Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LIX. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1867. NUMBER 111.

POST OFFICE.

MONTREAL, May 1, 1867.

Arrivals & Departures of Mails at Montreal.

DUE.	MAILS.	CLOSE.
a m	Quebec by Boat	3.30 p m
7.40 a m	Quebec by Railroad	.40 p m
8.00 a m	North Shore Land Route	.30 p m
10.45 p m	Canada West Day Train	8.15 a m
12 Noon	Canada West Night Train	7.00 p m
9.45 a m	Laprairie	4.15 p m
9.45 a m	St. Johns, C.E.	8.00 a m
9 45 a m	Do, Napierville, Stottsville, &c.	3.15 p m
9.45 a m	Longueuil	8.00 a m; 5.00 p m
9.45 a m	New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	4.15 p m
3.00 p m	St. Hyacinthe, Richmond and Island Pond	8.00 a m; 4.15 p m
3.00 p m	Portland	4.15 p m
11.00 a m	Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.00 a m
5.00 p m	Lachine	8.00 a m; 2.00 p m
9.15 a m	St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	2.00 p m
5.00 p m	Longueuil	8.00 a m; 2.00 p m
11.00 a m	Chambly	2.30 p m
10.30 a m	Longueuil	2.00 p m
.....	Lanoraie, Berthier, Varennes and Verchères	3.00 p m
6.30 a m	St. Laurent, St. Eustache, Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & St. Jerome	7.00 a m
2.00 p m	Vaudreuil, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa by steamer	7.00 a m
5.00 p m	Lachenaie, New Glasgow	7.00 a m
5.00 p m	St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P.E. Island, *via* Portland every Wednesday and Saturday	1.15 p m
	Ditto every Friday (must be prepaid 12½ cents per ½ oz)	7.00 p m
	Ditto via Boston, fortnightly, Cunard mail.	

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

All the above Mails are daily, except Sunday. Street Letter Boxes visited at 10.30 a.m., 1.30, 6 and 9 p.m. On Sunday, at 9 p.m.

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 9.15 A.M.
[2] do do 9.15 P.M.
[3] do do 1.40 P.M.

HOUSES, &c, FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET.
TWO excellent OFFICES in the premises at present occupied by the undersigned, No. 4 Emeline Street. Rent moderate. Apply to
FITZPATRICK & MOORE.
April 30. 94

TO LET,
That BRICK STORE on Smith and Murray Streets, near the Canal, known as "The Car Factory," and now occupied by N. Davis, Esq., Forwarder. Enquire at No. 222 St. Mary Street.
February 6. mwf31

STORE TO LET
Those large and commodious Premises, corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier Streets. Alterations to suit tenants. Apply to
R E KIMBER,
47 St. St. John Street.
April 16 90

TO LET.
The SHOP now occupied by Mr. Cullen 15 Wellington street. Rent £27 per annum.
Inquire of
EDW. GOFF PENNY,
April 9 Herald Office. 78

TO LET,
TWO OFFICES on the Second Flat of the HERALD BUILDING, 61 & 63 Great St. James Street, with a large Room 40 x 30 in rear.
Apply to
PENNY, WILSON & CO.,
February 1. HERALD OFFICE. 27

TO LET.
ON THE THIRD FLAT OF THE HERALD BUILDING, 61 & 63 Great St. James Street, a ROOM 30 x 22.
—ALSO—
A ROOM IN THE BASEMENT 40 x 25.
Apply to
PENNY, WILSON & CO.,
February 1 HERALD OFFICE. 27

TO LET
Those splendid NEW STORES, now in course of completion, situated in the most central part of Great St. James Street, (corner of Bleury Street), comprising TWO STORES, first flat and basement. The Stores are so constructed that they could be thrown into one if required. Also, two large and handsomely finished Halls suitable for Lodges, Societies or Sample Rooms. The above can be leased separately to suit tenants.
Apply to
TIFFIN BROTHERS,
March 1. St. Paul Street. 61

OFFICES TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET in Bank Chambers, entrance St. Peter Street.
Apply at
MOLSONS BANK.
February 4. 29

TO LET.
The SHOP, No. 151 Wellington Street, now in the occupation of Mr. Cullen.
E. G. PENNY,
February 12 Herald Office. 36

TO LET.
THREE excellent OFFICES on the first Floor (up stairs) HERALD BUILDING, 61 & 63 Great St. James Street.
Apply to
PENNY, WILSON & CO.,
February 1. HERALD OFFICE. 27

STORE TO LET.
420 ST. PAUL STREET, the premises lately occupied by the subscriber as a Wholesale Warehouse by the subscriber. Rent moderate, and immediate possession given if required
Apply to
ROBT. WILKES,
441 St. Paul Street.
REMOVING to 455 ST. PAUL STREET
January 11. 9

TO LET,
IN THE "HERALD" BUILDING
Nos. 59 and 52 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET:
An excellent CELLAR, with LARGE ROOM in rear
ON FRONT FLAT, UP STAIRS,
A LARGE OFFICE, fronting on Great St. James Street, 30 x 18. Also, a SMALL OFFICE; and, in rear, a ROOM, 30 x 15. This flat is well adapted for an Insurance or Public Office of any description
ON THE SECOND FLOOR,
TWO OFFICES.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR,
A LARGE ROOM, facing on Great St. James Street, 31 x 20 and 14 feet high.
IN REAR, a ROOM, 30 x 18, on Second Flat.
Apply to
PENNY, WILSON & CO.,
HERALD OFFICE.

Desirable Country Residence for Sale.

That fine Property, situated at the mouth of the River St Louis, in the Town of Beauharnois, being the site of the Old Seigniory House, and now known as "The Point Claire."
TERMS EASY. Apply to J. M. BROWNING, Esq., Beauharnois; or to the Proprietor, J. C. WURTEELE, Esq., No. 47 St. John Street, Montreal.
April 8. 83

STORES TO LET.
That three story Building, with large Cellar (insured as first class for Storage), in rear of Queen and Common Streets; suitable for Stores, Manufactures &c. It is in immediate proximity to the Canal and River Steamers.
Adjoining the above are good Sheds for Storing bar iron.
Any alterations or even new buildings made on this property, at short notice.
To be rented in one or more parts. Immediate possession.
H. & E LIONAIS,
59 St. Gabriel Street.
April 9. 84

Country Residence For Sale or to Let.

A comfortable first-class HOUSE, most pleasantly and healthily situated on the Bank of the River at Laprairie, containing eight large rooms and garret, detached kitchen, good dry cellar, ice-house, garden, stabling, and out-buildings, &c., &c.
For further particulars, apply at the HERALD OFFICE.
February 19. 42

NOTICES.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its BANKING HOUSE in this City, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st day of MAY next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the THIRD day of JUNE next.

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

By order of the Board
E. H. KING,
General Manager.
Montreal, 25th April, 1867. fs de 99

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Paid-up Capital of LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER has been declared for the Current Half-year, and will be payable at the Bank on and after the FIRST day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
H. COTTE, Cashier.
Montreal, 27th April, 1867. 4 J 7 101

ST. DENIS HOTEL.

MOSHER & REED, PROPRIETORS.
CORNER 11TH STREET and BROADWAY
NEW YORK.
March 9 (299) 58

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1867.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

French Company, this evening, at the Theatre Royal, at Eight p.m.
Mr. G. Vandenhoff's Readings, at the Mechanics' Hall, at Eight p.m.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Stationery, &c. at his own Stores, at Half-past Seven o'clock
BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Oats, at the Canal, at Ten o'clock
BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Furniture, &c., at his Rooms, at Ten o'clock
BY L. DEVANY.
Furniture, &c, at his own Rooms, at Ten a.m

TEMPERATURE

in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed at C. HEARN'S, Optician, 242 Notre Dame Street

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
50.50	54.5°	53.5°

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
56°	45°	49.5°

Montreal, May 10, 1867.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

(Specially Reported for the Montreal Herald.)

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 9.

Mr. Shears of Clifton House, Niagara Falls, has just completed arrangements for the opening of his Museum, and has obtained a lease for seven years, paying $6,000 for the first year, $6,500 for the second, and $10,000 for each succeeding year. The Company owning the Hotel, has advanced $25,000 to furnish, Jacques & Hay have already begun to manufacture the furniture, and will be opened in July.

John McDonald, M.P.P., has resigned the Directorship of the Bank of Commerce.

Arrangements for securing Knox College for the 17th have fallen through, and John street school is now talked about.

The following are the stocks of grain in store here yesterday:—Flour 7,760; Fall Wheat 17,990; Spring do 20,705; Barley 10,982; Peas 99,799: Oats 15,2000.

Market quiet and firm; round lots of Spring sold to-day at $2, at which price it is firmly held; Fall is held firm at $2.15 to $2.25, and $2.40 was asked for round lot of choice at Port Hope. Oats selling at 50c to 52c; 1000 brls Superior Flour at Bowmanville sold at $10; No. 1 Super held firmly at $9.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, 9th May.

Among the arrivals to-day are Sir N. F. Belleau, Hon. Messrs. Cockburn, Langevin, Galt, and J. B. Robinson.

The Executive Council meets to-morrow.

Judge Wilson, Hon J. S McDonald and Mr. Bethune, of Cornwall, left for L'Original this morning per steamer. The Judge is expected to return here on Saturday *en route* to Pembroke, to open the Assize Court there on the 14th instant.

From the Chaudiere Mines, Seignory of Rigaud, Vaudreuil, the Government inspector reports that during March and April the alluvial mining has been carried on as vigorously as the weather would permit, and that $6,240 had been taken out during that period.

A large quantity of quartz rock from various shafts, is collected at the DeLery Company's mill, which will be opened on the 1st June.

The foundation stone of St. Alban's Church was laid to-day by Grand Master Harrington with Masonic honours. The five city lodges were in attendance, and the band of the 100th Regt. led the music during the ceremony, which was imposing. An immense crowd was present.

Raining this forenoon, clear this evening.

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, May 9, P.M.

Raining. Wind East. No arrivals last night or to-day. None in the river below.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

NEWS BY THE "CHINA"

NEW YORK, May 8.—The "China's" mails arrived late to-night, with London papers to the 27th.

A small expedition is to be despatched to Africa to learn the fate of Dr. Livingstone.

Nearly all the tailor shops in Paris are now closed, and 3,000 have thrown themselves out of bread.

It is believed in Paris that Jules Favre's demand for leave to question the Government on the Luxembourg question, would not be allowed in the legislative body.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says, it is believed in diplomatic circles that Duke Grammont brought from Paris the basis of an intimate understanding between France and Austria in view of eventualities, should war become inevitable.

Queen Victoria's letter to the King of Prussia energetically insists that he should spare Europe the calamity of war, in which England would necessarily preserve absolute neutrality, as she disapproves of the excessive claims maintained by Prussia

The *European Times* of the 28th says, every day diminishes the prospects of peace between France and Prussia.

The war fever is gradually rising in Paris The hatred of the French towards the Prussians is on the increase, and preparations for a decisive struggle in each country is pushed forward with extraordinary vigor.

Rumor declares that Victor Emanuel is to receive a French loan, or, perhaps, gift, of twenty-four millions sterling.

The Court of Berlin makes a demand from Germany beyond the pale of a hundred thousand men within one month of the breaking out of hostilities.

There is just a possibility that peace may still be preserved, the Court of Berlin having consented to the demolition of the Fortress of Luxembourg, if it has not done so.

London papers of the latest dates generally coincide that war is almost certain.

It is officially affirmed that Denmark has made no military preparations.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Herald's* special, dated London 8th, says, the first session of the peace congress, after its organization in this city yesterday, was not merely a formal meeting of the Great Powers' representatives, as some persons here assume, but one at which the Luxemburg question was discussed with a desire to bring the difficulty between France and Prussia to a speedy close.

The names of the plenipotentiaries are as follows:—England, Lord Stanley, President; France, Prince de la Tour Auvergne; Prussia, Count Bornstoff; Austria, Count Apponyi; Russia, Baron Brunnow; Italy, Marquis d'Azeglio; Luxembourg, Baron de Tornaco; Belgium M. Van de Weyer; Netherlands, Baron Antinelli.

The proceedings are to be kept secret till the close of the Congress. It is known, however, that France is willing to accept the neutralization of Luxembourg, and dismantling and razing of the fortress, so that it may not be retained as a menace.

Prussia is not disposed to consent to this, unless all the Great Powers now represented in the Congress give a guarantee of the settlement.

The giving of this guarantee would bind them to engage in war against the future designs of either France or Prussia seeking aggrandizement in this direction

England hesitates to give such a guarantee, and is rather in favor of the idea of the people of Luxembourg applying for annexation to Belgium.

The guarantee question being discussed, and the points at issue and basis of action being defined, the Session was adjourned till Thursday, to enable the representatives to have telegraphic communication with, and receive instructions from, their respective Governments.

Meantime, pending the issue of the deliberations of the Peace Congress, great war preparations are going on on both sides, betwithstanding official denials to the contrary

France is busying arms both in England and Spain; and Prussian troops of the regular army are being held in readiness to support the garrison in Luxembourg.

The *Herald's* special, dated Berlin, 8th, says that Count Bismarck, in conversation on the aspect of affairs on Tuesday, declared that the situation is now more serious than ever. In addition to the Count's opinion, I may state that Russia is looking out for her chances of aggrandizement in the East and Poland by the opportunity of a general war. Muskets are being converted into breech-loaders for all the Russian army.

The general opinion of the continent is that the maintenance of peace depends on the action of the London Conference. Fears are entertained that the failure of the representatives there assembled may bring on a general European war, in which each country, caring little for the Luxembourg question or the future position of the people of the Grand Duchy, will endeavor to forward its own particular designs by force of arms.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Times* gives much prominence to the following statement: We have received directly from the police authorities of the city information of recent organizations which are now in progress for the purpose of resisting by violence, and bloodshed, if necessary, the execution and enforcement of the excise and other laws which are obnoxious to a large class of our citizens.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The planks supporting a derrick on a scaffold in front of the Lindell House, used in taking down walls, broke to-day and precipitated four men from the fifth story to the pavement, instantly killed one fatally injuring another.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—A fire broke out this morning in the Navy Yard building. Miss Mary Eunes was fatally burned, and Chas. Smith killed. Loss about $00,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The bark "N. B., Scranton" was wrecked on the Columbia River, May 5th. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Vessel valued at $255 000.

NEW YORK, 9th.—The steamers Ville de Paris from Havre on the 25th, and the Chicago from Liverpool on the 25th, have arrived.

The Post says:—The loan market is a little closer There is no fear of a monetary stringency. Call loans 5 to 7, and choice bills 6½ to 7½, with a scarcity of approved paper. Stock market firm for Government's, and unsettled for other Securities. Foreign Exchange inactive.

The America took out $24,000 in specie today for Europe.

CLEVELAND, 9th.—A collision occurred on the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, near DeGraff, Ohio, last night, between two trains. The two engineers and one fireman were killed and two injured.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, May 9, noon.—Consols opene d at an advance of ¼ per cent, and are quoted at 91¼ for money; 5 20's, 71¼; Ill. C., 75½; Erie, 41¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 9, noon—Cotton opens easier at a decline of ⅛d on Middling Uplands, which are quoted 10½d; Orleans, 11½d.

Breadstuffs—Corn has declined 3d; sales at 43s for Mixed Western. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13s 9d; White California, 14s 6d. Barley, 4s 9d. Oats, 3?s. Pease, 44s.

Bacon—Cumberland Cut Middles 39s; Lard 42s 6d for American; Pork 77s 6d; Beef 120s; Cheese 60s; Petroleum: Spirits 1½d; Standard White is 2½d; Tallow 43s 9d; Pot Ashes 34s; Rosin: Common 6s 9d; Fine 13s; Spirits Turpentine 35s 3d; Clover Seed 75s.

LONDON, May 9, noon.—Sugar 24s for No. 12 Dutch Standard; Iron: Scotch Pigs 53s per ton; Oils unchanged.

The demands of the Prussian Cabinet in regard to Luxemburg are assuming a menacing tone.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The Emperor Alexander will visit Paris in June next.

BERLIN, May 9. The Prussian Diet yesterday adopted the new Constitution for the North German Confederation.

Gov. Wright, the American Minister, is better.

CLEVELAND, May 9th.—A steamer will leave here to-night, to convey the principals and a party to Point au Pelee Island, Canadian territory, to witness a prize fight between Bill Davis and Elliott, on Friday.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Havana dates to the 4th instant has been received. There is considerable excitement, owing to a murder which has just been discovered. A body was found in a box about to be shipped to Cardenas The murderer had obtained passports and sailed for Spain.

Many heavy failures have taken place lately, and more are daily expected.

EASTON, Pa., 9th May.—The Delaware river has risen 6 feet, and is now at a stand. The Delaware division of the canal is under water, and the damage cannot be estimated.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE MAILS.—The intelligence contained in the newspapers which reached town yesterday and the day before, cast a farther cloud over such prospects of the continuance of peace in Europe as appeared through the not very transparent medium of the Cable telegrams. We copy from two of our Metropolitan weekly contemporaries short articles, which we slightly abridge, and which seem to render very distinct the position of affairs, as it appears to the well informed writers. Taking these two articles together, we may summarize their result as follows;—That England, Austria, and Russia, have expressed an opinion to the French and Prussian Governments to the effect that the deman ls of the Emperor are not unreasonable, accompanying this expression of opinion with suggestions of various modes in which the French claims might in principle be conceded by the other Government; that while these messages have naturally made it less possible than ever for France to recede from its pretensions, they have not at all influenced the Prussians to yield the point at issue; that pending the farce of a Peace Conference at London, everything in France is being rapidly prepared for war, and that in order that it shall not find itself without allies, the French Government is making large pecuniary offers to Italy, which by the fall of the Ricasoli ministry is once again under the lead of Ratazzi, a statesman supposed to be subservient to France. The success of the last item of the programme, however, depends very much upon the internal politics of Italy—those of the revolutionary as well as constitutional order. The national party in Parliament may refuse further assistance from or compliance with France, and the same party out of Parliament may make use of the occasion, not only to checkmate the Government in that direction but to complete its own policy by moving upon Rome. France it is thought has by some strange diplomacy united Austria with Italy on her side. As to Russia she is supposed to be intent on making her own game in the East, out of the Western imbroglio.

Besides the question of peace or war the only matter of much interest in the papers by the last steamer is an account of the commencement of the French trials; but these prosecutions had not passed when the vessel left, beyond the stage of preliminary decisions by the Court as to the sufficiency of the jury panel.

NEW BOOKS FROM DAWSON & CO.

LONDON SOCIETY.—The May number of this lively magazine has come to hand. It abounds with matter respecting the lighter topics of life among the more comfortable portion of the population of the mother country—not deep certainly; but pleasant, and frequently instructive as to matters which if not of the highest importance, it is nevertheless well not to be utterly ignorant of.

Mr. A. B. Stewart, Official Assignee, has removed his offices to the New Exchange Buildings, St. Sacrament street. These apartments are admirably arranged for Mr. Stewart's business as an official assignee. The front room or counting-house is large, airy and well lighted,—adjoining which is another large room, well adapted for meetings of creditors, &c. We wish Mr. Stewart all prosperity in his new apartments.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—The brick house and lot, corner, of Craig and Panet Streets, was sold yesterday by Mr. Arnton for $2,600, cash, to Madame E. B. Barcelo.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL.

The Presbytery resumed its sittings yesterday morning. The Rev. John McKay, Moderator.

A petition from the station in New Glasgow, requesting a further continuance of aid, and asking that the Presbytery should visit and enquire into the circumstances of the congregation, was read.

It was agreed to continue the aid for another year, and a deputation was appointed to visit the place.

The Report of the Committee appointed to confer with Knox Church Session was taken up.

Dr. Irvine said that if he had said anything offensive to any member at a previous meeting he had certainly not meant to do so. As to citations, he had consulted the Acts of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, Pardovan, Forbes, the Digest of the Old Style Presbyterians, and Book of Forms of the New Style Presbyterians of the United States, the United Presbyterian Book of Forms, and in the Code of Discipline of the Irish Presbyterian Church. In the very book from which Mr. Cameron had quoted it was laid down, as law, that a copy of the libel, or of the minute authorizing the citation, must invariably accompany the citation, which rule was sanctioned by the authorities he had consulted. He would be reluctantly compelled to seek refuge from such tyranny, should they sustain the committee in their proceedings. Besides, by the Common Law of Presbyterian Churches, no party is to be found guilty of contumacy until a citation, embodying the cause, has been thrice served, accompanied by a penal threat.

Dr Taylor asked leave to withdraw his motion, as he wished to substitute another. In considering this disagreeable subject there were three things to be looked at The conduct of the Committee; the conduct of Knox Church Session in refusing to receive the Committee; the third being the course to be pursued by the Presbytery. As to the conduct of the Committee, it was deeply to be regretted that they proceeded by citation or summons. I do not impute to them any bad motives, but when the Presbytery appointed the Committee, the intention certainly was to have a friendly Conference. It has been repeatedly said here that the Committee used the only form of citation to be found in the books. I think the Committee should have used no citation at all, but their own good sense, and it was unfortunate that they should have taken the citation used for the highest offences, those which are taken up upon libel. A kind enquiry as to what day would be most convenient to the parties to meet, and that ascertained, the intimation of the time and place, would have been the proper course. Instead of that, the first notice the Session got appears to have been a summons, and he proposed that the Presbytery express regret that the Committee should have adopted the form of citation, instead of an invitation to a friendly Conference. Then the Presbytery cannot approve of the conduct of the Session of Knox Church They should have met the Committee, and if they felt themselves aggrieved they could have presented a respectfully worded petition from a congregation, brought up in a respectful manner, and are they to be debarred from their right of petition in this way?

After some further opposition by Mr. Cameron, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Gordon,

Mr. Watson moved that the petition and memorial be received and the Commissioners from the Congregation heard, which was carried, and, thereupon Mr. Gordon protested and appealed.

Mr. McLaren, one of the Commissioners from the Congregation said: I am one of four individuals who were appointed to represent the views of the congregation in this matter. I will not attempt to say it with the eloquence of Scriptural grounds can be shown for the use of the organ having been disallowed in our branch of the Presbyterian family. But this much I will say, that having read and heard a good deal on both sides of the question, I think that the friends of the organ have decidedly the advantage of their opponents, so much so that I do not feel any conscientious scruples in confining myself entirely to the question of expediency.

I am very much inclined to think that the organ was proscribed in the early days of the reformation, from policy on the part of the leaders, who no doubt wished as much as possible to do away with everything that could remind the people of the pleasantest part of the worship under the system which had been done away with.

It was necessary and proper under the circumstances that the leaders of the people should, in those days, have acted as they did, for it is probable that the prejudice in favour of the organ at that time can be equalled only by a similar feeling which is entertained against it by certain parties at the present day.

But, if expediency required its disuse then, it seems that the very same reason would indicate that the time has arrived for its reintroduction.

No one will pretend that its use now is likely to be followed by the same consequences as were dreaded then.

On the contrary, the want of instrumental music, by which the psalmody of our churches might be kept up to a respectable standard, has allowed it to fall into such an ill-condition that we are constantly hearing of one and another who has left us on account of the slovenly way in which this part of worship is conducted.

Again, music is one of the allurements which are being used by Romans, to draw within reach of the voice of its preachers the youth of Protestant churches.

If, as I believe, the organ cannot be prohibited on scriptural grounds, and if its use will tend to prevent the falling away from our communion, to other Protestant denominations who use the organ—not to speak of the Church of Rome—it surely becomes the duty of our Superior Courts to throw no obstacles in the way of its introduction by such congregation as may desire to do so.

Mr. Alexander McGibbon said, this subject is one which has been before different Churches, and in which considerable discussion has taken place. The object of our congregation has been to bring the matter before the Supreme Court for decision. The fact of our tabling that petition shows this to be so. I contend that we have not acted inconsistently with the laws of the Church I would like to ask if there is any difference between public worship in a congregation on week days and on Sundays. Other congregations in Montreal belonging to this Presbytery have organs in their churches which they use on week days in public worship. Is there any more harm in using an organ in public worship on a Sunday from what there is in using it on a week day? But the truth is, the Presbytery is afraid to deal with Cote street, and Erskine, and St. Joseph street Churches, in addition to ours, as they think so many would be rather heavy for them, but they believe they could use our little Church as a target to fire their shots at. The last time I was in this very place, the organ was used; I have been present in St. Joseph street Church when an organ was used, in Cote street I have seen an organ, and though I never heard it played, yet I have my suspicions it was not there as a mere ornament. The proper way would be to bring all before the Presbytery, and deal with all alike. We have been recommended to bring the matter before the Synod, and many of the Upper Canada Ministers have informed me that they will vote in support of the proposition to give each congregation liberty to decide for itself. It must not be supposed that this is a new thing on the part of the congregation. Even before we left St. Gabriel street it was decided that we would have an organ in the new Church, of course in a proper way. A place was prepared for it; each Minister who it was thought likely would be a candidate for the vacant charge was informed that it was intended there should be an organ, and no secret was made of it. I may explain how it was placed in the Church. We had a small organ in the lecture room, which the children enjoyed so much in the Sabbath School that a larger one was ordered, and this was placed in the Church on a special occasion, with no intention of leaving it there; but so marked was the improvement, and so satisfied was the congregation, that it was decided to allow it to remain till the decision of the Synod could be obtained. This is the whole history of that part of the case, and I fail to see where we have done wrong in this matter. I would only say that the Presbytery should be very cautious in dealing with a matter which is a mere question of convenience, and which breaks no law either of morality or of propriety.

Mr James Brown—I am not about to use any arguments in defence of the little instrument which has excited so much controversy. Nobody here can say that in that law which is placed above the laws of Presbytery, or Synod or General Assembly—the law to be found in the grand old Bible—one word is to be found against the use of an organ in the worship of God. In that grand old Bible the command is given that we are to use musical instruments in the service of the Sanctuary; that law we intend to obey, and to have an organ. An instrument was used in the Sabbath School at first and the elders grumbled but the children were delighted. Twenty or thirty members then contributed to buy a larger organ—the first had been a gift—and it was decided to use it, for it was considered that it conduced to the more worthy service of praise, and if anything can brig us nearer the great I Am than praver, it is praise. For this is a help, not a substitute for an intelligent rendering of praise, and we have found it to be so. Many here are against the oogan because they had never heard it. If they would come and hear the praise led by this means, they would scarcely hear the instrument as it was nearly drowned by the voices. We have not gone against your Church laws, unless these are against the laws of God in this matter. If they are then we have gone against them. We are positively enjoined to use musical instruments in praise instead of being forbidden to do so. You will find these words in the last Psalm, and none can be more explicit. "Praise him with the sound of the trumpet; praise him with the psaltery and harp. Praise him with the timbrel and dance; praise him with stringed instruments and organs."

Mr. Allan thought if this course had been adopted first it would have saved trouble. He moved that the Presbytery transmit the overture.

Mr. Jones, (Brockville, who had been invited to deliberate with the Presbytery) said the Brockville people were of the same mind as those of Montreal He would support the overture at the Synod, and numbers of others had told him they would do so also.

A long discussion ensued upon the effect of the formula signed by ministers and elders, by which they are required to "maintain the purity of worship, as established and practiced," the one party maintaining that any innovation of this kind was a breach of the ordination vow, and the other, that according to this argument the custom of the precentor reading out the line should be continued, as the change was as daring an innovation then as the present proposal is now, and that the collection taken up after the service in bags or boxes, instead of an elder standing at the door with a pewter plate before him, was rank heresy.

The motion to transmit was ulimately carried by eleven to five.

AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

A call from English River in favour of Mr. McKerracher was read and sustained, and Mr. McKerracher being present intimated his acceptance.

The edict was appointed to be served on Sunday first and Presbytery meeting was fixed for Tuesday the 21st current, to proceed to the induction, Rev. Mr. Young to preach and preside.

Mr. Cameron called for the protection of the Court from certain statements that had been made regarding him, at a previous meeting and excited great laughter by reading various extracts from the report in the *Herald* of speeches made on Tuesday and Wednesday. In the course of the long discussion which followed some stated that if such scenes were continued it would be necessary to exclude the reporters, others expressed their obligations for the publicity given as it might be the means of putting an end to them.

The whole turned upon certain remarks of Dr. Irvine on Mr. Cameron, the latter gentleman ultimately saying that if the withdrawal of the expressions by Dr Irvine were published he would be satisfied This has been done in the report of the forenoon proceedings.

The question of the removal of the organ, or at least the discontinuance of its use in Knox Church, was taken up. A motion to order that it be silenced, and the Session to report to the Presbytery by the 17th current that this had been done, and not to be resumed until the Synod gave permission, against an overture of Dr. Irvine's, that no action be taken until the decision of the Synod be given, was carried by 10 to 5. Whereupon Dr. Irvine protested and appealed to the Synod.

The effect of this appeal is, that no proceedings can be taken against the organ till the decision of the question be given.

Several items from Synod were taken up and disposed of.

The Presbytery appointed the special meeting to take place on the 28th current, and closed.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT BY THE ST. ANN'S BAND.

The last of the series of concerts by the St. Ann's Band came off in the Mechanics' Hall last evening A very large audience was present. The programme was judiciously selected and the repeated applause of those present showed their appreciation of the efforts of the contributors to the entertainment. The band have attained a remarkable degree of proficiency considering the youth of the members. In the first part of the programme they gave a grand march, introducing "Harp that once thro' Tara Hall," and also another piece, there being besides in this part of the entertainment a song and chorus by the members, a clarionet solo on Irish airs by Mr. Thorbahn (who had the direction of the concert) a song by Mr. Hamell, "National Airs" by the fife and drum band, a song—"Come back to Erin" by Miss M. J. Wilson, a violin solo, remarkably well given by Master John Wilson. And "The Lunatic Lancer" by Master M. Nolan. At the conclusion of the first part

Rev. Mr. O'Farrell who was received with loud applause, addressed the audience. He had to thank them very much for the encouragement which they had given their children, as well as himself in promoting a taste for music amongst them. The developement of this higher taste would foster in them a love of the old land which he trusted he should never see dying out. (Cheers) As this might be the last opportunity he should have for some time of addressing them in this manner, he would avail himself of it to say a few words on a national subject. It was certainly not a very pleasing sight to look at the state in which Ireland was at present, and he believed there was not one of them who would not have been most glad to see that land properous if they could have obtained the means to attain that end. When he first came here he had raised his voice against movements which have brought so much trouble on that land. He did so then because he believed that the means employed were not adequate to the end to be attained; that they would only aggravate the sorrows of Ireland; that instead of relieving her from difficulties they would only increase them; and because he had always thought that the best means of liberating Ireland were those indicated by Daniel O'Connell. (Cheers.) He believed from his childhood, and still believed as firmly as ever, that Ireland would be freed by moral means, and by moral means only. [Loud Cheers.] If they went over the map of Europe and America they would find that very few insurrections had obtained what they wished for. Poland was disappointed, and the Southern States of America were now at the back of the Northern States because the revolution was a failure. So in Ireland, all the insurrections had tended to aggravate the evils they were intended to alleviate. The means at the disposal of others was always sufficient to crush any such movement. Even if every one had been honest, and there had been no traitors in the camp in the late movement, Ireland would have paid for the failure. But because he had raised his voice against these movements, which he might have done at the expense of a certain degree of popularity, he did not go back from his old belief that Ireland was an oppressed country, that Ireland was a poor miserable country, that Ireland had been trampled on for many centuries His opinion still was that Ireland was an extremely oppressed country, and that her wrongs required redress. He had been brought up from his childhood, however, in the conviction that their case was sufficiently strong to obtain by moral means what could never be obtained by physical. He wished to speak this publicly because there had appeared letters lately signed "An Irishman," saying that Ireland had only one grievance, the Irish Establishment, and that that was a mere sentimental grievance. Bishop Lynch had already replied to these. Ireland's wrongs were very great and very numerous, as it would be easy to prove. His residence in Canada and his experience of the Government of this country only made him feel more deeply the contrast between this country and Ireland. (Applause.) The Irish Church was kept up for a small minority, the majority having to pay for what they believed was wrong. This was called a sentimental grievance! What would the Protestants of Canada think if placed in a similar position? Then as to education. The Irish people regarded this as a fundamental question. They only wished to be educated according to their own conscience; but their schools had been destroyed and Catholic Universities could not grant degrees. Was this justice or fair play, and a mere sentimental grievance? What was the great national system of education? Was it not an Irish? No boy could learn the history of Ireland; they might learn that of every other country but their own. Then their was the land question. Was it a sentimental grievance that their countrymen should be scattered all over the world? In every country they could succeed but in their own. Until Ireland was governed according to the wish of the majority, always respecting the feelings of the minority, she would never be a happy or prosperous country. These were the feelings of Irishmen; but he believed that these grievances could not be redressed by physical means. If they wanted to see Ireland happy they must bring the whole voice of the people to bear on the Imperial Legislature, to ask for those rights to which she was entitled. They claimed that Ireland should be governed for the Irish? Was it too much to ask for Ireland what England was asking for every other country? The Canadians were in rebellion in 1837; but the Imperial Government acted wisely then, and gave them the power to govern their own country, under the Imperial Crown. That was all Irishmen wanted for Ireland. Let an Irish Parliament, or the Imperial Parliament for a time, legislate for Ireland. He referred to the Confederation about to be carried out in Canada, and asked if such a plan were required here why not in Ireland? Was there not as much difference between Englishmen and Irishmen as between Upper and Lower Canadians? (Hear, hear.) Irishmen wished to be faithful to the British Crown, but the people wanted to be legislated for in Ireland. He repeated that if he condemned the movements which had taken place it was because he believed they were fatal to Ireland. They had seen in the last instance that there were traitors in the camp as usual, the very leaders turning informers either to fill their own pockets or get themselves out of difficulties. Here in Canada every Irishman was perfectly satisfied with the Government, which gives equal rights to all. But he did not wish it to be supposed that there were only one or two Irishmen in Canada who believed Ireland had grievances. Ireland was badly governed, and reform was required. But to obtain that they must go about it in the way Englishmen went about reform,—it must be obtained by the power of public opinion The eyes of Englishmen were already opening, and to do them justice they seemed disposed to do what they could to remedy matters; but Englishmen of the present day were not responsible for the bad government of Ireland, and the bad legislation of years past could not be got rid of all at once. After reiterating some of his former remarks, the reverend gentleman concluded by again thanking them for the encouragement they had given the Band, and for their attention to his address

The programme was then proceeded with, and carried out very successfully to its conclusion.

Mr. Torrington presided with his usual ability at the piano.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—There are few men in the Church (Presbyterian) or out of it, that revere more than I do, the memory of the old Scottish Reformers, for the bold stand they made in defence of the truth, and to secure to our ancestors, at the reformation, the blessings of a purer form of worship and religious liberty.

But we must not forget, that the Church *then*, had just emerged from the gross darkness of the middle ages,—a darkness that might be felt.* And it is at least a *possible* thing, nay, it is *probable*—that the Christians and Patriots of that time in wrenching off the shackles with which tyrants in Church and State tried to bind soul and body—may have, occasionally, torn off a part of the garments necessary to cover their own nakedness. All honour, notwithstanding, to Knox and other Scottish worthies. They fought bravely, and, considering the times in which they lived they did their work thoroughly and well; but, "having served their generation they fell asleep." And now comes the question, would it be *prudent* if it were possible to wake them up again without advising them of what had transpired in the interval? I wot not. Besides all this, there is a spirit of enquiry, in the Church and in

A plan of the Property, corner of St. Paul and St. François Xavier street, for sale on the 14th inst., may be consulted at Mr Leeming's office.

HOUSES Nos. 3, 4 AND 5 INKERMAN TERRACE.—It will be seen that these valuable houses are to be sold by Mr. Leeming on Tuesday next.

Four brick houses, corner of Wellington and Dalhousie streets, are advertised for sale by Mr. Leeming on the 14th inst.

MR. DEVANY'S FRIDAY MORNING SALE.—This morning Mr. Devany will sell, at his warerooms, an extensive assortment of Messrs. Jacques & Hay's carved and polished black walnut furniture; four of J. C. Fox's "Iron-clad" Pianos; a large quantity of carpets, English oil cloth, new cooking stoves, table linen, cutlery, electro-plate forks and spoons, &c. Sale at 10 o'clock.

The following important sales will be held by Mr. Shaw this week:—

SATURDAY, the 11th—Sale of 12 Valuable Piano-fortes in Elegant Rosewood Cases, including four of Vose's instruments. Sale at 2 o'clock.

SATURDAY, the 11th—Sale of Stationery continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY KIND in plain and fancy colours, done at the HERALD JOB OFFICE, 51 and 53 Great St. James Street.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and *dangerous* imitations. r DSW 1d7

TO READERS OF THE HERALD.—Special attention is asked from readers to notices of Hunnewell's Standard Medical Preparations, which appear in our Special Notice columns from month to month, and known as Hunnewell's Eclectic Pills,—Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy,—Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne, and Hunnewell's Celebrated Consumptive Remedy. They are sustained by the highest testimonials of character, perfectly adapted to every want of Families when a Physician is not required, and being purely officinal, fully noted in the leading Medical Journals, and sold in bulk for private dispensing. The most free correspondence is invited from Physicians for formulas, and any evidence of true character. Sold by all regular dealers in medicine. ly umf DSW 18

DYSPEPSIA IS ALMOST OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.—Headache, costed tongue, acid stomach, costive bowels and low spirits form the sad picture. Wm. Humphreys' Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills never fail to cure. Tens of thousands of persons have tried them and been promptly and permanently cured. Price, 6 boxes, $1.25. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co.
562 Broadway, N.Y.

HENRY, Simpson & Co., Wholesale Agents for Canada. Also sold by Kenneth Campbell & Co. and J. A. Harte. r DSW 107

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.

That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for Coughs, Colds, Thick Wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a Condition Medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. m mwf DSW 312

THROAT AFFECTIONS.—A Physician writing from Newfane, New York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says: "For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any Bronchial Affection, and for Hoarseness and Sore Throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M.D.) they answer all you claim for them." To avoid disappointment, be sure to obtain the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches." r DSW 107

INVESTMENT FOR THE POOR.—While the rich man is looking anxiously for some safe and profitable investment for his surplus money, it seems to be forgotten that the poor man might also invest for his own, or his family's benefit. We have such an investment in view, by which the poorer classes may not only save themselves from present aches and pain, but from future bills and fees to physicians—a bottle of Dowd's Elixir and Henry's Hamburg Drops, the unfailing unterics for your health. It is the poor man's luxury. 1m DSW 89

TRADE & COMMERCE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

Meetings of Creditors.

Name.	*Place.*	*Meeting at Office of*
N. L. Wood	Aylmer, C.W.	W. F. Findlay, Hamilton, May 13
W. & J. McBride	London	J. H. Flock
Andw J. Holmes	Sherbrooke	A M Smith, May 14
J Decoteau	S. Somerset	W Walker, " 14
Rob't A Gilbraith	Simcoe	Wilson & Anslow
Rin McConnell	Ottawa	F Clemow, May 27
Thos Moore	Brantford	McKay Griffin, " 20
John Osler	Barrie	Lount & Boys, " 20
P Watson Malloy	Brampton	John Lynch, " 21
J Bexford	Bolton	J C Hall, " 22
R Smith	Barrie	Jos Rogers, " 29
M & E Anderson	London	L Lawrason, " 21

Assignees Appointed.

Name of Insolvent	*Residence.*	*Name of Assignee.*
Mac'onell & M'Phail	Cornwall	John Whyte.
A Cuson	Longueuil	Do
J & J n Connell	Hamilton	W P Findley
Henry Lester	Do	Do
R W Carson	Clarke, C.W	E A Macnachtan
S G Dolsen	St Catherine	Robt Campbell
Robt A Galbraith	Simcoe	A J Donly
W Henderson	Toronto	Thos. Carkson
E O Green	London	Thos Lurcher
W Lindsay	Lindsay	S C Wood
John Wilson	Fenelon	Do
A Langelier	St. Johns	T Sauvageau
J Brown	Prescott	Frs Clemow
J Cornell	Hespeler	H F J Jackson
M Kavanagh	Ottawa	Frs Clemow
W Lynch	Brockville	A M Smith
M & E Anderson	London	L Lawrason
J R McCullough	Darlington	P Potter
F Carrier	Quebec	W Walker
A N Bradford	Upton, C.E.	T Sauvageau
L A Shaw	Montreal	A J Donly
W Willson	Wallace	J Miller

Examinations.

Name of Insolvent.	*Residence.*	*At Office of—Date.*
Alex. McIntee	Woodstock	Greig & Bird, May 10
Wm Little	Goderich	J Y Elwood, May 17
James Britt	Toronto	W F Mason, " 14
Dawson Kerr, jun	Goderich	Toms & Moore, " 10
Gary V. D. Long	Woodstock	J McWhinter, " 17
Robert McDougall	Toronto	T Clarkson, " 10
John A. Cameron	Cornwall	Jas Bethune, " 14

Applications for Discharge.

Name of Insolvent.	*Residence.*	*Date.*
John Spence	St. Thomas	June 25
John Willis	Kingston	June 17
Peter H. Attwood	London	June 24
A Mallory	Bowmanville	June 24
A C Atwood	London	June 25
John McIntosh	Toronto	June 19
David Grenier	Montreal	June 25
Wm H Munro	Belleville	June 27
Wm McNichols alias Wm Kelly	Montreal	June 26
Robert Metcalf	Perth	July 2
Robert T Banting	Cookstown	June 24
Cyprien Lafrenière	Montreal	June 26
Richard Park	Toronto	July 1
William Muirhead	Do	June 26
John A Cameron	Cornwall	July 2
H F Wallace	Quebec	July 3
Dickson & McAdam	Almonte	July 3
Dun an Fletcher	Hamilton	June 28
John H. Gould	Ste. Mary's	July 2
Andrew Carr	Perth	July 1
Hugh Vanevery	West Flamb	July 2
J W Elton	Phillipsburg	May 14
G R Gerrard Dame K Parmer	Montreal	July 17
J Hatch	Woodstock	May 6
J Darling	Woodstock	May 15
Geo Day	Owen Sound	May 8
W Bears	Perth	June 5
Mead Blake	Sherbrooke	May 31
Paxton Bros	Montreal	May 17
J Anderson, jun	Sarnia	June 28

Dividend Sheets.

Name of Insolvent.	*Residence.*	*Sheets open for Inspection at the office of*
M Laferte	Belleville	.....
J Servos	St Catherins	.....
J Carrow	Sim coe	.....
MacDougall & Davis	Perth	.....
Samuel Cole	P'dalhousie	.....
James Reid	Toronto	.....
Wm Little	Woodstock	.....

Writs of Attachment Issued.

Plaintiffs Name	*Deft's Name.*	*Iss. by Sheriff at*
D Robertson	Jas Farewell & J B McIntyre	Goderich

Steamers Leave Port of Montreal.

Name.	*For.*	*Time.*	*Agents.*
Quebec,	Quebec,	7 p m to-day,	J B Lamere
St Helen,	B Quinte,	3 p m Thrs'dy,	J F McCuaig
P of Wales,	Ottawa,	7 a m daily,	R Shepherd
Champion,	Hamilt'n,	9 a m daily,	A Milloy
Georgian,	Wel Canal,	.....	J H Henderson
Alice,	Sm Falls,	6 p m Tues'dy,	I Bonner
Arctic,	Ottawa,	6 p m Friday,	Do
Champion,	Quebec,	(Tug)	G Heubach
Columbia,	3 Rivers,	2 p m Tuesday and Friday	
Victoria,	Sorel,	2 p m	do
Chambly,	Chambly,	2 p m	do
Terrebonne,	L'Assomption,	2 p m	Every Day

FATHER POINT, May, 9th, p.m.—Weather raining all day. Wind strong East. Five vessels inward to day; no signs of the Lady Head at 6 p.m.

HERALD OFFICE,
THURSDAY, 9th May, 1867.

Petroleum for weeks past has been exciting some attention, especially in connexion with the estimated stocks held at the principal ports and the yield at the different wells. A letter recently published in a Pittsburg journal, at which a large stock of oil is usually held, treats the subject at very great length, and attributes the present languid state of the market to a most desperate effort which has been made by the "Bears" to depress the market, with a view to bringing prices sufficiently low to enable tank operators to supply themselves at their own prices. It is on the other hand strongly argued, and to some extent shown, that the stocks, at the most important places were bolstered up, and made to exhibit 300,000 barrels more than were actually held. The Stocks here and in the United States, are at the present moment, as no one will deny, much larger than are required to meet the wants of consumers, but it is not reasonable to suppose that the same stock can be kept up by the present production of the wells, many of which have altogether stopped and some are yielding comparatively little. It is, no doubt, a question of time in regard to realising fairly remunerative prices. To touch a lower point is barely possible, and with us there certainly is a falling off in the production. The time will arrive, at least we are inclined to that conclusion, when hand. somer rates will rule for this article. An evidence that there is some strength among the larger holders is, that there is little or no Crude offering.

Our navigation is only now, we may say, fairly open,—but shipping has not been so brisk on account of the height of the water in the river, the wharves being yet partly covered. The river craft have begun to make their usual trips, and a few seagoing vessels are now in port. The S. S. St. Lawrence has arrived at Quebec.

Trade has moved with some animation for several days, in every department, and the coming week is looked forward to with increased interest.

Money is in better demand, but the supply is abundant, which makes financing for our mercantile houses a matter of comparative ease at this moment. The rate of discount is unchanged. Little or nothing has been done on the street. A few good bills have been disposed of at 7½ to 8½ per cent. Sterling Exchange is very scarce. Bank 60 day bills have sold to-day at 9¾ cash, but at this rate it could not be repeated. The market is firm at 9⅞ to 10 prem. For discounts 10½ to 10¾. Stocks are in good demand; the transactions, however, are checked by the high prices ruling for favourite securities. The shares which have recently changed hands are mostly of the Bank of Montreal, Merchants', City, Ontario, Bank Jacques-Cartier, Molsons and Commercial.

The New York stock market closes much the same as yesterday; some shares are a shade lower. A feeling of distrust prevails in that city, and we need not be at all surprised should we have to chronicle disasters in addition to that of the houses of Watts, Crane & Co., and Given, Jones & Co. The latter firm had a business connection with several Montreal concerns, and we understand that a considerable amount of Watts, C & Co's paper is held by some of our Banks. It is possible, however, that much of it may be secured by collaterals. The rapid decline in the price of cotton is just beginning to affect Southern interests. To-day the City Bank of New Orleans closed its doors, a circumstance which has caused much anxiety in that city. We fear that the effect of the decline in cotton is now beginning to be felt, and ere many days we will have to add more names to the number of defaulters.

PRODUCE.—Considering the moderate stock, the extreme prices ruling, and the firmness manifested by the holders of flour, an unusually large quantity has changed hands at prices considerably higher than those of last week. The receipts are several thousand barrels in excess of the corresponding period of 1866, being 27,414. The greater portion of that received, however, was not placed on the market, having been sold to arrive, not a small portion of it having been turned over several times. The shipments are fully 9,000 barrels less than the receipts (17,712) One or two large lots have been sent to Quebec which are not included in the returns, these being made up to the 4th instant only, which, if added with the local consumption, would leave our stocks much the same as on the first of May last. It is quite evident, however, that unless the receipts are heavier than they have been for some days past, our stock will appear much less than what it is estimated at to day. Much of that which is returned as being on hand is actually sold for shipment to the Lower Ports. A few lots have gone to the Boston market, but the bulk was disposed of for Newfoundland, one small lot going to Prince Edward Island. Should the demand continue anything approaching that of the last week, consumers may look for still higher prices.

About two-thirds of the stocks held here have changed hands within the week.

At the Corn Exchange this morning there was a small attendance and a rather quieter feeling. Ordinary Supers sold at $9 to 9.05 and 9.10; at the latter rate 1,000 brls. were placed, and 200 of strong Super at $9.25. Rye meets a ready market. Two lots were sold at $6.10 and 6.25, the latter rate for 150 barrels.

OATMEAL is in demand at steady advancing prices. Fully 16,000 barrels have sold within the week at prices ranging from $6 to $6.50. At the latter rate the market is firm, with every indication that at that rate the market will not long remain. Higher prices are supported by the scarcity on the other side.

WHEAT—The receipts are light. A lot of two cars, a poor sample, sold to-day at $1,80 per bushel.

PEASE quiet. Receipts liberal, and about 100,000 bushels between Kingston and Montreal now. Small sales at 93. 93½c and 95c per 66 lbs. For a lot it would be difficult to get over the inside figure.

ASHES—A considerable decline in First Pots since Thursday last, owing to the increased receipts on opening of navigation, the lowest point reached being $5,65 at which some small lots were sold on the 6th inst. The market since, however, has rallied slightly, yesterday and to day, $5,75 to 5,80 according to tares, being freely paid. the bulk of the ashes received since 1st May, are yet unsold, and are held at $5,90 to $6, prices which are a little beyond the views of buyers; $5,80 to 5,85 are the ruling prices. Seconds being scarce have not participated in the decline; about 20 barrels have been sold during the week at $5,40. There are no Thirds in market. The stock in store this evening is 2968 barrels. Pearls - About 50 barrels were sold at $8,22½ to $8,30 for Firsts, and $7,75 to $7,80 for Seconds. Receipts were light until to-day, 46 brls being inspected, the demand is greater than the supply, and though the high prices ruling must stimulate the manufacturers, no great increase can be looked for in receipts for some time. Stock 186 barrels.

DRY GOODS.

The week has been a quiet one, the most of the Spring's trade being now nearly over. The number of buyers in the market is small, many of whom are, in all probability, saved a second journey to Montreal, by the large number of travellers now out, who continue to forward moderate orders. The imports, it will be seen, are not much under those of last year. Almost every description of fancy goods are up, and in some instances in excess of 1866. Cotton has again fallen the effect of which will cause much disaster among the speculators in this article. Advices from Manchester report a very weak and drooping market, which will no doubt prevail so long as the price of the raw material remains unsettled.

Prices of manufactured goods generally are a shade easier. Fancy articles are well sold out; there are sufficient left, however, to meet the wants of the trade in that department.

The following table shews the value of all articles imported under the head of Dry Goods from the 1st January to the 1st May:—

	1866.	1867.
Cottons	1,977,774	1,867,799
Woollens	1,862,314	1,581,268
Silks and Velvets	938,843	904,937
Hats and Caps	179,377	245,293
Hosiery	121,998	117,515
Parasols	37,689	43,812
Shawls	21,205	16,697
Fancy Goods	76,938	108,853
Linen	340,216	314,705
Smallwares	345,250	339,345
To'al	$6,321,749	$4,920,124

IRON AND HARDWARE.

The business of the past week has been very much interrupted by the continued wet weather; little progress was made in discharging the ships in port, and stocks are consequently still deficient and badly assorted. There is a fair demand for SCOTCH PIG IRON for immediate delivery, and No. 1 Summerlee and Glengarnock have been sold at $24 ex-ship, in small lots. No. 1 Garthsherrie is held at $26. SCOTCH BAR IRON is selling freely at $50 to $52 per ton for Govan and Glasgow brands; several staple sizes are still very scarce. TIN PLATES are selling in small lots at our quotations—demand is moderate and stocks light as yet. CUT NAILS are in fair demand and light in stock, yet sales are being forced at $3.40 to $3.50 per keg of 112 lbs. In other staple goods there is a fair business doing. SHELF HARDWARE and CUTLERY have been sold largely, as there are good assortments on hand, and country merchants were, generally, low in stock.

	CURRENCY. $ c.		$ c.	STERLING. £ s.		£ s.
Iron—Pig, Gartsherrie, ⅌ 2240 lbs	26 00	@	27 00	ASHES, in barrels,		
Other Brands Pig Iron	24 00	@	25 00	Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bar, Staffordshire, do	55 00	@	60 00	Pearls,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Refined, do	60 00	@	65 00	LARD, in barrels, per lb	0 0 0	0 0 0
Scotch, do	50 00	@	52 00	LARD, in kegs,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Swedes, do	90 00	@	100 00	TALLOW, in barrels per lb	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hoops, for Nail, ⅌ ton	55 00	@	58 00	Cows,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sheets, best brands ⅌ 112 lbs.	3 00	@	3 25	Cheese,	0 0 0	0 0 0
for Coopers, ⅌ 112 lbs	3 00	@	3 25	Beef,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Boiler Plate do	3 25	@	3 50	Lard,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cut Nails do	3 50	@	3 70	Tallow,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wrought Spikes do	4 50	@	5 00	Petroleum,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pressed do do	4 00	@	4 50	Leather, rolls	0 0 0	0 0 0
Shot do	7 00	@	7 50			
Potash Kettles do	2 80	@	3 70			
Sugar Kettles do	2 50	@	2 50			
Camp Ovens do	3 00	@	3 50			
Belled Pots do	3 25	@	3 50			
Anchors do	6 50	@	7 50			
Anvils do	7 00	@	13 50			
Lead—Pig do	6 00	@	6 55			
Sheet do	6 50	@	7 50			
Steel—Cast ⅌ lb.	0 14	@	0 00			
Spring ⅌ cwt	5 60	@	7 50			
Canada Plates—Glamorgan ⅌ box	4 25	@	0 00			
Pontypool do	4 25	@	0 00			
Swansea do	4 25	@	0 00			
Budd do	4 25	@	0 00			
Staffordshire do	3 75	@	0 00			
Plates—Charcoal, IC do	9 75	@	11 25			
Charcoal, IX do	10 75	@	11 25			
Charcoal, DC do	8 00	@	8 75			
Charcoal, DX do	10 25	@	10 50			
Coke IC do	7 75	@	8 50			

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL GROCERY MARKET.

COFFEE—The market is dull. Sales are restricted to jobbing lots of Laguayra at 17½c to 18c and Rio at 15c to 16c. Very little demand for Java is light; a few transactions reported at 24c to 25c. Maracibo 19c to 20c. Stocks of all descriptions are ample.

CANDLES—Belmont Sperm are scarce, in consequence of which prices are higher. Sales of 6's at 28c and 12's 26½c to 27c. French 24c to 25c. Montreal mould 12½c to 13c.

COAL—This month opened with considerable activity in the Coal market, the demand being principally for Steam Coal for the supply of steamers. In this way, however, a large quantity of Bituminous Coal was removed, and no arrivals at Quebec our quotations remain undisturbed. The report that Coal this Spring is likely to open at as high rates in Quebec as it did last year tends to keep prices for Steam Coal firm at $5.50 to $6. In Smith Coal nothing has been done, except perhaps some small sales of a retail character. Cargoes "to arrive" are offered at $6 per Bill Lading ton. Some American and Welsh Anthracite were sold for steamers' use, but we believe at something under our quotations. We also hear of some heavy contracts having been entered into for American Anthracite (Lackawana) at a very cheap rate.

Fire Bricks are held at $35 to $37.50; "to arrive" $29.50 to $31, according to brand, is asked.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS—The enquiry for articles to arrive is more active. On the spot Sal Soda has sold in small lots at 2¼ to 2½c per lb, and Soda Ash at 3½c. The latter is offered to arrive at 3c. Caustic in very light demand. Limited sales on the spot at 5½c; offered to arrive at 5c. Bi Carb is dull and lower; transactions small at $5,62½; offered freely to arrive at $5,50, without resulting in sales to any extent. Salt Petre quiet at unchanged prices. Alum scarce, holders ask $2 80 to $3,00; sales at the inside rate. Brimstone dull at $2,80. Madder in rather better demand. Sales of Dutch at 9c, and a lot at a shade less. Epsom Salts $3,00.

FRUIT is becoming scarce. Layer Raisins have sold in round lots of 500 boxes at $2.20, and parcels of 100 and 200 at $2.25. At those prices the market is firm. The stock of M. R.'s is low. Transactions to the extent of about 1,000 boxes in lots at $2 to 2.02½. Valentias very scarce, and held for 8½c; small lots placed at quotation. Currants are held in considerable quantities; sales of new were made at 4½c to 5½c, and old at 4c to 4½c The bulk, however, were placed at the inside rates. Sardines dull and lower; sales at 11c for qrs, and 17c for hfs. Almonds scarce and firm at quotations.

FISH dull and declined. A round parcel of Dry Table Cod changed hands on p. t. Several small parcels of good to choice sold at $3.75 to 4.25. Labrador Splits quiet at $3.50 to 4.00; demand not very limited. Round, to force a sale, would not command over $1.50. Salmon scarce at $21 per bbl.

LIQUORS — *Brandy* is dull and lower. Stocks heavy, and there is a fair quantity on the way out. Martell's and Hennessy's is offering at $1,80 to 1,85 in hhds., qr.-casks at $1,85 to 1,90, cases $7,50 to $8; second class brands, in cases, procurable at $7 to 7.50. *Gin* is dull and lower; offering in hhds. at $1,30 to 1,35 for DeKuyper's. Early in the week there were small sales at the outside rate. Green Cases quiet at $3,40 to 3,50 for DeKuyper's. A large lot Palm Tree changed hands on private terms. Red, on the spot, offering at $6,75 to 6,87½. *Rum:* Small sales of Jamaica at $1,70 and 1,75; Demerara unchanged. *Highwines* have advanced 5c per gal. Large quantities of Upper Canada have changed hands at 60c in bond, and $1,50 duty paid. Considerable transactions also in "Montreal" at $1,52½ and 1,55. Prescott manufacture offering at 56c in bond.

MOLASSES are more enquired for by jobbers. Some very ordinary Muscovado was placed at 37½c and Clayed at 35 to 36c. Small sales of Centifugal at 32½c and 33c. Refinery Syrups in good demand at 50c for Golden and 46c for Standard.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine dull and lower. We quote 75c to 77½c. Rosin more active. Sales at $4,00, cash, for common Amber offered to arrive at $6,00 to $6,12½.

OILS—With the exception of Cod are unchanged, which is offering at 70c to 72c, in quantity. Petroleum is dull. We have heard of no wholesale lots being moved off within the week. The latest transactions are at 20c and 21c; holders are now firm at prices fully up to quotations.

RICE—The rapid advance in the prices for Breadstuffs has caused some activity in the market for this article. The enquiry has been considerable; large lots changing hands to arrive at $3,90 and $4,00; $4,10 being paid for a lot on the spot. The marked is entirely cleared out. Wholesale houses have not even what is required to supply the retail demand; offers of $4,25 are made for any that can be picked up by the jobbers to meet local wants. Advices from the other side report a steadily advancing market.

SALT—Dull. Coarse nominal at 85c; Fine, offering at 84 to 85c, at which there are small sales.

SPICES—Cassia quiet at 30 to 31c. Sales of Pepper at 8c; Pimento held for 6½c.

SUGARS—The demand for grocery grades is light. Choice Porto Ricos are held for 8½c to 8½c, and good Cubas 7½ to 7¾c. The sales are 50 hhds low grocery at 7½c, and a small lot at 7¾c.

TEAS—A few small lines have changed hands during the week. Prices of all grades continue same as last quotations, and much more activity is looked for within the next few days.

TOBACCOS—Are less active. Considerable low and medium kinds offering at 10c to 13½c for 10's. Montreal favourite brands may be quoted 14½ to 15½c. Bright has changed hands in considerable lots at 27½c. Upper Canada Leaf quiet at 4½ to 4½c. Kentucky 5 to 5½c.

Weekly Review of the Montreal Produce Market.

Furnished by the Corn Exchange, Exclusively for the Montreal Herald.

CORN EXCHANGE,
MONTREAL, Friday, May 10th, 1867.

Rain has fallen in torrents this week, and field-work is impeded. Latest advices from Europe, were by Atlantic Cable to 9th inst.; by Mail per S. S. "Vestorian" and "China,"—dates being from Liverpool to 27th ultimo., and from Queenstown to 28th ult.

The Flour market has been active and buoyant since Friday last,—quotations to-day being 50c to 60 per barrel higher than the extreme rates of last Friday. A few sales of Peas and Oats. Provisions dull. Ashes quiet.

GRAIN.—WHEAT: Receipts by Railway and Canal in week ending 8th May, 24,977 bushels, against 4,900 bu in preceding week, being an increase of 20,077 bu. Total receipts by Railway and Canal from 1st January to 8th May, 114,949 bu, against 79,700 bu. in corresponding period of 1866,—being an increase of 35,249 bu. No sales of Wheat reported. PEAS: A few thousand bu, sold; 15,899 bu, shipped in steamer for Liverpool via Portland.—MAIZE.—No cargo sales. OATS.—Sales ex-store at 42½c and 45c and at 47½c for June delivery. RYE: A sale at $1,05.——LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.: Milwaukee, May 9th: Wheat, $2,—97, for No. 1 f.o.b.; and $2,85½ to $2,86 for No. 2 f.o.b. Chicago, May 9th: Wheat, $2,92 for No. 1 f.o.b.; and $2,70 for No. 2 f.o.b. Maize, $1,07½ to 1,08 f.o.b.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

The equivalent Sterling quotations are f.o.b., calculated at 8 ⅌ cent. Exchange on outside values, including 4 ⅌ cent. Commission

	CURRENCY. $ c.		$ c.	STERLING. £ s.		£ s.
GRAIN, per bushel of 60 lbs						
Midland Red Winter	0 00	@	0 00			
Midland Spring	0 00	@	0 00			
Milwaukee Club	0 00	@	0 00			
Canada Red Winter	0 00	@	0 00			
Canada Spring	0 00	@	0 00			
Barley, per 48 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Barley, per 50 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Barley, per 55 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Barley, per 60 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Barley, per 70 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Barley, per 80 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Barley, per 90 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Barley, per 96 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Oats, per 34 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Oats, per 35 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Oats, per 40 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Oats, per 45 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Oats, per 60 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Peas, per 60 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Peas, per 66 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Peas, per 66 lbs (dary free)	0 00	@	0 00			
Rye, per 56 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
BARLEY, per 48 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
BARLEY, per 50 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
BARLEY, per 55 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
BARLEY, per 60 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
FLOUR, &c., per barrel:						
Extra Superfine	0 00	@	0 00			
Superfine from Canada Wheat	0 00	@	0 00			
Superfine from Canada Wheat, per 196 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Superfine No. 2 Western Wheat	0 00	@	0 00			
Fancy	0 00	@	0 00			
Extra	0 00	@	0 00			
Superfine	0 00	@	0 00			
OATMEAL, per 200 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
PEAS, per 66 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Timothy Seed per 56 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Timothy Seed per 45 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Clover Seed per 60 lbs—Kentucky	0 00	@	0 00			
Clover Seed per 60 lbs—Western	0 00	@	0 00			
Clover Seed per 60 lbs—Canadian	0 00	@	0 00			
Flaxseed per 56 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Beef, Mess, per barrel	0 00	@	0 00			
Beef, Prime Mess, per barrel	0 00	@	0 00			
Beef, Prime, per barrel	0 00	@	0 00			
Beef, Prime, per 100 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Pork, Mess, per barrel	0 00	@	0 00			
Pork, Mess, per 100 lbs	0 00	@	0 00			
Pork, Prime Mess	0 00	@	0 00			
Pork, Prime	0 00	@	0 00			
Pork, Cargo	0 00	@	0 00			
PETROLEUM, in barrels	0 00	@	0 00			
Refined	0 00	@	0 00			
Refined	0 00	@	0 00			
Refined