Montreal Herald.
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIII. | MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1861. | NUMBER 101.

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, April 8, 1861.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE
Quebec, Danville, &c., *per Railroad*	8.30 am	3.00 pm1
Sorel, Three Rivers and *North Shore* Mail	8.00 a m	2.00 p m
Canada West, Ottawa, and Upper Ottawa	1.00 pm 9.00 p m	6.00 a m 3.45 pm2
Laprairie	10.30 a m	1.30 p m
St. Johns, C.E.	11.00 a m 9.15 p m	6.00 a m 1.30 p m
U. States, *except Portland & Lacolle*	11.00 a m	1.30 p m
St. Hyacinthe and Melbourne	8.30 a m 1.30 pm	7.15 a m 3.00 pm3
Portland and Island Pond	1.30 pm	7.15 a m 3.00 pm4
Chateauguay and Beauharnois	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.30 p m	6.00 a m 2 00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.30 a m	2 00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c	1.30 p m	3.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecoeur	10.00 a m	1.30 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Benoit	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Grenville and Carrillon	9.00 p m	6.00 a m
Ste. Therese, Ste. Rose, St. Jerome	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax & P.E. Island	1.30 p m	3.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 3 45 P M
[2] do do 6.30 A M & 4.15 P M
[3] do do 7.45 A M & 3.45 P M
[4] do do 7.45 A M & 3.45 P M

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.

NOTE.—All the above Mails are daily [Sundays excepted], except that for St. John's, N.B., Halifax and P. E. Island, which arrives and closes every Wednesday and Saturday—and that by Sorel, Three Rivers and North Shore Mails arrive every day except Tuesday, and closes every day except Sunday.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN and FANCY

PRINTING

EXECUTED

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"HERALD" JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

No. 209 Notre Dame Street.

College of Physicians & Surgeons OF LOWER CANADA.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, for the purpose of Examination, will be held in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the 14th MAY next, at TEN o'clock, A.M., at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Candidates are required to deposit their credentials with either of the Secretaries, at least ten days before the Meeting, and to fill up a schedule of their education, forms of which can be obtained on application to the Secretaries; and they are also required to deposit at the same time the amount of fees which would become due in the event of successful examination.

HECTOR PELTIER, M.D.,
J. E. J. LANDRY, M.D.,
Secretaries.

April 11. 1m tts 87

☞Sherbrooke Gazette will please copy for one month from date.

District of Montreal. } A SESSION of the COURT of QUARTER 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 SATURDAY, the FOURTH day of MAY 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 to 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.

JOHN BOSTON,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 17th April, 1861. } 95

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of LAMBERT & CO., and latterly of DUROCHER & LAMBERT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the sixth of March of the present year. M. Durocher is the only one authorised to regulate the affairs of the above-named Partnership.

L. B. DUROCHER,
JOSEPH LAMBERT.

WITH reference to the above notice, the undersigned informs the Public that he will CONTINUE the business in the same Premises, and in his own name.

L. B. DUROCHER.

Montreal, April 8. 1861. 1m tts 85

MINING AGENCY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has OPENED a

Mining Intelligence Office

in ACTON, the centre of the great Copper Region of Canada East, where he will act as AGENT for all Proprietors of Lands in the Eastern Townships, and also as REAL ESTATE BROKER. He will keep on show samples of all Copper and other Ores from every location yet discovered, and will be prepared to give such information as citizens and strangers may require respecting the Copper Country on the South side of the St. Lawrence.

WILLIAM PARKER.

April 18. da 93

JOHN AITKIN, SON & CO.,

HAVE JUST TO HAND

CASHMERE, MERINO, SILK AND GAUZE

Shirts and Drawers,

SOX, TIES, GLOVES, &c.,

Suitable for the Season.

GARIBALDI SHIRTS,
SCARFS,
TIES,
and COLLARS.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Another Lot of Ladies' Chemise at 2s. 6d. each, and Ladies' Morning Dresses at 6s. 10½d. each, warranted fast colors. At

211 & 213 Notre Dame Street.

Advances.

THE Subscribers continue to make liberal Cash Advances on approved Merchandise. They are also prepared to negotiate Loans on Warehouse Receipts or other Collaterals.

JAS. GORDON & CO.,
Brokers.

March 28. 75

Finnan Haddies,
Finnan Haddies,
Finnan Haddies,

FRESH FROM THE SMOKE HOUSE.

BRUNEAU & DUFRESNE,
152 Notre Dame Street.

April 16. 91

Storage! Storage!!

THE Undersigned having leased the extensive Premises in McGill and Grey Nun Streets, adjoining the Stores of the Hon. John Young, is prepared to receive all descriptions of Merchandise on Storage.

From the central situation and large amount of ground room, they will be found admirably suited for storage of Heavy Goods.

Yardage for Coals, Pig Iron, Fish, Oils, &c.

W. L. MURISON.

April 11. 87

CANADA HOTEL.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made GREAT AMELIORATIONS in the above-named Hotel.

Visitors will always find his Omnibuses in waiting on the arrival of Steamers and Railway Trains.

The Table is always well supplied; and his Prices are very moderate.

SERAFINO GIRALDI.

April 22. 6m 96

Business Notices.

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid

For the growth, restoration and beautifying of the Hair. Under the immediate patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. the PRINCE CONSORT, H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES, and used in the ROYAL NURSERY by command.

If any fact more convincive than another were necessary to prove the great benefit derived from the use of BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID, now hailed throughout the world as the *great American Hair Tonic*, it would be that of its rapid sale—quadrupled every year—and the immense number of certificates from all parts of the world, extolling its manifold virtues when everything else had failed. There is no malady which affects the Hair but this can cure. Is your Hair thin, coarse, wiry, turning bald or grey, Bogle's Hyperion Fluid will restore it to its pristine beauty and luxuriance. It is the only article to cure Scurf and Dandruff, and is highly esteemed for headaches and colds in the head. On children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of hair, and at the lady's toilet it is indispensable. Price, 25, 50 and 75 cents per bottle.

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street, Boston, U.S. To be had in England of Morgan Brothers, 24 Bow Lane, Cannon Street, London; R. Hoverden, 5 Great Marlborough Street, ditto, and of every Druggist and Perfumer throughout the world. DC 227

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Only Harmless and Reliable Dye Known!!!

ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to WM. A. BATCHELOR since 1839, and over 200,000 applications have been made to the Hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is *warranted* not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied; the Hair is invigorated for life by this splendid Dye, which is properly applied at No. 16 Bond Street, New York.

Sold in all Cities and Towns of the United States by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

☞ The genuine has the name WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, and address upon a steel plate engraving on the four sides of each box.

Wholesale Factory, 81 Barclay St.,
Late 233 Broadway, New York.

April 25. 1y DW 99

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The voice of the people is the testimony of reason! Ministers of the Gospel are everywhere recommending them, while eminent medical men prescribe them for their patients in all cases requiring tonic, disinfectant, antiseptic or alterative remedies. Letters are received from all parts of the United States and the Canadas enclosing orders from respectable physicians, or certificates from clergymen of every denomination, of extraordinary cures effected by the agency of these medicines. If but a tithe of these well authenticated documents were published, it would form a respectable sized volume, and an interesting addition to the literature of the day.

DC r 96

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. 6m 304

BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE.—The greatest wonder of the age—Patronised by the *elite* of fashion at the Courts of St. James and the Tuilleries, and to be found at the toilet of beauty and fashion throughout the world.

This wonderful compound has now been before the public for several years, and, wherever introduced, the sales have been beyond all precedent. Specimens have been sent to a number of Exhibitions, and, wherever it has come into competition with other preparations for Dyeing its immense superiority has been acknowledged in every instance by awards of Silver Medals and Diplomas. It is a liquid easy of application, and turns Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black, without staining the skin. In short, the inventor asserts, and every person who h carefully used it will join in the statement, that this is the best Hair Dye in the world. It is now universally preferred in London and Paris. Price, 50 cents, $1, and $1.50.

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street, Boston, U.S. To be had in Great Britain and France of his agents and by Druggists and Perfumers everywhere. DC 227

IMPORTANT MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

The following, from Dr. D. Y. Williams, is one of the many thousands of letters received from eminent medical men, testifying to the efficacy of Holloway's Pills for Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders:—

Professor Holloway: Dear Sir,—I wish to get some of your medicines. I am a physician, and have an extensive practice. I have tried your Pills, and found them the best Pills I have ever used. They seem to act upon the HEPATIC DUCTS of the Liver mildly, but promptly, and more surely than CALOMEL or PODOPHYLLUM, and without debilitating or depleting the system.

Hoping to hear from you soon, with a list of prices,

I remain, your's, &c.,
DANIEL Y. WILLIAMS, M D.,
Allisonville, Prince Edward Co., C.W.

June 8 137

TIME the True Test.—EXPERIENCE the best Guide.

AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and all Pulmonary Complaints, use the

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,

which has maintained its high reputation for nearly *forty years*, and is recommended by many of the most *eminent physicians and gentlemen* in the country, among whom are Rev. Josiah Litch, Phila; Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, New York; the late Prof. Leonard Woods, Andover Theological Seminory; L. P. Thompson, former Secretary of State, Vt.; Drs. Merrill, Perry, Abell, Parker, Berry, and many others; by the Press, and by the largest and oldest dealers in drugs and medicines in the United States and Canada.

Price—Small size, 50 cents; large size, $1. *Be careful to get the genuine*, which is prepared *only* by REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, and sold by dealers generally.

For sale by Lymans, Savage & Co.

November 28. 6mD284

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR Esq., Bedford, King's County, N.Y., by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. 3m DC 92

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
HOSIERS & MANTLE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 258 & 260 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

THE following are our principal departments in which the Stocks are very large and varied:—

WOOLLENS—including Broads & Narrows, Tweeds, Ladies' Cloths, Vestings, &c. SILKS—including Plain Black and Colored, Fancy Stripes and Checks, Brocades, Flounced, Patent Velvets, Crapes, &c. DRESS GOODS—including all descriptions of Plain and Fancy. SHAWLS—including all descriptions of British and French. RIBBONS, FLOWERS, Feathers, Gloves, Dress and Mantle Trimmings, Parasols, Umbrellas, Stays, Hair Nets, Head Dresses, Ties and Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Collars, &c. Oil Cloths, Table Covers, Bed Quilts, Lace Curtains, &c. HOSIERY—special care has been devoted to this class of Goods. MANTLES and CLOAKS—having gone largely into the making of them, they will be found a leading department with us, and in which buyers will find unusual advantages.

In future, by giving almost our entire attention to trading largely in the above and similar descriptions of Goods, adopting a moderate rate of profit, and a system of trade calculated to acquire and retain confidence, we hope to merit an increased share of business.

☞Inspection respectfully invited.

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.

April 10. 86

Shirts! Shirts! Shirts!

KEMP & CO.,

212 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Second Door East of the French Church,)

HAVE paid particular attention to this very IMPORTANT BRANCH of their business. During the past Winter they have manufactured a large Stock, all Sizes, Makes and qualities, and are now prepared to supply their customers and the public at very low prices.

N.B.—Undressed Shirts 4s. per dozen less.

April 16.

BOARD.

A FEW BOARDERS can be comfortably accommodated at No. 5 Pres-de-Ville Place, Lagauchetiere Street.

November 1

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1861.

SEE SUPPLEMENT
FOR
Parliamentary Debates.
AND
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Palace Entertainment, this evening, at Nordheimers' Hall, at Three and Eight o'clock

Moving Panorama of the Bible, this evening, at the Mechanics' Hall, at Three and Eight o'clock

French Company, at the Theatre Royal, this evening, at Eight o'clock

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY C. F. HILL & CO.
Household Furniture, &c, at No. 14 Dorchester Street, at Ten o'clock

BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Household Furniture, at Cathedral Block, at Two o'clock

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Plumbers' Stock, at stores of Jas Dougall, at Ten o'clock
Household Furniture, &c., at No 58 St Hubert Street, at Two o'clock

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Sugars, &c, at their stores, at Ten o'clock
Sale of Horses, Carriages, &c, at Alloway's Royal Horse Bazaar, at Two o'clock

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
Dry Goods, at their stores, at Two o'clock
Boots and Shoes, at their stores, at Two o'clock

BY W. E. EASTTY & CO.
Sale of China, Cutlery, &c, at store adjoining Gibb & Co's, Great St James Street, at half-past Seven o'clock

BY PATTERSON & GREGORY.
Sundries, at their stores, at Two o'clock
Fancy Goods, &c. at their stores, at Seven o'clock

BY BROWN & CO.
Household Furniture, &c, at No 241 Mignonne Street, at Ten o'clock
Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c, at stores of J Garratt & Co, Seven o'clock
Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c, at their Stores, at Seven o'clock P.M.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

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

April 26—9 A. M. 48 above zero
2 P. M. 55 above zero.
5 P. M. 54 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.
APRIL 26.

OTTAWA HOTEL.

E Fairall, Lachine	S Beach, Burlington
E Kimball, Toronto	Signor Blitz, Phila
R Brown, Pokenham	H Laurence, St Louis
J Salmon, Ottawa	Mrs Deaholm, Quebec
J H Murray, Quebec	L H Daniels, Prescott
W Maume, do	T Nixon, Newmarket
C Ridout, Toronto	A Elliot and daughter, do
M Shipman, do	L Livist, Indiana.
J Coote, St Johns	

ALBION HOTEL.

F Whetherald, Milwaukee	J Symons, St Louis de Gonzague
Miss Trenholme, Trenholmeville	H W Beckwith, Granville
D A McArthur, Alexandria	G Blanchard, Providence
H N Harvey, Ottawa	J McWhorton, West Hebron
H Lankley, Elgin	D do, do
J Kincard, Farmersville	H Pope, Cookshire
M Burr, Troy	R Roin, Kingston.
W B Matthews, Buffalo	

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

Col Shuter, Sorel	Mr and Mrs A Hart, do
M Haviland, Toronto	Mrs Chapman, Montreal
F H Chapman, Quebec	J Munskill, Toronto
H B Wilson, Hamilton	J Bishop, do
Mr Sheriff Moodie, Belleville	J G Yowes, do
Miss Forbes, Boston	J Carr, do
Dr G Douglass, Quebec	J O Butler, N.Y.
J S Atwood, N Y	

CANADA HOTEL.

A L Demers, Henryville	J Daigle, Beloeil
J B E Maillet, St Denis	D Dagenais, Kaepsville
M G Beaudet, Coteau du Lac	P Marchepeau, Troy
E L Pacaud, Princeville	A Bourgeois, St Johns
J Huston, do	B Maume, St Hyacinthe
M Franchere, St Charles	L C Brun, Napierville
T Sauvageau, Laprairie	A W Stone, Champlain.

MONTREAL HOUSE.

J Watkins, Coeyway	J Day, Cobourg
A Kirtland, Kingston	Mrs Peneckauy, Portland
R Robinson, do	Miss J Rae, West Port.
J Tyler, Lowell	

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, April 26.

Mr. Vankoughnet stated in reply to Mr. Taché that the Committee to investigate the charges of cruelty preferred against the Superintendent of the Reformatory Prison at Isle Aux Noix, had completely exonerated that officer.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Debate on Representation by Population was continued till past midnight, when a division was taken on Mr. Cauchon's amendment. Yeas 67; Nays 49. (We published the names yesterday.)

The main motion as amended was then agreed to on the same division, and the House then adjourned.

To-day a Bill was introduced by Mr. Dunkin to enable John Erricson, to obtain letters patent for an improved Caloric Engine.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald enquired of the Government whether the Federal Government of the United States had applied for the purchase or loan of any arms in their possession.

Hon. Mr. Cartier said the Government could not answer that question without notice.

The House then took up the report of the Committee of Supply, which was adopted.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald then moved the second reading of the Bill respecting Bankrupts and Bankrupt Estates in Upper Canada.

The discussion on the motion was proceeding at 6 o'clock.

LATEST BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM LAST NIGHT.

The House has been discussing the Bankruptcy Bill all the evening, and adjourned without dividing. Messrs. Sanfield Macdonald, Dorion, Foley, Wilson, Mowatt and MacDougall spoke against the Bill.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES!

[*By Special Telegram to the* MONTREAL HERALD.]

LATEST AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, April 26.

The Baltimore Sun has a leader indicating that Conservative influence is gaining ground in that city. It denies the stories of violence to Union men at Baltimore.

Chicago, April 26.

Illinois troops, acting under the President's orders, crossed to St. Louis, advanced upon the Federal arsenal at St. Louis, and brought away 21,000 stand of small arms and a piece of artillery with ammunition. There was no fighting.

New York, April 26.

The Baltic brought back a number of invalids from Annapolis. Her pilot says that the Potomac will shortly be fortified on both sides.

The New York 7th Regiment marched out 10 miles towards Washington, and, as several volleys were heard, it was believed that skirmishing had taken place on Thursday morning.

As the Columbia left Annapolis yesterday morning several sharp volleys were distinctly heard. The officers of the Columbia think the communication had been forced open.

The Maryland arrived at Annapolis on Thursday morning with naval officers, men, and guns, to fortify Annapolis.

The lights on Capes Henry and Charles are extinguished.

The steamer Yankee sailed to-day with sealed orders from New York. She is rigged, and has two broadside guns and a corps of flying artillery on board.

Collector Barney has received important despatches from Washington. Purport unknown.

Harrisburg, April 26.

General Scott assured a gentleman yesterday that Washington was safe against all present attacks.

NEGRO STAMPEDE.

Harrisburg, April 26.

It is reported that an attack was made by Marylanders on Hanover Village, York County, on Tuesday, which was occasioned by a great stampede of Negroes.

Reliable accounts say that whole families are crossing into this State.

A report places the total loss of slaves by Maryland since the trouble began, at 500.

Great fears are entertained in the border Counties of Maryland, of the departure of the entire slave population.

Kempville, April 26.

Five Maine timber men who had been ordered out of Virginia, passed here. They report that three schooners, Gen. Knox, Victory and Georgia, of Maine, were seized in the Pakumka River, Va. The cannon were placed aboard the Gen. Knox, and the secession flag was hoisted.

The Maine men were ordered to leave by Col. Lee on Saturday, and placed under guard. They obtained a pass from Gov. Letcher out of the State. They were interrupted frequently, being intercepted by troops at Baltimore. They appealed to Gen. Trimble personally, who expressed regret that the travellers were interfered with and protected their departure.

Intelligent men from Baltimore express confidence that Secession will be overruled.

The Sun's leader of to-day is regarded as a most favourable symptom of the index of future events.

A gentleman declared publicly in Barnum's Hotel that the Secession flag will not be allowed to remain in that city but a few days. Most indisputable evidences have been received to-night of a reaction in the public sentiment of Baltimore.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.—We have received our usual fyles by the Asia, and have scanned them with considerable interest to find upon what basis the rumor of probable war between England and France was communicated to us by telegraph. We can find nothing of that kind, beyond the general random suggestions which are natural in all crises like that at present prevailing on the Continent of Europe. The public attention in England is undoubtedly on the alert, looking out for a speedy resort once more to arms; but not between England and France. The old antagonists,—France and Austria, are those between whom it is supposed the duel is impending. It is said that Austria, with a Bankrupt Treasury and large armies necessarily kept up for her defence, can do nothing so cheap, as to strike at once a blow which must be delivered sooner or later, and so put an end to the long financial agony, which grows worse, as it grows older. It is farther said that the recent firing upon the people of Warsaw by the Czar, after demonstrations of clemency, has been disagreeable to Louis Napoleon, who would willingly pass at Paris for the patron of the Poles. As to the Danish Holstein question, it is believed that France and England are at one.

THE POSITION OF WASHINGTON.—The news from the United States presages disaster at Washington. It is true that our intelligence is by no means reliable, and still less definite; but there is quite enough to show that the Federal Capital is by no means as secure as it ought to be. The delays caused by attempts to compromise are now telling upon the situation of affairs. While Mr. Seward was talking soft nonsense to a few of the disaffected still remaining in Washington, the active rebels were organizing their forces rapidly.—The consequence has been, that nearly two months after the peaceable accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Government, he had not force to protect the arms at Harper's Ferry, which he had not had the precaution, nor the foresight to remove. This valuable stock of war materials was consequently destroyed, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. The same thing happened with the fleet at Norfolk. But the most extraordinary neglect of all seems to have been that of regarding Maryland, and especially Baltimore, as friendly territory, through which troops could be marched. The most ordinary idea of the necessity of keeping open the communications for military operations, would seem to dictate the necessity of occupying Baltimore in force enough to keep down the dangerous mob of that city. We write before the latest of our telegraphic news has reached us, and our columns may this day record the catastrophe. The want of prescience and vigor, which could leave the city of Washington short of provisions even, is something perfectly incomprehensible, and bodes little for the success of those who have made such blunders. On the other hand, it is said that Maryland is endeavoring to atone for her faults, by repairing bridges, &c. If so, Washington may be relieved with great rapidity from the North, which is furnishing crowds of men. It is not probable that a sharp contest can be postponed for many hours longer, and we confess that we should not be greatly surprised to see Jeff. Davis and General Beauregard in the Capital. Reports received in the evening, later than the time when the above was written, were more favorable to the success of the Federal Government in defending itself.

THE ROAD TO THE GRAND TRUNK DEPOT.—This road is just now in a most horrible condition. The carters complain that it is impossible to convey goods through the miry holes with which it abounds; and as to passengers, they experience almost as many hair-breadth 'scapes and desperate ventures as those which the jealous Moor, before he was jealous, imparted to the seriously inclined ear of the romantic Desdemona. We heard of one passenger, who on Wednesday, to avoid rolling off a cab on one side, rolled off into a still worse Slough of Despond, than that from which he escaped, on the other. Another man, sitting on the top of an omnibus, found his side of the vehicle *subside* so fast and so far that his heels at last touched the mud. Bags of flour have had to be unloaded on the road, and in short, it may be said that the road is all but impassable. We need not say how much such a state of things is detrimental to the trade of the city. The Grand Trunk Company has at this moment sixty car loads of stuff under their sheds, and owing to the delays upon the road, and the light loads which can alone be carried over it, this merchandize has to remain there for an unconscionable time, thus preventing the sales which would otherwise take place. The city, as a whole, is so interested in not having the usefulness of that great and expensive chain of communication, the Grand Trunk, spoiled by the failure of one short link, that we have no doubt immediate attention will be paid to the evil. The road has, if we recollect rightly, cost the city comparatively little. Part of it, known as St. Etienne Street, was made by Mr. Hodges, and a great deal has since been expended upon it by the G. T. Company; out it is plain that that body ought not to be expected to repair a city road, and even if they were willing to do so, they are at present absolutely debarred from any such expenditure by the limitation of their outlay to the strictest current expenses, in order that all surplus may go to pay interest on the bonds.

THE TRAGEDY IN THE JAIL.—It will be seen that the verdict in this case declares that the chief actor was laboring under mental derangement, and represents strongly the iniquity of the present system of sending lunatics to an overcrowded jail. Mr. McGinn's tact and long experience has enabled him to perfect his arrangements for the custody and general good treatment of prisoners, but no one is more sensible than himself of the impossibility of taking adequate care of the unhappy creatures who are thrust upon him. While our reporter was accompanying Dr. Beaubien through the wards on Thursday, several of these painful cases presented themselves. One tall woman of attenuated frame and wild countenance, chided the worthy doctor for his intrusion in terms more forcible than lady-like, while she screamed "*Garou! Garou!*" to all who surrounded the door of her cell, in such loud piercing tones as rang through the whole corridor, to the great annoyance of a number of quiet women confined in the same ward. It is to be hoped that the publicity now given to these things, together with the recommendation of the Jury, will have the desired effect.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE *MONTREAL HERALD*.

Quebec, 25th April, 1861.

I should be unmindful of the intelligence and intellectual proclivities—to use an Americanism—of our readers, were I, in times such as these, when the journalist is called upon to record, from day to day, events, which are disturbing the peace and threatening the very existence of the great kindred nation on our borders; while, as you justly remark upon the *Jura's* news, the political atmosphere of Europe, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, is darkened with vast armaments, prepared, if not impatient, for the inevitable conflict;—it would, I say, under such circumstances, be trifling with the patience and forbearance of of our readers to occupy our columns with anything beyond the most concise narrative of the proceedings of "this Legislature." In less exciting times, one might be inclined to enlarge upon the mortifying manifestations of narrow-minded prejudice and unstatesman-like trickery, displayed by such men as Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald—*Arcades ambo*!—in their attempts to meet the unanswerable arguments of the advocates of Representation based upon population; but the justice of the principle contended for only becomes more plain and undeniable the more it is discussed and opposed. Considering the comparatively small excess in population, which the lately taken Census will give Upper over Lower Canada, the time, it may well be argued, can scarcely be said to have arrived when the application of the principle has become imperative, and, should Mr. Dawson's prognostications be fulfilled, that time may still be distant; but that the principle is a sound and logical one, no consistent believer in representative government will long be able to deny. In the meantime, although not without its use in preparing the public mind for the practical application sooner or later of the principle, the debate, resumed again last night, is becoming unspeakably tiresome. The wearisomeness of listening, night after night, to the assertion of the same fallacies, and their refutation by the same arguments, must—to use the *banal* phrase,—be experienced to be appreciated.

ROMANCE OF CONTEMPORARY (QUEBEC) HISTORY.

You will observe that our worthy and spirited contemporary, the *Chronicle* of this city, informs its readers, this morning, that "navigation here has been open for a month." Pope (of Twickenham, not of Rome) it is, I think, who, somewhere, consigns the fairer, and better, half of our race—

To suckle fools and *chronicle* small beer.

Whoever was the *chronicler* of the above (to the residents here) startling fact, must have been inspired by, what poor Roger Wildrake was wont to call, "very *sufficient* small ale"; for, in the very next paragraph, evidently forgetful of the *bouncer* he had just indulged in, he contradicts himself in the most direct and unceremonious way—"Look at that picture and on this":—

QUEBEC vs. MONTREAL.

The "Jura" cannot go up to Montreal, for the Lake St. Peter ice has not come down yet. Navigation here has been opened for a month—it may be another week before ships can go up to Montreal. The early date at which our harbor opens is another of the reasons, which are multiplying every day, why Quebec, not Montreal, should be the terminus of the Ocean Mail Line of Steamers. We can send up goods to Montreal by rail, while the poor people of that hyperborean region are blocked up by ice. They have energy on their side, we admit, but nature frowns upon them.

THE RIVER AND THE NAVIGATION.

The quantity of floating ice in the river for the past few days, shews that the *battures*, for a considerable distance up, have given way.—The wharves are nearly all clear, and the fitting up of river craft at the wharves and landing-places gives a cheering token of the approach of the business season. The ice in the St. Charles still holds fast at the mouth of the river, although considerably broken up at the Palais. It was still considered safe for crossing yesterday, but it is highly probable that in a couple of days we shall have clear water.

The truth is, that, but a couple of days ago, the only navigation open here was, by canoes, between the city and Point Levi!

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF NENTELLE.

[SECOND DAY.]

At half past ten o'clock yesterday morning the Coroner and Jury re-assembled at the Jail to continue the Inquest upon the body of the unfortunate Nentelle. The prisoner was brought in handcuffed, looking paler than on the previous day. He paid little or no attention to what was said, and laughed occasionally as he looked around. Dr. Nelson, chairman of the Board of Prison Inspectors, was present.

EVIDENCE RESUMED.

Francis Warren deposed that he is a prisoner in the jail, and was confined in the same ward as Nentelle and Marcille. Marcille did not seem to him to be a fool. He spoke in French generally, but witness heard him ask a boy what his name was in good English. He was in the same room with Nentelle shortly before he was killed. He [Nentelle] was not well, and was lying on the bed. Several other persons were in the room, among whom was Marcille. Witness was called out into the passage, Marcille being left in the room. A few moments afterwards, he went back, and saw Nentelle lying bleeding. Witness picked up the poker with which he thought the blow had been struck. There was blood on it. Marcille was standing near, and began to laugh. One Knox, a lunatic, was also in the room at the time.—Before witness went out into the passage, he saw the poker in Marcille's room. When Marcille picked up the poker, he was laughing, and looking at Nentelle, but witness did not think he would have struck him. There had been no quarrel between them.

Prisoner had no questions to ask.

Joseph Latour—was a prisoner in the jail since April 6. He was in the same ward as the prisoner Marcille. He had the look of a fool, and acted like a fool. He was not in the room at the time the blows were inflicted, but entered shortly afterwards. He confirmed the statements of the previous witnesses. He heard the prisoner Marcille say "c'est moi qui l'a tué. J'ai tué le diable." Witness believed him then to be an idiot.

Clement Lamoureux, another prisoner, was in the room at the time with Nentelle and Marcille. The latter addressing the former, as if in jest, said "I don't know if one blow will be sufficient, he suffers, I think it will be as well to finish him." The deceased then laid his head down on the bed, and Marcille coming close, said "he is suffering much." He then went to the stove and took up the poker, saying "this will strike well." He then walked up and down with the poker in his hand, trailing it on the floor and laughing at another lunatic there. Witness then went out, and a moment afterwards, a lunatic came out with his face covered with blood. Witness went in and saw the deceased with his head crushed in. He heard Marcille saying it was he who had killed him, the devil. He believed Marcille to be idiotic. Prisoner said he had killed Nentelle to release him from suffering. The prisoner always appeared excited and did not sleep during the night.

A letter was produced which had been sent by the prisoner on Wednesday to his brother. The envelope was addressed—

"Alexis Marcille,
Montreal,
Rue des Allemands 114."

The note inside was as follows:—

Cher Frère,—Je suis en prison pour je ne sais quoi, et j'ai une amende à payer; j'espère que tu te feras un plaisir de m'envoyer de quoi me rendre la liberté.

Ton frère affectionné,
THS. MARCILLE.

Doctor Jesse Patterson sworn—Had seen Nentelle in jail since he was confined himself, and had also seen prisoner in the same ward for some days past. At times he thought the prisoner had lucid intervals, but at other times he was afraid of him. On one occasion when in the wash-room the prisoner came in and accosted him in French.

(Dr. Beaubien here came in and stated that he considered the prisoner a dangerous lunatic, and had observed this two or three days ago. The witness related an incident to show that prisoner manifested unmistakeable signs of insanity of the worst kind previous to the murder. He was not only mad but furious. His senses were not at his command, and he only appeared to be the agent of a strong, mysterious influence which in all probability impelled him to the commission of the awful deed.)

Paterson resumed—He could not answer Marcille in French, and told him so, when he shot a peculiar glance at him; at the same time making a thrust. He evidently meant evil and witness did not like his looks; he said something in French; his eyes had an angry, indescribable expression; this was on the morning he committed the deed. Considering him a dangerous man, witness left the room as soon as possible to get away from him; this might have been an hour before Nentelle was killed. While sitting outside near the door of the room, witness heard two blows, the first resembling in sound that of one man striking another with his fist, and the second blow sounded like the crash of a skull. As witness entered the room he saw Frappier coming out, his face covered with blood. He saw the poker on the floor, to, which it had just fallen. (Witness identified the poker.) Did not hear the prisoner say anything; saw deceased lying on the iron bedstead with his face downwards, bleeding. Prisoner's face appeared full and congested on the morning of the murder, and he looked worse than at any time previous. He was afraid of him. Witness had had some experience in the treatment of lunatics, and had no doubt on his mind that the prisoner is insane. There is another lunatic there, of whom he is also afraid, as he believes him liable to fits of furious insanity.

This concluded the evidence. The Jury, after a deliberation of half an hour, drew up the appended verdict and observations which they submit to the consideration of the Government. It will be observed that the verdict first alleges that the lunatics were not properly confined and treated, and then exonerates the officers of jail from any blame on this account, by representing the want of accommodation. Of course, it would be preposterous to censure the prison authorities for not converting the jail into a Lunatic Asylum, when it barely suffices to contain the multitude of criminals sent to it. It may be remembered that Mr. McGinn, in his evidence, stated that the Sheriff had declined to do so for obvious reasons. Mr. McGinn now proposes, however, to allot one of the wards to the exclusive use of mad people, where they will be strictly confined till such time as the Government chooses to take them away. It is also to be observed that Marcille, who committed this lamentable deed, was sent to jail as a "loose, idle and disorderly person," and not as a lunatic, and the officers of the jail had no intimation or authority to treat him as a madman. Dr. Paterson, moreover, stated that at times Marcille acted as a sane person and it required his experienced eye to detect the light of insanity in his looks.

The verdict was as follows:—

The Jurors upon their oath do say and declare that the said Antoine Nentelle, laborer, of the Parish of St. Jerome, was killed by one Thomas Marcille, of the Parish of Montreal, on the 25th day of April, 1861, in the common jail of the District of Montreal, in the city of Montreal; that the said Thomas Marcille, at the moment he killed the said Antoine Nentelle, was laboring under mental alienation.

The Jurors aforesaid in rendering this verdict regret that their duty compels them to make the following observations.

That this deplorable occurrence might have been avoided by the exercise of greater vigilance, and by placing the prisoner, Thomas Marcille, in a separate ward, and especially by keeping out of reach of the prisoners all iron and other dangerous implements, one of which, in the hands of Thomas Marcille, caused the death of one Antoine Nentelle, it having been established that in the ward where the prisoner was confined, there were also seven lunatic prisoners.

That the limited accommodation and small number of wards in the Jail of this district make it imperative in the officers of the jail to mingle and confine together the prisoners, sane and lunatic, which excites the apprehension that occurrences of like nature may again take place, and demonstrates the absolute necessity for the erection of another lunatic asylum, in the District of Montreal.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—McConklin, one of the prisoners awaiting their trial at the last Court of Queen's Bench, and whose case was postponed, was yesterday admitted to bail by Mr. Justice Mondelet.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF PROFESSOR AND MRS. MILLAR.—These artists had a large audience last evening, and appeared to give satisfaction to all who witnessed their performances. The distribution of the gifts gave general satisfaction. The son of a well-known citizen was the fortunate recipient of the gold watch. Our readers who have not seen, or who, having seen, would like again to witness their entertainments, will please remember that this is the last day for them. There will be two performances—one at 3 P.M. for children, and the usual one at night.

THE CHARITABLE CONCERT AT NORDHEIMERS' HALL ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.—We call the attention of our readers to the programme of Mr. Russell's Concert on Wednesday evening next. The selections are very good, being mostly popular "Morceaux," and will be rendered by lady and gentlemen amateurs, whose well known musical abilities will make the Concert one of the most attractive ever given in Montreal. Among the names we notice Miss Benjamin, who is a very brilliant pianiste, Miss Macdonald who will sing the favorite ballad, "Coming through the Rye," and Mr. Russell, by general request, will sing the celebrated descriptive, "Gold diggers song." The Rifle and Prince's Bands will perform some of their best pieces, and the presence of General Williams and Suite cannot fail to attract a large and brilliant audience. Indeed, it is very rarely that Charitable Concerts of this kind are rendered in Montreal. But when they are our citizens know how to appreciate them. And in this instance we trust that the efforts of Mr. Russell, and the ladies and gentlemen by whom he is assisted, will be crowned with success and enable that gentleman to place in the hands of the Committee a large item towards the Benefit of the Sufferers by the Inundation.

To-day Mr. Hilton's Furniture will be sold, commencing at 2 o'clock. Our citizens often had to pay good prices for this furniture before, but never had an opportunity of purchasing new furniture of their manufacture at auction before. We understand from Messrs. Hilton that the Furniture sent in will be sold without reserve, and that he guarantees every article sold. We have examined the furniture and think it the best ever offered at auction in Montreal. Some setts of Drawing-room Furniture are very beautiful, and are not sold by Mr Hilton under $600. The Dining Tables are also very fine; the Sideboards and Bedroom Furniture are among the best we have ever seen. There is also some fine furniture of plain and less expensive styles, but all of the best material and workmanship. The sale will be in the order of the Catalogue, and the terms are liberal.

The Treasurer of the St. George's Society acknowledges, with thanks, a donation from Dr. Hill, Ottawa City, of $5, for the relief of the English poor who suffered by the late inundation.

Attention is directed to the sale of very excellent Mahogany Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, at the residence No. 69 St. Lawrence Main Street. Sale at 10 o'clock this morning.

PIANOS.—At the sale of Messrs. Hilton's Furniture this afternoon two very fine Square Pianos will be sold; one by Stoddart, 6¾ oct., cost 18 months ago $380, the other, a new one, by ——, of New York, 6¾ oct., cost $400.

In Mr. Arnton's auction columns, will be seen the advertisement of Sale at Mr. Abbott's on Tuesday next, of a very large collection of good Furniture, that can be depended on in every respect both for finish and material. A previous sale gave great satisfaction to the purchasers.

Sale of a Plumbers' Stock-in-Trade by Mr. Arnton, at Ten o'clock this morning, and at the residence, No. 58 St. Hubert Street, will be sold the whole of the Household Furniture, Piano, &c.—For particulars see advertisement.

THREE NIGHTS LONGER!—The sale of Crockery, Parian glass, &c., will continue this evening. A large and valuable stock still remains unsolda. Country Storekeepers will find great inducements held out to them. The whole stock must be cleared off by Tuesday evening, the 30th inst. A large stock of valuable toilet ware and parian, now unpacking at the Sale room, No. 22 Great St. James' Street.

Messrs. Patterson & Gregory, Auctioneers, being about to remove to No. 35 St. François Xavier Street, will sell at their premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street, at 2 o'clock this day, to close consignments, an assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Teas, Soaps, Oranges, Lemons, Currants, Raisins, &c. &c.—[See advertisement.

A sale of Carriages, &c., will be held at Mr. Alloway's Royal Horse Bazaar to-day at two o'clock.

GRAND TRUNK STORES.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL GAZETTE:

SIR,—I regret that I am again obliged "to rush into print," to reply to Mr. Workman's letter of the 6th instant but must do so to publish statements as "extraordinary" as in my former letter.

I again repeat that the Grand Trunk Auditor's Report, as far at any rate as regards the department of which I had charge, is totally untrue. I told you in my last where the proofs could be found and now publish them.

Specifications for tenders, giving quantities and all particulars, were advertised for in 1858, '59 and '60 in the following form:

"PUBLIC NOTICE.
"The Grand Trunk Railway Company of "Canada are prepared to receive tenders for "the supply of undermentioned Stores, for "six months, to be delivered as per requisition, "free of all charges, at the Company's stores, "at Longueuil or Point St. Charles, Montreal.
"Here follow descriptions and quantities of goods:
"Samples and patterns may be seen, and all "information obtained by referring to H. J. "Fourdrinier, Store Keeper, Point St. Charles, Montreal—
"Those parties whose offers have been ac"cepted will be duly apprised.
"The Directors do not bind themselves to ac"cept the lowest or any Tender.
"Tenders to be made in dollars and cents.
"All stores of an inferior quality or workman"ship will have to be taken back by the party "supplying at his own expense, on receiving no"tice from the Companys Store Keeper.
"Sealed Tenders, with samples and patterns, "marked 'Tenders for Stores,' to be forwarded "to the undersigned.
"(Signed,)
"JOHN M. GRANT,
"Asst. Sec. G. T. Railway,
Montreal."

The following firms, in this city, New York, and elsewhere, have at various times tendered:—Messrs. Anderson, Evans&Co., Frothingham & Workman, Foley & Co., of Montreal; Holt, Bridges&Co., and E. Y. Haslam, of New York; Rice, Lewis&Co of Toronto and many others in Montreal and elsewhere.

The publication of the tenders of Messrs. Frothingham and Workman, and Foley & Co will suffice for present purposes:

TENDERS IN 1858.

Frothingham&Workman.		Foley&Co.	
Emery Cloth	$ 9 00	Emery Cloth	$8 00
Chain....6.00a	6 50	Chain....4 70a	5 00
Emery	10	Emery	9½
Iron	4 25	Iron	3 50
Boiler Plate	4 50	Boiler Plate	4 00
Sheet Iron	4.50	Sheet Iron	3 75
White Lead	9 00	White Lead	8 25
Cut Nails	4.00	Cut Nails	3 45
Rope	12½	Rope	11
Shovels	11 50	Sovels	10 25
Spring Steel	7.30	Spring Steel	6 75
Cast Steel	17½	Cast Steel	16

The above prices are for goods respectively of the same quality, weight, &c.

The following is a comparative statement of prices of other goods supplied by Messrs Frothingham and Workman, from 1854 to 1858 inclusive, and those subsequently supplied by Messrs Foley&Co.

PRICES.

Frothingham&Workman.		Foley&Co.	
Iron	$ 4 50	Iron	$3 50
Boiler Plate	5 25	Boiler Plate	4 00
Spring Steel	7 30	Spring Steel	6 75
Cast Steel	17½	Cast Steel	16
Hoop Iron	4 50	Hoop Iron	3 75
Coil Chain	7 00	Coil Chain	5 00
Cut Nails	4 25	Cut Nails	3 45
Emery Cloth	10 00	Emery Cloth	8 00
Babbit Metal	55	Babbitt Metal	37½
Spelter Solder	40	Spelter Solder	31
Sheet Zinc	10½	Sheet Zinc	9½
Sheet Copper	50	Sheet Copper	40
Coach Screws	20	Coach Screws	14
Sheet Iron	4 00	Sheet Iron	3 75
Wro't Spikes	5 50	Wro't Spikes	5 25
Blister Steel	15	Blister Steel	12½
Coals	18 20	Coals	6 50

The qualities of the Goods being equal.

This speaks for itself, and needs no comment from me. I may however add that the "casual purchases" Mr. Workman refers to, from the firm of Frothingham & Workman amounted to $114,350-00.

In those days, I am informed on the best authority, a gentleman in Messrs. F. & W.'s employ was in the habit of canvassing the *Foremen* at Longueil and Point St. Charles for Orders. On many of their invoices will be found "No Orders" (signed) J. Hardman.

Mr Workman was Auditor then, but we had no "Auditor's Reports" nor "Painful Revelations."

Messrs. Frothingham & Workman have discovered a "mare's nest" as regards the substitution of BBH Crown Iron for S C Crown. The facts are these;—Great complaints were found with some shipments of the latter, and Mr. Marsh, the agent appointed in England to examine all iron and other goods shipped for the G. T. Railway Company, entirely objected to the S C crown brand, recommending in its place BBH Crown, manufactured by the same firm [Bradley &co.,] and of precisely the same market value. A report to this effect can easily be obtained from Mr Marsh, who buys and examines all Iron for the Great Western Railway Company of England.

Before taking leave of the question of tenders and in case Mr Workman's insinuations of favouritism toward Messrs. Foley & Co., may be received by any portion of the public, I will call particular attention to the fact that all tenders were dealt with by the Board of Directors, and that Messrs. Foley & Co., obtained their contracts in open competition.

In Messrs. Frothingham & Workman's letter of to-day, I find these gentlemen unguardedly saying that "in July 1859, the Grand Trunk Company advertised *as usual* for tenders!" Thoughtless! Messrs. F. & W.! What better confirmation could the public need of my statement of the total untruth of the Auditors' Report?

The agreement with Messrs. Tarratt & Co., was made by the Vice President, and was most advantageous both in terms of payment and prices for the company.

The insinuations referring to Noble & Hoare's Varnish and other matters have been satisfactorily replied to by Messrs. Foley & Co; all that remains for me to state is that the article was genuine, contained in tins of imperial measure, and bearing the label of Messrs. Noble & Hoare.

Pity that the Company had not long ago fallen into the hands of such philanthropic gentlemen as Messrs. Brown, Darling and Bryson. Instead of being devoured by vultures, the unfortunate widows and orphans might have been in receipt of a dividend. Mr. Workman, too, "often offered to import all the Company's goods for a commission of 5 per cent." I never heard of such offer, but taking for granted it was made, what a simple and pleasant arrangement for Mr. Workman to have audited his own services!

Mr Workman must have made a slip of the pen when he acknowledges he did not turn "Don Quixote in the interests of distant stockholders, whom he never knew and in all probability may never even see." This must be patent to all. May I ask Mr. Workman if envy and disappointment had not something to do with it?

In conclusion, I again say that Mr Workman has stated what is untrue, and from interested motives, notwithstanding all he says of being out of business long prior to the time under discussion, for I believe Mr. Workman only ceased to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. Frothingham & Workman in the year 1858.

Your obdt. servant,
H. J. FOURDRINIER.

Montreal, 20th April, 1861.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE ADMIRALTY SURVEY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE ABOVE QUEBEC 1858 AND 1859 BY CAPT. ORLEBAR.

[*Submitted to Parliament*]

Charlotte Town,
Prince Edward Island,
February 29, 1860.

SIR,—I have surveyed and sounded the River St. Lawrence from Lachine Rapids, six miles above Montreal, to Ange Gardien, eight miles below Quebec.

The survey was extended to the Lachine Rapids, and soundings taken above and below the great Victoria Bridge. Some change in the direction of the channel and set of the current had been affected by the building of the bridge, but the extensive changes wrought in the Harbour of Montreal by the dredges of the Harbour Commission, were still more noteworthy, and have been faithfully registered on our plan.

Labouring under no common difficulties, owing to the rapidity of the current off the city wharves, the hard slaty nature of the bottom, and the numerous boulder stones, the Harbour Commissioners have by skilful dredging, both increased the wharf accommodation and the capacity of the Harbour, to an extent greater than I could have supposed possible. Still the increased size of the city, its important position as the terminus of the great ocean highway from Great Britain, its numerous steamers and its vessels of all sizes, overcrowd the present wharves, and require additional accommodation far beyond any possible improvement of the Harbour, and I cannot but regard the proposed plan of docks at Point St. Charles as eminently calculated to meet the requirements of the growing trade of Montreal and Western Canada, and to supply the pressing want of safe winter accomodation for steamers and other vessels; whilst in connection with the railroad and canals it will aid largely the the grand purposes of securing and confining the great western to the valley of the St. Lawrence.

I have now to speak of the River below Montreal. The main channel follows the left bank of the River, deflected occasionally till we arrive at Pointe aux Trembles. Here the river divides into three channels, the main body passes into a narrow channel at one place only 762 feet from shore to shore, and sixty-four feet deep. At the head of this channel, a bank of clay has been cut through and deepened so as to give twenty feet.

At about half a mile below Varennes, two lights have been erected on Isle Thérèse under the guidance of which the traverse towards Cape St. Michel is made. To maintain a straight channel in this Traverse, several obstructions have been carefully removed and the depth of twenty feet can be carried into the south or Verchères channel, commencing at Cape St. Michel.

By the selection of this channel in preference to the old, the Commissioners have shown excellent judgment. Some deepening has been effected, but nothing in comparison to what would have been required in the other channel. There is still required a light on Plum Island.

Arrived off Lavaltrie island, we enter the cut across the Lavaltrie bar, deepened from fourteen to nineteen feet. We witnessed with instruction the able manner in which the dredges scooped up the stiff clay and stone.

The great work of deepening Lake St. Peter deserves more than a passing notice. This most judicious scheme persevered in against much opposition, has been deservedly crowned with complete success, and reflects the greatest credit for the ability with which the Commissioners have excavated a channel of eighteen feet through the flats, where in the old time there was only eleven.

The channel over the upper bar, once thirteen feet, we found deepened to twenty feet, and lies in a direct line between the Raisin Island light and the Western light ship—one and a half miles. N. 62° F. from the light-ship, we enter the new cut through the flats. The dredge has deepened this new cut in the upper part, from fifteen to eighteen feet, and lower down from eleven feet to eighteen, and nineteen in all, a distance of seven miles to the lower pool.—The cut channel is of the uniform width of 300 feet, and is buoyed on the south side at short distances of less than half a mile.

At the Provenchè Shoals. The channel used by the Pilots only secures a narrow depth of barely nineteen feet; but following the main Channel to the south of the shoals, a depth of twenty-four feet can be maintained. This has been recommended by the Harbour Commission, but to make this available by night there should be two lights near the church at Cape Madeleine and two lights below.

The skill of Captain Armstrong has been tested to maintain a depth of twenty feet at low water passing Cape Levrard. But by careful dredging he has succeeded. I think that at the commencement of each navigable season it would be prudent to examine this and other intricate passes below Montreal.

Narrowed to half a mile opposite the Chaudière, the depth increases to 174 feet. The great improvements on either bank, showed the necessity of our re-survey and a careful re-sounding discovered a decrease in the depth as given in the survey of 1827, in many places amounting to thirty-six feet. This is due to the immense quantity of ballast thrown overboard during the last thirty years.

I would respectfully urge the necessity of a regulation, obliging vessels to deposit their ballast in open blocks, along the edge of the flats of St. Charles.

When the plans are published it will be apparent to all how successfully the late improvements have been carried out, and how entirely the added facilities for the Navigation of this river are a benefit to the whole people, and calculated to increase the commerce of the Canadas.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE INUNDATION.

L Marchand & Co	$ 10 00
Gault, Bros & Co	25 00
Widow Jules Quesnel	12 00
Alexis Laframboise	5 00
Wm McGinnis, Christieville	4 00
John Phelan	20 00
C S Cherrier	50 00
Lawford & Nelson	10 00
W C H Coffin	20 00
P L Panet	20 00
C T Palsgrave	10 00
Wm Stephens & Co	10 00
Elliott & Co	10 00
A Savage & Co	20 00
Hugh Mathewson	10 00
Schneider & Bond	10 00
Fitzpatrick & Moore	20 00
Brown & Childs	10 00
Jon C Watson	2 00
R C Jamison	2 00
J B Clifford	2 00
James S Hood	2 00
M L D Gareau	2 00
Ladd & Ellsworth	2 00
H Morgan	3 00
J Harold	1 00
T Evans	1 00
W R Clarke	2 00
Peter Clarke	10 00
Alex Walker	10 00
Maurice Cuvillier	10 00
Alex'r Urquhart	10 00
Joseph Walker	5 00
Wm Watson	10 00
Mrs Corrie	5 00
Alex'r Mck Corrie	5 00
Miss Corrie	4 00
Wm Corrie	1 00
Mr Jackson	25 00
Charles Nichols	5 00
General Sir W F Williams, Bart	30 00
Henry Bailey	10 00
Wm Sache	5 00
La Banque du Peuple	50 00

The following address was unanimously agreed to by the passengers on board the S. S *Jura*, 23rd April, 1861:—

To Capt. Langlands, S. S. *Jura*,—

DEAR SIR,—Having successfully arrived at our destination, we cannot separate without expressing to you, and the officers under your command, our best thanks for the great kindness, attention and gentlemanly urbanity you have, during the passage, shown not only to ourselves but also to the large number of fore-cabin passengers and emigrants entrusted to your care.

Being aware that letters and testimonials are so common at the present time, we should not have thought of thus expressing ourselves; but we feel that the present direct voyage, undertaken so much earlier than usual, requires more than a simple "good-bye" at parting.

When Messrs. Allan determined on sending the mail direct to Quebec, and chartered the *Jura*, it fell to your lot, as commander, to carry out their wishes.

Most fortunately for us, none of the dangers and inconveniences which we might reasonably have expected at so early a season have beset us on this occasion; still we feel confident, from the able and seamanlike manner in which for two days you drove your noble ship through the large fields of ice on the Gulf, that had any such dangers occurred, you would have met them with the same coolness, and, under Providence, have as easily overcome them.

The qualities of the *Jura* are too well and widely known to need any praise of ours. In conclusion, therefore, we shall only add that we trust your voyage through life may end as successfully as that which you have just accomplished; and that, when you retire from the labours of your profession, every blessing may attend yourself and family.

[Signed,]

Duncan Patton, James Parkin, H. Rosa, A. Lepper, W. H. Tilstone, J. D. Molson, A. Kingstone, J. Gibson, H. D. Lumsden, R. Gibson, J. Burt, H. Johnstone, E. Oliver, — Sims, Geo. Smith, — Niguerand, W. J. Petre, T. C. Jebb, Russell Lewis, Caroline McCallum, A. Woodside, Mrs. A. Taylor, J. Foster, R. McNaughton, J.P.

Also on behalf of three hundred steerage passengers:—

Henry Pain, Edward Duffy, Martha Corham, Sarah McNaughton, Thomas Weeks, Charles Conolly, James Moore, B. Patterson, &c., &c.

Captain Langlands, in reply, said that he could not express himself in sufficient terms for the sentiment expressed in the address. On behalf of himself and officers, he thanked one and all for their kindness, and assured them that on this occasion the passengers themselves contributed much to the comforts of the passage.

UNITED STATES.

THE SITUATION

1. There is no manner of doubt that Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Cotton Republic, is now in Virginia. Our informant traveled with him from Wilmington to Richmond, and listened to his speeches to excited crowds at almost every stopping place on the rout. *An immediate dash at Washington*, to result in its capture, was the burden of his strain. And that dash will be made the very moment the rebels believe they can make it with a prospect of success.

2. It was universally asserted and believed on Tuesday in Richmond that Gen. Beauregard was in that city. We presume that is the fact. But Jeff. Davis with the great body of his army has not yet moved northward from Charleston, and probably will not participate in the first attack on Washington.

3. The great body of the Pennsylvania volunteers now ready for the field have moved down the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to Prettymansville on the Susquehanna opposite Havre-de-Grace, whence they propose in due time to march straight for Washington through (or over) Baltimore, from which they are but thirty-eight miles distant. Of course they expect to restore the railroad and telegraph as they advance, which will probably involve the consumption of ten days or thereabout in reaching Washington; but meantime the route through Delaware, across the Chesapeake and by Annapolis will be kept open by the regiments now rushing to the Capital from New York and New England. By this route, without counting a single regiment from Pennsylvania or Ohio, we believe the defenders of Washington will be increased by at least three thousand per day until they shall amount to at least thirty thousand, by which time Pennsylvania and Ohio will have re-opened the Baltimore route and added at least twenty thousand to their number.

4. The immediate peril is and has been, not an attack on Washington, but a demonstration by the Virginia and Maryland rebels in force on the line of communication between Annapolis and the Capital. We presume, however, that Gen. Scott sees this as clearly as we do, and is prepared for it.

5. The Rebel report of the capture of Fort Pickens by Bragg is not confirmed. There seems little doubt, however, that there has been hard fighting in that quarter, and a report via Memphis affirms that the Rebels have lost three hundred men by a cannonade from the Fort.

6. There is no longer a doubt that our 7th Regiment and the Massachusetts 8th reached Washington without loss yesterday, having reached there by way of the Annapolis Junction.

7. Finally, it is our decided belief, from facts within our knowledge, that Major Gen. Patterson set in motion from Philadelphia early yesterday morning the force intended to open the route through Baltimore. Sherman's battery of flying artillery of twelve guns goes with this force. We think we shall hear the first results of this movement within a day or two.

SEWARD TO HICKS.

We printed in our last Governor Seward's official response, as Federal Secretary of State, to Governor Hicks's letter to the President of the United States, *advising* him to send no more troops through Maryland and to order off those already arrived at Annapolis. That response demands a very plain comment.

Gov. Hicks, after all his professions of Unionism, and his indirect if not direct importunity that his especial friends should be given several of the best and most responsible offices in the President's gift, has turned traitor. His breaking down of the bridges on the only direct line of communication between our beleagured and endangered Capital and the sources from which it must look for relief, was an act for which, under any other government than ours, he must have stretched hemp.

That this sniveling, whiffling traitor should dare to address the President at all, unless to ask pardon for his crimes, is audacious; that he should venture even to suggest the turning back of the forces now rushing from the loyal States to the defence of the imperiled Capital and Government of the Nation, is a sublimity of impudence to which there could be no adequate answer but a contemptuous silence. Gov. Seward degraded his high office and the President he serves by responding at all, save through the guns of Fort McHenry.

But when the Secretary of State assures this base recreant that "the force now sought to be sent through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defence of the Capital"—he makes a virtual pledge to an exposed traitor which nothing can extenuate. What right has the Secretary to give assurances that this force will not be employed to put down treason on the right bank of the Potomac as well as on the left? How can he foresee what may be the exigencies of the Government when the attack on Washington shall have been repulsed! And were not the results of the President's previous complication with Major Brown concerning the Pennsylvania troops at Cockeysvills deplorable enough to have warned him against any further entanglements with traitors?

The tone of the Secretary's letter is deprecatory—almost apologetic. He seems to fancy that Treason may be diverted from its fell purpose by Rhetoric, and a base intent vanquished by a pathetic appeal or a striking historic parallel. But it is not by such positions or such a tone that the heroic spirit which has been evoked to save the Nation can be satisfied. If Gov. Hicks's letter was answered at all, its amazing impudence should have been met by a simple statement of his duty to the Federal Government as Executive of one of the States, and a demand that he should state categorically whether he would do it or take the consequences of a refusal. There should have been no word of assurance, nor statement, nor suggestion even, as to the use of the troops now rushing to the Federal Metropolis, beyond a bare reference to the President's Proclamation by which they were called out, and which Gov. Hicks has as yet done nothing toward obeying.—*Tribune*.

The following are Maryland accounts of interviews with, and sayings of, the President. They should not be taken as too exactly true:—

MORE INTERVIEWS OF MARYLANDERS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

[*From the Baltimore Sun, April 23.*]

We learn that a delegation from five of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Baltimore, consisting of six members of each, yesterday proceeded to Washington, for an interview with the President. Rev Dr. Fuller, of the Baptist church, accompanied the party, and the conversation was conducted mainly between him and Mr. Lincoln.

Our informant, states that upon the introduction they were received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln—a sort of rude familiarity of manner—and the conversation opened by Dr. Fuller seeking to impress upon Mr. Lincoln that upon him depended the issues of peace or war—on one hand a terrible, fratricidal conflict, and on the other peace.

"But," said Mr. Lincoln, "what am I to do?"

"Why, sir, let the country know that you are disposed to recognize the independence of the Southern States.

"And what is to become of the revenue? I shall have no government—no resources"

Mr Lincoln insisted that he wanted the troops only for the defense of the capital. "And," he said, "I must have the troops, and mathematically, the necessity exists that they should come through Maryland They can't crawl under the earth, and they can't fly over it. Why, sir, those Carolinians are now crossing Virginia to come and hang me, and what can I do"

In some allusion to the importance of a peace policy, Mr. Lincoln remarked there "would be no Washington in that, no Jackson in that, no spunk in that."

With regard to the government, he said "he must run the machine as he found it" And in reference to passing troops through Baltimore, he said—if you won't hit me, I won't hit you.

As the delegation was leaving, Mr. Lincoln said, You have all heard of the Irishman who, when a fellow was cutting his throat with a blunt razor, complained that he haggled it.—Now, if I can't have troops direct through Maryland, and must have them all the way round by water, I shall be haggled"

[*From the Baltimore Exchange, April 23.*]

On Saturday last, Hon. Anthony Kennedy and J. Morrison Harris had an interview with President Lincoln, when the following conversation took place between them:—"My God, Mr. Harris, I don't know what to make of your committee, and they seemed to be perfectly satisfied with what I said to them."

Mr. Harris said to send more troops would lead to a battle. Mr. Lincoln replied:—

"My God, sir, what am I to do? I had better go out and hang myself on the first tree I come to, than give up the power of the federal government in this way. I don't want to go through your town, or near it, if I can help it, but we must have the troops here to relieve ourselves or we shall die like rats in a trap."

WASHINGTON CITY.

The intelligence by mails from New York as to the State of Washington for defence is by no means good for the Federal Government. One account says:—

The most painful anxiety prevailed at Washington yesterday. The whole country had been scoured for provisions, and a considerable quantity had been collected. The Secretary of War said yesterday that there were a few over 6,000 troops in Washington on the roll, regulars and all. About 2,500 of these compose the militia, whose sympathies are with Virginia and Maryland, although they have taken the oath to defend the District against whatever foe.

The Pennsylvania troops are worse than useless, from the fact that they have no arms, and have to be fed. They went by orders from the War Department, without arms, being informed that they would be supplied on their arrival. For some reason the arms did not reach Washington.

Embankments are thrown up, and in case of attack, the troops retiring into the public buildings will defend them; but what becomes of the rest of the city? Col. Lee,

Gen. Scott's favorite aid, whose resignation created so profound a sensation some weeks ago, has charge of the defenses erected by the Secessionists on Arlington Heights. He, as well as many other tried and trusted officers, is in possession of Gen Scott's plans, knows his resources, and being in the full maturity of judgment will prove a formidable opponent. Unarmed men are permitted to pass over Long Bridge, the ends of which are guarded by very few Regulars, and it would be no difficult task for apparently unarmed men to pass the guard, turn upon them, and at an appointed moment make clear the way of the invader.

We now have but one, and that is by rail to Havre de Grace, thence by steam to Annapolis, and thence by foot to Washington, or possibly to the Junction on foot, and thence by rail. How long will we have that?

If you will take a map you will notice that the line from Annapolis to the Junction, carries passengers for Washington much nearer Baltimore than it does to the Capital, and that over that line our troops are expected to march Beyond is Governor Hicks with his forces, ready to march upon the troops from the one side, while the Rebels at Petersburg would find it no difficult task to go up by rail, and then to close upon our forces on the opposite side Again, Fort Washington would be a capital startling point for the Secessionists in carrying out their undoubted plan of hemming in the Federal forces at Washington.

If they control the Heights, Alexandria and Georgetown—guard the country between the Potomac at Fort Washington and Annapolis, while Governor Hicks stands guard on the other side of the Capital—in what position would the Government find itself? How will they find their troops and the seventy thousand people in the city of Washington?

Having returned to Havre de Grace, I met Prescott H Wade of Little Rock, Arkansas, who left Washington on Tuesday afternoon. He is of opinion that, defended as Washington was at the time he left it, two thousand determined men could take it. He reports that the regular United States troops, on whom we rely for the actual defense of the capital, are to an extent not generally appreciated, demoralized by the resignation of their officers, and that frequent desertions have taken place. In three instances last week, when men were sent out on horseback to pursue deserters, the pursuers joined the runaways, and Government lost both men and horses.

NAVAL INSUBORDINATION.

Dr. Puleson says that the Secretary of War informed him, just before he had left, that in consequence of insubordination on board of the Merrimac it was impossible to get her to sea, as was reported to be the fact yesterday, and that she was consequently burned at Norfolk with other vessels.

THE RESCUE OF THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

The commander of the Constitution, we were told, shed tears when he was re-enforced; he had heard of a plan to seize the vessel, and felt very insecure. We immediately sent on board our Zouave Cadets, sixty men, and all our sappers and miners, and took the Constitution in tow to get her to the mouth of the harbor. We first ran her aground, and then, after trying to get her off we ran aground ourselves Finding we could not get off, we waited there until the steamer Boston arrived with the New York 7th on board. She landed her troops and took ours on board, which lightened us, and we then took from the Constitution 10 32-pounders, when she floated.

ITEMS.

The Adjutant-General of Virginia reported days ago, that the state only had arms enough to supply 5,000 men. This aggravates their disappointment in not being able to seize arms at Harper's Ferry.

In contradiction of the rumors that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was short of fire arms, the Governor officially states that he is at any moment prepared to arm six thousand troops with the best rifles and sabre bayonets.

The following is the letter from Mr. Seward to Gov. Hicks.

Department of State, April 22, 1861.

Thomas H Hicks, Governor of Maryland.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your communication of this morning, in which you have informed me that you have felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops off Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland, and that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country, to prevent the effusion of blood.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regrets as deeply as any Magistrate or citizen of the country can, that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effusion of blood, have made it his duty to call out the force to which you allude. The force now sought to be sent through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defense of this Capital.

The President has necessarily confided the choice of the National highway which that force shall take in coming to this city to Lieut.-Gen. Scott, commanding the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his humanity than for his loyalty, patriotism, and distinguished public service.

The President instructs me to add that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant General has been chosen by him upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while a route is absolutely necessary, is further removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would, therefore, be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the History of the American Union when forces designed for the defence of its capital was not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis—then, as now, the capital of that patriotic State, and then, also, one of the capitals of the Union. If eighty years could have obliterated all other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever remain there and everywhere. That sentiment is, that no domestic contention whatever that may arise among the parties of this republic, ought, in any case, to be referred to any foreign arbitrament, least of all to the arbitrament of an European Monarchy.

I have the honor to be,
With distinguished consideration,
Your Excellency's most ob't. serv't.,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The *Tribune* thus comments on the late interview between the Mayor of Baltimore and the President:—

The Mayor, it seems, began by protesting against the passage of any more Northern troops through Baltimore, because of the fearful excitement prevailing in that city! The President, acting under Gen. Scott's advice, agreed that our troops should hereafter avoid the streets of that city, provided their advance to Washington were not obstructed in other directions. The Mayor, thus encouraged, went on [he says] to suggest to Mr. Lincoln "a course of policy that would give peace to the country, and especially the withdrawal of all orders contemplating the passage of troops through any part of Maryland.

As this was rather a polite way of advising the President to pack his trunk and start for the North, his present quarters being wanted by Jeff. Davis, we think the Mayor should have closed by guaranteeing him a safe conduct through Maryland, provided he went unarmed and allowed no Massachusetts men to accompany him.

We trust that we have at least reached the bottom of this Border State Conciliation business, so assiduously presented throughout the last few months.

We must believe that the degradation of our Government, which began with the unresisted seizure of its property and revenues in Charleston, touched bottom in this conference at White House, supposing that Mayor Brown has reported its substance with anything like accuracy.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Engineer of the tug boat "Yankee" reports:—

We arrived in Norfolk on the 18th inst., when we found there was a movement on foot to seize the Yankee; and upon this becoming known, the entire crew of the steamtug ran from on board, and proceeded to the Navy Yard, to put themselves under the protection of Commodore McCauley. The Commodore came down to the Yankee with a force of sixty marines, saying to the mob, "Take him if you can; I will blow her out of the water first." Two boats were manned from the frigate Cumberland, and held in readiness to give aid to the attacked steamer. After a while the mob dispersed, until last Saturday afternoon. The Navy Yard was then set on fire by the federal troops, the cannons cast into the mire, and everything connected with the yard destroyed, including the Merrimac, which lay alongside the Cumberland. The Pawnee arrived with 800 volunteers on board on Saturday night. The Merrimac and Jamestown were already burned and sunk when the Pawnee arrived. Between three and four o'clock, on Sunday morning the government troops set fire to all the ships remaining in the Navy Yard. The Pawnee left the Cumberland at Navy Island, and the Yankee took her in tow and forced her over the obstructions of the sunken vessels which were placed there to block her in; and when the Yankee got out she towed one of the sunken vessels into deep water. The Merrimac, Germantown, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Columbus, and Boston were burned, and the granite dry dock was blown up, and the entire yard levelled by the fire, some houses being burnt in Portsmouth. On Friday night the magazine at the navy yard was broken open by the rebels and all the powder stolen.

The following is a list of the vessels destroyed:—

Pennsylvania, 3241 tons, 120 guns; Columbus, 2480 guns, 80 guns; Delaware, 2633 tons, 80 guns; New York, 2683 tons, 84 guns; United States, 1607 tons, 50 guns; Columbia, 1726 tons; Raritan, 1726 tons, 50 guns; Merrimac, 3200 tons, 40 guns; Plymouth, 989 tons, 22 guns; Germantown, 989 tons, 22 guns; Dolphin, 224 tons, 4 guns—Total, 21,398 tons, 606 guns.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

The Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment, Col. M. Corcoran, left on Monday by steamboat for the theater of operations on the Chesapeake or Potomac. It goes to fulfil the oath taken by its members to uphold the Constitution of the country. We affectionately advise the Baltimore Plugs not to bestow any of their amiable attention on the Sixty-ninth.

Five more regiments left this city yesterday for the South, the Thirteenth, the Twenty-eighth, the Twenty-fifth, the eighth and the Sixty-ninth. The Twenty-fifth is from Albany. The Sixty-ninth, the Irish regiment, turned out 1,000 muskets, and were received with overflowing enthusiasm as they marched down Broadway. Thomas Francis Meagher is raising another Irish regiment, and in a short time several others will undoubtedly be raised in this city alone. The Colonel of the 69th was forced to reject 4 000 men whom the surgeons had pronounced fit to serve.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

SPIRIT OF THE WEEK.

A decline in the value of money has always an influence on trade, more or less beneficial, for it tends largely to restore the confidence which is always shaken by the scarcity of gold, and now that the Bank of England, looking to the state of its own coffers, and to the American exchanges, has determined to reduce its discount from seven to six per cent., the immediate effect is to raise the value of the public securities, and to give to commerce an increased impetus.

The Board of Trade Returns to the end of February and the Revenue Tables to the end of March, which were published on Monday, are not particularly gratifying. In the exports of February this year, as compared with 1860, there is a falling off to the extent of two millions and a half, and compared with 1859, the diminution is a million and a quarter. Taking the months of January and February together, and comparing them with the same months last year, the decrease is nearly three millions and a half; compared with 1859, two millions and a half. This decrease is mainly seen in the exports to America, and we fear that the deficiency will be even greater when the March exports are published.

This gloom is not dissipated by the state of our own internal revenue. On the Excise for the year there is a decrease of nearly a million, owing principally to the bad harvest of 1860, and to the diminished consumption of spirits, caused by the increase in duty. The loss on the Customs for the year is more than a million. The total decrease on the year is £850,-000. We still raise a revenue exceeding seventy millions sterling, but the cost of vast armies and navies and the other expenses incidental to the government of a great nation swallow up the whole of this prodigious sum and leave no margin. This would not be felt so keenly in the presence of an increasing trade; but with one of our greatest markets closed in our face, the circumstance is calculated to produce uneasiness and has produced it. It must largely influence the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's forthcoming Budget.

There was a Volunteer sham fight at Brighton on Monday which excited a good deal of attention, and the weather being unfavourable, exposed the men to a good deal of hardship; and there was another Volunteer display on the same day at Wimbledon, both of which have excited some attention on account of the speeches which were made by the officers by whom the Volunteers were reviewed—Sir James Scarlett and Colonel M'Murdo. Sir James, who earned some little reputation in the Crimea—if any reputation can be said to have been earned there—seems to have been amazed at the proficiency of the Volunteers. "I have compared your evolutions," said he, "with those which it has been my duty to see frequently performed by the line; and when I consider the comparatively limited opportunities of assembling and exercising in large numbers which the Volunteer force has enjoyed, I am not only gratified but *completely astonished* at the perfection with which the various manœuvres have been accomplished." The astonishment of Sir James Scarlett is very complimentary, Colonel M'Murdo's astonishment seems to have been the other way. He told the Volunteers that they were unsteady in coming into line, and if unsteady *then*, what would they be in the presence of an enemy? "You would then be choking with dust, your comrades falling about you, and the ground shaken by heavy masses of the enemy's cavalry. What is to overcome this?" the Colonel inquired. "Discipline—discipline alone."

The strike in the building trade in London seems to be in a fair way of arrangement. The probability is, as far as the feelings of the men are concerned, that they will accept the proffered offer of working by time—7d. an hours which will raise the wages up to the present mark, with a fractional difference, and thus enable them to work as many or as few hours as they desire.

It appears that the Galway Mail Company have had another break down—another forfeiture of contract, and they have been met with another act of grace and forbearance on the part of the Government. The only agreeable feature of the affair is, the probability, amounting almost to certainty, that the Company will never be able to claim its subsidy of £78,000 per annum from the coffers of the State. Indeed, the credit of the company appears to be irretrievably gone. In February the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that a new respite had been given to the company to the 26th of March, and that if they could not then perform their contract, the engagement would terminate. The date fixed upon has passed, and a further respite was given until the 9th of April, a date which is also close at hand, but the company, it is said, are in no better position than before to perform their engagements.

The world of Paris seems to have been considerably excited by an impertinent article which appeared in the *Patrie*, a semi-official paper, relative to the presence of the Princes of the Orleans family at the funeral of the Duchess of Kent. The presence on the late melancholy occasion of the sons of Louis Philippe was regarded in this article as an insult to the reigning dynasty of France, the writer being ignorant, apparently, of the fact that the late Duchess was closely allied by marriage to the exiled family. It was only natural and proper, therefore that the Orleans family should be represented at the funeral. No one knows this better than the Emperor, and no one is more conversant with the etiquette of such matters than Count Persigny who resided long in England. It is only just, however as regards the personages about the French Court, from the highest to the lowest, to say that they one and all repudiate the insulting tone of the article.

The future of Italy is not without anxiety. Prince Murat, who thinks he has a sort of hereditary claim to the throne of Italy, has published a letter in the semi-official Paris papers, offering his services to the people of the Two Sicilies. This letter says in substance:—"There must be a King in Naples, and I am the man for the position." This letter has also, if rumor is to be credited, annoyed the French Government, which feels bound, on the score of good faith, to put forth a repudiation.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

TURIN, March 30—However right the Italians may be in their assertions that the Emperor of the French is the best friend of their cause, it would be unfair to deny that that cause has also been powerfully aided by Austria. Her occupation of Venice keeps the Italians in their senses. "The least violation of any part of her territories by any band of Italian volunteers," she declares, "will be the signal for General Benedek to march across the frontier," and at the very time that this intimation was sent the Mantuan districts are invitingly thrown open to patriotic inroads. No doubt, Austria calculated on the contingencies of any rash movement on the part of those hotbrained patriots with whom the towns on the Mantuan frontier are swarming. As it always happens in border lands and disputed territories, the hostile factions seem to overlap each other. Austria was well aware of it, and she was by no means sorry, perhaps, of a pretext for setting such admirable elements of mischief by the ears; for, surely, the mere substitution of a regiment instead of another does not necessitate the removal of the whole protecting force from an open frontier. No violation of the exposed districts took place, and the Austrians were allowed to reoccupy their ground undisturbed.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ULTRAMONTAINE AND LEGITIMISTS.

[From the Times Correspondent.]

Paris, Monday, April 8, 7 a.m.

The *Presse* calls for a dissolution of the Corps Legislatif in order to get rid of the Legitimist and Ultramontane deputies who have seats in that Assembly. It says:—

"What has been most clearly shown by the discussion on the Address is that the Legislative Body no longer represents the opinion of the country. France, profoundly Liberal, hailed with sincere satisfaction the decree of the 24th of November. In the Legislative Body, on the contrary, some saw it with regret, others with marked repugnance, and almost all with anxiety. France openly applauded the triumph of Italian nationality. The majority of the Legislative Body is evidently hostile, not to the independence of Italy, but to the constitution of her national unity and regenerets Francein France in two indestructible antipathies, which she has retained through all her vicissitudes; two antipathies which are in some measure classical—that towards Legitimist and that towards Ultramontane. The Legitimist and Ultramontane party raises its head, and claims the 91 members who voted in the Legislative Body for the amendment in favour of the Roman Court; consequently a very great number of the deputies of that body are openly opposed to the opinion 'profoundly liberal' of France, and are in heart hostile to the policy of the Government as far as regards everything that is liberal in it, both at home and abroad. This is a violent state of things, and one to which it important to put an end. But how is it to be done? By making an appeal to the country; or, in other words, by dissolving the Legislative Body.

The *Siècle* writes in the same sense, and with even greater earnestness. Among other things it says:—

"There is a phantom against which all good citizens are anxious to see a decided resolution taken. That phantom, which will vanish at the first vigorous demonstration, is Ultramontanism. Much noise, loud cries, and bold accusations compose the whole strength of this conventional party, which seems to hold the Government in check; but were the latter merely to commence any act against it we should see an end to all the present agitation in the sacristy and the drawing-room. Let the Government, therefore, take a decided attitude.

GARIBALDI IN TURIN.

A private letter from Turin, of the 5th inst., speaks of the effect produced by the "terrible reply" of Garibaldi to the Italian deputation, and in which "he does not spare either Cavour or his colleagues, or the deputies, or even the King himself. The cause of the unexpected appearance of Garibaldi at Turin is thus given:—

"Garibaldi was roused to anger because the Minister-at-War did not fix the position of the Garibaldian officers, who wanted to have their grades recognized, as the Government had recognized and admitted into the army the generals and superior officers of Garibaldi's force, and which, by the way, has placed them in a false position. Now, this is rather a serious affair, inasmuch as there are from 6,000 to 7,000 of these officers, many of whom have not the qualifications necessary to to take command in the regular army. Others of them donned the 'red shirt' somewhat late in the day, in order to cover their brows with laurel. The evil was in the Government not having adopted a resolution of some kind before. Negotiations were opened between Garibaldi and his staff on the one hand, and the War Department on the other. It is most desirable that they shall end satisfactorily.

April 9.—Spain seems determined not to be behindhand in military armaments. She shares the general apprehension, and prepares herself against all emergencies. If we can trust private accounts, preparations on the largest scale are either going on or are contemplated. New fortifications are to be built, others strengthened, and materials of war collected more vast than has yet been known in Spain; all which involves an expenditure which I can hardly believe, so fabulous is the amount.—The avowed object of an expenditure estimated at 20 millions sterling, is to defend her neutrality, and not only this, but in case of a war in which England and France should act together to take her stand against both or either. Spain has not yet recognized the new kingdom of Italy, and, as the Court are more Austrian than Francis Joseph himself, she shows no disposition to imitate France or Switzerland.

That Spain should foresee the contingency of an European war in which England and France would be in combination, and *against* which she would range herself, seems to be downright madness.

THE FRENCH CORN LAWS TO BE ABOLISHED.

A Bill has been at last presented to the Corps Legislatif for the abolition of the sliding scale regulating the amount of the duties to be levied on the importation and exportation of corn and flour. The *expose* of the Bill says that the time has now arrived for a thorough reform of the corn laws. The Government consequently proposes to abolish the sliding scale, and to substitute for it a moderate fixed duty. The *expose* shows that France by her geographical position and by the variety of her productions will be able in the South to exchange wines, olives, and madder for the grain of Southern Russia, and in the North and West where a larger quantity of wheat is produced than can be consumed by the inhabitants the corn-growers may exchange their surplus for English coal and iron. The *expose* concludes by stating that all foreign countries which introduced the sliding scale after France have, with one exception, abandoned it for years past.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CLERGY.

The Emperor by a formal decree has suppressed the late mandement of the Bishop of Poiters.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular, addressed by M. Delangle, Minister of Justice, to the Attorney General, in reference to priests who publicly discuss prohibited subjects in the exercise of their functions.

The circular continues:—

"Some of them, forgetting that a priest's mission is to watch over the religious instruction of the faithful, criticize the acts of the Government, provoking also mistrust and censure of the Emperor's policy. Others attack the Sovereign personally, overwhelm him with insults; others trouble the consciences of their flocks by the announcement of imaginary misfortunes."

M. Delangle recalls that such abuses are amenable to Articles 201 and 204 of the Penal Code, which punish offences of the kind with imprisonment or banishment.

M. Delangle concludes by charging the Attorney's General to cause accounts to be rendered of such infractions of law, and to send their authors before the competent tribunals.

"It is time," "that legality should resume its sway."

DENMARK.

The week has been one of the most unusual dulness, the most noteworthy fact being the progress of the Danish question towards an armed solution. All the proposals made have beeen rejected by the Holsteiners, whose bitterness seems to have increased by a diplomatic blunder. France and England recommended the Danish Government to submit the budget of the monarchy to Holstein. The Government accepted the proposal, but in a sense distinct from that intended by their advisers The Diet at Itzehoe was empowered to express its free opinion on the budget, but not to pass a definitive vote respecting it. The Holsteiners are, accordingly, angry at what they consider a fraud, while the Danes argue, with reason, that to submit the entire budget to Holstein would be to disarm the kingdom, as the first act of the Holsteiners would be to refuse the means demanded for defence against Germany. There the discussion rests, but the real question at issue, the determination of Holstein to establish its union with Schleswig, and combine the two Duchies into a single member of the German Federation, is wholly unaffected. Meanwhile the armed preparations continue, and Denmark has appealed to France England and Russia to prevent the execution of the German menace of occupation. That menace is looked upon in Denmark as implying the dismemberment of the monarchy and, will be resisted with all the strength of the kingdom. The armies at the disposal of the Diet however, exclusive of Austria, number at least two hundred thousand men, while the total armed force of Denmark, reserves included is less than fifty thousand. No second army can be raised except by a levy *en masse*, and even that desperate resource is insufficient Denmark without Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg—*i. e.* without its Germanized provinces—containing only 920,000 inhabitants, or less than 250,000 capable of bearing arms. Man for man a Dane is far superior as a soldier to a German, but the monarchy, has not, we believe, adopted the arms of precision or rifled cannon. Her sole superiority is in her fleet, which can protect Zealand, Funen, and the other islands, with their half-million of inhabitants, until Europe has time to interfere. There are rumors abroad of assistance promised by the French Government, but no negotiations tending to that result have yet transpired.

FEDERATION OF THE PROVINCES.—The following resolutions have been passed in the Parliament of Nova Scotia;

"*Whereas*, The subject of a Union of the North American Provinces, or of the Maritime Provinces of British America, has been from time to time mooted and discussed in all the Colonies.

"*And Whereas*, While many advantages may be secured by such a Union, either of all these Provinces or a portion of them, many and serious obstacles are presented, which can only be overcome by mutual consultation of the leading men of the Colonies, and by free communication with the Imperial Government.

"*Therefore Resolved*, That his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor be respectfully requested to put himself in communication with His Grace the Colonial Secretary, and with His Excellency the Governor General, and the Lieutenant-Governors of the other North American Provinces, in order to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's Government and the opinions of the other Colonies, with a view to an enlightened consideration of a question involving the highest interests, and upon which the public mind in all the Provinces ought to be set at rest."

POLICE COURT—YESTERDAY.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.

The case of Dr. Thurlow Cunnynghame and Mrs. Watson, charged with keeping a disorderly house in Juré Street, came on yesterday morning. Mr. Bovey appeared for the defendants. It appeared from the evidence against the defendants that a Mr. Bonner, residing on the opposite side of Juré Street, was awakened during the night by the cries proceeding from the house in question. He arose and went across the street to inquire what was the matter. After a little delay the door was opened by Mr. Bovey, who stated that he was there on some business matter. He informed Mr. Bonner that there was a woman ill in the house. He subsequently informed the Police, and got the parties summoned. Mrs. Bonner confirmed her husband's narrative. After hearing evidence and counsel, the Court took the case *en delibere*.

Trade and Commerce.

DAILY REPORT OF THE MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, April 26, 1861.

Flour—Double Extra $6 50 @ $7.00; Extra $5.90 @ $6 10; Fancy $5.50@$5 60. No. 1 $5.10@$5.20; No 2 $4.80@ $5.00; and Fine $4.00 @ $4.20. Bags—Spring Wheat $2.60@$2.65; Scotch $2.65@$2.70.
Wheat—U C Spring $1.12@$1,14.
Peas—Per 66 lbs. 70@72½c.
Pork—Mess $19@$20 Prime Mess $16@$17. Prime $14@$15.
Butter—Uninspected 10@14c.
Ashes—Pots none; Pearls none.
Oatmeal—Per 200 lbs, $4.00@$4.20.

Flour.—Our market since our last has been very quiet and very little done, except for retail. To-day, however, a good many lower port vessels have arrived, and some enquiry for No. 1, but not at prices at which holders are disposed to sell. Quotations, consequently, are nominal. Bags in fair demand at quotations. Wheat—Nothing doing, owing to the stopping of shipments via Portland, and impossibility of moving it from Depot. Several ships are now reported at Quebec and look for lively times shortly. Peas very dull and declining. Pork has advanced and demand active. Ashes—Stocks not large enough to quote from; but long figures are offered. Butter almost unsaleable. Oatmeal dull and slightly lower.

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

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

April 24.

Gault Bros&co 1 cse, Ecroyd&co 1 bdl, E Charteloup 1 ck, R&A Miller 1 cse, T McKenna 1 do; A McGibbon 50 cs, L Rynard&co 3 bdls glassware, Fitzpatrick & Moore 30 hhds 3 tierces, W&R Muir 20 bales, T Mussen 5 bxs.

RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN PRODUCE PER MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN R. R.

April 24.

B Hutchins 60 bxes fruit, Crathern & Caverhill 6 bdles h'ware 4 box h'wares, M& L St Jean 8 do, P Dufresne 2 hhds tobacco 1 ble do 1 cs do, Ives& Allen 6 refrigerators, Geo Lome 1 bx, E Brooks 2 bxs. J Patton & co 6 crates ware. Owner T&M 33 casks ware 20 bxs fruit 1 bag nuts, Owner T H 20 bags coffee, J Morris 25 boxes fruit, S J Lyman&co 1 cs glassware 1 csk do, Levine& Davis 1 bx, R&A Miller 4 bxs, J W Ranson 1 bx, R Holland 3 boxes, Mor.and&co 1 bx, J E Mullins&co 40 pkgs p oil.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, April 24.

COAL.—Foreign is extremely dull, and values quite uncertain; 300 tons Liverpool Gas, afloat, sold at $6, cash, delivered at the Gas Works.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio is almost at a stand, and though we make no change in our notations, they are, for the most part, nominal, especially as an auction sale of 4000 bags is announced for Saturday next. In other kinds there is no change to notice. Sales 98 bags Rio at 11¾@12½ cents; 1000 Ceylon, per Violet, 15; 250 bags Laguayra, 14½@ 15½ the higher price for prime White; 158 Maracaibo, 14; 50 mats Java, 17; 40 bbls Jamaica, 13½, 4 m s; and 250 bags St Domingo, 12½, cash. At Boston, 350 bags St. Domingo sold at 12¼ @ 12½ cents, cash.

DRUGS AND DYES.—The market continues extremely dull, and we have almost nothing to report—the sales are 29 cases East India Castor Oil at 92½ cents; 1000 bales Gambier, 3; a small lot Cream Tartar, 32½; 10 tons Soda Ash, 2½; 10 casks French Alum, 2½, 6 mos; and 5 casks and 200 bags Chicory on private terms. The sale of Cod Liver Oil, noticed in our last, was made at 75 cts., not $1.75, as misprinted.

FRUIT.—The extraordinary military movements in our City the past few days has absorbed public attention, and the business is very small. The sales are 300 @ 400 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2.10 @ $2.15; 300 hf do $1; 400 bxs Bunch, $1,52½@ $1.55; 800 hf do 70 cents; 300 qr do 37½; 10 casks Turkey Prunes, 5⅞; now held at 6, 4 mos; 400 bunches Baracoa Bananas, $1.20@$1.50; 7000 Baracoa Cocoa Nuts, $25; 2000 Mantanzas Pine Apples, $10; and 1500@ 2000 lb Southern Dried Peeled Peaches, 10½c., cash. By auction. 3050 bxs Palermo Oranges, sold at $1.50@$2.50, and 1000 do Lemons, $1.85, cash.

HIDES.—The market has been unusually dull, the only sales we hear of are 227 Country Slaughter, 70 lb, at 6 cents cash; and 500 City do, 72 lb, on private terms. The receipts are 12,500 from Orinoco, 1835 Savanilla, 1272 Maracaibo, 78 Bermuda, 11,356 California, 5404 Texas, 1436 New Orleans, and 1874 Southern—total, 35.845. Total imports since 1st inst, 72,251, including 33,977 from Foreign, and 38,274 from Domestic Ports. Stock on hand, 130,000 Buenos Ayres, &c, 37,000 Rio Grande, 52,000 Orinoco, 9600 Porto Cabello and Laguayra.

IRON.—There is scarcely anything doing in any description, and we only notice 50 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig, ex ship, at $22, 6 mos.

The Philadelphia North American, of the 20th inst, says:

"The market for this staple is quiet, the difference in the views of buyers and settlers, in some measure, limiting operations; holders generally ask $21.50 @ $22 for No. 1 Anthracite, and $21 for No 2, on time. In manufactured Iron there is no change, and a moderate business doing in Bars and Rails."

LEATHER.—The market for Sole continues without animation, and prices must be considered entirely nominal, French and American Calf Skins are quiet, and unchanged. English Salted Sheep Skins are in fair supply, but with a very dull market, prices are nominal at $6.50 for Double Extra, $5@$5,50 for Extra, and $4,50 for No. 1, 6 mos.

MOLASSES—The market is very dull and unsettled, and prices are about one cent lower, with sales of 306 hhds, 5 0 tcs and 100 bbls Cuba Muscovada at 16@ 22 cts; 20 hhds Clayed Cuba, 15, cash; 20 hhds and 9 tcs Porto Rico, 30@31; and 168 bbls New Orleans, 30@35, 4 mos. By auction, 300 bbls New Orleans, sold at 29@30 cents, cash.

RICE—Has continued in active request since our last, on speculation and to the Trade, and prices have further advanced 12½@25 cents ℘ 100 lb. The sales and resales reach 4300 tcs at $4,12½ @ $5,28, with some choice in a small way as high as $5,50, cash.

SALT—There is scarcely any inquiry. The limits on the Liverpool that has been stored, have been advanced by orders of the shippers, which strengthens holders of floating parcels. The sales are two invoices of Ashton's Fine, to arrive.

SPICES—Sales have been made of 800 bags Pimenta, for export, at 4¾ cents, cash, in bond; a small lot White Pepper, 16, 6 mos; 50 bags Black, 8, cash; 500 mats Cassia, 18, 6 mos; and 200 bags damaged Pepper, on terms we did not learn.

SUGAR—There is a fair demand for home use, but the market has become depressed, and prices must be quoted one-eighth of a cent lower. Sales 2720 hhds Cuba at 3¾ @5⅛ cents, including 293 in bond for export; 45 Porto Rico 5¼@5⅜; and 16 New Orleans, 5⅛, 4 mos.

PUBLIC SALES AT NEW YORK.

Molasses—Cash.
300 bbls New Orleans, 29@30c ℘ gall.
Sugar—4 mos.
107 hhds New Orleans, 4@5 5-16c ℘ lb.
350 hhds Porto Rico, 5 1-16@6⅛c ℘ lb.
Palermo Fruit—Cash.
3050 bxs Oranges, $1.50@$2,50 ℘ box.
1000 do Lemons, $1,85.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The Money market continues very quiet, but we think the tendency is undeniably to higher rates of interest, not by reason of any increasing demand, for business purposes, but because of the increasing risks of the now very uncertain, and the doubtful character of certain kinds of Stock securities. The range for first-class business paper is from 6 to 7 ℘ cent, with good endorsments, while for most single names there is but little currency on any terms. The fact is, parties that have "first-class" are generally those who are the least urgent of borrowers, and hence neither the banks nor the private discount houses are overburthened with business. On call, the Brokers continue to be supplied with all they require at a slight advance on our last paper. We quote:—

	Per cent. per annum.
Loans on call, Stock securities	5 @ 5½
Do. other good securities	6 @ 6½
Prime endorsed bills, 60@90 days	6½ @ 6
Do. do 4@6 months	6½ @ 7
First class single signatures	6½ @ 7
Other good bills	8 @ 9
Names less known	12 @ 24

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—April 24.

Steamship Jura, Langlands, 11th April, Liverpool, Allans Rae&co, gen'l cargo, 25 cabin and 300 steerage pass.
Ship Queen Victoria, Phillipp, 17th Feb, Toulon, Beling& Lanotte, ballast.
— Caledonia, Hamilton, 27th March, Glasgow, for Montreal, general cargo.
— Toronto, Torrance, 29th do do, Edmonstone, Allan &co.
— Glencairn, Lamont, 27th do, Greenock, do, coal and iron.

ENTERED FOR LOADING FOR MONTREAL.
Liverpool, April 9—Rising Sun, Bastin; Bessie Young, Williamson.

VESSELS SAILED FOR MONTREAL.
Glasgow, April 10—Venelia, McEwan; Zambeze, Reid.
London, April 8—Regina. Doughty; Minnesota. Flinn. 9—Norge. Weherg. 10—Electric. Watson Oscus, Wallace; Beau Monde, Campbell; S L Tulley, Gorning; Relief, Lorley; Burita, Anderson; Rising Sun, Bustin.
Sunderland, April 8—Hawthorn, Bolton.
Gibraltar, April 2—Norge, Gundersen; Tordenskjold, Olsen; Trio, Bryn; Feronia, Dahl.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that, commencing on

Monday next, 29th instant,

THE MAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
(Except Portland),

Will be CLOSED at this Office at 2.30 P.M., instead of 1.30 P.M. They will also be due here at 10.30 A.M., instead of 11 A.M.

The EVENING DESPATCH for CANADA WEST will be CLOSED at 7.00 P.M., instead of 3.45 P.M. Commencing also on same date.

E. S. FREER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Montreal, April 26, 1861. r 101

NORDHEIMERS' HALL.

By Request.

TWO NIGHTS LONGER,

FRIDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS,
APRIL 26 AND 27,

Benefit to the Sufferers by the late Flood.

TWO MONSTER GIFT NIGHTS.

100 Costly Presents
TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO THE AUDIENCE.

New and Astounding Experiments. New and Select Songs.

Change of Programme,

Prof. and Mrs. MILLAR

Will give the proceeds of their Entertainment to the SUFFERERS by the recent Flood.

The Jewellery may be seen at Messrs. Nordheimers' Music Store.

Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞Buy your Tickets early, and avoid the great rush. *Remember! The Gifts are Free! No Extra Charge!*

☞ FASHIONABLE MATINEE for Schools and Families on Saturday at 3 o'clock, when the admission will be 10 cents for Children, and 25 cents for Adults.

FOR THE SUFFERERS.—The money will be handed over to His Worship the Mayor for distribution.

April 25. 99

By Telegraph.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office: St. Sacrament Street.

New York, April 26.

The steamer Keystone State, direct from Washington, arrived here at noon to-day. She left Washington on Wednesday at 4 p. m., and brings 40 to 50 bags mail matter for the North and East; also despatches and instructions from the Government to Mr. Adams, our newly appointed minister to London; has two companies of U. S. marines on board.

Philadelphia, April 26.

Private letters from Baltimore say that the city is again quiet; that troops are passing from Annapolis to Washington without interruption; that there seems no desire or intention to interfere; that a conservative sentiment is predominating again; and that all feel more hopeful of peace to-day.

New York, April 26.

The steam gunboat Monticello left the Navy Yard yesterday as an escort to the steamers Petersburg and Daylight.

The steamship Mount Vernon, which arrived last evening from Portland, has been chartered by the Government, and will be immediately fitted out as a gunboat.

The steamship Roanoke has berths fitted up to accommodate 1,500 men, and is ready to proceed at a moment's notice.

Sandy Hook, April 26.

The Baltic is coming up. She will arrive at her dock about 3 p.m.

Boston, April 26.

Information has been received at head-quarters that the 5th and part of the 7th Massachussetts Regiments of Infantry, with Captain Cook's Light Artillery and Major Devine's Rifle Battalion, have arrived safely at Annapolis without resistance.

Hannibal, Mo., April 25.

There is but little sympathy in Northern Missouri with the Secessionists, and the reports that our railway and other public conveyances have been or are likely to be interfered with are wholly unfounded.

Perrysville, Md., April 25.

Three citizens of Baltimore, who passed through here for the North, confirm the accounts of injuries suffered by the Union men of Baltimore.

Quietness prevailed in Baltimore yesterday, though the excitement among the people continued.

Philadelphia, April 26.

The Evening American of Baltimore has been received.

It is rumoured that the Government has a detachment of troops protecting the workmen who are repairing the bridges on the Philadelphia Railroad East of Susquehanna. It will be open for mails and travel only.

A large schooner from New York, towed by a tug, was brought to by a shot from the fortress of Monroe which passed through the tug. The cargo was seized. It consisted of military stores for Virginia and a full light artillery battery.

The Petersburg Express says that there are 10,000 troops at Richmond, 4,000 at Harper's Ferry, and 3,500 at Norfolk, including 250 from Georgia.

Wilmington, Del., April 26.

Governor Burton has issued a proclamation calling out troops to defend the Union.

Governor Letcher of Virginia has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of flour to Northern cities.

New York, April 26.

The 11th Regiment has received marching orders. The 79th will be able to leave on Sunday. It is said they have received assurances from Albany that they will pass through Baltimore.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of British residents was held last night to aid the movement to equip a British Volunteer Regiment, who feel desirous of marching through Baltimore.

A letter from George Law to the President urges the opening of the Baltimore route. If not done by order of the Government, the people will be compelled to take it into their own hands.

Quebec, April 26.

The Topsy, with barges, arrived here at noon. She passed much ice from Batiscan down.

The Jura will leave at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the sailing ships not till Sunday, probably.

Baltimore, April 25.

The Baltimore American says that the Federal Government are rapidly reinforcing Washington via Annapolis.

Havre de Grace, April 25.

A special telegram to the Herald says:—I have just arrived from Washington. The Southern forces are hourly expected to appear on Georgetown heights.

Harrisburg, April 25.

It is currently reported that Ex-President Buchanan has disposed of his farm and fled to Canada, in consequence of threatening remarks from the Ohio troops (2000 strong) quartered in Lancaster.

Hon. John Sherman has joined the Ohio troops as a private.

30,000 Pennsylvanians have thus far responded to the call for volunteers, and the Governor says he is literally mobbed with offers of more. He has accepted 19,000.

Two well drilled regiments arrived to-day from Pittsburg. Large numbers of persons arrived at York, Pa., yesterday, from Baltimore, from whence they fled.

New York, April 26.

Senator Johnston of Tenn., was mobbed at Lynchburg on Sunday, on his way from Washington to Tennessee. He denied sending a message, stating that Tennessee would furnish her quota of men.

The "States and Union" of Washington has suspended, the people having threatened to demolish the office if it continued to advocate the Southern Confederacy.

Advices from Frederick, Washington, and Alleghany counties are strongly Union, and they declare they will rebel against the State if it secedes.

It is said that there are 3000 Secessionists at Farmington, Del., though there are three Union Volunteer Companies there.

A letter from the wife of Bishop Polk of La., says her house was burned over her head by negroes on the night of the 12th; also the residence of Bishop Elliott.

A number of gentlemen from the South report that the people are arming everywhere. A man was hanged in North Carolina for Union sentiments.

Rogers and Wright, the two officers left at Norfolk, are in prison.

The ship Argo was seized near Portsmouth, but was released by order of Gov. Letcher.

A deputation of Sioux and Chippewa tribes have offered 300 warriors to the President.

It is reported from Havre de Grace that an attack was threatened on Fort McHenry before Saturday night. The city will be bombarded. A large number of cannon are stationed at Pennville to fire on Havre de Grace, should the Maryland troops make their appearance to-day as apprehended.

Peterboro, April 26.

A destructive fire occurred here last night. About 11 o'clock the alarm was given, and in 2 hours the range of frame stores from corner of George and Hunter Streets south to Claxton's building, and East to Fisher's Hotel, was one mass of flames. Thes buildings, with Fisher's Hotel, were all consumed. Loss $20,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS—April 26.

Flour—Receipts 16.402 bbls.; sales 10,000 bbls.; State and Western 5c. better, with more doing; Superfine $5,10@$5,20; Extra $5,25 @$5,30.
Canadian Flour is firmer.
Wheat 1 cent better, with a fair demand for export; sales 30,000 bush.; Milwaukie Club $1,28 delivered.
Corn firm, with an upward tendency; sales of 20,000 bush; old mixed Western at 68c delivered.
Oats firm; Southern and Jersey 31@34c.
Pork quiet. Lard dull.
Stocks dull and lower.
Money and Exchange nothing doing.
Ill. Cen. Scrip. 56½; N Y C 72½; Pacific 63; Ill Cent. Bonds 89½.
Coffee quiet. Sugar and Molasses quiet and unchanged.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th inst; the wife of P. H. Troude, of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 22nd inst, Mrs Geo Colley, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

At Montreal, on the 23rd instant, by the Reverend Mr McVicar, Thos Critchlow, of Yorkshire, England, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Young, Esq., of Montreal.

DIED,

In this city, on the 24th inst, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Neil Doherty, Esq, Wharfinger. aged 50 years, eldest son of the late Michael Doherty, Esq, Glen House, Innesowen, Co. Donegal.

At Lake Beauport, on Monday, 22nd inst, after a painful illness, John N. Rogerson, aged 28 years, sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MANAGERS—J. W. BUCKLAND & E. BERTRAND.

ENGAGEMENT, for a limited period, with the celebrated

FRENCH COMPANY,
NUMBERING
25 ARTISTES,
(From the FRENCH THEATRE, NEW YORK),
THIS EVENING,
Saturday, the 27th of April,
Will be presented
LA SERVANTE,
OU L'ASSASSIN DU VAL SUZON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $4; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 37½ cts; Pit, 25 cents.

April 27. 101

RE-OPENING OF
THE GREAT PICTURE
MECHANICS' HALL.
THIRD WEEK.
COMMENCING
Monday, April 22nd,
J. Insco Williams'
NEW GRAND MOVING PANORAMA
Of the Bible.

THIS SERIES of SACRED PAINTINGS commences with Chaos, or before the World was, and continues down in historical order to the Babylonish captivity, comprising FIFTY OF THE MOST SUBLIME AND INTERESTING SCENES OF EARLY BIBLE HISTORY.

Exhibition each Evening during the week.—Doors open at a Quarter-past SEVEN, to commence at EIGHT o'clock.

Also Exhibitions on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at THREE o'clock.

Explained by Dr. Tibbits.

J. N. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

April 4. 81

NORDHEIMERS' MUSIC HALL.

On Wednesday Evening, 1st May,

A GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

Under the direction of
MR. GEORGE HENRY RUSSELL,

WILL be given in the above HALL, the proceeds to be devoted to the "COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS by the late INUNDATION."

The Concert will be under the immediate Patronage and presence of

Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, K. C. B.,
Col. Bradford,
and OFFICERS of the R. C. RIFLES.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Selection—Rifle Band.
2. Song—The Last Rose of Summer—Miss Macdonald.
3. Song—The Queen's Letter—Gentleman Amateur.
4. Cavatina Norma—Casta Diva—Bellini—Lady Amateur.
5. Descriptive Song—Man the Life Boat—Geo. H. Russell.
6. Song—Ever of Thee—Foley Hall—Lady Amateur.
7. Pianoforte Solo—La Polka de Concert—Wallace—[by request]—Miss Benjamin.
8. Song—Wanted a Governess—Parry—Mr. Barnby.
9. Kars Galop—Prince—Prince's Band.

An interval of 10 minutes between the parts.

PART II.

1. Cavatina—Lucia—Donizetti—Prince's Band
2. Ballad—Coming through the rye—[By request]—MissMcDonald.
3. Duet—If I had but a thousand a year—Masters Green and Niven.
4. Cavatina—Lucia di Lammermoor—Donizetti—Lady Amateur.
5. Descriptive Song—Pull away cheerily—[By desire]—George H. Russell.
6. Ballad—Like the song of birds in summer—J. W. Cherry—Lady Amateur.
7. Ballad—Sunshine after rain—Gentleman Amateur.
8. Selection—Rifle Band.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. BARNBY will preside at the Pianoforte.

Doors open at half-past 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION, 50 cents. Tickets may be had at Nordheimers', Prince's, Herbert's, and Laurent & Laforce's Music Stores; and the principal Libraries and Hotels in the City.

April 27. 101

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND of FOUR 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 its BANKING HOUSE, in this City, on and after SATURDAY, 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 MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the BANK on MONDAY, the THIRD DAY of JUNE next.

The Chair to be taken at One o'clock precisely.

By Order of the Board.

D. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

Montreal, April 26, 1861. sw 101

NEW
CITY GAS COMPANY

PARTIES INTENDING TO REMOVE on the 1st of May next, will please attend to the following Notice:—

CLAUSE 14th
OF THE
Company's Rules and Regulations:

"Consumers intending to remove from their "Premises, shall give at least one day's notice "previously [in writing] of such intention, at "the Office of the Company, that the Gas may "be turned off; otherwise the party will be "held liable for all Gas that may pass through "the meter until such notice is given."

By order of the Board,
GEO. ROBSON, Secretary.

Montreal, April 25, 1861. r 100

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual ordinary MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Society's Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 29th instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

SIR WILLIAM LOGAN will read a Paper on the "Lower Silurian Rocks of Lake Superior."

JOHN LEEMING, Recording Secretary.

April 27. 101

St. George's Church,
GUELPH.

THE RECTOR and CHURCHWARDENS (Capt. W. Vale and George Elliott, Esq.,) or either of them, are ready to receive

Offers for the Purchase
OF THE
PRESENT SITE
OF
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,

it having been decided by the Vestry, in the event of a satisfactory offer being made therefor, to build a new Church on a different site.

The Property now offered for sale occupies a most public and eligible position in the business part of the Town of Guelph, and might be divided into lots to suit purchasers, provided the whole Property so divided could be sold at one time.

Guelph, April 23, 1861. m 101

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of 20 years, just arrived in the United States, wishes an engagement with a House of respectability. He speakes the French, German, English, Spanish and Dutch languages. Having had an experience of five years in an Export Establishment of Paris, he is acquainted with all the different Manufacturers there, and flatters himself would be a desirable acquisition to any House requiring his services. References of the first respectability can be given. Address C. M. A., Box 216.

April 27. u 101

FRESH LOBSTERS, 1 lb Tins—100 Cases just received. Also, Salmon, Clams, Green Corn, Green Beans, Tomatoes, &c. Finnan Haddies, received daily *per Express*.

PRESERVED GINGER and CHOW-CHOW —50 cases, [6 jars each.]
For Sale by
ALEX. McGIBBON.

April 27. 101

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and left at the Office of the City Clerk, will be received till NOON, on FRIDAY, the THIRD MAY next, for the

Construction of such STONE BLOCK CROSSINGS,

as may be required, during the present season, by the Road Committee, according to Specification, &c., which may be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, after Monday, the 29th instant.

The Contractor to state in his Tender a price per superficial yard.

The Tender to be endorsed "Tender for Stone Block Crossings," and must contain the *bona-fide* signatures of two responsible persons willing to become security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

P. MACQUISTEN, City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, April 26, 1861. 101

JUST ARRIVED,
AT
DOLLY'S,
SHREWSBURY OYSTERS,
(IN SHELL).

April 27. u 101

TRIUMPH
COOK STOVE,
IRON BEBSTEADS
AND
REFRIGERATORS.

For Sale at
Prowse & MacFarlane's,
66 Great St. James Street

April 27. 101

NOTICE.

The Butchers of St. Lawrence Market

WILL REMOVE

TO THEIR TEMPORARY MARKET,

At the Corner of St. Constant and St. Catherine Streets, on

Wednesday, 1st May.

April 26. b 100

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of DUPONT & LEFEBVRE, Merchants, of this City, are requested to fyle them without delay to

FRS. LECLAIRE,
L. G. FAUTEUX,
Assignees.

April 25. r trs 99

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

G. LEVEY, 149 Notre Dame Street, would respectfully announce the arrival of one of the largest and best assortments of fine HAVANA CIGARS and Fresh TOBACCOS ever imported into this market, including a new article of Cut Tobacco never before introduced, and of a very superior quality and flavor. Special attention is respectfully directed to a magnificent assortment of New Meerschaum Pipes, Plain and Silver Mounted, in new and beautiful styles, superior to anything heretofore seen in this city. In addition to the above, a large assortment of fresh Briar Root Pipes, Tobacco Jars, Cigar Holders and Cases have been just opened, in novel and most desirable styles.

G. LEVEY would respectfully state that, having purchased the whole of the above at a considerable reduction from the manufacturers' cost price, for cash, they will be offered at such bargains as the times demand.

NOTICE —A few boxes of the "Zarzuela" or Prince of Wales' Cigars still on hand.

G. LEVEY, Tobacconist,
149 Notre Dame Street.

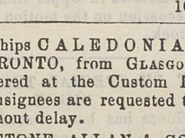
April 27. 101

NEW LACES, &c.

C. HEALY invites the attention of the LADIES to his large assortment of New Lace and Embroidered Goods, just received. New Lace Veils, New Lace and Embroidered Setts, New Hair Nets, New Hair Rolls, Blonds, Edgings and Trimmings, Laces of every description, at

C. HEALY'S,
219 Notre Dame Street.

April 27. 101



THE S.S. JURA is entered at the Custom House. Consignees are requested to pass their Entries without delay.

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.,
Agents.

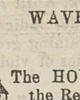
April 27. 101

The Ships CALEDONIAN and TORONTO, from GLASGOW, are entered at the Custom House. Consignees are requested to pass their Entries without delay.

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO,
Agents.

April 25. m 99

TO LET,



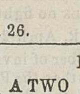
The STORE, No. 282 St. Paul Street, with a front in Commissioners' Street.

Apply to
WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,
196 Notre Dame Street.

April 27. b 101

WAVERLY TERRACE.

TO LET,

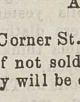


The HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Howard—the best location in Upper Bleury Street. Rent moderate.

Apply to
C. G. HILL,
5 Waverly Terrace.

April 26. m 100

FOR SALE,



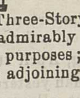
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on the corner of Craig and Adolphus Streets, containing TWO TENEMENTS with two private doors. Terms easy.

Apply to
J. FERENS,
Corner St. Mary and Lacroix Streets.

☞ If not sold before by private sale, the property will be offered at auction on the 5th May.

April 26. r 100

TO LET,



The PREMISES, No. 69 Commissioners Street, formerly occupied by F. F. Mullins & Co.

—ALSO,—

The Three-Story BRICK STORE in Nazareth Street, admirably adapted for a Manufactory or Storage purposes; and FOUR BRICK TENEMENTS adjoining. Apply to

C. J. HOUGHTON,
16 St. Francois Xavier Street.

April 26. r 100

MRS. WALTER DILLON

WILL OPEN her ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES on the FIRST MAY, at her residence, 67 CHAMPS DE MARS Street.

Unexceptionable references can be given.

Circulars to be had at Messrs. Bryson & Co.'s., St. Francois Xavier Street, and Mr Graham's, Great St. James' Street, Stationers, or at the Academy.

April 27. b-101

WANTED,—An Intelligent Lad for a Grocery Store.

Apply to No. 2 St. Antoine Street.

April 27. u 101

Auction Sales.

BY J. C. SHIPWAY.

SPRING SALE
OF
FRESH TEAS,
PORTO RICO SUGAR,
Fruit, Tobacco,
&c, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st of May,
Will be Offered,
AT THE STORES OF
JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq.,
A general assortment of
STAPLE GROCERIES,
Consisting of:

Hhds Choice Porto Rico Sugar
Hhds Bright Cuba do
Brls Crushed Sugar
Brls Extra Fine New York Syrup
Brls Redpath's Extra do
Hhds / Tierces } Choice Muscovado Molasses
TEAS—a large assortment of *New Crop*—Twankays, Gunpowders, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Oolong and Souchong, in various packages
COFFEE—Old Government Java, Maracaibo and Rio—bags and pockets
Roasted Coffee
Boxes Tobacco, ½lbs, 5's and 10's
Boxes Smoking Tobacco
Hhds / Bales } Virginia and Kentucky Leaf Tobacco
RICE—Arracan and Patna—bags & pockets
Qr-casks Port and Sherry Wines
Hhds and qr-casks Bordeaux Vinegar
Layer and M R Raisins—boxes, halves and quarters
Layer and M R Raisins, in fancy cartoons
Valentia Raisins
Currants, in brls and cases
Figs, in cartoons and drums
Prunes, in fancy boxes
Languedoc, Ivaca. Sicily, and Half-Hard Almonds
Walnuts, Filberts
Pecan and Brazil Nuts
Cases Olive Oil, quarts and pints
Cases Preserved Ginger
Belmont and Belmont Sperm Candles
Cases Madras Indigo
Boxes Button Blue
Boxes Starch, various kinds
Pepper, Pimenta, Cloves
Cassia, mats and cases; Nutmegs
Ground Cinnamon, Cloves and Ginger
Colman's Mustard
Durkee's Baking Powders, Saleratus
Alum, Copperas, Epsom Salts
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, Sal Soda
Black Lead, Lamp Black
Fraser's Blacking
Playing Cards, Pipes
Candle Wick, Twine
Spirits Turpentine, &c, &c

—And,—

Brls Pale Seal Oil
Brls Solar Oil
Brls Cod Oil

Sale at TEN o'clock.

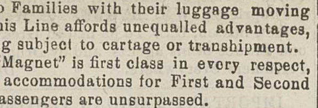
J. G. SHIPWAY, Auctioneer.

101

Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE
FOR

Beauharnois, Coteau, Cornwall, Williamsburgh, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope, Darlington, Toronto and Hamilton. ☞Direct without Transhipment.



THE magnificent Iron Steamer MAGNET, Captain Thos. Howard, will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, at NINE o'clock A.M. on TUESDAY, 30th April, for Hamilton direct, calling at the above places, and connecting at Toronto and Hamilton with the various routes for the West and South-West.

☞To Families with their luggage moving West, this Line affords unequalled advantages, not being subject to cartage or transhipment.

The "Magnet" is first class in every respect, and her accommodations for First and Second Class Passengers are unsurpassed.

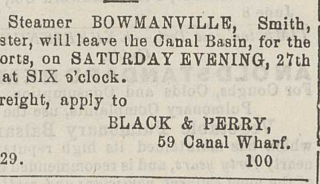
Freight taken at reasonable rates.

Tickets and every information may be obtained of C. F. MUCKLE, at the Hotels; also at the Freight Office, Canal Basin, and at the Office, 40 McGill Street.

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

April 27. 101

BEAVER FREIGHT LINE.

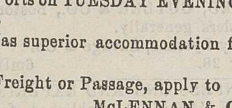


For Toronto, Hamilton and Intermediate Ports.

THE Steamer BOWMANVILLE, Smith, Master, will leave the Canal Basin, for the above Ports, on SATURDAY EVENING, 27th instant, at SIX o'clock.

For Freight, apply to
BLACK & PERRY,
59 Canal Wharf.

April 29. 100



For Toronto, Hamilton and Intermediate Ports.

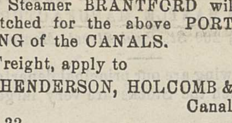
THE Steamer SAGUENAY, D. Stalker, Master, will leave the Canal Basin for the above Ports on TUESDAY EVENING, the 30th instant.

☞Has superior accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
McLENNAN & CO.,
AGENTS,
60 Canal Wharf.

April 26. 100

FIRST STEAMER FOR LAKE ONTARIO.

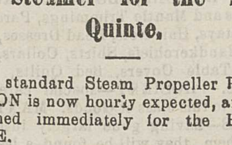


FOR
Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton.

THE Steamer BRANTFORD will be despatched for the above PORTS on the OPENING of the CANALS.

For Freight, apply to
HENDERSON, HOLCOMB & CO.,
Canal Wharf.

April 22. 96



First Steamer for the Bay of Quinte.

THE standard Steam Propeller PROTECTION is now hourly expected, and will be despatched immediately for the BAY OF QUINTE.

For Freight, apply to
SMITH & GARDYNE,
14 Common Street.

April 27. m 101

For Toronto, Hamilton and Intermediate Ports.

THE Steamer OTTAWA, McDonald, Master, will leave for the above PORTS on MONDAY EVENING, 29th instant.

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.,
Canal Wharf.

April 27. 101

EXTRA BRIGHT SUGAR

JUST RECEIVED, ex Brig "Cameo," from Porto Rico—

Hhds / Brls } EXTRA BRIGHT SUGAR

For Sale by
JAMES MITCHELL,
No. 4 Lemoine Street.

April 27. 101

Auction Sales.

BY BROWN & CO.

THIS MORNING.
BROWN & CO.
WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,
This Day, Saturday, 27th instant,

AT No. 241 MIGNONNE STREET, a small but choice collection of PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BED ROOM and KITCHEN FURNITURE, well worthy the attention of parties furnishing for the 1st of May.

Sale to commence at TEN o'clock.

BROWN & CO, Auctioneers.

101

This Evening
AUCTION SALE
OF
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
Bohemian Glassware,
AND A
LARGE QUANTITY OF FANCY GOODS.

J. GARRATT & CO. respectfully inform the Public that, on account of REMOVING to another Store, in Mr. Desriviere's Block, the greater part of their Stock will be Sold at Auction, in their present Store, Notre Dame Street, corner of St. Gabriel Street, on

SATURDAY, the 20th instant,
AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS.

The Stock consists, in part, of—Watches, Jewellery of every description, Ruby Cut Glass Decanters, Toilet Bottles, Finger Bowls, Preserve Dishes and Plates, Liquor Sets, Tharaffes and Tumblers, China Vases, Flowers and Glass Shades, Perfumery, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

Sale EACH EVENING at SEVEN o'clock.

BROWN & CO., Auctioneers.

85

THIS EVENING.
GENERAL SALE ROOM
NO. 135 NOTRE DAME STREET.

BROWN & CO.
Will Sell a New and Choice Assortment of Watches, Chains, Jewellery and Fancy Goods,

This and Following Evenings,
Sale each Evening at SEVEN o'clock.

BROWN & CO., Auctioneers.

45

BY W. E. EASTTY & CO.

This Evening.
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY.

BY AUCTION,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET,
(Adjoining Messrs Gibb & Co's.),

The WHOLE of the REMAINING STOCK must be Sold, and Premises *vacated by the 30th April.*

☞SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL, the LAST DAY of SALE.

☞A SPECIAL SALE on THURSDAY of STATUETTES, and ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS in Handsome Frames.

Sale at Half-past SEVEN o'clock.

WM. E. EASTTY & CO., Auctioneers.

96 r

NEW MUSIC.

Songs.

Fond Memoirs of My Mother... Christopherson
My Hearrt is Breaking....... Templar.
O, take me to thy heart again.. Balfe.
Faithful to thee............. Glover.

Piano Solo.

Schieden [Parting] Waltz....... Weisserborn
Doux Sourire, Pensée Melodique . Vilanova.
Valse Melodique.............. Carl Peiler.
La Baladine—Caprice.......... Lysberg.
La Fontaine Idylle............ Lysberg.

FOR SALE AT

A. & S. NORDHEIMERS',
59 Great Saint James Street.

April 26. m 100

NOTICE.

Messrs. Dynes & Hawksett,
PORTRAIT, MINATURE & LANDSCAPE PAINTERS,

WILL OPEN their ROOMS on the first of MAY, at *No. 66 Great St. James Street*, over Messrs. Prowse & MacFarlane's, near the Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken all sizes, and Painted in Oil or Water Colours.

Particular attention paid to Children and Family Groups.

The Subscribers beg most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that having had many years' experience as Artists and Photographers, and doing personally all the work in the different branches of the Art, those who may favor them with their patronge may rely on having their orders executed in the very best style and on the most reasonable terms.

Relying on the merit of their work for the support of a discerning public, the subscribers respectfully request all who contemplate having work done in their department of Art, to defer the same until an inspection of their work, for quality, style and completeness of finish.

To meet the views of many friends, Messrs. D. & H. have established a PORTRAIT CLUB, and their list of prices for Photographic Oil Paintings of Life Size, 25x30, and finished in the very best style, will be found very reasonable. ☞No Subscriber required to sit or take any work unless perfectly satisfied with the same.

April 10. ws t1M 86

MONTREAL FOUNDRY AND CITY WORKS.

THE effects of the Inundation are removed, and the regular business of CASTING daily is now resumed; prompt attention is given to Orders for every description of Plain and Ornamental IRON WORK.

WM RODDEN & CO.

Cooking Stoves.

QUEEN'S CHOICE, PEARL, RED JACKET, WOODLAND AND PREMIUM COOKING STOVES, from $10 to $50 each; made here, equal to the best of American Stoves; heavier and cheaper, warranted to Bake and work well. They are fitted with the best of Trimmings, and will be delivered free of charge to any place in the city.

IRON FURNITURE.

BEDS of the following descriptions:—
Prince of Wales, Harp and Hotel,
Single and Double Gothic Cribs and Cradles,
Scroll Lattice, plain and wire ended,
Folding Beds, 25 to 54 inches wide, with and without Iron Bottoms and Laths,
Hat, Coat and Umbrella Stands, of Cupid Scroll, Fox, Dolphin, Sportsman and Church Patterns,
Chairs, Gothic, Rustic, and Grape Vine, Single and Double.

Damaged Cooking Stoves.

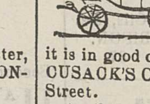
A FEW STOVES and TRIMMINGS slightly Damaged by the Flood, will be sold at a very low price. Purchasers can save money by calling at the Works.

WM. RODDEN & CO.,
91 William Street.

April 23. r trs 97

COVERED CARRIAGE.

FOR SALE,



A large light covered CARRIAGE, with Pole, suitable for one or two Horses—built in Boston at a cost of $400—and it is in good order. Price £35. To be seen at CUSACK'S Coach Factory, foot of St. Antoine Street.

April 26. m 100

BOARD AND LODGING

MRS. WILSON has at present a good many vacancies for BOARDERS, with excellent accommodation. Latour Street, in rear of Zion Church.

April 1. ly 78

JAMS & JELLIES—A choice and well assorted lot of Crosse & Blackwell JAMS & JELLIES.

For Sale by
BRUNEAU & DUFRESNE,
152 Notre Dame St.

April 27. 101