Montreal Herald AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVII. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1865. NUMBER 95

POST OFFICE

MONTREAL, Feb. 6, 1865.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE
Quebec & Three Rivers by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route.. Sorel, &c.......	8.00 a m	1.30 p m
Canada West Day Train.........[1]	10.45 p m	7.00 a m
Canada West Night Train.......[2]	9.45 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C. E., Clarenceville..	9.30 a m	7.00 a m 2.00 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	9.30 a m 11.00 p m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond..........[3]	7.00 a m 1.45 p m	7.15 a m 1.15 p m
Portland..........[4]	7.00 a m	1.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.30 a m
achine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.30 a m 2.00 p m
.Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
nambly	11.00 a m	7.00 a m 1.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.30 a m	7.30 a m 1.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese & St. Jerome	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville, & Way Offices to Ottawa	9.45 a m	6.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P. E. Island, fortnightly from Boston	....	6 00 a m
Saulte Ste. Marie, &c, (via Toronto), every Tuesday	....	7.00 p m

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

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

TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE

During the Year 1865.

To be delivered daily (two deliveries on Saturday for Sunday's use,) from the

FIRST MONDAY IN MAY TO THE FIRST OF OCTOBER.

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

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

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

During this month the Ice will delivered three times a week.

Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any other cause will be promptly attended to

Payments as usual—Cash in advance.

Hotels, Steamboats and Public Companies supplied by contract on liberal terms.

Subscribers are requested to send in their names as early as possible.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Cathedral Block.
April 1. 77

TERMS FOR ICE.

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

10 lbs. per day for the season			....	$4.00
20 lbs.	do	do	do	6.00
30 lbs.	do	do	do	8.00
40 lbs.	do	do	do	10 00
50 lbs.	do	do	do	12.00
10 lbs.	do	for one month	....	1.00
20 lbs.	do	do	do	1.50

The supply of ICE for Sunday's use will be delivered in the afternoon of Saturday.

ICE will be delivered daily throughout the month of October at rates as above.

During the hot weather teams will run through the principal streets in the afternoon, to supply Ice to all who may require it.

Steamers, Hotels and Manufacturers supplied with large quantities on liberal terms.

HENRY WOODMAN & CO.,
640 Craig Street.
April 8. 2m 83

68 O'HEIR'S. 68
WHOLESALE CLOTHING & OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE
O'HEIR'S WHOLESALE CLOTHING & OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE 68
J. WALKER

O'HEIR'S
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT.

152 McGILL STREET,....MONTREAL
April 5. 1m 80

REMOVAL.

JOHN DATE would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that in consequence of the widening of Notre Dame Street, he intends REMOVING ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT from his old stand to new and more convenient Premises, at

No. 659 CRAIG STREET,

(Four Doors East of Bleury Street),

Where he will be found ready to execute all orders entrusted to him, with punctuality and at moderate charges. And he avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, a continuance of which it will ever be his aim to merit.

April 1. 77

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Supplementary Roll of Special Assessment for the widening of

NOTRE DAME STREET,

made and levied under the provisions of the By-law of the City Council No. 297, is completed, and is now deposited in the Office of the undersigned in the City Hall. All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any part of the said assessment, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned, at his Office, within twenty days from this day, without further notice.

E. DEMERS,
City Treasurer.
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 20th April, 1865 93

[To be published in the Montreal *Gazette* and Montreal *Herald* on Thursday, Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, the 20th, 22nd, 25th, and 27th April instant.]

NOTICE.
ONTARIO BANK.

FOR the convenience of the customers at MONTREAL BRANCH, the ONTARIO BANK will open special

SILVER
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Those wishing to open such accounts can make arrangements at the Office of the Bank.

HENRY STARNES,
Manager.
March 16. 63

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:
69 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues BONDS OF SECURITY for persons holding Government or other situations of trust.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Persons for whom this Society is Surety can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.

Life Policyholders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship to a proportionate amount at any time—FREE OF EXPENSE.

☞All Premiums received in Canada invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.
January 7. 1y 5

Phœnix Fire Assurance Company
OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN...... 1782.

THIS COMPANY having invested, in conformity with the Provincial Act, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for the SPECIAL SECURITY of POLICYHOLDERS IN CANADA, is prepared to accept RISKS on DWELLING HOUSES, Household Goods and Furniture, and General Merchandise, at the lowest current Rates.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
GILLESPIE MOFFATT & CO.,
AGENTS FOR CANADA.
February 2. 27

Patented in the United States. October 11 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Davis' Medicated Cigars.

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to his recently patented MEDICATED CIGARS. These Cigars have been manufactured in this city from the finest Havana Leaf Tobacco, under the immediate inspection of the undersigned, and as their medicinal properties are known to several eminent physicians in this city. One trial will convince the most sceptical of their superior properties in relieving the undermentioned complaints:—

MEDICATED CIGARS No. 1.

These Cigars will be found to have an almost magical effect in relieving the more distressing symptoms of the following diseases—Headache, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasmodic Complaints (especially of the Stomach,) Liver Complaints, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Ambly Opia or dullness of sight, Gout, and all kindred diseases.

MEDICATED CIGARS No. 2

Will greatly ameliorate the following complaints—Organic Diseases of the Heart, Dropsy, Weak Lungs, Nervousness, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c. The immediate relief they give in these cases makes them invaluable to all persons afflicted with any of the above complaints.

In Consumption they will, in relieving the cough, &c., tend prolong life.

Previous to introducing these Cigars, the undersigned made known their composition to some of the principal medical gentlemen of this city, among whom he begs to be permitted to name the following:—Drs Campbell, Hall, Sutherland, Hingston, Macdonnell, Fraser, Reddy, Fenwick, Munroe, David, &c.

Directions accompany each package.

They are sold by all Druggists in Canada and the United States.

Each package bears the manufacturer's signature.

S. DAVIS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, Montreal
February 27. 3m 48

NOTICE TO BREEDERS.

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

JOHN LAWLER,
Montreal Livery Stables.
March 27. 72

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

THE WHOLE of S. G. LEVEY'S FINE STOCK OF

Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c.,

WILL BE OFFERED

TO THE PUBLIC,

AT A

Discount of 25 Per Cent,

In order to make room for

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK.
Now Purchasing in Europe

Commencing on

Wednesday, the first of March,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

170 NOTRE DAME STREET.

March 2. 51

T. MUSSEN

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

Dry Goods Department on Second Story.
March 31. 1m 76

BALLANTYNE'S ALBERT GEM BISCUITS. —To be had only from the Subscriber. Retail price 50 cents per Tin.

ALEX. McGIBBON.
March 7. 55

ANNUAIRE DE VILLE-MARIE—Origin, utility and progress of the Catholic (English and French) Institutions of Montreal by L. A. HUGUET LATOUR, N.P. An elegant volume in 8v. 208 pages, in English and French. 25 cents only.

For sale at Messrs. Sadlier's, Graham's, Dalton's, Dawson's, &c., &c.

December 24 s 307

For Sale,

Casks Caustic Soda
Casks Soda Ash
Casks Bleaching Powder
Casks Sal Soda
Kegs Bi-Carb Soda
Casks Venetian Red
Casks Yellow Ochre
Cases Hay & Co's Scotch Whiskey
Cases Irish Whiskey
Cases Red and Green Gin
Cases Galvanized Corrugated Iron

PHILLIPS & CO.
April 4. 79

THE MISSES (NEIL) McINTOSH'S CLASSES will be RE-OPENED after the Easter Holidays, on MONDAY April 24.

Two vacancies for Boarders, and also several in Elementary Class.

BUTE HOUSE,
April 10, 1865. 84

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned has admitted MR. CHS. A MARCHAND as a PARTNER in his firm under the name of L. MARCHAND & SON.

L. MARCHAND.
Montreal, 1st April, 1865. 1m trs 77

Grates, Registers, &c.

AMERICAN GRATES and FENDERS, with PLATED BARS, MIRRORS, new and approved patterns.

—ALSO,—

Low priced GRATES
REGISTERS and VENTILATORS, all sizes.

G. HAGAR & CO.,
302 St. Paul Street.
March 25. 71

IVES & ALLEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWARE, IRON FURNITURE, Railing, &c.

CASTINGS of every description and of superior quality, to order.

ALL WORK EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

City Foundry, 60 Queen Street.

March 21. 1y 30 67

To Architects and Builders.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscribers for the sale of

Cast Iron Columns, Lintels & Sills,

of a highly ornamental character, suitable for a shop frontage of fifty feet, formerly appertaining to a bankrupt estate, but which has never been used.

APPLY TO
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
St. Paul Street.
March 17. 64

KINGSLEY'S NEW BOOK,

THE BILLYARS AND THE BURTONS; A Story of Two Families, by Henry Kingsley, author of "Ravenshoe."

For sale by
DAWSON BROTHERS,
Great St. James Street.
April 11. 85

LIVERPOOL SALT—
1000 BAGS COARSE
200 BAGS FINE
HERRINGS, in half barrels
For sale by
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.
October 8. 241

R. CAMPBELL & Co.

MONTREAL
CARPET, OIL CLOTH & CURTAIN WARE HOUSE,
49 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED:

CARPETINGS—Tournays, Velvets, Brussels, Tapestries, Kidderminsters, Dutch, Twil'd and Plain, Hemps, and many other makes.

OIL CLOTHS—English, Scotch and American, from the best makers, and of patterns confined exclusively to ourselves

KAMPTULICON—A new article for covering floors, very much in use in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. Various kinds of Mats are also made of it. We are agents for one of the best manufacturers of this article.

CURTAIN STUFFS—A great variety of beautiful fabrics and designs in these goods. We also keep the necessary Cornices and Trimmings, and employ skilful upholsterers for this particular branch.

COCOA MATTINGS of different widths and qualities; Druggetings, Printed Felts, Baizes, Door Mats, Hearth Rugs, Table Oil Cloths, Carpet Bags and Hassocks.

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES—A great variety of siezs and elegant designs, superior to any article of the kind manufactured in this city.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS—Some very beautiful articles shown in these goods. Also, Green Crimson and Printed Cloths, for covering Billiard Tables, &c., &c.

RETAIL—Parties furnishing will find our assortment the most complete and extensive in the city.

WHOLESALE—Merchants will do well to examine our stock, as every article has been selected personally by one of our firm, and the prices and terms are based on the most liberal considerations.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
49 Great St. James Street.
September 12. 21

Steinway, Chickering and Dunham Pianofortes,
Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SHEET MUSIC.

THE Subscribers having received for the Fall Trade a fresh supply of the above well-known instruments in all the different styles of case and finish, as well as a large assortment from the Factories of other favorite makers in New York and Boston, are now prepared to sell them at the manufacturers' prices, merely adding Freight and Duty; thus allowing their customers the full benefit of the existing difference in exchange between Canada and the United States. Parties desirous of purchasing a Pianoforte, or of exchanging an old for a new one, will find it greatly to their advantage to avail themselves of the present unusually favorable opportunity.

Pianos for hire, both old and new, at prices to suit all classes of customers.

Tuning, by the year or otherwise, promptly attended to, and all repairs carefully and thoroughly made by experienced workmen.

GOULD & HILL,
59 Great St. James Street.
February 7. M,14 31

FOR SALE
In Stock and to Arrive.

TEAS:
YOUNG HYSON, TWANKAY, JAPANS, &c.

CHEMICALS:
TENNANT'S SODA ASH, SAL SODA, ALUM BI-CARB SODA, VITRIOL, &c.

PIG IRON:
COLTNESS, GARTSHERRIE, GLENGARNOCK, CLYDE AND BLAIR.

WINES, &c.:
SANDEMAN & CO'S PORTS
PEMARTIN & CO'S SHERRIES
And Common Ports and Sherries.
MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES
MARTELL & CO'S BRANDIES
THE CENTRAL VINEYARD PROPRIETORS BRANDIES
DeKUYPER & SONS' GIN
ISLAY WHISKEY, "Ardbeg" Distillery
JAMAICA and DEMERARA ISLAND RUM, &c

GUNPOWDER:
The KAMES CO'YS, BLASTING F and FF

PAINTS:
JAMES & CO'S DRY WHITE and RED LEAD
GENUINE No. 1, No 2, and No. 3 WHITE PAINTS

CORDAGE:
CONVERSE'S MANUFACTURE of EVERY DESCRIPTION
—AND,—
COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME
—ALSO,—
LINSEED OIL PUTTY, RICE, MUSTARD, TOBACCO PIPES, WINE and BEER CORKS
&c., &c., &c.

122 LAW, YOUNG & CO.

GEO. G. SANDEMAN SONS & CO., London
SANDEMAN & CO., Oporto
PEMARTIN & CO., Cadiz
MARTELL & CO., Cognac
CHARLES TENANT & CO., Glasgow
Represented in Canada by
LAW, YOUNG & CO.
May 23. 122

HAMS! HAMS—CINCINNATI HAMS "Davis" Diamond Brand, just received.

ALEX. McGIBBON.
April 1. 77

DUTCH HERRINGS—Just received, a fresh consignment

DUFRESNE & McGARITY.
A 8. 83

WILD PIGEONS—A Consignment just received in fine order.

ALEX. McGIBBON.
April 3. 78

Lost

LAST NIGHT, in Great St. James Street, a small PORTMONAIE, containing a Cheque for $20 on the City and District Savings Bank, with $2 in Bills and some Silver. The finder will confer a favour by returning the same to this Office. Payment of the Cheque has been stopped.

December 31. 312

LICITATION.

SUPERIOR COURT,
No. 2399.
LEPROHON and al,
Vs.
LEPROHON et al.

THURSDAY, the 27th April next, will be Sold, in the COURT ROOM, in the Court House of Montreal, a PUBLIC TOLL BRIDGE, built on the RIVER JESUS, between the Village of St. Eustache and the Parish of Ste. Rose.

Terms can be seen in the list of charges fyled in the Record.

SENECAL, RYAN & DeBELLEFEUILLE,
Attornies for Plaintiffs.
Montreal, 28th March, 1865. ddr 74

Insolvent Act of 1864

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

WILLIAM WEIR.
Montreal, 5th April, 1865. du 85

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL
ROAD DEPARTMENT.
Notice to Contractors

The time for receiving Tenders for Pine Cull Deals, Stone Flagging, Curb Stones, and Cobble Paving, is extended to 4 P.M., on Monday, the 24th instant.

P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor.
City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 5th April, 1865 86

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL,
ROAD DEPARTMENT.
Cull Deals.

SEALED TENDERS, (endorsed "Tender for Cull Deals") addressed to the undersigned, and left at the Office of the City Clerk, will be received until FOUR P.M. on MONDAY, the 24th instant, for the delivery of

30,000 PINE CULL DEALS,

Equal in quality and size to samples on view in the Corporation Yard, Craig Street.

10,000 to be delivered in May, 10,000 in June and 10,000 before the 1st of August next.

To be delivered in such part of the Harbour or of the Lachine Canal as may be required by the undersigned.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

STONE FLAGGING, CURB STONES AND COBBLE PAVING.

SEALED TENDERS (endorsed "Tender for Stone Flagging") addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the Office of the City Clerk until FOUR P.M on MONDAY, the 24th instant, for

Furnishing and laying Flag Stones and Curb Stones,

And for PAVING WATER COURSES in such Streets of the City as the Road Committee may require, according to Specifications which may be seen in the Office of the Undersigned after Thursday, the 13th instant.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor.
City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, April 8, 1865. 83

DR. TEBBETTS'
PHYSIOLOGICAL
HAIR REGENERATOR.
ITS MODUS OPERANDI.

Immediately beneath the scalp there are very small bodies called glands, or more commonly, roots of the hair. It is from these glands that every hair of the head is formed and secreted. So long as the scalp is free from disease these bodies remain healthy, and the hair keeps its natural appearance and color. But when humors and other diseases affect the scalp, these glands become involved in the same disease, and the hair gradually turns gray, dry and brittle. Sooner or later the hair begins to fall off, and in many cases, if not arrested, will produce a complete baldness of the scalp.

To remedy this Pathological condition of the glands, and create a new and healthy action, the PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR has proved a perfect success, inasmuch as it is the only preparation yet known that can boast of such wonderful results.

Unlike thousands of other articles in the market, containing silver, lime, lead, litharge, tannin, sulphur, &c., and producing only a sort of yellow or flax color, it will, if properly applied, restore the hair to its former appearance and beauty.

The PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR is warranted in all cases to produce the following results:—

1 It is not a dye, and will not stain a single particle. It contains no coloring matter whatever, and is not in the least injurious in its application.

2. It will certainly RESTORE the hair from a Gray to a beautiful Black, Brown, Auburn, or whatever might have been its original color.

3. It will effectually prevent the hair from falling off, removes all Heat, Inflammation and Dandruff from the scalp, keeping the head clean and cool, and the hair soft, glossy, and of a silky appearance.

4. It will PROMOTE a luxuriant growth of new hair on bald heads, except in extreme cases of old age, and where the glands have become disorganized.

5. It will cure the most inveterate itching and neuralgia of the scalp; and being highly perfumed, it affords a most delightful article for the toilet.

MESSRS. LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
No. 157 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, C.E., Sole Agents for the Canadas.
February 7. 3m trs 31

RECEIVED ex SS. "ST. DAVID"—Russian Caviare, Red Currant Jelly, Stilton Cheese, Dutch Cheese. Also, one bale very fine MOCHA COFFEE, and an assortment of other choice GROCERIES.

BAIRD & CRAWFORD,
123 Great St. James Street.
April 13. 87

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—By a special ukase of the late Emperor of Russia, these medicines have been admitted into the public hospitals throughout the Empire. The Pills are used in the Russian army as a specific for cholera and diarrhœa, and the Ointment as the best dressing for wounds.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25c, 62½c, and $1 per box.

April 17. r DW 90

IF you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and thereby destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off, and dismiss forever, all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia for the Proprietors, Jones & Evans. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effects.

An important fact in connection with Hoofland's Bitters is, that they will not create a disease worse than that from which they relieve you, by fostering a taste for alcoholic stimulants. Unfortunately, there is a glut of deleterious preparations in the market, composed mainly of Jersey lightning, which are highly intoxicating, and therefore useless and dangerous. Beware of them. Take only Hoofland's German Bitters, which is for sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. These Bitters are for sale by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, (new No.515) Wholesale Agents for the Canadas
April 17. du DSW 90

VICTORY!—What a cheering, heart-stirring word, that implies long struggles, determined action, patient suffering, and ultimate success. A victorious army marching with all the pomp of glittering arms and rolling drums is a glorious sight, but the conqueror of disease, though an obscure soldier, is none the less entitled to our encomium. Let us then cherish the memory of N. H Downs, the inventor of the celebrated Balsamic Elixir for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere, price 25 cts.

John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, [new No. 515] St Paul Street, Montreal, C E.
April 17. r DSW 90

The Wonder of the Age.
MYSTIKOS
—OR—
BOGLE'S MYSTIC HAIR TINT.

THE NEWEST AND GREATEST DISCOVERY.
The indispensable appendage to every toilet—The companion of young and old.
The "long sought for and now found."

IT IS NOT AN INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, but it gradually and mystically restores hair to its original color, and gives to grey, or to any unpleasant hue of hair, any tint, varying from the lightest through all the intermediate shades, to the deepest black, lifelike and natural, at pleasure. It can be used as easily as oil to the hair. The directions are so simple that a child may apply it. It is contained in one bottle. There is no washing of the hair before or after the application. It will not stain or discolor the scalp. It is as harmless as water. It is chiefly composed of vegetable ingredients, and no sulphur lead or deleterious minerals are contained in it. It nourishes and strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and sustains it in prestine beauty to the latest period of life. In short, it is a wonder, a luxury, none should be without it. Try! Be convinced!

The Mystic Hair Tint is peculiarly adapted for ladies, on account of its easy application Also, and for the same reason, to gentlemen in the army or navy.

The Mystikos is also the cheapest article as one bottle will last from nine to twelve months.

⁂ Concise and simple directions accompany each package.

PRICE, $1.50 PER PACKAGE.
September 5. DW 212

GO TO YOUR APOTHECARY and get a bottle of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. You need it as a Gentle, Cooling Purgative at this season of the year, to Cleanse the System and Purify the Blood. It creates a natural appetite, invigorates and gives tone to the Stomach and activity to the Liver. It prevents Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach and like complaints. Sold by all Druggists

April 17. du D 90

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT!—A man was hurt. His injuries were great and his sufferings intense, but a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment which happened to be at hand saved his life. That man will never be without it again, if possible to procure it to have ready in case of any similar accident. No one knows what a day may bring forth. We may be well to day and sick to-morrow. Be provided beforehand. Henry's Vermont Liniment is a great Pain Killer. Price 25 cts.

John F. Henry & Co, Proprietors, [new No. 515] St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.
April 17. r DSW 90

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
Batchelor's Celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the World

The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known.

This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N.Y.

BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.

my1. DW ly5

The New York *Tribune* says, "the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used, and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced, &c."

The *Tribune* just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once, and that's the last of them.

The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.

"*** I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
"REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y."

"*** "Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.
Thy Friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

"*** I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. ** The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
"REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N.Y."

"*** Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C.

"*** I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

"*** The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O.

"*** The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm
C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—I have been afflicted for many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL.

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one-half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 159 West 14th street, N. Y., says "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers." &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters. They speak for themselves.

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it *only* in bottles.

Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NEW YORK.
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, (New No. 515,) Wholesale Agents for the Canadas.
March 4 DSW trs 53

PARTIES requiring a good REFRIGERATOR will do well to call at No. 146 Craig Street, where they are sure to find what is most desirable in every respect. We have a large stock on hand, comprising three different patterns, at moderate prices.

Also, COOKING STOVES and TINWARE, IRONS, BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, &c.

MEILLEUR & CO.,
No. 146 Craig Street,
Off the foot of Place d'Armes Hill.
April 20. 93

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

ALEX. McGIBBON.
March 18. 65

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1865.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY L. DEVANY.
Household Furniture, at No. 5 Holyrood Place, McGill College Avenue, at Ten o'clock.

BY CUVILLIER & CO.
Household Furniture, &c., at at the residence of Hon. Louis Renaud, at Ten o'clock.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Household Furniture, at the Molson Store, Great St. James street, at Two o'clock.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Household Furniture, &c., at 127 St. Constant street, at Ten o'clock, and at No. 89 Bleury street at same hour. At No. 19, head of St. George street, at Two o'clock.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

New York, April 21;—The Herald's correspondent says, the paroling of Lee's army was completed on the 13th. The official report puts the number of men at 26,117, 159 pieces of artillery 51 stands of colors, and 10,918 stand of small arms, 1100 wagons, caissons, &c., and 4000 horses and mules.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says, Maximilian's Minister in London has resigned declaring that he is satisfied the Mexican empire is collapsing and that Maxmilian will soon abdicate and return to Austria being completely disappointed in his two most important expectations—the recognition of the United States and the support of the Pope and Mexican clergy. As to the confirmation of this report it is stated Maximilian has retracted the renunciation of his family rights to the throne of Austria made before leaving Europe.

New York, April 21—The Times Spanish Fort correspondent says, there were captured in the defences of Mobile 316 guns, of which Spanish Fort had 46. The rebel gunboats escaped up the river but they will be captured or destroyed. There were five of them and, four iron clads. Our loss is about 1800 the Rebel loss in killed and wounded is not less than 2000.

New York, 21.—The morning papres are utterly devoid of news.

Tamaqua via Philadelphia, April 21.—Booth has not been arrested, but he has been traced as far as Tamaqua. The men arrested on suspicion have been discharged.

West Gulf Squadron, United States Flag-Ship, Stockdale, off Mobile, April 12th.—Sir, I have the honor to inform the Department that on Monday, the 10th instant, subsequent to the capture of Fort Alexis and Spanish Fort, detailed in my despatch No. 53, dated April 9th, the Octarora, Lieutenant Commander W. W. Low, and the iron clads were enabled in consequence of the thorough dragging of the Blakely River, to move up nearly abreast of Spanish Fort, from which point Comdr Low, bombarded Forts Hunter and Racy, and with such effect that both the Forts were evacuated on the 11th and our forces took possession. This morning I moved with the gunboats conveying eight thousand men of General Granger's force to the west side of Mobile Bay. It was soon ascertained that the enemy had evacuated all their defences and retreated with their gunboats up the Alabama River. The gunboats will in a few days unquestionably be captured unless destroyed. General Granger and myself have just sent a formal demand for unconditional surrender, which will undoubted be accorded. The Navy has already hoisted the stars and stripes over the walls of Fort Pinto and Spanish River battery. We also have possession of Choctaw Point battery and three heavy forts below it. I shall place a sufficient number of gunboats in front of the city to give protection to loyal inhabitants of whom there is great number.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER,
Rear-Admiral.

Baltimore, April 21st.—The remains of President Lincoln arrived at 10:10 o'clock. The remains will lie in state until two o'clock in a beautiful catafalque.

Boston, April 21st.—A movement has been started here to raise $100 000 by $1 subscriptions, to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln.

In connection with the terrible plot of the President's assassination, the arrest of several parties well known here who have been accumulating wealth, and have been the recipients of untold favors from the Government will probably lead to important developements.

The schooner Eliza reported seeing on the 18th at 2 p.m., a steamer ashore off Oregon Inlet. About 100 troops had been taken off, and boats were still removing troops.

THE COST OF PUBLIC WORKS.—A debate in the House of Commons lately on the Constitution of the Board of Admiralty is very suggestive. Whatever difference of opinion was expressed during the discussion, upon one point all were agreed, that it was impossible to conduct the operations carried on by the Government with the same, or even nearly the same economy as those of private individuals. With the reasons for this we need not concern our selves. The fact that the evil does exist is what we are principally interested in. In Great Britain we have been taught to believe a series of checks on the one hand, and a high standard of public opinion on the other, prevent at least wilful mismanagement and extravagance; and the supposed entire responsibility of the Governmental Departments to Parliament, the high character of the members of the House, and their independent positions, have been thought to render it certain that the money voted for specific objects would be spent according to the appropriations. In spite of these and many other guarantees, we are informed, and it does not appear to have been denied, that in the Admiralty Accounts there was in four years a sum of nearly two millions stg. unaccounted for, making a total in sixteen years of nearly three and a half millions sterling. Then we find what ministers have been occasionally accused of doing here, large sums voted for one purpose, but applied to another. One ship was referred to, the cost of repairing which had in four years exceeded the price for which she could have been built by £13,500 stg. It is well for nations which will become great to count the cost. It is well sometimes to sit down and calmly consider both sides of the accounts. The country must grow and increase, and we cannot doubt our future greatness. Yet, feeling this conviction, it is not the part of a wise man, it is not the duty of a true patriot to conceal from himself or others the grave responsibility which, it appears to us, we are somewhat hastily assuming. Certain sums of money, it is supposed, must be expended upon public works of various kinds. There is a proposal to enlarge the Canals, to build a railway, to construct fortifications. What will these works cost? Do the sums named as a probable estimate amount to a fraction of the real expenditure involved? We have had some little experience of the economy with which our Colonial works have been conducted. We know something of the difference between the ideal and the real in the building of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. That was a work over which there might have been, comparatively speaking, an easy check exercised. But place an army of contractors at work under Government pay and superintended by men whose responsibility is so divided as to be completely frittered away, and the excess of expenditure over the estimates, which was so glaring in the Ottawa buildings, may, and probably would, be increased four-fold. It is a serious matter to mortgage the future of a young country. If it must be done, we should be prepared to accept our responsibilities. But let us know what these are likely to be, and not, by dazzling visions of greatness, rush into liabilities of which we may see the beginning, but not the end.

PECULIARLY CANADIAN.—The Halifax *Citizen* says of the mission of our Ministers to England: "There errand is one peculiarly Canadian. They "go to England to have a good time and to get "more money for Canadian expenditure." That has certainly been nearly the sum total of the object and results of all former missions of the same kind.

BUYING UP NEW BRUNSWICK.—The London *Economist* considering how the opinion of New Brunswick could be brought into conformity with Confederative plans says:—"We could buy "off opposition of course by guaranteeing the in"tercolonial railway; but the Minister who "begins that system would deserve impeachment "and would certainly have to encounter the op"position of Mr. Gladstone and every Liberal in "Parliament."

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.—The *Scottish American* says that the circular of Mr. Seward demanding the withdrawal of the recognition of belligerent rights from the South, with respect to the Confederate cruizers, was suggested by a despatch from Earl Russell, intimating an opinion favorable to that course on the ground of the late events of the war, which made it impossible to suppose that the South could establish its independence.

THE ASSASSINATION.

The New York *Times*, understood to be Mr. Seward's organ, says that there is reason to believe that the plot against the life of the President and his Cabinet was concocted in Canada, and adds that the day before the carriage accident, which compelled the Secretary of State to take to his bed, Mr. Seward received from Canada an intimation that a conspiracy for this purpose had been set on foot among the refugees residing here. It was only the accident which made the Secretary unable to attend to business, which prevented him from availing himself of the information by taking proper precautions. The *Times* is very bitter against Mr. Sanders, who has addressed a letter to it respecting overtures made to the refugees by Mr R J. Walker. It expresses a total disbelief of Mr. Sanders statements; but nevertheless hold that Mr. Walker ought to have known better than to have any communication with him. Finally it says that if the plot shall be traced to the refugees in this country, they ought to be demanded as assassins.

A LETTER FROM BOOTH.—A letter or rather a writing by Booth has been discovered, it was left last year with his brother-in-law in an envelope containing some securities, and would occupy almost a column of this paper. It is chiefly an incoherent rhapsody in favour of the South. It begins:

———, ———, 1864.

My dear Sir: You may use this as you think best. But as some may wish to know when, who and why, and as I know not how to direct, I give it (in the words of your master)

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

Right or wrong, God judge me, not man. For be my motive good or bad, of one thing I am sure, the lasting condemnation of the North.

The step which he proposes to take and to which these words apply, would seem to be merely a personal secession from the North to the South. He says:—

I know how foolish I shall be deemed for undertaking such a step as this, where, on the one side, I have many friends and everything to make me happy, where my profession alone has gained me an income of more than $20,000 a year, and where my great personal ambition in my profession has such a great field for labor. On the other hand, the South have never bestowed upon me one kind word; a place now where I have no friends, except beneath the sod; a place where I must either become a private soldier or a beggar. To give up all the former for the latter, besides my mother and sisters whom I love so dearly (although they so widely differ with me in opinions), seems insane; but God is my judge.

However, there are a few words interjected without any context, which show a different purpose.

Nor do I deem it a dishonor in attempting to make for her a prisoner of this man, to whom she owes so much of misery.

That is all that intimates any idea beyond removal to the South. The paper is signed

A Confederate, doing duty upon his own responsibility.

J. WILKES BOOTH.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

Quebec, 21st April.

It rained all day. The "Europa," from Montreal, arrived here at 4 o'clock. She met but little ice on the way down. She leaves again on Monday.

WESLEYAN SOIREE.—Last night in aid of the Trust fund of the new church at Point St. Charles a soiree was held in the Lecture Room of the Great St. James Street Church. The Hon. James Ferrier occupied the chair, and the Rev. James Elliot conducted the opening services. After a few appropriate remarks by the chairman Mr. Clendinning addressed the meeting and gave a statement of the affairs of the church. The building and ground had cost $7,000, to meet which the Board of trustees, expected to realize from the Church Extension Fund $4000, and special subscriptions to the amount of $1200, in all $5200, leaving a deficit of $1800, the interest for which would be nearly met by the rent received from a house in a portion of the lot, purchased for the erection of the Church. The Rev. Messrs. Elliott, Douglass, Derrick Fish and A. W. Hood, Esq., also addressed the meeting. During the evening the choir under the leadership of Mr. Torrington, discoursed some excellent pieces of music.

OPENING OF THE NEW METHODIST CHURCH AT POINT ST. CHARLES.—This Church will be opened to-morrow for public worship. The Rev. Dr. Wood will preach in the morning, at half-past ten; the Rev. J. Elliott at half-past two, and the Rev. H. F. Bland in the evening at half-past six o'clock. A collection will be taken up at the close of each service.

The attention of our mercantile readers is directed to the advertisement elsewhere, announcing the the sailing of the first ship belonging to the Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Steamship Company.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—MEMORIAL SERVICE. —A memorial service will be held in the Church of the Messiah, Beaver Hall Hill, on Sunday evening next, when an address will be given by Rev. Mr. Cordner on the murder of President Lincoln. The service commences at 7 o'clock.

The Rev. D. H. MacVicar will preach to the poor in the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge to-morrow, at half-past 2 o'clock.

The Rev. E. Gould will (D.V.) improve the death of President Lincoln, in the new Jerusalem Church, Hanover street, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.
Brussels Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

BRUSSELS, April 7, 1865.

Mr. Editor,—To the tumultuous debates on the address in the French Corps Legislatif has succeeded the most perfect calm. Nevertheless, there remain to be discussed the burning questions of the liberty of the press and of public meetings. It is needless to say that in both cases freedom departed vanquished from the vote, and yet, perhaps, there may be reasons for saying that she really has gained a victory, thanks to new adherents who have joined her and to the weakness of the arguments employed against her. The two first sittings of the week were devoted exclusively to economical questions, unfitted to raise tempests in Legislative bodies. But on Wednesday there was proposed a highly important amendment to the existing law,—an amendment proposed by a member of the majority and sustained by many of the opposition. It was intended to grant permission to bequeath in the manner desired by the testator—one of those branches of freedom which does not exist in France. The discussion, however, produced no result. The measure was, indeed, resisted by many of the opposition, and it must be acknowledged does not meet with much sympathy from our legists, who are too much imbued with the spirit of the Roman code, and finding themselves incapable of walking without leading strings, understand nothing which they have not learned at school, and swear only by the Pandects. The question has, however, been proposed and has to be considered. At present the French father cannot dispose of his property at his will. He is bound to leave at least a part of his goods to his children, who divide it equally. The authors of the amendment desire to adopt the English rule; but the majority believing that the social relations are not the same in the two countries, conceive that the laws of succession ought also to be framed according to different modes, and rejected the amendment by 199 to 42. The news of the death of Richard Cobden has produced a great impression in France, and *la Presse*, the journal of M. Emile de Girardin, appeared in mourning. Cobden had a European reputation; but he was a genuine product of free England. He could not have appeared in France, where public meetings are forbidden. He would there have succumbed under the combined pressure of fine and imprisonment.

In Spain, the Cortes have just discussed the law for the evacuation of St. Domingo. It had been already determined on by the Government, and has now been ratified by the Chamber.

The most recent news from India is a rumour at Bombay that the Sultan of Bokhara had promised to expel the Russians from Khokand in case the inhabitants of the country would consent to acknowledge for their sovereign the Emir of Jackan; but that the inhabitants, having refused to subscribe to that condition, the Russians were marching on Urgendsch with the sanction of the Sultan. Thus, in spite of the protestations of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russians are approaching more and more closely to India, which they so much covet. But while they are appearing as invaders in the South, they are themselves subject, in the North, to a frightful invasion. This is called by some the Siberian pest. Others speak of it simply as typhus, and so far there is no agreement as to its cause or effects. What is alone certain is that it attacks chiefly the most necessitous classes, who in Russia live in the worst possible hygienic conditions. Its appearance at St. Petersburg has terrified all Europe; but the latest despatches have calmed the panic. So much the worse for Malthus and his disciples.

UN FRANCAIS.

London Literary Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

LONDON, April 9th, 1865.

The "History of Julius Cœsar" is unquestionably the book of the month. Vol. I has been issued. The second volume is in type, and is now undergoing the Emperor's revision. The preface to the first volume bears the subscription of the Emperor, the body of the work is notoriously the work of several hands. This is also evident from the different style of portions of the history. The personal sketch of the hero in the first chapter of the second book is exceedingly graphic, while other parts are heavy and dry. As becomes a history every page contains foot notes, referring to authorities. Julius Cœsar is admitted to be only a foil for Napoleon Bonaparte, the work therefore is an exposition of the imperial historian's views of despotism and destiny. His work will therefore be regarded in two aspects as an historical treatise and as a political manifesto. Historians will find it a very clever, but not very trustworthy reproduction of one of the most memorable passages in the whole world's progress. Politicians will look to it for information as to the present opinion of the Emperor. Napoleon *speaks* of Cœsar, but *thinks* of himself. "The aim, I have in view," says Napoleon, "is to prove that when Providence raises up such men as Cœsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon, it is to trace out to peoples the path they ought to follow; to stamp with the seal of their genius a new era; and to accomplish in a few years the labour of many centuries Happy the peoples who comprehend and follow them! woe to those who misunderstand and combat them! They do as the Jews did, they crucify their Messiah; they are blind and culpable: blind, for they do not see the importance of their efforts to suspend the definitive triumph of good; culpable, for they only retard progress, by impeding its prompt and fruitful application. Brutus, by slaying Cœsar, plunged Rome into the horrors of civil war; he did not prevent the reign of Augustus, but he rendered possible those of Nero and Caligula. The ostracism of Napoleon by confederated Europe has been no more successful in preventing the Empire from being resuscitated; and, nevertheless, how far are we from the great questions solved, the passions calmed, and the legitimate satisfactions given to peoples by the first Empire! Thus every day since 1815 has verified the prophecy of the capture of St. Helena:—"How many struggles, how much blood, how many years will it not require to realize the good which I intended to do for mankind?" Passing over this astonishing claim to large-hearted philanthropy attributed to the first Napoleon, while he was waging devastating wars, the meaning of this passage cannot be mistaken. The treasonable murderers of Cœsar says the Emperor, slew the man, and for a time damaged his cause and the cause of humanity, but his work remained, and at the proper time Augustus came to complete it: just in the same way the combined powers of Europe robbed my uncle of his hardly won crown, and far reaching sceptre, which he sought in order that he might bless the nations; but they could not hinder my establishment in his place, and I mean to perfect his policy and give to his Empire a strength that shall be maintained, even though by the intermediate cruelty of a Nero and a Caligula.

In the first book, Roman History before Cæsar is rapidly sketched. The half dozen chapters refer to Rome under the King, the Establishment of the Consular Republic, the Conquest of Italy, the prosperity of the people around the basin of the Mediterranean before the Punic wars, and wars of Macedonia and Asia, and to the Gracchi, Mariuses, and Sylla. The history of the last half century of the Republic, says the imperial author, 'shews beyond doubt that Italy demanded a master." He is then introduced, and in the most interesting part of the volume, is presented, during the forty years of childhood, youth, and manhood, to the period of the consulship with Bibulus, and the exile as the type of imperial greatness. He is the model of Cicero, Cæsar for all times,—the great forerunner of that Cæsar whose noble plans for the regeneration of the world, under the enlightened and universal dispesition. were cruelly shattered at Waterloo. He too is the great exemplar of one whose destiny it is to retrieve the past,—the Cæsar of modern times. The necessities of the world, nineteen centuries ago, are the necessities of the present. This is not the time for freedom and independent nationalities; this is the time for autocracy and imperialism. "Absolute liberty of speech and of vote, was a great benefit when modified by morality and restrained by a powerful aristocracy; it gave scope to individual faculties, without damaging the general well being, but ever since the morality of ancient days disappeared with the aristocracy, we have seen the laws become weapons of war for the use of parties, the elections a traffic, the former a battle field liberty, is nothing more than a never-ending cause of weakness. "Cæsar had before his eyes yet examples for his guidance;" so has his disciple. "Cæsar had faith in his destiny, and confidence in his star;" so has Napoleon the 3rd. He reads with great interest all articles published on the subject of his work. The French representatives abroad have been instructed to send to Paris all the comments relating to the book. This enterprise bids fair to call forth a number of similar publications. Thus there is a rumour of the existence of a Vie de Cesar, by Louis XIV, which may be published. Alexander Dumas has written another "Vie" from a very different standpoint, in which Cæsar is represented as the destroyer of a republic of five hundred years' duration, and the real founder of the fierce despotism which disgraced imperial Rome. A life of Julius Cesar by the late Venerable John Williams, issued in 1854, has just been republished. And Messrs. Longman & Co. have just issued a cheap and elegant edition of Merivale's "History of the Romans under the Empire." This is a standard work, and will be completed in three monthly volumes.

"Historical Studies, by Herman Merivale," will be interesting to those who diverge into the bye paths of history. Correct scholarship, refined taste, and descriptive power are displayed. The greater part of the volume is occupied by a series of papers on some of the precursors of the French Revolution. It contains sketches of the life and character of Joseph II of Germany, Catherine II of Russia, Pascal Paoli, Voltaire, Rousseau, Goethe, Junius, and Marat. The second division of the work consists of studies from the History of the 17th Century,—the streets of Paris, the battle fields of Leitzen and Marston Moor, &c. The third division, entitled Leisure Hours of a Tourist, refers to the Frescoes of Pompeii, the scenery and antiquities of Cornwall and Malta. The last piece of "The Angel of Byzantium" is a poem. The best papers are on Joseph II and the Streets of Paris; but all are of high order. The same publishers have issued "Senior's Historical and Philosophical Essays" (2 vols 16) which have appeared in the Edinburgh *Review*. The subjects are various and important. France, American and Britain, with an appendix of the struggle between the American States,—the law of Nations, with an appendix on the causes pursued by Sardinia, France and the United States,—Lord Brougham's Political Philosophy,—Confederacy and Union, in the American States contrasted with the German Tollrerein,—Oregon, &c., &c. "The works of the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart. D C.T collected and arranged by Charles Hawkins, F. R C S. (3 vols 48. Longman & Co.) will be eagerly read by professional men.

"Cooper's Popular History of America,"—2s6d Longman & Co.—is intended to furnish a compendious view of American history to those whose time and occupations forbid the study of elaborate works, is written in a simple narrative style, and is supplemented by a list of original authorities to which reference may be made for more extensive reading. The same publishers have in preparation, among other works, A hand Book of the Steam Engine, by John Bourne, C. E. The Critical Essays of a Country Parson, by A. K. H. B., contributed to Fraser during the years 1856 9. A Campaigner at Home, also reprinted from Fraser, but remodelled. The Hunting Grounds of the Old World, 1st series by the Old Shekarry, including narrations and expeditions to the Neilgherries, Himelayas, Cashmere, &c, with chapters on game and guns.

Knights School History of England, (7s Bradbury) deserves high praise, "Our Tropical Possessions in Malayan India," being a descriptive account of Sinjapore, Pruang, Province Wellesly, and Walacca; their people, products, commerce, and government; by John Cameron, R. G. S., (6 Smith, Elder & Co.) It is written *con amore* and *con spirito*, with considerable intelligence. The volume is full of anecdotes of animals, aborigines, Malays, Chinese, and Europeans. It also contains some very faithful illustrations of scenery.

"Araki the Daimio," a Japanese story of the olden time, by Mone-Bickers-taffe is interesting because all the information we can get about Japan is interesting, although the tale purports to relate what happened 3 0 years ago

"The Bible Manual, by D. Barth, (1000 pages 12s Nisbet)," is an expository and practical commentary on the books Scriptura, arranged in chronological order, comprehensive, concise and cheap.

"St. Paul at Athens," thoughtful discourses by Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Edinburgh, (5 Black) "The Parables of our Lord," by Rev. Dr W. Arust, (Nelson.) "Symbols of Christ," 12 sermons by Rev. Chas. Sanford, (Jackson, Walford & Co.) "Christ and Man, or God's answer to our chief questions," a good book for young men by William Bathgate, (5s Jackson, Walford & Co.) "Stones crying out," by L. N. R, (Book Society,) require no commendation to those who are acquainted with previous writings of the several authors. The last work is an epitome of facts ascertained from ancient monuments and inscriptions by the researches of Rawlinson, Layard and others, tending to elucidate Scripture naratives.

The Ray Society have just issued, a most trustworthy and philosophical work on the "Reptiles of British India." It has been prepared by Albert G. Guither and is illustrated by lithographs of surpassing beauty and accuracy.

Major Richardson is about to publish in a separate form his Memoirs of Lord Macaulay, including full particulars of his career in India

The *British Quarterly* presents its usual variety. The first article is on "The Irish Church" The writer quotes the opinions of leading statesmen, shows that it might be constitutionally dis established, considers the objections, and discusses its relation to the English established Church. The following remarks are made: two centuries ago, the law of England knew nothing of religious worship in this country except as prescribed to the last particle by the State. Now, the State itself recognises half the worshippers in the kingdom as persons who choose their own, rejecting that which the State has commended to them The refined and philosophical Vinet pleads for individual conviction as the basis of a Christian Church and is opposed to resting it on State laws. Pressense and others have taken the same ground in France, and are moving the ideas of France perceptibly that way. Cavour enunciated his great maxim, reigning at this moment through all Italy. A free Church in a free State; a maxim which it is to have any meaning, must mean a self-sustained Church in a self-governed State. In our colonies everything points to a future of equality and freedom. Even Catholics in the case of Ireland, have come to the conclusion that this State relationship had better be abandoned. Archbishop Cullen and his friends would no doubt be pleased to renew the old connection if it would be renewed on the old terms. Time was when the State could be induced to accept the place of servant to the Church, giving a coercive power to her spiritual censures. But that day is gone. "Homer and his Translators" is a critique of different translations of the Iliad and Odyssey, with voluminous quotations. The paper of the "Doctrine of Atonements," after some introductory remarks, traces the history from the Gnostics and Apostolic Fathers, down to Anselm. In the article entitled "Lessons from the Cotton Famine" a description is given of the distress; of the operations of Relief Committees, and the benefit of the Public Work's Act. The question is then asked "Where is the supply of Cotton to come from?" Labour was certainly cheaper in India than in America; in America one acre of soil will produce 300 lbs of clean cotton, while in India the same acre will only yield 70 lbs. Yet India is still the most reliable cotton field "Let the railways penetrate the interior, and we shall receive double a treble the present quanties. The quality has improved, and is now used with increased satisfaction." But Australia can produce valuable supplies. "The fine staples that have reached Lancashire from Queensland fully show that there is nothing to hinder a supply of the right sort from that quarter except the lack of hands." The writer of the next article on "Facts from Savage Life" seems to have all the traveller's tales and missionary naratives of all continents and islands. His purpose is "to note down a few traits of uncivilised life, and to give a faint outline of the biography of a savage." "If a Samson received a barbed spear in his leg or arm, the native surgeons sink a shaft into the wounded member from the opposite side, and push the weapon right through. Whilst in the land of the Damaras, Mr Galton had an opportunity of observing a dentist in the exercise of his justly-dreaded art Tying one end of a sheep's sinew round the offending tooth, the manipulator fastened the other to a stout stick, upon which he proceeded to wind up the catgut, until by pressing with his whole force against the jaw, and gaining all the leverage which this expedient allowed, the tusk was torn out by the fangs—or something else (it mattered little) yielded to the barbarous strain. For the rest of the day, says the traveller, the wretched sufferer was seen sitting with his head between his knees and his hands against his temples." "The Economy of Capital—Foreign Trade," is a very valuable article. The Emperor's "History of Julius Cæsar" is submitted to a searching criticism,—other papers are on "The French Bible" and "The English Lakes."

The "Cornhill" has an admirable article on "Nurses Wanted," not nurse maids; but persons competent to take charge of the sick in hospitals or private houses. The writer shows how much they are needed, how good the remuneration received, and how independent their position, if they were thoroughly qualified. They would in every respect be better off than needlewomen or governesses. "Algiers, 1865," is a short description of the place. "Hearts of Oak" is a description of a class of seagoing vessels and their captains now rapidly disappearing before modern improvements. "The collier-captain is going fast off the stage! Let us stop him for a moment." The captain, barque, and hands are all described,—also the dangers incident to their occupation, due honour being given to all, especially to the captain. "Besides the mate, there are usually in a collier of 200 tons three able seamen, and two apprentices, the younger of whom is designated "boy," and what that "boy" does is marvellous. He is of course compelled to obey the captain and mate, and the seamen exact obedience from him too. He is always wanted. If one of the able seamen is ordered to pull a sheet or rope more tightly, he wants the "boy" to hold on the end of it. If any halliard is jammed in a block or any confusion in the ropes aloft, the "boy" is sent up at once either to cast off the knot, or report what is the matter. The captain wants him in the cabin, the cook in the galley, the mate on deck, and the three able seamen close to the precise spot where they happen to be. He is sent up to unroll the bwegee which is foul; down in the forepeak for a coil of rope. And "where's that boy?" "Bless that boy!" "that boy's no use at all!" are exclamations which add considerable pregnancy to the conversation of a collier's crew. But when danger comes, and the boat is launched off the deck of the foundering ship, the "boy" is the first put into it; or if a rope is the only means of communication between a stranded vessel and the shore, some strong man may go first to see that "all's right," but the "boy" is the second. "The Dwils of Morzine" is a description of some very singular "manifestations" among the villagers inhabit' the Savoyard valley that name during the years 1857 to 1864. Dr. rthand, a distinguished Lyons physician, wacommissioned to enquire into the causes andym toms of the morsine epidemic. He foundut that the afflicted souls were a prey to epidiic, but he could suggest no remedy. A relious "mission" was tried, the prefet visited the ine and was glad to leave again without delathe bishop held a confirmation, but he could nothing with the "possessed,"—the militaryere frightened,—nothing has been succul in mitigating the epidemic, but the spersion of the persons affected in every dion. "Shop" is the title of a paper whichweighs against the practice of talking aboutle and professional matters in general societJulius Cæsar" is a review of the Emperor'ok. "A Reminiscence of Cardinal Wise is a very thoughtful paper by a Protestarwho knew him intimately" "Armadale" ises more of Allan's recklessness; and "Wiind Daughters" of Mr Gibson's toadyism.

The Eclectic containsd paper of "Michael Angelo;" followed byon "The Dogmatic Principle" in the teacnd practice of the Roman Catholic Chure as opposed by the Rationalistic principlArtemus Ward, his book," is commended. following, extracted by the reviewer show's says, that "some notorieties do not farwell in the hands of Mr. Ward." "I tel fellow-citizens, it would have been tears in Jeff. Davis's pocket if he'd niv born!" "Shakspeer rote good but he wouldn't have succeeded as ington correspondent of a New York daily He lackt the rakesit fancy and imaggins Old George Washington's fort was to eny public man of the present day him to eny alarmin extent. Whare bin George's ekal be found? I ask, an anser no whares, or eny whare else." wan Towsen's fort was to maik Sassy "Gy to the world! another life saive tashun from Townsin's advertisemur he Camp of Freedom" is a descriptio e present condition of the newly ated slaves and an appeal for help for them. In the review of "Dublin Afternoon Lectures on Literature and Art" very high praise is given to the volume." "Haunted London" is a notice of a book bearing that title, 'patchwork volume,' full of historical and biographical reminiscences of olden times.

In Fraser the article on "The Court of Rome" states "that the Encyclical and Syllabus of the 8th of December were essentially a move made by Rome under the idea of thereby meeting the provocation offered in the Convention between France and Italy for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops." The ascendancy of the Society of the Jesuits is affirmed:—"bitter resentment at the extraordinary influence which the Jesuits have succeeded in usurping over those whose voice is absolute in the Government of the Church, is the feeling which pointedly possesses those who can lay a claim to any degree of independence amongst the Ecclesiastics living within the actual precincts of Rome." The relation of this influence to the Encyclical is there shown; and a final reference is made to the possibility of an installation of a Pope favorable to the Society, when the present Pope has vacated the chair. The paper on "Regular Volunteers," is favorable to reliance on the latter. "A Visit to General Butler and the Army of the James" is a set off to Captain Ross' "Visit to the Cities and Camps of the Confederates," in a recent number of Blackwood. Gen. Butler finds a warm admirer. His order at New Orleans is shown to have been misunderstood; the indignation aroused by it provoked the smile of the Americans. "The Embankment of the Thames"—is well described. "Nooks and Byeways by an old Campaigner" describes what they are doing in Edinburgh, in the circles of writers and painters.

In Blackwood, "Miss Marjoribanks" pursues her career, and Cornelius O'Dowd discourses on "Things in General." This month he tells us what he thinks about "Changing House," referring to the transfer of the Italian Royal residence of Turin to Florence. They say Florence is but the first stage on the way to Rome, and when they have counted to cost of the *demenagement*, they will be satisfied to stay quietly where they are. The Rope Trick of the Davenports suggests some clever remarks on Earl Russell's political revolutions. A New Career, is pointed out to the dull boy and stupid men of the family. "Make him a Director of a joint stock Company." A good paper on "dress" describes it as "an art" and dress is indicative of character, "whenever there is a strongly pronounced character a character of such originality, independence or crotchetiness as to break loose from the habits and tone of thought of the age, though it be on points merely abstract, with no conceivable relation to the coat or necktie, or arrangement of the hair, these externals will be affected by them, and will declare the man a dissentient from, or a leader of the thought of his age. "The Iliad, translated by Lord Derby," is called an unprecedented success, satisfactory to the scholar to the tasteful lover of ancient literature, and to all readers, by its vigour and transparent charms. "The laws of short Whist" is a commendation of a little volume bearing that title. "John Leech," is the subject of a short paper "Etoniana" are brought to a conclusion. "Picadilly" furnishes more amusement, and "Earl Russell" is looked at through conservative spectacles.

The first article in "Macmillan" is on "The Danger of War with America," by Prof Goldwin Smith It is suggested by the recent display of panic in the House of Lords on the subject of an American war. He admits that "Canada is a most dangerous point of contact; and from its openness to invasion a temptation and even a positive incentive to war. But it is not because the Americans covet Canada as a possession that we need apprehend unprovoked hostility on their part. Territorial aggrandisement has never been the passion of the North"—only of the South. Nor have the Americans reason to desire the forcible annexation of Canada on political grounds. Then "will the Americans go to war for any other object? Will they go to war with a foreign nation to smother up their internal quarrels, and bury the memory of the civil war? That this truly diabolical policy has not only been conceived, but constantly propounded by the South, is as certain as it is that the South by their proceedings in Canada and their *Alabamas* have deliberately attempted to involve us in hostilities with the North. But it requires all the literary artifice at the command of the *Times* to produce the impression that it has been propounded or entertained by the rulers or negotiators of the North. (Note—God speed the Atlantic Telegraph! It would have obviated by prompt contradiction of false reports, half the bitterness that has arisen between the two nations.) Other questions receive similar reply. "The real causes of danger are those persons which have produced ill-feeling between the two nations. And these, after bringing us to the brink of war, are now in course of diminution. He therefore thinks that there is no ground for apprehending war, but repeats that wild cries of alarm are sure to aggravate any danger that may exist. Scenes in an African Slave Preserve, by Horace Waller, F.R.G.S., consists of extracts from journals kept during a three years residence in the interior of Eastern Africa. A Son of the Soil, is concluded. Next month two new stories will be recommended, Cradock Nowell, by R D Blackmore, and another by the author of the Heir of Redcliffe. "Strong Waters," a chapter from the Social History of the Past, by Thomas Wright, F.S.A., describes the discovery of brandy, and the preparation of other alcoholic drinks, especially gin Vindiciæ Napoleonianæ, by Edwin Dicey, is designed to point out the illustrations afforded by this remarkable work—History of Julius Cæsar,—as to the theory of modern Imperialism. Some pretty Spring Fancies, by Christina Rosetti, a Song of the Volunteers, Essays on a White Umbrella and on the Profession, &c., fill up a good number.

Punch, Preface for a Grammar, Accidence will happen in the best regulated Syntax, The Gas Companies' lawyer, Coke. History Epitomised—by Louis Napoleon—Cæsar and Boney very much alike, specially Boney. The American flag re-quartered—whether the South be recognised or not, as a consequence of the war, it is clear that the negro will; when the stars shine again, the stripes will have disappeared. A historical parallel—some people object to the parallel which the imperial author of the life of Julius evidently intends to draw between biographer and subject. The likeness will be more clearly seen if the name be written as it should be, "Seizer." An Incurable — Mamma:—"Algernon, you great silly goose, I'm ashamed of you! To get into such a state about that odious little Miss Griggs! why she was dropping her H.'s all over the room" Algernon:—"Was she? I only wish I'd known it; I'd have picked 'em up, and kept 'em." A Delicate Creature:—Mistress (to butler on her return from a visit,) "I don't understand; Smithers, this daily item of five shillings for dinners. I thought, Smithers":—"Well, mum, the lower servants was so addicted to pork, mum, I re'lly—I thought you would'nt object to my 'aving my meals elsewhere. Answers to correspondents about Julius Cæsar.—Julicum Cæsarem.—Yes, R. S. V. P. were the letters inscribed on the ancient Roman banners It was a proud boast, and nobody knew what it meant Billy S.—Why did the populace want to tear the poet in "Julius Cæsar." Why, because he was a miserable Crima

Antony Rowley—What was the Rubicon? It was a generous red wine, a favourite with the Romans. Cæsar used to be a regular bottle-stopper; so, as there were perpetual requests to him to "pass the Rubicon," his doing so of his own accord was marked as a red-letterday in the Roman calendar The dinner-table cry was afterwards shortened into "pass the ruby," and in this abbreviated form it has been handed down to our own time.

The man we should like to send to a Seance. The man who knows how to hit the happy medium.

Rule in Funeral Orations.—De mortuis nil nisi Bunkum. Seasonable Conundrum.—Why ought you never to lend anything to a strict Roman Catholic? Because what is lent to *him* he keeps.

Employment for Women.—Matchmaking.

Musical Note—In what key would a lover write a proposal of marriage?—*Be mine, ah!* "How to tie the Tom-fool Knot." Marry *Old Bachelor Brute. A Verbal Difficulty.* Irritable Captain of Volunteers—"Your barrel is disgracefully dirty, Sir, and its not the first time; I've as good mind to."—Private Flannagan, "Shure, Sor, I niver."—Captain (Irish too) "Silence, sir, when you spake to an officer." A purse without money is like the comb without honey. Life without groan is like meat without a bone. A joke without salt (Attic) is like beer without malt.

CITY ITEMS.

County Hochelaga Agricultural Society's Sh.—The Annual show of horses, under the ection of this Society, was held, yesterday the Hay Market Square. The weather very unfavorable, but after waiting some time the chance of the weather clearing up, and of e horses coming forward than were then prese t was determined to shew the animals rather than, at this season, to postpone The attendance was unusually small, m less than might have been expected ithstanding the soaking rain, as only the s exhibited now are eligible for competitic the Fall Show. Taken as a whole, alth there were some good animals, they were ely up to an average. Mr. Charles Craw had his dark brown five years old Clydesdal bief ain," which last year took a first priz r. James Logan's imported, "Annandale" a dark brown Clydesdale, which too prize last year as a two years old colt, is oving and promises to be a fine horse T s from Champion, one a seven year old ng to Mr. John Monteath, an iron grey the other to Octave Trudeau, a dappled oked well, the former shewing good act ough the latter was fully the heaviest o o. A bright bay "Bob Bruce," belonging Hugh McDonald, was much admired. ugh Brodie shewed a bright bay, five ld, carriage horse, imported or the use District by several gentlemen for the pur ob aining a good class of Carriage Messrs Smith & Cochrane had a very shong chesnut, "Gunner or Pope Swigert," , Wm. Bennet, shewed his bright ba ane" Mr. Wm. Jackson, Cote St P ed an imported four year old Durha of a drove imported last fall from t was bred in Ogdensburgh, and cost here $200. There were only thirteen horses on the ground altogether.

The Harbour.—The lower wharves of the city present at present almost full summer activity The Richelieu Company have already opened the season, and the market boats and steamers running to the ports intermediate between Montreal and Quebec, have resumed their busy traffic. The freight sheds are again making their appearance upon the wharves, and the lighthouse on the Island Wharf is being placed for the season. Unsightly masses of ice still remain on the piers as usual, awaiting removal by the agency of the sun, the faithful assistant of the Harbor Board.

The Inundation.—Among the many persons exposed to danger from the high water in the river below this city, none were in greater peril than the inhabitants of the islands. The very fact of their isolation was doubly perilous, as it placed them beyond the reach of aid, and exposed them to more certain destruction. We were yesterday informed of the losses sustained by the people on St. Therese Island, opposite Varennes. The houses, stables and barns were flooded, and in one instance—that of Joseph Coallier, brother of Detective Coallier, of this city, the entire product of last year's harvest was eneirely swept away. The house was entirely destroyed by the ice, and the family escaped with difficulty. Some of the cattle were saved by placing them on the upper floor of the barn. The family were also obliged to seek shelter in the barn, that having withstood the ice. The fruits of years of toil were thus to a large extent swept away in a moment. This case should not be overlooked by the Committee of Relief if it is not already on their list.

We understand that large contributions are being made in aid of the sufferers by this disastrous inundation.

Subscriptions in aid of the Sufferers at Sorel, Berthier and adjoining places.—The Seminary of Montreal $400; Victor Hudon $150: C S Rodier $150; Peter Redpath $100; Hon M de Beaujeu $100; Hon M Quesnel $100; C S Cherrier, C. R $100; A Roy & Co $100; Alfred Brown $100; Jno Pratt & Co $100; A Dubord $100; Joseph Beaudry $100; Wm Dow & Co $100; Hon Thos Ryan $50; Judge Coursol $50; Villeneuve & Lacaille $50; J Perrault $50; Wm McNaughton $50; E Hudon, Fils & Co $50; Grenier & Martin $50; Dr P Beaubien $50; F G Johnson, Q C $50, S Giraldi $50; J McLennan $50; Alex Buntin & Co $50; Alex McGibbon $30; W J Christie $30; L Beaudry $25; C A Leblanc $25; L Marchand $25: J B Lamere $25; P R Lafrenaye $25; F X Langelier $20; Jos Doutre $20; Lord Alexander Russell $20; Hon M Chaveau $20; Wm O'Brien $20; Mrs de Montenach $20; L W Marchand $20; F P Pominville $20.

City Mortality.—There were 74 interments during the last week in March. Roman Catholics 57—men 4; women 7; male children 28; female children 26 Protestants 17—men 2; women 4; male children 6; female children 5; children under one year 33. Diseases—infantile debility 28; consumption 7; pleurisy 1; general debility 4; child-birth 1; dentition 7; convulsions 2; measles 1; croup 2, scarlatina 1; inflammation 2; hooping cough 1; fever 2; hydrocephalus 3; congestion of the lungs 1; dropsy 3; small pox 1; congestion of the brain 1; old age 1; pneumonia 1; still born 1; disease of the heart 1; bronchitis 1. Localities—St Louis Ward 7; St Mary's Ward 5; St James Ward 5; St Lawrence Ward 10; St Antoine Ward 11; East Ward 1; St Ann's Ward 6; West Ward 1; Soeurs Grises 15; Hotel Dieu 1; French General Hospital 2; Suburban Localities 8; not given 1. Nationalities—Canada 58; Ireland 12; Scotland 1; United States 1.

During the first week in April there were 70 interments. Roman Catholics 53; men 9; women 10; male children 14; female children 20. Protestants 17; men 7; women 5; male children 3; female children 3. Children under one year 25. Diseases—paralysis 1; general debility 6; dentition 6, consumption 9; rheumatism 2; inflammation 1; fever 1; croup 1; scarlatina 4; result of a fall 1; worms 1; carbuncle 1; old age 1; still born 1; apoplexy 2; bronchitis 1; albumenuria 1; inflammation of the bowels 1; congestion of the lungs 1; typhus fever 1; congestion of the brain 1; diptheria 1; dyspepsia 1; pneumonia 1; convulsions 1 Localities—St James' Ward 5; St Louis Ward 11: St Antoine Ward 7; St Mary's Ward 3; Centre Ward 2; St Ann's Ward 6; East Ward 2; St Lawrence Werd 10; West Ward 1; Hotel Dieu 2; French General Hospital 2; English General Hospital 1; Suburban localities 6; St Patricks Asylum 1; Soeurs Grises 11. Nationality—Canada 47, Ireland 17; Scotland 4; England 1; United States 1.

In the second week of April, there were 80 interments. Roman Catholics 72; men 7, wo men 10, male children 35, female children 20. Protestants 8; men 1, women 2, male children 2, female children 3. Children under one year 46. Diseases—Paralysis 2, measles 6, infantile debility 45, result of a wound 1, fever 1, inflammation 1, consumption 3, cancer 3, dentition 4, childbirth 2, bronchitis 1, dropsy 1, general debility 2, convulsions 1, congestion of the brain 2, small pox 1, rheumatism 1, disease of the heart 2, still-born 1. Localities—St. James Ward 8, St. Louis Ward 2, Centre Ward 2, St. Antoine Ward 13, St. Ann's Ward 9, St. Mary's Ward 5, St. Lawrence Ward 1, French General Hospital 2, Hotel-Dieu 2, Soeurs Grises 21, Suburban localities 15. Nationalities—Canada 66, Ireland 12, England 2.

The Weather.—The weather has been very changeable, gales of wind, alternating with rain, hail and snow. Yesterday was exceedingly wet and disagreeable, the streets were in a wretched state with mud, and altogether it was not a pleasant day to be out. Between three and four o'clock there was a thunder storm, which, however, did not last long, but thunder so early in the season is very often the precursor of a spell of cold weather.

Police Court.—A lad was arrested by the Police charged with stealing money. He pleaded guilty and was sent to gaol for one month. A case against the revenue laws was postponed.

Recorder's Court.—The usual routine business was transacted yesterday. The prisoners were for drunkenness and vagrancy.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A special meeting was held last night, in the City Hall. The Mayor presiding.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented from A. F. Cockburn for leave to erect a steam engine in the premises corner of St. Antoine and Craig Streets.

W. Renaud and others praying the Council to widen St. Antoine Street.

J. H. Joseph and others, in respect of the absence of gas lamps in Dorchester Street.

From Nelson and Butters in liquidation of J. S. Evans, for compensation for land taken for the improvement of St. Peter Street. They were referred to the Committees.

The by-law to amend certain provisions of the Carter's by-laws.

Alderman Rodden explained that the changes were trifling, but were chiefly in favor of the carters, and were intended to simplify the rates, and improve the divisions.

After some discussion possessing no general interest the Bye Laws were read a second and third time and passed after division, and were ordered to be engrossed. Aldermen McGibbon and Stevenson dissenting.

Councillor David submitted plans of a drain in William street, the estimated cost of which is $27,502, from which falls to be deducted $2,800 from the proprietors. The money in hand of unexpended appropriations is $19,500.

Alderman Rodden said that he must acknowledge the promptitude with which the plans had been drawn up, but was afraid the size of the drain was insufficient, owing to the quantities of water flowing into it from the public works along that route.

REPORTS.

Reports were read from the Water and Finance Committees recommending the appointment of M. Therien as bailiff, and that the salary of Charles Lapierre, of the Water Works, be increased to $600 which were adopted.

Report was read from the Police Committee, recommending that the salary of H. Duverger be raised to the extent of $100, his present salary being $400. A discussion arose, during which Alderman Stevenson raised a point of order which was overruled by the Mayor, and the report was adopted.

Councillor McGauvran moved that a more efficient means for collecting the tax ondogs, so as to be more remunerative to the Corporation and more just te the taxpayers, be adopted, and in support of the motion read statistics of the number of dogs in the different wards of the city, upon which taxes were unpaid and argued that it might be made a considerable source of revenue

Ald. Gorrie said that he would approve of the tax being doubled, and said that instead of being 800 dogs there were more than 8000 in the city. Motion carried.

Coun. Alexander moved that the plans and details of the Market Committee for improvements in St. Ann's Market, and other improvements be submitted. Carried.

Coun. Cassidy moved that the Road Committee take into consideration the question of continuing the widening of that portion of Drummond street between Vitre and Lagauchetiere street, and report at the first meeting in May.

Alderman Gorrie stated that it had been expressly decided by the Committee that no money would be paid out by the Committee for expropriation this year. The motion was carried.

Councillor Cassidy moved for a return of suits or claims pending against the Corporation. Carried.

Councillor Isaacson moved that the amount expended by the St. George's Society for the relief of the English families who had suffered by the late innundation be refunded, and that the motion be referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF HON. MR. McGEE.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AT THE BONAVENTURE STATION, &c, &c.

The Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee proceeded by railway to Portland yesterday afternoon on his way to the Dublin Exhibition, and, *chemin faisant* was the recipient of an address, got up on the spur of the moment, and nevertheless very numerously and respectably signed. The train left the Bonaventure Station at two o'clock. A few minutes before that hour, Mr. McGee arrived at the depot, and was received by Mr. Thos. McKenna, Mr, Routh, Mr, Pominville, Mr, Brennan, Mr McFarlan, Mr. Daley, and a large number of other friends. Mr. Wilson had secured the attendance of Hardy's Brass Band on the occasion, and it played "St. Patrick's Day," as the hon. gentleman alighted. Mr. McKenna then proceeded to read the following address:

To the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.

Honorable Sir,

We, the undersigned friends and constituents, cannot allow you to leave for the purpose of representing your adopted Country at the Dublin International Exhibition of Industry, Science and Arts, without expressing to you the satisfaction felt by us, and we may add, by all classes here, that this Province of the British Empire should be so fitly represented on such an auspicious occasion.

We are glad to feel and to acknowledge that here men of all countries and creeds may join in wishing you, who have done so much to promote the welfare and prosperity and foster the growing manufacturing and agricultural interests of Canada, a hearty God-speed in your mission.

And we know that, should occasion offer, you will not fail to reciprocate with our brethren of the mother-country feelings of cordial amity and good-will.

Wishing you a prosperous voyage to the land of your birth, and safe and speedy return to the land of your adoption, we beg to subscribe ourselves your sincere friends, etc.

(Cheers)—the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

The address was signed by Messrs. Macfarlan, McKenna, Chamberlin, Pominville, and more than 200 others.

Mr. McGee seemed to be deeply affected at this unexpected mark of public esteem, and briefly replied to the effect that the demonstration, however grateful, was unexpected. He was about to proceed to the country of his birth on private and public business, and they could rely upon it that he would spare no exertions to place the land of his adoption in a proper position before the people of the land of his birth. While his colleagues in England were advocating the cause of Canada in the negotiations with the Ministers of the Empire he would be doing his best to place its resources and advantages in a proper light before the people. In conclusion he tendered them his cordial and sincere thanks for their hearty and expressive demonstration of good will.

Mr. McGee was repeatedly cheered in the course of his reply, and then had to go through a severe ordeal of hand-shaking, which was speedily cut short by the cry of 'all aboard,' the band playing 'God save the Queen,' as the train rolled out of the station amid the 'God speeds, *bons voyages*,' and cheers of the spectators.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Milwaukee, April 21st.

The straits are open. The propeller Montgomery arrived here to-day from Sarnia.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, April 17.—The announcement of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward and his son, was received throughout this army with the utmost sorrow Every man seemed to think it the greatest calamity that could have possibly have happened just at this time. Should the assassins be found and turned over to the army to be dealt, with their punishment would be swift and sure, and such as to strike terror into the heart of any sympathiser with treason in the United States. The citizens living in the country express their regret at the occurrence. The larger part of this army is concentrated at Burkville Junction, and is taking a short recruit after their recent hard work. But it is thought that a movement of the main body of troops will soon be made towards Petersburg and Richmond. The cavalry and the colored divisions of the 5th corps have already gone in that direction. In fact, such a change will have to be made in a few days, as the capacity of the south side of the Railroad in its present condition is wholly inadequate to supply so many troops with rations, and animals with forage. Nothing has been heard here from Sherman, but news of Johnston's surrender is daily expected.

San Francisco, April 20.—The funeral service in Sonora, of the late President in this city, yesterday, was the grandest ever witnessed in the pacific coast. The procession, three miles in length, contained 15,000 people. Business was entirely suspended. Every house was draped with emblems of mourning and the utmost quiet prevailed. The obsequies were observed in every town in the State, and in the principal town in Neveda.

Baltimore, April 22, 3 p.m.—The funeral train has just left the depot for Harrisburg.

The guard of honor, together with the distinguished Army and Navy officers, including Gen Grant and Admiral Davis and the members of the Cabinet, and Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, assembled in the Rotonda of the Capital this morning at seven o'clock, where, after truly impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr Gurley, the remains of President Lincoln, under an escort of three companies of the Veteran corps, were conveyed without music to the Railroad Station and placed in the hearse car to which the remains of his son Willie had previously been removed, and there the Rev. Mr Gurley again delivered a brief prayer, concluding with the benediction. All mournfully impressed with the solemnity of the scene.

Harrisburg, April 21st—Agreeably to the programme the party accompanying the remains were entertained as guests of the City of Baltimore at the Eastern House. At dinner in Baltimore speeches were considered in appropriate words were useless on the solemn occasion, and the general silence was sufficiently impressive.

Reading, April 21st—The Booth chase in this region is now positively known to be futile. The man that was said to have recognized the individual arrested as Booth, denies having knowledge of him. A man has been arrested at Tamaqua, but he is anything but Booth.

Washington, April 21st, 9 a.m.—Hon. E M. Stanton.—Sir, I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a comfortable night, but is much exhausted.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. K. Barns,
Surgeon General.

9 p m.—Hon. E M. Stanton.—Sir, I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had no fever to day. His wounds are healing and less painful. Mr. Frederick Seward is stronger and not so restless to-night.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) J. K. Barnes,
Surgeon General.

Washington, April 21.—Maj.-Gen. Halleck left this city en route for Richmond, to relieve Maj. Gen. Orr.

Washington, April, 21.—A guard has been placed around the residence of Mr. Sumner, evidence having been adduced to show that he was one of the parties intended to be assassinated.

LABIENUS.

Napoleon has not judged wisely in writing a book. To make such an effort endurable it was requisite that the book should surpass all other books as greatly as the success of the Bonapartes surpasses that of all other families, that the literary stature of its author should be as high as his political altitude, that his sentences should be as much beyond criticism as his acts, his judgments as hard to reverse as his decrees, his 'points' as terribly forcible as those of his bayonets. Most of Napoleon's pamphlets and all his proclamations comply with that condition, but his book does not. Impartial Englishmen, judging from the work as they would judge any other, may pronounce it great with reserves, but the Emperor was addressing Frenchmen, trying to impress a race who demand of literature before all things that it shall be interesting, sparkling, full of unanswerable epigram and undeniable point. Now, the Emperor is very dull. It is full of great thought and wide reflections, rich with an experience which is not that of other men, tumid with a knowledge given only to adventurers who have mounted thrones but dull nevertheless. Literary France has condemned it We have not seen in a really independent French newspaper one appreciative review, not heard a sentence uttered in a French salon which does not veil a sneer. * *

Napoleon has laid himself open to all this, and of course being Emperor has got it in imperial measure. It is, unfortunately for France, true that her situation does resemble that of Rome under Augustus, and that Rome under Augustus can be descrioed on evidence a little biassed in very black colours. M Rogeard a professor saw that, and knowing the Augustan era and hating Napoleon he has poured out knowledge and hatred together in a pamphlet which was made all Paris ring. Such a diatribe so scathing and so full of point, so bitter in its irony, so ruinous in its exposure of facts, so truthful, and so dangerously full of invention, has not appeared even against the Second Empire,—and it is all a critique upon Augustus. Why should not one criticize Augustus or Julius? No reason in the world only you perceive if Augustus in 1865 will write the life of Julius as a defence for his own *regime* criticism of Augustus suggests something very like criticism of the Imperial author. As a fact it is under the guise of a criticism a diatribe,—a diatribe such as Frenchman love, boiling over with hate and wit, malignity and point, libel and eloquence, unprincipled assertion and noble defence of living principle. Augustus is attacked on every side, in his private life as as his public, his Government and his book, his friends and his Empire, with cruel force. Astræa returned under Cæsar says Napoleon, but there is another side according to M Rogeard calling himself Labienus, Republican in the Augustan age. 'Proscribed eloquence was breathing its last under the shadow of the schools, literature was expiring under the protection of Maecenas; Livy was writing no longer; Labeo no longer speaking; it was forbidden to read Cicero; society was saved. As for glory, of course an Empire with any self-respect could not do without that: almost everywhere there was some sword exercise going on; north, south, right, and left some people or other were being thrashed; there were names for the street corners and for arches of triumph; conquered nations to put in chains on a base-relief—not to speak of the Romans of the civil wars, over which Augustus, contrary to custom had had the audacity to celebrate a triumph, but on horseback, only for modesty's sake. In one of these wars the Emperor had commanded and been wounded in person; which is the height of glory for a great nation. Meanwhile there was a constant shower of sesterces on the populace, you would have supposed that they cost the Prince nothing; he distributed, distributed; and he was so good that he gave even to children under eleven years of age, which was against the law. It is so grand to violate the law when one is better than the law.... Never had the Roman people enjoyed such a choice of amusements. Then there were frequent reviews by the Prince, and the ceremony of the troops defiling before him, a majestic though somewhat monotonous spectacle, which it would be unfair to omit among the pleasures which he lavished upon the masters of the world. As for the Prince, his pleasures were simple, except that,"—well we may omit that, the charge scarcely lies in the mouth of a Parisian. There was H. Hausmann, "Agrippa who konc̣ked down so many houses, but a marble tomb was wanted for a people that needed to die." There was a foreign expedition, Varus and his legions who died in the Hercynian forest (say Mexico), but the Empire was successful. "Tacitus says that seven years later, at the death of Augustus, there were few citizens who had seen the Republic; still fewer who had served it; they had been carried off by the civil wars or by proscriptions, or by assassination, or by imprisonment, or by exile, or by misery, or by despair; time had done the rest; there remained only a few bitter spirits, a few morose old men; and as those who had come into the world since Actium had been born with the image of the Emperor in their eyes (and yet saw no better), there was ground for hoping that they would be disposed to find the new state of things the best of all, since they had never seen any other Thus the herd of Remus was contented; and all was for the best of Empires."

Then comes a discription of the Republican, the Labienus, immovable as stone, with the "strange, bizarre, inexplicable mania to love liberty. He had no sentiment of fine gradations of tone and colour; no notion of time; no sense of transitions. Time had gone on; ideas also; he remaind stock still, like a laudmark. He still believed in justice, in law, in science, in conscience; he talked of his party of honest folk; like Cicero, he talked of the Senate, of the Tribunes, of the Comitia, and would not see that all that had melted like snow into the immense *cloaca*, and that he was standing alone on the sewer's brink." This Republican talks to a man of the age, one Gallio—Paul knew him—an early Bonapartist. "A serious and mild young man, well educated and elegant in manners, polished, circumspect, and prudent; a moderate Stoic: Spaniard and Roman, citizen and subject; a man of two epochs and two countries, mixed blood, half-bred opinions, a little of this, a little of that; at one time, like Homer, turning back a tender gaze towards the land of liberty; at another, turning a not less tender gaze towards the cradle of the Empire; giving a tear to Cato, a smile to Cæsar; a kindly disposition, liking everybody a little, even Labienus.' They talk of the Emperor's book, and Labienus objects to criticise it in a flood of nearly perfect epigram, refuses because the book cannot be good, because its author 'justifies proscription and apologizes for usurpation' though there are those who will praise it sufficiently, and 'offer arguments upon velvet cushions, and present objections as a servant presents a letter upon a silver tray'. 'Apollo has entered the police' And then he breaks out, 'Augustus publishing a book upon the revolution he has made! It is the *coup d'etat* in morals, the creation of disorder, injustice systematized, the organization of evil, the promulgation of nonlaw, the proscription of truth, the definitive defeat of public reason, the general rout of ideas, an intellectual battle of Actium. It is the real crowning of an edifice of villainy and infamy; it is also the only possible one. The book of Augustus is his life elevated into an example, his ambition made innocent, his will formulated into law, it is the code of the malefactors, the bible of the rascals; and it is such a book that you wish to criticise publicly under the rule of his good pleasure. What! the wretch who assassinates you makes a sermon to you upon assassination, and before finishing he asks your opinion upon his little composition—yes, your sincere opinion upon the form and spirit, your political and literary opinion; for he is an artist and a good fellow, and he wants to know your opinion on his work; and you really are going to tell it him, and while his knife is on your throat you are going politely to converse with the executioner."

What was Napoleon to do? He was author, and here was a free criticism of this book, but then he was Emperor, and here was a scathing criticism of the Empire. He was bound by his literary position to smile and pass on, by his throne to bid the lictors strike, for, Labienus passed untouched, the Empire was at an end. The struggle was perhaps a fierce one, but it was short, and within a fortnight of the permission to criticize M Rogeard was flying for his life, fiercely pursued by the lictors of Augustus. We question if he is safe even in Belgium; nor can we absolutely condemn the Emperor. M. Rogeard has been misled by hate and the traditions of Louis XV. into a sentence which no man would ever forgive, applied to one wholly unconnected with this book, which is we believe, absolutely without foundation even in rumour, and which English judges would punish as severely as the law of libel allows. But mark the position of the Emperor. But one free French criticism of his book has appeared, and that is suppressed as absolutely as all English criticisms, and its author is flying for his life or just fear of expatriation to Cayenne. The Imperial author is declared to smart under a review; Augustus asks for impartial criticism, but nods to his lictors when it becomes too hostile—the author descends from the throne to rage at a bitter gibe. That is not the position in which a ruler of France retains respect, but it is the position forced on him at once by the vanity of authorship and the logic of despotism, by the anger of the orator and the necessities of the autocrat. We repeat, it would have been wiser for Napoleon not to have written Caligula shot at ostriches in the arena, but then the crescent-headed arrow never missed its mark.—*Spectator.*

THE AGE OF GOLD.

FABULOUS CHANGES IN INDIA—BOMBAY FLOWING WITH GOLD AND SILVER—AN ORIENTAL SCENE.

Bombay, Dec. 30, 1864.—I question if any community in the world has ever presented so extraordinary an aspect as Bombay during the commercial revolution through which it is now passing.—The suddenly discovered gold did less for Melbourne than that deluge of silver which has, for the past four years flowed over Bombay. The social anomalies, I fear also, the general demoralization, were less remarked in the English colony than in this Indian city, which a sudden tide of prosperity has caused to aspire to be the Liverpool of the East.

The rise of prices, which during the past fifteen years has taken place all over the world is especially marked in India. No country with a similar trade had so contracted a currency, but the effect on prices was not felt till the influx of English soldiers and settlers which followed the mutiny. There is no corresponding increase in the necessaries of life consumed by Englishmen in India, while the natives, as they grow in wealth, develope new wants. In Calcutta during the last ten years prices have just doubled. The rise was felt more severely by the large class with fixed incomes, because, Calcutta was the base of the mutiny campaigns In the single matter of house rents it was met partly by an extension of the American system of living in clubs and boarding houses, and partly by the erection of European houses. Not till the outbreak of the American War was the rise felt in all its intensity in Bombay. The community there was limited and had been very "slow." But the western city now far exceeds Calcutta in the expense, discomforts and positive hardships of living Up to 1860 the sum paid by Europe for the whole cotton export of India was not above seven millions sterling annually. In 1860-61 the import of bullion into Bombay alone, chiefly in payment for cotton, was only 6 1-2 millions sterling. But in three years from that time official returns state the import of gold and silver into Bombay at upwards of 40 millions sterling, and if we add the imports of the year just closed we have a sum not less than 60 millions sterling poured in hard cash into the city. If we take all India, we find that Europe now pays her nearly 40 millions sterling a year, of which more than 1-2 is in bullion, for cotton, which five years ago sold for not more than seven or eight. What is the result of this in the city of Bombay? In Calcutta the trade is almost entirely in the hands of Europeans, and the Bengalese play but a subordinate part. Hence there is a wider social gap and less friendly intercourse between the two classes. But in Bombay, owing chiefly to the presence of a careless race like the Parsees, and the physical advantages of the island, the lion's share of the trade is entirely in the hands of the natives, and they associate with English gentlemen on terms of more pleasing equality than is the case with their more refined but less wealthy countrymen in Bengal. Hence many Parsee and Hindoo, and a smaller number of English (or rather Scotch) merchants find themselves possessed of sums which are reckoned by millions, and speak with contempt of so petty an amount as a lack of rupees or £10,000. Hindoos and Parsees, who were a year or two ago petty brokers or shopkeepers are now millionaires. The most remarkable instance of this is a Hindoo named Premchund Roychund, lately a subordinate clerk in an English house, on £30 a year. By daring speculation he amassed about two millions sterling. Again Rustonjee the second and ablest son of the first baronet Sir Jamsettjee Rejeebhoy, has become the millionaire of Bombay, though his ancestral fortune was not large, his capital being reckoned at two and a half millions sterling, and if the present price of cotton continues two years there is every likelihood of this sum being doubled. These are only two out of twenty whom I might name. The same is true on a smaller scale, because the partners are honorable men in the English sense of such Scotch houses as Messrs. Nicol & Co., and Ritchie, Stewart & Co. These are the great merchant princes, but all the subordinate commercial houses and traders, have their share. Nor is the wealth confined to the merchant who acts as middle man between the peasant grower of cotton and Liverpool buyer. Next to those of Madras the ryots of the Bombay Presidency were the most miserable in India, burdened with a weight of hereditary debt to which each generation added, and the veriest bond slaves of the native ususer, who bought their crops at his own price. Now the mass of the peasants are rolling, comparatively, in wealth, and the occupation of the usurer is gone. Except that vile hereditary debt, the fruit of superstition, to put a limit to which a wise Insolvent act will soon be passed in the ryots favor, the agricultural classes here in point of comfort, put ours in England to shame. While they are, according to their ideas, comfortably clothed, housed and fed to the full, the majority indulge in the most whimsical tastes, one priding himself on his breed of bullocks, another rejoicing in his riding horse, and a third—this is really the case—having no better means of displaying his wealth than by making the tires of his cart-wheels of the silver England finds such difficulty in sending to us. So far has this gone, that in a festive, idolatrous procession lately, a worthy farmer—he can no longer be called a peasant—thought he could no better show his wealth than by carrying enormous bags of rupees at the end of poles.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A reverend divine, who was but a so-so preacher, being called upon accidentally for a sermon, asked a friend what he should preach about; to which the other cooly replied, 'Abovt five minutes.'

A gentleman waited upon a wag one morning to enlist his sympathies in behalf of a mutual friend who was constantly in want of a round sum of money. 'Well,' said the wag, who had contributed on former occasions, 'how much does —— want this time?' 'Why, just a four and two noughts will, I think, put him straight. 'Well,' said the wag, 'put me down for one of the noughts this time'

"Day say down in Georgia dey makes poor nigga work twenty-fire hours ebbery day. Now looke hea, I'se been told dat dey has'nd got no more nor twenty-four hours, an' I want you, Mr Johnsing, to 'splanify how dey make 'em work twenty-five hours"—"Golly mighty, what ignoramus nigger you is, Scipio! Why, way down dere dey make poor nigga get up one hour afore day—doesn't dat make 'em twenty-five?"

A boy at school out west, when called out to recite his lesson in history, was asked:

'What is the German Diet composed of?'

The boy replied: 'Saurkrout, schnapps, lager-beer and nix comerouse.'

Boy promoted instanter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

At two o'clock to-day Mr. Shaw will sell, at the large Molson Store, Great St. James street, the whole of the valuable rosewood furniture, made of the finest woods and workmanship, by George Ebbinghousen of New York. The furniture is of the highest order, and comprises four splendid rosewood suits of bedroom furniture; two elegant walnut and ebony suits; also beautiful maple and rosewood, with elegant rosewood drawing-room furniture; also several cheaper sets in walnut and mahogany; beautiful rosewood tables, wardrobes, sideboards and etageres, &c. Notwithstanding the high value of some of these articles, the public are assured that the sale will be positive, the object being to close them out, and presenting to the public an opportunity of procuring, probably at one-half their original value, a style of furniture which, if ordered here, would cost a large sum. The furniture is on view to-day up to the hour of sale.

This morning Mr. Shaw will sell, at the residence of Mr. William Owler, corner of St Gabriel and St. Therese streets, the whole of his furniture, carpets, &c.

The sale of Messrs. Thompson's marble yard will be held by Mr. Shaw to-day at 2 p.m.

We are requested to say that the weekly sale of furniture, carpets, &c, at Mr. Shaw's store, on Monday, will be held at 2 o'clock p m.

Mr. Devany will sell this morning, at the residence of Capt. Harrington, P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, No. 5 Holyrood Place, McGill College Avenue, all of his household furniture, consisting of:—86 yards green Brussels carpet, Kidderminster carpets, drawing room set, what-nots, centre tables, green curtains and cornices, dinner and tea sets, table knives, forks, spoons, E. P. side dishes, sitting and bedroom furniture, stair carpet and rods, cooking stove and kitchen utensils, &c., commencing at 10 o'clock.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. Brown's Bronchial Troches or Cough Lozenges allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.
April 17. r DSW 90

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, April 21, 1865.

Last night was cold, but to-day we had a steady warm rain, and in the afternoon we had thunder and lightning, which will be very beneficial to the country.

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

Ashes	brls.	59
Flour	brls.	1890
Wheat	bus.	1750
Barley	bush	400
Butter	kegs.	26
Highwines	csks.	109

There was a good attendance on 'Change this forenoon. Flour—A round lot of Extra uninspected was sold at $4.30; and choice Fancy brought an extreme price. A lot of a city brand changed hands at $4.90. Good Super from Canada Wheat was sold at 4 95 @ 4 97½. Strong Flour brings 5.00 to 5.05. A lot of No 2 Superfine brought 4.50, and there were one or two sales of Lower Grades. Bag Flour 2 70 ₩ 112 lbs,—a choice lot bringing an exceptional price. Nothing doing in Grain or Provisions.

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

Milwaukee, April 20.—Wheat 1.11 @ 1.11½ f.o.b. quiet; receipts 12,000 bush. Flour 5 50.

Chicago, April 20.—Wheat 1 14; very quiet. Corn 57c to 60c.

Financial.—Sterling Exchange: Banks holding 9¼ to 9½; counter rate, no change for paper; in fact the demand is light, owing to the small importations compared with the former year. Bank drafts on New York 31 to 32, and not much demand. Greenbacks: few in market; demand slight. Silver: buyers 4 to 4½ dis.; sellers 3½ to 3¾; some instances of large quantities 3½ per cent dis. By telegram from N.Y. Gold opened at 147½, and at the 2;30 report had gone to 148⅞. Sterling opened and remained at 9 prem. for Gold. No news up to this time of great importance.

To-day's receipts at the Custom House were $4,758 94

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

Montreal, 21st April, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra, $5,50@5,60; Extra, $5.20 @5.30; Fancy, $5,10 @ 5,15; No. 1 Canada Wheat, 4.90@5,10; Western, $4.80 @ 4,90; No. 2, 4,50 @ 4,65; Fine, $4,10@4,20 Middlings, $3,80@3,90. Pollards, $3,30@3,60. Bags, $2,65@2.75.
WHEAT—U C. Spring, 1.02@1.05: Milwaukee, none; Amber Michigan, none; Chicago, none; Red Ohio, none.
CORN—None.
OATS, ₩ 32 lbs.—40@41c.
PEAS, ₩ 60 lbs.—95@1.05.
BARLEY, ₩ 48 lbs.—67½@70c.
PORK—Mess, 20.50 @ 21,50; Prime Mess, 16,50@17,00; Prime, 16,00@16,25.
BUTTER—Medium, 12½@14c; good to choice, 15c @18c.
LARD—12½@13c.
ASHES, ₩ 100 lbs.—Pots, $5,25 @ 5,30. Pearls, $5.50@5,55.
OATMEAL, ₩ 200 lbs.—4,75@4,80.
CHEESE—Factory, 11@12c; Dairy, 9½@10½c.

Flour—Has recovered the dullness end of last week and is now firm, with an upward tendency Strong Superfines have been in good request, as high as 5.10 @ 5.20 has been paid for strong sponging. Higher grades also in good request. Nothing doing for May or June delivery. Shipments to Lower Ports have commenced and are fast reducing stocks. Bag flour in good demand at quotations. Receipts for week, 11,002 barrels.

Wheat—Receipts of U.C. Spring all for millers. A few cars of Milwaukee sold at $1.05. Nothing doing to arrive. Receipts for the week, 6,600 bushels.

Coarse Grain.—*Peas* scarce and nothing doing. *Barley* nominal. *Oats* offering at 40c @ 41c. f.o.b.; no transactions.

Provisions.—*Pork*: Quiet, with a better enquiry. *Beef* nominal. *Cut Meats* steady. *Hams* in good demand. *Lard* in good demand. *Butter* dull, and almost unsaleable.

Ashes—*Pots* steady. *Pearls* steady.

Salt.—Quiet.

Coal.—In good demand.

Freights—Nothing doing.

From Gordon, Bruce, McAuliff & Co.'s American Produce Circular, Liverpool, April 7th:—

Wheat—Under the influence of the fine weather, the country markets have lost a good deal of the buoyancy adverted to in our last circular. Our market on Tuesday was devoid of animation, and even the reduction of 1d per cental failed to induce the millers to purchase freely.

Flour—The receipts from France being this week extremely large, all descriptions have suffered a decline equal to 6d per brl.

Pease—Prime Canadian 38s to 39s per 504 lbs.

Ashes—Very little doing. Pots 28s 6d to 28s 9d; Pearls 29s 6d.

Pork—The market has again receded, and the sales are of a retail character. New Eastern P. M 72s 6d to 75s per 200 lbs.

Lard—We have to report a reduction of 6d to 1s per cwt, with a quiet feeling. United States Fine 59s 6d to 60; Middling to good 57s to 58s 6d.

Butter—The value continues to decline, and only the finer qualities meet with any attention. U.S. and Canada Extra 95s to 100s; good middling to fine 85s to 93s; ordinary and middling 56s to 78s.

From the London Economist of April the 7th.

Discount and Money Market.—The demand for money is moderately active at ¼ to ½ per cent below the Bank rate, and the return issued to-day is not so favourable as we anticipated Rumours of impending failures of houses in the colonial and produce trade continue to be circulated and it is probable that any additions to the large stocks now held in this country will tend to a further decline in values, and entail some if not a large number of commercial suspensions. With the close of the lock-out a termination of the strike is now spoken of; and this is looked to as likely to check the downward tendency and communicate a greater degree of activity to the money market.

Annexed are the current discount charges on paper of various dates:—

30 to 60 days	3⅞ 4 per cent.
3 months	3⅞ 4 per cent,
4 months	4½ per cent.
6 months—Bank bills	4½ per cent
6 months—trade ditto	4½ 5 per cent.

Money is in fair demand in the Stock Exchange, at from 3½ to 4 per cent on Government securities for most periods.

The following are the rates allowed By the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits:—

Joint Stock Banks	*3 per cent.
Discount houses at call	3 per cent.
Do with seven days notice	3¼ per cent.
Do fourteen days	3½ per cent.

NEW YORK MARKETS—April 21.

Flour—Receipts 29,703 brls; market dull; 5c lower; sales 550 bbls; 7,00 to 7,45 for superfine State; 7.60 to 7.70 for Extra State; 7,75 to 7,85 for choice do.; 7,00 to 7.40 for superfine Western: 7.80 to 8.25 for common to medium extra do, and 8.15 to 8.35 for common to good shipping brands Extra Round Hoop Ohio. Canadian flour dull and 5 cents lower; sales 300 barrels at 7,95 to 8,15 for common, and 8,20 to 8,50 for good to choice extra. Rye flour dull. Wheat—Receipts none; market dull and drooping; sales 7,000 bushels good Winter Red Western at 1 70. Rye dull. Barley quiet Corn—Receipts 5,649 bushels market firm with only limited supply, sales 15,000 bushels, at 1,37 for new yellow; 1,3? for new white and 1,33 for inferior mixed western. Oats quiet at 90c for western. Pork quiet and firmer; sales 600 brls; 27.75 to 28.60 for New Mess; 25.00 for '63 and '64 do; and 24,50 to 25,00 for Prime. Beef dull.

Stocks are irregular, but close stronger; money on call plenty at 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange dull, at 109⅜. Gold opened at 147⅜, advanced to 148⅞, and closed at 148⅝.

IMPORTS.

Per Grand Trunk Railroad, West.—Akin & K 12 brls ashes; J S Scott 1 do; W H Lawler 7 do; D Robertson 1 do; Leeming & B 2 do; J Dougall 9 do; S Ogden & co 2 do; L & Clare 2 do; C A Stark 6 do; W E Grier 1 do; S, Jack & co 2 do; T W Raphael 22 do; R Mitchell 700 brls flour; Bank of Montreal 100 do, T W Raphael 200 do; C A Stark 109 do; Janes & Oliver 100 do; Thos Fuller & co 500 do, J E Hunsicker 200 bgs flour; Wm Parkyn 180 do; A W Ogilvie 1050 bush wheat; Wm Parkyn 700 do; W Dow & co 400 do barley; Bank of Montreal 88 caks highwines; P Arnold 21 do; D Morrice 16 kegs butter; Sundries 10 do.

Per Montreal and Champlain Railroad.—Ross & co 49 hf chests tea; A Senecal 3 cks 36 brls; F Moge 1 bx; Ferrier & co 1 bx; C C Snowdon 1 do; G Cheeney 1 waggon; F E Grafton 1 bx; J B Livernois 10 do 15 bgs; R Kerr & co 4 stoves 2 bdls 4 pkgs; G W Reed 9 bxs; J C Ford 6 pkgs; M B Hall 5 bxs; M & Donovan 2 brls; P G Ross 80 brls; E I Bancroft 105 boxes fruit.

DIED,

On the 20th inst., Mr John White, of the firm of Gilmour, White & Co, of this city.

☞ The funeral will take place to-day (Saturday), 22nd inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., from his late residence, 382 Lagauchetiere Street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mary Ann, infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Cantwell, aged 1 year.

On the 4th instant, at 8 Huskisson street, Liverpool, aged 20 months, George, infant son of Mr. A. Hoffnung

St. George's Society,
MONTREAL.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of this SOCIETY will be celebrated on MONDAY, the 24th day of April instant, St. George's Day falling on Sunday, the day previous.

At TWO in the afternoon, precisely, the Society will assemble at its quarters at "DOLLY'S," for the transaction of business. At a quarter before THREE it will be marshalled, and, accompanied by the "ENGLISH WORKING-MEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY," walk in procession to Christ Church Cathedral, where Divine Service will be performed, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. P. W. Loosemoore, Canon of Christ Church.

All Englishmen and descendants of Englishmen, whether members of the Society or not, are cordially invited to unite in the observance of the day.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EDMUND OXLEY,
Asst.-Secy.
April 22. 95

Weigher, Measurer and Gauger.
NOTICE.

CANDIDATES for the OFFICE of WEIGHER, MEASURER and GAUGER, for the City of Montreal, are requested to lodge their Applications with the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, the 1st day of May next. Security for the faithful performance of the duties will be required.

Examination of Candidates will take place on WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at TWO o'clock P.M.

WM. J. PATTERSON,
Secretary.
Office, Board of Trade, Montreal, April 21, 1865. m-stf 95

The Liverpool, Quebec & Montreal
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(Limited.)

THE MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS of Canada are respectfully informed that the first Steamer of this Line will be despatched from LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, the SIXTH of May.

This Company's Screw Steamships are intended to sail FROM LIVERPOOL every alternate SATURDAY, and FROM MONTREAL every alternate WEDNESDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Managers in Liverpool, HENRY LAFOUE and T. T. CLINT, 13 Tempest Hey.

And in Montreal to

EDWD. ALEX. PRENTICE.
April 22. 95

J. H. WALKER,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD,
AND DESIGNER.
HAS REMOVED TO
Room No. 1 Place d'Armes Chambers,
PLACE D'ARMES.
April 22. r 95

Mercantile and Exchange Bank,
(LIMITED.)
Of Liverpool, London & Glasgow.
CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON EUROPE PURCHASED AND SOLD, and CREDITS ISSUED FOR IMPORTATION OF MERCHANDIZE AND FOR TRAVELLERS' USE.

EDW. ALEX. PRENTICE,
Agent at Montreal,
Merchants' Exchange.
April 22. m s't 95

Music at very Low Prices.

THE Subscriber, wishing to sell off his stock of MUSIC, offers it at the following *very low prices*, viz.:—

IN LOTS OF ONE DOZEN PIECES, ASSORTED, for SIXTY CENTS (3s.) FOR THE LOT.

The Music is first-class, published in London. It consists of the most popular pieces—Songs, Dances, selections from Operas, &c., &c.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM,
Stationery Warehouse,
Cathedral Block, Notre Dame Street.
April 22. r 95

LEVEY & MYERS,
LATE BENJAMIN'S.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, &c.,

EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY,

Including all the latest Novelties,

FROM THE PRINCIPAL

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LEVEY & MYERS,

New Nos. 284 & 286

NOTRE DAME STREET.

April 21. 94

MOURNING GOODS

Messrs. Levey & Myers

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH

EVERY ARTICLE

NECESSARY FOR

First and Second

MOURNING

At the Shortest Notice.

LADIES CAN BE WAITED ON AT THEIR OWN RESIDENCES.

284 & 286 Notre Dame Street

April 21. 94

Ottawa River Mail Steamers.
PARCEL EXPRESS.
To Ottawa and Intermediate Landings.

PARTIES having PARCELS to forward by this Line will please leave them at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 153 Great St. James Street, opposite the Ottawa Hotel, instead of Bonaventure Station as heretofore.

EDWARD SCOTT.
April 21. 94

HURON COPPER BAY CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following SCRIP having been LOST or mislaid by the Owner, was this day CANCELLED, and the Public are cautioned against purchasing the same, as it is of no value to the holder:—

No. 101,	dated 22nd Oct., 1860,	1600 Shares,	in name of H. L. Routh, Esq.	
103,	do, 24th do,	1000	do,	do
104,	do, 24th do,	500	do,	do

(By order,)

JOHN G. BURROWS,
Secretary.
Montreal, 20th April, 1865. r 94

The Trinity House of Montreal,
Montreal, 19th April, 1865.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE LIGHT HOUSE at L'Islet having been carried away by the Flood, Pilots and others are notified that a temporary building is in course of erection, in which to place the lights.

E. D. DAVID,
Registrar.
93 r

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PILOTS are notified that the high light at St. Gregoire, Port St. Francis, has been carried away by the Flood. Measures will be taken without delay to erect a temporary Lighthouse.

E. D. DAVID,
Registrar.
The Trinity House of Montreal, 21st April, 1865. m 95

SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK.
Insolvent Act of 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM SMITH, OF BROCKVILLE, C.W., AN INSOLVENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive Tenders on or before Friday, the 28th day of April instant, for the purchase of the entire STOCK-IN-TRADE of the above named Insolvent Estate, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,
&c, &c.

Tenders to be made in writing, addressed to the undersigned, Brockville, C.W., making an offer of so many shillings, and parts of a shilling on the Pound, upon the amount of Stock as shewn by the Inventory, carefully prepared, which Inventory shall be accepted by the purchaser as correct, the offer may be made payable in cash, or in cash and approved endorsed notes, at times to be specified, bearing interest, at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

The Inventory of Stock may be inspected and all information obtained relative to the same on application at my office here.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any tender unless satisfactory to him.

GEORGE EASTON, Assignee.
Brockville, C.W., April 19, 1865. r 95

Christ's Church Cathedral.

TO RENT.—Half a PEW in a good position in the Centre Aisle. Address "Pew," office of this paper.
April 22. m 95

AUCTION SALES.
BY WM. E. EASTTY.

THIS EVENING.
The Auction Sale
OF
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, &C.
AT DAVID'S BLOCK.
Will be continued THIS DAY,
SATURDAY, 22nd APRIL, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Sale at SEVEN P.M. each Evening, and on Saturday at TWO and SEVEN P.M.

The Sale will continue only for a few days longer.

WM. E. EASTTY,
Auctioneer.
92 b

SALE OF SHOP FIXTURES.—On TUESDAY, 25th April, immediately after the Sale of Stock-in-Trade by order of the Assignee, on the premises, corner of St. Paul and St. Gabriel Street, the excellent SHOP FIXTURES, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

WM. E. EASTTY,
Auctioneer.
92

Estate of A. BOURNE, Crockery Merchant, Montreal.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

THE Subscriber will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 25th April, on the premises corner of St. Paul and St. Gabriel streets, the whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, as follows:—

C C WARE	$ 277.93
BLUE EDGE Ditto	248.66
WHITE GRANITE Ditto	1365.80
PRINTED Ditto	348.48
WILLOW and SUNDRIES	427.35
CHINA and GLASS	369.73
DINNER SETS, &c	399.12
	$3437.07

The above are taken at cost price, and the whole will be sold in one or ten lots, as may suit the views of purchasers on day of sale.

Terms liberal.

Sale at TEN precisely.

Catalogues will be issued a few days previous to the sale.

The stock book may be seen at once, and further particulars obtained, by applying to the Assignee, W. A. MERRY, Esq., 65 Commissioners Street, or to the Auctioneer, No. 16 St. Peter Street.

89 n WM. E. EASTTY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by Hilton; splendid toned PIANOFORTE, 6¾ octaves, by W. H. Manby, LOFTY BOOK CASE, MARBLE TOP TABLES, What-Nots, OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS, superior BEDROOM FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, PLATE, GLASS, CHINA; A Handsome Silver-Mounted Sett of DISH COVERS; French Bronze and Ormolu Clock, BEDS, LINEN, and over 200 volumes of BOOKS, including many choice and valuable works.

ON WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at the residence No. 274 St. George street, between Dorchester and St. Catherine streets, the whole of the valuable FURNITURE and EFFECTS, the property of a Gentleman giving up housekeeping.

PARLOR and DINING ROOM—Extension Dining Table, with 3 extra leaves; Scroll back Sofa, 6 carved back Chairs, Side Table, with marble slab and plate glass back; superior Book Case, Rocking Chair, 6 tier What-Not, Easy Chair, Circular Table, with marble top. (The foregoing are all of the finest Mahogany, and are the manufacture of the Messrs. Hilton) Massive Walnut Sideboard; PIANOFORTE, 6¾ octaves, a very brilliant instrument, by W. H. Manby; 15 day Clock, in Ormolu and Bronze; Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, Rugs and Mats in great variety; Chandeliers, suitable for coal oil or gas; valuable ENGRAVINGS and PAINTINGS, including an original oil painting of Tam O'Shanter, "Destruction of Jerusalem," and a splendid artist's proof chromo lithograph of Turner's celebrated picture, "Ulysses deriding Polyphemus, and other choice subjects.

BEDROOMS—*Superior Iron Bedsteads, bronzed* and ornamented; fine Wardrobe, with Trays and drawers; massive Bureau, with plate glass Mirrors; Marble Top Washstands and Dressing Tables, Enamelled and Gilt Toilet Ware, Feather Beds, Hair and Flock Mattrasses, and other superior Bedroom Furniture.

KITCHEN—Stoves, and a large quantity of excellent Culinary utensils.

HALL—Oil Cloth, in good order, and the celebrated Combination Hall and Cooking Stove.

The GLASS, CHINA, &c., includes—Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets; a small assortment of very superior Cut Glass. Also, Tea and Coffee Set, Cruet Stand and Butter Cooler, of the best Electro-plate.

The valuable LIBRARY OF BOOKS comprises over 250 works, including Mathew Henry's Bible, original edition; Dr. Chamber's Cyclopædia of the Arts and Sciences; Sir Walter Scott's complete edition of Waverley, illustrated by Cruickshank and Finden; Tallis' Shakspeare, illustrated by Kenny Meadows; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. And numerous other works by ancient and modern authors, the whole in fine bindings, and in good order.

A full descriptive catalogue of the Books will be ready on MONDAY, 24th instant, and may be had at the Office of the Auctioneer, 16 St. Peter Street.

On view TUESDAY only, from 3 to 5 o'clock

Sale at TEN precisely.

WM. E. EASTTY,
Auctioneer.
94

Thursday, April 27.

SALE OF GROCERIES, SHOP FIXTURES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by order of THOMAS MULLIN, at his Store, Corner of Inspector Street and Chaboillez Square.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Shop Fixtures and Household Effects.

Sale at TEN, A.M., precisely.

WM. E. EASTTY,
Auctioneer.
92

BY S. M. AITKEN.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, 24th April, the Subscriber will Sell, by Auction, at No. 3 Tecumseth Terrace, Bleury Street, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a Boarding House, consisting of Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, and the contents of Seven Bedrooms.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

S. M. AITKEN,
Auctioneer.
92

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY, 27th April, the Subscriber will sell by auction, at the residence of C. F. ELWES, Esq., No. 65 Montcalm Street, corner of Craig, the whole of his valuable FURNITURE, consisting of handsome Carved Rosewood and Walnut Drawing and Dining Room Furniture, Carpets, &c.; valuable Walnut Extension Oval Dining Tables, Oak Hall Set, Sporting Prints, Bedroom Furniture, excellent Cooking Stove and Kitchen Utensils, Glassware, Crockery, &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

S. M. AITKEN,
Auctioneer.
94

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the premises, No. 525 (new number), ST. PAUL STREET, lately occupied by Mr. James Scott, and takes this opportunity of stating that he will carry on the AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION BUSINESS, and has engaged the services of Mr. Scott for that purpose.

Advances made on Consignments.

A. J. AUCHTERLONIE.
Montreal, April 18, 1865. r 92

WANTED.

A TRAVELLER FOR the WINE and SPIRIT BUSINESS. Must be thoroughly acquainted with the Country, and produce undeniable references. Apply at this Office.
April 21. n 94

TO DRUGGISTS.

WANTED,—A DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT, fully capable of taking charge in the absence of principal. Address "Assistant," Herald Office.
April 21. r 94

AUCTION SALES.
BY CUVILLIER & CO.

THIS MORNING
CONTINUATION OF SALE
OF THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OF THE
HONBLE. LOUIS RENAUD.

THE SALE of the FURNITURE, &c., belonging to the HON. LOUIS RENAUD will be continued THIS DAY (Saturday), at TEN o'clock, commencing with the contents of the YARD, STABLE and COACH-HOUSE.

After which, the DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, the contents of SIX BED-ROOMS, and other articles, will be sold.

Sale at TEN o'clock precisely.

CUVILLIER & CO.,
Auctioneers.
95

BY BROWN & CO.
French and English Law Books,
LITERATURE, &c.

BROWN & CO. have been instructed to sell, by auction, on

Monday, the 24th of April,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

At No. 21 St. Vincent Street, the whole of the very valuable LIBRARY of the late J. M. DESJARDINS, comprising nearly

5000 Volumes French and English Law Books, Literary Works,
&c, &c., &c.

Also, the FIRE-PROOF SAFE, OFFICE and LIBRARY FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c, &c

Catalogues are now ready and may be seen by applying to the Auctioneers.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock each day.

90 BROWN & CO.,

Notice of Removal.

BROWN & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents, will REMOVE, on or about the first of May, to the commodious premises No. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET, lately occupied by Jos. C. Thompson & Co.

A CLERK wanted. Must be a good penman, and give satisfactory references.

BROWN & CO.,
Dubois' Buildings, Notre Dame Street.
April 20. 93

The most important announcement since the surrender of Gen. Lee is that of McGARVEY'S determination to reduce the price of his entire Stock FIFTEEN PER CENT.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOCK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and especially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavoured to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First: I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warerooms, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JOSEPH STREET, second door from McGILL STREET. I call on any party in Canada or the United States, from whom I have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extenual or renewal during that time. If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER CENT, which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, as follows:—Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Seat Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents. Large Rockers, with arms, $1,15, formerly $1,30, and every style of Cane Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The usual line of discount will be allowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock. My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most extensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first floor is used for book and Library Cases, from $24 to $100; Wardrobes, $20 to $90; Dining Tables, $10 to $50; Bureaus, $10 to $30; and various kinds of weighty and bulky goods The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suites, from $60 to $250; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Chestnut, with walnut carving, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the different imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops, varying in price from $16 to $75; Hair Mattrasses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geese and Poultry Feathers, from 25 to 75 cents do.; Moss, Husk' Sea Grass and other common Mattrasses, from $2 50 to $6 each; 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from $2 to $15 each; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glasses, from $1 to $25 each,—with every article in the Furniture line at equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Vineers of all sizes and other Cabinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with Curled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every article in the trade, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for first-class furniture, in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell surplus stock at auction. I have always adopted the motto of quick sales and light profits, which has secured for me a steady trade at the dullest season of the year. To those in want of furniture I would say, don't take my word, but call and examine the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice entirely unnecessary.

Terms—Under $100, strictly cash; $100 to $400, three months; $400 to $1000, four to six months; by furnishing satisfactory paper.

Please call at

OWEN McGARVEY'S,
Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse,
Nos. 7, 9, and 11,
ST. JOSEPH STREET,
Continuation of Notre Dame Street, 2nd door from McGill Street.
April 15. 89

TO LET.
That Lumber Yard with large Basin
(Known as Brewster's Basin),
Now occupied by Colin Campbell, Esquire,
Apply to
J. B. SMITH,
Proprietor.
April 22. 95