Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIII. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1861. NUMBER 93.

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, April 6, 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 Contrecœur	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 Mail arrives every day except Tuesday, and closes every day except Sunday.

PROPRIETARY COLLEGE,
St. Lawrence Main Street,
(A short distance above Sherbrooke St.)

THE SUMMER TERM will COMMENCE the 15TH APRIL, 1861.

HEAD MASTER—Rev. Alfred Stone.

English and Commercial branches taught by Mr. John Godwin.

French Master—Mr. Lacroix.

The Young Ladies' Department is superintended by Mrs. Stone.

Music Master—Mr. William Powell.

The studies include Greek, Latin, French, English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The Ladies are also taught Plain and Ornamental Needlework.

FEES FOR GENTLEMEN.		FEES FOR LADIES.	
1st Class	$10	1st Class	$8
2nd Class	8	2nd Class	5
3rd Class	7	3rd Class	4
4th Class	6	4th Class	3
5th Class	4		
6th Class	3		

All Fees to be paid in advance.

The only extra charges are fifty cents per Term for Stationery, and fifty cents for Fuel.

Pupils will be received as Boarders by the Rev. Alfred Stone, at No. 2 Monteith Terrace, after the 1st May, and by the Professors.

For further particulars, apply to the REV. ALFRED STONE, DURHAM HOUSE, St. Lawrence Main Street.

March 28. 1m 75

EDUCATION.

MRS. SIMPSON'S SPRING TERM will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, the 10TH APRIL.

For Prospectus, apply to Messrs. B. DAWSON & SON, 23 Great St. James Street, or at the School, 4 & 5 INKERMANN TERRACE.

March 27, 1861. 74

CRYSTAL BLOCK
CARPET
WAREHOUSE.

WE call attention to our UNRIVALLED ASSORTMENT of

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY CARPETS, from 4s 3d to 4s 9d

VELVET CARPETS, from 5s 6d to 6s 6d

BRUSSELS, a large assortment, from 4s 6d to 6s 3d

ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTH

Cut to any required dimension.

H. BENJAMIN & CO.

March 27. 74

NEW IMPORTATIONS
GEORGE WINKS & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED AND OPENED UP
460 PACKAGES
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

The latter comprising all the **Novelties and Latest Styles of the Season.**

The Stock of STAPLE GOODS is arge, and worthy the attention of CLOSE buyers.

☞ Town and Country Buyers are invited to examine the Stock, at

BOYER'S BLOCK. Custom-House Square.

March 27. 74

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.
At Prices to command the Market!

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL.
PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL.
MACHINERY OILS.

DEPOT,
COZZENS & CO. { 89 WATER STREET, New York.

April 3. 3m 80

COOKING STOVES.

A large assortment of the most improved Patterns.

MANTEL-PIECES & GRATES,

The Subscribers are now manufacturing the greater portion of Grates formerly imported

IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

A choice assortment of the most suitable Patterns.

IRON RAILING & GATES.

Orders taken from samples of the latest designs.

RODDEN & MEILLEUR,

71 Great St. James Street.

April 3. dd 80

The New Burning Oil
"BRILLIANTINE."

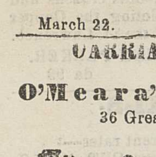
THIS famous production stands UNRIVALLED at the present day!

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

JAMES FAIRIE, SOLE AGENT,
Genuine Coal Oil and Lamp Depot,
55 St. Francois Xavier Street,
A few doors below Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

March 22. 1m 70

CARRIAGES FOR SALE,
AT
O'Meara's Repository,
36 Great St. James Street.



A very superior second-hand Pony Phæton, nearly new; a Dog Cart of the same description; an English built Brougham, with pole and shafts, all in good order.

—Also,—

A few NEW BUGGIES, PHÆTONS with small hind seats, two and three-seated CARRIAGES, warranted made of the best materials and workmanship, CHEAP for CASH or short approved credit.

M. O'MEARA.

April 1. ddb 78

1861. FRESH SEEDS. 1861

LYMANS, CLARE & CO. have received, per Canadian Steamers via Portland, and from the United States, a large Stock of ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN

Garden, Grass and Field Seeds,

Of the Crop of 1860, which they offer at low prices for Jash.

226 ST. PAUL STREET.

April 8. 84

NEW SPRING GOODS.

KEMP & CO., 212 Notre Dame Street, (2nd door East of the French Church), have just opened out a fine STOCK of GLOVES, consisting in part of Dogskin, Buckskin, Beaver and Kid, all sizes. Also, Shirts, Collars, new styles; Eureka and Victor Scarfs; Silk and other Ties in endless variety; Merino Shirts, Pants, &c., &c. These are from the best London houses, selected with great care, and will bear comparison as to price and quality with any Goods that can be found in Montreal.

N.B.—Shirts and Collars made to order.

March 28. 75

New Music.

CHOICE PIANO COMPOSITIONS:
Die Ball-Königen—Salonstuck—Franz Abt,
Chant du Pecher, par Jules Schulhoff.
Capriccio—H. A. Wollenhaupt.
Grande Sonate Brillante, par Fesca.
Ein Herz und Ein Sinn—Tonbluthe—F. Spindler.
Romanze fur Piano, von Fritz Spindler.

For sale at A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S, 59 Great St. James Street.

January 15. 13

THE SUBSCRIBER has just RECEIVED his

Spring Importations

OF

CLOTHS, COATINGS, TWEED, VESTINGS, &c., &c.

Also, the latest Styles in GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING, in Silk, Silk and Wool, Merino, Cotton, Cashmere and Lambs' Wool. SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &c., in variety. One Case of ENGLISH FELT HATS.

Also a further supply of LINCOLN & BENNETS celebrated SILK HATS, to which he invites special attention.

A. C. LINDSAY,
12 Great St. James Street,
Opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

April 6. 83

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
BY PRIVATE SALE
AT THE STORE OF
J. T. PEACOCK,
138 NOTRE DAME STREET.

GREAT CLEARING - OUT SALE, at COST PRICE, from now until the 1st of May, the entire Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Papier-Mache Ware, &c.

An early call is respectfully requested, as this is a rare opportunity for parties wishing to supply themselves with first-class Goods.

January 8. 7

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
WHOLESALE.
ROSS & TEMPLETON

Have RECEIVED their STOCK of

FANCY and STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Which is now very complete.

They, especially, invite the attention of purchasers to their

DRESS GOODS Department.

10 LEMOINE STREET.

April 5. 82

1861. CHICAGO. 1861
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
General Agents and Ship Brokers,
13 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

REFERENCES:
George Steel, Esq., ... Chicago.
J. Edward Wilkins, Esq., } "
H.B.M.'s Consul, . . . }
W.P. Howland, Esq., M.P.P., Toronto, C.W.
Messrs. Norris & Neelon . . St. Catharines, C.W.
Messrs. E. Berry & Co . . . . Kingston, C.W.
Hon. John Young, M.P.P., Montreal, C.E.
James Hervey, Esq. . . . . . " "

BANKING CORRESPONDENTS:
The Union Bank of London . . . . . London, G.B.
The Bank of the State of New York . . New York.

☞ Attention given to orders for Produce, to Chartering of Vessels, and Canadian business generally.

J. D. CLEGHORN. | A. C. LECKIE. | G. H. SELLARS

March 11. 6m 60

'TIS FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM

THIS

Great Internal Remedy

IS CURING THOUSANDS of CASES where all other remedies have utterly failed. It is no mere "Anodyne," relieving for the moment, but is a perfect SPECIFIC and CURE for those painful diseases. The vast number of Liniments, Embrocations and External medicines, which act as stimulants of the surface only, are merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue. The NEURALGIA KING reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system. We advise one and all to give it a trial and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

Read the astonishing Cures of all well known citizens of Buffalo.

☞IT CURED Mr S Hemenway, Proprietor of Niagara Street Omnibus Line, of Neuralgia and Rheumatism in the neck and shoulders.

☞ONE BOTTLE cured Mr Elias Weed, Commission Merchant, of severe Neuralgia of the head and neck, after all other remedies failed.

☞Mr L GROSVENOR, of Perry Street, who was confined to the house, and entirely unable to attend to business, is now well from the use of Watson's Neuralgia King.

☞THE NEURALGIA KING cured Mr Joseph Cooley, Seneca Street, of Inflammatory Rheumatism of long standing. At the time of commencing its use he was confined to his bed.

☞JAMES VAN VALKENBURG, a well-known policeman of this city, was cured of Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form.

☞INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM—Mr C H Reed, 86 Carroll Street, was cured after trying other remedies for years.

☞INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM OF FIVE YEARS STANDING—Mrs H W Putnum, 56 Pearl Street, cured in three weeks—had been under charge of best physicians in this city.

☞NEURALGIA in is worst form of fifteen years standing. Mrs Lyman Rathburn, of 215 Delaware street, entirely cured.

☞WILLIAM COLEMAN, Auctioneer, No 4 Swan street, cured of severe Neuralgia in his limbs.

☞WILLIAM MOFFATT, Brewer, Morgan street, of Neuralgia of the face and teeth.

Price $1.00 per bottle.

Prepared by A. I. MATTHEWS, Fort Erie, C W. and Buffalo, N.Y.

For Sale by all dealers in Medicines.

April 8. 6m 84

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
NEARLY OPPOSITE ALEXANDER'S,
268 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—An assortment of Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

NEW PERFUME—LA DUCHESSE. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

Compound Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood and removing Blotches, Pimples, &c. In bottles at 50 cents and $1.

Spaulding's Cephalic Pills and Liquid Glue.

Canary Seed, Washing Crystal

French Water-proof Varnish for Boots, &c.

English Toilet Soaps, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c, &c.

ALBERTINE OIL; BURNING FLUID, reduced in price.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

April 8. 84

CASH ADVANCES.

THE undersigned are prepared to make liberal CASH ADVANCES to Canadian shippers on Consignments of FLOUR, GRAIN and other Produce to their friends in Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

PAGE, RICHARDSON & CO.,
Proprietors Merchants' Line Packet Ships,
114 State Street, Boston.

For all information, apply to
F. W. HENSHAW, AGENT,
No. 7 St. Sacrament Street,
Montreal.

January 23. 20

73 { Crockery at Reduced Prices } 73

THE Subscribers will SELL their well-assorted Stock of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, which comprises every article suitable for domestic use, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Also, a nice assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS very cheap; Chimnies Wicks, &c.

J. PATTON & CO.,
73 Great St. James Street.

January 30. 26

BACON! HAMS! CHEEKS! from PARSON'S, Guelph, C.W. A supply just received.

ALEX. McGIBBON, Sole Agent.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! per Express, in prime order.

ALEX. McGIBBON.

April 5. 82

STIRLING, M'CALL & CO.,
211 SAINT PAUL STREET,
Corner of St. Joseph Street,
Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,
WHOLESALE,

BEG to call the attention of Town and Country Buyers to the large and well assorted Stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, all fresh and new, and just received, which will be offered at very low prices, so as to command quick sale.

An early call is requested.

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,
211 St. Paul Street.

March 19. dddl 67

Apothecaries to H. R. H.
The Prince of Wales.

MEDICAL HALL,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

SPRING MEDICINES.

CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA—Unequalled as a purifier of the Blood. This Extract is prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, and the proprietors hold certificates of its medicinal value from four of the first medical men in the city.

Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia; Concentrated Fluid Magnesia; Clarke's Syrup; Unalterable Syrup of Iodide of Iron; Essence o Senna, &c, &c.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
Apothecaries to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

April 9. 85

MILLAR, THOMSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
British and American
STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,

HAVE now in STORE a

Large and Varied Assortment,

To which they invite the attention of Town and Country Buyers.

226 and 268 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

April 8. du 84

MARINE INSURANCE.
PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF CANADA.

Established. A. D., 1849.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $1.743.520
SURPLUS CAPITAL - $126.000

THE undersigned, AGENT for the above Company, is prepared to

INSURE VESSELS & CARGOES

ON THE

MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

OFFICE, Union Building

T. W. GRIFFITH, AGENT.

April 10. 86

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

JAS. MORISON & CO.

288 AND 290 NOTRE DAME STREET.

March 25. 72

Notice to Parties Removing.

SHOPS and OFFICES FITTED UP. SEALE & TEES.

OFFICE DESKS on hand.
OFFICE DESKS made to order.
SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

March 11. 60

REDUCED
Scale of Prices for Envelopes,
Sold at No. 19 Great St. James Street.

GOOD BUFF ENVELOPES, commercial size, Stamped and Gummed, only 80 cents a 1000; Do. do. Superior, 90 cents a 1000; Superior Buff do. do., $1 25 a 1000; Fine White do. do., $1.25 a 1000. Official and other sizes at equally low prices.

Stationery of all kinds equally cheap.

Patent Amalgam Alluminum Pens

THESE PENS can be confidently recommended as possessing several peculiar qualities necessary for a good PEN. Being made of metal that does not corrode with Ink, they endure much longer than any other Pens. They are also more flexible than Steel Pens, while the price at which they are sold is not much more than that demanded for Common Pens.

Sold Wholesale and Retail,
At No. 19 Great St. James Street,
J. A. GRAHAM.

April 4. 81

Snow-Shoe Races.

Just Published by the Subscribers,

THE SNOW-SHOE GALOP.

Composed expressly for the

MONTREAL SNOW SHOE CLUB;

BY

CHARLES EMERY ST. CLAIR.

J. W. HERBERT & CO.,
131 and 133 Notre Dame Street,

March 5. 55

DAMASKS AND CURTAIN TRIMMINGS.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that in connection with our HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE and CORNICE BUSINESS, we have just received a large and superior assortment of

Damasks & Curtain Trimmings,

Including Kips and Honey Combs, new styles, and will be able to furnish Windows complete in a superior style.

—ALSO,—

A fresh stock of RODGERS' CUTLERY, of all kinds.

T. BADENACH & CO.,
Mechanics' Hall,
Great St. James Street.

October 26. 256

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE,—the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, varying in price from $20 to $225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of 35 different patterns, and varying from 40 cents to $18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Cars, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods:—Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upolstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales under $100 strictly cash; from $100 to $1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 12½ per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit, which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this the largest, best assorted and cheapest stock of Goods in this city.

Owen McGarvey,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse,
244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

April 1. 1m 78

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

C. ROBERTSON & CO.,
NO. 56 CRAIG STREET,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public that they are now completing their STOCK for SPRING TRADE, and solicit an inspection of a choice selection, consisting of—

CHAMBER SET, with and without Marble Tops
WARDROBES, BOOK-CASES, CHEFFONIERS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS
SOFAS, DINING and CENTRE TABLES
A large variety of CHAIRS
BEDSTEADS of all Patterns
HAIR MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES

All of which are of the best quality, and will be Sold at the *LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES for CASH ONLY.*

March 26. 73

O'HEIR'S
Wholesale Clothing & Outfitting Establishment,
68 M'GILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Friends and Customers that he has ENLARGED his BUSINESS in the WHOLESALE LINE, and is now prepared to offer inducements to purchasers which cannot be surpassed.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

Garments made to order at short notice. All orders punctually attended to.

J. O'HEIR,
68 McGill Street, Montreal.

March 28. 75

FOR SALE,
New Crop Sugar & Molasses,

100 hhds } BRIGHT SUGAR
25 brls }
50 tierces MOLASSES

Now receiving by
THOMAS GORDON,
9 William Street.

April 2. 79

SCYTHES, SNATHES
Hay and Straw Forks,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JAS. WALKER & CO
264 Saint Paul Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a complete assortment of "BARTON'S" COOPERS TOOLS.

Agents for the "Excelsior" Window Bolt.

JAS. WALKER & CO.,
264 St. Paul Street.

Ju y 25. 177

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY — HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY — BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

For all Throat and Lung Complaints, including, with most perfect results, *Whooping Cough, Chronic and Common Coughs, Bronchial and Throat Complaints,* always forerunners of Consumption. As a *Soothing Syrup* it has no superior. Freed from all Opiate or Emetic properties, may be used by most delicate constitutions, and with perfect confidence.

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE — HUNNEWELL'S TOLU THE GREAT NEURALGIC REMEDY AND NATURAL OPIATE — SIGNATURE OF J. L. Hunnewell OVER CORK OF GENUINE ONLY.

The Greatest Natural Opiate ever offered to the world, containing not a particle of Opium, nor any substance but its strictly vegetable and medical properties. A sure Remedy for *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Tooth and Earache, Catarrh, Rose or Hay Fever,* and all minor Nervous Complaints.

For Loss of Sleep, and Headache in all its varieties, it has no equal, and to which most undoubted testimonials are offered.

For Delirium Tremens it is a most perfect remedy.

For Bowel Complaints, after removing the pain it acts as physic, a most important contrast with the constipatory effects of Opium.

To Physicians, Formulas and Trial Bottles will be sent, and to Dealer or Invalid a descriptive pamphlet without "postage stamp."

Prepared under the special supervision of

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTIST,
No. 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Massachusetts

To whom please direct all communications.

Prices—Large Cough Remedy, 50cts; Small Cough Remedy, 25cts. Tolu Anodyne, 50cts per bottle.

For Sale by the usual Wholesale and Retail Dealers everywhere.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO., Wholesale Agents, and by S. J. Lyman & Co., and Kenneth Campbell & Co., Montreal; Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle; and Lymans, Eliott & Co., Toronto.

March 4. 9m tts DSW 54

TABLE CODFISH.

300 QUINTALS PRIME
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.

November 16. 274

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

(*Condensed from the Quebec Morning Chronicle*)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, April 16.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr DESSAULLES enquired of ministers whether the report of the Commissioners appointed some months ago, to investigate the position of the Grand Trunk Railway, was now ready or was likely to be ready soon.

Hon. Mr VANKOUGHNET really did not know. If the hon. gentleman would put his question on the paper, he would inquire, and reply to it to-morrow.

Hon. Mr LETELLIER enquired whether any money had been advanced to the Grand Trunk Railway, since last session of Parliament.

Hon. Mr VANKOUGHNET said that money had been advanced, on postal account. The same question had been asked in the other branch of the Legislature, and the papers promised,

TAVERN LICENCES.

Hon. Mr ALLAN moved the second reading of his bill to remove the power of issuing tavern licences in cities from the Councils to the Boards of Police Commissioners.

Hon. Mr VANKOUGHNET quite approved of the principle of the bill. He thought it would be very advantageous to transfer the power of granting licences from Councils to Police Commissioners, and he thought members of municipal Councils would find the measure a great relief from a very considerable annoyance.

Hon. Mr CAMPBELL said the City Councils had the power to transfer the power of issuing licences, if they chose. In Kingston, it had been transferred to the Police Magistrate. However, he thought it might be as well to enact the bill.

After further discussion.

The bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, April 15.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. M'CUAIG.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said the *Globe* of the 11th of April instant, contained charges of the most extraordinary character against an officer of the Government.

He wished to know if there was any truth in these statements?

Hon. Mr. GALT said he was only made aware a moment or two ago of the intention of the hon. gentleman to put the question, but he had no difficulty in stating that almost everything mentioned was incorrect. The gentleman referred to, Mr. McCuaig, had been employed in a service requiring very great confidence to be placed in him, and at the same time a very disagreeable service: and he had discharged the duties imposed upon him entirely to the satisfaction of the Government and of the Department. In the course of the investigation which took place in Hamilton, McCuaig made arrangements with one party with reference to claims for back tolls, he (Mr. Galt) received several notes from him; and among them one for $1000. He apprehended that it was this fact which had given rise to the article in the *Globe*. He (Mr. Galt) conceiving the Government could not take notes returned the notes to McCuaig and directed him to charge himself with the amount and collect it himself. He did not remember that McCuaig received anything like $6000 in Montreal. The reports made to the Department were of the fullest possible character and most confidential kind; and the whole question of the frauds committed was now in the hands of the law officers of the Crown with the view of bringing the parties to justice. Had there been a desire on the part of Mr. McCuaig to screen parties, a different course would have been adopted by him than that of sending to the Department all the particulars. He (Mr. Galt) therefore felt happy in being able to give an explicit contradiction to the statement of the *Globe*. Not only was he aware of there being no foundation for the statement, but from facts he knew he did not believe there could be. He regretted that longer notice of the intention to put the question had not been given him, as a little time would have enabled him to give more detailed particulars.

The subject then dropped.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

The debate on this subject was resumed by Mr. Wilson. The principle had been admitted by many Lower Canadians, but it had been said by others that the time for the discussion of the question was when an official census had been taken. He regretted that this was not made a government question. Upon what grounds was the claim of a Upper Canada refused? It was said that Lower Canada was forced into the Union. This was a fact which he denied. Then it was said that Upper Canada assented to the Union. This he most unequivocally denied. Upper Canada was cajoled, threatened into it. Then Uppper Canada was not so greatly in debt at the Union as represented on the other side. He thought he was not wrong in stating that the debt did not exceed £1,200,000. Out of the that sum, £200,000 was chargeable, by assessment, upon particular localities, and £900,000 of the debt had been incurred in the construction of the St. Lawrence Canals which were as much for the benefit of Lower as of Upper Canada. Hence the real debt of Upper Canada was £100,000 and no more, and Lower Canada, at that time, was in debt to a large amount. Then what was the position of the two provinces in regard to population? He defied any one to show that there was a greater difference in favor of Lower Canada than 160,000; while now the difference in favor of Upper Canada was twice that number, and instead of Lower Canada contributing an equal sum to the burdens of the country she contributed only half the amount that Upper Canada did. Thus no comparison could be instituted between the state of the things existing in 1841 and those existing now. He had no desire to interfere at all with the language or religion of Lower Canada. He would give to Lower Canada almost any guarantee for this which would set at rest its fears. There was no real ground for alarm on the part of Lower Canada; it could get any security that was wanted, for Upper Canadians would concede to others what they worked for themselves. [Hear.] It had been argued by the Attorney General East that the alleged excess of wealth of Upper Canada was made up for by the fisheries of Lower Canada, which had been conceded to the citizens of the States to secure the Reciprocity Treaty, from which Upper Canada had alone derived benefit. These fisheries had been taken into consideration as part of the Lower Canada stock at the time of the Union, and having then become property, they ought not to be reckoned a second time as a Lower Canada concession at the time of the Union. The hon. gentleman could not eat his cake and have it too. As to the alleged profligate expenditure of Upper Canada, he might point to the £2,000,000 stg. sunk in the Grand Trunk line between Richmond and Trois Pistoles, which did not even pay for the grease on the wheels. There was nothing in Upper Canada to compare with the dreadful waste of money on that railway. And as to the Municipal Loan Fund expenditure, was not that incurred by governments with which the hon. Attorney General East had been connected? It was strange that, when the government had given money to municipalities, the municipalities and not the government should be charged with profligacy. But the municipalities expected to be able to make a return for the money. He had yet to learn that it was totally lost. Means had been taken, or if not, ought to be taken, to recover the debt. On the other hand, the expenditure on the Trois Pistoles road was an irreparable loss to the whole Province. What was however the real ground why ministers refused to grant Representation by Population? It was that the Attorney General East would not submit to the preponderating influence of Upper Canada—the same reason for which he told the Imperial authorities, Lower Canada would not consent to the annexation to Upper Canada of the Hudson's Bay Territory. He (Mr. Wilson) then referred to the proportion of crime in Upper and Lower Canada respectively. He took the report of the Prison Inspectors for 1859, to show that the number of recidivists was greater in Lower Canada, being 2221 against 1858 in Upper Canada. That was the column, said the Commissioners, which marked the depth of crime, and that the Atty. Gen. East attempted to conceal. There was one more view he wished to present to the hon. gentlemen opposite, that he might hear their answer. The Counties of Huron and Bruce had a population of 90,000, and demanded additional representation in the House. That was undeniable. How was it to be given?—Were we to modify existing constituencies to add to the representation of Huron and Bruce? Here was a difficulty which must be met, and the moment Huron and Bruce demanded additional representation, it would be seriously aggravated. He wished, further, to say that the very arguments brought forward to maintain the existing provisions of the Union, amounted to a confession that the Union was unjust to Upper Canada now. Upper Canada was in a state almost of revolution. Hon. gentlemen opposite must come to the point—their arguments were useless—the point was not what was done in 1841 or in 1849—but what remedy could be devised now?

Mr. LANGEVIN—It was true that one or two clauses of the Union Act had been changed—among them that which required a two-thirds vote to change the system of Representation—the Imperial Government would not consent to a further alteration to which Lower Canada was unanimously opposed. No people should put itself at the mercy of another, and, on this principle, Lower Canadians had voted against Representation by Population in 1848, when they had a majority. It was not to have Representation by Population that Upper Canada advocated it, it was to have a majority over Lower Canada. Upper Canada wanted to govern the Lower Province, to make its laws for it, &c. Upper Canada, it was said, was governed by the minority of its representatives through the assistance of the Lower Canadians. If the majority would bring forward as their principles those which were not hostile to Lower Canadians, there was no reason why that state of things should continue. Let the Upper Canada Opposition abstain from proposing measures subversive of Lower Canada liberty, and they would soon gain power. With Representation by Population as the leading plank of their platform, Lower Canadians could not co-operate with them. Lower Canada had to guard its language, religion, race, institutions, and territory. Oh, it was said there need be no fear of that, because Upper Canadians would protect them all, and it was instanced that the French language, which was made illegal under the Union Act, was restored by Upper Canadian votes. This was only done because Upper Canada had to remedy a wrong she had inflicted. But the best guardians of the French language were those who spoke it. Lower Canada had seven times as much territory as Upper Canada had. Oh, said the Upper Canadians, it is too far north to produce anything. Perhaps it did not all produce wheat, but it was valuable, nevertheless, and augmented the resources of Lower Canada. Besides that, there were the Fisheries, which were as productive as any one branch of industry in Upper Canada. In 1855 they were worth $400,000 and in 1860 $862,000. These products were almost exported, whereas the produce of the Upper Canadian Fisheries was consumed within the country. Nor would the value of our fisheries remain stationary, they would soon reach $2,000,000.

Lower Canada was unanimous. It was said that deserters might be found. If so Lower Canada would know how to deal with them; a country never forgave its traitors and he was sure that those who voted for representation by population one parliament would not do so another.

Mr. SOMERVILLE earnestly hoped the Union would never be dissolved, or a serious blow would be given to the advancement and prosperity of the country. The Prime Minister of Canada had threatened him the other night that he would be ousted from his constituency because he voted for representation by population.

Mr. CARTIER—So you will be.

Mr. SOMERVILLE would like to know why he should be singled out. What difference was there between him and the member for Glengarry? Their constituencies were only separated by the St. Lawrence—one lay on one side and one on the other. The member for Drummond and Arthabaska was not an exponent of the British population of Lower Canada, he represented a French Canadian constituency. As for the principle of representation by population, he, (Mr. Somerville,) was quite ready to go into the election on this principle, and to stand or fall by it, though Mr. Cartier should come and oppose him. Who had first broken the Union Act? As they were talking about it he would say the Lower Canadians had.

VOICES—How?

Mr. SOMERVILLE—By getting the French language introduced into the Legislature (Laughter and interruptions, amid which Mr. Somerville sat down.

Col. PLAYFAIR—He regretted that the question had been brought on at the present time, because it would be a weapon in the hands of their opponents. Central Canada to a man would vote against it. Representation by Population would be the ruin of Canada at the present time, for it would give Western Canada the control of Lower Canada, and Lower Canada would not stand it. And what would be the result if Lower Canada should separate herself from Upper Canada? Upper Canada would have to pay duty on goods from England. (Cries of 'Oh' and 'Yes!')

Mr. TURCOTTE said that whether the Union was imposed on Lower Canada, equality in the Representation was insisted on, that neither section should tyrannize over the institutions of the other. The institutions of Lower Canada were a legacy they intended to maintain. Did hon. gentlemen opposite know what the French language was? It was the universal language of European Diplomacy. They said they would not interfere with the religion of Lower Canada. Other matters than religion were at stake here; there was the Tariff, and, if Representation by Population were granted, what security was there that a Tariff would not be made, hostile to Lower Canada. They knew that the Upper Canada Opposition had once, not long ago, endeavoured to divert trade from the St. Lawrence to New York. It was the French Canadians who were shewing themselves faithful to the Constitution—the Anglo-Saxons of Upper Canada were endeavouring to destroy it. Could Lower-Canadians entrust power to those whom they feared would abuse it?

Mr. A. P. MACDONALD said the people of Western Canada believed Representation by Population to be the true principle, and the only one which would give them justice. The Attorney General East had said that it would be unjust to give Upper Canada more representatives because, twenty years ago, Lower Canada which was then the more populous had not had them. Did he think that Upper Canada was going to remain in the same position that it occupied twenty years ago? Upper Canada now had not only a greater population, it had more acres under cultivation then Lower Canada and more wealth invested in the soil. Take the returns as given in 1851 and 1852, and they showed that Upper Canada had over $50,000,000 more than Lower Canada invested in the actual cultivation of the soil. If then it had more territory under cultivation, as well as more people, it could justly claim Representation by Populatton. (Hear.)

Lower Canada was all within the reach of navigable waters. Not so with Upper Canada, some parts of which were 100 or 150 miles away, and needed railroads, roads, bridges &c., That was why the Upper Canadian municipalities have been obliged to spend so much more than in Lower Canada. (Hear.) The premier had also alluded to the benefits Upper Canada had derived from the Reciprocity Treaty. He (Mr. Macdonald) maintained that that Treaty had been a great benefit to Lower as well as to Lower Canada. If it had increased the value of every bushel of wheat in the Upper Province, it had enabled the people to consume more of the manufactures and commodities sold in the Lower. (Hear.)

They had been told last year, by the Commissioner of Public Works, that the assumption of the Lake St. Peter debt would benefit Upper Canada? So it would, perhaps, if the Lachine Canal had been deepened, according to promise, but the promise had not been fulfilled; the Lachine Canal remained as it was, and not a single vessel had been added, by assuming that debt, to the marine of the Lakes.

Central Canada, was in favor of it, just as strongly as the Westernpart of the peninsula was a year or two ago. And even the Ottawa people, whose aid the Premier had invoked, would soon be in favor of it too, for as soon as the Seat of Government went there, population would flow in fast, and the immense resources of that valley be developed. Indeed, this was necessary even now, for what had been done, of late, for Upper Canada? It had been neglected. We had a water frontage from Georgian Bay round to the Welland Canal, and except at one or two little places there was no protection in it to the vessels trading there. There was an enormous commerce growing up in lumber, &c., with Chicago, but no harbor facilities were provided for carrying it on. (Hear.)

Mr. STIRTON said he represented a constituency which was altogether in favor of Representation by Population. What Upper Canadians complained of was not French domination but Lower Canadian domination; and they had no sympathy with the renegade trimming politicians of British extraction in Lower Canada who opposed their reasonable wishes.

Mr DALY was astonished at the unstatesmanlike speach delivered by the premier the other night, when he said that representation by population would not be conceded. He could only say to that gentleman that if he should go to the country and get a majority at his back, he—Mr. Daly—would not be inclined to support him, either as Premier or a member of the Government. (Hear, hear.) He had given him a general support, and he had done this because he approved of the general policy of the Government, but he was not prepared to be trailed through the mire by the premier to enable him to make political capital in Lower Canada. He did not wish to disturb the Constitution; but he wanted the franchise to be equally extended.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON said the course he had pursued was quite consistent with the course which he had taken on previous occasions. He believed he was right then, and he believed he was right now; for Lower Canada to a man was opposed to the principle. If Upper Canada was in favor of it, Lower Canada had a right to oppose it. If there was to be a union of the Provinces there must be equality of representation: any other arrangement would place one section in a position of inferiority. The object of the Union was to protect the British population, and for that purpose equality was granted. Upper Canada would never get representation by population; she was not sincere in demanding it; it was only demanded by those who were anxious to get votes. He did not say this insultingly, but he spoke planly, because he knew he was supported by every man in Lower Canada. It was admitted by the press that the sole object of the demand was to control Lower Canada—to override her institutions, and if posssible to extinguish it. The true principle of Government was compromise. This was the case in the United States. (Oh!) It was (a voice—"compromise on slavery.") Yes, on slavery and every thing else. The little States of Rhode Island and New Jersey, had as much influence in the Legislature as the larger States. In 1841, when three men were found in Lower Canada to claim Representation by Population, every man in Upper Canada voted against it. Therefore if the principle was bad then it was bad now But he would stand by the constitution; by that Lower Canada would stand or fall; the constitution should not be trampled upon, and if Upper Canada attempted it she should not do it. The twelfth section of the Union act could not be changed; it provided that each section should have an equal number of representatives, subject, it was true to the provisions therein after contained; but those provisions did not admit of any change in the equality of representation; they only gave power to re-adjust the constituencies. The interests of the two Provinces were identical, and they should not sever them. If they raised religious prejudices and animosities, they were not fit to have the power of legislating for themselves. If the Union was to be maintained let it not be maintained by humiliation and degradation on the one hand and superiority on the other. Why should Lower Canada be placed in a position of inferiority? Lower Canada had no feeling of hostility towards Upper Canada. Britons and French Canadians worked amicably together in the Lower Province. There were numbers of members in the House who represented majorities of French Canadian, and no French Canadians had asked them their country or their religion. Could not Upper Canada be as generous and cordial? There were many men among the Opposition of liberal minds, but they were led by those who, for their own interests, had created a feeling of hostility towards Lower Canada. Was Lower Canada to blame for this? No, and she would therefore resist the attempt of designing politicians to trample upon her. His opinion was that the double majority reasonably applied would be a sufficient guarantee for the interests of both sections. Yet when he had submitted a motions of this kind, it had been voted down by Upper Canada.

Mr. LABERGE said he had perceived an error in the French version of the Consolidated Statutes. In the English version it was—The Province shall be represented by an equal number of representatives. In the French version the word equal was omitted.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said if there was an error it was not binding. The Imperial Act was what they had to look to.

Mr. SICOTTE then moved the adjournment of the House, which was carried.

Adjourned at 11 o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

MONTALEMBERT ON THE PEOPLE AND CHURCH OF FRANCE.

M. de Montalembert has won for himself the good-will of an eminent class of men in every country. The politician who appealed to Europe against the coercion of the new Empire, and inveighed against the apathy, selfishness, and greed which made such a system possible, mingled in his writings the praises of a Church which is disliked and distrusted by free nations all over the globe. Yet he found warm admirers in the Protestant countries of Northern Europe, and especially in England, where the very name of Popery is held in abomination. We therefore willingly devote some space to the notice of the introduction which the Legitimist politician has prefixed to the collected edition of his speeches.

In a dedication to Duke Pasquier, M. de Montalembert pays a tribute to that period of French history which is connected with the reputation of both of them,—the 34 years of Royalty and Parliamentary institutions. M. de Montalembert looks back to this period as the time when his early youth found pleasure in revering hereditary right, and his prime of manhood in criticizing the unromantic Throne of July. He has now fallen on evil days. Whatever France may have gained, she is not indebted for it to Parliamentary orators.

M. de Montalembert has suffered both in his person and in his cause. Even his ecclesiastical sympathies have been rudely checked by the supremacy in the Church of a class of men whose coarse intolerance offended his more fastidious zeal.

Hence the Legitimist Liberal writes in no cheerful mood. The republication of his speeches is rather a tribute to the past than an attempt to influence the future. He is the just man who has in vain endeavoured to save his country, and who is now only concerned to put his protest on record. So prevalent is his minor key through the whole prelude, that we cannot help feeling there is something unmanly and peevish in the tone of it. In this latest production of M. de Montalembert we cannot help detecting the morbidness consequent on the public neglect. While England was interesting herself in this conflict France was apathetic. Napoleon showed him how powerless he was in spite of rank, genius, political connexion, and all that make men formidable to a Constitutional Sovereign or a minister trembling for his majority.

But it is not to be wondered at that M. de Montalembert should be a disappointed man, for, as far as we can understand his opinions, they are confined to himself, or to a little knot of politicians exceptionally placed and with peculiarly constituted minds. There cannot be a party, much less a public, imbued with that love of the Church of Rome and the British Constitution which actuates himself. He defines his principles of conduct to be devotion to the Liberal cause as distinguished from the revolutionary idea, and the Catholic cause as separated from despotism and intolerance. On this narrow ridge his own well-balanced mind has advanced, but he has been unable to draw France after him. His formula of "A free Church in a free nation," he admits himself finds no favour with the world, which probably thinks that acid and alkali will always neutralize each other, and that no political chymistry will bring the Romish priesthood into unison with a self-governing people. So, though we agree entirely with his estimate of French society, we cannot proclaim that his theories are likely to bring the cure. The evil, he tells us, is the selfishness of society, the devotion to material pursuits, the absence, even among the young, of noble aims, of generous enthusiasm. That this natnrally leads men to acquiesce in the despotism which gives them peace and riches; that it destroys the faculty of self-government, and establishes a central power acting irresistibly upon millions of social atoms, is an obvious reflection. The bugbear of priestly supremacy he considers to have been skilfully used by the false Liberals. If there were any danger of it "I should hate it and combat it as much as that real tyranny of which the modern world is the prey,—that of democracy at once served and enslaved by despotism."

To give the people liberty and the Church liberty would be the cure for all these evils—that is, if the people would be moderate and the Church tolerant. But, alas! both people and Church have betrayed their trust. We know all that M. DeMontalembert can say against the millions of electors who established the existing Empire; but, hear his opinion of the clergy, whose champion he has been for so many years. While we read we are forced to perceive that the Church of which he has a vision is an ideal Church that it has no resemblance to the Corporation whose ruler is Cardinal Antonelli and whose chief organs are the French religious journals. The new school which has "substituted theories boldly servile for the precious guarantees of public life and has frantic aspirations after universal compression which has bowed too large a portion of the clergy under the tyranny of its invectives and denunciations, which has made of reason an enemy, of eloquence a public danger, of liberty an anti-Christian chimera, and of the taste for servitude a sort of ingredient of virtue," is the school to which Church of the present day belongs. Withreason then, may M. deMontalembert despair. The free church in a "free people" is an illusion which has by this time passed away even from the mind of the most fanciful politician.—*Times.*

MERCANTILE FRENCH NAVY.

(*From the London Times.*)

A topic of considerable interest, not only to France, but to England, has just been discussed with much earnestness in the French Legislative body. The ninth paragraph of the address to the Crown gave expression to an apprehension which was not unnatural, and to a resolution which was certainly well founded. It spoke of the "trial" to which French manufactures would be subjected under the competition introduced by the Commercial Treaty, and recorded a "hope" that the ordeal would be "triumphantly endured; but admitted that such success was only to be expected on the condition that raw materials were cheapened and the cost of conveyance reduced. This view of the case is pefectly reasonable. We have passed through these misgivings ourselves; but we have learnt by experience that the removal of restrictions proves more than an equivalent for the removal of protection. The text of the address indicated the true policy in such matters. Low freights and cheap materials would undoubtedly assist the French manufacturers in issuing triumphantly from the trial of an open market. So far the principles embodied in the address are unquestionably sound, but the next paragraph produced a singular inconsistency of argument and conclusion.

In that clause it stood affirmed by way of proviso, that industry of all kinds depended upon confidence, and that confidence could only be created by a certain steadiness or fixity in commercial legislation. To this doctrine also, if properly understood, we might give our assent, but the interpretation which was assigned to it went far to contravene even the admissions which had proceeded. An amendment had been presented to the effect that "an interest of the first order,"—viz., the shipping interest, imperatively demanded the continuance of the protection it enjoyed; and upon this proposition there ensued a succession of speeches directed to the same end. M. Arman, argued that the French Marine was debarred by natural inferiority from competition on equal terms with the British Marine for three causes. The first was the dearness of shipping material produced by the "just protection" still afforded in France to manufactures, so that it cost considerably more to build a ship in France than it did in England; the next in the obligations imposed on all seagoing classes by the Maritime Inscription; while the third might be traced to the superior institutions and resources of England. In this view of the case M. Arman was not only followed by other members, but was confirmed by the Ministers themselves, and the amendment was only withdrawn upon the distinct understanding that the proposition it contained was accepted by the Government.

Of the causes assigned for the inferiority of the French Marine to the English one only is natural. It is undoubtedly true that we possess "resources" beyond those at the command of France; but the most reasonable inference would be that the French should avail themselves of our aptitude in this respect, as we do of theirs in others. If we can build ships more cheaply than they can and navigate them at a smaller charge, it follows that we are most fit to be carriers, and that the best way to secure that abundance of material and cheapness of freight which the French manufacturers very reasonably desire is to employ our agency in the business. If our neighbours would do this, or, in other words, if they would relax their Navigation Laws, they would immediately be gainers at the very points where they are most anxious for support. To this course, however, the French are in no wise inclined, and one of the speakers remarked, that though the reduction in the price of commodities was a very proper object, it "must not be realized at the expense of the Marine." How it is to be realized otherwise is a question which was not discussed.

But the contradictions of this protective policy are still more remarkable in the other portions of the argument. One of the disabilities of the French Marine arises from the fact that the materials for shipbuilding are kept at an unnaturally high price by artificial laws maintained for the protection of certain French manufactures. This protection, too, is described as a "just protection;" but, unfortunately, its operation is directly against those for whose advantage it was designed. The manufacturers of France require, it is said, in order to place them on a footing with those of England, cheap material and cheap freights. English shipping would give them these cheap freights, but it must not be employed because of the protection due to French shipping, and the freights charged by French shipping are necessarily dear because of the protection given to French manufacturers. So runs the vicious principle in a circle, and one French interest is prevented from helping another French interest at a pinch by a restriction previously devised for the assumed advantage of the interest now complaining.

It was the principle, however, of the Maritime Inscription which really governed the course of the discussion. Ministers asserted—and no one denied—that the Maritime Inscription was deserving of all support "as the basis of the National Navy," though it had been described in this very debate as one of the causes which rendered the French Marine inferior to that of other countries. The French Government can place its hands in an incredibly short period upon all the seafaring population within reach; it can send these men on board ships of war, and it can avail itself of their services to take the sea with an imposing force But when we observe at what a cost this is purchased we may be disposed to look with less dissatisfaction on our own system. In competing with the maritime power of England France starts at a heavy disadvantage. She has not got a population so nautically inclined, nor such numerous colonies to encourage nautical adventure, nor so favourable a position for turning such chances to account. These being the original conditions of the struggle, France aggravates them by her own legislation. She makes the materials of shipbuilding unnaturally dear, and places all seamen under obligations calculated to obstruct the progress of a Mercantile Marine. This she does by way of laying the "basis" of a national Navy, though it is now thoroughly understood that a national Navy can never be based on any better foundations than those of a Marine spontaneously developed. A Commercial Marine contains the germ of a fighting fleet, and the surest way to secure political power is to give free development to mercantile adventure.

No one can be surprised at the intelligence that the French merchant service is on the decline. It is sacrificed, on the one hand, to the exigencies of the manufacturers, and on the other to those of the State. One party takes care that ships shall be dear, another that seamen shall have a divided duty. Shipowners are embarrassed both ways, and they will find but little indemnification in the turn of Protection with which it is designed to encourage them. French shipping is sinking under the elaborate system of burdens devised for its encouragement. It was declared that its dependence was now on the fisheries alone, and the mere diminution of the duties on salt fish was fraught with peril to the Marine of France. We should think such a state of things ought to carry its own moral. The surest way to obtain a good Mercantile Marine is to allow it to grow in its natural proportions without protection or favour.

DEATH OF DR. ROBB.

(*From the Fredericton Head Quarters.*)

This community and the Province in general have to deplore the loss of Dr. Robb, who died suddenly at his residence in the University yesterday afternoon.

The deceased was the eldest son of Charles Robb, M.D., of Stirling, Scotland, and was born on the 2nd February, 1815. After studying at various Scotch Universities and taking his Medical Degree at Edinburgh, he travelled on the Continent of Europe, and resided for some time at Paris for the purpose of making himself thoroughly conversant with the various branches of his protection. In 1837 his extensive and accurate knowledge of the Natural Sciences secured him an appointment in King's College, Fredericton, where he laboured most zealously and faithfully in the discharge of the various duties of his Professorship. Many of his old pupils will grieve that he has been thus early cut off in the prime of his life and usefulness; and that our Provincial University has lost his able services at a period when his great experience and sound judgment would have been particularly valuable. His vigorous intellect and untiring industry enabled him to take a master's grasp of the various sciences entrusted to his professional teaching; and his power and facility of imparting in a thoroughly scientific manner, the fundmental and guiding principles upon which were based his own vast stores of information, will long be remembered by those who had the privilege and advantage of attending his lectures. He possessed a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the Geology and Mineral resources of this Province than any man now living. To him we are indebted for our University Museum, many of the specimens for which were collected by his own hands, and not a few purchased at his individual expense. In all matters connected with the advancement and prosperity of the Province, he was ever ready and willing to give his efficient aid and assistance, and his early removal may be truly regarded as a public calamity. He was a pure minded, noble and honorable man, and a sincere and pious Christian. As a friend he was generous, warm-hearted and uniformly kind and considerate. To him the afflicted or the needy never applied for advice or assistance in vain. At such a time we forbear to intrude upon the sacred privacy of the afflicted family circle to speak of his many virtues and endearing qualities as a husband and father. He was beloved by many, respected and esteemed by all; and there are few whose loss will be more deeply felt, or who will be so long held in affectionate and grateful remembrance.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET,—
APRIL 13, 1861.

COFFEE—The market generally is firm, with a fair demand from the Trade, but for Rio, owing to political troubles of the day, there is less activity, with perhaps more of a disposition to shade in prices. We notice 3373 bags Rio at 11@14 cents, including 675 per Amy Warwick at 12¼, and 1350, the remaining half of the Condor's cargo, on private terms; 900 Laguayra, 13½@14⅝; 64 Jamaica, 13¼; 1075 Maracaibo, 13¼@14; and 200 mats Java, 16⅞@17, 4 mos.

DRUGS AND DYES—We notice sales of 3 cases Opium at $5,37½@$5,50; 20 do Oil Anis, equal to $1,70, duty paid; 150 tons Sal Soda, $1,37½@$1,37½; 65 do Soda Ash, 2@2 1-16c; 500 kegs Bi Carb Soda, 3¼; 21 cases Cream Tartar, 31¼@33; 75 bbls Refined Camphor, 50 @52½; 20 cases Large Flake Gum Tragacanth, 70; 5 do Cantharides, 77½; 8 casks Sal Ammoniac, 8½; 75 bags Cubebs, 40@45—now held higher; 5000 lb American White Sugar Lead, 12; 2000 lb Turmeric, 2; 10 tons French Alum, 2¼; 5 casks Oxalic Acid, 19; 50 kegs Arsenic, 2¼; 5000 lb Salem Blue Vitriol, 9, 6 mos.; a few cases Oil Anis, in bond, $1,45, cash; 50 bales Honduras Sarsaparilla, in bond 3 cases Sanderson's Oil Bergamont, 12 do Hotchkiss's Oil Peppermint, 3 do Oil Lemon, 200 bbls Flor Sulphur, 25 cases new crop Small Flake Manna, 160 bags Trieste Brown Mustard Seed, 100 casks Bleaching Powder, 60 do Chicory, and 50 bags Sort Gum Arabic, on private terms. Castor Oil is in large stock, and large parcels are unsaleable, except at a considerable reduction from previous quotations. Oil Anis is higher—stock 250 cases. Oil Cassia is also higher, $2,50, cash, in bond, being asked. Chemicals have been offered more freely, and prices of Sal Soda and Bi Carb Soda have declined in consequence.

FRUIT—The market remains dull for all descriptions, with a very limited business, and Raisins are scarcely so strong. The saes are 2000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2,10@$2,30; 1600 do. Bunch, $1,52½@$1,60; 15 casks Turkish Prunes, 5½ cents, 4 mos.; 3350 drums Turkey Figs, 4; 20,000 Baracoa Cocoa Nuts, $25@$27; 1000 bunches Baracoa Bananas, $1@$1,50; 2@300 bbls. Russet and Pippin Apples, $1,75@$2, as they run, cash; 1000 bxs. Layer Raisins, 2@3000 pkgs. Layer and Bunch, in bond, 800 hf. bxs. Valencia Raisins, 5000 drums Figs, 14 casks Turkish Prunes, 100 bbls. old Currants, and 1506 bunches Grenada Bananas, on private terms. Domestic Dried is without improvement. Southern Apples may be quoted 2@2½ cents. Peeled Peaches, 7@9, and unpeeled do 3@3½ case. By auction, 6250 bxs. Messina Oranges sold at $1,65@$2,15; and 420 do Lemons, $2,25 cash.

MOLASSES—The market continues quite dull, there being but a small demand from the Trade, and not much from any other quarter. Sales 168 hhds. Porto Rico at 26@32 cents for old and new crop; 27 old English Island, 20 @24; 5 Barbadoes, 25; 454 hhds, 55 tcs, and 35 bbls Cuba Muscovado, in lots, 18½@23; 150 hhds, 20 tcs, and 20 bbls Clayed Cuba 17@18; 85 hhds do, for export, 15½, cash, in bond; 40 bbls Cistern Bottom, 20, and 616 do New Orleans, 27 @ 35, 4 mos. By auction, 18 hhds. New Orleans and 26 do Porto Rico sold at 30c, 4 mos

NAILS—Cut are steady and quiet at 2¾ @ 3 cents, cash and 6 mos.—Clinch are in moderate request at 4¼@4½c, 6 mos.

OILS—We have heard of no sales of Crude Whale—1000 gallons Bleached Winter brought 56 cents, 4 mos. Crude Sperm has been in request, and we notice sales of 990 bbls, at New Bedford, at $1,40@$1,43, part for export; and 50 do, here, on private terms. City Linseed continues pretty active at 60 cents, cash, in casks. Olive is wanted, and Marseilles Box tends upward; sales Cask, in lots, at $1,10 @ $1,12½, 6 mos; 1500 bxs Marseilles, to arrive, $3,50, 4 mos; and 225 do, in bond, on terms we did not learn. The sales besides are 29,000 lb Tallow at 8½ @ 9¼ cents; and 800 gallons Western Lard, to arrive, 87½, cash. Kerosene, 80 cents; Camphene, 36@37½c; and Fluid, 36 @37, cash.

RICE—Within a few days there has been an active speculative demand for this article, and the sales, part before our last, reach 2300 tcs. at 3⅝@4½ cents cash, showing an advance of ¼ @3-16 of a cent within the past week.

SALT—Since our last the market has become quite dull, and the recent receipts of Liverpool are going into store. The only sale is a cargo of 6889 bushels Turks Islands at 19 cents, cash.

SPELTER—There is no business, and prices are nominal.

Spices—We notice sales of 5000 mats Cassia 400 bags Pimento, in bond, on private terms, and 300 do., 5@5¼ cents, cash, duty paid.

SUGAR—There is a moderate inquiry for home use, and though the market is not active, prices are supported, closing with a steady feeling yesterday as the probabilities of a pacific settlement of our political difficulties seemed rather more promising, the very serious accounts from Charleston not having been promulgated until after business hours. The sales are 2087 hhds. Cuba at 4⅛@6⅛ cents; 105 Porto Rico, 5@5½; 152 New Orleans, 5 @5½; 98 Texas, part 4¾@4⅞; 363 bxs. Havana, 4¼@5⅜; 408 hhds. Melado, 2¼ @ 2¾, 4 mos.; and 1000 bbls. Crushed, on terms not made public. By auction, 530 hhds Porto Rico sold at 4⅞@6¾ cents; and 100 do Texas, 4¾@4¼, cash and 4 mos. The stock yesterday was about 30,000 hhds., 13,000 bxs, and 242,422 bags Sugar, and 6000 hhds. Melado.

TALLOW—In less active, and at the close prices were in buyers favor. The sales are 10,000 lb. prime City at 9½ @ 9⅝ cents; and 10,000 lb. extra, for shipment to the West Indies, 10 cash. Rough Fat, 6@6½c, cash.

TEA—The market continues very firm for both Green and Black, and for the former prices still have a hardening tendency. The sales are 600 hf. chests Green and 2500@3000 do. Black, chiefly Oolong.

TOBACCO—The demand continues light.—We notice sales of 44 hhds. Kentucky, part at 7¼@9 cents; 360 cases Seed Leaf, 4@8c; 74 bales Havana, 150 do Cuba, and 12 hhds Maryland, on terms we did not learn. The business in Manufactured is very limited, and prices are in a great measure entirely nominal.

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 until NOON on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, from parties willing to furnish to this Department,

1000 Toises of Black, Grey and Banc Rouge Broken Stone,

in equal proportions, of the best quality, in the manner and according to the conditions described in the Specification and Schedule, which may be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, on and after Monday, the 15th instant.

The Stones are to be broken so as to pass through a two inch Ring, and to be measured when broken, by the Toise, containing (216) Two Hundred and Sixteen French Cubic Feet.

Ten per cent. of the Monthly Estimates will be retained until the completion of the Contract.

The Tenders (endorsed "Tenders for Broken Stone,") must contain the *bona fide* signatures of two responsible parties who are willing to become security for the due fulfilment of the Contract; and the Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any of the Tenders.

By order,

P. MACQUISTEN, City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, } City Hall, } Montreal, April 12, 1861 } 89

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL
WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS, addressed to the Undersigned, and in the OWN HANDWRITING of the applicants, will be received till NOON on FRIDAY next, the NINETEENTH instant, for the Situation of EXTRA CLERK in the Office of the Water Works, at a salary of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum.

No person to apply unless familiar with both French and English languages.

By Order,

CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, } City Hall, } Montreal, 13th, April, 1861 } e 90

FOR SLE LOW,

FOUR LARGE TARPAULINS, suitable for covering Flour.

FOUR TARPAULINS, expressly for covering Truck Loads of Merchandise when carting.

MILLS, MATTICE & CO.

March 26. tts 73

THE MONTREAL HERALD

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1861.

SEE FIRST PAGE

FOR

Parliamentary Debates.

EUROPEAN NEWS, NEW YORK MARKETS, &c., &c.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

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

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

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

Household Furniture, &c., at his stores, at Ten o'clock

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.

Household Furniture, &c, at No 4 Molson Terrace, at Ten o'clock

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.

Ropes, Cordage, &c, at 15 Hospital Street, at Ten o'clock

Damaged Dry Goods, at stores of Wm Stephens & Co, at Two o'clock

Damaged Goods, at stores of Geo Winks & Co, at Three 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 BROWN & CO.

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 17—9 A. M. 30 above zero
2 P. M. 32 above zero.
6 P. M. 31 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

APRIL 17.

OTTAWA HOTEL.

Rev R Mitchell, Actonvale	J B Rand, Fisherville
A Poonis, Lyn	N P Bowman& wife, I Pond
H B Wright, Perth	I Danks&wife, Montreal
D H Macdonald, N Y	O Gildersleeve, Kingston
Rev C Forest, do	J Taylor, Brockville
Wm Glazier, Lyn	J A Dixon, Mou'niette
J MacPherson, Montreal	W P Fius, Cornwall
Wm Maume, Quebec	D F Britton, Gananoque
H Lacroix, Coaticook	A McDonell, Lancaster
T Snow, Boston	G F Pope, Ottawa,

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

Mr Hardinge, Portage du Fort	P Wingate, Kingston
J Rogerson, Owen Sound	A Ross, Hamilton
D M Cook&wife, Hamilton	B M Ferrie, do
R Davis, Quebec	J Best, Peterborough
N Douglass, N Y	J Young, Georgetown
W Q S Kerr, Niagara	C A Sadlier, Hamilton
G Carter, London	Wm Mackie, Oshawa
W B S Moor, U S C Gen	J W Cowhenter, Burlington.

MONTREAL HOUSE.

J B Thomas, Saratoga	J Knight, Bolton, Eng
M B Ward & lady, do	T Lawless, Grafton
J Coleman, Tyn	H Storne, Grey
W E Macdonald, St John	J Trotter, do
J T Harlaw, Norfolk	Wm Hamilton, Cantley
C Alger, Stockport	H Morehead, Buffalo
R Rutbford, Guelph	Wm C Fletcher, Boston;

CANADA HOTEL.

M Roy, St Michel	P Millette, Watton
Dr Buckley, St Hyacinthe	J Pelletier, Maple Grove
F Gosselin, St Athanase	A Piche, Somerset
S Raymond, Long Point	A Patenaude, Marysville
J Ross, Beauharnois	A Laberge, do
P O'Brien, Terrebonne	J Campbell, Sherbrooke
G Faure, Lapigeonniere	J Murphy, Montreal.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

Wm May, Columbus C W	Sheriff des Rivieres, St Johns
T Craig, Montreal	
C M Donald, Quebec	C Hearn, Toronto
J Donelly, Montreal	W Greene, Ireland.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

M Betournay, St. Lambert	M Frechette, Arthabaska
H Ouimette, Terrebonne	M Boas
J Trudeau, Longueuil	M Gaucher, Ste Genevieve.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, April 17.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Dessaulles enquired whether the Commissioners named last fall to inquire into the present condition of the affairs of the Grand Trunk had reported, and if so, whether that report would be submitted to the House.

Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet said they had not; neither did he know when they would.

The Toronto Boys Home bill, and the bill to relieve the River des Prairies Navigation, were read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Patton moved the adoption of the Report of the Committee on the bill to divide the County of Bruce into two municipalities.

After some debate, the motion was lost by 25 to 6.

The House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The House was occupied the whole of last evening's session discussing the amendment to the motion for going into committee of Supply, moved by Mr. Notman, censuring the Government on account of the Solicitor General West retaining office after having lost his election.

In the course of the debate, Attorney General Macdonald stated that Mr. Morrison would remain in the Cabinet till the General Election, when the whole Ministry would go before the country for re-election or rejection.

The vote was then taken on the amendment, as follows:—

Yeas—Aikens, Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Burwell, Clark, Connor, Craik, Dorion, Dorland, Finlayson, Foley, Gould, Harcourt, Holmes, Huot, Jobin, Laberge, Laframboise, Lemieux, Loranger, J. S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, A. P. Macdonald, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Papineau, Patrick, Piche, Walker Powell, Purdy, Robinson, James Ross, Rykert, Rymal, Wm. Scott, Short, Sicotte, Somerville, Starnes, Stirton, Thibaudeau, White, Wilson, and Wright—59.

Nays—Abbott, Alleyn, Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, Benjamin, Burton, Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapai-, Cimon, Coutlee, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferres, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gill, Gowan, Heath, Hebert, Labelle, Lacoste, Langevin, Laporte, Laboutillier, Loux, McBeth, Atty Gen McDonald, McLeod, McCann, McMicken, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Ouimet, Panet, Playfair, W F Powell, Price, Roblin, Rose, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, S. Smith, Tassé, Tett and Turcotte—61.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

To-day, the following Bills were introduced:—

To amend the Act incorporating the Agricultural Loan Association.

To amend the Game Laws of Upper Canada.

To incorporate the St. Lawrence Elevating Company; and extend time for the construction of the railway on the North Shore.

On motion of Mr. Stirton the Bill from the Council to amend the law relating to Mutual Insurance Companies of Upper Canada was read a 1st time.

Returns were laid on the table by Alleyn containing the statements of the sums of money advanced to the Grand Trunk, and a copy of the correspondence since January, 1860, between the Provincial Government and the Grand Trunk Railway, or any of its creditors, respecting the affairs of the Company.

Alonzo Wood was then examined at the Bar touching the Shefford Election.

The debate on Representation by Population was then resumed by McDougall, who was speaking when the Report left.

LATEST BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM LAST NIGHT.

After dinner the debate was continued by Mr. MacDougall, who was followed by the Hon. Mr. Rose, Messrs. McGee and Piche.

The House adjourned at half-past eleven.

Latest American News.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM LAST NIGHT.)

New York, 17—4 p.m.,

The 7th Regiment has been ordered to Washington, and will leave on Friday, with full Camp Equipage.

A special despatch to the *Commercial* states that Gen. Scott expresses anxiety for the mass of Volunteers to hasten to Washington.

A rumor, which is credited at the War department prevails that Fort Pickens has been attacked.

The city military is mustering to-day.

It is reported that Virginia has adopted a secession ordnance, only eleven voting against it but it will have to be ratified by the people. The Convention will demand posession of the Forts and Navy Yards.

Great Excitement has been caused in Alexandria by a report that Roger A. Pryor has been seen there. If he is found the Federal Officers will take charge of him.

Sherman's flying artillery and four companies of mounted rifles will arrive to-morrow.

The *Post's* despatch says the cabinet is in session.

C. L. Vallandigham is reported to have been mobbed in Dayton, Ohio, for talking treason, and for this reason he was driven out of the State.

Trouble is expected at Norfolk.

It is believed that the secessionists of Virginia will make an attempt to seize the property in that State immediately.

Ohio sends 50,000 men.

A special despatch to the *Post* says:—It is rumoured on good authority that the Secessionists of Virginia have just seized the Harper's Ferry arsenal. No confirmation yet.

A special despatch to the *Tribune* says:—It is distinctly announced on Southern authority that, as soon as the Secession Act is passed by Virginia, the Navy Yard at Norfolk will be seized.

The meeting of merchants to-day was most imposing and enthusiastic, representing the most wealthy portion of the community.—$1200 headed the subscription list for the 7th Regiment, on the spot; 12 subscribing. $50,000 dollars will probably be raised to-morrow.

3.15 p.m.—A mob has just gone down Wall street to the Journal of Commerce to enforce the mob law, or have the American flag hung out. The Express and Day Book complied under the same terms.

3.30—The Journal of Commerce saved their building by displaying the American flag.

It is reported that A. F. Stewart has offered $1,000,000 to the Government.

Marshal Rynders was knocked down on Monday by Deputy Sheriff Reily during an argument, in which Rynders espoused secessionism. He struck Reily who then felled him to the ground.

The Express says it has reliable information that 49 persons were killed and 130 wounded in Fort Moultrie.

The steamer R. R. Tyler, from Savanah, reports that she passed a steam tug with her smoke stack gone, off Cape Romain, bound South—probably the Yankee, on the same day spoke, off Charleston bar, to the Captain of the Baltic, who said:—"We take Anderson and command to New York." The Harriet Lane was inside the bar, and both vessels had steam up. There was also a barque-rigged steamer inside—probably the Isabel. Captain Crocker reports that he saw that Fort Sumter had no breaches in the wall outside, but looked somewhat battered. When five miles away he heard some firing—probably Anderson saluting when leaving the Fort.

Recruiting is going on briskly in this city, and good regiments are rapidly filling up. Sailors in great numbers are applying for the naval service. The work at the Navy Yard is progressing rapidly, and the Wabash, North Carolina, Savannah and Perry are fast being put in readiness. The Navy Yard was closed yesterday to visitors.

All the city regiments announce their determination to respond when needed, but there are individual cases in most of them unwilling to serve against the South. The Seventh Regiment unanimously voted last night to tender their services to the Government. Drills are daily and nightly held by the various regiments, which are fast filling up, as well as the Volunteer Companies.

Resolutions were adopted, at a large meeting of the Central Republican Club last night, not very complimentary to Mayor Wood, commending the course taken by the Herald, and disapprobation of those engaged, at Hartford and other places, in manufacturing arms for the South.

The Daily News put out the American Flag, and the most of the crowd before the Office then started for the New York Hotel, the headquarters of Southern visitors.

The Day Book has drawn in the American Flag. There is a small crowd about the Office. It is guarded by Police.

A special despatch to the Express, dated Washington, April 17, says:—General Scott says out loud that nothing could be better than Major Anderson's conduct. He is entirely satisfied with what he has done.

10 a.m.—The American Standard, of Jersey City, has been obliged to throw out the American flag to-day by a crowd of people. That city has been lined with American flags through its entire length. It is reported that the Brooklyn Eagle will be compelled to throw out the the American flag to-night.

There is no trouble yet at the New York Hotel, but disturbance is feared to-night if the American flag is not run up.

Trenton, N.J., 17th April.

Senator Thompson was here to-day to purchase a flag to display from his residence. He expressed himself strongly in favour of sustaining the Government and enforcing the laws.

Our military board has been in session all the morning, and orders have been issued for four Regiments.

Washington, April 17.

The Treasury department has issued an order directing that the name of 1st Lieut. Rogers be struck off from the roll of the Revenue Service, for having, whilst in command of the Revenue Cutter Henry Dodge, in violation of his official oath and of his duty to the Government, surrendered his vessel to Texas.

Richmond, April 17—5 P.M.

The Ordinance of Secession has not been passed. The Convention is still in secret session. Nothing certain is known.

Charleston, April 17.

Nothing of stirring importance has occurred to-day. The prospect of the Secession of Virginia gives great joy to the people here. $2,000,000 of the Confederate State loan has been taken in Charleston alone. The books will be opened again to-morrow. The paper is readily taken in the interior. Not a word to the present time has been heard from Virginia, and great anxiety exists in consequence.

Montgomery, April 17.

The Cabinet has had a long session to-day. A proclamation will be issued to-morrow calling 15,000 more troops into the field.

THE VOTE OF NON-CONFIDENCE.—The vote of non-confidence moved by Mr. Notman was lost by a majority of eleven—not a very large majority for the coalition ministry. Among the names remarkable for their vote with the Opposition were Messrs. Loranger, A. P. McDonald, Robinson, Sicotte and Starnes. The Upper Canada vote we make to have been thirty-four for the motion and eighteen against it, making nearly two to one against the Upper Canadian section of the ministry. It must be noticed that this was not a merely gratuitous vote of non-confidence in their own part of the country, but the affirmation of an undoubted constitutional practice that members of the Executive Council must obtain a seat in Parliament, as a token of that popular esteem which forms their title to office. Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, whom the whole of the Lower Canadian ministerialists profess to look up to as constitutional authorities, recorded their judgment in favour of this principle over and over again—yet to-day the whole party, as one man, vote that what a few years ago was a grave breach of the constitution is now perfectly right.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The special telegraph from New York, for the Montreal *Herald*, will be found to contain one or two fresh facts of interest from that city.

THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are no events of the day which can more justly attract attention than those which are transpiring in the United States. Every one feels their importance too deeply to make it necessary to attempt enhancing it by many words. Almost a Continent, inhabited by, perhaps, on the whole, the most prosperous people in the world, on a territory where nearly eighty years of profound peace have made war seem almost impossible, has become embroiled in a fratricidal conflict, which is certain to be one of the most embittered which history records, and may be protracted to a length which none can foresee. That is enough to interest every one capable of comprehending a little of the great movements of the world; but the means of gratifying curiosity is far less than the desire for information. The columns of our American exchanges show that the attention of their conductors is concentrated upon the events of the incipient civil war, and while they present much less than their usual variety and detail on other subjects, they extenuate the matter relating to this one over several columns of their sheets, after reading which we find ourselves in possession only of a few facts, which might be compressed into one article of reasonable length. The very perfection of the modern arrangements for the conveyance of news is the cause of disappointment to those who seek for it. The events of weeks are not compressed into a despatch sent at the interval of some days from the last; but the minute movement of each day is chronicled next morning, and appears in many shapes from many hands. The main facts, which are to be sifted from the crowd of repetitions of announcements substantially the same, are that Major Anderson has reached, or soon will reach, New York; that the next fighting will take place either before Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, or at Washington; that the President's demand for troops has been enthusiastically responded to throughout the North; and that not only men are everywhere offered, but that capitalists are voluntarily proffering the necessary funds for sustaining the legitimately constituted Federal Government. With regard to the border States some anxiety is still felt; and it is uncertain whether they will strike hands with the rebels or maintain their allegiance. On the whole, appearances did lean to the latter, especially as respects Maryland and Virginia; but our telegraphic reports to-day speak of the secession of Virginia as certain.

The particular facts whence this general statement of the situation of affairs is derived will be found under the appropriate head. One or two, however, deserve especial notice. The chief of these is the spirit shown in the three great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The mob in these cities has generally been democratic and pro-slavery, and hence fears have been entertained of the mischief which they might effect under desperate and resolute leaders. The whole popular current, however, even in these cities, has turned in the direction of the law, though there is great suffering from the stagnation of business, caused, it has been industriously alleged, by Black Republican injustice to the South. In Philadelphia the street politicians went to the offices of newspapers of Southern tendency, and exacted demonstrations of attachment to the Union. Our telegraphic despatch on Tuesday night from Albany stated that the same thing had been done in New York at the *Herald* office. There is probably some error in this, as the *Herald*, until three days ago the most traitorous print in the Union, not excepting those published in the South, found it necessary to turn round and swim with a current, of whose force it had evidently made no previous calculation.—Whether the popular demonstration at the *Herald* office was friendly or hostile, it was in favor of the Federal Government, and even prior to its taking place, the *Herald* had been for two days previously declaring, in utter opposition to the truth, that it had all along advised Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln to the stern course, the latter is pursuing. This is important as showing that the North has become at last thoroughly united, and will carry on the war without any anxiety respecting division among its own people.

The mysterious nature of the recent operation at Charleston are explained in the N. Y. *Evening Post*, whose article thereon we reprint. Its speculations may not be well founded in every particular; but we think most men after reflection, will concur in believing that its views respecting Major Anderson, and the idleness of the fleet during the fight, are the correct ones. That few lives were lost becomes less wonderful, than it appears at first, when it is remembered that each discharge of a large piece or ordnance, only throws one ball and that the object of a cannonade is not the taking of life, but the destruction of walls.—To describe Major Anderson as a traitor, as the the New York *Courier* does, is an absurdity.—The late commander at Fort Sumpter, had he been so disposed, might have been in the enemies camp long ago. It is not probable that he would have held on so long, in all kinds of discomfort, only to surrender the Fort at last, and then immediately to go back to the party he had betrayed. The garrison did all that by the laws of war they were called on to do.—Every military man knew that the Fort must be taken if attacked, unless it could be relieved; for eighty men in a fort can do nothing against thousands, free to erect as many batteries as they please. Every one knew too, that as concerned the result of a war, it was of no consequence, in whose hands Sumter might be. All that was required either to satisfy military honor or to serve the federal government was, that the Fort should be held till seriously attacked, so as to throw the responsibility of the first outbreak on the right shoulders. There could be no utility nor justification for an unnecessary sacrifice of life on either side. That will come soon enough, when grape, musket balls, and the bayonet, directed against men's breasts, take the place of round shot directed against ramparts and casements.

THE FLOOD YESTERDAY.—The Waters have continued to subside since our last, and are to day returned almost wholly to their accustomed channel. Yesterday afternoon the sidewalks almost throughout the city were passable as usual, but the cellars continued to be filled with water. It did not seem, however, though a great deal more clear water appears that was to be seen the day before, that the great dam had fairly broken adrift. It is reported by persons acquainted with the river that the blockade exists in greatest force in the Lake where immense masses of ice mixed with boulders which have been carried down by it, form an obstruction which prevents the passage of the floating ice-bergs and throws back the water. We continue to hear of frightful calamities all along the banks of the river, where the people residing in isolated residences and often with little accommodation in the upper parts of their houses, with firewood stacked at some distance from the house, and animals of all kinds not very close at hand. Many of these have suffered greatly, and, compared with their means, have lost far more than our fellow citizens.—Many of them who, at the end of last week, were in easy circumstances with a cow or two and a horse in the stable, hay in the loft, and a stock of firewood under the shed, are now utterly without resource. The relief of the city seems to be chiefly due to the water having forced its way through some barirers at Sorel back into the bed of the river. Great damage has been done in that town to property upon the river side, such as wharfs, &c., by the destruction of which vent was afforded to to the pent up flood.

We regret to-day to have to record a fatal accident from the inundation. Three persons, as will be seen from another paragraph, were lost on Tuesday night.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—Yesterday information was received at the Water Police Station that three persons had been drowned beyond the Canal. It appears that they were crossing a kind of creek near Mr. Redpath's sugar factory, when the boat upset and they were precipitated into the water. There were five persons in the canoe at the time, one named Brophy, another name unknown, and the three deceased, a man named Carmody, his sister, and a man named Ryan. The Water Police, immediately on the occurrence becoming known, employed drags, and succeeded in recovering all the bodies. The body of Ryan was removed to the residence of his father in Colborne Street, and the bodies of the other two unfortunate persons to their late residence in Farm Street.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL LAST NIGHT—THE INUNDATION—PUBLIC MEETING.—A special meeting of the City Council was held last night, his Worship the Mayor in the chair.

The late Inundation came under discussion, when it was moved by Councillor Rodden, seconded by Alderman Bulmer, that his Worship the Mayor be requested to call a public meeting to take into consideration the measures to be adopted for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundation. After some discussion the resolution was adopted, and it will be observed, on reference to our advertising columns, that the meeting will be held on Friday, at noon.

The Council was then adjourned.

ERRATUM.—In our special telegraphic despatch last night, it was stated that Mr. Foley had spoken against Mr. Notman's vote of want of confidence. This was an error. Mr. Foley spoke in favor of it.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—When the Court was opened yesterday morning, it was again found impossible to proceed with the business, owing to the deficient attendance of Petit Jurors. His Honor consequently found it necessary to adjourn the Court, the Petit Jurors being discharged. Sentences will be pronounced this morning.

PERSONAL.—Amongst the arrivals at the St. Lawrence Hall we notice the name of Mr. Carter, the distinguished organist, who is to take charge of the organ and choir at Christ Church Cathedral.

ESTIMATES FOR 1861.—We have a copy of the Estimates just submitted:—

ORDINARY REVENUE.

Customs Receipts	$5,250,000
Excise	375,000
Post Office	670,000
Ocean Postage	200,000
Public Works	300,000
Territorial	600,000
Interest on Investments	150,000
Other ordinary sources	120,000
Total	$7,665,000

To this the following items are added:

Special revenues	$ 274,500
Guaranteed Advance Accounts	770,000
Trust Funds	742,500
Total Revenue	$9,452,000

EXPENDITURE.

The total estimated Expenditure for the year is $9,032,000. The leading items are as follows:—

Census	$ 118,000
Redemption of Seigniorial Rights	436,000
Militia	69,000
Geological Survey	20,000
Montreal Natural History Society	1,000
Legislation	528,400

—*Gazette*.

THEATRE ROYAL.—*Les Canotiers de la Seine* continues to delight our play-goers. It is certainly the most attractive piece that has been put on the stage by a French Company. This evening it will be given for the third and positively last time.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the change in date of the Concert of the Montreal Oratorio Society. It is postponed to Tuesday evening next, on which occasion the proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the inundation.

THE PRO-SLAVERY WAR.

THE FIRST DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

[*From the Evening Post.*]

It is evident that General Scott has once more beaten the enemies of his country by mere force of his admirable stratagetical genius. To do so, he has, as was necessary, suffered not only traitors, but loyal men, to rest under a misapprehension.

Those who remember the impatience with which the American public watched his apparent inaction at one period of the Mexican war, will not have forgotten the shout of admiration which went up from the people when it was at last discovered that the supposed inaction had been in reality the wisest and shrewdest action; and that by the most masterly display of military strategy he had outwitted the enemy, and obtained a splendid victory when nought but defeat and disaster started our army in the face.

He who reads and compares carefully the despatches from Charleston, Montgomery and Washington in this morning's journals, cannot avoid the gratifying conclusion that that which looks at first blush like a disaster to the government, is in reality but the successful carrying out of an admirable plan of military operations. Before this the traitors see themselves caught in the toils. In fact it seems to have sickened the chief-traitor, Davis, already, for Montgomery despatches relate that when the news from Charleston came, and the mob serenaded Davis and Walker, "the former was not well and did not appear;" and even his secretary was costive of words, and "declined to make a speech."

The facts which tend to the conclusion we have pointed out may be summed up as follows:—

General Scott has been averse to the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter. He saw that it would cost men and vessels, which the Government could not spare just now.

As an able general he saw that Sumter and Charleston were places of no military importance, and would only need valuable men to hold, if we took them—with no adequate advantage gained.

He saw that the two keys of the position were Fort Pickens in the Gulf, and Washington, the capital.

He knew that Davis had not generalship to perceive that on the 4th March and for some weeks afterward it would have been almost impossible for the Federal Government to defend Washington against such a force as the traitors had already collected before Sumter, and which could be marched at any time on a capital not yet prepared for defence—not yet even purged of traitors.

His plans, based on these facts, were at once laid. By every means in his power he concentrated the attention of traitors and loyal men on Sumter. He must have seen with infinite satisfaction the daily increasing force gathered at Charleston, while the Government lost no time in strengthening the capital. Every hour the traitors spent before Sumter gave them only more surely into the hands of their master.

To make assurance doubly sure, he pretended to leave Fort Pickens in the lurch. It was said to be in danger, when Scott knew that a formidable force was investing it. Men feared that all would be lost by the inaction of the Government, when it was never most shrewdly energetic.

At last Washington was reasonably safe. Forces were gathered. Once more our brave old General saw himself with means in his hands. Then came the armament, popularly believed to be destined for Sumter. The Government said not a word—only asked of the traitors the opportunity to send its own garrison a needed supply of food. They refused—and fearing the arrival of the Federal fleet—drunk and besotted with treason, and impatient to shed the blood of loyal soldiers, they made the attack.

Scarce had they begun when they saw, with evident terror, ships hovering about the harbor's mouth; they plied their cannon in desperate haste; but no ship came in to Anderson's help! What was the matter!

Made bold by the furious thirst for blood, they dared the ships to come in. But no ship offered its assistance to Anderson! More, the guns of Sumter were only directed at the works of the traitors, and Major Anderson evidently tried to fire in such a manner as not to kill men. He did not even try a few bombs on the city, though it is certain, from a letter of one of his own officers, that his guns would reach beyond the centre of Charleston.

What was the matter? Beauregard must have thought the Government officers both fools and cowards. When his own boats were sailing unharmed about the harbour, between Sumter and Moultrie, bearing his orders, was it possible that the forces outside could stand apathetic while a brave garrison was being done to death? When a battle was to the death, would a shrewd officer neglect to divert his enemy's attention by firing his city?

If it seemed mysterious to us, waiting on Saturday with breathless suspense, it must have seemed incomprehensible to any cool head in the traitor camp.

Still no ships came in—and in fact the reports state that only three or four small vessels remained in the offing. After forty hours cannonade, in which not one man is killed, Major Anderson, an officer of undoubted courage and honor, runs up a white flag, surrenders the Fort, and becomes the guest of General Beauregard. Let no man hastily cry traitor! He only obeyed his orders. He made an honorable defence. He took care to shed no blood. He "gave orders not to sight men, but to silence batteries."

Meantime, while the rebels are ignorantly glorifying the victory of five thousand men over eighty, what news comes from Montgomery? The telegraph in the hands of the rebels says:

"Fort Pickens was re-enforced last night."

"It is understood that Charleston harbor is blockaded."

Dispatches from Lieut. Slemmer, captured by the rebels, gave Davis the first intimation of his defeat! No wonder the rebel chief was "sick," and went to bed! No wonder that his Secretary, Walker, declined to make a speech.

And what from Washington? These significant paragraphs:

The report that Anderson had surrendered, and is the guest of Gen. Beauregard, had been communicated to the President. The latter did not seem surprised, but, on the contrary, remarked, "The supply vessels could not reach him, and he did right." When he was told that the report was that nobody was injured in Fort Sumter, he seemed very much gratified, and remarked that he regretted that Major Anderson could not be supplied, as that was all he needed.

The next act in the play will represent a scene at Fort Pickens, in Pensacola Harbor.

The position of affairs is this: Charleston is blockaded. Fort Pickens is re-enforced by troops which the traitors foolishly believed were destined for Sumter. Washington is secure beyond peradventure. The traitors have, without the slightest cause, opened the war they have so long threatened. The country is roused to defend its assailed liberties, and gathers enthusiastically about the Government; and treason has been checkmated as the first blow it struck. Let them keep Sumter a few weeks.

Let no man cry traitor to Major Anderson! Let no one fear for the energy of the Administration. Let us thank God that brave old Gen. Scott remains to give his loyal heart and wise head to his country's service!

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, April 15, 1861

To the People of the City of New York:—

As chief magistrate, representing the whole people, I feel compelled at this crisis to call upon them to avoid excitement and turbulence. Whatever may be or may have been individual positions or opinions on questions of public polity, let us remember that our country now trembles upon the brink of a precipice, and that it requires a patriotic and honest effort to prevent its final destruction. Let us ignore the past, rising superior to partisan considerations and rally to the restoration of the Constitution and the Union as they existed in the days and in the spirit of our fathers. Whether this is to be accomplished by fratricidal warfare or by concession, conciliation and sacrifice, men may differ, but all will admit that here at least harmony and peace should prevail. Thus may we, under the guidaace of Divine Providence, set an example of peace and good will throughout our extended country. In this spirit and with this view, I call upon the people of New York, irrespective of all other considerations or prejudices, to unite in obedience to the laws, in support of the public peace, in the preservation of order and in the protection of property.

FERNANDO WOOD,
Mayor.

His Honor Mayor Wood has issued a proclamation, which we print herewith. He exhorts us all to keep the peace and repress excitement. But the peace is broken, and excitement will not be repressed. A formidable body of armed traitors have conspired to overthrow the Government and establish another founded on radically diverse principles and looking to different ends. These traitors have stolen the money, seized the fortresses, and sacked the arsenals of the Union; they have plundered the country of arms and turned them against its defenpers; they have battered one of its important forts into ruins and compelled its garrison to surrender; they are now besieging another fort, and threatening to march a great army to seize the capital of the Union and subvert its Government. For all these treasonable outrages the Mayor has not one word of rebuke, but while the rebels are mustering legions and pointing cannon he talks only of fraternity, quiet and peace. How can there be peace between loyal citizens and traitors? How can there be peace when armed thousands openly defy the Constitution and Laws?—*Tribune*

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 15, 1861.

The following is the form of the call on the respective State Governors for troops, issued through the State Department to-day:—

SIR: Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, &c, approved Feb. 28, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged. Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over 45 nor under 18, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota for each State is as follows:—

Maine	1	North Carolina	2
New-Hampshire	1	Tennessee	2
Vermont	1	New York	17
Rhode Island	1	Pennsylvania	16
Connecticut	1	Ohio	13
Delaware	1	New Jersey	4
Arkansas	1	Maryland	4
Michigan	1	Kentucky	4
Wisconsin	1	Missouri	4
Iowa	1	Illinois	6
Minesota	1	Indiana	6
Massachusetts	2	Virginia	3

It is ordered that each regiment shall consist on an aggregate, of officers and men, of 780. The total thus to be called out is 73,391; the remainder to constitue men under the President's proclamation will be composed of troops in the district of Columbia.

The Hon John Covode has offered Gov. Curtin $50,000 of the loan authorized by Pennsylvania to arm and equip the troops ordered from that State. A delegation of Pittsburgh merchants have made a similar tender.

The War Department, by telegraph, to-day accepted the offer of Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, of a regiment. He was requested by the Secretary to send them to Washington without delay.

The First and second regiments of the District of Columbia Militia have tendered their services to the government.

The Globe Bank in Providence yesterday offered Governor Sprague a loan of $50,000 to arm troops for the war, and the Bank of Commerce offered 30,000 for the same purpose. Large offers have also been made from private persons. The Governor's offer of a regiment for the defence of Washington has been promptly accepted by the war department. The Rebel leaders at Montgomery confidently expected Rhode Island would join their Confederation, but from present appearances they seem likely to be grievously disappointed.

The Governor of Massachusetts yesterday received a requisition from the President of the United States for 2,000 troops, to report themselves forthwith at Washington. Intense excitement prevails at Boston, and volunteers to the number of 20,000 had already offered their services. Among them, Gen. Ben. Butler, a distinguished Democratic politician.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to know that ex-President Buchanan has expressed his determination to sustain the Government in the present emergency.

Major Anderson left Charleston last night, and embarked on the Isabel for conveyance on board the United States steamer Baltic. Four of his men, it is now reported, were killed by the bursting of cannon. All the rest of his command are reported to be in good health, including, we presume, Capt. Doubleday, who has been said to be insane. It was he who fired the first gun from Sumter.

Indiana offers 30,000 men for the service of the country. At Baltimore there is a "Union and Constitution" organization 2,500 strong, who yesterday unfurled the Stars and Stripes from their headquarters.

Gov. Washburn of Maine, in reply to the requisition of the Secretary of War for troops, replied: "Maine will respond promptly to your call. The people of this State of all parties will rally with alacrity for the maintenance of the Government and the defence of the flag."

THE NEWS.

The war spirit of the North is now fairly aroused. The call of the President for troops has been promptly responded to, and with an enthusiasm beyond description. Massachusetts is first in the field. Her Governor yesterday, in a laconic despatch to the War Department, announced that her quota of troops was ready. New York has voted thirty thousand men and three millions of dollars. In Pennsylvania the war feeling is intense, while at all the other points heard from a determination to support the government with men and money to any amount is clearly manifested. At Washington the War Department are pushing forward arrangements for the protection of the capital with great vigor. Gen. Scott has established his headquarters at Washington. Twenty-five thousand troops will be quartered in the District of Columbia with all speed.—*New York Herald.*

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND HOW IT IS REGARDED BY THE PEOPLE.

The white heat of excitement is over, and men are calmly considering and weighing these events, and endeavouring to divine their results, hoping that they may not terminate in civil strife and fraternal bloodshed. Even those who have been the warmest upholders of and sympathizers with the South declare, in spite of their feelings, that the action of the Southern confederacy in attacking Fort Sumter has been hasty and rash, and that the dignity of the federal government should be upheld by a prompt resentment.

To this feeling the proclamation of the President has given a spirit of enthusiasm, and men, heretofore apathetic and indifferent, do not hesitate to boldly proclaim the necessity of the measures contained in that document. The news from the South has been verified, much to the regret of many who would have preferred it untrue, and the sober second thought of the people has led them to the opinion that the proclamation of the President was only just, in view of the emergency which called it forth, and that the military movement to be set on foot by it throws the responsibilities of war and bloodshed upon the South for having inaugurated extreme measures.

Yesterday our citizens were somewhat surprised to see the national ensign floating over the public buildings, hotels and the City Hall, where, in addition, the municipal flag was flying. Over the Herald establishment, and the offices of other newspapers the American colors were displayed, and the gala appearance of the city created no little surprise in view of the condition of affairs. It transpired that the display took place in accordance with a request telegraphed by Governor Morgan to the police authorities.—*Ibid.*

THE VIGOROUS POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The measures that have been adopted, within the last few days, by the government of Mr. Lincoln, entirely change the aspect of public affairs. Had a similar course been pursued five months ago, the last would have been heard of secession before now. Not the firing of a gun would have been needed; the fortifications upon the coast would have been rendered impregnable against local attacks; and, with the exception of South Carolina, no State would have withdrawn from the Union. Such a policy was strongly recommended to Mr. Buchanan's administration, at the time, by the New York *Herald*; but treason in his Cabinet, and the atrocious perfidy of many others who surrounded him, prevented his acts from corresponding with the exigencies of the period. It is exceedingly probable that secession will now be confined to the Gulf States. Virginia has seemed, since the meeting of its Convention, to be wavering in the balance; but, in the face of such an army as can be assembled on its frontier, at a few days' notice, it will pause before proceeding further. Unless Virginia withdraws, the rest of the border States will remain in the Union, and the fears that have been felt of an invasion of the District of Columbia will disappear. No troops of Jefferson Davis will be allowed to pass through the loyal slaveholding States with hostile purpose; and it is not impossible that a reaction may speedily be felt in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, favorable to the stern policy of the administration, on account of the scorn with which peaceful counsels have been treated by the extreme South.

The seat of war, will, beyond a doubt, be the coast of the Southern confederacy.

The time has passed for such public peace meetings, in the North, as might have effected some beneficial result, a few weeks since. War will make the Northern people a unit. Republicans look upon it as inevitable, and democrats have been gradually becoming disgusted at the neglect and ingratitude with which they have been treated by a section, for which they have faithfully borne the heat and burthen of conflict, for so many years.

The policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln, as set forth in his proclamation, and his speech to the Virginia Commissioners, is, on the whole, approved by the masses in the community. It cannot harm the North eventually; and, if the damage it may inflict upon the South is to be regretted, it will be none the less well, if it secures final peace to the country.—*Ibid.*

THE BORDER STATES.

Will the border slave States respond to the call of the President, and order out the militia? This question is asked on all sides. Advices received here this evening from Richmond, states that Virginia will refuse to respond. Governor Letcher is, and has been all along a strong Union man. Whether the events of the last few days has changed him is not known.

From Maryland, contradictory reports are received. The impression is that she will respond, although the forts will probably be made to prevent her doing so. It is said that there are several thousand men in Baltimore already armed and equipped, and that large accessions are daily being made, to prevent troops crossing the borders.

There seems to be little doubt, on the part of Maj. Bragg and the confederate troops, on their being able to take Fort Pickens in much shorter time than was reported to take Fort Sumter. The loss of life will be fearful on both sides.

It is said that Virginia will respond to the President's call for five thousand men. Some doubt this, but there is evidently a loyal spirit springing up in the Old Dominion against the attempt to coerce the federal government, a part of which Virginia still claims to be.

NEW DUTIES.

By the Fulton a very large shipment of silks arrived in this city, the value of which was $42,796. The amount of duty assessed thereon under the new tariff was $12,838. This is the largest amount of duty paid upon the shipment since the passage of the tariff. From the remarks of the person who passed the entry, it appears that the idea of the shipper, in France, was that all goods shipped before April 1 would be admitted under the old tariff. In this he was undoubtedly mistaken.

MINING AGENCY.—Mr. Parker, formerly of the Caledonia Springs, has, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, begun to act as agent and land broker for the disposal of and purchase of lands, especially mineral lands, in the Eastern Townships. It is only necessary to mention Mr. Parker's name, and identify him as "*the*" Wm. Parker of Caledonia Springs, to convince any one in Canada, for every one knows him, that they could choose no agent, who more thoroughly understands his business.

Mr. Massey begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the poor of Griffintown:—N. $10; J. $4; J. 62c.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—Owing to the storm of yesterday, the Sale of Furniture at the residence of Samuel Benjamin, Esq., is postponed till to-morrow (Friday, 19th April,) at ten o'clock. No further postponement on account of weather.

Attention is directed to the Sale of Fine Furniture at Mr. Shaw's Stores, St. Francois Xavier Street, this morning at ten o'clock.

There will be a sale of choice and handsome furniture, this morning at No. 4 Molson Terrace, commencing at ten o'clock. The articles are very choice, principally of MacMaster's make, and in the best order. The sale is without reserve.—See advertisment.

The auction sales of crockery, china & glass held by Messrs. Eastty & Co in Constant's late store, Great St. James street, will be continued this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The stock embraces all the requisites of household economy. Call and inspect.

The sale of superior rosewood and mahogany furniture, belonging to the late Madame E. M. Leprohon has been postponed till to-morrow Friday 19th at 10 o'clock.—See particulars in advertisement.

Trade and Commerce.

DAILY REPORT OF THE MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

MONTREAL, April 17, 1861.

Flour.—Double Extra, $6.50 @ 7.00; Extra, $5.90 @ 6.10; Fancy, $5.50 @ 5.60; No. 1, $5.15 @ 5.25; No. 2, $4.80 @ 5.00; Fine, $4.00 @ $4.25.

Bag Flour.—Spring Wheat, $2.65 @ $2.70; Scotch, $2.70 @ $2.75.

Wheat.—Upper Canada Spring, $1.13 @ $1.15½.

Pease—73 @ 76c., per 66 lbs.

Pork.—Barrels Mess, $17.50 @ 18.25; Prime Mess, $13.00 @ $14.00; Prime $9 00 @ $10.00.

Butter—Uninspected, 11c @ 15c.

Our quotations to-day are nominal, in the absence of transactions to base quotations upon, every person being engaged in ascertaining the damage caused by the flood. Ashes—We cannot quote prices since the fire, there being no stock to make sales.

Oatmeal, $4.15 @ 4.25 per 200 lbs.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Shippers & Broker

RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN PRODUCE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

April 15.

L L Hayward 2 bales 1 bndle, Jas McKay&co 2 boxes, W Robison 18 packages furnirure, Nelson& Wood 4 bdls hoops, Kerry Bros& Crathern 11 boxes 12 bdls 2 casks, P Perrault 2 bxs, N Davis 11 bxs 5 bd's, Benjamin Bros 1 bx, W Hua 4 bags 5 bndls 25 boxes, D Burrett 1 box 3 cses, G Childs 1 case, J Brown 1 do, A McGibbon 1 box fish, J Oliyer 2 bdls, A W, H&co 2 hhds 13 brls,

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MARKETS.

April 3.

COPPER MINES COMPANY OF ENGLAND.—At the meeting to-day, no dividend was declared, the operations having been attended with the loss of about £1490.

PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar: Large business at last week's prices; refined wanted; 50s 6d paid for low lumps. Coffee: Supply scanty, demand good, prices firm. Tea: Congou not much wanted; fair business in green, Rice; Rates stiffer; little business. Saltpetre:—Some transactions in all full terms. Tallow: Sales small; rates in buyers' favour. On 'Change: Tallow, 58s 6d on the spot, 57s 6d April to June, 55s last three months. Linseed Oil, 28s to 28s 3d. Scotch pig iron, 47s 3d.—600 bags saltpetre, Bengal at 36s for 7¼, and 36s 9d for 6 per cent., Bombay at 31s, and French refined at 34s. A cargo Havannah sugar, mixed quality, at 24s 9d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

April 3.

Shares.—Grand Trunk of Canada, 5 5-16 5 7-16; Great Western of Canada, 11¾ 11¼; do. new shares, 9¼ 8⅞ d.

The Sugar market is steady but quiet, the sales being restricted to a small parcel of Porto Rico at 42s 6d per cwt.; 500 puncheons of clayed Cuba Molasses are also reported at 14s 3d per cwt. from the vessel.

Nothing done in Rum or Coffee.

Rice remains inactive, and there are no sales to report.

Of Brimstone about 15 tons best thirds have been sold at £6 10s per ton. 150 barrels Pot Ashes are reported at 30s 6d to 31s, and 950 bags Sago Flour at 16s 9d to 17s. Nitrate of Soda unchanged, and very little doing in other articles. 250 bags damaged Myrabolams went at 8s to 8s 9d per cwt.

Dyewoods—70 tons Honduras Logwood have been disposed of at £5 12s 6d; 30 tons St. Domingo ditto at £4 12s 6d; 30 tons Sapanwood all faults at £5 2s 6d; and 350 tons Barwood at £2 15s per ton.

Palm Oil quiet but steady at the quotations; Linseed Oil 28s 6d per cwt export casks.

P.Y.C. Tallow at 58s and North American 56s per cwt.

Lard firmer, and 57s demanded for fine.

In Rosin nothing further has transpired. 180 barrels Spirits of Turpentine brought 31s per cwt, and 10 tons Cottonseed Cake £6 10s per ton (for decorticated).

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET.—The market has been firm to-day; 47s 2d cash paid for several lots, closing buyers; sellers 47s 3d. No 1 G M B, 47s 6d; No 3 G M B, 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

[From Kenneth Dowie & Co's. Circular.]

Per "North-Briton."

Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

The weather the first three or four days of the past week was rather wet, but did not prevent outdoor work proceeding, while the last two or three days have been so wet that all ploughing and sowing must have been completely suspended.

The country Corn Markets are all a little dearer, and so far the Easter holidays, though reducing the amount of business done, has not caused these markets to give way, but otherwise with an upward tendency.

At the London Corn Market on Monday last the show of Farmers' Wheat was small (much of it very inferior in quality). Picked samples sold readily at full rates; inferior neglected. Foreign Wheats were in fair sale at firmer rates. Flour firm.

On Friday last, here, being Good Friday, there was no market held. At our yesterday's Corn Market there was about an average attendance of millers and dealers, but the business transacted was not generally of any importance. Very fine parcels of Red and White Wheat were in request, and readily obtained previous full rates, but secondary and inferior qualities were comparatively neglected, and in some cases were forced off at 1d per cental less money. Flour was very dull, and where sales were made very low rates were taken. Indian Corn met with a very quiet sale, but prices quoted are not lower.

In the Timber Market there are no sales to report.

(Per Cental or 100 lbs)	s.	d.	s.	d.
Canada Wheat—Mixed to White	13	0	@14	3
Do Red	12	0	@12	3
Amber & Milwaukie Club	11	11	@12	1
Chicago Red No. 1 to Extra	11	4	@11	8
Winter Reds	12	4	@12	7
(Per Barrel.)				
Canadian Flour—No. 1 Superfine	29	0	@30	0
Fancy	30	0	@30	6
Extra	31	6	@35	0
Western Canal—Extras	28	6	@29	6
Sour and Heated	25	6	@26	0
Oatmeal, (Canada) per 240lbs	30	0	@32	0
Pease, per 504lbs	40	0	@40	6
Oats (Old) ℔ 45lbs	0	0	@ 0	0
Indian Corn—Mixed and Yellow, ℔480lbs	37	0	@37	6
White	38	0	@38	6
Pot Ashes	31	0	@00	0
Pearl Ashes	32	0	@00	0
Butter—Canada firkins, low to good	43	6	@75	0
Fine to Choice	80	0	@90	0
Quebec Yellow Pine	1	6	@ 2	3
Red Pine	1	6	@ 2	0
Oak	2	0	@ 2	4
Elm	1	9	@ 2	2
Quebec Yellow Pine Deals—1sts	£16	00	@17	10
2nds	£12	00	@13	10
3rds	£ 9	10	@10	10
Pipe Staves	£32	00	@47	00
Pun. Staves	£12	00	@16	00

BIRTHS,

On the 12th instant, Mrs Christopher Egan, of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 16th instant, the wife of the Hon Mr Alleyn, Provincial Secretary, of a son.

At Peterboro', C W, on the 3rd instant, the wife of Mr Martin P Jordan, of a son.

On Friday, the 12th instant, Mrs Alex Munro, Church Street, Toronto, of a daughter.

At Richmond Hill, on the 4th instant, the wife of the Rev Robert Rogers of twin daughters.

At Richmond Hill, on the 11th instant, the wife of Mr Richard Nicholls, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On the 10th instant, by the Rev Joseph Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr Alden Johns, of Fairfield, to Miss Amarila Keeler, of Landsdowne.

In Galt, on the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev Mr McRuar, of Ayr, Y Cowen, Esq, M D, of Exeter, C W, to Catharine A, daughter of M C Lutz, Esq, of Galt.

At Port Hope, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev J Short, D D, A Hindes, Esq, to Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr Thos Nosworthy, all of Bowmanville.

DIED,

On Friday morning, the 12th instant, at her residence in West Hawkesbury, of disease of the heart, Jane, the beloved wife of Henry C. Mathews, Town Councillor of West Hawkesbury.

At Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the 2nd instant, Dr J Robb, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the Provincial College, in the 46th year of his age.

At Quebec, on the 16th instant, after a short but severe and painful illness, Mr Edward Taylor, aged 48 years.

By Telegraph.

BY MONTREAL LINE.

Office: St. Sacrament Street.

Philadelphia, April 17.

The patriotic declaration of Governor Hicks, of Maryland, for the Union has kindled great enthusiasm.

The enlistment for volunteers is proceeding speedily. 5,000 are already enrolled, which is more than the quota required from Philadelphia, while the exempt volunteers by age are forming a reserve guard for the protection of the city. Intelligence from Harrisburg states that more than 10,000 have already been accepted.

Senator Bigler has pronounced in favor of sustaining the Government at all hazards.

Wilmington, Del., April 17.

The Secessionists are overawed by the prevalent Union sentimen. They had planned the organization of a Company, to be armed with Rifles from the military academy, for the seizure of Fort Delaware, which was taken possession of by the Government. The project failed.

Boston, April 17.

The steamer S. R. Spalding, which leaves this P. M. for Norfolk, will take 640 troops. Their destination is said to be the fortress of Monroe. The remainder will start overland to-night by special train.

The Webster Bank has tendered a loan of $50,000 to the State, and other Banks agree to increase the amount to one million for the defence of the Government.

The America sailed at 12 o'clock with 87 passengers and $14,000 in specie.

Providence, April 17.

The Legislature has passed a Bill authorizing the raising of a regiment.

It is understood that $500,000 will be appropriated.

Montgomery, April 17.

A gentleman of this city has taken $125,000 of the Confederate Loan at par, and has paid the amount in gold.

There will be 75 to 100,000 men in the field in less than thirty days.

Government is likely to get a large amount of money from European shipbuilders.

Boston, April 17.

A large meeting of Irish citizens was held last night. Patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing unflinching devotion to the Federal Government. A proposition was made to raise an Irish Regiment and tender it to the President.

Richmond, April 16.

The Convention is still in secret session. Nothing has transpired. The current belief is that the Ordinance of Secession has passed the Convention.

The Gov. withholds his proclamation till the action of the Convention is devulged.

New York, April 17.

It is reported Virginia has gone out.

NEW YORK MARKETS—April 17.

Flour a trifle lower and rather more active; sales 12,000, brls; at $5,05 @ $5,15 for Superfine State; 5,17½ @ $5,30 for Extra.

Rye Flour steady; $3,40 @ $4,10.

Wheat 1 cent lower, with moderate export demand; sales 36,000 bush; $1,27 for Racine Spring; $1,27½ @ $1,34 for Red State.

Rye flour—Sales 6,000 bush at 69c.

Barley dull at 60c.

Corn without material change; sales 45,000 bush., at 66½ @ 68c for old mixed Western in store and delivered.

Oats dull at 34 @ 36c.

Pork firm.

Lard steady.

Stocks irregular.

State stocks down.

Money plenty—on call 4 per cent.

Exchange dull and lower at 107 @ 107¼.

Chic and R I 45¾; Cleve and Tol. 28¾; C B and 2 67¾I Gal and Chic 66¾; C C and C 95; Ill C Scrip 66⅝; Pacific 75½.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING

OF THE

CITIZENS OF MONTREAL,

WILL BE HELD

IN THE

CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON

FRIDAY next, 19th instant,

AT

Twelve o'clock, Noon,

To Consider the Means to be Adopted

TO

RELIEVE THE SUFFERERS

BY THE

INUNDATION.

CHARLES S. RODIER,
MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
City Hall,
Montreal, April 17, 1861. 93

GAS! GAS! GAS!

The Water having sufficiently fallen to admit of the Rekindling of the RETORT FIRES of the NEW CITY GAS COMPANY, Consumers are informed that, as soon as the Water can be removed from the underground Valves and Mains, the Gas will be furnished to the Public, which, it is expected, will be about Saturday next.

By Order of the Board.

GEO. RORSON,
Secretary.

April 18. u 93

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,

Thursday, the 18th April,

Will be presented the Comic Drama (in 5 acts), entitled

LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.

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

April 18. 93

THE GREAT PICTURE

MECHANICS' HALL.

SECOND WEEK.

COMMENCING

Monday, April 15th,

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

MRS. HAMILTON will have a VACANCY in a few days, owing to a Gentleman taking up house.

No. 2 CATHCART PLACE,
Beaver Hall.

April 18. d 93

Auction Sales.

BY ALEX. BRYSON & CO.

Household Furniture, &c.

THE Subscriber has been instructed by Mr. James A. Morrison, who is giving up housekeeping, to sell at his residence, No. 301 St. Catherine Street, (a few doors East from St. Lawrence Street) on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 24th instant, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., forming an excellent collection of new and best quality articles, amongst which are a superior COTTAGE PIANO, BOOK CASE and ESCRITOIR, SOFA-CHAIRS, &c., all in Mahogany, IMITATION CANE IRON SOFA, for a Batchelor's rooms, IMITATION CANE IRON BEDSTEAD, with painted Cottage Bed Room Set to match, TAPESTRY and IMPERIAL CARPETS, Oil Cloth, Engravings, &c., &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

ALEX. BRYSON,
Auctioneer.

93

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL

SALE OF BUTCHERS' STALLS.

THE LEASE of the STALLS in BONSECOURS, ST. ANNS, ST. ANTOINE, and PAPINEAU MARKETS, for one year from the First day of May next, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the said Markets, as follows, viz.:—

On SATURDAY, the 27th April, instant,

The Stalls on the St. Antoine Market, at Eleven o'clock, A.M.

The Stalls on Papineau Market, at One o'clock, P. M.

On MONDAY, the 29th April, instant,

The Stalls on Bonsecours Market, (including the Four Centre Stands allotted to Clothes Venders,) at Ten o'clock, A.M.

The Stalls and Shops on St. Ann's Market, at One o'clock, P.M.

☞ No bid will be received from any one in arrear for Stall Rent.

The remaining conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

By Order,

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
City Hall,
Montreal, April 18, 1861. tts 93

NO GAS!!

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FLOOD,

THE

CONCERT

OF THE

MONTREAL ORATORIO SOCIETY

IS UNAVOIDABLY

POSTPONED

TO

Tuesday Evening Next.

THE 23RD INSTANT,

On which occasion the proceeds will be devoted to the

RELEIF OF THE SUFFERERS

BY THE

Recent Inundation.

April 18. 93

THE MONTREAL

ORATORIO SOCIETY

WILL GIVE THEIR

LAST CONCERT

OF THE SEASON,

IN

NORDHEIMERS' MUSIC HALL,

ON

Tuesday Evening, the 23rd April.

THE PROGRAMME on this occasion will consist of

HAYDN'S 1st MASS

AND

SELECTIONS from the MESSIAH.

TICKETS, to admit one, 50 cents; to admit two, 75 cents; to admit three, $1. May be had at Messrs. B. Dawson & Son's, S. J. Lyman & Co's., E. Pickup's, H. Prince's, and at the Music Hall.

April 11. tst & d'ly 87

GRAND JUVENILE CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT

OF THE

ST. ANDREW'S HOME,

ON

Tuesday Evening, 23rd April,

IN BONAVENTURE HALL.

J. W. YOUMANS.

WITH his accustomed liberality, has tendered his services gratuitously for the above object, and there cannot be a doubt that, from the unprecedented success of his previous Concerts, a rich treat is in store.

Tickets 50 cents each; Children under 14, half price. To be had at the *Witness* Office, Mr. Pickup's, B. Dawson & Son's, Geo. Horne's, the Members of Committee, and of J. C. Becket, 38 Great St. James Street,

April 18. 93

United Cricket Club.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the UNITED CRICKET CLUB are requested to meet at the Rooms, Mercantile Library Association, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at EIGHT P.M., for the Election of Officers, and other very important business.

By order,

J. H. WILKES,
Secretary.

April 18. u 93

BAR OF LOWER CANADA.

Section of the District of Montreal.

NOTICE.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this SECTION will take place on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST of MAY next, at THREE o'clock in the AFTERNOON, in the COUNCIL CHAMBER.

MED. MARCHAND,
Secretary.

Montreal, April 15, 1861. 91

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, to whom it may concern, that, We are of opinion, parties having FLOUR DAMAGED by the INUNDATION had better not attempt to remove the damage out of the under tier of Barrels for at least three days after the subsiding of the water, for in so doing they will increase the damage done. If left till the Flour around the Barrel has become in a dry dough state, the damage by this mode of procedure can be removed very easy and at not much expense.—We are induced to insert this, as many seem to be under the impression that immediate removal of the damage is requisite, which we have found from past experience is not the case.

We remain, your obd't servants,

JAS. HOLIDAY & BRO.,
Warehousemen & Coopers.

Montreal, 17th April, 1861. m 93

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Apri 18. 93

Auction Sales.

BY LAMOTHE & M'GREGOR.

SALE OF

SUPERIOR

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

HORSES, CARRIAGES.

&c. &c. &c.

The Subscribers have received instructions to Sell,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

AT THE RESIDENCE

OF THE LATE

Madame E. M. Leprohon.

BEAVER HALL HILL,

On FRIDAY next, the 19th April,

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Crystal and Chinaware,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES, HARNESS,

One Handsome Dog Cart

Several Fine Newfoundland Pups

&c. &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

The HORSES, &c, will be sold at ONE precisely.

LAMOTHE & McGREGOR,
Auctioneers.

93

BY JAMES GORDON & CO.

ON SATURDAY

NEXT, the 20TH APRIL,

The Subscribers will Sell,

AT THEIR STORES,

Hhds Bright Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar

Puns Molasses

Barrels Syrup

Boxes Twankay Tea

&c, &c, &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

88 JAMES GORDON & CO.

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE.

THE SALE announced for the 17th is POSTPONED, in consequence of the Flood, to a future day, of which due notice will be given.

T. BOUTHILLIER.

Custom House,
Montreal, April 15, 1861 91

ASHES NOTICE.

HOLDERS of ASHES BILLS are particularly requested to FURNISH a STATEMENT of the NUMBER of BARRELS of POTS and PEARLS contained in the Store destroyed by Fire, with their QUANTITIES and QUALITIES, in order to enable the Undersigned to CLAIM from the several INSURANCE COMPANIES with as little delay as possible.

DYDE & MAJOR,
INSPECTORS.

April 17. m 92

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW.

"ANCHOR"

LINE of STEAM PACKET SHIPS,

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

MONTREAL, QUEBEC & GLASGOW.

Ships.	Tons.	H. P.	Commanders.
UNITED STATES	1200	300	Wm. Meiklereid.
UNITED KINGDOM	1255	300	James Craig.
JOHN BELL	1102	300	Edward Scott.

THE "UNITED STATES"

WILL SAIL FROM

Quebec for Glasgow,

ON

TUESDAY, 14th of MAY.

Rates of Passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

Saloon Cabin	$60.00
Intermediate	30.00
Steerage (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions)	25.00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Berths not secured till paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
Montreal.

April 17. 92

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

CUT NAILS.

FOR SALE, at lowest current rates—

1200 Casks and Kegs CUT NAILS, American and Canadian patterns, made from best Scrap Iron.

J. HENRY EVANS.

April 18. 93

IRON and STEEL.

FOR SALE, assorted sizes—

560 Tons "Glasgow Co" BAR IRON
115 Tons " BUNDLED IRON
100 Tons Thorneycroft REFINED IRON
220 Tons HOOP, BAND & SHEET IRON
30 Tons SWEDES IRON
12 Tons GALVANIZED IRON
40 Tons CAST and SHEAR STEEL
15 Tons GERMAN EAGLE STEEL
36 Tons COACH SPRING STEEL

J. HENRY EVANS.

April 18. 93

BORST, HALLADAY & CO'S.

CELEBRATED

HIGH WINES, 50 O. P.

JUST RECEIVED—

80 Puns HIGHWINES
20 Puns ALCOHOL, 68 O. P.
25 Casks OLD RYE WHISKY
25 Casks OLD TODDY WHISKY

For Sale by

W. MACDONALD,
AGENT,
18 Great St. James Street.

April 18. b 93

SITUATION WANTED,—In a Grocery, as SALESMAN or BOOKKEEPER, by a Young Man, who speaks French and English. Good city reference given.

Address, H. McL., *Herald* Office.

April 18. m93