Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVII. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1865. NUMBER 125

POST OFFICE.

MONTREAL, May 1, 1865.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Steamboat	......	6.30 p m
Do by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	1.30 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, &c., by str	7.00 a m	6.30 p m
Canada West Day Train [1]	10.45 p m	8.00 a m
Canada West Night Train [2]	9.45 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.45 a m	2.30 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.45 a m	7.45 a m / 2.30 p m
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	9.45 a m / 11.00 p m	2.30 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne and Island Pond [3]	7.00 a m / 1.45 p m	8.20 a m / 1.15 p m
Portland [4]	1.45 p m	7.00 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m / 6.15 p m	6.00 a m / 2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	8.20 a m / 3.15 p m
Longueuil	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
Contrecœur, Varennes and Vercheres	....	2.00 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, and Way Offices to Ottawa	6.00 p m	6.00 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. John's, N.B., Halifax, & P.E. Island, *via* Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	....	2.00 p m
Sault Ste. Marie, &c., *via* Toronto, every Tuesday	....	7.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 8.50 A.M.
[2] do do 7.55 P.M.
[3] do do 1.40 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 P.M.

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

HOUSES.

Farm and Residence for Sale at Chambly.

The FARM comprises 100 Acres. The HOUSE is pleasantly and commodiously situated within the precincts of the Village and on the banks of the Chambly Basin. For further particulars, apply to Lieut.-Col. THORNDIKE, Chambly.
—ALSO—
A YACHT, of about 13 tons, price $500. She is oak, built with centre board, draws 32 inches. May be seen at Chambly.
May 8. 1m mwf 108

To be Let Cheap to Good Tenants.

THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, 22 feet x 36 feet, in St. Nicholas Tollentine 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.
These first-class houses will be let at a considerable reduction on current rates to satisfactory tenants.
Inquire of
EDW. GOFF PENNY, Herald Office.
April 29. 101

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

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

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.

A first-class DWELLING HOUSE on Richmond Square; rent $300 and assessments. Also, a smaller first-class HOUSE, rent $200. Possession may be had immediately. Rent to commence on the first of May.
Apply to HENRY JACKSON, No. 2 Cornwall Terrace, St. Denis Street.
April 20. 93

TO LET.

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

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

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.

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

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 ALF. SAVAGE & SON.
February 6. 30

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

TO LET.

HOUSE and GARDEN, 129 Drummond Street, above Sherbrooke Street. The Garden is well stocked with Fruit Trees.
Apply to HENRY JACKSON, No. 2 Cornwall Terrace.
May 19. 118

TO LET.

A first-class HOUSE, No. 389 St. Catherine Street, containing twelve apartments, besides a good Cellar and large Attic. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises, or at Jacques Cartier Normal School, No. 128 Notre Dame Street, to D. BOUDRAIS.
May 19. 118

WANTED TO RENT,

For about five months, a small HOUSE, comfortably furnished, and within 10 minutes walk of the Post Office. Answer V.B., HERALD Office.
May 16. 115

TO LET.

The BAKE HOUSE in St. Charles Barromme Street, near Dorchester Street, with Storehouse and Stable, long occupied by the late W. Waugh. Immediate possession.
Apply to GEO. CRUIKSHANK, 383 Commissioners Street.
May 16. 115

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE, fronting on St. Francois Xavier Street.
Address Post Office Box 238.
May 13. 113

TO LET.

TWO of those first-class Two-Story CUT-STONE HOUSES, Nos. 5 and 6 Portland Place, fitted up with all the modern improvements, with Stables, Coach Houses and small Garden in rear. Rent low. Possession immediately.
Apply to C. TUGGEY, No. 2 Union Buildings.
May 13. 113

The subscribers offer to LEASE, for the balance of the Term, till 1st May next or longer, (the present lease having been broken,) that commodious and well situated three-story CUT-STONE BUILDING, lately occupied by Messrs. H. Duclos & Co., as a Hardware Store, situated in St. Paul Street, East, corner of Vaudreuil Street, being No. 269, new number.
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
May 9. 109

TO LET.

Posession immediately,
A STONE HOUSE, No. 80 St. Denis Street. A STONE HOUSE, No. 16 St. Lewis Street. A BRICK HOUSE, No. 45 Sanguinet Street. A BRICK HOUSE No. 344 Dorchester Street East. A BRICK HOUSE, No. 74 Sanguinet Street.
Rent moderate. Apply to LOUIS BOYER & FILS, No. 359 Commissioners Street.
May 11. 1m 111

Show Rooms, Offices and Private Rooms TO BE LET.

Over the NEW STORES, Nos. 289, 291 293 and 295 Notre Dame Street, and near the Place d'Armes. These Buildings offer the greatest advantages of any in the City, being most conveniently arranged as Chambers for professional gentlemen, Surgeons, Dentists, Artists, &c.
Apply to either of the undersigned.
H. LAVENDER, No. 295.
McIVER & CO., Nos. 289 & 291.
B. LEVIN, No. 295.
May 9. 1m 109

NEW BOOKS.

DAWSON BROTHERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED:—
GRAVE THOUGHTS OF A COUNTRY PARSON, second Series
—ALSO,—
BEATRICE, by Julia Kavanagh, author of 'Nathalie,' "Adele," &c.
For sale at No. 23 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
May 20. 119

FOR SALE.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as WHOLESALE GROCERS, FLOUR AND PROVISION DEALERS, under the name and firm of J. HUDON & CO., and will carry on their Business from this day in the premises occupied by V. HUDON, Esq., 246 St. Paul Street, and 199 and 201 Commissioners Street.
J. HUDON,
A. S. HAMELIN,
CHS. P. HEBERT.
Montreal, 1st May, 1865. 102

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

FOR SALE, DELIVERED AT ST. JOHNS,
Two Thousand Cords
OF
BEECH, BIRCH & MAPLE WOOD.
JAMES BISSET.
St. Johns, Sept. 19. 225

TOBACCO!

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE:
500 boxes Choice 10's, various brands
100 do do 5's, do
400 1/8-bxs do 1/2-lbs, do.
RIMMER, GUNN & CO.
February 16. 39

J. S. MILLAR,
Shipping, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
72 TOWER BUILDINGS,
LIVERPOOL.

THE undersigned (formerly of Portland, Maine) respectfully begs to inform his old friends that, having established himself at the above address in Liverpool, he is prepared to transact a General Commission business in Shipping and Forwarding Merchandize to all parts of Canada, and in the Sale of Consignments of Grain, Flour, Ashes, Lumber or other Produce, on which he will make customary advances.
Being at present on a business tour through Canada, he will call on many of his friends, and for the following six weeks letters may be addressed to him, Drawer 227 P. O., Montreal.
J. S. MILLAR.
April 19

Notice of Co-partnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the style and firm of HENRY & SWAIN, as Manufacturers of TOBACCO, SNUFF, and CIGARS, and Importers of TOBACCONIST GOODS, at the Warehouse No. 276 St. Paul Street.
PETER HENRY.
HENRY SWAIN.
Montreal, 1st May, 1865. 102

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

BROWN & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents, will REMOVE, on or about the 1st of May, to the commodious premises No. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET, lately occupied by Job. C. THOMPSON & Co.
BROWN & CO.,
Dubois Buildings, Notre Dame Street.
April 20. 93

FURNISHED ROOMS AT BERTHIER.—A Lady and Gentleman and their family can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a central part of the pleasant Village of Berthier. Steamers ply twice a week between Montreal and Berthier. Apply by letter to Box 716 Post Office.
May 13. 113

CEMENT! CEMENT!

JUST RECEIVED, a quantity of the celebrated CEMENT, from the Manufactory at Hull, C. E., and for Sale.
ISAAC BONNER,
85 Common Street, Canal Wharf.
May 15. 114

ROOFS.

TIN AND IRON ROOFS secured from future damage or leakage by COWAN'S BRIGHT BLACK VARNISH, which resists the strongest acids, and suitable for Ship's Bottoms, Steamers, Chimnies, &c.
GRAVEL and FELT ROOFING—experienced hands employed for both purposes.
Also for sale—PITCH, TAR, FELT, VARNISH, &c., by the Manufacturer,
J. B. COWAN.
OFFICE—5 St. Maurice Street.
WORKS—St. Gabriel Farm.
May 7. 109

McMILLAN & CARSON,
Merchant Tailors,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS,
&c., &c., &c.
No. 66 McGill Street, Montreal.

McM. & CO. beg to inform their customers that they have just received a very complete stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, embracing almost everything new in make and pattern to be had in the London market.
From the well known character of their house, McM. & Co. flatter themselves that it is unnecessary to say more than that they continue to give strict personal attention to the style and make of all orders entrusted to them.
Terms cash, and one price only.
Scott's and Clay's Fashions, Tailors' Chalk, &c.
September 5. mwf 212

FOR SALE,

Now landing ex "John Bull," "Milton Lockhart," "City of Hamilton," and other Ships in Port,
TAYLOR'S MUSTARD, CHICORY, CHOCOLATE, and COCOA, HOMEO-COCOA.
CASES MIXED PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.
Do PRESERVED FRUITS, JAMS, &c.
Do NUTMEGS
CHESTS INDIGO
GUINNESS' PORTER, quarts and pints
LONDON STOUT, do do
ALUM, COPPERAS, SULPHUR, &c
LIVERPOOL SOAP
LONDON GLUE, &c., &c.
PEPPER, CLOVES, PIMENTA, &c
WINN & HOLLAND,
RENAUD'S BUILDINGS.
May 18. 117

CANADA
Railway Advertising Company
NOTICE.

IN order to avoid the trouble and inconvenience heretofore experienced in looking after the Cards placed in only a limited number of Cars, and for a shorter period than a year, the CANADA RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY beg to announce to their patrons and the public that hereafter no advertisements will be received for a less period than one year, and that each advertiser's Card will be placed in all the cars of the Grand Trunk Company leaving the Montreal Station.
An important saving in time and labour being thus effected, the Company will be enabled to make a considerable reduction in the rates of advertising, as well as to confer an important advantage on all advertisers.
As this change, and the addition of several new Passenger Cars which have recently been placed on the line, will involve the re-arrangement of the Cards, advertisers will have an opportunity of making any alterations in their advertisements which they may desire, if early notice is given at the Office.
In addition to the claims of this medium of advertising, which has been fully recognized by both Wholesale and Retail Dealers, the holding of the PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION in this city this year will undoubtedly add largely to the number of travellers, and very much increase the value of advertising in the Cars.
Samples of several new and attractive forms of Cards, the cost of which will meet the views of all classes of advertisers, are now being prepared, and may be seen in a few days at the Office,
67 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
April 29. 101

SHIP BISCUIT.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand No. 1, No. 2, and Captain's BISCUIT, warranted manufactured with all possible care and best materials, to ensure preservation and flavour.
Also, BEST CRACKERS, of every description, plain and fancy. BEST TABLE and STORE PACKED BUTTER, 200 kegs.
Please send orders to Nos. 275 and 277 (new numbers) Commissioners Street, RED STORE.
OVIDE DUFRESNE.
April 29. 101

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOHN DOUGALL, An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and Effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.
JAMES COURT, Assignee.
Montreal, 18th May, 1865. du 117

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

FRANCIS MULLIN and THOMAS HEALY, both of the City and District of Montreal, Traders and Co-partners, doing business together there as such, under the name and style and firm of MULLIN & HEALY, Plaintiffs;
Vs.
WILLIAM RYAN, of the same place, Trader, Defendant.

A WRIT of Attachment has been issued in this cause, of which all persons interested in the Estate of the Defendant, and all persons having in their possession, custody, or power, any portion of the assets of the Defendant, or who are in any way indebted to him, are required to take notice.
T. BOUTHILLIER, Sheriff.
Montreal, twenty-eight day of April, 1865. 101

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet, at Montreal, in the Office of Messrs. LANCTOT & LAURIER, Advocates, 24 St. Gabriel Street, on the FIRST day of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an Assignee to whom he may make an Assignment under the above Act.
PAUL BOIRE.
St. Jacques le Mineur, 6th May, 1865. 112

ESTATE OF JOHN BROWN.

THE CREDITORS of the above ESTATE are requested to fyle their several claims, duly attested with Vouchers in support thereof, also specifying the security held, if any, at the Office of the undersigned, on or before the 15th JUNE next in order to declaration of dividend thereon.
JOHN PLIMSOLL, Place d'Armes.
May 11, 1865. 212

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Offie of JAMES ROY & Co., in St. Paul Street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth day of June next, at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an Assignee, to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.
FINLAY McMARTIN.
St. Andrews, 16th May, 1865. du 116

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM WEIR, OF WEIR & LARIMINIE, AND WM. WEIR & CO., AN INSOLVENT.

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.
WM. ROBINSON, Assignee.
Montreal, 13th May, 1865. 114

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES DOUGALL, JOHN DOUGALL, JUNIOR, AND FRANCIS JAMES DOUGALL, INSOLVENTS.

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their Estate and Effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with vouchers in support of such claims.
JAMES COURT, Assignee.
Montreal, 18th May, 1865. du 117

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM MAUME, AN INSOLVENT.

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified to meet at my Offices, No. 17 St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on MONDAY, the Fifth day of June, 1865, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of his Estate generally.
JOHN WHYTE, Assignee.
Montreal, 18th May, 1865. db 118

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF CLARK GORDON, AN INSOLVENT.

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that a DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared, and will remain open to inspection and objection, at my Office Place D'Armes, in this City, every day between the hours of Ten and Five o'clock until the FIFTH day of JUNE next ensuing, after which the Dividend therein alloted will be paid.
JOHN PLIMSOLL, Assignee.
Montreal, 20th May, 1865. du 119

In the matter of Wm. Douglas & Co., Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the THIRTIETH day of MAY instant, the Outstanding BOOK DEBTS of the above named Insolvents will be sold at Public Auction, at my Office, No. 25 John Street. A list of said debts may be seen at my Office every business day.
JOHN CONVERSE, Assignee.
May 20. a 119

SELLING AT COST PRICE
IN ORDER TO REDUCE STOCK.

THE Subscriber will Sell STANDARD BOOKS, &c., to parties wishing to make PRESENTS to COLLEGES or the VOLUNTEERS at COST PRICE for the next ten days.
Next door to the Post Office, Great St. James Street.
R. WORTHINGTON.
January 26. 21

CABBAGE SEED.

THE ST. JOHN'S DRUMHEAD CABBAGE is the choicest and earliest of all the Summer Cabbages, and the ST. DENIS the most desirable for Winter use. Fresh supplies received at the MEDICAL DEPOT, corner of Notre Dame and St. John Streets.
April 28. 101

ORATORIO OF ST. PAUL,

BY MENDELSSOHN. In Vocal Score Uniform in style with Ditson & Co's popular edition of "Creation," "Messiah," and "Eli," and furnished at the same prices, namely: In paper $1,75; in boards $2; in cloth $2,50. Copies of one or all of these Oratorios sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.
May 15. eDW 123

New and Superior Collection of Glees,
THE EXCELSIOR GLEE BOOK.

A collection of the best Glees, Choruses, and Operatic Gems. For Mixed Voices, comprising the Secular portion of the popular "Chorus Wreath." Every piece a standard composition. Neat and durably bound in boards. Price only $1. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.
May 25. eDW 123

GO TO PRINCE'S
AND GET
"Coote's Humming-Bird Valses."

☞ THE MOST POPULAR AND PRETTIEST SET OF VALSES PUBLISHED FOR YEARS!
May 4. 105

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. CUSSON.
GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
Wholesale and Retail,
Has Removed from Jacques-Cartier Square to No. 185 St. Paul Street.
Rasco's Building, West End Bonsecours Market.
May 11 1m 111

D. A. ANSELL
HAS
Removed his Sample Rooms and Office
TO
UNION BUILDINGS,
ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
May 13. 113

MARTIN & BRUCE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c.,
King street, two doors East of Bank of Montreal,
HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.
EDWARD MARTIN. | JOHN M. BRUCE.
February 18. 6m 41

ALEX. MACNAB,
Civil Engineer,
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT AGENT,
Toupin's Building, Place d'Armes
MONTREAL.
December 22. 1y 305

M. LAFRAMBOISE,
Advocate,
LATE OF ST. HYACINTHE.
OFFICE—NO. 39 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET.
November 26. 283

J. W. BARRY & SON,
Hide Brokers,
MANUFACTTRERS OF COLORED & PLAIN SHEEPSKIN LININGS,
Wool Pullers, &c.
GREEN SALTED HIDES AND CALFSKINS
Always on Hand.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS:
8 COLBOURNE STREET,...........TORONTO.
September 1. 218

R. M. HART,
Advocate,
OFFICE—No. 49 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET.
July 7. 1y 160

KROEGER & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grand, Square and Upright Pianofortes.
WAREROOMS:
No. 16 Leroy Place, New York.

We offer to dealers and the public a very superior article. Our Mr. Kroeger was of the late firm of Callenberg & Co., and the manufacturing partner. Descriptive Circulars free. Agents wanted.
April 1. 78

TORONTO AUCTION MART,
KING STREET,
Established...............1834.
WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.
February 25. 3m 47

JOS. RIELLE,
Land Surveyor and Architect,
HAS REMOVED
TO 65 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
September 5. (F 27) 1y 212

MR. J. G. K. HOUGHTON,
Advocate,
OFFICE,....26 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,
Montreal.
July 7. 160

C. A. STARK & CO.,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
7 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,
(Corner St. Paul Street, Montreal.)
April 14. 89

ROBERT FORSYTH,
Civil Engineer,
MINING, LAND & GENERAL ESTATE AGENT
18 Great St. James Street, Montreal.
January 30. 25

MARTIN & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE:
Corner of King and James Streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.
N. B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly attended to.
R. MARTIN. | J. W. FERGUSON.
January 13. 10

PORTRAIT & OIL PAINTING.
Lessons in Designing and Painting.
NO. 11 ST. SIMON STREET,
Continuation of St. George Street, near the Jesuit's College.
NAP. BOURASSA will be at Monte-Below till the 1st September.
November 5. 270

Patented in the United States. October 11, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DAVIS' MEDICATED CIGARS

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to his recently patented MEDICATED CIGARS. These cigars have been manufactured in this city from the finest Havana Leaf Tobacco, under the immediate inspection of the undersigned, and as their medicinal properties are well known to several eminent physicians in this city, one trial will convince the most sceptical of their superior properties in relieving the undermentioned complaints:—
MEDICATED CIGARS No. 1.
These Cigars will be found to have an almost magical effect in relieving the more distressing symptoms of the following diseases—Headache, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasmodic complaints (especially of the Stomach,) Liver Complaints, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Ambly Opia or dulness of sight, Gout and all kindred diseases.
MEDICATED CIGARS No. 2.
Will greatly ameliorate the following complaints—Organic Diseases of the Heart, Dropsy, Weak Lungs, Nervousness, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c. The immediate relief they give in these cases makes them invaluable to all persons afflicted with any of the above complaints.
In Consumption they will, in relieving the cough, &c., tend to prolong life.
Previous to introducing these Cigars, the undersigned made known their composition to some of the principal medical gentlemen of this city, among whom he begs to be permitted to name the following ,—Drs. Campbell, Hall, Sutherland, Hingston, Macdonnell, Frazer, Reddy, Fenwick, Munroe, David, &c.
Directions accompany each package.
They are sold by all Druggists in Canada and the United States.
Each package bears the manufacturers signature.
S. DAVIS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, Montreal.
February 27. 3m 48

FOR SALE,
ON EASY TERMS,
Five First-class Building Lots,
—AND—
A First-class Cottage, Greenhouse, &c., &c., &c.,
SITUATED IN DUROCHER STREET.
For conditions apply to
J. E. GUILBAULT.
November 21. 278

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, CLAARE & CO.,
St. Paul Street.
March 17. 64

FOUR HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE and BOILER, with two SMALL MILLS, all in perfect order. Apply to
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.
May 1. 102

STEAMERS.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS.

MONTREAL to OTTAWA CITY DAILY (Sundays excepted), stopping at St. Anns, Como, Hudson, Point aux Anglais, Rigaud, Carillon, Point Fortune, Grenville, L'Orignal, Major's, Brown's, O'Brien's, Thurso, Buckingham.
The splendid new fast sailing Steamers PRINCE OF WALES, Capt. H. W. Shepherd, QUEEN VICTORIA, Capt. A. Bowie.
A Train leaves the Bonaventure Street Depot every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Seven o'clock, to connect at Lachine with the steamer PRINCE OF WALES, (Breakfast) for Carillon, passing through Lake St. Louis, St. Ann's Rapids, and Lake of Two Mountains. From Carillon, by Railroad to Grenville, join the Steamer QUEEN VICTORIA [dinner] for Ottawa City.
Downward the Steamer QUEEN VICTORIA leaves Ottawa City at 6:30 A.M., passengers arriving at Montreal at 4:30 P.M.
The comfort and economy of this Line is unsurpassed, while the Route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for Tourists.
Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets from Montreal to Carillon valid for one day at single fares.
Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.
Parcel Express daily from the Office to Ottawa and intermediate landings.
Further information, as well as Return and Excursion Tickets, may be obtained at the Office 153 Great St. James Street, next door to the American Church [opposite the Ottawa Hotel], at the Bonaventure Depot, or on board the Steamers.
R. W. SHEPHERD.
May 12. 112

1865. New Freight Line to Ottawa. 1865.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA FORWARDING COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL..............$50,000.
JOHN McLENNAN—PRESIDENT.
W. McNAUGHTON, J. B. AUGER, } DIRECTORS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed with a special view to provide for the large and increasing trade of the Route by the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal and their tributaries, and is provided with new and efficient stock, and all the means necessary to secure despatch and economy in rates of freight.
☞ Freight received on the Wharf of the Richelieu Company at Quebec, and forwarded daily.
ISAAC BONNER, AGENT.
85 Common Street, Canal Wharf, Montreal.
L. C. COUVRETTE, AGENT, Canal Basin, Ottawa.
February 13. 1y 36

1865. Montreal & Chicago. 1865.

STEAM DIRECT.

Weekly Line of first-class Propellers.

BRISTOL..............17,000 bushels capacity.
BROCKVILLE..........16,500 do do
EAST..................16,500 do do
NORTH................16,000 do do

These vessels are all new, and have been got up expressly for this route, and are adapted for the service in every respect that experience can suggest.
☞ Freight taken for intermediate ports.
AGENTS—GEO. CHAFFEY & BROS., Kingston; HUGH McLENNAN, Chicago.
J. McLENNAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.
April 6. 6m 81

1865. The Whitehall 1865.
TRANSPORTATION COM'Y.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York,
FOR DOING A GENERAL FREIGHTING BUSINESS
Between Montreal, New York, and Intermediate Points
On the Hudson River, Champlain Canal, Lake Champlain, Chambly, and St. Lawrence Rivers.

DIRECTORS:—John F. Winslow, W. T. Foote, E. E. Davis, Edward Bech, J. L. Blanchard, Jno. H. Reed, J. A. Lee, John A. Griswold, C. W. Farnham, H. C. Tisdale.
OFFICERS:—E. E. Davis, President; W. T. Foote, Vice-President; W. G. Warner, Secretary and Treasurer.
For transportation apply to
J. T. B. WHITE, R. CHAPIN, 31 Coenties Slip, N.Y.
J. L. Blanchard, 191 River Street, Troy.
N. R. MOE, 102 Pier, Albany.
W. G. WARNER, Whitehall.
H. G. TISDALE, Whitehall.
E. E. DAVIS, Whitehall.
W. T. FOOTE, Port Henry.
J. T. B. KETCHUM, Plattsburgh.
JAMES H. BISSET, St. Johns.
E. M. COPELAND, Montreal.
Mark Packages, "Whitehall T. Co." Ship in New York, Pier No. 6, East River.
The WHITEHALL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have a line of steamers on the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, expressly for towing Canal Boats and Barges. Merchandize shipped by Canal Boats in New York will be delivered in Montreal and Ports upon Lake Champlain without handling, and in much less time than it has taken to deliver goods at the same points heretofore. The Company have ample facilities. Their boat property is all new.
April 3. 6m 78

DICKINSON'S
OTTAWA, RIDEAU and LAKE CHAMPLAIN FORWARDING LINE.
Stock composed of Eleven Steamers and Forty-five Barges.

THIS old and well-established Line is prepared to receive FREIGHT as formerly, at reasonable rates.
For Local Freight between Montreal, Ottawa & Rideau Canal, Four first-class Freight Steamers will afford a daily departure from Montreal and Ottawa (Sundays excepted), thus securing greater despatch than formerly, and connecting at Ottawa with the Upper-Cabin Passage and Freight Steamers City of Ottawa and Bytown, running between Ottawa and Kingston, affording four departures per week from each place.
For Transport of Sawed Lumber and other property to and from all Ports on Lake Champlain and to Quebec, an efficient Line of Tug Steamers, with Barges, will, as formerly, be employed.
For particulars, apply to
GEO. HEUBACH, Acting Agent, Montreal.
JAS. SWIFT, Agent, St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston.
JAS. RATH, Agent, Smiths Falls.
W. D. WADDELL, Agent, St. Peter Street, Quebec.
Or to the Proprietor, M. K. DICKINSON, Canal Basin, Ottawa
April 26. 1m 98

AMERICAN EXPRESS LINE
FROM
MONTREAL TO OGDENSBURG, PRESCOTT, BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON, OSWEGO, ROCHESTER, TORONTO, NIAGARA, LEWISTON,
And by Railway to all points West.

THE Splendid Upper-Cabin Steamer EMPRESS, Captain C. B. DEWITT, will, until further notice, leave the CANAL BASIN EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY at NOON, and LACHINE on arrival of the 3 P.M. Train from Montreal, for OGDENSBURGH, calling at the Town of Beauharnois, St. Timothy, Valleyfield, Coteau Landing, Port Lewis, St. Anicet, Summerstown, Cornwall, Milleroche, Dickinson's Landing, Louisville, Morrisburgh, Iroquois and Prescott; connecting with the Splendid Lake Steamers ONTARIO and CATARACT, which form close connections with all Western Lines running on the North and South side of Lake Erie, and by steam direct from Buffalo to Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and intermediate Ports.
Through Tickets can be had at the Office, No 93 Great St. James Street, (Bancroft's City Express) and at the Hotel's from HENRY ST. DIZIER; C. C. McFALL, Canal Basin, or at the Office, No. 67 Common Street.
JOHN McMARTIN, AGENT.
May 3. 104

FOR SALE OR CHARTER

The superior and staunch Upper-Cabin Steamer
BANSHEE.
Favorably known as one of the U. C. ROYAL MAIL LINE. She is fully equipped in every respect, and in good running order.
For further information, apply to Messrs. GIBB & HUNTER, Notaries, &c., No. 61 Little St. James Street, Montreal.
May 1. 102

STEAMERS.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL
VIA
NEW YORK.
Calling at Queenstown, Cork Harbor, Ireland.
THROUGH TICKETS FROM MONTREAL VIA NEW YORK.

THE LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Steamships (the undernoted or others) to sail as follows:—

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BOSTON, - - - - Saturday, May 27
EDINBURGH, - - - - " June 3
CITY OF DUBLIN, - - - - " " 10

Rates of Passage from Montreal.
CABIN.
First Cabin to Queenstown or Liverpool.....$ 95
Do to London................................100
Do to Paris, with privilege of stopping in Liverpool or London......110
Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen...............................105
Children between 1 and 12 years.........half fare.
Infants under 1 year.......................free.
Thursday Steamers Cabin rate $70.
STEERAGE.
Steerage to Liverpool or Queenstown.......$35.00
Do to London, through by Rail.........40.00
Do to Paris............................44.00
Do to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c...............44.00
Children between 1 and 12 years........half fare.
Infants under 1 year.........................$5.00
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

☞ For passage or further information, apply in Liverpool, to Wm. Inman, at the Head Offices of the Company, 62 and 63 Tower Buildings, South, 22 Water Street; and in New York, at the Company's Offices, John G. Dale, Agent, 15 Broadway.
PHILLIPS & CO., AGENTS,
ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.
May 26. 124

British Colonial Steamship Co'y,
LIMITED.

	Tons Register.	Commander.
ST. LAWRENCE	1398	F. ARCHER.
THAMES	1376	J. JAMES.
OTTAWA	1600	(now building.)

THE above first-class powerful Screw Steamships are intended to be dispatched from LONDON for QUEBEC and MONTREAL as follows:—
"THAMES,"...........Wednesday......24th May.
"ST. LAWRENCE,"..Wednesday......21st June.
"THEMES,"...........Wednesday......19th July.
And from Quebec for London:
"St. LAWRENCE,"..Wednesday......24th May.
"THAMES,"...........Wednesday......21st June.
"ST. LAWRENCE,"..Wednesday......19th July.
Subsequent Departures will be hereafter notified.

Cabin passage from London to Quebec, £18 18 0 st
Steerage do do do do 7 7 0 "
Cabin passage from Quebec to London, $60
Steerage do do do do $25
Apply in London to
TEMPERLYS, CARTER & DRAKE.
3 White Lion Court, Cornhill.
In Montreal to
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.
In Quebec to
JAMES GILLESPIE.
May 4. 105

Mail Steamers to France Direct.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK & HAVRE.

THE first FIVE splendid Vessels intended to be put upon this favourite route for the Continent are the following:—
WASHINGTON....3,204 tons....900 horse-power.
LAFAYETTE........3,204 tons....900 horse-power.
EUROPE..............3,204 tons....900 horse-power.
FRANCE...............(Building)....900 horse-power.
NAPOLEON III..(Building)...1100 horse-power.
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the "EUROPE," A. DUCHESNE; "LAFAYETTE," A. BOCAUDE, as follows:—
FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.
"EUROPE,"
FRIDAY, the 26th MAY, 1865.
☞ Departures from New York to Havre, stopping at Brest to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the Sea voyage about one day.
First Cabin, including table wine............$135
Second Cabin, including table wine.....$70 or $80
Quebec to Paris.......................$83, $93 or $148
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
☞ Medical attendance free of charge.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DONALD R. MACLEOD,
Commercial Chambers,
19½ Peter Street, Quebec.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel); at Havre, Messrs. William Iselin & Co.; at New York, Geo. Mackenzie, Esq.
Quebec, May 15, 1865. 116

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

Daily Royal Mail Line
BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, and Regular Line between MONTREAL and the PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, and other INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st May inst., and until otherwise ordered, the steamers of the Richelieu Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:—
The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. Robt Nelson will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Square), for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P.M. precisely; stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to meet the Ocean Steamers at Quebec may depend to be in time by taking their passage on board this steamer, as a tender will take them over without extra charge.
The Steamer EUROPA, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P.M. precisely; stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Jos. Duval, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Lanoraie.
The Steamer NAPOLEON, Capt. Charles Davelny, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel, every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at St. Sulpice, Lanoraie, Berthier, Petit Nord and Grand Nord, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, at 4 o'clock A.M.
The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Vercheres, Contrecœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M., and Wednesdays at noon, for Montreal.
The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Varennes, and St Paul l'Hermite; and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M.
The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. P. Malhiot, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Bout de l'Isle and Lachenaie; and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M.
This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 29 Commissioners Street.
J. B. LAMERE, General Manager.
OFFICE RICHELIEU COMPANY, 1st May, 1865. mwf 102

DAILY LINE
For Chateauguay & Beauharnois.

THE Steamer LOTBINIERE, Capt. S. Filgate, will leave Canal Basin every day at One o'clock P.M., [Sundays excepted] and Lachine on arrival of Five o'clock P.M. Train from Montreal, calling as above. Returning—leave Beauharnois every Morning at Six o'clock [Sunday excepted], calling at Chateauguay, and arriving at Lachine for Eight o'clock Train.
For freight or passage, apply at 67 Common Street.
JOHN McMARTIN, AGENT.
May 5. 106

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, with extensive connections in the Western Provinces, is now open for an engagement. A Montreal House preferred. First-class references and certificates. Letters (pre-paid) addressed C. T., office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
March 14. 1y 61

STEAMERS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Freight from and to Ports on North Shore of Lake Huron.

THE fast side-wheel Steamer BONNIE, Capt. ROWAN, Commander, will run, until further notice, (weather permitting), TWICE A WEEK between the Ports of SOUTHAMPTON and SARNIA., commencing 13th May, 1865.
Leave Sarnia every MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, calling at Bayfield, Goderich, Kincardine, Inverhuron, Port Elgin, and Southampton.
Returning leave Southampton every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports.
Freight from and to Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and other places, will by this route receive the quickest despatch.
Rates of Freight and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Agents of the Great Western Railway at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, and in Goderich to Messrs. Seymour & Co., Steamboat Agents.
THOS. SWINYARD, General Manager.
W. ORR,
Freight Superintendent (Eastern Division.)
Hamilton, May 13, 1865. 120

Northern Transportation Line between New York and Montreal.

Incorporated--Capital $150,000,

L. J. N. STARK, President, 33 Coenties Slip, N.Y
N. T. JILSON, Vice-do, Whitehall, N.Y.
H. R. SNYDER, Sec. and Treas., Whitehall, N.Y.
DIRECTORS:
Oliver Bascom, L. J. N. Stark, Wm. B. Hatch, W. H. Beaman, T. T. Vaughan, H. R. Snyder, H. T. Gaylord, N. T. Jillson, A. D. Ladd, M. J. Myers, C. W. Tillinghast, R. A. Loveland, Tracy Cowan.
THIS LINE, having largely increased their facilities, are now prepared to transport MERCHANDISE, PRODUCE, &c., &c., between NEW YORK, ALBANY, TROY, and MONTREAL.
N. B.—Boats of this Line leave New York, Pier 6, East River Daily, and are towed by powerful Steamers on Hudson River, Lake Champlain, and River St. Lawrence, thereby insuring the transportation of property in good time and order, and at less rates than by any other Line.
Mark packages: "N. T. LINE."
For Freight apply to
NELSON DAVIS, MONTREAL, C. E.;
William Coote, St. John's, C. E.; G. T. Morehouse, St. John's, C. E.; John Myers, Rouse's Point, N. Y.; H. R. Snyder, Whitehall, N. Y.; N. T. Jillson, Whitehall, N. Y.; Oliver Bascom, Whitehall, N. Y.; T. T. Vaughan, Whitehall, N. Y.; W. H. Beaman, 191 River Street, Troy; A. Robertson, 105 Pier, Albany; L. J. N. Stark, A. D. Ladd, 33 Coenties Slip, New York.
May 19. 118

NOTICES.

Brewster's Insurance Rooms,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845,
4 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
MARINE INSURANCE.

PARTICULAR attention will be paid to effecting MARINE INSURANCE in all the principal Offices in Boston; also, in first-class Companies in New York, Providence, New Bedford, and throughout New England, when required, and at the lowest rates of premium.
☞ WAR RISKS EFFECTED at the *Lowest Rates*
Telegraph, during business hours, (9 A.M. to 6 P.M.) will have immediate personal attention, and policies will be forwarded by next mail.
Oliver Brewster. Franklin S. Phelps.
Are permitted to Refer to
G. C. Lord, Pres. New England Mutual Insurance Co.; John Clark, Pres. Equitable Insurance Co.; Bradford & Folger, Insurance Adjusters; J. W. Freeman, Pres. Boston Insurance Company; William Appleton & Co.; A. & A. Lawrence & Co.; J. E. Thayer & Brother; Bates & Co.
May 11. 111

PARTIES requiring a good REFRIGERATOR will do well to call at No. 146 Craig Street, where they are sure to find what is most desirable in every respect. We have a large stock on hand, comprising three different patterns, moderate prices.
Also, COOKING STOVES AND TINWARE, IRONS, BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, &c
MEILLEUR & CO.,
No. 146 Craig Street,
Off the foot of Place d'Armes Hill.
April 20. 93

OLD STOVE WAREHOUSE,
520 ST. PAUL STREET.

THE subscribers are now receiving a full assortment of COOKING STOVES, for WOOD or COAL, selected from the best and most approved patterns. Also, PORTABLE BAKERS' CHARCOAL FURNACES, SAD IRON HAETERS, PORTABLE RANGES, &c., &c.
GEO. HAGAR & Co.
May 20. 119

CITY BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the current HALF YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the BANKING HOUSE in this city, on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the BANK on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of June next.
The chair to be taken at Noon.
By order of the Board.
F. MACCULLOCH, Cashier.
Montreal, April 27th, 1865. d ws,J1,5 101

ONTARIO BANK.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, for the current HALF YEAR, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after
Thursday, the 1st of June next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May, inclusive.
Notice is also given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE in Bowmanville, on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of JUNE next. The Chair to be taken at twelve o'clock, noon, precisely.
By order of the Board,
D. FISHER, Cashier.
ONTARIO BANK, Bowmanville, 22d April, 1865. db TS 99

La Banque Jacques-Cartier,
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT on the PAID UP CAPITAL of LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER has been declared for the current HALF YEAR, and will be payable at the OFFICE of the BANK on and after the FIRST day of JUNE next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st day of May next.
By order.
H. COTTE, Cashier.
Montreal, 27th April, 1865. dc TS 99

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has REMOVED to Nos. 304 and 306 St. Paul, and No. 249 Commissioners Street, adjoining Messrs. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.
V. HUDON.
May 1. 114

KERSHAW & EDWARDS.
FIRE PROOF SAFES,
Secured with Kershaw & Edwards Patent Powder Proof Lock.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS TRIAL, and the large number of Certificates certifying their reliability in actual tests, commend these Safes to the attention of intending purchasers. A complete Stock constantly on hand.
Lists of Sizes and Prices furnished on application.
WAREROOMS—82 & 84 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
August 11. 191

FOR SALE.

Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime
FOR
GARDEN AND FIELD CROPS.

The following testimonial from Shefford County, C.E., speaks for itself:—
We, the undersigned citiqens of the Township and County of Shefford, have used Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime upon field and garden crops, and have witnessed its effects upon the crops of others; and we are satisfied that it is a most efficient and valuable manure; that it imparts a very vigorous growth, causes crop to ripen earlier, and gives them a superior quality. We intend to use it more in the future.
DAVID FROST,
DANIEL CLARK,
W. O. LAWRENCE,
MAJOR MARK WITHCOMB,
REV. D. LINDSAY,
R. W. MOFFATT,
HON. L. S. HUNTINGTON,
P. H. CURTIS.
April 18. 91

WILLIAM MIDDLETON & CO.,
General Warehousemen.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
Merchants.
June 6. 134

PRODUCE STORES,
Bond and Free,
WELLINGTON STREET, CANAL, AND COMMON STREETS.

COAL OIL STORES,
Bond and Free.
GRAND TRUNK STREET & KNOX'S ROAD.

INSURANCES EFFECTED,
When desired, at the lowest rates charged by the several Assurance Companies.

THE above stores present every facility for the careful and proper STORAGE of all kinds of PRODUCE and GENERAL GOODS, being commodious and well ventilated.
Excellent Cellarage for Pork, Butter, &c., which cannot be surpassed by any in the city, being large, cool and airy.
Ample accommodation for the storage of Iron, Coals, and Heavy Goods, in our Canal premises, which, from their close proximity to the Basins, reduces the cartage to a low figure.
Our Coal Oil Stores at Point St. Charles are specially adapted for the storage of this article, having an inner and outer roof and walls of earth, thus rendering them dark, but at the same time cool, which prevents the leakage of the oil.
Our Warehouse, being connected with the main line of the Grand Trunk by an adjacent siding, there is no cartage incurred on Coal Oil received by this railroad, thus saving not only the expense, but also the damage which necessarily, more or less, ensues to the barrels when carted.
WM. MIDDLETON & CO.
OFFICE—139 Wellington Street.
June 6. 134

LEATHER.
FOR SALE:
SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE
WAXED UPPER
KIPS
BUFFED COW
SPLITS
ENAMELLED AND PATENT COW
SADDLERS' RUSSETS
AND RED AND MAROON LININGS.
C. E. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
224 ST. PAUL STREET.
April 20. 49

WEST END GROCERY.
MALAGA GRAPES
HAVANA ORANGES
LEMONS
For sale by A. WALSH,
294 3 and 5 St. Antoine Street.
TRUFFLES
MUSHROOMS
GREEN PEAS
GREEN CORN
GREEN GAUGES
GREEN BEANS
TOMATOES
PEACHES
For sale by
A. WALSH,
West End Grocery,
3 and 5 St. Antoine Street.
December 9. 294

TERMS FOR ICE.

THE Subscribers are prepared, and will furnish customers with ICE during the season from 1st of May to 1st of October.

10 lbs. per day for the season			$4 00
20 lbs. do	do		6 00
30 lbs. do	do		8 00
40 lbs. do	do		10 00
50 lbs. do	do		12 00
10 lbs. do	for one month		1 00
20 lbs. do	do		1 50

The supply of Ice for Sunday's use will be delivered in the afternoon of Saturday.
Ice will be delivered daily throughout the month of October at rates as above.
During the hot weather teams will run through the principal streets in the afternoon, to supply Ice to all who may require it.
Steamers, Hotels and Manufacturers supplied with large quantities on liberal terms.
HENRY WOODMAN & CO.,
640 Craig Street.
April 8. 2m 83

TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE
During the Year 1865,
To be delivered daily (two deliveries on Saturday for Sunday's use), from the
First Monday in May to the First of October.

10 lbs. per day for the season			$ 4 00
20 lbs. do	do		6 00
30 lbs. do	do		8 00
40 lbs. do	do		10 00
10 lbs. do	for one month		1 00
20 lbs. do	do		1 50

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

Season Customers,	20 lbs.	per day		$1 50
Do do	10 lbs.	do		1 00
Monthly do	20 lbs.	do		1 50
Do do	10 lbs.	do		1 00

During this month the Ice will be delivered three times a week.
Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any other cause will be promptly attended to.
Payments as usual—Cash in advance.
Hotels, Steamboats and Public Companies supplied by contract on liberal terms.
Subscribers are requested to send in their names as early as possible.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall, Cathedral Block.
April 1. 2m 77

ELEY'S
AMMUNITION,
Of every Description,
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, etc., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.
Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.
Ball Cartridges for Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.
Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.
Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
June 18. ddr eo s 1

NOTICE.
CANADIAN EXPRESS COMP'Y.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES
ON
ALL FREIGHTS
TO AND FROM
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,
AND ALL PLACES WEST

For particulars, please call at the GENERAL EXPRESS OFFICE, Place d'Armes, or at Offices along the line.
G. CHENEY, SUPERINTENDENT.
May 10. 1m 110

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.—The history of Hoofland's German Bitters, the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why not you? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick and require a medicine, try these Bitters.
These Bitters are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Prop'rs, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
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.
May 15. du DSW 114

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT—That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by giving them such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay.
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, [new No. 515] St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.
May 15. du DSW 114

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

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.
June 18. DW 1y 52

OPEN YOUR EYES.—To the fact that Patent Medicines are doing more good in the country than most people are willing to admit. What a solace is it to know that when disease makes a sudden and unexpected attack, you have a remedy at hand, a family physician in the house as it were. Such is N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, that ought to be kept always at hand to be used in season and out of season, like a faithful sentinel ever on the watch to ward off the attacks of an unscrupulous foe. Price only 25 cts. See advertisement in another column.
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, [new No. 515] St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.
May 15. du DSW 115

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 Broaway.

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 knew what thosands 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, New York, 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 weaknes, 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 persons 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 1. DSWtTS 53

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } A SESSION of the COURT of GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the District of Montreal, will be held in the COURT HOUSE in the City of Montreal,
On the first day of June next,
AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
In consequence, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there, and I give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other documents, in order to do those things which belong to each of them in their respective capacities.
T. BOUTHILLIER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Montreal, May 20, 1865. } 120

REMOVAL.
LAVENDER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has REMOVED from Great St. James Street to that elegant new Store, No. 295 Notre Dame Street, Three doors east of the Terrapin.
H. L. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received for so many years, and trusts by strict attention to merit its continuance.
A complete stock of Goods is now on hand, to which attention is respectfully invited.
295 NOTRE DAME ST.
May 16. 1m 115

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.
THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1865.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Performance at the Theatre Royal, this evening, at eight o'clock.
Christy's Minstrels, at Nordheimer's Hall, this evening, at eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Claret, &c., at their own stores, at eleven o'clock.
BY CUVILLIER & CO.
Groceries, &c., at the stores of V. Hudon, Esq., at half-past nine o'clock.
BY J. G. SHIPWAY.
Herrings, at the store, Young's Buildings, at eleven; Retail Grocery Stock, at his own store, at two; Pot and Pearl Ash Crustings at the Inspection Office, at twelve; and Clothing Effects, at his office at twelve o'clock.
BY L. DEVANY.
Furniture, at his stores, at half-past seven p.m.
BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Horses, &c., at Mr. Swinburn's stables, St. Urbain street, at two o'clock.
Books, at 97 Great St. James street, this evening.
BY BROWN & CO.
Furniture, Dry Goods, &c., at their store, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The arrivals last night were:—C L Baker (coal), Elizabeth, Clio, Isabella, British Lion (salt), Menahha, Maria Elizabeth, Althea, Viceroy, Eaglet, (gin, &c., for Montreal), Wadener, and three schooners with fish, oil, &c., from the lower provinces.

The arrivals from sea to date are 374, against 249 to same period last year.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—The Grand Jury of this District has found a true bill of indictment for treason against Jefferson Davis the Chief of the late rebellion. He will be brought here and put upon his trial as soon ae the attendance of ths witnesses for the prosecution can be procured.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—An important order is just issued from the War Department relative to the mustering out and discharge of the Volunteers.

The Herald's Richmond Correspondent says, Seddon, ex-rebel Secretary of War, has been arrested and imprisoned on a gunboat in the James River with Hunter and Campbell. It was believed that Lee would also soon be in custody and Governor Smith now a fugitive captured. Jefferson Davis sits alone in his cell save the two guards who are not permitted to address him on any subject whatever and it is understood he will be given no lights.

Special to Herald: WASHINGTON, May 25th.—Information has been received here that Kirby Smith intends marching his army across the Rio Grande and tendering its services to Maximilian. It is said discoveries have been made on examing the captured rebel documents implicating prominent Northern men whose loyalty heretofore has not been questioned.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—Advices from Matamoras, Mexico, to the 4th inst., say the Imperialists still hold that place and it is believed the republicans under Negrete were withdrawing. Monterey and Camarass were in possession of the Republicans.

Special to Tribune: WASHINGTON, May 25th.—All the cavalry of the Western Departments are to be mustered immediately at Cairo for active Texas River service.

Frederick Seward has had an unexpected hemorhage which has excited renewed anxiety in his case.

HALIFAX, May 26th.—The S.S. Asia sailed for Liverpool at eight o'clock this morning. She arrived from Boston at 6:30.

ELMIRA, May 26th.—The Court Martial for the trial of Maj.-Gen. John A. Haddock, has adjourned until the 6th of July. The testimony for the prosecution has all been received. On the reassembling of the court, the evidence for the defence will be heard.

WASHINGTON, May 26th.—The following semi-official statement is made in connection with the authorized announcement of the fact that the insurgent ram Stonew all has unconditionally surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Havana, viz:—The conduct of these authorities upon the occasion was judicious, dignified and in entire conformity with amity toward the United States. Any momentary distrust which may have been entertained as to the decision of the Captain General in the matter, has thus been disposed of satisfactorily.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—The steamer Britannia, from Glasgow, May 10th, has arrived with 500 passengers.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—A recent letter from Lynchburg says, we are cut off from every section of the world, and it is impossible to hear from friends abroad. The Orange and Alexandria trains are only running to Amherst Court House, a distsnce of 15 miles. Those on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad go to Liberty. The south side is in operation. The chief damage to the road is the destruction of bridges, but this is fast being repaired by the companies. The following named general officers have resigned their commissions in the Vol. Service: Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside, Maj.-Gen. C. Schurz, Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel, Brig.-Gen. A. L. Lee and Brig.-Gen. Rob.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—The Commercial's Washington special says the grand jury for the district of Columbia yesterday found true bills of indictment against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckenridge. The bills will be presented in the criminal Court to-day. The offences specified are aiding and abetting hostilities in this district last summer. The capture of Breckenridge is confidently anticipated by the authorities. Information of his whereabouts has been received, and an effective pursuit has been organized.

Gen. Sherman expects to leave for the West in a few days. He will lead his soldiers to their homes. He retains through Gen. Grant the command of the Department of the Mississippi, and will at once resume his duties until the civil authority has been restored.

Frederick Seward has somewhat recovered from his relapse.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—An attempt was made a few nights since to assassinate Gen. Duval, commanding the United States forces at Staunton, Virginia. The General escaped injury.

On Sunday night last a railroad bridge over a stream near Petersburg gave way, precipitating a train into the basin. Two men were killed, four are missing, and 14 injured. They were all persons connected with the road.

The gunboat Mattabest, and United States steamers Wyandote, Commodore, Hull, Governor Buckingham, and Tacony, arrived here this morning.

BOSTON, May 26th.—The China arrived from Halifax at two o'clock this afternoon. Her mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press will be forwarded to New York by the train which leaves here at 8,30 this evening, and which is due at New York at an early hour to-morrow morning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 26th: 5 p.m.—Gold closed at 55¾'

NEW ORLEANS, May 21, via CAIRO, May 25.—The Picayune has reliable information from the Trans. Mississippi Department that Colonel Spragues' conference with Kirby Smith resulted in nothing, in consequence of inharmony in the rebel council. Smith was disposed to surrender, but the Missouri Generals Parsons and Shelby demanded an amnesty for themselves, which was not offered in the President's proclamation. Colonel Crogue returned, accompanied by a Missouri Colonel, who goes wilh him to Washington to confer with the authorities there. If the Generals are not included in the amnesty they propose to join Maximillian.

The rebel troops are deserting in great numbers and going home, and the people are generally despondent.

Cotton can be bought very low for gold. Several boats loaded with cotton are ready to come out of Red River as soon as permitted. Another flag of truce boat is expected down on the 24th. The country is one flood from Alexandria to the mouth of Red River.

The S.S. Clinton from Brazos, of the 16th, brings the confirmation of the fight at Boco del Chico pass between the United States forces under Col. Barnett, and the rebels under Gen. Slaughter, in which the enemy were driven 20 miles towards Brownsville when the rebels were reinforced, and Barnett retreated fighting, and reached Brazos with the loss of 72 killed, wounded and missing, including Capt. Temple and Lieut. Sedgwick, of the 34th Indiana, captured. Slaughter's official magnifies our forces and claims a big victory. He admits a loss of 40 killed.

The Grand Jury for the district of Columbia, found a bill of indictment against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckenridge, for high treason. Davis and Breckenridge are indicted separately. The over tact was the raid in July last within the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of this Court the killing of citizens and the destroying of property. Breckenridge being present in person, and Jeff. Davis constructively. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in the Court and asked for a Bench warrant in the case of Breckenridge, who is still at large. He asked that such steps may be taken as will bring Davis before the Court for trial.

Many thousands of mules are being disposed of at public sale in this city by the United States Quartermaster's Department.

BURGLARY.—A few days ago, the store of Mr. Alex. Vincent, St. Jean Baptiste village, was broken open, and 21 pairs of boots stolen therefrom.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.—A few days ago we printed under this title a notice of the complaints which we found in some of our Ministerial contemporaries relative to the failure of this Province to attract settlers. We remarked upon these complaints, that the origin of them was in a great measure to be found in a natural cause—the inferiority of our climate taken as a whole to that of those States of the neighbouring Union which receive the great influx of European settlers. Yet we added that our immigration policy, in spite of the farce of a yearly Committee, long examinations of witnesses, who can tell nothing not perfectly well known without them, and equally long reports of the testimony of these witnesses printed with greater advantage to the contractor than to any one else, our government wholly neglected such measures as were in its power to encourage settlers to come to Canada instead of to the United States. We mentioned the well known homestead law, brought into Congress by the present President, under which a stranger who has been twenty-four hours on American territory may obtain a free grant of one hundred and sixty acres of land for himself and his wife, to be chosen wherever he pleases on the public domain; and we said that we could not expect to obtain emigrants unless we at least did as much for them, as was done by the government of the adjoining country. We remarked farther that our free grant system, so far, had been cruelly delusive; the lots offered being situated in territory where no sane man acquainted with the country would settle; and that at the very time when the Americans were offering the most liberal inducements for people to populate their country, and we professing an inane anxiety for the same element of prosperity, our government suspended its own regulations in favour of settlers, in order to make a large sale on easy terms to a public company, who were able and willing to pay a considerable sum of money to a politician, to whom they supposed that they were indebted for their bargain. Instead of giving a poor hard working man a premium on his settlement among us by the free offer of good lands, we thus locked up our public lands out of his reach, in order to make a property for speculators on the other side of the Atlantic, and to enable politicians to turn their politics into a branch of political economy. We are sorry to see that more attempts are to be made to carry out this system of jobbery. The leading article of the *Canadian News* which reached us by the mail yesterday is in fact the prospectus of a Company under the Limited Companies Act, for the purchase and subsequent retailing out of 1,500,000 acres of Crown Lands North of Lake Huron. This the Company is to obtain—so the article states—at 10d. per acre, and then, in order to make the speculation still more profitable—not to the public of Canada, nor to the population which is to settle upon the tract of land which the Company is to acquire, but to the Company, the Government is to give another Million and a half of acres free, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad near the tract thus purchased. Here is the difference in the mode of our administration of the public lands from that pursued among our neighbours, of whose success in obtaining settlers we are so jealous, while we refuse to adopt the wise and liberal policy on which their success depends. Three millions of acres, we first learn through a paper published three thousand miles off, are to be locked up for the benefit of people who never mean to see them, nor to have anything to do with them, except to draw, in the shape of profit, the difference between 10d. per acre and the value, and again between 10d. per acre and the value, which will be gradually created in this vast block, by the exhausting labours of the men who shall make the earlier settlements. Having read the first article in the *News*, one cannot but be struck at the absurdity and *naivete* of the juxtaposition of the second. This is a small essay, based on articles in the *Montreal Gazette* and the *Toronto Globe*, intended with great self-complacency to "warn any persons who purpose to better "their circumstances by emigrating to the "United States, that they are labouring un-"der a total misapprehension of the pros-"pects of labour in that country." This is very much like the attempt of King Canute or Mrs. Partington to stop the Ocean tide. We see a flood of population constantly increasing in volume setting in from the Old World to the United States, every unit of the vast multitude writing to a half-dozen or half-score of families of his success in his new home, and urging those who read of that success to come and share it. Yet here are two or three newspaper Editors expecting that they can set aside the greatest fact of the modern social world—the greatest tide of human beings which was ever yet in motion, by ridiculous warnings, which, if based upon some truth in one or two isolated cases, are as notoriously untrue on the large scale as the ancient philosophy respecting the mechanism of the Universe. We know, however, that one great determining cause for the present direction of this animated drift, is the facility offered in the United States for obtaining land,—not refuse land, but the best—without money and without price; and knowing this, we add to the puerility of our verbal warnings directed against emigration to the United States, by preceding it with a warning of a very different kind directed against emigration to Canada—a warning namely, that the lands which might here make the homes of toiling families, as the public lands make them there, are to be used to create dividends for a Joint Stock Company, with a limit to its liability, so that if nothing is made, at least the extent of loss will be ascertained. One would like to know whether the appearance of this scheme during the presence in London of our Canadian delegation indicates any connection between the two events.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS AGAIN.—The *Gazette* considers that a series of documents which it publishes, consisting of correspondence between the American, Colonial and British governments on this subject, confirms the justice of its own views thereon. These views were as we remember, and as we gather from its notice yesterday, that Judge Coursol was right, and that Smith was right—though he reversed Judge Coursol's decision; and finally that the raiders committed a breach of neutrality and that because they did so, the possibility of their act being also a criminal offence, giving rise to extradition, was absolutely excluded. Now, we may safely leave Judge Coursol, one of the *Gazette's* authorities, with Judge Smith, the other one, on the point which Judge Coursol decided. As to those questions which the latter raised, as our contemporary appeals to English authority, we may simply ask him to show us any one in the press of any weight which has approved, or which, having spoken, has failed to condemn the Judge's decision. Surely, if there were any considerable official or even legal sentiment in accord with that judgement, it would have found some clear straightforward expression in the press, and need not rely for its sanction on mere inferences as to the opinions of the writers of diplomatic documents, whose very nature excludes the idea that any expression of opinion was intended. For our own part if our contemporary, against the clear and unanimous opinion of the press of all parts in England, can pick any comfort out of despatches which only have a bearing upon the points in dispute, as such bearing may be created by the imagination of the reader, be is heartily welcome to it. So far on the main topics. On an incidental one our contemporary is particularly triumphant. It is the determination of the Judges to grant long time to the accused to obtain evidence from Richmond, which determination it says was "savagely, stupidly, and ignorantly attacked." Now, so far as we were concerned we made no objection to the delay *per se*. If evidence of a certain kind was to be admitted, of course time must be allowed for it. We did, however, express an opinion that the treaty gave no opening for the reception of such evidence, which might have been ignorant and stupid; but it could hardly have been savage since we also said,—doubtingly we confess—that it was perhaps as well that the Court should have all the facts before it, though it could not in our judgement make use of them, and, therefore, strictly had, perhaps, no right to listen to them. We have seen nothing yet to convince us that our judgement as to the impropriety of admitting this evidence was wrong—certainly nothing in this letter from Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck, which the *Gazette* esteems conclusive:—

Sir,—I have now to reply to your despatch of the 30th ultimo, reporting that the persons concerned in what is called the St. Albans raid had applied to you to send a messenger of the British Government to Richmond, in order to obtain evidence stated by them to be necessary for their defence.

Her Majesty's Government consider that, under the circumstances stated in your despatch, the proper course would be for the Magistrate to grant such an enlargement of time as would give the prisoners a reasonable opportunity of obtaining the required evidence through any means of communication which are practically open.

It seems, therefore, that the course which you were advised to take was right, and that if any difficulty arose in the course of the proceedings at a later stage it would be open to you to take the advice of your Law Officers upon it, or, if need were, to refer for specific instructions to the Home Government.

This answer is to a question whether Lord Monck should send a messenger to get evidence, which the Court had already determined to receive. Mr. Cardwell's reply is simply no: let the prisoners send for it themselves. But of course time must be allowed for them to do so. "The circumstances stated in your despatch" are plainly the circumstances that the magistrate had resolved to admit of a certain course. Mr. Cardwell was not a Court of review sitting upon that decision; but an executive officer, having to determine how the decision should be carried out. He may or may not think, that evidence of the kind, the propriety of whose reception is in dispute, ought to have been taken; but assuredly he did not undertake to review the judgment in his official despatch. As the *Gazette*, however, is seeking for authoritative opinions on this matter, what does he say to that of his friend Mr. Cartier? If we are wrong, what becomes of that oracle?

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Barrack Sergeant Finlay died on the Queen's Birth-day. He was, we believe, the last but two of the Waterloo veterans resident in Montreal. His career has been honourable throughout. He served in the Peninsula and the Netherlands, and has held the appointment of Barrack-Sergeant in Montreal since 1838. His loss will be deeply felt by the numerous friends he has made here.

THE YELLOW FEVER CASE.—In our editorial columns yesterday we referred to the depositions made by Messrs. Cleary and Hall, two Southern refugees, which had been printed in the *Globe*, though it was not found necessary to submit this testimony to the Police Magistrate. Typographical exigencies, however, obliged us to omit these statements, which will be found in our paper to-day.

BRITISH AMERICANS.—We have already noticed this work, the photography of which is executed by Mr. Notman, and the letter press written by Mr. Fennings Taylor of the Legislative Council. To-day we extract from the biographies those of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and of the late Mr. Justice Lafontaine.

THE LANGUAGE OF SIGNS.—We have seldom listened to a more interesting lecture or witnessed a more pleasing exhibition than on the occasion of the lecture on Thursday evening by the Revd. G. C. Pennell, on the language of signs as used by deaf mutes. The Revd. lecturer is Rector of Grace Church, Buffalo, and preacher to the deaf mutes of that city. He came to Montreal on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Priest, who are about to establish an institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Ottawa. The object of the lecture was to bring before the citizens of Montreal the condition and claims of those who [illegible] "the children of silence," and to shew how much had been accomplished for their education. Mr. Pennell was accompanied by Mr. Hatzhorn, a deaf mute, who was educated at Raleigh, N.C. Mr. and Mrs. Priest were also present with a coloured youth, who has been under their instruction only four months, but whose proficiency in writing and spelling words is really astonishing. The lecture, which was frequently and heartily applauded, gave an account of the system of teaching by the finger Alphabet, and of the present plan of conventional signs. Mrs. Priest illustrated the subject by exhibiting the signs of the passions with most appropriate and graceful gestures. Fear, love, admiration, avarice, and scorn were most expressively exhibited. Her delivery of the Lord's Prayer in the sign language also, was at once solemn and beautiful. Mr. Pennell himself recited and explained in the same way, the Apostle's Creed. His definition of the Holy Catholic Church as expressed by signs, a very difficult achievement, was truly Catholic and evangelical.

If the nature of this lecture and exhibition had been understood in the city, we think the audience would have been much larger, though it could hardly have been more appreciative. The Rev. Mr. Muir and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, both of whom had, as teachers, given much attention to this interesting subject, spoke a few words of encouragement and sympathy at the close. We earnestly hope that Mr. and Mrs. Priest, who are evidently well qualified for the work, will meet with abundant success in their enterprise at Ottawa.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement elsewhere announcing the Dedicatory Services of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Sherbrooke Street. The Revd. Lachlan Taylor, D.D., will preach in the morning; the Revd. H. Wilkes, D.D., in the afternoon; and the Revd. George Douglass in the evening. A Collection will be taken up at the close of each Service in aid of the Building Fund.

The following statements are published by the *Globe*, as the evidence which Mr. Cleary and Mr. Holt were prepared to give in this case, if they had been put into the witness box. We presume it copies sworn affidavits:—

Mr. W. W. Cleary I know Dr. Blackburn and Hyams; met them on several occasions in Canada, but knew nothing whatever of the enterprise they were engaged in together until I met Dr. Blackburn in Montreal in January last; Dr. Blackburn said that he considered Hyams a great rascal; that he had been employed to distribute among the army of the United States clothing which he had prepared, I think he said at Bermuda, infected with the yellow fever, but doubted if Hyams had carried out his undertaking, and that he proposed to make another attempt with a better agent; he said that he had more goods prepared, or that he would prepare more; I was rooming at that time in the St. Lawrence Hall with Jacob Thompson; Dr. Blackburn was boarding at the same hotel; Dr. Blackburn told me he expected to get money from Mr. Thompson to carry out this enterprise, on the day that Thompson and myself left Montreal for Halifax, which was the 10th of April last, Dr. Blackburn proposed to go with us, as I understood, on his way to make his second attempt, when Mr. Thompson told him that he was a man of family and had a reputation to sustain, and that if he persisted in this undertaking it would make him infamous, and that he would not furnish a dollar for any such undertaking; Blackburn subsequently told me that Thompson was right and that he would give it up; Mr. Thompson and I left Montreal together, leaving Blackburn there; when Blackburn was refused the money he seemed very much disappointed; Thompson had been in Montreal about three months; from what I have heard, Blackburn has frequently spoken of the matter of which he stands charged; Dr. Blackburn was in Montreal I believe during the time Mr. Thompson stopped there Blackburn mentioned that Hyams told him he had disposed of some of the goods in Washington; he spoke of him as a cock-eyed Jew from Toronto; Hyams left the city in a short time after we had arrived here from Halifax, and I know that neither Mr. Thompson nor myself had any knowledge of his trip, nor had either of us at this time seen Dr. Blackburn.

The following is the evidence of Edwin J. Hall:—

In July, 1864, or beginning of August, I received a telegram from some person at the Clifton House, asking me to tell Hyams to go over immediately as Dr. Blackburn wanted him; he (Hyams) said he had no money to pay his passage; I loaned it to him and wrote to my partner, then at the Clifton House, to collect it from Blackburn, which he did; Hyams and I went over on the *Silver Spray* steamer to St. Catherines; during the passage he spoke to me in general terms of some enterprise that he and Dr. Blackburn were engaged in, but did not state what it was; he said he had had difficulty at the Boston Custom House in getting his trunks through, and had to pay one or more twenty dollar gold pieces to get them passed; he said he went from Halifax to Boston; he stated that his mission was not completed yet, and expected he would have to go back; I had not the slightest idea of what his mission was or what enterprise he was engaged in until I heard it mentioned, by William L. McDonald, a few weeks since; when I got the telegram from the Clifton House I knew that Hyams had been away from the city for some time previous and had but recently returned; Mr. McDonald in speaking of Hyams enterprise, said it was taking clothing infected with yellow fever into the United States to be introduced amongst the soldiers; McDonald told me this in reply to my having asked him if he knew anything about it.

Paris Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."

CONTINUATION.

PARIS, May 3, 1865.

Marshal Canrobert, one of the most ab e and upright of the Imperial partisans, is as rhumatic as his Master; but owes to this circumstance the acquisition of his charming young English wife, a great favourite with both the Emperor and the Empress. The Marshal, three years ago, went to Aix in Savoy, famous for ages, for the anti-rhumatic virtues of its waters. At the hotel honoured by the Marshal's patronage an English family was also staying; and the Marshal, who happened to be seated, at the table d'hote, opposite the lovely young daughter of the rhumatic English Mamma, straightway fell in love with her, and prosecuted his suit with so much vigour and success that he was not long in gaining the affections of the young lady, though almost old enough to be her grandfather. The wedding was celebrated with great pomp in Paris, in presence of the Emperor and Empress, the Emperor bestowing a dowry of £40,000 on the young lady, besides a magnificent present of diamonds, a joint gift of the Imperial pair to the charming English bride of the brave soldier they esteem so highly.

The Empress, during the absence of her spouse, is invested with the dignity of Regent; the decree conferring the Regency being worded, however, with such curious care, in the definition and restriction of her fair Majesty's powers, as to be suggestive of an amusing suspicion of the Emperor's being almost apprehensive lest she should affix the sanction of the Great Seals, in his absence, to arrangements not provided for by the constitution. It is probable nevertheless, that the dinners and soirees she is preparing to give at the charming Palace of the Elysee, will be among the most serious of her undertakings during the Emperor's journey.

The Imperial pair appear to continue on excellent terms, notwithstanding the circumstantial accounts of quarrels periodically got up in this city. The Empress accompanied his Majesty as far as Fontainebleau, the Prince Imperial, with pretty Princess Anna, and the ladies and gentlemen of her suite, coming back to town in the evening. The little Prince is growing fast, is becoming handsome, and has very pretty and winning manners. He is said to have a will of his own, which he certainly comes by honestly enough, both his father and his mother being remarkable for their strength of resolution. But he has fortunately, a good heart, and much generosity, which promise temper what might otherwise degenerate into obstinacy. He is a capital little horseman, and is just now much gratified by having been made, in a painting of his youthful Highness, by Janet (who, as your readers may remember, was so oddly invited to Compiegne, last year, by mistake, and who has become a great favourite at Court), to look like a big boy of fifteen! The little fellow is standing under a tree beside his favourite poney, *Buttercup* given to him by Queen Victoria, dressed in a hunting-suit of the time of Louis XV, and followed by mounted grooms. Until lately the Prince used to ride out alone, attended only by servants; but this arrangement not being quite to his mind, he presented himself a short time ago, in the Emperor's study, and going up to the table at which the latter was at work, said to him, "*Mon pere*, I am obliged to ride by myself, which is very tiresome. I should enjoy these rides so much more, if one of my little friends, little Conneau, for instance might come with me."

"Very well," returned the Emperor, "I should like nothing better than for you to have your little friends with you. But little Conneau has no horse."

"I've thought of that," rejoined the child eagerly, "but I have three, and I could give him one of them."

"I have no objection," said the Emperor, "which will you give him?"

"I should like to give him Buttercup," replied the Prince.

"Buttercup!" exclaimed the Emperor, "why, that is just the one you like the best!"

"Oh, yes, much the best!" replied the little little Prince, "and that is why I thought of giving him to little Conneau. Where would be the merit of my giving him one of those I like the least?"

The Emperor smiled at this reasoning, and patted the child approvingly on the head, but proceeded gravely to show him that, however right and proper it might seem, from such a motive, to give Buttercup to his little friend, it would not be right or proper to do so, seeing that he was a gift from Queen Victoria, and that, to give him away would not be showing proper gratitude and respect to her Majesty; and that, therefore, it would be better for him to continue to ride Buttercup himself, and giving one of the other ponies to little Conneau.

The little Prince, who had not thought of the matter from that point of view, at once admitted the force of the Imperial argument; but having obtained the Emperor's permission to invite Dr. Conneau's charming little son to accompany him in his rides, and to give him one of his other ponies, he went off in high glee, sent at once for his little friend, who lives just across the street, and informed him of the delightful fact that he was to ride with him, and taking him down to the stable, presented him, then and there, with the next best of the three ponies.

While Devisme's explosive bullets are doing wonders among the Algerian lions, which are just now being hunted by three parties of French sportsmen, M. Moreau has invented a harpoon-gun for shooting fish! Only the larger fish, such as salmon, trouts, pike, etc., are held to be worthy of the new arm, by the aid of which they are easily taken, in clear water, from a distance of 15 to 20 meters. An experiment just performed, with the new gun, in the lake of the gardens of the Acclimatation Society in presence of various scientific and sporting notabilities, was so entirely successful, and the promise of sport, in the clear waters of the Pyranees, the Mediterranean, or the tropics considered to be so inviting that the Emperor has ordered the ingenious weapon of M. Moreau to be admitted into his own collection, and that of the Prince Imperial. The Acclamatation Society, which is getting on swimmingly, and stands deservedly high in popular favor, is just now greatly embarrassed by a superfluity of elephants. It possesses five of these interesting animals, three of which is anxiously endeavouring to get rid of; but has not hitherto succeeded in finding any one willing to take them off its hands.

The *denouement* of a singular little drama of real life has just reached us from Berlin. It seems that six years ago, a notary named Karl S——— suddenly disappeared. For two months the police were engaged in searching for his supposed assassin, but without effect; and the investigations were about to cease when the judge of the district received one evening, a letter to the following effect.

"Herr Judge,—I have been assassinated by my debtor, Jean R——— who, after robbing me of the proofs of the debt, buried me at the foot of the north wall of the Park of Count Von M——— at S———

(Signed,) KARL S———
Notary."

The judge on receipt of this strange letter, caused a search to be made on the spot indicated; the corpse was found, the assassin seized, tried, and executed, after making a full confession of his crime. For six years, all endeavours to explain the mystery of the letter have remained without result.

A week ago, M. de B——— was married at Berlin, to a rich and beautiful young widow, the Marquise de L——— On the day following his wedding, the bridegroom presented himself at the Police office, and made a declaration to the following effect:—

"Six years ago, I was deeply in love with the daughter of the Count de M——— who returned my passion. I was poor, and her father, notwithstanding his mutual attachment, refused his consent to our marriage, and gave his daughter's hand to the Marquis de L———. The evening before the celebration of this marriave, I obtained from Mademoiselle de M——— the promise to meet me, near the park wall, for a last adieu, a little before midnight, I scaled the walls, and found the young lady waiting for me, accompanied by a trusty attendant. Our tears and protestations were suddenly interrupted by a piercing cry. The young lady fled, with the servant, to the house, I climbed up to the top of the wall, and was just going to drop myself down on the other side, when, by the light of the moon, I saw a man kneeling on a corpse, and rifling the pockets of his victim. My first impulse was to spring on the assassin but I reflected that, if I succeeded in securing him, I must explain my own presence in the ark at that hour, and, in doing so, must compromise the young lady. I therefore remained motionless, and saw the assassin, whom I recognized perfectly, bury the body of his victim at the foot of the wall on which I was crouching. The next day, Mlle. de M——— became the Marqise de L——— Married to a violent and jealous man, her position made it yet more incumbent on me to remain silent, but, in order that the murder might not pass unavenged, I bethought me of writing the letter which led to the arrest and confession of the murderer. For six years I kept silent on the subject of what I had seen. The death of the marquis de L——— having left mademoiselle a widow, I married her yesterday. As she is now my wife, and I have, therefore the right to defend her against all suspicion, I have presented myself in order to explain the agency by which the letter was sent to the Judge in the name of the murdered man."

AN INCIDENT OF THE ST. ALBANS RAID.—It is related that one of the St. Albans raiders after his discharge by Judge Coursol found himself pretty tightly cornered in attempting his escape. He therefore dressed in women's clothes, and a baby was borrowed from a person in Montreal, for which the sum of $400 was deposited as security for its return. With this precious cargo the young rascal started overland for Halifax, and carried the infant nearly the whole way, his companion on the journey actually being a detective officer. The latter gallantry attended, as in duty bound, to the behests of his fair lady traveller, including the not unfrequent demands of the youngster. How the detective and his frail companion finally became seprated, or how the suspicions of the grim representative of the law became quieted, deponent saith not. It is sufficient to say that no arrests were made on that occasion.

CITY ITEMS.

THEATRE ROYAL.—*Positively Last Night of Mary Gladstane.*—There was a large attendance at the Theatre Royal last night, on the occasion of the benefit of the distinguished actress, Mary Gladstane, who appeared as *Lady Emily* and *Madame Vine* in the thrilling play of "East Lynne." The piece was well put on the stage, and the acting throughout was unusually good. Mrs. Buckland's personation of *Afy Hallijohn* is worthy of especial commendation, as also Messrs. McCulloch and Bowers in their respective parts. To-night Mary Gladstane makes her last appearance here, as *Capitola Black*, in the sensation drama of the "Hidden Hand." On Monday evening, the beautiful and accomplished actress, Ida Vernon, will appear.

FIRES.—A fire broke on Thursday afternoon in the yard occupied by Mr. Villeneuve, corner of St Joseph street and Chaboillez square. No damage was done.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning a chimney took fire belonging to a house in Prince street and damaged the roof, which was a wooden one.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.—The Rev. James Donaldson will preach to the poor in this Institution, to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—The French Canadian Troop of Volunteer Cavalry did not turn out as usual on Her Majesty's Birthday in consequence of the new uniform ordered direct from England not having arrived. It is, however, expected shortly. A superior class of young men are now fast filling up the rank of No. 2, the only troop in the Province composed solely of French Canadians, and from the efficiency of its officers, viz. Captain Perry, Lieut. Lapierre and Cornet Boque; there is but little doubt, that on the next Brigade field day of the force, they will not disgrace their nationality either in drill or appearance.

POLICE COURT.—WM. Webb, for stealing iron belonging to the Grand Trunk Company, was sent to jail for two months at hard labor. A youth named John Hammel was fined $5 or two months, for throwing stones at Alfred Moreas. Wm. Ainsley, stealing a potash pot from Mr. Mathewson, $5 or two months. Josephine Gariepy, a young girl, for receiving stolen goods, $5 or two months. Wm. Donovan, for assaulting James Burns, $20 or two months. Several cases of burglary and larceny were remanded. Their cases will undergo investigation.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Yesterday there were 60 cases in all. Elie Germain, for rescuing a prisoner, $1 or 8 days. Isaac Deyel, for impeding in McGill Street, $1 or 8 days. Damase Poirier carter, for ill-using his horse, $3 or 15 days. Henry Bazinett, for using insulting language to Mrs. Barrette, $2 or 15 days. Michel Guimond, a butcher's boy, for cruelty towards an animal, $2 or 15 days. A large number of cases of drunkenness and vagrancy, were fined in various amounts.

NOTMAN'S BRITISH AMERICAN.

The following are extracts from this interesting new work by Mr. Notman. The letter press is from the able pen of Fennings Taylor, Esq.

THE MOST REV. FRANCIS FULFORD, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

When it became known that the Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., was, by Her Majesty, nominated to the newly erected See of Montreal, the question was very probably asked, and who is Dr. Fulford? and it is equally probable that a part of the answer was sought for and obtained in the volume now before us, namely, "Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain." The family record, we may add, though very interesting, is too long for insertion here; we shall, therefore, only make use of some of the facts. We learn then, that His Lordship is descended from those ancient county families which are the especial pride of the people of the old country. Although the rank of such families is not noble, it is at all events of more ancient dignity, for it belongs to the earlier degree of "gentlemen." We learn further, not only from the book in question, but from other sources of information, that the family's of Saxon origin, and held "Folefort," as it is written in Domesday Book, from which place the name is derived. Here it was seated in the time of Richard the First, and it has continued in possession of the same name and place, now written "Fulford," by uninterrupted descent for more than six hundred years. The family is one of the old martial families of England, whose members were ever ready to enforce their opinions with their swords. Thus we learn that many Knights of the name distinguished themselves in the Holy Land, and during the "Wars of the Roses," as well as for the King against the Commonwealth. Gallantry, too, seems to have been as conspicuous as courage; for "Prince," in speaking of Sir Baldwin de Fulford, quaintly observed that "he was a great soldier, and a traveller of so undaunted a resolution that for the honor and liberty of a royal lady in a castle besieged by the Infidels, he fought a combat with a Saracen for bulk and bigness an unequal match,—(as the representation of him cut in the wainscot in Fulford Hall doth plainly show,)—whom yet he vanquished, and rescued the lady. The chronicle does not inform us in what language the gallant Knight and royal lady expressed their mutual obligations; and the wainscot of Great Fulford, as well as the Portrait Gallery, is silent on the character of the guerdon that the rescued captive bestowed on her deliverer. Such an adventure doubtless should have ended happily; that it did so, we must, with all who relish romance, be permitted to hope.

There is, too, another bit of family adventure mixed up with a curious passage in English history. Sir Thomas Fulford, it is recorded, was one of the Knights who went up with the Earl of Devon, and relieved Exeter when besieged by Perkin Warbeck in 1497. We may add, that the family mansion, which is one of the oldest in the West of England, was garrisoned for King Charles the First, and was taken by a part of Fairfax's army in 1644.

Passing over much that is interesting in the earlier passages of his family history, to the subject of our sketch, we learn that the Most Reverend Francis Fulford is second son of the late Baldwin Fulford, Esquire, of Great Fulford, in the County of Devon; that he was born at Sidmouth on the 3rd of June, 1803, and having received his earlier education at Tiverton, he was, in 1821, admitted to Exeter College, Oxford, of which College he was, in 1824, elected a Fellow. Having obtained his B.A. degree, Mr. Fulford was ordained Deacon at Norwich in 1826, and Priest by Bishop Carey in the Cathedral of Exeter on the 22nd of June, 1828. After holding successive curacies in two Parishes, he was instituted to the Rectory of Trowbridge, of which the Duke of Rutland was the patron. Having taken his M.A. degree, he was, in 1838, appointed Chaplain to Her Royal Highness the late Duchess of Gloucester. In 1841, on resigning the Rectory of Trowbridge, he was instituted to the Rectory of Croydon, in Cambridgeshire, which he held until 1845, when, on the nomination of Earl Howe, he was licensed by the late Bishop of London as Minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair.

We may add that, in 1830, Mr. Fulford married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Berkley Drummond, Esq., of Cadland, Hants, and the Lady Mary, his wife, who was daughter of John, second Earl of Egmont, and sister of the Right Honorable Spencer Perceval, who, while holding the office of First Lord of the Treasury and being at the time Prime Minister of England, was murdered by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons.

Not only was Mr. Fulford a hard working Parish priest, but he did good service in the literary forces of the Church. When the "Colonial Church Chronicle" was first established, he was selected as its trusted editor. Whilst Rector of the populous manufacturing town of Trowbridge, he found time to publish two volumes of Sermons, as well as a short Treatise on "the Progress of the Reformation."

The reflection will probably occur to many that the varied nature of his earlier clerical duties must have been of great service to the Bishop in his later and more exalted position. His first curacy, for instance, at Holne, in Dartmoor, in some respects resembled the backwoods missions of Canada. Fawley, his second curacy like some of the older livings in this Province, was situate in a rich and picturesque agricultural county. His institution as Rector of Trowbridge, placed him in the midst of a large manufacturing population, where much prejudice had to be met, and many forms of dissent to be dealt with. Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, seated in the aristocratic suburbs of the metropolis, would naturally attract a highly educated congregation. No doubt the experiences acquired from observing different classes of society, and from working in different fields of labor, have been of great service to the Bishop in later life. Nor was his earlier work unmarked or unrecognized by the people during the period of its progress. Evidences of popular affection and esteem are at hand to attest, that however versatile and discursive his knowledge and however varied the Bishop's duties may have been, there was one kind of duty which attracted equally different interests and different classes, and which gained from all a general expression of good will. Thus it was that the manufacturers and artizans of Trowbridge, and the nobility and gentry of Mayfair, moved by kindred sentiments, met on common ground, when they sought by imperishable gifts to show their own gratitude, as well as their opinion of the person on whom those gifts were to be conferred. The former, by way of remembrance, and as a mark of their regard, presented a tea service of silver; and the latter, an antique grace cup of the like precious substance, accompanied with three hundred and sixty sovereigns.

The Arab proverb "Speech is silver, but silence is gold," is, we venture to think, not unknown to His Lordship. His passages of silence on his arrival in Canada, were more expressive and more eloquent than many passages of another's speech, for they rebuked the garrulous propensity of some to indulge in disputations more conducive to human vanity, than to spiritual progress. Doubtless, as the wise man wrote, "There is a time for silence," and few men better than the Bishop understand when to determine that time.

Thoughtful persons are generally of opinion that by temperament, education, and experience, the Bishop is eminently qualified to discharge the judicial, as well as the ecclesiastical, duties of his office; for, besides a clear, he possesses a calm mind, and yet his serene thought is manifestly accompanied with active and exact powers of observation. He remembers accurately, and applies aptly what he remembers. With strong powers of perception, he acquires naturally great insight into character. His opinions are, we think, never rashly formed, and consequently they are rarely changed. Having seen much of "all sorts and conditions of men," having mixed much with various phases of social life, he is the better able to turn his acquired experience to account, and thus his knowledge of the world enables him to rule with wisdom and patience the Church in the world.

Regarding the influenae of the Church as of higher importance to the happiness of the human race than any question of mere temporal government, the Bishop has been extremely reticent in expressing opinions on contemporary politics. Indeed His Lordship is much more an ecclesiastic than a politician; and we should therefore be inclined to think, that had he been present on a recent occasion in the ancient University City of Oxford, when Lord R. Cecil, and afterwards the Right Honorable B. D'Israeli sought to establish for their party a kind of special political property in the Church, no cheer of approval would have escaped his lips but that, on the contrary, a righteous protest against such assumptions would promptly have expressed his thoughts. We write in ignorance, as we are not aware that His Lordship is allied, politically, with any party, either in England or Canada.

If, however, the Bishop cannot be identified with any political party in the State, neither do we think he can be charged with acting as a party man in his administration of his Diocese. Doubtless he has not lived in stirring times without being influenced by the opinions which have stirred those times, nor has he affected to conceal the inclination which his mind has received from such opinions. Still there is one subject to which with an earnest Prelate all opinion must be subservient, and that is the extension, through the medium of accredited channels, of the faith, worship, and practice of the Church. This object the Bishop has without doubt kept steadily in view and he has carried it out, too, with a large-hearted charity beyond all praise.

The Diocese of Montreal includes within the ranks of the resident clergy, representatives of every school of clerical thought. To use conventional phrases, there are probably no 'higher,' and there are certainly no "lower" Churchmen to be found in any portion of the Province with which his Lordship is connected than could be named in his own particular Diocese; and yet, it is doubtful whether in any other there exists an equal amount of clerical harmony, or more cordial co-operation for Christian work. Those who remember what the Diocese was in 1850, and know what it is in 1865, will not only 'thank God and take courage,' but will, with feelings akin to human pride, rejoice at the flexible qualities of the Anglican Church, whose Christian fellowship, like the net of old, may, without breaking, include "every sort." He who sanctified their calling, and made poor fisher folk his friends, shall some day, but not yet, separate the "bad" from the "good."

The Bishop, without seeking popularity, is exceedingly popular. Personal character must and does tell at all times, and with all classes; and it is especially valuable in a mixed community, whose interests and feelings, whose enmities and prejudices, seem always to be mapped out in short and angular lines. Under such circumstances it is something to be thankful for that the chief man in a place is in repute, fair, just, honest, and of "good report." that his character is without warp, his transactions without stain, and that straightforwardness of conduct is written in every passage of his life. Such an one is likely to receive the esteem and respect of ail, from the working-men who love him for his sympathy with working men, to the most conscientious opponent of his rule or separatist from his Church. For though the Bishop can not, and may not, on subjects of religion and orders and worship, associate himself with those who ecclesiastically are separated or have separated themselves from the doctrine and fellowship of his Church,—and being men of principle, such persons would but lightly esteem him if he were to do so,—still, in matters of benevolence, of philanthropy, and of science, in fact on all common ground, on all neutral ground, on all public ground, he may and does co-operate cordially with those among whom his lot has been cast. Before his arrival in Canada, the Bishop had, doubtless, very thoughfully considered the moral and social chart of his Diocese; and the result of such study very probably found expression in his Lordship's answer to the congratulatory address which was presented to him on his arrival at Montreal, in which he said "that while we are bound to seek to provide for the wants of our own people, and I must ever remember my duty to the Church of which I have been appointed a chief pastor and overseer, yet still I hope to cultivate a spirit of charity towards all around me."

How admirably the Bishop has succeeded in carrying out the principles thus wisely enunciated, is known to all. Therefore it happens that while the members of the Anglican Church are proud of their Bishop, so do Christian people generally cherish towards the Metropolitan feelings, if not of pride, at least of unalloyed respect and admiration.

THE HONOURABLE SIR LOUIS HYPOLITE LAFONTAINE, BART., CHIEF JUSTICE OF LOWER CANADA.

Those who knew, or had seen, Sir Louis Lafontaine will easily recall him to their recollection. We can, as if the reality were of yesterday, see his commanding presence, as on the 26th of February, 1864, he sat in the Chambers for the last time. We can not note the well-remembered muscular figure; the imperturbable manner; the square Napoleonic face; the massive brow unruffled by a wrinkle; the silent bearing, offspring of thought and gloom—for, like "Great Cato," Sir Louis was "for gravity renowned." We can, as in a mirror, observe all this.

His brother Judges, however, who, on that occasion, if not for the moment associated with, were not far removed from their official chief, will see, and will doubtless remember more. They will recollect his appearance somewhat suddenly changed; an observation incoherently made, and heard with difficulty; a paper somewhat furtively felt for and scarcely reached They will furthermore remember an anxious interval of unexplained premonitory silence, followed by the hopeless paralysis of that grand frame. They will recall his speechless suffering as they conveyed him home; his interval of sensibility on his arrival there; his anxious inquiry for Lady Lafontaine, his wife, and their only child of eighteen months. Perhaps they will also remember the last effort of the expiring intellect, the last act the closing life, for they were thoughts of love and acts of care. They will remember how fondly the dying Baronet kissed the unconscious heir of his title; how tenderly he restored him to the arms of his mother. They may remember too how rapidly clouds and darkness gathered around his mind, and then with what suddenness all intelligence fell into the folds of night; Like one overwearied with work, or overcome by watching, Sir Louis Lafontaine sank into insensibility, and then into death. His was not a long life, for he expired in his fifty-sixth year; nevertheless his name will live, for, though, says the son of Sirach, "a good life hath but few days, a good name endureth for ever."

Turning to the personal chronicle, we learn that the deceased Baronet was born at Boucherville, 1807. In 1830 he was returned to Parliament as member for the populous County of Terrebonne, and in 1831 he married.

Unlike his matured character, his disposition in early life, it is said, was conspicuous for its activity and restless energy. Therefore he entered ardently into the political discussions of the period, and advocated with the fervor of youth what he believed to be the rights of his race. Whether at the time Mr. Lafontaine thoroughly agreed with Mr. Papineau, his reputed leader, it is not necessary in this place to enquire. Probably there was some divergence of opinion even at that early day, for Mr. Lafontaine was constitutionally but little inclined to follow any one's lead. It has been stated, too, that he resisted Mr. Papineau's arguments, and opposed his advice to the proceedings of his countrymen in 1837, when they were directed towards violence. Hs much quoted letter to Mr. Girourard, to which the Government at Quebec very naturally attached serious significance, was intended it is said, rather to satirize than encourage the illegal movements which were then on foot, and which were unfortunately daily becoming more perilous and compromising. As however the letter in question was not likely to receive a playful interpretation from the Canadian authorities, Mr. Lafontaine very wisely took sanctuary abroad, and, with that firm faith in British justice which seems never to have failed him, he patiently awaited the issue of enquiry. The time and the result, as he expected, arrived, and then Mr. Lafontaine returned to Canada.

After the re-union of the Provinces, having failed, in 1841, to secure his election for Terrebonne, Mr. Lafontaine, through the good offices of the late Honorable Robert Baldwin, his fast political and personal friend, was returned as member for one of the Ridings of York.

In 1842, when Sir Charles Bagot was Governor General, Mr. Lafontaine was appointed Attorney General for Lower Canada; but in the year following, on a misunderstanding with Lord Metcalfe, he, with his colleagues, resigned. His party, which was stedfastly attached to their sagacious leader, crossing the house with him. Mr. Lafontaine continued in opposition till March, 1848, when having been charged by the Earl of Elgin to form a ministry, the Government, for the first time designated by a double name, and known popularly as the "Lafontaine-Baldwin" administration, was sworn into office. The administration as thus constituted, with certain subordinate changes, continued in power until October, 1851, when Mr. Lafontaine, with his friend Mr. Baldwin, retired alike from Parliament and from political life. The formerd evoted himself to his professional pursuits until 1853, when he accepted the appointment of Chief Justice of Lower Canada, rendered vacant by the death of Sir James Stuart. Shortly afterwards, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer on him the high honor of a Baronetcy.

As Chief Justice, and in addition to the onerous duties that attach to the office, Sir Louis Lafontaine presided at the sittings of the Seignorial Tenure Court; but he declined the appointment subsequently offered to him of Member of the Commission to codify the laws of Lower Canada. The duties of his exalted office required all his attention; and he therefore seemed to regard with aversion, as if it were to be avoided, any temptation to withdraw his thoughts from those duties.

In manner, Sir Louis was neither captivating nor conciliatory. Like most men whose knowledge of Government was derived more from private study than from public observation, more from books than experience, he was supposed to be dogmatic and dangerously theoretical. He spoke seldom, and then not agreeably His voice possessed no flexibility of tone, and the key to which it was attuned was harsh and guttural. Speech, it should be remembered, with him was not a vain possession to be used chiefly for the purposes of display, but a weapon of approved temper, to be employed in actual service. In Parliament he rarely spoke unless, in the true sense, he had something to say: neither were his speeches unreasonably long. He possessed in a great degree the ability that most men covet and few attain to, and fewer still practice,—the ability to concentrate his thoughts, to reason closely, and to present his conclusions with force and directness, free alike from the films with which cloudy minds conceal their arguments, and garrulous ones destroy their logic. Thus it chanced that Sir Louis always spoke to a listening audience, and was always listened to with attention.

The public judgment must, we think, for the present be reserved as to the particular place which Sir Louis Lafontaine is destined to fill in the history of Canadian worthies; whether, for instance, his name will shine more conspicuously on the roll of our Statesmen or on the list of our Judges. Doubtless he was a pure-minded as well as a high-minded man. All respect his unsullied name, his great ability and his stainless life. No taint clings to his memory, for none attached to his acts. Honest in his own transactions, he expected and required honesty in the transactions of those about him. He lived simply and without ostentation, and died comparatively poor. Without controversy, he was a good man. The enquiry is, in what respect was he a great one? Educated politically in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, amidst the strife and tumult of opposing races rather than of opposing principles, it is probable that Sir Louis Lafontaine's mind had very early suffered contraction, and received a warp, for the wholesome recovery, of which time and observation, and calm thought were necessary. The period for reconsidering and revising our first impressions comes sooner or later to us all; and it may be for more than our own happiness that such season should arrive when reflection has acquired the mastery of passion, and impulse has been subdued by reason. A truly great mind can afford to be generous, and shrinks not from confessing its errors and mistakes.

Again, his cherished opinions, as we may suppose they were, as enunciated in the Ninety-two Resolutions of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, must have undergone considerable modification ere he was content to accept, as a preferable substitute, Mr. Baldwin's simple project of executive responsibility to the people.

Sir Louis was undoubtedly a man of iron will, as well as of great force of character. His immobility of disposition combined with his power of resistance is something to remember. Naturally brave, he never quailed at consequences, and rarely abandoned what he undertook to accomplish. He did what he conceived to be right, and he did it too at once, and for its own sake, and without regard to remote results. The adoption of this view may, we think, help us to interpret what seems otherwise not very clear.

Like Mr. Baldwin, Sir Louis Lafontaine became latterly very conservative in his opinions. In his earlier life he saw, or thought he saw, that right was overborne by wrong. He devoted himself to the adjustment of the balance. Success contented him. The visionary views of Government which had dazzled his youth, had probably been rebuked by his later experience, and destroyed by the sublime follies which in 1848 had held their revel in Europe. Utopia is still an imaginary land. The rule of virtue, alas! is not yet. We must blend it with force, or it will prove contemptible. Such a union should be fruitful in wisdom, the wisdom which not only "exalteth the children of men," but which is the most precious possession for the rulers of men.

Sir Louis Lafontaine was twice married. Firstly, to Adele daughter of A. Berthelot, Esq., by whom however he had no issue. Secondly, to Jane, daughter of Charles Morrison, Esq., of Berthier, by whom he had issue, two sons, the present Baronet, and a second, who was born several weeks after the decease of his father.

EXAMINATION OF DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, YELLOW FEVER CONSPIRATOR, CONTINUED.

Mr. Patterson said his task was much lightened by this admission. Assuming then the fact proved to be true, and that the object of the conspiracy was a crime in the United States the conspiracy here to do the acts was a misdemeanor at common law. The question had not, as far as counsel could find, received any judicial determination, but there were opinions of eminent judges in England supporting the doctrine. He referred to the case of the Queen vs Fernard, reported in 1 Foster and Finlayson, Rep. 240, and explained the circumstances out of which that case arose. An attempt had been made on the life of the Emperor of the French by certain foreigners in pursuance of a plot concocted in England, of which the prisoner Bernard was alleged to be one of the promoters. The attempt failed, but in the execution of it Nicholas Batty one of the Gardes de Paris, on duty at the time received wounds of which he died. The trial took place under a commission issued pursuant the Imperial Statutes, 9 Geo. 4, Cap 31, sec. 7 (not in force in Canada), which provides for the trial under special commission of any British subject charged in England with murder or manslaughter, or of being accessory to such, committed on land out of the United Kingdom, whether within British dominions or without. That being an indictment under a statute not in force in this country, would not of itself be an authority; but the remarks of Lord Campbell, C.J, in charging the Grand Jury, were favourable to the present prosecution; and there was also an indictment against Bernard for a conspiracy, at Common Law, in which it seems a true bill was found, and which, if supported, would be almost a direct authority is favour of the Crown here. The prisoner, however, having been acquitted by the jury on the facts of the case, Attorney General did not deem it consistent with precedent to bring the prisoner to trial for conspiracy, which would have to be supported by proof of the same facts as the other case, and therefore no further steps were taken upon it. Mr. Patterson considered that as an indictment for conspiracy at Common Law had been found against Bernard, it was an argument in favour of the committal of the prisoner leaving the many difficult questions of law involved to be decided by a superior court. Ine th course of the debate in the House of Commons, the then Attorney General (Sir R Bethell) indicated his opinion that by the Common Law a conspiracy in England between two foreigners to commit a crime abroad, although the thing which tney conspire to do is a crime, is not punishable at all in England. A few days after this opinion had been expressed Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, enquired of the Lord Chief Justice whether his attention had been directed to the circumstance. Lord Campbell said his attention had been called to the statement of the law referred to, "and it had at once astonished and distressed him. He must deem it misapprehension—he would not say a misstatement—of the law of England and it was of the last importance that it should be immediately corrected. He had read with astonishment a statement that it was doubtful, whether a conspiracy in this country to murder the Empress of the French, at the time she was on the eve of giving birth to an heir to the throne, would be an offence within the Laws of England. Any one who conspired to effect a thing *malum in se* was liable to be tried as a conspirator in this country whether the offender was a foreigner or not." The Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Lord Wensleydale and Lord St. Leonards substantially coincided in the opinion expressed by Lord Campbell.

Mr Patterson replied to this last point.

The Magistrate said he would deliver his judgment on Thursday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We beg leave to draw the attention of our readers to the great clearing sale of Messrs. Jacques & Hay's splendid black walnut furniture, consisting of marble-top bedroom sets, very splendid carvings; hair cloth and green rep. drawing room sets, small and large wardrobes, sideboards, dining tables and chairs, office desks, hall stands and chairs, cheval glasses, what-nots, bookstands, &c.; also a consignment of velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, ivory knives, E. P. spoons, forks, &c., to be held by Mr. Devany this evening, at his store, 267 Notre Dame street.

The auction sale of heavy hardware, nails, screws, table cutlery, electro-plate, fancy goods, gold watches, rubber combs, &c., by Mr. Eastty, at the store of Francis Fraser, St. Sulpice street, will be resumed this morning at ten o'clock and continued in the evening at half-past seven The stock is a very extensive one, and terms liberal.

In addition to the pair of fine carriage horses, harness, wolf robes, sleighs, &c., to be sold by Mr. Shaw to-day, at Mr. Swinburn's stables, we notice that a pair of good working horses, belonging to an insolvent estate, will be sold at the same time. The sale takes place at two o'clock.

The first series of book sales closes at Mr. Shaw's store, Great St. James street, this evening, on which occasion a good many books of value, and some in small packages, will be sold. The second catalogue, which will compriee about 50 pages, will be ready early in the week.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, 26th May, 1865.

The weather to-day has been beautiful. Business generally speaking has been dull, and will continue so till the Spring Grocery sales set in. Our export trade has not been such as to encourage shipments of our leading staples, ships are therefore chiefly proceeding to Quebec in ballast or with ashes, to fill up there with lumber. On the Corn Exchange business continues very light, but the market is steady. Several hundred brls. Fall Wheat Flour changed hands. Several sales of Fall Wheat Flour were made at our rates; in some cases as high as $5.30 for strong brands from Canada Wheat. Lower Grades and Bag Flour quiet.

GRAIN.—We have nothing to report in any description.

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

Milwaukee, May 25.—Wheat $1.30 to $1.32 f.o.b. firm. Receipts 28,000 bus. Flour $5.75. Mess Pork $22.50. Grain-Freights to Kingston nominally 9c.

Chicago, May 23.—Wheat $1.26 f.o.b., buoyant. Corn 61c to 62c in store.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange 10½ for Bank counter rate, for paper 11½ to 11¾ per cent premium. Bank drafts on New York 27¼ to 27½ this forenoon, closing at 26¼ per cent discount. Silver—Buyers 3¾ to 4 per cent discount, chiefly at latter rate; sellers 3½ to 3¾ per cent discount, the price being regulated by the quantity sold. By telegram from New York, Sterling Exchange has remained steady and strong at 9¾ to 10 per cent premium for gold. Gold closed at the midnight board at 137¼, opened this morning at 138, closing at 4 p.m. at 135⅞ to 135¾.

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

Ashes per Canal	brls.	22	
per Railroad	brls.	92—	113
Flour per Canal	brls.	3587	
per Railroad	brls.	681—	4268
Wheat per Railroad	bush.		1750
Highwines per Railroad	casks	122	
per Canal	do.	39—	161
Barley per do	bush		322
Oats per Canal	bush		6588
Butter per do	kegs		23
Cheese per do	bxes		192
Hides per do			245
Tollow per Railroad	brls.		57
Pork per Railroad	brls.		25
Leather per do	rollls.		8

The following is the Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market:—

MONTREAL, May 26th, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra $6,25@6,50; Extra $5,90@6,00; Fancy $5,70@5,85; No 1 Canada Wheat $5,30@5,50; Western $5,10@5,20; No. 2 $4,90@5,15; Fine $4,50 @ 4,60; Middlings $4,20@4,30; Pollards $3,90@4,00; Bags $3,05 @3,15.

WHEAT—U.C. Spring $1,18@1,20; Milwaukee $1,08@1,12; Amber Michigan none; Chicago $1,06@1,08; Red Ohio none.

CORN—Per 56 lbs 57c@60c.

OATS—Per 32 lbs 31c@32c.

PEAS—Per 60 lbs 95c@$1,00.

BARLEY—Per 48 lbs none.

PORK—Mess $22,00@22,50; Prime Mess $17,00@17,50; Prime $16,25@16,75.

BUTTER—Old Medium 10c @ 11c; Good 12c@13c; Choice 14c@15c; New Dairy 19c to 22c.

LARD 13c@15c.

ASHES—Per 100 lbs: Pots $5,35@5,37½; Pearls $5,50@5,55.

OATMEAL—Per 200 lbs $4,75@4,85.

CAEESE—Factory 10c@11c; Dairy 9½c @ 10c.

FLOUR.—Two holidays occuring left a light weeks business, and little has been done. There has been, and still continues, a good demand for strong spongeing superfines from Canada Wheat. City brands of superfine from Western Wheat have been freely sold at $5.10 to 5.15, as also Milwaukee Flour inspected. Welland Canal brands bringing $5.12½ to 5.20. Supers from Western Wheat, Extras and Superiors are in fair demand at quotations. Lower grades are quiet. Bag Flour is in good demand; Market on the whole closing very steady with fair demand. For June and July delivery holders ask $5.10 to 5.20 Western Supers, with one or two small sales at inside figures. Receipts for the week 15,335 barrels.

WHEAT.—Canada Spring asked for at $1.20. A sale of Milwaukee on p.t., supposed price, $1.09; a cargo or two held at $1,13; no offers. Offers of $1.06 to 1.07 for Chicago; none offering at that. Market quiet, but steady. Receipts 60,057 bushels.

COARSE GRAINS.—*Barley*: Nothing done. *Oats* quiet at quotations. *Peas* in good demand at quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and very little doing. *Cut Meats* in good demand. *Lard* in good demand. *Beef* quiet. *Butter* old nearly all cleared off. New in good demand.

ASHES—*Pots* steady at decline. *Pearls* in fair demand.

DAILY REPORT OF MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*Reported exclusively for the "Montreal Herald."*)

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, G. W. Simpson, John Bethune, jun.

12.30 P.M.—Thursday, May 25, 1865.

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS	DIV. MOS.	DIV. DAYS.
Bank of Montreal	106 x d	107 x d	4 ℘ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Ontario Bank	None.	Par x d	4 ℘ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Bank of B. N. A.	90	None.	3 ℘ cent.	July & January
City Bank	Books	closed.	3½ ℘ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Commercial Bank	None.	None.	3 ℘ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Bank of Up. Can.	57	None.	3 ℘ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque du Peuple	None.	None.	3½ ℘ cent.	Sept 1 & Mar 1
Molsons Bank	None.	None.	4 ℘ cent.	Oct 1 & April 1
Bank of Toronto	None.	99	4 ℘ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque Jac. Car.	Books	closed.	4 ℘ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Merchants' Bank	100½	None.	4 ℘ cent.	January & July
Gore Bank	None.	90	3½ ℘ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
East. Town. Bank	None.	90	3½ ℘ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Quebec Bank	Books	None.	3½ ℘ cent.	Dec. 1 & June 1
Banque Nationale	104½	None.	4 ℘ cent.	Nov. 1 & May 1
Mon. Min. Comp'y.	1.00	1.50	......	......
Huron Cop. Bay	45 cts	50	20 ℘ cent.	......
Champ. & St.L.R.R	None.	14	......	......
Ch.&St.L.Rd., pref 10 p. c.	None.	None.	10 ℘ c ℘an	April 1 & Oct. 1
Do Stg. 6 p. c.	None.	82½		......
Grand Trunk	None in	market.		......
Mon. Tele. Co.	None.	115	5 ℘ cent.	July 15 & Jan 15
Rich. Nav. Co.	None.	None.	12½ ℘ c ℘an	Yearly in Feb'y
City Pass. RR.	None.	104	6 ℘ c 6 m	July 1 & Jan 1

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS
City Gas Company	None.	None.
Mer. Exchange	None.	90
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. cy, due 1872	None.	98½
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c stg., due 1885	None.	87
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. cy, due 1885	None.	None.
Mont. Har 8 p.c. cy Bonds, due 1867	None.	None.
Mont. Har. 7 per ct Bonds, due 1874	None.	None.
Mont. Har. 6½ p. ct. Bonds, due 1874	None.	98
Mont. Har. 6½ per ct Bonds, due 1873	None.	None.
Mont'rl Har. Bonds 6½ per cent due	None.	None.
Quebec Har. Bonds 7 per cent	None.	97
Mont Corp. Bonds	None.	None.
M.W.W. Bonds	None.	90½

EXCHANGE.

Bank 60 days sight, or 75 days date	110 @111 pm
Agencies of Limited Banks do do	110
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	......
Bank on demand on New York	26 @ 26½
Merchants' Bills	27 @ 27½
Bank Gold Drafts	1-16@Par
Gold rate at noon	137½.

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

NEW YORK MARKETS,—MAY 26.

FLOUR—Receipts 6,440 brls; market less active and scarcely so firm; sales 7,800 brls; $6,10 to 6,50 for super State; 6,90 to 7,00 for extra do; 7,05 to 7,10 for choice do; 6,20 to 6,50 for super Western; 6,95 to 7,25 for common to medium extra Western; 7,25 to 7,40 for common to good shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour dull and a shade lower; sales 350 brls; 6,90 to 7,15 for common; 7,20 to 9,00 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet. Wheat—Receipts 7,238 bushels; market for spring wheat 2 to 3c better, with only a limited supply; sales 7,000 bushels; at 1,52 for No. 1 Spring. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Corn—Receipts 23,809 bus; market scarce and 1 @2c better; sales 8600 bus; new mixed Western 82c to 85. Oats quiet at 56c for Western. Pork quiet and firm; sales 800 brls; 23,00 for new Mess; 20,50 for '63 and '64, and 17,50 to 18,50 for Prime. Beef dull.

Stocks dull lower. Money unchanged. C. and R. I. 95¼; C. B. & Q. 105¼; Pitts., F. W. and C. 93¾; C. and A. preferred 91; Erie 72¼; Hudson 99¼; Mich. S. 59¾; Ill. C. Scrip. 117; C. & P. 62¾; C. & N. W. 26¼, do. pref'd 56¾; Tol. and Wab. 2d 73¾; Canton 36¾; Del. and Hud. 135; Cumb. 40; Atlantic S. S. Co. 156¼; N. Y. C. 90¼; Reading 92¼; Erie 3d 101; Erie 1st 100. Gold opened at 138, fell to 136, and closes at 136¼.

IMPORTS.

Per SS MORAVIAN, Capt Aiton, from Liverpool, 11th May, 1865:—S P Jones and co 1 ck; Converse, C and co 90 hf-chts; Gibb and co 1 cs; W and T P Currie and co 1 ck; Hall, Kay and co 2 cs; A R McMaster Bros 7 pkgs; J Tiffin and Son 183 hf-chts; J O Donohue 1 cs; Order 5 pkgs; L H Thompson 2 cs 11 pkgs; J Walker and co 2 cks; Lamplough and C 7 pkgs; Sanfork, M&J and co 30 do; D McInnis and co 2 do; Sinclair J and co 4 cs; Forrester, M and co 116 hf-chst; Gagnon, W and co 1 cs; Kenneth, C and co 1 do; Dawson Bros 2 do; Agt GTR 3 do; J McLaren 1 do; J Rankin 3 bxs; Desmarteau and P 1 cse; H Fraser and co 45 bxs; J Caruthers and co 10 do; G A Holland 1 cs; Court and McI 11 do; J Baylis 1 bl; T E Grafton 2 cs; M R Co 1 do; Hurd and L 3 pkgs; J Beaudry 2 cs; Toronto Rolling Mill Co 5 bdls wire; R Maitland 1 cs; J D Tait 1 do; L J Beliveau 1 csk; J Baylis 1 bl; J Campbell 8 cs; J Rankin 2 do; Captain Shephard 1 do; Thomas, Thibaudeau and co 3 packages; M McCormick 62 pkgs; N Davis 1 ck; G Winks and co 6 cs; Frothingham and W 6 cks; Baukage, B and co 1 cs; Struthers and C 1 bl; A Robertson and co 4 do; Brice and C 5 cs; J McKay and Bros 1 bl; Stevenson, S and co 1 cs; J Johnson & co 1 do; J Rankin 3 pkgs; Canadian Rubber and co 1 bl; Haesgen & Gnaedinger 1 ck; G Lomer and co 2 pkgs; S H and J Moss 5 bls; Order 2 pkges; Kemp and co 1 cse; Agt GTR 1 do; Order 8 cs 3 cks; Converse, Colson and L 12 hf-chsts; J Carruthers and co 100 brls; J P Clark 1 cs; W Darling and co 2 pkges; J Hutton and co 1 ck; Benoit and L 2 do; W and Griffin 1 do; W Darling and co 20 bdls; Cuvillier and co 2 cases; Denkenspiel and O 1 do; Ascher and co 1 do; P Rooney 3 pkgs; Fabre and G 1 cs; C Heron 1 do; H Gross 1 do; A Buntin&co 1 do; J Parkin 5 do; Sir W E Logan 2 do; Prentice, Moat & co 1 do; Sterling, McCall&co 2 do; Tabb and T 2 pckgs; Crathern and C 4 casks; Foulds and H 2 pkgs; Thomson, C and co 5 do; R McKenzie 67 cks 19 cks; Supt of stores 11 pkgs; J Tiffin and Sons 200 bxs tea; J H R Molson 1 ble; T May and co 5 cs; Haldimand and co 1 cs; W R Kimmond 4 tcs; E S Boughton 1 csk; Waddell and P 10 steel plates; Wood and L 157 plates iron; A Brown 20 cks steel tyers; Order 1 bx plants; T May&co 3 cs; Seminary of Nicolet 6 cs; A&E Amos 2 do; M Condet 5 pgs, Sister Philomene 1 cs; Devins and Bolton 2 pkgs; T Richardson 1 ble; F Meyer and co 3 cs; Meyer and Wolff 1 cs; Jagger and Ledyard 6 pkgs; Huntingdon Brooks 4 crates; Redford, Dillon and co 68 hf-chests tea; R Currie and co 1 cs; M Stark 2 do; Edwin Sanderson 1 bx; John Coomb 3 pkgs; Pres R A Mess 29 do; Thos Walls and co 4 brls; Rt Rev Horan 1 cs; P G Ponsett 1 do; R Walker&Son 2 do; Rev Dr Jones 1 do; Workman and Griffin 2 do; E Hayes Smith 1 do; J O Bruce and co 1 cask; H Mulholland 1 case; Garland, M&co 1 bale; F &W Huntin 3 cs; H E Smith 1 bx; A Hayes 1 do; G Martin 1 do; H Rowsell 1 do; Rev R Moodie 1 do; Rollo&A 1 do; J Gardner 1 do; J May&co 1 prel; J G Johnston 1 bx; W Bonnell 1 trunk; W H Jeffery&co 128 iron knee bars 2 anchors; D Musson&co 1 parcel samples; Lewis, Kay & co 1 do; Tiffin, Sons & co 2 boxes do; H Fraser&co 1 tin do; Tomson, C&co 1 parcl do.

Per Lachine Canal.—Per Champion: Akin & K 6 brls ashes; Leeming & co 4 do; W Stephens & co 4 cs; R Bell 7 do; Geo Denholm 200 brls flour; Taylor Bros 30 do; A Brown 20 car wheels. Steamer Empress; S Wheeler 17 brls flour; Buck, R&co 42 bxs cheese; J & D McBurney 74 do; 13 pkgs butter; Chandler & H 98 bxs cheese; 1 pkge butter; M P Ryan 52 bxs cheese; R Latham & co 200 bags flour; Schneider & B 2 cs eggs; S Johnson 40 bags potatoes; M Fallon 38 do; B Hutchins 41 bags barley; G Wait 9 brls eggs 5 tubs butter; H Henderson 20 bags barley; D McNaughton 15 bags potatoes 1 tub butter; L Lalonde 2 brls ashes; Paro & Richelieu 3 bxs eggs 1 tinent butter; O Pease & Son 100 bags barley. Steamer Salaberry: J Bonner 38 bags potatoes; C McRae 175 bus do; J Smith 1 brl crackers; Schneider & B 6 do eggs 2 tubs butter; M Simpson 74 brls eggs; H Mancir 3 brls eggs 1 box do; P Poulin 3 brls eggs; Mr Trottier 18 bags oats. Per Magnet: A Milloy 13 barrels ashes 70 do flour 2 tons rags 245 hides. Propr Perseverance: Hon L Renaud 1996 brls flour; J W Young 1404 do.

Per Grand Trunk West:—H J Gear 2 brls ashes; Sinclair, Jack &co 11 do; J McPhadden 3 do; Akin & K 2 do; R Duckett &co 3 do; J Ledue 51 brls flour; R Mitchell 200 do; T W Raphael 100 do; C A Stark 100 do; W Walker 180 bgs do; Akin & K 180 do; Janes O &co 100 do; Wm Parkyn 1750 bus wheat; R Starnes 12 brls pork; J Leduc 13 do; Hus & R 8 rolls leather; Molson Bros 18 cks b'wines; P Arnold 21 kgs butter; Dr. Cowan 57 brls beef.

Per Montreal and Champlain R.R:—R&co 190 brls pork; Nelson &W 5 bxs; Kerry, Bros and C 2 casks; P Donovan 1 stove 1 boiler; W Irvin 1 omnibus; B Lymas 3 bxs 6 pces; H & Sevaine 14 bxs; J Tuckerell 10 brls; T Watson 5 bxs 1 stove 1 chst 1 table; W Evans 1 bx; L D Belliveau 1 bx; A Dumas 1 lot effects.

Per Grand Trunk East:—T T Porter 27 bxs 1 brl 11 kitts; L S Senheim 2 cses; C & Bordwin 5 brls; S & McCulloch 3 cks; M & Baker 2 bxs; J Matthewson 6 cks; Richardson &co 6 brls sundries 8 brls fish; J Rhynas 137 hhds sugar; J Redpath & Son 602 hhds 44 trcs do; W & R Hibbard 5 bxs; J A Leclere 9 pkgs; C C Snowdon 7 bgs; L Fortier 1 brl; P Delorme 1 bx; S Matthewson & Son 1 ble; J Hall 5 brls; T Sewell 1 carriage; A W Pope 10 cses; G Thourbau 11 bags.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.

The very great success that has attended the application of this remedy in cases of loss of Hair, and for the purpose of restoring gray hair to its original color, has induced the Subscribers to obtain the agency for it, for the purpose of introducing it in Canada.

It has given entire satisfaction to all who have used it, and we have no hesitation in offering it to the Canadian public as the best Hair Restorative we have ever known.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents for Canada.
May 27. 3m 125

BIRTH.

At Point St. Charles, on the 24th instant, Mrs. Robert Morrison, of a daughter.

DIED.

In this city, on the 25th instant, Frederick Finlay, aged 69 years, much regretted by his family and a large number of friends.

At 631 St. Catherine street (East,) on the 26th instant, Alexander, infant son of Mr. David McGill, aged 4 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 28th instant, at 2 P.M.

THEATRE ROYAL.

LESSEE..............MR. J. W. BUCKLAND.
MANAGERS.......Messrs. J. W. BUCKLAND and VINING BOWERS.

LAST NIGHT OF MISS MARY GLADSTANE
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27,
Will be performed,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
To conclude with
The Virginia Mummy.

ADMISSION—Private Boxes $3; Boxes 50 cts.; Family Circ e, 37½c.; Pit 25 cts.
Tickets can be secured at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Street, where the Box Book is now open.
Doors open at a quarter past 7; performance to commence at 8½.
May 27. 125

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
AND BRASS BAND.
NORDHEIMER'S HALL.
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
May 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th.

J. W. RAYNOR.. Sole Proprietor and Manager.
TWENTY ESTABLISHED ARTISTS in the Ethiopian Profession—The world-renowned Comedian,
GEORGE CHRISTY,
And the wonderful
JAPANESE TOMMY.

The resources of the Christy's are superior to any minstrel organization in existence, which enable them to present in a superb manner, the Humors and Oddities of Southern Plantation Life, in all its broad, original and mirthful phases.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at a quarter to 8 precisely.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cts.
H. A. HANCKER, Agent.
May 22. 120

DEDICATORY SERVICES
OF THE
Wesleyan Church, Sherbrooke Street.

SABBATH, MAY, 28TH.
MORNING, 10½ o'clock, Rev. Lachlan Taylor, D.D.
AFTERNOON, 3 do, Rev. H. Wilkes, D.D.
EVENING, 6½ do, Rev. Geo. Douglas.
Collection after each service in aid of the Building Fund.
In connection with the above Services, a SOCIAL MEETING will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at which addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Lachlan Taylor, D.D., Rev. Geo. Douglas, and others. Entrance by side door on St. Charles Barromme Street. Tea served at Seven o'clock. Tickets of admission 50 cts.
A. W. HOOD, Trustee Steward.
RICHARD HOLLAND, Sec. of Trustees.
May 26. m 121

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between RICHARD SEALE and DAVID TEES having been DISSOLVED on the first instant, the undersigned begs to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has entered into PARTNERSHIP with Mr. JOSEPH TEES, and will carry on the FUNERAL FURNISHING and FUNERAL CARPENTING BUSINESS in those commodious premises next to the Ottawa Hotel, corner of Great St. James and McGill Streets.
DAVID TEES.
May 27. m 125

Funeral Furnishing Warerooms,
NEXT DOOR TO THE OTTAWA HOTEL,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
D. & J. TEES.
May 27. 125

OFFICE DESKS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
D. & J. TEES,
Next door to the Ottawa Hotel,
Great St. James Street.
May 27. 125

BEDROOM FURNITURE,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the Warerooms, next door to the Ottawa Hotel, Great St. James Street.
D. & J. TEES.
May 27. 125

SITUATION WANTED, with an ultimate view to a Partnership, in a Commission Merchant or Grocer's Establishment, by a thorough business man, just arrived from England, but who has before had experience of business in Canada, and who will shortly have £600 stg. at his command. Address "Delta," at this Office.
May 27. m 125