conscience.
6. Because you can take it to your home, and administer it to a delicate wife or child, without the fear of making or creating an appetite, which might convert that home into a den of dissipation.
7. Because thousands of your brethren, of all denominations, have tested it, when suffering from Asthma, Nervous Debility, Bronchitis, or Dyspeptic Sore Throat, with entire satisfaction.
8. Because a trial will convince you of the truth o all we have said.
Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. These Bitters are for sale by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America.
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, (new No.515) Wholesale Agents for the Canadas
April 3. du DSW 78

A GOOD DEED.—All men should be proud of noble deeds and noble actions, and it is with pride we this day call the attention of our readers to the name of a man who has done much to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-men. That man is the Rev. N. H. Downs, the originator of "Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir." This Elixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure for coughs and colds.
John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, [new No. 515] St. Paul Street, Montreal, C E.
April 10. r DSW 84

The Wonder of the Age.
MYSTIKOS
—OR—
BOGLE'S MYSTIC HAIR TINT.
THE NEWEST AND GREATEST DISCOVERY.
The indispensable appendage to every toilet—The companion of young and old.
The "long sought for and now found."
IT IS NOT AN INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, but it gradually and mystically restores hair to its original color, and gives to grey, or to any unpleasant hue of hair, any tint, varying from the lightest, through all the intermediate shades, to the deepest black, lifelike and natural, at pleasure. It can be used as easily as oil to the hair. The directions are so simple that a child may apply it. It is contained in one bottle. There is no washing of the hair before or after the application. It will not stain or discolor the scalp. It is as harmless as water. It is chiefly composed of vegetable ingredients, and no sulphur, lead or deleterious minerals are contained in it. It nourishes and strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and sustains it in prestine beauty to the latest period of life. In short, it is a wonder, a luxury, none should be without it. Try! Be convinced!
The Mystic Hair Tint is peculiarly adapted for ladies, on account of its easy application. Also, and for the same reason, to gentlemen in the army or navy.
The Mystikos is also the cheapest article as one bottle will last from nine to twelve months.
⁂ Concise and simple directions accompany each package.
PRICE, $1.50 PER PACKAGE.
September 5. DW 212

The New York *Tribune* says, "the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used, and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced, &c."
The *Tribune* just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once, and that's the last of them.
The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.
"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y."
"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.
Thy Friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."
"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N.Y."
"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C."
"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."
"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."
"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm
C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.
DEAR SIR,—I have been afflicted for many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.
Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL.
If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one-half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 159 West 14th street, N. Y., says "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers." &c.
Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters. They speak for themselves.
Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck.
Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it *only* in bottles.
Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., NEW YORK.
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, (New No. 515,) Wholesale Agents for the Canadas.
March 4 DSW Ltrs 53

REMOVAL.
JOHN DATE would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that in consequence of the widening of Notre Dame Street, he intends REMOVING ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT from his old stand to new and more convenient Premises, at
No. 659 CRAIG STREET,
(Four Doors East of Bleury Street),
Where he will be found ready to execute all orders entrusted to him, with punctuality and at moderate charges. And he avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, a continuance of which it will ever be his aim to merit.
April 1. 77

QUININE WINE.—The Subscriber having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale of "WATERS & WILLIAMS" QUININE WINE, is now prepared to execute orders for the same.
ALEX. McGIBBON.
March 18. 65

SPRING.

Come, come gentle Spring, the Winter wind chill
Dies away on the top of yon cloud-touching hill;
And the lambs that are seen on the banks, and the bee,
And the ruddy rude schoolboy are calling for thee.

Oh, come with thy daffodils, come with thy show
Of daisies that love near the footpath to grow;
For the lark in the air, and the thrush in the tree,
With their mellow wild warblings are calling for thee.

Come thou, and the harper we'll bring from his home
In the woodland, and melody with him shall come;
And the nymphs and the swains at thy shrine shall appear,
And we'll crown thee, thou fair one, the queen of the year.

The fountains are gushing, and moss hath o'ergrown
The beechs' old roots and the picturesque stone;
And with silver bright tufts the green osier I hung,
Oh, plant thy sweet flowerets these beauties among.

Come, come gentle Spring—hark! the Winter wind chill
Dies away on the top of yon cloud-touching hill;
And the Bard who now longs thine appearing to see,
Tunes his harp to new measures, and calleth for thee.

PATER LEX.
Tenbury Wells.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1865.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Mount Royal Cemetery Company—Meeting of the Members of the various Religious Denominations, in the Building of the Montreal Assurance Company, at Two o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY

BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Household Furniture, at his stores, at Ten o'clock.
BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Household Furniture, &c., at No. 5 Portland Place, St. Antoine street, at Ten o'clock.
BY G McGREGOR.
Bankrupt stocks of Dry Goods, &c., at his store, at Two o'clock.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

Arrival of the New York.

Sandy Hook, April 12th.
The S.S. New York, from Southampton of the 29th ult, has passed this point. The S.S. City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived out on the 29th. The Belgian, from Portland, arrived out on the 29th.
Liverpool, March 29th.—Cotton sales on three days is 9000 bales; market dull caused by the American news. Breadstuffs quiet. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet but firm with a partial advance of 1d. Corn quiet and advanced 3d. Beef dull.
London, March 29th.—Consols 89¼ for 89½ for money. The rate of discount, it is expected, will soon be reduced to 4 per cent. United States 5,20's have advanced 3 per cent. Erie shares 2¼ per cent; Virginia 1 per cent; Illinois Central 3 per cent; Pennsylvania Railroad 2 per cent.
La France publishes an article, signed by Baron Du Payes, demonstrating that it is greatly to England's advantage to retain Canada.
The Italian finance committee favors a loan.
The Russian Ambassador at Rome, gave a banquet to McClellan. Among the toasts was one for the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and America.
The Mahomedan rebellion is progressing rapidly.
The steam ram Agincourt has been successfully launched.

Arrival of the Moravian.

Portland, April 12.
The S.S. Moravian from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 30th March, and Greencastle on the 31st, arrived at Portland at 6:30 p.m.
The following important telegram has been received from Lisbon, dated March 29th:—The Federal frigates Niagara and Sacramento attempted to sail in pursuit of the Stonewall before the expiration of the time fixed by the Portuguese authorities, twenty-four hours after the departure of the Stonewall, and were fired upon by the Belan Fort. The Niagara was struck on the poop, and a seaman was killed. The vessels thereupon anchored.
Satterthwaite's circular on the evening of the 29th, reports a very active market during the week for American securities, considerable purchases being made for American account, especially in Illinois Central, which have advanced from 55 to 61. Eries freely taken for investment at low prices, inducing purchases they have improved firm at 32 to 36. 5,20 bonds advanced to 58 on Monday, but have since been flatter, owing to supplies by continental holders, and close steady at 56¾. Increasing business done in Atlanta and Great Western bonds.
The Times' city article remarks that American news appears to have had no effect in Liverpool.
Cotton Market, March 29th.—Nothing definite has transpired as to the quantity captured at Savannah, and doubts may be still entertained as to the correctness of early statements. So long however as there is possibility of heavy consignements being made to Europe from that source, prices here must continue exceptionally sensitive and contradictory reports that Government had ordered its shipment to this side makes little difference since buyers at New York will probably send it on their own account. The writer then argues that whether there be an early peace or continued war there are many reasons in favour of the stability of prices. In the same article reference is made to American finances, and the writer contends that as the volume of the paper currency has not been reduced, and as no practicable measures are proposed for the accomplishment of such object, the present reaction in gold must be considered purely speculative and temporary. According to current rumors the pressure among holders of cotton in Liverpool was such that financial arrangements were being made by large numbers of firms. The suspensions announced of Brenner & Co., East India and Brazilian merchants, London. Liabilities £150,000.
Parliamentary proceedings of the 29th unimportant.
Strenuous efforts were making to terminate the difficulties in iron trade. Masters and the men held a conference on the 29th. The masters proposed that the men should resume the work at wages offered, and that differences should then be left to arbitration. The workmen refused, and the meeting proved abortive.
FRANCE.—It was rumored that the Emperor is suffering from indisposition. It is confirmed that M. Bondet, Minister of the Interior, has resigned and been created Senator; and Marquis de Lavelette has been appointed Minister. The Chamber continues debate and address.
Bourse on the 29th of March closed flat, at 67. 35.
AUSTRIA.—In the Lower House of Reichsrath, several members denounced the foreign policy of Government, especially attacking the Prussian Alliance. Some speakers recommended the establishment of friendly relations with Italy on the basis of mutual and material interests of the two countries.
Cape of Good Hope mails to the 23rd February are received. News unimportant.
The fall in the price of wool in London is producing disastrous results. One of the largest shippers of wool has failed for about £100,000 sterling.
London Money Market.—Funds on the 29th of March were firmer under the anticipated reduction in the bank rate of discount. The demand has been unusually light for the end of the quarter.
Summary of news is anticipated by the Edinburgh.
The news by the City of Baltimore and Belgian received on the morning of the 20th of March, imparted increased expression in Liverpool and Manchester. The impression gained ground that the war was near the termination.
Parliamentary news unimportant.
The debate on the Address was progressing in the French Chambers. M. Olliver's speech was strongly Imperial in spirit, and indicates a separation from the "Left." M. Thiers spoke in a friendly tone in favor of political liberty and ministerial responsibility.
It is rumored that M. Beaudet, Minister of the interior, was nominated Senator, and M. de Lavalette to succeed him in the ministry.
Bourse steady at 67 fr. 45c.
It is rumoured that the Danish ministry resigned.
The German Chamber resolved to discuss Augustenburg's claims to the Duchies on the 6th of April.
Calcutta, March 25th.—Market slightly improved. Goods more saleable, but at lower prices.
River Plate telegrams of February 11th, failed to confirm the capitulation of Montevedio.
(Latest via Greencastle.)
The Times' city article says the bank movement yesterday though fully anticipated improved the tone of English funds and markets generally.
The Index suggests should the Washington Government presume to suppose the inferiority of the Portugal to extort reparation in the case of Sacramento and Niagara, that the great powers will be placed under unavoidable obligations to protect her assertion and her rights.

MARKETS PER S.S. MORAVIAN.
Liverpool, March 30th.—Weather fine. Breadstuffs—Flour transactions neither numerous nor important. Western Canal per 196 lbs 21s to 22s; Philadelphia and Baltimore per 196 lbs 22s to 23s 6d. Wheat met a moderatively good consumptive demand; White and Mixed per 100 lbs 9s to 9s 6d; Red per 100 lbs 8s 2d to 8s 6d. Corn a moderate consumptive demand; Mixed per 480 lbs 27s 6d; Yellow do 27s 6d to 28s. Provisions—Pots 28s 6d to 29s per cwt. Pearls 28s to 30s per cwt. Sugar dull. Tea demand good. Coffee 80 bags Rio 61s per cwt. Consols 89⅞ to 89¼.

City Point, Va., April 12th.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of [illegible] Lynchburg surrendered yesterday [illegible] ffin's forces at the head of a scouting party. General Grant has ordered McKenzie's brigade of cavalry to occupy the town and take care of public property. (Signed),
C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

THE GLOBE AND CONFEDERATION.—Shortly after the news was received here of the defeat of the Confederation candidates in New Brunswick, the *Globe* became convinced that a Confederation of all the Provinces was a thing not to be thought of for the present at all events, and declared, when it heard that Nova Scotia had abandoned the scheme, that our government would have to seek some other means of getting out of its difficulties, and that it was time to turn its attention to the consideration of a federal union of the two Canadas. This declaration of the Toronto organ brought down upon it a volley of abuse from many of its ministerial contemporaries, the *Journal de Quebec* amongst others, taking it pretty severely to task in articles which we have transferred to our columns, for its fickleness in abandoning at the first obstacle, the scheme of which it had been so strong an advocate. Referring again to the *Journal*, we find what the *Globe* has been about these days past. "We are particularly well "pleased," says our Quebec contemporary, "with one thing in the more recent articles in "the *Globe*. It is evident that it is better advised than formerly, when, under the influence "of emotion caused by a telegraphic despatch it "declared Confederation of all the Provinces to "be dead, and revived the question of the federation of the two Canadas. More careful examination has convinced it, not only that Confederation was not dead, but that it is not likely "to die in a hurry." So that the *Globe* has returned again to its new love after having forsaken it for its old one. Let us see what else the *Journal*, which has taken Confederation particularly under its wing, has got to say by way of advice and instruction to the Toronto organ:—
"Its plan, then, was to fall back upon the Confederation of the two Canadas, which it calls the relic of '58 and '59, and which it puts immediately before its readers. It has come to understand, although, like others, somewhat tardily, that the Cabinet cannot entertain this question, or any other constitutional change, either practically or speculatively. We repeat this, as we have always done. The government cannot abandon Confederation, until every means which diplomacy places in their hands, has been exhausted. If contrary to our expectations, the plan proposed by the Conference at Quebec should fail it would be then, and not till then, in our opinion, to bring forward some other means of safety, and to think of new combinations for the future. In any case, it does not become the organ of one of the Ministry to say what will be heir to a Ministerial scheme which is still in existence, which has every chance of success, and which, apparently, every individual Minister warmly supports. If any one of them desires to see it fail, it is to his own colleagues he should say so in the first place. But on this subject we have said enough, since the *Globe* has changed its tactics, if not its sentiments, having found that it had entered upon a course which was leading to a violation of engagements."

TALK ABOUT WAR.—We are glad to notice in two of our American exchanges—the Boston *Post* and the New York *Journal of Commerce*—very sensible articles on the talk about war between Great Britain and the United States, which has prevailed there as well as in other quarters which we have before indicated. The *Post* points out with what "criminal flippancy" and "satanic nonchalence" some writers descant on the prospects of such a struggle; those who are never satisfied with the evidence of the existence of a nation unless it is all the while putting forth its powers against some other nation. "Even while they are spouting forth their "volumes of fire and wrath, Lord Palmerston is "pledging his government 'to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries,' and Mr. Disraeli is "saying all sorts of kind and pleasant things "about our 'territorial democracy,' and Mr. "Bright is defending us on the charges that are "brought against us as a quarrelsome nation. "Could there be a more pointed commentary "on the hair-brained policy which some men "are laboring to establish for us as a people." The *Journal of Commerce* also deprecates the cultivation of hostile sentiments among the people, and points out that it is the duty of every man to do everything in his power for the re-establishment of permanent peace. "The "men who want foreign war count the cost "with little discretion if they imagine it to be "small. Let every man look at the condition "of our country, and learn how much he ought "to prize the blessings of peace. We need "peace. Peace will be a better bond of union "than war. Peace will restore our energies, "reinvigorate our system, calm our passions, "console our griefs. In peace the land will "rejoice, grow jubilant, and the enemies of the "past four years will learn to be friends, as "each learns the griefs of the other. But war, "continued now, will try our constitution as it "has not yet been tried, and add grief to grief "and agony to agony. It ought not to be necessary to argue with Americans in favor of peace "after we finish the present struggle. Every "man of right mind must believe that peace "now and henceforth with all the world is the "true motto of the American Union."

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We are glad to learn that a plan is in contemplation for doing away with the Hay Market, now held in Victoria Square, and removing it to the old College garden between College and William streets. This latter place has always been an eyesore, and, we suspect, a source of disease, also, as it has for a long time past been a receptacle for rubbish of every kind. Now it is intended that it shall be graded, and the work of filling up is going on, which, when finished, will bring the ground above the level of the annual Griffintown flood. The building proposed to be erected will be two stories in height, octagonal and in Gothic style, of brick faced with stone dressings, and as we judge from the plans we have seen, will present a very handsome appearance. It is intended to stand in the middle of the new square, and the basement will stand above the level of the highest spring freshet. The plan includes Weigh-house, Waiting-room and principal office, with dependencies, and on the same floor, but divided by a proper partition, a kitchen and dining-room, and up stairs bedroom accommodation for the clerk and his family. A good cellar it is proposed shall be excavated and properly built up. The estimated cost of the building when completed is a little over $2,600. The ground occupied is included between College and William streets, and extends from Duke street to Inspector street, thus securing ample room and effecting at the same time a very desirable improvement. Victoria Square, where the Hay Market now stands, it is intended shall be laid out as a pleasure ground, with fountains, flowers and trees, and will form no inconsiderable addition to the beauty of the city. The new Fish Market is something in the style of St. Ann's Market, of which it will form a sort of continuation, if we may say so since the buildings are to be divided by a space of eighty feet. There are some very material improvements however, proposed by the Market Committee—among others the proper and permanent inclos-

ing of the stalls outside, which in the present market are detached wooden sheds. The new plan consists of a colonnade, the space between each column forming a stall, each partitioned off from the other and covered in front with a wire frame work, sliding upward when it is desired to have the stall open. These are intended for the use of retail dealers. Inside there are eight principal stalls, and fourteen basin stalls, which are set apart for the fish dealers. This part of the Market is to be flagged and properly drained. Underneath the fruit, grain and vegetable department are to be sufficient cellars. The present office, it is proposed, shall be let for stalls, new and more commodious premises being proposed for offices and weigh-house, which will be at one end of the new building, the weighing scales being covered, so that no trouble may be occasioned by the snow in winter interfering with the accuracy of the weights. The length proposed is about 140 feet, breadth 37 feet—the height of walls being 17 feet; the roof is to be tinned. The estimated cost is about $6,000.

Hon. Mr. Currie.—The Hon Mr. Currie, M.L.C., has been offered the command of one of the battalions called out to the frontier. The St. Catherines *Journal* says:—We learn that Mr. Currie has consented to accept on condition that he is given the station at Niagara. We might say that he is the first volunteer Colonel either in Upper or Lower Canada who has had such an honour conferred on him. All the present colonels have been officers in the regular army.

The Halifax *Morning Chronicle* says:—"The existing Government are pursuing a career of extravagance unexampled in the history of the Province. Steadily, steadily the tide has rolled up from the time the members of the Administration were sworn into office; the expenditure of almost every branch of the public service increasing in volume, and at a ratio which must startle the constituencies."

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLITICAL ECONOMY VERSUS SILVER CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—A letter appeared a few days since in your journal with the above title and the signature "Casuist." Having endeavoured in a series of letters elsewhere to explain the true bearings of this question, I wish with your permission to put a few observations before your readers upon it. I cannot fully concur in all of "Casuist's" views, and it does not seem to me that he sees quite through the question; but his reasoning on the most important particulars agrees with mine and his conclusions as far as they go appear to support my own. As the subject is too extensive to reason upon in a single letter, I will endeavour to condense my conclusions into a few propositions in proof of which the arguments have been already published.

In each civilized country there is a general system of measures of value established, similar to the measures of length and of weight. These measures of value are the different kinds of coin and other instruments of currency such as bank notes. For these measures of value to be correct and to harmonize with each other, it is necessary that this intrinsic should coincide with their nominal value, if coin; or their representative value with their nominal, if paper money. It is because these American silver coins have not been brought into conformity with this rule that all the trouble has arisen. The regulation of all weight and measure is a function and duty of the Government. The Government then should be appealed to and their interference insisted upon to put the matter right. What appears to me to be necessary is simply to make this American silver legal tender, the same as British, at its correct value, and then further to make it penal for any trader to take it or pay it away as measuring more than this authorized quantity of value. It is not intended that such a penal clause should be so framed as to lay tradesmen open to vexatious informations. It would probably not be necessary to enforce it all; the cure would commence so soon as it was known that such a law had passed. An arrangement could be easily made between the Government and the bankers that as this silver came into the hands of the latter, which much of it would soon do, it should be sent out of the country and not sold again for recirculation. My rough estimate of the superfluous quantity of this silver coin in the country, was ten million dollars, which is closely supported by that of "Casuist," derived indirectly from the banknote circulation which it has displaced. The great and direct loss to the community generally is the interest on this sum which is being unemployed, or rather much worse than unemployed, because it is clogging the wheels of commerce and interfering mischievously with business in many ways. The idea that such legislative action as proposed above could affect the price of money or the freedom of commerce, is simply absurd, and shows ignorance of the first principles of currency. The merchants of Toronto who have entered into an agreement to regulate these measures of value are probably not aware that in so doing, they are usurping one of the most important functions of government; it is at the same time certain that their efforts cannot have a successful result, because nothing like the necessary uniformity can be attained in such a way. That our leading bankers should continue to sit with folded hands and make no sign in regard to this question, is truly a very singular circumstance.

I am Sir,
Yours respectfully,
MERCATOR.

Montreal, April 10th, 1864.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—A paragraph in your paper of yesterday respecting the Military School, partakes somewhat of an invidious character, inasmuch as the name of but one candidate is mentioned as having taken a second class certificate, which some others have passed no less creditably.

Your readers are satisfied that the selection was not from intention, but in justice to the others I trust you will pardon my calling your attention to the matter.

Yours truly,
A. B.

Montreal, 12th April, 1865.

(By referring to the *Herald* of the 12th our correspondent will find the entire list.—Ed. M. Hd.)

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (CROWN SIDE.)

MARCH TERM.

Present:—Honorable Mr. Justice Mondelet.

Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock.

ENLISTING A PERSON IN A FOREIGN SERVICE.

Toussaint Prevost was placed at the bar, charged with endeavouring to enlist a person for a foreign service.

The principal witness, Richard Bates, an Englishman, stated that on the 2nd March he was in the Railway Hotel, Montreal, where Prevost was standing at the bar. The latter asked him to drink, and he consented. A bottle was brought from beneath the counter. He took a glass from it. The witness's head began to turn after that glass. He took four glasses more, at the request of the prisoner, from a bottle taken from the bar. The prisoner then told witness that he and another man were going to the States, and asked him to go, saying he would get $500 bounty. Witness was to give prisoner $150 for his trouble. Witness consented, as he was without work and in a strange town. Then Campbell came in, but he said he could not go, as he had a soldier's coat on, having deserted from the American army. Prevost told him to pull off his coat and he would lend him one. Campbell asked for a pin to conceal his soldier shirt. Prisoner called for a sleigh, and then bought a bottle of whiskey, when they set out for Laprairie, beyond which the owner would not allow his sleigh to go. The prisoner said they had about 6 miles to go to the house of a big fat man, who would take them to the States. Witness heard his name afterwards It is Brau d'Amour. There he slept some time. He was not so drunk. After half an hour's sleep Campbell and witness went out, supposing Prevost to be following them. They proceeded about a quarter of a mile, when they were arrested by two police, who brought them back to Brau d'Amour. Prevost told witness if he told anything he would knock him on the head or break his jaw. They were taken to Laprairie, when on being brought before a magistrate, witness told all about it. They afterwards were brought to Montreal.

Hugh Campbell sworn—Corroborated the principal facts stated by Bates. He said it was Bates who paid their expense at Laprairie. Bates also paid for the dinner at Brau d'Amour's house. Bates was drunk and fell several times.

Campbell, on giving his evidence, was discharged from custody.

George Burr, 60th Rifles, one of the look-out party, arrested the party at Brau d'Amour's house thinking they were soldiers. Bates stated that the others were taking him to the States; this was in presence of the prisoner. Prevost, the prisoner, told witness they were going to look for work.

——— Portalance said Bates was drunk when arrested.

Mr. Johnson, Q.C., at this stage of the evidence, abandoned the prosecution, as he regarded the evidence as insufficient.

The Jury were instructed to acquit.

ANOTHER CASE.

Bazile Roi, Antoine Beaudeau, and Gilbert Mathieu were placed at the bar charged with endeavouring to enlist Francois Lafleniere, a voyageur, in February last, in the American service.

The evidence in this case also broke down, and the jury found the prisoner not guilty.

LARCENY OF A TRUNK FROM THE GRAND TRUNK STATION.

A respectable looking man named Joseph Fogarty was placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 8th November last, stolen a travelling trunk containing wearing apparel, the property of Louis Pelerin.

Mr. Johnson, Q.C., opened the case for the crown, stating the circumstances of the alleged larceny, and called

Michael McGaraghty, who was sworn:—I am baggage master in the Grand Trunk Railway Company. On the 8th Nov. I was at Bonaventure station when the train from Rouse's Point arrived. The prisoner, whom I have known for some years, was a passenger by the train. On arriving at the station the prisoner pointed out to a porter a trunk which he said was his, and gave me a cheque. When the trunk was given to Fogarty I did not think it necessary to examine the cheque on the trunk to see if it corresponded with Fogarty's cheque. I thought I could confide in Fogarty's honesty in the matter. Subsequently, on entering the cheques in the book I found a trunk had been wrongly delivered. The following morning Fogarty returned and told me he had got a trunk that did not belong to him, and that he had now come back for his own. He told me the owner of the trunk he had got the previous evening identified it in his possession, and he (prisoner) finding it was not his delivered it to the proper owner. I told Fogarty he should have brought the trunk back to me, as the owner held the cheque and could come on me for it. The prisoner said he would give me the number of his house and that I could produce him to testify in the matter should any difficulty arise. I then took Fogarty's number and handed him his trunk. About two hours afterwards Pelerin called upon me for his trunk, producing his cheque, which agreed with that which had been attached to the trunk. This fact, with the description of the trunk then given convinced me that Fogarty had carried off Pelerin's trunk. Sometime after having been informed that the prisoner was in Ottawa I went there with High Constable Bissonnette, to see if I could discover him. We found him and he was arrested. On Mr. Bissonnette's expressing surprise at the prisoner's committing this theft, he volunteered to make good the $27 which I had to pay Pelerin to re-imburse him for his loss of the trunk and contents, on condition of my dropping the matter or settling it. I replied I had nothing to do with the case which was in the hands of the lawyers. The prisoner was then brought to Montreal and committed. He said further that on taking away the wrong trunk he got drunk and remembered no more about it.

James Cannon, carter, was examined. He said that on the evening of the 8th of November he carried the prisoner and the trunk from the railway depot, another person being also in the carriage. The day after witness met Fogarty, who was then in liquor, and who requested him to say nothing about the trunk.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner stopped at several taverns on the way and drank liquor. The trunk was carried out of the railway shed by the prisoner, who took it with him. He believed the trunk produced in Court was not the one in question.

William Hogg, policeman, Grand Trunk Railway Station, was sworn, and stated that on the evening of the 8th of November he saw Fogarty carrying a trunk in his arms, like that here shown, and observed him leaving the depot with it and engaging Cannon to drive him from the Station. I cannot swear this trunk is the one Fogarty had at the time.

——— Purdy of Ottawa City, sworn; stated that he bought the trunk shown in Court, and which is alleged to have been stolen from Fogarty, for $1 75. The prisoner at the time said that he was "hard up" and wanted money to enable him to leave Ottawa, and gave that as his reason for selling the trunk. Witness did not know its value at the time, not having purchased any trunks before.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Chapleau addressed the jury for the defence, having consented to do so at the request of the Court, the prisoner having no counsel. He called no witnesses.

Mr. Johnson addressed the jury in reply.

The Court charged the jury who retired, and not having agreed at half-past four, were locked up for the night.

The Court adjourned until 10 a.m., on Thursday morning.

CITY ITEMS.

Gale.—Shortly after noon yesterday a violent gale sprung up, which coming in heavy gusts did considerable damage throughout the city. About half-past three, one of the back windows of the building known as Cringan's store on Common Street, was driven in by the force of the wind, which thus obtaining entrance, lifted up the roof in one mass, driving it completely over towards the river. The whole roof was completely broken up; the materials being strewed about in all directions. Two soldiers and another individual had a narrow escape. A shed at the gas house was also blown down, seriously wounding one man who was removed to his own house insensible. Two or three others sustained slight injuries. A number of fences round the cattle and other yards were partially blown down. Many of these fences are in a very dilapidated state, and are positively dangerous. Shortly after four o'clock, a terrific gust carried off the roofs of two of the freight sheds of the Grand Trunk Railway at Point St Charles. Not a vestige of a roof was left on either of them. No injury was sustained by any one. Somewhat earlier in the day, a new frame house which was being built in St Lawrence Main street, above Sherbrooke street, which was roofed in, was levelled with the ground. Four men were at work inside, one of whom was very much hurt, so much that he had to be carried to the hospital; the others almost miraculously, escaping uninjured. The steamers Iron Duke and Fashion drove from their moorings in the river, and it is feared they have gone ashore.

Volunteer Review on Good Friday.—The different Volunteer Companies are expected to meet at their respective drill rooms in sufficient time to enable them to form and march to the Champ de Mars to be inspected at three o'clock.

Police Court.—An action against Francois Poteguin for endeavouring to persuade a soldier to desert, was heard. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £50 sterling.

Edward Kelly, for a similar offence, received a similar sentence.

Recorder's Court.—Twenty-four prisoners appeared before this Court yesterday. John Roy, assaulting Archy Davis, $5 or one month. John Rogers, drunk and assaulting the police, $2 or 15 days. Patrick Smith, drunk and disturbing the peace in Barry's House, Eleanor Street, $4 or 15 days.

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.—Statement for the week ending Tuesday, 11th April.—Soup Kitchen: No of rations distributed, 1727. Night Refuge: No. of nights lodgings—Males 202; females 204. Total 406. No. of permanent poor sustained in the Refuge, 80. Of the night refuge 92 were Catholics.

City Council Proceedings.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last night, His Worship the Mayor in the chair.

PETITIONS.

From Francis Clarke, Thomas D. Quinn, Jas. Knox, Angus McIntosh and Thomas McGinn, to be appointed assessors.

Of E. Chanteloup, for leave to erect a steam engine in Craig Street, St. Lawrence Ward.

Of Ira Gould and others, offering land for the opening of a street with an entrance from Aqueduct street in the St Antoine Ward.

Of the Hon Mr. Justice Smith, to be indemnified for certain damages alleged to have been suffered by him by the non-fulfilment, on the part of the Corporation, of certain alleged obligations or agreements.

Of John Ogilvy, against the widening of St. Peter street nine feet, on the ground that he would sustain loss by such a change.

The petitions were referred to the proper committees.

REPORTS.

From the Road Committee, for an appropriation to lay sewers in certain streets. Finance Committee.

From the same, recommending the extending of Beaudry street from Lagauchetiere to Craig street. Referred to the Finance Committee

From the same, recommending the rectifying the line of Labelle street, St James Ward, from Dorchester to St. Catherine street. Referred to the Finance Committee.

From the same, recommending the rectification of the line of Wellington street at the corner of St Etienne street. Referred to the Finance Committee.

From the same, on the extending of St. Christophe street from Mignonne to Ontario street. Referred to the Finance Committee.

From the same, on the continuation of Bleury street from Sherbrooke to Hotel Dieu street. Referred to the Finance Committee.

From the Finance and Water Committee, recommending an increase to the salary of Charles Lapierre, clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Water Works. Next meeting

From the Finance and Water Committees, recommending the appointment of L C. Therien a permanent bailiff in the Water Works Department. Next meeting.

From the Police and Finance Committees, recommending an increase to the salary of J. B. Duverger, Clerk in the office of the Recorder. Next meeting.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Councillor Alexander gave notice of motion to lay on the table, at the next meeting, the plans and details of the Fish Market, with the other improvements contemplated for the St. Ann's Market.

Councillor Cassidy gave notice that he would move for a statement of all the suits pending against the citizens, and suits instituted by the city against persons.

Alderman Rodden gave notice that he would move that the Road Committee be instructed to report at the next meeting, the plans and estimates for the William Street tunnel, with the view to its earliest possible construction.

Councillor Labelle gave notice that he would move that the Finance Committee consult the Gentlemen of the Seminary in relation to the conditions on which they will dispose of a lot of ground on which to build a permanent building for the Agricultural and Horticultural exhibitions.

CARTERS BY LAW.

The amended Carters' by-law was allowed to lay over until next meeting.

WIDENING OF ST. PETER STREET.

The report on the widening of St. Peter Street was allowed to lay over until the next meeting.

ASSESSORS.

The Finance Committee submitted a report recommending the re-appointment of Jerome Grenier, James C. Beers, Joseph Deschamps, Daniel Farrell, and Remi Lambert, as assessors for the coming year, and the appointment of William Douglass in the place of Rollo Campbell, who has resigned. They also recommend that Jerome Grenier and James C Beers be granted an addition of $100 on condition that, when not engaged outside, making assessment rolls, they will attend at the City Hall during office hours all the year round, to receive and answer complaints, and to superintend the making out of the assessment rolls.

Councillor McNevin moved in amendment that Mr. Thos. McGinn be appointed instead of Mr Douglass.

Alderman David moved in amendment that the name of Mr. James Knox be substituted for that of Mr Douglass.

This was lost by a vote of 16 to 8, and Mr. McGinn's name was substituted for that of Mr. Douglass by a vote of 15 to 9. The report thus amended was adopted

BAILIFF OF THE RECORDER'S COURT.

The report of the Police Committee recommending the appointment of an additional bailiff for the Recorder's Court was considered. An amendment to the effect that the Committee be authorized to receive applications to be submitted to the next meeting of the Council was added, and the report thus amended was adopted.

A SITE FOR THE NEW CITY HALL.

The motion of Councillor Labelle to consider the propriety of acquiring the Government Garden as a site for the New City Hall was then taken up.

Alderman Gorrie moved, seconded by Councillor Ogilvie, an amendment, that the motion be not considered until a definite answer be received from the Government in reference to the erection of a drill shed on that site for the use of the Volunteers. The amendment was lost.

Moved in amendment, by Councillor Donovan, seconded by Coun. McGauvran that it is inexpedient to consider the question of purchasing the Government Gardens for a site for a new City Hall, or any other site, without submitting it to the ratepayers. Lost.

Another amendment was offered by Alderman Rodden when Councillor Contant moved the previous.

Coun. Ogilvie moved an adjournment which question was lost.

A point was raised whether the previous question should be discussed when the Mayor decided there should be no discussion.

Alderman Stevenson appealed from the decision which was sustained. The previous question was put, and carried by 12 for and 11 against. The motion was carried by the same division.

The Council then adjourned.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES,

FURTHER BY THE "CITY OF NEW YORK."

In the House of Commons, on the 27th March, Lord Elcho alluded to the debates in the Canadian Parliament, where it has been denied that £50,000 was all that England would vote for Canada this year. Lord Elcho would bring the matter forward on the 14th instant.

The London Times says:—A short time since Confederate drafts were refused payment by Fraser, Trenholm & Co, of Liverpool, for want of advice. The requisite funds and instructions have since arrived, and the bills will be paid immediately.

Paris, March 29th.—The Bourse opened firm, but subsequently became flat. Rentes closed at 65f 35c., or 10c. lower than yesterday.

New York, April 12th.—By the Mao Castle we have Havana dates to the 8th Advices from Vera Cruz of the 1st, and from Mexico on the 28th, had been received, announcing the execution of Nicolas Romero. Major Higins Alaverez, Lieut. Rogas, and Perese were captured prisoners of the Liberal army.

The French debt is to be paid at 6 per cent.

An insurrection occurred on the 18th, but was quelled. Five of the insurrectionists were executed on the 21st

Boston, April 11th.—The S. S. Asia for Liverpool, proceeded down the harbor to-day, magnificently decorated with flags and streamers in honor of our recent great victories.

New York, April 12th.—The Post special says the President's speech is disapproved by several Congressmen now in Washington. No extra session of the Congress will be called unless new events demanded it.

New York, April 12th.—The Post's Washington special says:—Advices from Goldsboro to the 10th state that positive information had been received at that place that Johnston's army was fifteen miles north of the city.

Washington, April 12th.—The President has issued another supplementary proclamation as follows:

Whereas, by my proclamation of this date, the Port of Key West, in the State of Florida, was inadvertently included among those which are not open to commerce. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the said Port of Key West is and shall remain open to foreign and domestic commerce upon the same conditions by which that commerce has heretofore been governed. In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America, the 89th.

(Signed), Abraham Lincoln,
By the President.
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

Washington, April 12th.—The second volume of diplomatic correspondence, like that of the first, is devoted to our affairs with Great Britain. Mr. Adams, in a letter to Earl Russell, says, our Government disapproves the paroling and discharging of the men captured from the Alabama by Capt. Winslow. Also, that it believes Her Majesty's Government cannot but regret the aid given by British subjects to the violation of Her Majesty's neutrality. The conclusions arrived at by our government were; first, that the Alabama's only national character was that which was adducted to her from construction, equipment, armament and manned by British subjects in British ports. Second, that the persons who surrendered, afterwards engaged in unlawful war, because rescued by a British yacht, ought to be delivered up. Third, that permitting their men to use the kingdom as a base for supplies, the more effectually to carry on a war, is a grievance; against which Mr. Adams remonstrated and asks their conviction and punishment. 4th. And that Her Majesty's Government be requested to prevent any further preparation of any naval expedition from British shores against the United States.

Earl Russell replies that as soon as evidence was received that the Alabama had violated a British salute, orders were given to seize her, but she escaped from British waters, and her equipment was furnished in foreign waters where her commander was commissioned by the so styled Confederate Government, he being an American citizen. Also, it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that the commander of the Deer Hound, in rescuing from drowning the Alabama's men, performed a praiseworthy act, to which he had been exhorted by the commander of the Kearsage; and it appeared also to Her Majesty's Government that Mr. Lancaster was not under any obligation to deliver up the men saved, nor is there any obligation on the part of Her Majesty's Government to give up escaped prisoners of war. Thirdly, Her Majesty's Government has no knowledge of aiding belligerents to carry on hostilities against the United States, using Great Britain as a base for supplies, &c., and does not believe there is any foundation for the statement and with pecuniary contributions by private individuals the Government has no power to interfere. He further assured Mr. Adams the Government had adopted all lawful measure to prevent the preparations of any expedition from British shores against the United States. Mr. Adams replied that Semmes did not come to Great Britain as a refugee claiming the rights of hospitality, and as a belligerent determined to make his escape from capture, or death to a territory useful to himself and his cause; and indicated further hostile proceedings with another vessel which was building for him, and with which he intended to continue the destruction of life and property. Therefore, the act of Mr. Lincoln was not humane, nor was the action of Her Majesty's Government entirely within the scope of that hospitality whichever Great Britain would approve. He then informed his Lordship that our Government thinks itself entitled to adhere to the several positions it had assumed in regard to the painful transactions in question. Mr. Seward in October 2d, requested Mr. Adams to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the frequent instances in which our neighboring British Provinces have been used as oasis for hostile proceedings. He regarded these proceedings as intended to bring the two countries into collision, and proceeds at length to show how the neutrality act has been violated. The question is calmly considered, and suggestions of action equally beneficial to both countries are made in a friendly spirit.

New York, April 12th, 5 p.m.—Gold closed at 45¼.

THE SAINT ALBANS RAIDERS AT TORONTO.

The St. Albans raiders were brought up on Monday morning for examination before Mr. Recorder Duggan. The Court-room was densely crowded. The raiders presented the same appearance as when up before, save that Mr. Wm. H. Hutchinson has shaved clean and wears no spectacles. Mr. Robert A. Harrison appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Berwick, from the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron's office, watched the case in behalf of the defence.

Godfrey S. Hyams, sworn—Said he at present resides at No. 120, York street, in this city; came to this city two years ago the 1st of June next, from St. Louis, Mo.; knew Bennett H. Young, one of the prisoners at the bar; Teavis, Swager, and Spurr were not known to him; knew Young and the prisoner next him, called Hutchinson, but who had been introduced to witness under the name of Huntley; last saw Young in Toronto some time in October, 1864, at the Queen's Hotel; he had called at witness' house the same day with a pair of boots he wanted repaired; Young told witness's wife that he wanted the boots repaired, as he was going to Montreal by the train that day; Young told witness at the Queen's Hotel that he was going down to Montreal to join an expedition raised for the purpose of making a raid on the town of St Albans, in the State of Vermont, to take what money they required and burn the place if possible; witness had been asked to go with Young, for which he was to receive part of what was made; there was no person with Young at the Queen's Hotel when speaking to witness; at the train there were other parties with him; the first talk witness heard concerning raids was about fourteen or fifteen months ago; the first raid was to be on Chicago, to release the prisoners at Camp Douglass; Mr. William Larry McDonald was present at the house of a Captain Higby, at Richmond street east, in this city, where Young was also present, as well as witness; at the meeting, which took place in January or February, 1864, there were twelve or fourteen present; raids were spoken of, one of which was as to the most convenient way of releasing the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglass; at the meeting there was present a gentleman named Harrington, and another by the name of Trigg, and others whose names I forget; the meeting lasted two or three hours; nothing was said about banks, and nothing definite was decided on; witness was present at another meeting held in March, 1864, at the house of one Allison, next door to the last mentioned house; Allison resides at present somewhere on King Street, in this city; this meeting was called by a man named Wm. L. McDonald; besides witness, there were present McDonald, Young, Harrington, Trigg, Ellsworth and others, in all about sixteen; the object of that meeting was to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglass, and make a raid on a bank in one of the small towns of the State of Ohio, and take $2,000,000 in specie, supposed to be there. (Smiles from the raiders at this remark) After the meeting Mr McDonald was to go over to St. Catherines and see one Judge Sykes as to what the law would be; it was also resolved at the last meeting that witness should go to Chicago to see how the place was situated and to find out what force guarded the prisoners; witness did not go to Chicago; next meeting witness was present; it was in August, 1864, held at Mr. McDonald's sister's house on Adelaide street; a number of men were present but none of the prisoners; the next meeting was in Col. Thomson's room in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, in August or September last; witness does not remember whether Young was present or not; none of the others were at it; this meeting was held with a view to make a raid into the States of Maine or Vermont, or the town of St. Albans, and take possession of the banks and money which they contained; there were present at the meeting some eight or ten, including Col. Thompson and Mr. Young; the latter was to make arrangements to carry on the raid at St. Albans; he was to go to St. Catherines to see a Mr. Clay, to get money to carry on the raid; when witness next saw Young the latter was going to Montreal to take part in the St Albans raid; witness had gone sometimes to a Mr. Givan's on Yonge street, where Southerners were boarding, to get work; witness was never present at a meeting held in the house of a Mr. Burr; became acquainted with Mr. Huntley (referring to Mr. Hutchinson) in July, 1864, in Halifax; witness had been sent for by a Southern gentleman named Dr. Blackburn, who lived in Havana; witness was going into the States connected with "raids and hostile operations;" Hutchinson was introduced to witness under the name of Huntley; witness had no doubt that he was one of the gentlemen at the bar; Hutchinson made no proposals to witness; the latter left Hutchinson to go to Boston, that being the nearest way for witness to go to Washington by order of Dr. Blackburn, to try and kill a Yankee or two—laughter—did not know whether any were killed or not; did not go to kill any person in particular.

Several other witnesses were examined, who testified to having seen various members of the party in Toronto at different times, previously to the raid, but their evidence did not identify the prisoners with the raid.

Mr. Harrison then put in a memorandum, admitted to be correct by all the prisoners, as being their authority from C. C. Clay, as Commissioner of the Confederate States of America, by which they justified their participation in the St Albans raid.

Alfred Beaumont—Live in Montreal. am by profession an advocate; saw these five gentlemen in Montreal before Judge Smith on trial on the 24th of February last for robbing one Samuel Breck, of the town of St. Albans, Vermont; saw this paper at the time; it was produced by prisoners' counsel and read in their presence, and signature "C. C. Clay" proved, by which document they justified their act.

Elizabeth Girvan sworn, said—Live in Drummondville; left Toronto last fall; kept boarders when in this city; saw Mr. Bennett H. Young at my house; never heard any talk about raids; know Mrs. Walker of the "American House;" never told her that Bennet H. Young had been speaking of burning towns in the States; told her that some of them had been talking about it; think it was before the St. Albans raid; it was merely a conversation that sprung up one day before leaving for Drummondville; never spoke to Mrs. Walker about raids; saw Mr. Young a day or two before the raids; the young men boarders left a day or two before the raid; Young came to ask for those young men who had lived in the house; saw Young in the shop; he told me that he had been South, and that all should go back and be on the field; my little son told me that Mr Young wanted to see some of our young men; cannot recognize Mr. Young out of those five gentlemen at the bar.

The witness pointed to Mr. Teavis as being Mr. Young.

Mr. Harrison—Oh, no! Young's a better looking man

Mr. Harrison would mention to his Honour that with reference to the second branch of the case, which was to prove the actual participation of the prisoners in the raid, he should have to send to St. Albans for four or five more witnesses. The second branch of the case is that these gentlemen were connected with it He understood that the prisoners were prepared to admit that they took part in the raid at St. Albans.

Mr. Perry, of Montreal, sworn said—That he resided in Montreal, and knew the five gentlemen at the bar; knew of the St. Albans raid; heard them say that they had participated in the raid at that place.

Mr. Harrison said that that was all the evidence he had to offer. By the witness Hyams it had been proved that the first raid was concocted at the Queen's Hotel under the authority of the memorandum of Mr. Clay. Mr. H. understood that the gentlemen at the bar were anxious to have their trial proceeded with.

The Recorder said that the usual way was to prepare an indictment, which could be presented and tried at the assizes now sitting.

Mr. Harrison did not know what would be proved by the other evidence, but, thought it would be better to proceed with the trial.

Mr. Barwick wished to know if his Honour would admit the prisoners to bail.

Mr. Harrison said he did not know what day the trial would come off, but there was enough evidence to warrant a committal for trial.

Mr Barwick said that the defence preferred going on to-day.

The Recorder said that the prosecution were not ready. One of the witnesses had sent in a medical certificate.

Mr Harrison decided that as he had no other important witnesses, he would close the prosecution.

Mr Barwick wished to know whether his Honour would take bail.

The Recorder said that he would consider the matter.

The Recorder here read the evidence to the prisoners, and stated to the prisoners that it was for him to ask them if they wished to make any statement, at the same time he would say that any statement they might make could be used in evidence against them.

Mr Barwick held that there was no evidence against Teavis, Swager, Spurr or Hutchinson.

The Recorder thought there was no evidence against the four named, and therefore they were discharged.

The decision was received with loud applause, which was immediately stopped by the Recorder who stated that he would punish those who would be guilty of a like transgression very severely. The four who were discharged then left the Court in company with their friends. The Recorder shortly afterwards adjourned the Court until ten o'clock this morning; in the meantime he will consider the application of Bennett H Young for bail. Mr Young was taken out of the Court shortly after it adjourned, amid great enthusiasm, and driven off to the City Gaol.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Oil Excitement in Wardsville.—Wardsville, April 6, 1864—.Our village was this forenoon thrown into the greatest excitement it has experienced since its existence. A company had been formed to test the prospects for oil, a man was engaged to bore with a three inch auger, in order to find a place free from boulders. At the depth of forty-six feet the auger was raised a considerable distance by gas. On taking it out and igniting the gas, a flame rushed up about twenty feet in height, and so hot that one could not stand fifteen or twenty feet off it. It was so strong as to drive the sand and water to a height of eighty feet. The noise produced by it is nearly equal to a threshing machine. It is still burning (7 p m) and increasing in volume. Stock goes up.—*London Advertiser.*

Destructive Fire in South Oxford.—We regret to learn that the saw mill in South Oxford owned by Joseph Davidson, was consumed by fire yesterday morning (Friday), at two o'clock Loss, about $4,000 in machinery and lumber. This widely known mill will be a great loss to the neighborhood.—*London Advertiser.*

Musical Convention to come off at Bowmanville on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of next month. About 300 or 1000 singers are expected to be present, and an invitation is extended to ready readers of music in every part of the Province.

The lower part of Three Rivers, which is inhabited by the poorer part of the population, is inundated, the water in some places being eight feet deep. The Corporation and the charitable are doing all they can to relieve the sufferers. The water is still rising, the ice being firm below. Farmer's hotel is surrounded, and on the 11th the store on Turcotte's wharf was carried away. The locality at the Grondines is also flooded to an extraordinary extent.

One hundred Canadians passed through Worcester on Tuesday on their way to the mills at Wauregan Connecticut. One couple, says the Spy, were blessed with a brood of twenty-three children—enough to run a small factory without other help.

A libel suit has been entered against the Toronto Leader by the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, for publishing an article calculated to damage the standing of the corporation.

The Hon. James Gordon, a member of the Legislative Council, died at Toronto on the 10th inst.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

(From the Times of the 20th.)

There is no greater defect of statesmanlike ability than that shown by a nation when it has allowed itself to drift into a position which it never desired and from which it would gladly escape. Such a thing is impossible without an utter absence of observation, of forethought and of resolution. The first fatal step is permitted without reflection, and every subsequent act is accompanied by unavailing regrets. An expenditure is incurred avowedly as a small instalment of a larger outlay, and no one opposes the first expense, though upon it depends an incalculable waste of money and of men. A policy is initiated before the Legislature knows what it has approved, and when it awakes to reflection it bewails the inconsiderateness which has committed it to years of perseverance in a mistake. The House of Commons has just now to consider a critical question which must test the quality of its wisdom. The verdict of the Legislature on the defence of Canada is, without doubt, the most important act it will be called upon to register during this Session. Upon the resolution which is taken must depend the policy of the country for at least a generation. Just now we have the faculty of choice, next year it will be gone from us. Under such circumstances whatever is done should be done with premeditation, and the consequences of every step ought to be carefully considered. The materials for consideration are happily few and simple. The fortification of Canada, if undertaken, must be undertaken solely with reference to the possibility of a war with the United States. There is nothing in this circumstance which should interfere with the free discussion of the project. There is not the least sentiment of hostility on our part against the Western Republic and we believe the great majority of American citizens have the same desire of friendship with us which their twice chosen President has always manifested. At present it is confessed by Colonel Jervois, upon whose Report Parliament is invited to act that Canada is practically undefended. The regular force maintained in the colony would be unable to defend it even when aided by the whole of the local militia. The Imperial troops in the event of war, would be obliged to retreat before the superior numbers by which they would be attacked, and they would be fortunate if they succeeded in embarking at Quebec and getting to sea without serious defeat. No further authority is needed to convince us of the correctness of these opinions. It is evident then, that if no fortifications be made it would be better to withdraw the regular force altogether for their presence in Canada would only invite an enemy to a successful campaign, if not to an easy victory. But the construction of the works recommended by Colonel Jervois might, it is said, enable the small numbers of the regular army, supported as they would be by the local militia, to withstand any attack that could be made upon the province until help arrived. The notion is that if the enemy poured across the frontier in force, the British troops would be concentrated at the vital points of defence, and would become centres about which the people of the colony would rally. In looking forward to such a consequence Colonel Jervois doubtless remembers the successful defence of Quebec in 1760 and in 1775. These were the events which Sir James Carmichael Smith looked back upon when he compiled his Precis of the Canadian Wars for the Duke of Wellington. Sir J. Carmichael-Smyth, however, wrote just forty years ago, and the conclusions which were probably perfectly sound in 1825 must be re-examined before they can be adopted to-day. In the interval the conditions of a war on the Canadian frontier have been essentially altered by the introduction of railways and the improvement of artillery. The advantages of situation are destroyed, places which were supposed to be inaccessible, either through the rigour of climate or difficulty of approach, can always be got at, and if Colonel Jervois believes in the possibility of defending Quebec now because it was held against Montgomery and Arnold in 1755, he is somewhat inconsistent in thinking that military operations on an important scale can only be carried on in Canada during the six months of the summer season. The advance of the American troops under Montgomery was made in the depth of winter; their march lasted six weeks, for one month of which they saw neither hut nor man, and the attack on Quebec, in which Montgomery fell, took place on the last night of the year. What must be anticipated, therefore, in the event of a war in Canada is an invasion of a thickly populated country, at any season, by armies based upon a population of 20,000,000, poured in by railways and brought down the lakes by steamers. The canals we have made can be used by the States, and the odds against the provinces together are as twenty millions to four. To withstand this onslaught, there exists a local volunteer force of 21,700 men, and a militia, including all reserves—and, in fact, consisting of the whole male population between the ages of 18 and 60—numbering in all 470,000 men. The latest report from the province, quoted by Col. Jervois, puts the service militia, as soon as the Government shall be in a position to take the ballot, at 88,245 men, exclusive of officers. One hundred thousand at the utmost may therefore be reckoned as the force of the Confederation. And of these numbers would be inhabitants of the extreme West, who might object to a state of defence which protected no more than the borders to the east of Montreal. Whatever force there might be would doubtless fight with the determination shown in former Canadian wars; but the stoutest courage cannot successfully resist overwhelming odds, and there is little in the experience of the war which has been waged on the American continent for the last four years to warrant an implicit trust in fortifications. It is another element in the calculation that for one long season of the year we are unable to reach Canada except through the States. During the winter months of the year the Canadians would be absolutely severed from the mother country, and we should be actually in the dark as to the fate of the provincial garrisons except for such scraps of intelligence, as might indirectly reach us through the enemy.

There are some who may doubt the prudence of stating the whole truth with respect to Canada but the question upon which the House of Commons is called upon to decide requires a full consideration of all the facts of the case. The erection of fortifications at Quebec and Montreal is part of a bargain between Great Britain and the colony, and the first vote of £50,000 binds us to a policy from which we cannot recede. It is not a burden which can be shaken off with a change of circumstances; whatever may be the constitution of the Executive Government, the national obligation will be permanent. It is idle to think of drawing back next year, for we shall by that time have involved the colonists in engagements which they would not have contracted if they did not rely upon our support. We ought, therefore, to know what we are about and what will be the value of the works which may be erected. At present we have nothing to go upon but the report of Colonel Jervois, and though the Deputy Director of Fortifications is an able officer, his very title shows that he is not even at the head of his own branch of the profession. As an engineer his opinion is doubtless entitled to the greatest respect, but it is impossible to consider the merits of fortification apart from the question of disposable force and means of relief and it seems plain that Colonel Jervois has neglected some circumstances which ought to be taken into account Independent however, of every other consideration, it can scarcely be denied that it would be bad generalship on our part to allow Canada to become the seat of a war between us and the United States. It is of the utmost importance in strategy to choose your own position, and the best soldier is he who dictates the terms upon which his enemy must fight him. When Napoleon consented to follow the Russian army into the heart of the empire he was ruined, just as when the Emperor Nicholas staked his success upon the fate of Sebastopol he was beaten. If we take Canada as our fighting ground, we meet the enemy under every disadvantage; his supplies of men and of materials of war are at hand; ours are far away; his numbers would be overwhelming, while ours must necessarily be few; he would always be in communication with his reserve, while we should be debarred for half the year from furnishing reinforcements or lending assistance Canada, in fact, can be best defended by attacking her assailants and forcing them to relinquish their hold. If a dog has got its enemy by the throat it is indifferent to any pommelling on its flanks. The parable is of easy application. If ever such a terrible calamity to the cause of freedom and of progress should arise as a war between this country and the United States—a calamity which all good men will pray may be averted—Quebec should, if necessary, be maintained by an attack on the seaports of the Union. That such a necessity would be very awful we are all agreed; that such a necessity may never arise we all pray; but it is worse than idle to contemplate the chance and to make a preparation for it which would be only a delusion. Whatever we do, let us not take up a position which we cannot maintain with safety and from which we cannot retreat with honour.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes in the same typographical style as deaths are usually printed the following:—

"Dead. Confederacy—Southern. At the late residence of his father, J. Davis, Richmond, Virginia, Southern Confederacy, aged four years. Death caused by strangulation. No funeral.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

This morning at 10 o'clock, Mr Shaw will sell at his Stores, St Francois Xavier Street, a fine collection of Mahoghy and Walnut second hand Furniture, Cooking Stoves, Carpets, Mirrors, &c, &c.

Capitalists are remined of the sale of the splendid residence, No 14 Mount Royal Terrace, by Mr Shaw on Wednesday next. The house is one of the largest and finest in this most fashionable locality, and has recently been put in splendid order. The terms of sale are liberal The whole of the splendid furniture, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold the same day. Catalogues are preparing Parties wishing to examine the house will receive permission to do so on application to Mr Shaw, or to Messrs W & A Robertson, Advocates.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." The demulcent ingredients allay Pulmonary Irritation, and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

April 10. rDSW 84

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, April 11.

We give our weekly review of the market to-day instead of to-morrow, on account of next Friday (on which it always appears) being *Good Friday*, and therefore generally observed as a holiday.

The weather during the week has been most fluctuating,—rain, snow and bright sunshine rapidly following each other. This morning we had heavy rain, and it has been dull during the afternoon.

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

Ashes	brls.	122
Flour	do.	2425
Wheat	bus.	1650
Butter	kegs.	42
Tobacco	hhds	10
Highwines	cks.	63

We give the daily receipts for the week at the Custom House:—

Friday, 7th April	$ 7,826.06
Saturday, 8th April	4,953.06
Monday, 10th do	16,519 68
Tuesday, 11th do	7,270 37
Wednesday, 12th	5,758.86
	$42,328.03

Business topics during the past week furnish but few points of interest, here everything has been more or less "flat state and improfitable." Looking at the business world generally we must feel surprised at the vast number of new schemes starting up weekly—in fact this is the era for speculative adventures—not a week, hardly a day passes but some new project is brought forward, some of a stable character and others most visionary, but all finding supporters. Let any person look over the files of the *London Times* and see the rapid number of Joint Stock Companies organized for the purpose of either building an Hotel in some unknown watering place; or laying even an opposition Atlantic telegraph; or starting a general African Bank, and they will be surprised at the number of new schemes. The question naturally arises, how can people be induced to go into all these new projects. The answer is simple. There are in England and on the Continent a large number of wealthy retired Bankers and Merchants, who formerly satisfied with the old rates of interest invested their money in good securities. But now seeing the number of need schemes afloat allow themselves to be nominated Directors to different Companies, their names being sufficient to give a new company respectability and a certain number of shares are presented to them for their labours, and so the stock goes up and they sell out at a premium, and then go into other companies. Our ideas are fully sustained by the leading English papers, and all parties must be very cautious before embarking in any scheme, no matter how good the names of the Directors. We have been led into the foregoing remarks by looking over the *Philadelphia Coal Oil Circular* of the 8th inst., which shews that the same system of Joint Stock Companies is rapidly extending into this country. Take for instance merely Coal Oil Companies, it gives quotations of not less than 381 representing a nominal capital of $1,000,000,000. Add to that the number of new Copper Companies and also Iron, and we will find a most extraordinary amount of capital will be required to be withdrawn from the ordinary channels of trade to pay up instalments. In 1846 and 1847 in England, when the railway mania was at its height, and when some hundred of millions were required to pay up instalments to the new companies, people said. What does it signify, the money does not go out of the country, and only goes to the labourer, and from him to the store keeper, and so back to the merchant. But what was the fact, England underwent in 1847 and 1848, one of the greatest financial crisises she has ever experienced. *It is impossible to direct the current of money from one channel into another without disturbing the whole current of trade.*

Generally speaking trade has been light, (this being Passion week) We do not look for any activity till the opening of the navigation. The American buyers have been again in the market and have actively operated in purchasing cattle, hogs and cheese, prices of which have risen considerably as will be seen by our various reports. When the river steamers commence running we may look for a considerable revival of business.

As regards the opening of our harbour, so far only one steamer has entered; the wharves are still submerged, and the water slightly rising, under a strong wind, and rain; the lodged ice is rapidly melting and we trust that before the port is fairly open but little will remain. Several vessels are at anchor at the foot of the current. We regret to see that Three Rivers has been visited with a severe flood, and by all accounts the distress there is considerable. The surrender of Lee's army and consequent anticipated over throw of the Confederate States, has been the great topic of conversation. Should the entire Southern trade be opened it is impossible to estimate what will be the effect, not only in our commerce, but more especially on that of the Western States. For about four years the leading Eastern cities and ourselves have monopolized the Western trade, but should the South be fairly opened, we must look for a great diversion.

List of Vessels to be engaged in the Passenger and Freight trade West from this City during the Season of 1865.—Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Co:—Line of Passenger steamers between this and head of Lake Ontario as follows:—Passport, Grecian; Kingston, Magnet, Spartan, Champion,

Jacques, Tracy & Co—Freight line of steamers and propellers to and from all ports on the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan as follows:—Propellers Colonist, Indian, St. Lawrence, and Avon, and steamers Ottawa, and Huron.

G. Chaffy & Bros.—Freight line to all the ports on the Upper Lakes, as follows:—Propellers Brockville, Bristol, and Merritt, also barges and tugs between this and Kingston.

Allen, Bros.—Propeller Bruno, to all ports on the Upper Lakes.

J. H. MacLellan & Co.—Propellers East, and North, to all ports on Upper Lakes.

J. Malcomson.—Propeller Magnet, to all ports on Lakes Ontario, and Erie.

J. H. Henderson & Co—Propeller Brantford, to all ports on Lakes Ontario, and steamer George Moffatt, to all ports on Lake Erie also a line of barges to Kingston, (Grain)

Welland Railway Co.—Propeller Perseverance and Despatch, to Port Dalhousie.

Norris & Hicton.—Propeller American, to St. Catherines

Davidson & Neelson.—Propeller Her Majesty, to all ports on Lake Ontario.

J. Donaldson.—Georgian, to all ports on Lake Ontario.

Glassford, Jones & Co.—Line of barges and tugs to Kingston—(Grain.)

McLellan & Auger.—Line of barges to Kingston—(Grain.)

E Berry & Co.—Line of barges to Kingston—(Grain).

Ogdensburg Passenger line of steamers.—Montreal and Express.

Bay of Quinte Forwarding Co.—St. Helen, to all ports on Bay of Quinte.

Montreal and Ottawa Forwarding Co.—Line of freight steamers and barges to all ports on Ottawa river and Rideau Canal.

M. K. Dickinson—Line of freight steamers and barges to all ports on Ottawa River and Rideau Canal.

G. Smith—Line of barges and tugs in lumber trade between Ottawa River and Lake Champlain.

Sincennes and McNaughton—Line of barges and tugs in lumber trade between Ottawa river and Lake Champlain.

Salaberry Co.—Steamer Salaberry, to all ports on Lake St. Trois.

J. Short—Steamer Dixie, to Beauhornois and Chateguay.

St. Eustache Co.—Steamer Eugenie, to all ports on Lake Two Mountains.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There has been more doing in the above business during this week than for some time past. Yet the high rates of freight now charged by the Grand Trunk Company for Iron and Heavy Hardware prevent many orders being sent here from Western Canada. We anticipate a brisk demand for many staple articles as soon as navigation opens, and freights become reasonable. The "lock out" alluded to in our former report still continues, and almost every Iron Mill of any magnitude in England is now closed,—some 50,000 men are out of employment in consequence, and many of their families are in great distress. How long this state of things may last, it is impossible to say; in the meantime no orders for Bar Iron, Hoops, Sheets, Boiler Plates, &c., can be executed. This will interfere very much with the spring shipments to Canada, and tend to keep prices firm for these articles. There are still well assorted stocks here, and Western buyers may calculate on having their orders promptly executed.

Pig Iron is steady at our quotations, and, as it is all held by one firm, no reduction need be expected till the spring shipments arrive. *Bar Iron* is steady at $2.80 to 2.90 per cwt, with a fair demand Very light shipments are expected. *Hoops, Sheets* and *Bands* are in good supply, with a moderate demand—prices very steady. *Tin Plates* are scarce; the demand is active and prices firm. *Canada Plates* are very buoyant; no demand, and prices nominal. *Cut Nails* are in more request; stocks are running down rapidly in Western Canada and the Townships, and a very active demand must soon arise here. Prices are very firm, the large manufacturers are still acting under the arrangement entered into last November, and we believe there is no prospect of any abatement in present quotations. The Mills are all stopped, and no more Nails will be made for several weeks. *Shelf Hardware* is in fair supply, quite sufficient for the demand, which has improved slightly this week. The business of the past winter has been very dull and unsatisfactory. We therefore have reason to anticipate some improvement shortly.

		$ c.		$ c.
Iron—Pig, Gartsherrie,	₩ 2240 lbs	24 00	@	24 50
Other Brands Pig Iron		23 00	@	00 00
Bar, Staffordshire,	do	60 00	@	65 00
Refined,	do	70 00	@	72 00
Scotch,	do	58 00	@	61 00
Swedes,	do	90 00	@	100 00
Hoops, for Nail	₩ ton	58 00	@	60 00
for Coopers,	₩ 112 lbs	3 50	@	0 00
Band	do	3 50	@	0 00
Boiler Plate	do	4 00	@	4 50
Cut Nails	do	3 70	@	3 90
Wrought Spikes	do	4 50	@	5 00
Pressed Spikes	do	4 00	@	4 50
Shot	do	7 85	@	8 00
Potash Kettles	do	2 80	@	3 00
Sugar Kettles	do	2 50	@	2 75
Camp Ovens	do	3 00	@	3 10
Bellied Pots	dd	3 25	@	3 50
Anchors	do	7 00	@	7 50
Anvils	do	7 00	@	13 00
Lead—Pig	do	6 00	@	6 25
Sheet	do	6 50	@	0 00
Steel—Cast ₩ lb	box	0 15	@	0 17
Spring	do do	5 60	@	7 50
Canada Plates—Glamorgan	₩ do	4 50	@	0 00
Pontpool	do	4 50	@	0 00
Swansea	do	4 50	@	0 00
Budd	do	4 25	@	0 00
Staffordshire	do	3 30	@	4 30
Plates—Charcoal, IC	do	8 75	@	9 00
Charcoal, IX	do	10 75	@	11 00
Charcoal, DC	do	8 50	@	00 00
Charcoal, DX	do	0 50	@	11 00
Coke, IC	do	7 50	@	80

Review of the Montreal Produce Market

		$ c.		$ c.
ASHES—*Pot*	₩ 100 lb	5 25	@	5 30
Pearl		[illegible]	@	[illegible]
FLOUR—Pollards, per brl. 196 lb		3 25	@	3 50
Middlings		3 75	@	3 85
Canada Fine		4 00	@	4 10
Superfine No. 2		4 30	@	4 40
Superfine No. 1 United States		None		
Superfine No. 1 Canadian		4 80	@	5 05
Western Wheat (fresh ground)		4 75	@	4 85
Fancy		4 95	@	5 05
Extra Superfine		5 10	@	5 25
Superior Extra		5 30	@	5 40
OATMEAL	₩ 200 lbs	4 75	@	5 80
WHEAT—₩ 60 lbs—				
Wheat (U. C. and U.S. White		0 00	@	1 08
U.C, Spring No. 1		0 90	@	1 02
Do. No. 2		None.		
Red Winter		None.		
Milwaukie Club No. 1		None.		
Do. No. 2		None.		
Extra Milwaukie		None.		
Chicago Spring No. 1		None.		
Do No. 2		None.		
BARLEY	₩ 48 lbs	0 00	@	0 70
OATS	₩ 32 lbs	0 40	@	0 41
PEAS—White	₩ 60 lbs	0 00	@	0 90
INDIAN CORN	₩ 56 lbs	None.		
PROVISIONS—₩ brl.				
Pork, Mess		20 50	@	21 00
Prime Mess (new)		16 50	@	00 00
Prime		15 50	@	00 00
BEEF—Prime Mess	₩ brl.	10 00	@	11 00
Prime		7 00	@	8 00
BUTTER—1st quality		0 17½	@	0 18
2nd quality		0 15	@	0 16
Inferior		0 12½	@	0 13
CHEESE		0 11	@	0 10

ASHES—*Pots*—The market for the past week has been very firm at prices ranging from $5,25 to $5,30 for first sort, and $5,70 to $5,75 for inferiors less the usual reductions. *Pearls*—The demand is very active, but quotations are nominal at $5,50. No receipts at the Inspection Stores.

FLOUR—The receipts during the week are 7274 brls, but a large proportion of which has been forwarded to Boston, leaving us scarcely enough for our local wants, prices here have advanced rapidly and the tendency is still upward Superior Extra has sold at $5.30 to $5,40. Extra in small demand at our quotations. Sales of Fancy have been made at $5,20. The chief demand falls on Super No 1, prices for which shew a considerable range say from $4.75 up to 5,05, and small lots of Extra choice brands have been placed as high as $5,15 to $5,20. Little doing in lower grades Bag flour is worth $2,60 to $2,65, and very choice brands even higher.

GRAIN.—Wheat receipts continue very light, being only 4450 bushels for the week, all of which have passed into the millers hands. Several sales have been made of lots to arrive, but rates are very uncertain, owing to the steady dullness of the English markets. There have been no exports. Coarse Grains, this being Passion week the receipts on the street have been very light. We have not heard of any wholesale transactions. Prices on the street—Barley, unchanged. Oats, prices nominal at last weeks rates. Peas, very scarce, but it is difficult to give quotations in the absence of business.

PROVISIONS—Pork, some few arrivals of Mess from the West have been received, but prices remain generally steady at our quotations, though we hear sales have been made as low as $20; the tendency of the market is downward and should any lot be pressed lower prices would be accepted. The total stock in the States is computed at under 100,000 brls. This, with a large army still in the field, and with the prospect of the South being opened for consumption of Hog products, will leave a very small stock on hand by the close of the season. The U.S. Government have been extensive purchasers in several Western cities. Prime Mess in short supply here at $16.25. Prime low in stock at $15.75. Beef, quiet at Prime Mess $16 to $17. for tierces, and $9,75 for brls; Prime $5. *Cut Meats*—Hams are scarce and command our highest quotations, prices in the West rule high. *Lard* is scarce and sells at 12½c for tierces and brls. No kegs on hand. *Butter*—The market is very dull, retail lots of super dairy would command 18c, but the range of prices is from 12½c to 16c for inferior to fair; the United States demand has fallen off *Cheese* is very scarce, and we note a rise, say 9c to 11c for good to choice American. Eggs have risen and are worth from 13c to 14c per dozen.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE from the 1st January to date, by Rail and River, up to 6 P.M.

	To Ap'l 12, 1865.	To Ap'l 14, 1864.	To Ap'l 14, 1863.	To Ap'l 14, 1862.
Ashes, brls	8005	8603	4480	2956
Flour, brls	97730	133398	108883	118314
Wheat, bush	119975	98243	126354	215930
Indian Corn, bus		871		
Pork, brls	1591	6640	2016	1272
Butter, kegs	947	6595	7543	5284
Peas, bush	2650	2118	3397	1866
Lard, brls	638	4367	1213	782
Beef, brls	163	184	28	10

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE since 1st January to date via St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston, up to 6 P.M

	To Ap'l 12, 1865.	To Ap'l 14, 1864	To Ap'l 14, 1863.	To Ap'l 14, 1862.
Ashes, brls	3748	2670	5577	4178
Flour, brls	19383	56186	37638	10262
Wheat, bush	4057	1614	144	201440
Indian Corn, bus	....	....	12	....
Pork, brls	....	189	481	823
Butter, kegs	5329	6386	2962	3998
Peas, bush	4800	12046	15	150
Lard, brls	106	143	2638	4102
Beef, brls	....	59	231	463

Review of the Montreal Grocery Market

This being Passion week trade has been exceedingly dull, nor do we expect any revival till the Spring imports come to hand.

SUGARS—Owing to New York advices prices have stiffened here and holders are unwilling to sell at present rates, but we cannot quote any advance. Sales only of retail lots at 9c for bright Porto Rico, and 8¾c to 9c for bright Cubas. Private advices from New York quote an advance of fully 1c. *Refined*—There is a considerable decline, we refer to our price list for quotations.

MOLASSES—Lent being nearly over, business has been very dull. Muscavado 33c to 35c. Sweet clayed 30c to 32½c. Golden Syrup 46c.

TEAS—Business has been extremely quiet during the past week, and we have no sales of any consequence to report. A few small lots of Young Hysons and uncolored Japans have been placed at current rates, and a moderate demand exists from the retail trade. No change to note in prices.

TOBACCO—The market remains steady and prices firm, Several lots have changed hands at our outside rates. Leaf rules now rather lower than at the commencement of the war, but even in the face of this fact, it is impossible to manufacture to a profit at present rates. We look for a fair trade and higher prices when the navigation opens, as stocks are running low. *Leaf*—We have no transaction to record.

SEEDS—Clover is in considerable demand; supply very short; prices Western 17c to 20c; Northern 22c to 25c. Timothy, in demand with fair supply, at $2.50 to $3.00. Flaxseed is in limited demand for sowing at, cleaned seed $2; rough $1.30 to 1.40.

OILS—Linseed, in fair demand, Boiled 80c to 85c; Raw 75c to 80c. Fish Oils are very scarce, but no change in prices. We alter our quotations for Whale oil

COFFEE.—Only retail sales at our quotations.

FRUIT.—There has been a considerable sale of Layer and MR, amounting to 2000 boxes, purchased we believe on New York account at $2.05 for the former, and $1 85 for the latter. Nothing doing in other kinds.

PERROLEUM.—We have no change to notice, but the market has a downward tendency.

SALT.—In spite of some loss occasioned by the flood, our stocks of coarse are very heavy, and prices are dull for all qualities.

COAL.—Fair business at our quotations.

Review of the Montreal Money Market.

Very little business doing in Sterling Exchange. Rates are not quotably different from last week, but the market is hardly so firm, and if sales are pressed a decline of ⅛ to ¼ per cent must be submitted to. The Banks still charge 10½ to 11 per cent for discount, and 9½ to 9¾ per cent premium for cash. Bank Bills can be bought on the street at 9½ per cent. None of our leading merchants are at present drawing.

We give the variations of Gold in New York, during the week ending Wednesday 12th:—

	Opened.		Closed.
April 6th,	Morning Board 152,	Night Board	150¾
Do 7th,	do do 150	do do	149¾
Do 8th,	do do 150	do do	148¾
Do 10	do do 144	do do	145¾
Do 11	do do 146½	do do	145½
Do 12	do do 145½	cl'g at 4 p.m.	145¾

Weekly Review of the Montreal Stock Market.

(Reported exclusively for the "Montreal Herald.")

BOARD OF STOCK BROKERS.

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

12.30 P.M.—Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

STOCKS.	BUYERS	SELLERS	DIV. MOS.	DIV. DAYS.
Bank of Montreal	106	107	4 ₩ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Ontario Bank	97	None.	4 ₩ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Bank of B.N.A.	None.	90½	3 ₩ cent.	July & Jan'y
City Bank	None.	None.	3 ₩ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Commercial Bank	None.	80	3½ ₩ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Bank of Up. Can.	None.	41	3 ₩ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque du Peuple	None.	97½	3 ₩ cent.	Sept 1 & Mar 1
Molsons Bank	107½	None.	3½ ₩ cent.	Oct 1 & April 1
Bank of Toronto	93	None.	4 ₩ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque Jac. Car.	101½	None.	4 ₩ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Merchants Bank	98½	None.	4 ₩ cent.	January & July
Gore Bank	None.	None.	4 ₩ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
East. Town. Bnk	85	None.	3½ ₩ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Quebec Bank	None.	None.	3½ ₩ cent.	Dec 1 & June 1
Banque Nationale	Books	closed.	4 ₩ cent.	Nov 1 & May 1
Mon. Min. Con.	1.00	$2.00		....
Huron Cop. Bay	40 cts.	50	20 ₩ cent.	....
Champ. & St. L. R.	None.	17½	....	
Ch. & St. L. R'd. Pref. 10 p c	None.	None.	10 ₩ c ₩ an	April 1 & Oct. 1
Do. Stg. 6 p c	None.	83½		
Grand Trunk	None in	market.	....	....
Mon. Tele. Co.	None.	115	5 ₩ cent.	July 15 & Jan 15
Rich. Nav. Co.	None.	126½	13½ ₩ c ₩ a	Yearly in Feb'y
City Pass. RR.	None.	None.	6 ₩ c 6 m	July 1 & Jan 1

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.
City Gas Co.	113	None.
Mer. Exchange	None.	None.
Gov. Deb. 6 p c, cy due 1872	None.	None.
Gov. Deb. 5 pc, stg due 1885	None.	None.
Gov. Deb. 5 pc, cy due 1885	None.	None.
Mont. Har 8 pc cy Bnds, due 1867	None.	None.
Mont. Har 7 p c Bonds, due 1874	None.	None.
Mont. Har 6½ p c Bnds, due 1872	None.	None.
Mont. Har 6¾ p c Bnds, due 1873	None.	None.
Qbc Hr Bnds, 6¾ p.c. due	None.	None.
Qbc Har Bonds, 7 p. c.	None.	Par.
Mont. Corp. Bnds	None.	None.
M. W. W. Bnds, stg	None.	None.

EXCHANGE.

Agencies of Limited Banks do do	109¾
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	None offering.
Bank on demand on New York	31 @32
Merchants' Bills	31½@32½
Bank Gold Drafts	½ dis@Par.

Gold rate at noon 145¾.

STOCKS.

The week has passed without much business.

Bank of Montreal—Sales at 107½ and 107. Sellers to day asking 107, with buyers at 106.

Ontario Bank—No sales to report. Buyers to-day offering 107.

Bank of British North America—Sellers at 90½.

City Bank—Nothing doing in this stock.

Commercial Bank of Canada—Sellers at 80. No buyers.

Bank of Upper Canada—Sellers asking 41.

La Banque du Peuple—No sales. Offering at 97½.

Molsons Bank—107½ offered. No stock in market.

Bank of Toronto—Buyers offering 98.

La Banque Jacques-Cartier—No transactions. Buyers offering 101½.

Gore Bank—No stock in market. Not asked for.

Eastern Townships Bank—Buyers at 85.

Quebec Bank—Nothing doing.

La Banque Nationale—Transfer books closed.

Montreal Mining Company Consols—No sales to report. Buyers offering $1, and sellers asking $2.

Huron Copper Bay Co.—Buyers at 40 cents, and sellers at 50.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad—Offering at 117½, and the Sterling 6 per cents procurable at 82½.

Grand Trunk Railroad—No stock in market.

Montreal Telegraph Company Stock.—Sellers asking 115.

Richelieu Navigation Company.—Offering at 126½. No buyers.

Montreal City Passenger Railway Company—No transactions Nothing doing.

Montreal City Gas Company—A sale at 115. Buyers now offering 113.

Government Debentures and Montreal Harbour Bonds.—Nothing doing in Government or Harbour Bonds.

Quebec Harbour Bonds—7 per cents offering at par.

Montreal Corporation Bonds and Montreal Water Works Bonds.—Nothing doing in either.

In other Stocks—Nothing doing.

Exchange—Inactive; rates firm.

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

Review of the Montreal Leather Market

Mooney & Co.'s Weekly Leather and Hide Circular.

Montreal, 13th April, 1865.

The market still continues inactive Small sales take place daily, but they are of a retail character. Sales of upper Leather at 25c per lb. Sales Waxed Calf, averaging 30 lbs, at 57½c. Do. Splits, light weights, 18c. Do. Buff Leather, 10c. No other qualities of Leather. No sales of importance have taken place save of the character above described

Hides have been bought freely from Butchers during the week at 4 @ 4½c per 100 lbs. They will likely become less plentiful on account of the high price of cattle, butchers cannot well afford to pay $8 per 100 for Beef, and sell Hides for 4@4½c. No sales have taken place during the week to Tanners.

	Per lb.
Hemlock B. A. Sole, No. 1	17 @19
Do. do., No. 2, do	15 @16
Do. Slaughter, No. 1	17 @19
Do. Do., No. 2	15 @16
Waxed Upper, Light, 5@6 lbs. ₩ side	33 @35
Do., do., Medium, 6@7 lbs. do.	26 @30
Do., do., Heavy, 7@9 do.	25 @27½
Splits, large, 5@7 lbs. ₩ side	20 @25
Splits, small, 3@4 lbs. do.,	15 @18
Wax Calf, 30@36 lbs. ₩ doz	62½@75
Do., 18 to 28 lbs. do.	55 @60
Do. French	90 @1.10
Harness, heavy, 17@18 lbs	18 @20
Do, light, 14@16 lbs	16 @18
Enamelled Cow, ₩ foot	15 @16
Patent Cow, do	16 @17
Buffed Cow, per foot	11 @12½
Hides, green from city butchers, untrimmed	4 @ 4½
Do., do, country, untrimmed.	3½@ 4
Do., trimmed country	4½@ 5
Do., do., city	5 @ 5½
Do., do., do, cured and selected	5½@ 6
Sheep Pelts, city butchers	$1 25@2.00
Do. do. country skins	75@1.25

Review of the Montreal Wholesale Cattle Market

BEEVES—There has been an active demand for Boston, and the bulk of our best cattle have been sent to that market. The usual Easter demand has taken place, but with some few exceptions very little first class extra has been offered, the generality of so-called extra is not equal to that of former years. Extra is worth $9 to $10; 1st quality $8 to $9; 2nd do $7.50 to $8; 3rd do $6.75 to $7.25. Inferiors and refusals, none offering Milch cows scarce at $36 to $50, no yearlings nor two year olds.

SHEEP—Very scarce and command high prices. 1st quality $9 to $10; 2nd do $7 to $8.50. Spring lambs $4 to $6.

CALVES—Not in plentiful supply and prices still range high, 1st quality $10 to $12; 2nd do $7 to $9 50; 3rd do impossible to give exact quotations as the range is firm $2 to $6.

HOGS—Fair supply, trade fully average one, owing to the Boston buyers being in the market No dressed Hogs offering, live weight $6.50 to $7 (silver.)

HIDES—Very dull at last week's quotations. Sheepskins $1.50 to $2 50. *Lambskins* 25c to 30c Calfskins 10c per lb.

TALLOW—5½c rough; Lard 11c rendered.

BARRELLED BEEF—Very dull and prices remain unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW—Supply and demand both continue light price of Timothy $8 to $12; Straw $4.50 to $6.

Wholesale Price Current.

	Duty Paid Prices $ c. $ c.	Duty
Glue—Pig or Button	0 6½@ 0 07	—20 pc
Coffee—		
Laguayra, Green ₩ lb.	0 21 @ 0 22	
Maracaibo	0 21 @ 0 23	
Jamaica	0 20 @ 0 23	5pc & 8c
Java	0 23 @ 0 25	
Rio	0 20 @ 0 22	
Candles—		
Belmont Sperm ₩ lb.	0 25 @ 0 26	
Belmont	0 20 @ 0 21	20pc
Adamantine	0 16 @ 0 18	
Mould, Montreal	0 10 @ 0 00	
Coal—		
Steam (ex yard) ₩ ton.	Nominal.	
Newcastle Grate (ex yard).	9 50 @10 00	
Pictou (ex yard)	None.	Free
Lehigh ₩ 2000 lbs.	8 50 @ 0 00	
Do (for Foundries)	8 50 @ 0 00	
Lakawanna	8 00 @ 8 25	
Corks—1st to 3rds ₩ gross	0 20 @ 1 50	— 20pc
Drugs—		
Arrowroot ₩ lb.	0 15 @ 0 25	— 20pc
Borax, Refined	0 15 @ 0 17	— Free
Cream Tartar	0 27½@ 0 30	— 20pc
Senna, East India	0 18 @ 0 00	
Sugar of Lead	0 17 @ 0 20	20pc
Liquorice Paste	0 15 @ 0 17	
Bleaching Powder ₩ cwt.	3 00 @ 3 50	
Alum	2 25 @ 2 40	
Copperas	1 00 @ 1 10	Free
Soda Ash	2 60 @ 2 75	
Carbonate of Soda	3 75 @ 4 00	
Sulphur	3 00 @ 3 20	Free
Epsom Salts	2 70 @ 3 00	
Crystals Soda	1 40 @ 1 50	— Free
Saleratus ₩ 100 lbs.	6 50 @ 7 50	— 20pc
Fish—		
Cod, Dry Table ₩ 112 lbs.	5 75 @ 6 50	
Pickled ₩ bbl.	None.	
Salmon, in barrels	16 00 @00 00	Free
Mackerel No. 1	None.	
Mackerel No. 2	6 00 @ 6 50	
Mackerel No. 3 hf-brls.	3 00 @ 3 50	Free
Prime Split Herrings	6 00 @ 6 25	
Round Herrings	None.	
Fruit—		
Muscatel Raisins, Bunch, ₩ box	1 80 @ 1 85	
Layer Raisins ₩ box.	2 00 @ 2 85	
Valentia Raisins ₩ lb.	0 07 @ 0 08½	
Sultana Raisins	0 12½@ 0 15	
Sun Raisins ₩ keg	0 7 @ 0 8	
Almonds, Languedoc	0 11 @ 0 14	20pc
Almonds, Provence	0 10 @ 0 12	
Currants, Zante	0 06 @ 0 06½	
Figs, Drums	0 14 @ 0 16	
Nuts, Filberts	0 8 @ 0 00	
Walnuts	0 5½@ 7	
Sardines halves	0 24 @ 0	
Glass—		
Beer Bottles ₩ gross.	5 00 @ 5 25	
Wine Bottles	5 50 @ 6 00	
Crate Crown ₩ crate.	None.	
English and German, 6½ x 7½ ₩ hf-box.	1 75 @ 1 90	
7½ x 8½, 7 x 9, 8 x 10	1 75 @ 1 90	
10 x 12	1 75 @ 1 90	20pc
10 x 14	1 75 @ 1 95	
12 x 16	1 90 @ 2 00	
14 x 20	1 90 @ 2 00	
18 x 24	2 10 @ 2 20	
Case 28 x 38 ₩ 100 feet.	5 50 @ 7 00	
Leather—		
Sole, No. 1 (best) ₩ lb.	0 17 @ 0 19	
No. 2	0 15 @ 0 16	
Slaughter, No. 1	0 17 @ 0 19	
No. 2	0 15 @ 0 16	
Waxed Upper	0 25 @ 0 33	
Splits	0 15 @ 0 25	
Kips	0 45 @ 0 55	20p
Calfskins	0 55 @ 0 75	
Harness	0 18 @ 0 20	
Common ditto	0 16 @ 0 18	
Buff and Grain	0 12 @ 0 13½	
Enamelled	0 15 @ 0 16	
Patent	0 16 @ 0 17	
Liquors—		
Brandy, Hennessy's ₩ gal.	2 10 @ 2 20	30 pc and 15 ct specific
Brandy, Martell's	2 10 @ 2 20	
Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co.	2 00 @ 2 10	
Vine Growers' Co.	1 80 @ 2 00	
Brandy, Dulary Bellamy & Co.	2 00 @ 2 10	
Brandy, Jules Robin's	1 90 @ 0 00	
Brandy, J. Denis, H Mounie & co	1 90 @ 2 00	
Brandy, in cases ₩ doz.	7 00 @ 9 50	
Brandy, Sazerac, deF'ge&fils.	1 90 @ 2 00	
Rum, Jamaica, 16 p c. o. p., ₩ gal.	1 20 @ 1 30	100 pc & 15c spc'fic ₩ gal.
Gin, Hollands	0 85 @ 0 87½	
Gin. Schiedam, green, ₩ cs.	2 70 @ 2 75	
Gin, red.	4 75 @ 5 00	
Highwines, Montreal ₩ gal.	0 83½@ 0 85	30 ct. exc's. proof.
Do do, W, Dow&co	0 85 @ 0 97½	
Highwines, U C	0 80 @ 0 82½	
Indigo—		
Madras ₩ lb.	0 60 @ 0 80	Free.
Manilla	0 00 @ 0 00	
Mustard—		
Durham, jars ₩ lb.	0 19 @ 0 20	
Durham. ¼ lb & 2lb bottles, ₩ doz	2 75 @ 2 80	20pc
Coleman's ₩ lb.	0 19 @ 0 20	
Molasses—		
Muscovado ₩ gall.	0 35 @ 0 37½	
Muscovado, in tierces	0 00 @ 0 00	10pc & 5c
Clayed	0 29 @ 0 32	
Naval Stores—		
Tar (Coal) ₩ bbl.	4 00 @ 0 00	
Tar (Pine)	8 00 @ 8 50	Free
Pitch	3 00 @ 3 25	
Rosin	None.	
Turpentine (Spirits) ₩ gall.	1 50 @ 1 60	10pc
Oils—		
Linseed (boiled) ₩ gall.	0 80 @ 0 85	
Linseed (raw)	0 75 @ 0 80	
Olive	1 25 @ 1 30	20pc
Bleached Whale	1 00 @ 0 05	
Solar Sperm	1 00 @ 1 10	
Cod	[illegible]	
Seal (straw)	[illegible]	
Lard, No. 1	0 80 @ 0 00	20pc
Machinery	0 75 @ 0 85	
Palm ₩ lb.	0 08½@ 0 09	—Free
Mason's Patent Sperm	1 00 @ 0 00	20pc
Winter Pressed Sperm Oil	1 70 @ 0 00	
Kerosene ₩ gall.	0 55 @ 0 57½	10 cts
Petroleum (refined)	0 45 @ 0 40	
Canada (refined)	0 32½@ 0 35	Free
Paints—		
Venetian Red ₩ cwt.	2 00 @ 2 25	20pc
Putty	3 50 @ 3 75	
Dry White Lead ₩ 112lbs.	9 80 @10 00	10pc
Dry Red Lead	8 25 @ 8 50	
White Lead (ground) ₩ keg.	2 40 @ 2 50	
White Lead, No. 1	2 00 @ 2 20	20pc
White Lead No. 2	1 60 @ 1 80	
Rope—		
Tar ₩ cwt	9 50 @ 0 00	
Manilla ₩ lb	0 12½@ 0 00	20pc
Kentucky	0 12 @ 0 10	
Deep Sea Line	0 12 @ 0 17	
Porter and Ale—		
English Ale ₩ doz.	2 40 @ 2 60	
English Porter	2 20 @ 2 25	30pc
Montreal East India (quarts)	1 75 @ 0 00	
Do Do (pints)	1 10 @ 0 00	
Rice—		
Arracan ₩ 100 lb.	3 50 @ 3 75	Free
Patna	None.	
Salt—		
Liverpool (Stoved) ₩ bag.	0 85 @ 0 90	
Packing, Cadiz, St. Ubes, &c.	0 17 @ 0 18	Free
Liverpool Coarse	0 50 @ 0 55	
Saltpetre—Saltpetre	11 00 @12 00	— Free
Spices—		
Cassia ₩ lb.	0 28 @ 0 32	20pc
Cloves	0 10½@ 0 12½	
Nutmegs	0 45 @ 0 55	30pc
Ginger, Ground	0 12 @ 0 15½	
Ginger, Jamaica	0 25 @ 0 26	20pc
Pepper, Black	0 09½@ 0 11	
Soap—		
English ₩ lb.	0 05½@ 0 07	
Montreal, No. 1	0 04 @ 0 00	30pc
Montreal, No. 2	0 02½@ 0 03	
Starch—		
Canada ₩ lb.	0 06½@ 0 08	
American	0 06 @ 0 09	30pc
English	0 12 @ 0 14	
Seeds—		
Flaxseed ₩ bush.	1 35 @ 1 40	
Timothy	2 50 @ 3 00	Free.
Clover ₩ lb.	0 12½@ 0 13½	
SUGAR—		
Porto Rico, ₩ 100 lbs	8 75 @ 9 00	10pc & 2c
Cuba	8 50 @ 8 75	
English refined	0 00 @ 0 00	
English crushed	None.	15pc & 3
New York crushed	None.	
Canada Sugar Refinery Price—		
Loaves, in trcs 400 lbs. ₩ lb.	11½@ 0 00	
Dry Crushed, in brls 160 lbs.	11½@ 0 00	
Ground, for table use, in brls 200 lbs	11½@ 0 00	
Extra Ground, for confectionery, in brls, 200 lbs	12½@ 0 00	
Crushed A or White Bastard, in brls. 250 lbs	10½@ 0 00	
Yellow Refined, No. 3	9 @ 0 00	
Sugar House Syrup, per gal.	00 @ 0 00	
Golden	46 @ 0 00	
Teas—		
Genuine—Imperial ₩ lb.	0 50 @ 0 80	15 pr ct and 4 cts specific
Gunpowder	0 65 @ 0 85	
Hyson, Old	0 50 @ 0 85	
Hyson, Young	0 40 @ 0 90	
Twankay	0 35 @ 0 50	
Hyson Twankay	0 35 @ 0 50	
Congou	0 35 @ 0 60	
Souchong	0 35 @ 1 00	
Oolong	0 40 @ 0 65	
Japanese Uncl'd.	0 45 @ 0 55	
Japan Colored	0 47½ @ 0 60	
Cantons—Gunpowder	0 30 @ 0 50	
Hyson Skin	0 23 @ 0 30	
Young Hyson	0 00 @ 0 31½	
Tobacco—		
Manufactured lbs & ½lbs	0 27½ @ 0 35	30pc
Do 5's & 10's	0 24 @ 0 27½	
Upper Canada Leaf ₩ lb	0 04½ @ 0 07	Free
United States Leaf	0 07 @ 0 20	
Tobacco Pipes—		
Henderson's T. D. ₩ hf bx.	1 60 @ 1 50	—20pc
Tallow—American	0 08 @ 0 08½	—Free
Vinegar—		
English ₩ gal.	0 40 @ 0 00	
Bordeaux	0 37½@ 0 40	
Wines—		
Champagne, Jules Mumm's, ₩ doz	14 00 @30 00	20p
Charles Farre's Imperial and Cabinet	13 00 @20 00	
Sillery	13 00 @14 00	
Champagne, Moet's	15 00 @30 00	
Champagne, Bouzy	00 00 @00 00	
Champagne, Sparkling Hock	12 00 @16 00	
Champagne — Bouche, Fils & Co	14 00 @15 00	
Champagne, other brands	10 00 @16 00	
Madeira ₩ gal.	2 50 @ 4 00	
Ports	[illegible] @ 3 50	
Sherry	1 00 @ 3 75	

NEW YORK MARKETS—April 12.

Flour—Receipts 5724 brls; market dull, and 5 to 10 cents lower; sales 5500 bbls; 7,20 to 7,60 for superfine State; 7.75 to 7,90 for Extra State; 7 95 to 8,00 for choice do.; 7,40 to 7.65 for superfine Western; 7,90 to 8.40 for common to medium extra do, and 8,40 to 8,60 for common to good shipping brands Extra Round Hoop Ohio. Canadian flour dull and 5 cents lower; sales 350 barrels at 8,00 to 8,25 for common, and 8.30 to 10 50 for good to choice extra, Rye flour dull. Wheat—Receipts none; market dull; 1 @ 2c lower; sales of 14,000 bushels Amber Kentucky at 1.80 Rye quiet. Barley dull. Corn—Receipts 2235 bushels; market dull and heavy; sales 9400 bushels at 1,30 to 1,35 for new mixed western. Oats dull at 89c for western. Pork steady; sales 800 brls; 27.25 for New Mess; 24.75 for '63 and '64 do; and 26.00 to 26.50 for Prime. Beef dull.

Stocks steady. Money on call 5 @ 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange dull and nominal at 109 for Gold. Gold opened at 145¾, rose to 146¾, fell to 145, and closes at 145¾.

Cargo of S. S. "Damascus" from Portland for Liverpool, April 8, 1865.—Flour 650 brls; Potashes, 14 brls; Pearl ashes 16 brls; Cheese, 250 bxs; Truffles, 70 cses; Preserved Peas 20 cses; Prepared Corn 30 brls and 37½ bxes; Starch 120 bxes. *Western Provisions.*—Beef, 14 kegs; Beeswax 9 cases; Fowls, 21 bxes; Cut meats 706 boxes; Lard 36 trcs and 6 brls; Flour 700 brls, *Portland Goods.*—10 cses Sundries.

IMPORTS.

Per Grand Trunk West:—Jno Dougall &co 8 brls ashes; M Simpson 2 do; Taylor & Bros 30 do; W & R Muir 40 do; Akin & K 12 do; Sutherland &co 7 do; B, McPherson &co 1 do; J A& H Mathewson 3 do; S Ogden &co 3 do; Evans & Evans 1 do; G Robertson 1 do; J G McKenzie 3 do; Sundries 40 do; Leeming & B 200 brls flour; C A Stark 125 do; Bank Montreal 500 do; F & Williamson 100 do; R Mitchell 200 do; T W Raphael 400 do; Akin & K 100 do; C J Cusack 100 do; Janes & Oliver 100 do; E Wheler 100 do; H Empey 100 do; Cameron & Ross 200 do; D Butters 100 do; J E Hunsicker 200 bags do; A W Ogilvie &co 600 bus wheat; Wm Parkyn 1050 do; J Pratt 8 rolls leather; O& Ross 3 do; L O Turgeon 3 hhds tobacco; J Rathway& co 7 do; P Arnold 63 cks h'wines; Sundries 43 tubs butter.

Champlain & Provincial District:—S Ogden &co 4 brls ashes; L Laberge 1 do; P Gamlin 1 do; J Dumochell 1 do; J Tando 3 do; Robertson & B 1 do; J Debuc 1 keg butter; J Canplon 1 do; Dufresne & McGarrity 4 do; Buck & Robertson 3 do.

MARRIED.

On the 12th instant, at Belvidere, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Lavell, M.A., William Miller Ramsay, Esq., to Jane, daughter of David Torrance, Esq., Montreal. No cards.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, by the Rev. Thomas McPherson, Mr John B. Snider, to Miss Annie McBain, all of Lancaster, C. W.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, Henry N. Loughnan, Esq., of Burrabogie, New South Wales, to Mary Patterson Gillespie, second daughter of the late Robert Gillespie, Esq, of Cambuc Wallace, Biggar, Scotland. No cards.

AUCTION SALES.

BY CUVILLIER & CO.

AUCTION SALE

OF THE

Household Furniture and Effects

OF THE

HON. L. RENAUD.

THE Subscribers are instructed by the Hon. LOUIS RENAUD to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, at his residence, Dorchester Street West,

All his valuable and elegant Household Furniture and Effects, Horses, Carriages, &c. &c.

Particulars hereafter. Catalogues will be prepared.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

CUVILLIER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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