Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVIII. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1866. NUMBER 87.

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, March 26, 1866.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Steamboat	....	....
Quebec by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	1.30 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, &c, by str	7.00 a m	1.30 p m
Canada West Day Train...[1]	10.45 p m	7.00 a m
Canada West Night Train.[2]	11.40 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.45 a m	2.15 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.45 a m	7.45 a m 2.15 p m
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	9.45 a m	2.15 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Richmond and Island Pond [3]	7.00 a m 1.45 p m	6.00 a m 1.15 p m
Portland [4]	1.45 p m	7.00 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.45 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.45 a m 2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	8.20 a m 2.15 p m
Longueuil	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
Contrecœur, Varennes and Vercheres	....	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & Ste. Jerome	3.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa	10.45 p m	6.45 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P.E. Island, via Portland, every Saturday	....	7.00 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston Sault Ste. Marie, &c., via Toronto, every Tuesday	....	7.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.40 A.M.
[2] do do 7.40 P.M.
[3] do do 1.40 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 P.M.

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

HOUSES, &c., FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET.
POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST OF MAY,
A large OFFICE in the second flat of the "Herald" Buildings, No. 53 Great St. James Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Lawford & Nelson, with two small Offices in rear of the front building. Also TWO OFFICES in rear of the third story, and an ATTIC, well lighted with three large windows and a skylight, if necessary. An excellent CELLAR, one story under Great St. James Street, with a large Room, 45 x 30 feet. This building will be entirely renovated by the introduction of new stair cases, floors, partitions, new front, &c., and will be made one story higher than at present. For particulars, Apply to PENNY, WILSON & CO.
March 7. 56

TO BE LET.
The STONE STORE, with large Yard, Nos. 23 and 17 William Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Follingsby & Williamson. Rent low. Apply to STARKE, SMITH & CO., King Street.
March 17. 66

TO LET
A first-class two-story CUT STONE DOUBLE HOUSE, No. 91 St. Hubert Street, with Hot Air Furnace, and good Out-buildings. Rent moderate. Apply to A. LUSIGNAN, No. 31 Berry Street, or No. 136 Notre Dame Street.
February 16. 40

TO LET.
A three-story first-class BRICK HOUSE on De Bleury, near Sherbrooke Street, No. 273, now occupied by T. P. Roe, Esq., fitted up with all modern improvements. Possession on 1st May next. Apply to C. TUGGEY.
February 6. 31

TO LET.
A comfortable Six-roomed HOUSE, with good Out-houses, Garret and Cellar, in the best part of Amherst Street, north of Dorchester Street.—Rent £25 per annum. This House has a Water Closet.
—ALSO,—
A Seven-roomed HOUSE, with Water Closet, like the above. Rent £28 per annum. Apply to EDW. GOFF PENNY, Herald Office.
February 28. 50

TO LET
Those commodious Premises in King Street, known as the "NORTH-WEST STORE," at present and for several past occupied by Messrs Boyer & Hawley. Its facilities for Storage of Flour and Pork are unsurpassed. Apply to COURT & MACINTOSH.
February 2. tts 28

TO LET.
A first-class OFFICE, fronting on St. Francois Xavier Street. Address Post Office Box 238.
May 12. 113

House For Sale.
The undersigned offers for sale a three-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 24 Dubord Street, facing the Cattle Market. This property will be sold on very easy terms. It will now yield a rental of upwards of $40 per month. For the conditions address JOS. SIMARD, Esq., N.P., No. 235 Lagauchetiere Street.
June 24. 149

TO LET.
A two-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 4 Poplar Place in Mountain Street.—Possession on first May next. Apply to C. TUGGEY.
February 10. 35

TO LET.
A three-story BRICK HOUSE on St. Antoine Street, No. 207, now occupied by R. Kirby, Esq., fitted up with all modern improvements. Possession on 1st May next. Apply to C. TUGGEY.
February 6. 31

TO LET.
TWO two-story Cut Stone HOUSES, No. 42 and 44 St. Antoine Street. Shops could be made if required. Apply to A. RAMBAU, No. 245 Commissioners Street, Or on the premises.
February 5. 30

TO LET.
A first-class BUSINESS STAND, corner of Bonaventure and Acqueduct Streets, consisting of a two-story Brick Dwelling and Shop, with fixtures complete, now occupied by Mr. S. McKewn. Possession on 1st May next. Apply to C. TUGGEY.
February 6. 31

HOUSES TO LET.
Those comfortable and pleasantly situated Houses, Nos. 3 & 4 Richmond Place, with Gardens attached. Apply to OWEN McGARVEY, 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street.
February 14. 38

Office and Sample Rooms to Let.
TWO DOUBLE OFFICES on first flat, and OFFICE, with two large light SAMPLE ROOMS on second flat. Apply to G. M. MILLAR, or C. A. STARKE & CO., 10 St. Nicholas Street.
February 16. 40

TO LET.
One STONE HOUSE, No. 4 Montrose Terrace, Drummond Street, presently occupied by Captain Johnson. Two BRICK HOUSES in Dorchester Street, near St. Denis Street. Two STONE HOUSES in St. Lewis Street, and one WOODEN HOUSE, No. 75, corner Mignonne and Amherst Streets. Apply to LOUIS BOYER & FILS, 359 Commissioner Street.
February 7. 2m

TO LET.
These very commodious OFFICES, situate No. 60 Little St. James Street, with Brick Safes. Also, the top story for Sleeping Rooms. For all information, apply to R. BEAUFIELD, on the premises, or to the undersigned. H. MUNRO, No. 4 Beaver Hall Square.
February 14. 38

TO LET.
A first-class two-story CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 5 Portland Place, fitted up with all modern improvements. Possession first May next. Apply to C. TUGGEY.
February 7. 32

FOR SALE, OR TO LET
For a term of years, with privilege of altering it into a place of business, which it is peculiarly adapted for, or for a professional man, the HOUSE and PREMISES, No. 2 Beaver Hall Square, all in perfect order. Large Yard, fine Stables, Carriage House, &c. All modern conveniences, and a most prominent corner, with side entrance. Apply to Mr. JOHNSTON, Messrs. Empey, Johnston & Co.
February 27. 49

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
FOR SALE.—A COMFORTable first-class HOUSE, most pleasantly and healthily situated on the Bank of the River at Laprairie, containing eight large Rooms and Garret, detached Kitchen, good Dry Cellars, Ice House, Garden, Stabling and Out-buildings. Enquire at the Herald Office.
February 20. 43

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
That beautiful HOUSE and GROUNDS known as "Upper Rosemount," the property of the late T. C. Panton, at present occupied by Commissary General Archer. Apply to ARCHD. MACFARLANE, 8 Young's Buildings, Or C. D. PROCTOR, McGill Street.
February 3. 29

TO LET,
ONE first-class Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, No. 243, corner of Dorchester and St. Andrew Streets, with all modern conveniences. Apply to JOSEPH DUHAMEL, Advocate, 28 St. Vincent Street. Or 241 Sherbrooke Street, East.
February 5. 30

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the matter of NAPOLEON BERNARD, Merchant, of the Parish of St. Bruno, an Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact,—the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.
PRUDENT ROBERT, Assignee.
St. Bruno, 29th March, 1866. du 79

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the Matter of VICTOR THERIAULT, An Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and Effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.
W. R. TABB.
Montreal, March 29th. 1866. du 76

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the Matter of JOSEPH BOLDUC dit GERMAIN, of Joliette, C.E., Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the above Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and Effects to the undersigned, with whom they are required to fyle their attested claims with vouchers, within two months from this date.
JOHN WHYTE, Assignee.
Montreal, 2nd day of April, 1866. du 79

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Montreal.
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE DAOUST, fils de Guillaume, an Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth day of June next, at TEN of the Clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
MOREAU, OUIMET & CHAPLEAU. Attorneys *ad litem* of the said Insolvent.
Montreal, 28th March, 1866. 75

LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER.
NOTICE is hereby given that the tenth and last instalment of TEN PER CENT on the OLD STOCK, and the fourth instalment of TEN PER CENT on the NEW STOCK of LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER will be payable at the OFFICE of the BANK from the 2nd to the 16th of APRIL next.
By order of the Board.
H. COTTE, Cashier.
Montrea. 1st March, 1866. 1 T cl6A 51

MECHANICS' BANK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this BANK has been organized, and its operations commenced this day. The business will be conducted for the present by ALEXANDER MOLSON, Esquire, Vice-President and Managing Director, under the direction of the Board.
By order of the Board.
W. SHANLY, President.
Montreal, 16th March, 1866.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.
THE BOOKS of the Bank will be open for the Transfer of Shares on and after the FIRST day of MARCH next.
W. DUNN, Cashier.
Quebec, Dec. 29, 1865. 1

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.
THE Board of Directors hereby give notice that the undernoted instalments of the Subscribed Shares of the Bank will become payable at the Offices of the Bank in Quebec or at the Merchants' Bank in Montreal:—
Ten per Cent. on 1st March next.
Ten per Cent. on 1st May next.
Ten per Cent. on 1st July next.
Ten per Cent. on 1st November next.
By order.
W. DUNN, Cashier.
Quebec, Dec. 29, 1865. 1

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of THOS. HOBSON & CO., was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 1st of DECEMBER ultimo.
All debts due to said Firm will be collected by and all debts due by said Firm, will be paid by THOMAS HOBSON.
(Signed,) THOMAS HOBSON, WILLIAM RILEY.
Montreal, Dec. 1st, 1865. 2

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned have this day formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP, and will continue to carry on the business as formerly, under the name, style, and firm o THOMAS HOBSON & CO.
THOMAS HOBSON, JOHN BELL.
Montreal, Dec. 1st 1865.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate A. C. AMARY, Manufacturer of Feathers, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned Assignee, at his Office, 464 St. Paul Street, on or before the first January next, 1866, otherwise the same will be placed in the hands of his Attorney for collection.
H. DAVIS, Of the firm of Julius Lander & Co.
December 15. 298

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will, at the next meeting of the City Council, apply for leave to ERECT A STEAM ENGINE on the premises occupied by them, corner St. Maurice Street and Longueuil Lane.
FRANKEL & MULLIN.
Montreal, Jan. 18, 1866. 18

NOTICE.
ALL parties indebted to CLEMENT PATENAUDE, Merchant Tailor, of this City, are notified to pay the amount of their account to the undersigned, who is the only one having the right to receive and grant acquittances for the same.
LOUIS LARIVE.
Montreal, March 24, 1866. 74

PATENT FLY WHEEL
COPYING PRESSES,
A superior article for expediency in Copying and warranted not to break. At ROBERT WEIR & CO'S. STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 39 and 41 Great St. James Street.
AGENT FOR
RITCHIE'S (Scotch make,) and MUIR'S (English make) Copying Presses.
UNDERWOOD'S Manifold Copying Ink and Copying Paper.
December 27.

JUST RECEIVED,
EX STEAMER.
MIDDLEMASS, GINGER BREAD, AND ROYAL ALBERT BISCUITS
For Sale
A. WALSH, West End Grocery.
December 27 308

TO LET.
A first-class HOUSE, No. 348 Lagauchetiere Street, off St. Denis Street. Possession 1st May next. Apply to the undersigned, No. 345, next door. J. T. BRUNEAU.
February 6. 31

TO LET,
The OFFICES lately occupied by the American Consulate, 145 Great St. James Street. Apply to JAMES MUIR, Merchant Tailor.
February 1

LEGAL NOTICES.

College of Physicians & Surgeons OF LOWER CANADA.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, for the purpose of EXAMINATION, will be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY, the EIGHT day of MAY, at TEN o'clock A.M.
Candidates are required to deposit their Credentials with either of the Secretaries, at least ten days before the Meeting, and to fill up a Schedule of their Education, forms of which can be obtained on application to the Secretaries; and they are also required to deposit, at the same time, the amount of Fees which would become due in the event of successful examination.
HECTOR PELTIER, M.D. R. H. RUSSELL, M.D., Secretaries.
Montreal, April 7, 1866. n-TTS 83
☞ Sherbrooke Gazette please copy for one month, three times a week.

Sale by Authority of Justice.
WILL BE SOLD, on TUESDAY, the 17th of April next, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M., at the Office of the undersigned, No. 18 St. Therese Street, the following property belonging to the *communaute* heretofore existing between DAME M. M. LANTHIER and the late J. B. VINCENT:—
An emplacement, situate at Coteau Barron, in the Parish of Montreal, of 24 feet in front by 74 feet in depth, bounded in front by George Hypolite Street, in rear by Dame H. Lionais, or representatives, on one side by Mrs. A. Ratelle, and on the other side by F. & B. Vincent, with a Two-story Brick House and other buildings thereon erected, and right of passage through the yard of adjoining property to communicate to and with St. Jean Baptiste Street.
At the same time and place:—
A lot adjoining the above, situated at the corner of George Hypolite and St. Jean Baptiste Streets, 15 x 74 feet, with a Two-story Brick House and Outbuildings.
The above properties are situated in the most flourishing part of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, and offer a rare occasion for a person wishing to get a good property cheap. The Houses rent for $300 a year, and contain a Grocery Shop, with Shelving and Counter.
For terms, apply on the premises to MRS. J. B. VINCENT, Or to the undersigned, N. G. BOURBONNIERE, N.P. F. J. DURAND, N.P.
17th March, 1866. r tt 75

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal will apply to Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to amend the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal, or relating thereto, with a view to extend the qualification of voters at Municipal Elections, and to grant new and additional powers to the said Corporation.
By order.
CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 6th March, 186. 2m-tts 57

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
NOTICE.
To all Persons in Arrears for Assessments, Taxes or Water Rates.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, in obedience to imperative orders received from the Finance Committee, will FORTHWITH adopt the most STRINGENT LEGAL PROCEEDINGS for the recovery of ALL ARREARS of ASSESSMENTS, TAXES, WATER RATES, or OTHER CITY DUES.
L. W. TESSIER, City Treasurer
CITY HALL, Montreal, 29th March, 1866. n tts-75

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL
TO PROPRIETORS, TENANTS, &c.
PUBLIC ATTENTION is hereby specially directed to the subjoined extracts from the By-laws of the Corporation of this City, relating to NUISANCES; and the Public are hereby notified that orders have been issued for the rigid enforcement of the Laws printed below, and generally of all By-laws affecting the public health and cleanliness:—
YARDS.—1. The *occupants* are required to keep them clean and free from filth and all offensive substances, and to collect all the house dirt or offal in one place, till the accumulation equals a load, *when it must be removed.*
2. When any stagnant water, *or any other matter or thing*, may render any lot or premises offensive, the occupier (if any) shall cause the same to be thoroughly cleansed with 24 hours' notice. If the lot be a vacant one, the proprietor shall cause it to be cleaned.
DRAINS.—Every lot or premises abutting on any Square, Street, or Highway, in which there shall be a common sewer or other facilities for drainage, shall be furnished with a sufficient drain, under ground, to carry off the waste water.
DIRTY WATER.—Occupants not allowed to throw any into the Street or permitted to discharge, or allow any to be discharged, from their premises, into any Street by any channel or gutter, or in any other way whatsoever, that may cause public inconvenience and annoyance.
TRANSPORT OF RUBBISH, &c, THROUGH THE STREETS.—No person shall transport rubbish, dung, filth sweepings, mortar, &c., through the Streets in any but well closed vehicles, so that no portion of what is being carted may drop in the Street.
PRIVIES.—1. Every occupied lot must be furnished with a privy or privies, with sufficient vaults sunk in the ground. Whenever any privy shall become offensive, or the contents reach within twelve inches of the surface of the earth, it must be thoroughly emptied and cleaned; and the By-laws hold both proprietors and occupiers liable for the last duty.
The Penalties attached to the neglect, disregard, or violation of any of the preceding requirements, are a fine not exceeding £5, and an imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, for each and every offence.
By order.
F. W. L. PENTON, Chief of Police.
POLICE OFFICE, Montreal, April 6th, 1866. n tts 83

FOR SALE,
Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR
Hhds Barbadoes SUGAR
Hhds Barbadoes SYRUP
Hhds Sweet Clayed MOLASSES.
GEO. CHILDS & CO.
March 14.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1866.

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

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
43.50	46.5°	47.0°

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
48.°	37.°	42.5°

Montreal, April 11, 1866.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.
Lecture in Nordheimer's Hall this evening, at Eight o'clock.
Regular communication of Zetland Lodge this evening.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.
BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Furniture, &c., at 3 Prince of Wales Terrace, at Ten o'clock,
BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Furniture, &c., at No. 3 Clyde Terrace, City Councillor Street, at Ten o'clock, and at 13 Hermine street, at One o'clock.
BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
Shares in the Canadian Rubber Co., at their stores, at eleven o'clock.
BY G. McGREGOR.
Dry Goods, at his stores, at Two.

Special Telegrams to the "Montreal Herald."
TORONTO, April 11.
Sheddy was brought up for examination and remanded until to-morrow. James J. Vance defends him. The Court was crowded with fenians.
A woman belonging to St. Mary's convent committed suicide by hanging herself over the banister by a sheet this morning at five o'clock. Verdict, died under a deranged state of mind.
In Halliday's case, evidence for prosecution closed to-day.

LATEST FROM CORNWALL.
PRISONERS REMANDED TILL TUESDAY.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CORNWALL, April 11, 11 P.M.
There is but little to be said at present in relation to the late arrests in addition to what has already been laid before your readers, the magistrates having decided to remand the prisoners until next Tuesday. The particulars of the arrests have been forwarded with tolerable accuracy. In regard to the ammunition discovered, however, it seems that the quantity found in the possession of Murphy's companions was somewhat exaggerated. The largest sum of money was found on Murphy, some of his party having only a few dollars in their pockets. All had tickets for Boston, and, taking all the circumstances together, there certainly were ample grounds for suspicion as to the legitimacy of the ultimate designs of the travellers. It remains to be seen, however, how far they have made themselves amenable to our laws, and whether the evidence is of such a character as to secure convictions on such charges as may be preferred. Various rumours are afloat here, some of them apparently with some foundation, as to the suspicious movements of small parties from Prescot, Brockville, and other points to the American towns on the opposite shores These, if they have taken place, might, of course, have passed unnoticed under ordinary circumstances; but, viewed in connection with passing events, they are well calculated to arouse suspicion of a concerted plan. Be this as it may, the segment of a "Circle" has at least been so effectively looked after, that it is not likely to augment the already sparce and widely scattered "forces" of the F.B.—that is, of course, supposing that the prisoners belong to the august body. Not the slightest resistance was made by Murphy or his companions when informed by Dr. Allen, Mayor of Cornwall, that they were prisoners. It is said—but for this I do not vouch—that one of the party put his head out of the window of the car, and, seeing that it was surrounded by the troops, he turned round to his companions and said, "It's no use: there are too many of them." The surrender was entire and unconditional, rank and file, treasury, despatches, stores and ammunition. Indeed, those who know Murphy best believe that he is quite happy over the course affairs have taken. He surrendered with a good grace to the force sent out to meet him, but would have been much disgusted had a couple of constables been sent to convey his lordship to the inside of Her Majesty's lodging-house. Notoriety will have been gained, if the attainment of that end is any gratification. Perhaps the cost of it will be more than was reckoned upon. On that point we shall presently be further informed. Messrs. Murphy & Co. do not, of course, admit that they are amenable to the law in any respect,—not even for carrying weapons, asserting that that is a very common practice at this time. They have retained the Hon. J. S. McDonald, who, it is understood, is to watch the case and see whether sufficient evidence will be adduced to sustain such charges as may be preferred. What evidence is forthcoming is not yet known, but it seems that sufficient has been adduced to hold the prisoners. To-day at four o'clock the Mayor assembled a large bench of magistrates, who sat for about two hours with closed doors, even the members of the Bar and of the Press being excluded. The citizens generally seemed to be much disgusted at the gratuitous assumption that the civil power was not sufficient to execute justice. Volunteers with fixed bayonets were stationed at the Court House door, and no person but the aforesaid very large collection of J. P's were permitted to pass in. Access to the public offices, which are also in the Court House, was thus also cut off, and much annoyance caused by the apparently unnecessary strict measures adopted. It is understood that evidence of a circumstantial character was laid before the magistrates, sufficient in their estimation to justify them in detaining the prisoners who were therefore remanded until Tuesday next. If sufficient evidence is obtained to send the prisoners to trial, they will be committed for the next assizes, which sit on the 26th of this month.
A cypher, with the key to it was found on one of the prisoners, by means of which correspondence of a secret character could easily be carried on.
The town is perfectly quiet, all the excitement first caused having died away.

BY TELEGRAPH.
GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.
NEW YORK, 11th.—A fatal case of cholera is reported to have occured in this city, Mrs. Mary Heils, a German, died on Monday with all symptoms of cholera. Dr. John Beach made an external examination of the body, and from the appearance of the remains, and the symptoms, expressed his opinion that death was the result of epidemic Asiatic cholera. A verdic to that effect was rendered. Notwithstanding this verdict there are conflicting official opinions regarding the case. C. B. Balton, Sanitary Superientendent of the Board of Health, claims that the case was not cholera. However, the reports are creating much excitement throughout the city.
NEW YORK, 11th.—The report that Mrs. Jeff. Davis is, or has been recently, in Washington is incorrect. She is now in this city on her way to Canada, by permission, to visit her children, who are at school in that province.
NEW YORK, 11th.—The French steamer "Pierre" has arrived, and is supposed to have Head Centre Stephens on board, and at this early hour the rumor has caused much excitement on the streets. Particulars as soon as posible. NEW YORK, 11th.—The streets are swarming with Fenians in regalia.
The Republicans of Green Point, L. I., held a glorification meeting late on Monday night over the final passage of the Civil Rights Bill, and at midnight fired a salute of 100 guns.
A despatch says that the Government of New Brunswick Parliament have tendered their resignation. A member of the opposition has been chosen by the Governor to form a new Government. He is expected to send in his reply to the resignation soon.
The French Canadians held a meeting at Clinton Hall last night, in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States, and in opposition to the Canadian Confederation scheme. Resolutions to that effect were passed and a view of forming a French Canadian annexation society in this city.
NEW YORK, 11th—The Times' telegram says, it is understood that the government has sent one or two armed vessels to the fishing-grounds on the coast of the British Provinces, to protect our fishermen there, who have been warned off by the Provincials since the cessation of the Reciprocity Treaty.
The British government has expresse d a willingness to allow everything to go on the basis of the Convention of 1818, or on the basis existing prior to the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty, which enables our vessels to fish anywhere within a marine league of the shore.
PITTSBURG, Pa, April.—A fire yesterday at Pithole, Pa., destroyed much property.
BOSTON, April 11.—The steamer China sailed this morning with 153 passengers for Liverpool and 28 for Halifax. Among her passengers is Gen. Lefferts, engineer of the American Telegraph Company.
HALIFAX, April 11.—A steamer is signalled probably the Asia, with two days later news.
WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senate—Mr. Sumner introduced a petition asking for Congressional aid for building the European and North American Railroad to connect the United States with Halifax. Referred to the Committee on Foreign relations.
PORTLAND, Me., April 11.—The Fenians are quiet. The British steamer Bassini has sailed for St. Andrew.
NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamer Paris from Havre on the 29th March, via Brest 31st arrived this morning, bringing Paris papers of the 30th. The provincial correspondence of Berlin 28th says, that in view of the concentration of Austrian troops orders have been given which will enable Prussia to resist an attack. A Berlin measure touching Silesia were taken at the meeting of the Council on the 27th.
BOSTON, April.—Green the Malden murderer is to hanged on Friday.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.
ARRIVAL OF SS. ASIA.
HALIFAX, April 11. The SS. Asia from Liverpool arrived on Saturday, April 11, via Quenstown, April 1, at this port this P.M. All the markets were closed and there is no later Commercial news than those taken out by steamer leaving on the 28th and 30th. The steamer Hibernia I from New York arrived on 31st. German difficulties are still increasing but no armed hostilities have occurred. Military preparations were already progressing. General Benedeck had been appointed the Austrian Commander in chief.
The London Stock exchange was the only market open on the 31st.
The closing qeotations were: Consols, from 86¼ @ 86⅜; U S 5-20's 70 @ 70½; Erie shares 55 @ 55½; H C shares 78¾ @ 80; Ct 74.
The steamship Arago, from New York, arrived at Falmouth on the 30th of March.
The English news, political and general, is very meagre.
LIVERPOOL, March 31st: Evening.—The German advices continue warlike. Count Von Bismarck had a long conference on the 29th with Count Caroliji, the Austrian Ambassador to Berlin. Orders had been issued to place three divisions of Prussian infantry, the whole of the 6th army corps, and seven other regiments, upon a war footing. It was also stated that orders had been given that the Prussian war vessels at Kiel be prepared for active service.
The Vienna Abend Post asserts that five Prussian army corps have received orders to hold themselves ready for active service.
The Vienna Debatte asserts that the Western Great Powers intend to present identical notes at Berlin deprecatory of war.
It is stated not only that a convention but a formal treaty of allowance has been concluded between Italy and Prussia.
Von Bismack is said to have addressed a circular despatch to the Prussian Ambassadors at the Courts of the great Powers, directing them to protest against the extraordinary armament of Prussia.
A Florence telegram says considerable armaments are stated to be in course of preparation in Italy.
The editor of the Paris Opinione Nationale states in that journal that he had received a visit from Stephens, the Irish Head Centre, who announced his approaching departure for America.
PARIS, March 31.—The Bourse is heavy. The Rentes closed at 67f 40c.
The Liverpool markets have been closed since the afternoon of the 29th. The only commercial news since that date is the following:—London markets. Breadstuffs quiet, and quotations barely maintained. Tea quiet and steady; Rice quiet; Sugar quiet. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 48s to 48s 6d; Petroleum steady at 4s to 4s 2d for refined; Tallow dull at 49s. Sperm oil nominal at $1,20; Linseed oil steady at 41s. The market is steady and quiet. U S 5 20's 71 to 71¼; Ill Canal 80 to 80¼; Erie 55¼ to 55½. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of 92000 pounds.
LIVERPOOL, March 31st.—No markets open here to-day. Consols closed at 86¼ to 86⅜ for money. American securities—Market dull and all securities are dull and drooping. U S 5-20's 70 to 70½; Ill C 79¼ to 80¼; Erie 55 to 55½.
The City of Cork sailed simultaneously with the Asia. The steamer Erin from New York arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th. The steamship Java from New York arrived at Crookhaven on the evening of the 30th.
GREAT BRITAIN - Advices from Plymouth say that orders have been received there to expedite the preparation for sea of half a dozen war vessels. The conclusion is that they are intended for the Gulf and the River St. Lawrence.
George Remero, the well known engineer, died on the 30th.
The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company have contracted with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company of London for the manufacture and submersion this summer of two cables, one across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Newfoundland to Cape Breton, and the other between Prince Edwards Island and Newfoundland, and for the repair of the present cables, so as to have two cables for the prompt transmission of all messages between the Atlantic Cable and the United States.
FRANCE—The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of over thirteen millions francs.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that Prince Napoleon has left Paris for Italy. After having several interviews with the Emperor it is asserted that he is entrusted with a mission to Victor Emanuel, which could not well be confided to any inferior personage and has reference to the state of affairs between Prussia and Austria.
The correspondent adds:—I find that persons who up to the present moment have refused to believe that anything likely to disturb the peace of Europe would come of the quarrel are nowfar less incredulous. Their views of the future are gloomy enough and they think the conflict between Austria and Prussia all but certain.
AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The London Times of March 30th, remarked editorially that there was too much reason to fear that the peace of Europe was about to be broken by a most unnecessary war, but on the following day the Times remarked:—We cannot persuade ourselves that Austria and Prussia, however fiercely they may wrangle, will actually fight, they have been on the verge of hostilities before without coming to blows. We can hardly avoid thinking therefore that they will find some way out of the present quarrel desperate as it appears to be.
It is asserted that Count Mensdoff the Austrian Premier has made a positive statement to the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna respecting the movement of Austrian troops—not concealing that Austria must be prepared for any extreme resolutions that might eventually be taken by Prussia. Vienna papers declare that Austria will not take the aggressive.
It is reported from Venetia that the commission of Austrian engineers is making an inspection of the numerous forts along the line of the Adige, and that the soldiers of the reserve on furlough have been called in.
A Berlin telegraph asserts that the mobilization of two army corps will be immediately proceeded with.
The Government of Weimar has replied warmly to the Prussian circular despatch, and claimed the Federal intervention in the question.
HOLLAND.—Baron Van Hall, Minister of State and ex-Minister of Finance, is dead.
The Asia has had fine weather. On the 30th, lat. 50, long. 15, passed a steamer supposed to belong to the Inman Line bound East. On the 5th she passed the American bark Atlantic bound East. The Asia sails at midnight for Boston, where she will be due on Friday morning.
Belfast, 11. Two large English war ships are here now with steam constantly kept up. Port holes open, and everything ready. The Americans are wild and consider it a challenge.
American veterans are joiguing the circles of fenians. Tha fenians are on a convention. Both the English vessels are on the wrong track Desertres from the British vessels are joining the fenians.
Commercial's Washington special says: Sir Fred. Bruce professess to have received information, that leaves no doubt of the intention of the Fenians to attack some powers in the British Provinces.
It appears that large numbers of men are gathering on the frontiers and it is alleged that their object is to concentrate and capture some place which will be hastely entrenched and defended
It that case it is expected that reinforcement and aid from the U S and Lower British Provinces will flow in to enable them to accomplish their ulterior object The situation is deemed sufficiently alarming to call forth a proclamation from the President against any invasion of the neutrality laws, and it will shortly appear. Serious remonstrances have been received from the Canadian authorities. It is understood that the U. S. Marshals on the border towns have received orders to prevent any invasion.
EASTPORT, April 11th.—The Fenians have hired the Town Hall for three days to hold meetings. There is an open session to-night.
There is another large British steamer off Campo Bello, with a large force of men ashore at work. A number of Fenians left on sailing vessel last night secretly. A large steamer with the American flag and private signal has just gone up the river towards St. Andrews.
Second despatch.—EASTPORT, April 11—The excitement continues. The Fenian public Convention is in session. British war steamers are continually arriving and patrolling the harbour and St. Croix River. Fifty Fenians have left in a schooner; destination unknown.
A suspicious steamer, showing American colours, has just passed into St. Croix River. There are Fenians arriving continually.
PORTLAND, April 11—The steamer North American, Captain Kerr, from Liverpool on the 30th ult. and Londonderry on the 31st, arrived this evening at a quarter past seven. News anticipated.
Captain Kerr reports that he saw a steamer yesterday bound west, probably bound from Halifax to Boston. The steamer Belgian left Portland for New York at 4 o'clock.
PHILADELPHIA, 11th.—A terrible crime, in the lower section of this city, was discovered this afternoon. A family of seven persons had heen murdered. Christopher Dering, his wife, niece and four children on Mr. Derring's farm at Point House Road and Jones Lane. It is supposed the murders were committed last Friday by a German labourer on the farm. The crime was discovered this afternoon, by finding the bodies of Dering and his wife in the barn. One of the victims was a baby ten months old. Plunder seems to have been the sole object.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.—Our tyles by the Canadian Steamer at Portland bring us intelligence of the receipt in England of the intelligence of the calling out of 10,000 men here for the defence of the Province. The *Times* had an editorial on the subject on the 28th, and one on the 29th. They were both in nearly the same sense, and we copy the last of them. Financially the Canadian news had produced a bad effect, especially coupled with the uncertainty of the political relations between Austria and Prussia. The *Times* of the 29th, in its City article, remarks:—
The special Finance panic has in some little degree subsided to-day, but the English funds and foreign securities have again shown a great increase of heaviness consequent on the uncertainty of the German question and the possibility that the New York mail due on Saturday may bring news of a collision having occurred with the American Fenians on the Canadian frontier on the 17th of this month.
This feeling was of course very noticeable in our own securities, which between the date immediately preceding the arrival of the intelligence in question and the sailing of the steamer, had declined for sixes from 94 *a* 96, to 90 *a* 94, and for fives from 79 *a* 81, to 75 *a* 80.

DEATH OF THE LATE MR. TYLEE.—We greatly regret to have the duty of recording the death of our late esteemed fellow citizen Mr. R. S. Tylee, for many years of the firm of Maitland and Tylee, of this city—one of the oldest houses in the Canadian trade. It appears that this sad event resulted from an attack of diptheria. Mr. Tylee had been ailing for some days previous to his death; but was not supposed to be in any danger. His decease took place at the British Coffee House, in Cockspur street, where he always stopped.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—There was a report about town yesterday that a call was about to be made for a large additional number of Volunteers. We learn, however, that no such order was issued. One hundred men from the Royals and Victorias left town last evening for Cornwall, to increase the force at present in that town.

FENIAN NEWS FROM CORNWALL.—Our special correspondent at Cornwall telegraphs us that fourteen men were observed to leave Prescott from Cornwall, on the day Murphy was arrested. Important documents are said to have been found on the prisoners.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HON. MR. CARTIER.—We are requested and authorized by Mr. Pominville, Advocate, to state that certain allegations made in the City Council last night to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Cartier had rented certain houses belonging to him, as houses of ill-fame, are utterly false and have not an atom of foundation. The houses referred to are rented to the military authorities, and have been for three years occupied by soldiers and their wives. Mr. Pominville makes this explanation as the attorney for Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cartier having had nothing to do with the matter personally whatever.

The Committee of the Crystal Palace Concerts have begged us to give notice that they are now preparing a programme of a Concert which is take place at Nordheimer's Hall. They are anxious to give the members of the Orchestra, who so zealously aided them during their efforts at the Crystal Palace, an opportunity of displaying their powers to the best advantage, an object which could not be obtained at the recent Concerts, owing to the impossibility of producing the delicate effects of the orchestral music in a building so unfitted for the purpose as the Crystal Palace. The music at this Concert will necessarily be of a more classical nature than that at the Crystal Palace. The principal part will consist of selections from Beethovan, Mozart, &c., interspersed with Choruses, Solos and Quartettes, from other composers. Col. Fane thus hopes to enable the Orchestra themselves and other lovers of music to enjoy the result of the constant practice and hard work, which all those who have taken part in the Crystal Palace Concerts have given themselves during the winter, and which the Committee hope will be appreciated by the public of Montreal.
This Concert will probably take place on Monday, the 30th April.

ANOTHER WEEK AND POSITIVELY THE LAST OF THE MILTONIAN TABLEAUX AT THE ATHENÆUM.—This splendid work of art, which has drawn immense crowds at the Athenæum for the past three weeks, will remain one week longer, which will positively be the last in this city, as it opens in Philadelphia a week from Monday. To all of our readers who have not yet seen these tableaux, we would say. Go next week by all means, or you will lose one of the rarest treats of a lifetime. Exhibitions will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, when children will be admitted for fifteen cents each. Now let the people rally; it is the last chance to see the Miltonian Tableaux of "Paradise Lost."—*From the Brooklyn Eagle.*

CITY ITEMS.
FIRE.—About five o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the wooden buildings in rear of Bancroft's Livery Stables, but owing to the prompt arrival of the fire brigade the flames were soon extinguished.
FIRE.—Yesterday morning about six o'clock a fire was discovered by Mr. W. Kennedy, carpenter in the premises occupied by Mr. J. C. Spence in Bleury street, as a glass staining establishment. The fire was caused by a defect in the arch of the oven. One of the fire companies were promptly on the spot and after a little trouble had it extinguished with but little damage

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.—The Guards were taken last night from the Hochelaga Light Infantry. The Field Officer of the day being Capt. Porter, and the Acting Captain of the day Lieut. Millen, both of the Hochelaga Light Infantry.
The Victoria Rifles and Royal Light Infantry each furnish a detachment, consisting of one Captain, two Subalterns, 1 Bugler, and 48 rank and file, to leave by the Grand Trunk Railway this morning at 8 o'clock, for Active Service at Cornwall, C. W.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.—There was a meeting of the Health Committee yesterday for the transaction of the usual amount of business. It was discovered, however, that their powers have lapsed; the duties of that Committee having devolved upon the Board of Health, of which it forms only a part.

THE RIVER.—Yesterday there was a large glade visible in the ice, part of it having given way. The glade was not continuous: the upper part being divided from the lower by bridges of solid ice every here and there. The break up may now be looked for every day.

FRENCH THEATRICALS.—We are glad to know that we are once more to have the pleasure of seeing a good French Theatrical Company in this City, some of them, gentlemen and ladies, we believe, who have already made a reputation for themselves in Montreal. We have a copy of the prologue with which the Company opened their house at New York, and we give a few extracts, for we presume that it will be in the same spirit that they will try their fortune in Montreal.

L'ancre est levee...En mer!...Plein d'espoir il s'elance,
Car son fier pavillon porte ce grand mot: FRANCE!
Plus de folle terreur, de facheux souvenir;
Hier, c'est le Passe!..Demain, c'est l'Avenir!..
Naguere, un grand poete ecrivait au fronton
D'un theatre des rois, cet elegant centon:
"L'art n'a jamais assez de temples dans le monde;
"Tendons toujours la main a la main qui les fonde."
Cette noble maxime, on la pratique ici:
Vous nous tendez la main; Merci, Messieurs!—Merci
A vous Francais! A l'Amerique hospitaliere!
Puissions-nous, proteges par l'ombre de Moliere,
Feconder au milieu des bravos, des succes,
La gloire et l'avenir du THEATRE-FRANCAIS!
Et les pieces toujours, Messieurs, je le promets,
Seront pleines d'esprit; ennuyeuses, jamais!
Augier, Feuillet, Sardou, Dumas fils, Dumas pere,
Sans oublier Bayard et Scribe son compere,
Seront nos fournisseurs. Devant un pareil choix
Nul scrupule ne peut vous atteindre, je crois.
D'ailleurs, je veux en tout proscrire l'equivoque
Immorale, et des traits dont un gout pur se choque;
Au bon vieux sel gaulois du bon vieux temps, unir
L'ardente fantaisie—astre de l'avenir;
Sans souci d'etiquette, inscrire en notre liste
Le beau, le grand toujours, classique ou realiste.
Chaque age eut ses heros, chaque genre a les siens;
Salut aux nouveaux noms, mais respect aux anciens!
Puis sur notre rideau (tout neuf par parenthese)
Inscrire ce distique, innocente fadaise;
"Il instruit en riant; il fronde avec douceur,
"Et sans danger le frere y conduira sa sœur!"

We have no doubt that this Company will afford as much pleasure to the lovers of the lighter kind of theatrical amusement, as the French Company who were here last, and who were certainly much more accomplished artists than we usually see here.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.
MARCH TERM.
PRESENT:—Mr. Justice Mondelet.
Wednesday, 11th April, 1866.
The Court was crowded to excess this morning in anticipation of the verdict in the charge of murder against J. B. Rochon being ren dered
HIBBARD CASE.
Mr. R. McKay made a motion for a *subpœna duces tecum* in this case. The Crown accepted the notice for to-morrow morning.
MURDER.
Immediately after the names of the Petit Jurors had been called over, the prisoner was placed at the bar, and the Jury being [illegible] returned a verdict of "not guilty."
The prisoner who during the whole time of the trial had maintained the most stolid expression of countenance, exhibited the first sign of emotion, his face turning deathly pale, but almost immediately resuming its former calmness. A slight attempt was made at a cheer, which was, however, immediately suppressed.
His Honour addressing the accused said he agreed in the verdict of the Jury, and warned him by what had happened now to beware of frequenting taverns. He trusted that he would strive in future to set before his family an example which they might follow with safety. He was now discharged.
BURGLARY.
Pierre Taranionawakon was indicted for burglary committed in 1863. He was charged with stealing a watch and other articles.
The prisoner was defended by Mr. Chapeleau. It presented nothing of any interest.
At one o'clock the Court adjourned for a short time, and the case of Taranionawakon was resumed. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In a second indictment, for a similar offence, the Jury was directed formally to acquit.
MAD. LEROUX'S CASE.
Mr. L. O. David wished to know when this trial would be proceeded with.
Mr. Ramsay would be prepared with an answer in the morning. In a matter so serious as this and seeing the verdict returned this morning, in which he might say he concurred, whatever his private opinion of the prisoner's guilt might be, he could hardly be expected without consideration to bring on this case merely for the sake of getting a verdict of not guilty. There were far more serious grounds on which to proceed against the woman than there had been in Rochon's case.
LARCENY.
Isidore Ranger for stealing railway iron the property of Messrs. Woodman & Co., it being then in the building yard of Mr. Cantin.
The iron had been used by Messrs. Woodman & Co. as a track for their wood cars, and had been lifted at the beginning of winter and piled up. Several of the bars had been stolen and some found at Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co's. rolling mill which had been bought from two men. A man named Daigneau who has also pled guilty and another who was proved to be the prisoner were discovered carrying off part of the iron. Prisoner was found guilty.
CONTEMPT OF COURT.
The Crown prosecutor applied for a bench warrant for the arrest of Michael Duffy, a principal witness in one of the cases at this term, who had been concealing himself.
The Court in granting the application said that unless Duffy could give some good reasons for his absence he would most certainly be committed to gaol.
The Court adjourned at 4.15, as no case could be brought on at that hour that would not involve the locking up of the Jury.

CITY COUNCIL.
A special meeting of the City Council was held last night. His Worship the Mayor presided.
PETITIONS.
From rate payers in Kent street for oil lamps in that street. From residents in Nazareth street praying that the permission be not granted for the erection of apparatus for refining oil.
From fish venders in St. Lawrence market praying that the fish stalls there be sold by auction the same as Butchers' stalls.
From Louis Aubertin to be appointed Assesser.
From the Executor of the late Prothonotary, Mr. Coffin, for leave to place his body in the vaults of the Providence Nunnery.
From residents of upper St. Dominique Street calling attention to the want of shafts for drains.
From rate-payers praying the Council to give instructions to the Chief of Police to remove prostitutes, who had rented houses belonging to the Hon. Mr. Cartier and Mr. A. M. Delisle.
Mr. Lanctot asked that the petition be read.
The Mayor said that he had been aware that such a disgraceful petition was to be presented he would most certainly not have allowed it to be read. He should take care in future that all petitions should pass through his hands so that such a scandalous abuse of the right of petition might not again occur.
Alderman David said the motive was very apparent of bringing forward of such charges against two respectable citizens. It was a shame that such charges should be brought forward against men in their absence, when they had no chance of knowing what was done and without any one being aware of the truth or falsehood of the charges.
Alderman David moved that the petition be laid on the table.
Councillor Ogilvie agreed with the proposer of the motion. It was entirely a matter for the police, but it was plain that the whole thing was political. Politics had no right to be introduced in the Council, and the members should at once put a stop to this abuse of a civic position by one of the Council.
Alderman Bowie said they were only wasting time on a petition which had no business to be brought here, and was only brought from the vilest motives. It was entirely a matter of police regulation.
Alderman McCready said that the petition and Councillor Lanctot's conduct in supporting it were low and dirty in the extreme. The attempt at making political capital out of the Council was too barefaced.
Alderman Rodden rebuked Councillor Lanctot for his conduct. He knew some of the petitioners and affirmed that some undue influence or pressure had been brought to bear to get them to sign such a production as the present document, the only motive of the Councillor who presented it being evidently to have it spread through the press over the country.
Councillor Lanctot at great length defended his conduct.
Alderman Rodden pointed out that the law was quite clear on the subject. The remedy was by appeal to the magistrate, who would exercise his authority to suppress any nuisance, but in a case of this kind a petition was quite out of order.
Councillor Labelle also condemned the course Councillor Lanctot had taken in this matter.
Alderman David said that the houses the numbers of which were given were at this moment and had been for the last nine months occupied by married soldiers and their families, some of the defenders of this country. Councillor Lanctot had said this afternoon that he had no knowledge that such a petition would be presented to-night. He heard there was to be such a thing but it was not yet signed by any one. It was a very likely story. As a Canadian he felt that the reputation of our public men should be under the care of each man who heard it assailed. The attack upon the men, too, who came here to defend us was scandalous. It was not from political motives, Mr Lanctot says. The motive was surely obvious enough, to buy a little popularity, at the expense of his own countrymen. He was the last man who should attempt to assail his own countrymen who was constantly crying out about their wrongs. There was little doubt that the paper published by Councillor Lanctot would come out next day with all his (Alderman David's) blunders in French and English, sneers at him for being only a tradesman, and charges of a similar nature.
The motion was altered to the effect that the petition be not received. The motion was carried by 19 ayes to 4 nays. The nays were Councillors Labelle, Mercier, Bernard, and Lanctot.
REPORT BROUGHT FORWARD.
From the Road and Finance Committee, recommending to rectify the line of Urbain street above Sherbrooke street.
NOTICE OF MOTION.
From Councillor Devlin, that he would move that the minutes of the 23rd of January last be altered by taking out the word "Centre" from the minute referring to the election for a Councillor to the West Ward, so as to make it in conformity to the resolution of the Council.
Councillor McNevin asked what was doing in regard to the plans for the drill sheds.
Alderman David said there was a difference of opinion as to the size of the building.
Alderman Bowie said they were waiting to know what the Government were willing to give for this purpose.
Alderman Stevenson asked what had been done about acquiring places for deposit.
Alderman Gorrie said they would in a few days be able to announce that they had been secured, but they were not at liberty to name the places.
Councillor Bernard asked why this matter had not been settled before. A Committee of the Chairmen of the four Committees had been appointed on the 9th of February, and they had not yet taken any step whatever.
Alderman Rodden explained that in consequence of the refusal of some of the proprietors of suitable lots to sell they had been obliged to take out an act of expropriation.
Alderman McCready said that the filth could be deposited with but little expense by an arrangement with the farmers outside the toll-bar according to an offer which had been made.
REPORTS CONSIDERED.
From the Finance Committee, recommending the temporary appointment of two Medical Health officers, whose time shall expire on the 15th July next, at a salary of £200 each for that period.
Alderman Gorrie moved the adoption of the report.
Alderman Gorrie said that he had, while signing the report, reserved to himself the liberty of supporting an amendment to engage the services of the medical gentlemen for a longer period.
Alderman McCready had done the same.
Alderman Rodden moved in amendment that the Board of Health be at liberty to engage the services of two medical Health officers till the 1st of January next at a salary of £300 each if they see fit.
Councillor Devlin moved that the services of the medical health officers be engaged till the 1st of January next at a salary of £400 each with the understanding that their whole time be given to the Corporation.
The motion was ruled out of order as no appropriation had been made for this amount and the motion must be to refer it again to the Finance Committee.
Councillor Devlin said there had already been too much delay by this process.
Alderman Stevenson moved that the sum of £400 be substituted for £300 in the amendment, and that the motion as thus amended be adopted.
Councillor Devlin said that if the Finance Committee would pledge themselves to adopt this if it was carried he would support it.
Alderman Gorrie said that the sum [illegible] of £400 by the [illegible] would not, as far as he knew, be adopted by the Finance Committee.
Councillor Bernard said that if the Finance Committee were to overrule the Council the recommendation of the Board of Health, and the unanimous desire of the whole community it was well the Citizens should know with whom the responsibility lay. It was pitiful to see this two penny half penny legislation about a couple of hundred pounds when the health and lives of so many were at stake. It would be better that the whole of the business of the Council should be placed in the hands of the Finance Committee who had thus obstructed the action of the whole of the Committees. The public on all occasions attacked the Council for this delay. Let the public know that the whole of this obstruction rests with four members of the Finance Committee, not with the Council, who have three times sent down a recommendation to be carried out by the Finance Committee and three times it had been returned by the obstinacy of these four men. Not a Court of Justice, not a public meeting, not a gathering of two or three citizens took place but the City Council was held up to public execration for their neglect of duty. Let the blame rest where it should fall upon these four men and let their names be known. As to the Committee for obtaining places of deposit its conduct was altogether inexcusable.
Councillor Devlin agreed with the last speaker in many respect, but not with the latter part of his remarks The committee appointed for obtaining places of deposits had done all in their power to carry out their instructions. He was against the motion of alderman Stevenson, because he believed that the matter would be brought back again here exactly as before. He would prefer to take the sum that the Finance Committee would allow, and engage the Medical Health officers until the 15th of July, rather than be without their services. The Council would probably find that there would be double the money to pay then.
Alderman Rodden would not vote for more than £300.
Alderman Stevenson said that the most fatal period during the last visitation of cholera was between the 13th of July and 5th of August, and that they were going by the report of the Finance Committee to dispense with the services of the medical men at the very time they were wanted. The medical men would not accept £300.
Councillor Devlin said that Dr. Girwood would not accept that sum.
Councillor Leduc—So much the better. We don't want him.
The vote on Alderman Stevenson's amendment was then put and lost.
Yeas—Councillors Bernard, Lanctot, Brown, Poupart, McNevin; Aldermen Goyette and Stevenson.—7.
Nays—St. Charles, Leduc, Labelle, Devlin, Mercier, Bastien, Isaacson, Ogilvie, McGauvran; Aldermen McCready, Rodden, Rolland, Bowie, David, Gorrie, and Contant—16.
Alderman Rodden's amendment was then put and lost:
Yeas—Councillors Bernard, Lanctot, Brown, Poupart; Aldermen Goyette, Rodden, Rolland, Bowie, David, Gorrie—10.
Nays—Councillors St. Charles, Leduc, Labelle, Devlin, Bastien, Isaacson, Brown, Ogilvie, McGauvran, McNevin; Aldermen McCready, Stevenson, Contant—13.
The main motion was then put and carried without a division.
From Road and Finance Committees, that part of the property of the Estate Cote be acquired for the purpose of widening St. Francois Xavier street, the whole to be borne by the proprietors.
Moved by Alderman David, seconded by Alderman Gorrie, that the report be adopted. Carried.
The Council then adjourned at midnight.

EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.
From the Times.
An incursion into Canada, if it should actually be made, must inevitably demonstrate either the strength or the weakness of the American Fenianism. It is the only operation against Great Britain which the Irish Republic *in partibus infidelium* can ever attempt, under any conceivable circumstances, and the proposal is one of the few flashes of rational malignity that have as yet enlightened the Fenian counsels. Under the leadership of Mr. Roberts and General Sweeny the scheme of a raid upon Canada has superseded that of Irish emancipation, and no one can deny that of the two, it is the more feasible. On the other hand, it cannot be postponed from month to month until an invincible Armada shall be equipped, and after once undertaken to make it on a definite day, the Fenian Generals can hardly draw back without covering themselves with ridicule. That large sums of money have been subscribed for the expedition is beyond question. The Fenian War-office may not have $15,000,000 at its command, but $10,000 are stated to have been subscribed at one Boston meeting alone, and there is reason to believe bribery has been practised on a very large scale in Canada as well as in Ireland. The organization may not muster 300,000 warriors, but it would very likely be possible to collect 30,000 filibusters for a dash across the frontier, where depots of arms and ammunition are believed to have been already formed. We hear of recruits being enlisted daily, of fresh regiments to be armed with Henry's repeating rifle, and certain vulnerable points have notoriously been designated for the attack. The Canadian Government had received information, through the Mayor of Detroit, that an irruption might be expected from that quarter, and the United States Government had sent a detachment of troops to guard against a breach of the neutrality laws at Buffalo. If, indeed, we may trust the particulars of Fenian tactics so considerately furnished to us by one of our New York contemporaries, an elaborate campaign, to embrace the complete conquest of British North America, has been planned in all its details, and the Republic of "New Ireland" is even now, in the favourite language of Fenianism, "virtually established" in Canada.
There is just enough method in all this madness to prepare us for the news that Fenianism has "come into contact with real life." If anything beyond vapouring is to be done by it, it has probably been done already. There is a limit even to Fenian credulity, and it was felt that, while Irish patriots were being sent to prison in Dublin, Fenianism would become a laughing-stock if no blow were struck. This winter, moreover, was rapidly drawing to a close, and the ice would soon be broken up. St. Patrick's Day. therefore, had been fixed for the invasion; nor shall we be surprised to hear that on that day the vanguard of Gen. Sweeny's host actually crossed the St. Lawrence. On the 7th of March the Governor-General had issued an Order in Council directing that 10,000 of the Volunteer Militia should be embodied within forty-eight hours. Within less than half that time the greater number were under arms and ready to march, and the special correspondent of a New York journal expresses a belief that three or four times the number might have been had at a day's notice. On the evening of March 8th the whole of the Volunteer force of Montreal paraded, while troops kept pouring into Toronto from the rural districts. Besides the 10,000 men of the Volunteer Militia thus embodied, there were some 6,000 regular troops in the province and about 600 Volunteers doing frontier duty. In his Proclamation, Lord Monck appeals with confidence to the loyalty and spirit of the Canadians, and declares his conviction that, if necessary, the population would turn out to resist aggression. By the last accounts, earthworks were being erected, troops being despatched, the Government had taken possession of the telegraph line, the West India squadron, with all available regiments on that station, had been summoned by Sir Frederick Bruce to Halifax, and it was expected that martial law would be proclaimed.
It is impossible to believe that all these preparations have been made, except upon trustworthy information. Against any such invasion, the Canadians are as able as they are willing to defend themselves. Whatever attractions the idea of annexation to America may have for the colonial mind, that of becoming a Fenian Republic can have none whatever. With the railway at their disposal—the Canadian army, well led and well equipped, ought to be far more than a match for these lawless intruders. At the same time, even a temporary success on the Fenian side might inflict serious injury, and excite a fillibustering spirit in the neighbouring States. To check this we must rely chiefly on the good faith of the United States Government. It is reported that on the 13th of March Sir Frederick Bruce had an interview with Mr. Seward, during which he urged the propriety of condemning the Fenian proceedings more openly. Mr. Seward, it is said, admitted them to be dangerous, but declined to interfere so long as the leaders kept within the law. How the public enrolment of men for purposes which, unless hostile to Great Britain, are utterly unmeaning, can be otherwise than a violation of the American Foreign Enlistment Act, we cannot pretend to say, but we do not believe for a moment that General Sweeny carries with him the sympathy of any respectable party in the United States: still less of its Government. If resolutions in support of Fenianism have been passed by the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen at New York, and if a public meeting has been held there "for the purpose of organizing a Fenian naval brigade," we are also informed that no persons of importance attended the latter, and that an anti-Fenian league has been formed in the same city. The fact is that fillibustering of any kind is popular with certain classes at New York, and there is still a lingering wish to see British commerce smart in its turn for the injury done by the Alabama. Americans do not dislike the spectacle of a "panic," as they call it, in Canada. Perhaps they would rather enjoy hearing of a brush between the "provincials" and the Irishmen, especially if the latter were signally beaten. But we feel persuaded that Fenianism has received, and will receive, neither material aid nor moral support from the American nation as a whole. They are much too shrewd to desire the annexation of Canada until Canada herself shall ask for it. Whenever that time comes, if it ever does come, no resistance will be offered by the mother country, and nothing can be more likely to defer it than a Fenian invasion, with the prospect of Canada becoming "New Ireland."

BUSINESS NOTICES.
Poland's Wh[illegible]te Pine Compound
☞ After having given [illegible] a thorough trial, we can confidently comme[illegible] Poland's White [illegible] article for Pine Compound as a very va[illegible] com- the cure of Colds, Coughs, and [illegible] plaints generally. In several cases we have known it to give prompt relief when all other remedies which had been tried had failed. It is an article which, in a climate so promotive of sudden and severe colds as is that of New England, ought to be in every family, and we are sure that those who once obtain it, and give it a fair trial, will not thereafter be willing to be without it.—(Boston Journal, Jan. 20, 1866)

The Great New England Remedy,
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND,
is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.
Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally. LYMANS, CLARE & CO., General Agents.
March 2. 3m-DW 52

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.
This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited.
In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue, or slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics, and whites, these pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved
For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.
N.B.—$1 and 5 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return of mail.
JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.
For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for Canada. Sold by all the Druggists in Montreal and medicine dealers erywhere.
December 9. 1y DSW 301

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly Liver Disease is the certain result As soon, therefore, as any affection of the Liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the Stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby gives regularity to the bowels.
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.
February 19. du DSW 42

Returns of THOMAS S. BROWN, one of the Official Assignees of the Insolvent Act of 1864, appointed by the Board of Trade for the Disrtict of Montreal, made up to the 31st March, 1866.

ESTATE OF	Date of Appointment or Assignment.	Liabilities	Assets realized thus far.	Hypothecary Claims.	DISTRIBUTION. Privileg'd Claims & Charges.	Ordinary Claims.	Composition.	Legal Costs and Advertizing.	Rate in the $ to ordinary Creditors (Cents.)	In Bank.	REMARKS.
John Livingston*	28 Sept.'64	$10675 77	$3200.37	$821.24	$1783.20	$499.32	....	$193.98	6½	......	will be closed shortly on pay't of Real E., due.
Turnbull, Brodie & Co	29 Nov.'64	27711.07	9347.58	....	1052.06	7817.41	....	419.98	28½	58.13	closed.
Patrick Ryan	2 Nov.'64	10991.08	....	....	....	....	4121.62	....	37½	......	closed by composition.
Job C. Thompson & Co	9 Nov.'64	14700.35	2630.16	....	1037.40	1139.39	....	119.57	8	333.80	closing awaits termination of suit.
W. McBain & Co*	10 Dec.'64	38327.19	8531.01	....	1324.22	6818.08	....	321.57	18¾	67.14	closed unless Books of Accounts are recovered.
W. McBain Private	10 Dec.'64	2156.82	356.15	....	208.03	134.77	....	18.35	6½	......	closed.
Luc Robert	13 Dec.'64	1886.10	514.19	423.31	24.99	....	....	93.95	......	1.94	closed.
G. M. Orr	31 Jan.'65	4622.34	836.61	....	72.25	681.89	....	80.23	15	2.24	closed.
C. Sacquett	21 Feb.'65	2276.07	301.25	180.53	15.67	....	....	98.10	......	6.95	closing awaits payment due on Real Estate.
N. J. Adams	6 March'65	26185.78	....	1886.41	....	....	4505.83	....	18¾	......	closed by composition.
Jas. Charlton	23 " '65	2664.18	954.15	....	172.20	650 10	....	127.00	25	4.85	closed.
Judge Wilson & Co	29 April'65	3781.37	1221.83	....	832.71	237.93	....	113.36	8	37.83	closed.
James S. Dixon	26 May'65	28912.78	3501.29	131.42	....	2867.85	....	91.27	10	410.75	debts to be collected.
S. R. Warren	27 " '65	33177.31	7861.96	2474.08	1475.98	3300.25	....	103.20	15	509.05	closing awaits pay't due on R. E. and effects sold
Elliott & Co*	22 April'65	119632.65	16940.84	....	3690.74	11713 21	....	593.89	10	942.97	closing retarded by suit in Court
John Knox*	30 May'65	14188.78	4552.60	2?52.20	1093.14	....	....	363.53	......	343.73	Real Estate to be sold.
Rob. Robertson	16 Aug.'65	16900.00	....	....	....	....	8000.00	....	50	......	closed by composition, some claims to be fyled.
E. Latour	22 Sept.'65	1698.38	....	....	....	....	1698.38	....	100	......	close by composition
Sewell Wetenhall & Reid	28 Oct.'65	29034.43	2030.95	....	968.62	946.36	....	70.25	3½	51.82	debts to be collected.
Williams & Wood	18 Dec.'65	11085.29	1925.00	....	369.13	1217.61	....	57.50	15	280.73	
		$399707.74	$64744.94	$8669.19	$14114.74	$38024.13	$18325.83	$2865.73		$3054.93	

Those marked * are in compulsory Liquidation; the remainder are voluntary assignments.

ESTATES CLOSED BY COLLOCATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Liabilities		$81083.67	
Assets realized		$21791.52	being 27 per cent. on Liabilities.
Distribution of Assets.			
Ordinary Claims	$16340.18		" 75 " on Assets.
Privileged do	3681.46		" 17 " "
Hypothecary Claims	423.31		
Legal costs and advertising as required by the Act	174.44		" 6 " "
In Bank to cover contigencies	172.13		
	$21791.52	$21791.52	

ESTATES CLOSED BY COMPOSITION.

Liabilities $54875.24

Composition arranged .... $18325.83 being 33⅓ per cent. on liabilities.

Aggregate Liabilities of 20 Estates closed or in course of settlement on which Dividends have been paid $399707.74

Aggregate of Assets realized in Cash or assured in Composition $83070.77

Aggregate distribution made to Creditors $79133.89

Average rate of distribution made on Liabilities on 20 Estates on 13 of which Assets are yet to be realized .... 20 per cent.

(*For the Montreal Herald.*)

TO THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR LOWER CANADA.

Gentlemen,—The undersigned, members of a committee appointed by the Teachers' Association of St. Francis District, at its annual session held at Huntingville, in the Township of Ascot, Parliamentary District of Sherbrooke, on the 22nd and 23rd days of December, 1865, having been instructed to lay before your honourable body some of the views of this convention, concerning the school books hitherto approved by the Council, and which it is proposed to introduce into all the public schools in the Province, on and after the 1st day of July, 1866, beg respectfully to submit for the consideration of your honorable body the six following resolutions unanimously passed by us acting in the capacity aforesaid:

Resolved, 1st,—That the list of books already approved by the Council, is as yet too incomplete to expect its general acceptance by those most interested.

2. That the period of time before the proposed introduction of such text books is too brief, considering the extent and importance of the contemplated change, and the business interests involved therein.

3. That some of the books approved are not deemed equal in merit to several which are now in somewhat general use, or to those which might be prepared by eminent practical educators in Canada.

4. That a graduated series of text books on certain branches of study is exceedingly desirable, and that, in our opinion, the recommendation of several books of about equal comprehensiveness or merit, on the same subject, will not tend to bring about a uniformity of books in schools for any desirable length of time.

5 That while we would heartily approve of first-class reading books and other such like works, of superior literary excellence, well calculated to impart useful knowledge, and to inculcate philanthropy, patriotism, and sound morals, we submit that, in books for use in public schools, no sectarian doctrines should be inculcated hurtful to the religious convictions of any son or daughter of a British subject.

6. That, in our opinion, it is much to be regretted that, from some cause or other, practical educators and others most deeply interested in the books to be used in the public schools in this section of the Province, should hitherto have had little or no voice in their selection and approval.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. GRAHAM,
C. P. MALLORY,
A. G. MARTIN,
W. E. JORDAN.

Adopted March 10, 1866.

REPORT OF THE UNITED BOARD OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF FOR THE WINTER OF 1865-66.

In presenting to the public the first report of the operations of this recently formed charitable Association, for the relief of our out-door poor, it seems necessary to state the steps which led to its present formation.

It has been for many years past apparent to those of our citizens, familiar with the wants and condition of our Protestant poor that some organised effort for their relief was much needed during our long and inclement winters. It is true that an important work in this direction has been for a long time accomplished by the National and other charitable Societies. But it was felt that relief could be given with less risk of imposition, and with a greater degree of efficiency by a Board composed of the representatives of these societies, united with the Poor Relief Committee of the House of Industry and Refuge, and aided by the City Missionaries, who must, from the nature of their work, be intimately acquainted with the wants and condition of our city poor. It was felt by all that concentrated effort would prove more effective and economical than multiplied agencies, which may only tend to pauperise instead of benefitting the poor.

With these objects in view, several meetings were held last fall, attended by representatives from the House of Refuge and from the National Societies. After much deliberation, the United Board of Out-Door Relief was at last formed, composed of gentlemen from the above Societies, who had had experience in the relief of the poor, and aided by the City Missionaries. It was agreed that the meetings should be held statedly at the House of Refuge, that Institution being the most central, and in every respect the best adapted for the objects in view.

As to the practical working of this united effort during the past winter, the Board are of opinion that it has fully answered the purposes for which it was designed. The labours of the Board have been of an arduous and difficult character. Many cases came up requiring careful discrimination, and as far as it could be done strict investigation has been made, both at the houses of the poor, and the Board.

The Board are perfectly aware that a few may have been relieved, who should not have been helped, but they preferred to err on the side of mercy, and where doubts existed, it was thought best to give temporary relief till more thorough enquiry was made. When found to be unworthy they have been refused relief. Occasionally families have been relieved for the sake of the poor children, when one, or even both parents, have been far from worthy.

To shew that care has been exercised, as much as possible, in the distribution of relief, it may be stated that in one of the districts, out of 163 families applying for relief, 26 were after investigation, refused assistance, for various reasons. Since the conclusion of relief, the list has been again carefully examined by those most intimately acquainted with these families, and, with the exception of the above, the Board would not feel justified in refusing help to any of the number heretofore relieved.

Among the most difficult details of our work, has been the cases of mixed marriages, or marriages between Protestants and Catholics. The Board has endeavoured to act with caution in these cases, for, in many instances, it was difficult to arrive at a knowledge of the exact state of things. Nearly every case relieved has been visited by the missionaries, and a report received.

It is gratifying to state, that in many instances improved habits, both in house and person, have been witnessed. The poor have been treated with kindness,—good admonitions have been given to them, along with the relief received—and we could point to quite a number who through the generosity of our citizens, have been enabled to exchange their rags and wretchedness for warm and comfortable garments. Almost the last case relieved was that of a poor widow, so changed in appearance for the better, that she was hardly recognized.

Many painful cases have been brougut under the notice of the Board, during the winters operations, mostly of orphan children and widows suffering the extreme of hunger and poverty in wretched hovels. Other cases not less painful, have been discovered of families once in respectable circumstances, but now reduced to want. These have been more or less relieved with provisions, firewood and clothing.

Employment has been got for several able bodied men, and others recommended to different situations. Several destitute strangers have been taken into the House of Refuge, and a few have been sent to their relations at a distance. As an industrial test, hammers for stone breaking were procured and placed in the hands of those disposed or able to work Some remained at the stone breaking, where a scanty pittance was earned for their families; whilst a few that got the hammers were seen no more.

The value and efficiency of the City Mission work as an important auxiliary in the prosecution of out-door relief has been very manifest to the Board. Without the help of the Missionaries at the Board it would have been impossible to detect imposition or to be made acquainted with the many cases of destitution out, known to those who duties lead them among the poor and needy in their daily work.

Many of the children relieved at the Board, attend some one or other of the various Schools, and it has been a source of the deepest satisfaction to the members of this Board to have been able to strip the rags from some of these children, and replace them with the clean and comfortable clothing sent in from time to time.

The Board is convinced that one of the first steps towards the improvement and elevation of the poor is to put them in the way of being better clothed and lodged. The miserable houses which so many of our laboring poor are compelled to inhabit, is a fruitful source of poverty, disease and crime. It would be an inestimable blessing were a better class of dwellings erected throughout the city, for the occupation of the laboring classes. It has been frquently remarked at the Board that the poor pay comparatively very high rents for their miserable and comfortless tenements.

The Board are deeply impressed with the necessity of having free public Baths, with Wash House and Soup Kitchen attached, established in the Suburbs of the city, say one in the vicinity of Chaboillez Square, for the Western, and another about Papineau Square, for the Eastern district. The House of Refuge, though doing a great and important service for the poor, is found to be at too great a distance from these districts, for the people to come daily for supplies in the winter season, the majority of them being so poorly clad. In the small over-crowded tenements it may easily be inferred that habits of cleanliness cannot be easily practised. For example, it was found during the past winter that as many as 13 persons were living in one room, and in the adjoining room, six others. Public baths where poor people so situated, could wash their persons and clothes, would prove to them a great boon, and would materially contribute to the general health of the city, for it is among this class that an epidemic principally finds its victims Consequently even as a sanitary measure, this is a matter of great importance. Will not some of our wealthy citizens apply themselves to work out such a reform amongst the poor, as we have hear indicated?

A record has been carefully kept of every case relieved, detailing the position and circumstances of each applicant. The number of families in this record who have received relief is 525. A record has been also kept of all donations whether in money or kind. The accounts of the Secretary Treasurer, have been audited by three members of the Board. As every thing donated has already been acknowledged through the press, the Board need only state here, that an analysis of these accounts shows that the sum of $1726.13 has been received during the winter, besides large gifts in clothing, shoes, provisions, &c, amounting probably to as much more and that there has been been expended, as follows:—

For Firewood	$650 18
Bread	119 82
Oatmeal	157 57
Clothing	215 54
Soap and Candles	87 85
Sugar	147 23
Tea, &c	48 50
Potatoes	92 60
Boots and Shoes	68 00
Paid in small sums to the poor	38 25
Railroad fares	21 57
Rents paid	16 50
Herrings and provisions	30 20¼
Stone Hammers & Snow Shovels	16 99
Funeral expenses	2 00
Cartage, Tin vessels, Twine, Order Book, &c	18 95½
	$1731 76

The Board are grateful to the many generous friends, who have aided in this important work. Our citizens have responded, in the most liberal manner, to the calls made upon them through the press, and the Board have felt themselves sustained, and cheered in their arduous labors, by these substantial tokens of sympathy and good will.

Twenty-five meetings for relief have been held during the winter. At these meetings relief has been given to an aggregate of 3,800 families.

In conclusion the Board in acknowledging the Divine goodness, would desire to commend the many poor, whom they have relieved, to the protection of Him, who is the God of the fatherless, and the widow; and would pray, that many may be stirred up amongst us to consider the poor, not merely to give, but also to devise, and plan what is best for the alleviation of suffering, and the restraint of poverty.

JOHN SINCLAIR,
Chairman.

BRIBERY IN BOTH DIVISIONS OF ANGLO SAXONDOM.

The other day at Washington on an inquiry into the legality of the election of Mr. Brooks Senator for New York a gentleman named Geoghegan, gave the following evidence.

"*Question.* Do you always take a great interest in the elections?
"*Answer.* I do.
"*Question.* Attend the polls all day?
"*Answer.* I do. I wouldn't take time to eat my meals, for fear I would lose the voting.
"*Question.* Did you have a list of those voters who were dead and who were away?
"*Answer.* I know them to be dead, but we substitute a man to vote their names, and keep them on. We've got to do that, you know' to help a friend.
"*Question.* This time did you render this efficient aid to Mr. Dodge, Mr. Barr, or Mr. Brooks?
"*Answer.* I done it for Mr. Brooks
"*Question.* And you feel pretty confidant that you got these thirty votes for him that you say voted Mr. Brook's ticket?
"*Answer.* Yes, sir; I am sure of it.
* * * * * * * * *
"*Question.* Do I understand you to say that you gave tickets to men to vote whom you knew were illegal voters in that district?
"*Answer.* I did, sir.
"*Question.* And that you took these men in and had them deposit their vote?
"*Answer.* Yes, sir; I always do that.
"*Question.* I understand you also to say that you gave tickets to men who were representin dead voters?
"*Answer.* Yes, sir.
"*Question.* And that you induced them to deposite those votes?
"*Answer.* Yes, sir; I done so, and always does that.
"*Question.* And you knew in doing that, and you know, you were guilty of a felony?
"*Answer.* Generally we takes that as a risk."
The counsel pressed him a little had as to his history:—
"*Question.* How many times have you been arrested?
"*Answer.* Well, about, I guess, three times in my life; but then never kept in, only the one—just appeared, that's all.
"*Question.* Were you ever arrested at the complaint of John Mahon?
"*Answer.* Yes.
"*Qustion.* What was that for?
"*Answer.* For shooting.
"*Question.* Were you ever arrested at the complaint of a man named Jagger?
"*Answer.* I was, but I wasn't retained.
"*Question.* What was the charge against you?
"*Answer.* Assault and battery.
"*Question.* Did you count this in the arrests that you mentioned?
"*Answer.* No, sir; I don't call it an arrest when a man appears merely and is discharged.
"*Question.* How many other criminal complaints have you had made against you?
"*Answer.* None that I know of."
Further examination showed that the man after coming to this country had lived in several of the southern cities, had peddled and been at work on plantations, but had finally become the prosperous proprietor of two stores (grocery-shops?) in Mackerelville.
"*Question.* How many fights do you suppose you have been in in the course of your life?
"*Answer.* A great many. In the course of the election I'm the whole time fighting generally; I fight with my nails election day.
"*Question.* How many times did you vote at the election?
"*Answer.* Only once; I was too well known.
"*Qestion.* How many persons did you induce to vote illegally?
"*Answer.* I guess in the neighborhood of twenty or thirty.
"*Question.* How many do you generally induce to vote illegally.
"*Answer.* All that ever I can get. I couldn't give you any regular statement, for everybody I can get to vote I make them vote. It's a business I practise.
"*Question.* As a general thing at elections, how many do you put in?
"*Answer.* I don't keep any memorandum of it."

From the other side of the Atlantic we have the following by the last mail respecting, the great Yarmouth election:—

On the re-admission of counsel and parties, The Chairman stated that the Committee had arrived unanimously at the following resolutions:—

"That Sir Edmund Lacon and James Goodson, Esq. had been duly elected for the borough of Great Yarmouth.

"That J. Smith, tailor, received a bribe of 15l. to vote for Sir E. Lacon and James Goodson, Esq, and subsequently received a further bribe of 3l. on account of having so voted.

"That William Smith received a bribe of 15l. to vote for Sir E. Lacon and James Goodson, Esq., and did so vote.

"That Edward Morter received a bribe of 10l. to vote for Sir E. Lacon and Mr. Goodson, and did so vote.

"That J. Etheridge received a bribe of 15l. to vote for Sir E. Lacon and Mr. Goodson, and did vote for Sir E. Lacon.

"That William Vickers received a bribe of 15l. to vote for Sir E. Lacon, and Mr. Goodson, and subsequently voted for Mr. Brogden and Mr. Vanderbyl.

"That W. J. Sillas received a bribe of 15l. to vote for Sir E. Lacon and Mr. Goodson, and voted for Mr. Brogden and Mr. Vanderbyl.

"That J. G. Taylor received a bribe of 15l. to vote for Sir E. Lacon and Mr. Goodson, and also received 20l. as a bribe to vote for Mr. Brogden and Mr. Vanderbyl, and did vote for them.

"That J. Jones, dentist, was offered 12l. to vote for Sir E. Lacon and Mr. Goodson; and he subsequently received a bribe of 15l. 10s to vote for Mr. Brogden and Mr. Vanderbyl, and did voet for them."

"That James Grymes was offered 10l. to vote for Sir E. Lacon and Mr. Goodson, and afterwards received a bribe of 20l. to vote for Mr. Brogden and Mr. Vanderbyl, and did vote for them.

"That Robert Nobbs was offered a sum of 10l. to vote for Sir E. Lacon and Mr. Goodson, and a further sum of 1l. if he voted early; that he subsequently received a bribe of 15l, to vote for Mr. Brogden and Mr. Vanderbyl, and did vote for them.

"That E. Clarke received a bribe of 14l. 10s to vote for Sir E. Lacon and Mr. Goodson, and subsequently received a bribe of 10l. to vote for Mr. Brogden and Mr. Vanderbyl, and did vote for them.

"That it was not proved that any of the aforesaid acts were committed with the knowledge, authority, or consent of Sir Edmund Lacon or Mr. Goodson.

"That the Committee have reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the last election for the borough of Great Yarmouth."

So far there is considerable similarity between New York and Great Yarmouth. But the fate of the legislators whose seats were implicated was widely different. Sir E. Lacon and Mr. Goodson are declared duly elected. Mr. Brooks was turned out.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The sale of fine furniture at the residence No. 3 Clyde Terrace, City Councillor Street, today, is well worthy the attention of purchasers. The Piano is one of the finest instruments, valued at £100, and only a year in use. The Sewing Machine is one of the finest in the province, and cost $200. There is also a valuable acquarium, See advertisement. Mr. Shaw Auctioneer.

Steamer L'Etoile will leave Belœil for Sorel on Friday morning, the 13th instant, on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonaventure Station at 6.45 a.m.

The sale of Mr. Gordon Mackenzie's valuable and modern furniture, by the celebrated makers "Thomson" and "Hilton," of Montreal, and "Hickson," Boston, takes place this morning in the order of catalogue, at ten o'clock. The horses, carriages, harness, &c., will be sold at one o'clock. Mr. Arnton, auctioneer.

PROPERTY OF THE HEIRS SMITH IN UPPER ST. URBAIN STREET.—This large and handsome property is advertised for sale at auction by Mr. Leeming, on the 17th April. Orders to view the property may be had on application.

A partial list of the carriages, harnesses, saddles, &c., to be sold at Mr. Leeming's stores, Notre Dame street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock, is published in another column. A good ladies saddle, nearly new, is among the articles.

The remarkable properties of Brown's Bronchial Troches have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints, require them. For Coughs and Colds they are efficacious. (20) rDSW 84

CONSUMPTION, and all nervous, bilious, stomach and liver complaints in every stage are only aggravated and accelerated by drugs of every description, but perfectly curable by DU BARRY'S health restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, as proved by thousands of cases which had been considered hopeless; such as indigestion (dyspepsia), cough, asthma, consumption, habitual constipation, diarrhœa, all gastric derangements, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, fevers, sore throats, diphtheria, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea and sicknes even in pregnancy or at sea, sinking fits, bronchitis, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach, and between the shoulders, &c. We quote a few:—Cure, No. 46,270. Mr. James Roberts, timber merchant, of Frimly, Surry, of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, and partial deafness.—Cure, No. 47,121. Miss Elisabeth Jacobs of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Lieutenant of Waterford, of many years' dyspepsia.—No. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dispepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomiting.—Maria Joly."—Cure, No. 54,816. The Revs. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, "of indigestion and torpidity of the liver, which had resisted all medical treatment."—In tins 1s 1½d, 1lb, 2s. 9d.; 2 lb., 4s 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12 lb., 22s.; 24 lb., 40s sterling.—BARRY DU BARRY and Co., No. 77, Regent-street London; and all Grocers and Chemists. Sold by Lamplough & Campbell, Montreal. r DSW 84

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of Children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. (20) r DSW 84

BRYAN'S WAFERS (the great public remedy) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25c per box. m trs DSW 85

He is truly a stump speaker, who, when talking, exhibits a mouthful of stumps. If you would keep your dental fixtures in perfect talking order, use the fragrant SOZODONT daily; the recipe is simple but sure.
April 10. m trs DSW 85

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

HERALD OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Wednesday, April 11, 1866.

The foregoing is not required in the fulfilment of Law, and may be considered indelicate by the friends whose names are paraded; but the mercantile body have a right to know what has been the operation of the Insolvent Act of 1860, in the first eighteen months of its existance.

Commercial nations have found some special system of law necessary for the settlement of Insolvent Commercial Estates, in the same manner as there is a sytem of law for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, for an Insolvent is one commercially dead. Both descriptions of Estates are governed by the same principle and when the law of one is as well understood as the law of the other, they will be considered alike reasonable. In one the Estate vests in an executor and the other in an assignee, and the duty so far as concerns the payment of debts, alike in both cases, is to turn the Estate into money as quickly as an avoidance of too great a sacrifice will permit, and divide the proceeds equally among creditors according to the privilege or nature of ther respective claims.

Of all Insolvent laws the Scotch law is deemed the most perfectly framed and comprehensive. That cannie people appear to have provided for all contingencies and overlooked nothing. Our Insolvent law is assimilated to its in its leading provisions. The English Act is about being assimilated, and ours might be more than it is. The grand and common sense idea, is, that the Estate of an Insolvent is the aggregate property. The Assignees being the common actuary for all and that they may control and dispose of this aggregate property precisely as they might do with their individual property, with no further appeal to courts or legal proceedings, in one case, than in the other. To make certain that they really have got possession of the whole, they may bring up the Insolvent, or any other person, supposed to have any knowledge in the matter, on any day, or as often as they please, to make answer under oath to every inquiry. The penalty for fraud or concealment is prompt and severe. It contains also another feature which a member of the British Parliament, when discussing the English Act, said it was the best clause of all, namely, *that one which enabled creditors to do without it.*

Creditors may at any time, or at any stage of the proceedings, give back the estate to the debtor, and accept from him a composition precisely as they might do if no proceedings had been taken, or no Insolvent law existed. The only difference is that by the law the consent of a majority of his creditors, (of $100) representing three-fourths of the debtor's liabilities, binds the remainder.

Where there is strong evidence of fraud, upon the oath of a creditor, the whole estate of a debtor may be seized by the Sheriff, off-hand, without a moment's notice. When a debtor ceases to meet his payments regularly, he must on a five days simple notice from two creditors, whose aggregate demand amounts to $500, make an assignment or suffer a seizure in like manner. Any debtor unable to meet his liabilities may call a meeting of creditors or make an assignment. Immediately all law proceedings or actions, which may be unlimited in number, cease, and are merged into one action, with one bill of costs. That, including advertisements, is not necessarily greater for a whole estate than is often incurred in one seizure for a small balance of rent, or so great.

The Assignee, in whom the whole estate rests for the general benefit of creditors, is simply their agent, who gives security for his trust, and is subject to all the provisions of Statute law concerning agents. He is an officer of the Court, in the same manner as the Sheriff or Prothonotary, subject to any order that creditors may require. He must keep a regular record of his proceedings, and clear accounts, always open to inspection. He may be changed whenever the creditors see fit, and be made to account promptly to his successor. In all things he is subject to the orders of the creditors. The estate is theirs, and they may order it as they see fit. If impatient of delay, they may order an estate closed forthwith, whatever may be the sacrifice; or if they prefer waiting for a better collection of debts, and more profitable resolution of assets, they may do so. The Assignee is entirely in their power. They must not complain of him, but give him directions distinctly, and if he does not carry them out efficiently or satisfactorily, dismiss him. The time required for settling up an estate under the Insolvent Act need not be great, unless there be intricacies in real estate, or matter of dispute in Court. The usual delays of law are the result of circumstances that no Act can remedy. It is difficult to imagine better expedients for giving to creditors the possession of insolvent estates, or for administering them afterwards.

Out of nothing, nothing comes. Creditors must not expect that an Insolvent Act will pay the debts to them, or make good the faults of imprudent advances. This must be had in remembrance when giving credit. All claimed for it is, that it is the best expedient for realising the largest sum out of Estates that cannot pay their debts, and making a fair distribution of the proceeds at the smallest cost, with the least delay.

The truth of this pretension can only be established after a few years trial. Merchants will find that if they have not got much out of Estates, they always get something. If they look back through their Ledgers and count up the Estates on which they received nothing, and the time they heretofore waited when an estate "got" into the hands of an Assignee, they will probably find the new average of return upon bad business better than the old. As perhaps the worst case out of many similar, the Estate of Spragg & Hutchison first went into Court here about the year 1824, and is not yet settled. After various proceedings and payments running through a course of twelve years, a balance of £4,000 was placed in Court, where it has remained, for about thirty years, without interest, and litigation goes on. Under our present Insolvent Act, this whole estate might have been settled within two years.

The Act must not be judged by dividends thus far paid under it, for the estates were bankrupt before it came into operation, and all the Assets of many were exhausted in years past. If by the vigilance of creditors estates are brought under the law, when they begin to get bad, reasonable dividends may be expected; but commercial experience tells us how fast a fifteen shilling Estate will run down to five shillings, or two shillings; and, how little can be got if it be left for a final catastrophe, when it can run no longer.

Embarrassed traders in the hope of extrication or dreading to face creditors make every effort. Money is raised at any price, goods are sold at any sacrifice. What is of most ready value is sold or pledged for money.

Bill receivable are all discounted and all that can be realised on the best accounts is collected. Real Estate will be mortgaged or over mortgaged, and while this is going on some creditors taking alarm will manage to secure their pay in full. When such an Estate, composed of Real Estate mortgaged for more than its value, effects that the Insolvent could not sell, aed debts that the could not collect, or is otherwise in the worst possible position, comes into the hands of an Assignee, who must pay out of the proceeds, privileged claims for rent, wages, &c., which are run up by arrears, it is clear there cannot be much left for general distribution. The machine has been stopped because nothing could be raised to run it a day longer, and is found to be in utter derangement. Badly kept accounts are adjusted with much labour, and when adjusted, nothing is found due upon them.

Where the Insolvent is a mechanic or manufacturer, he may be possessed of an accumulation of the "Plant." What, from its cost, figures largely in the assets, and is valuable to himself, is but of little value to any one else; and after indispensable charges are deducted, produces little when sold. Creditors can only console themselves, that while now they get a little each of many Estates, they would out of such estates without the Insolvent Act, get nothing.

Some system of Commercial Law for saving what can be saved out of these commercial wrecks, is as necessary as an Admiralty Law for saving what can be saved from shipwrecks. All that is got is gain; and the only question is does our Insolvent Act meet the requirement.

But now that a legal method for settlement is provided, Estates need not then be run down to nothing. Debtors may be advised to look closely into their affairs, when embarrassments come upon them, and when they see that assets do not equal liabilities, instead of wasting the property of creditors in vain attempts to hide the deficiency, manfully submit the whole to those creditors for them to decide on what terms or conditions the business shall be continued, or be assigned. The commercial character of Insolvents will hereafter depend upon the dividends paid by their respective Estates. Instead of a wonder that many fail, and pay small dividends, it is a wonder that so many in trade meet their payments regularly. When we consider the number of men who, without capacity or capital, or sufficient credit to run a business, commence mercantile enterprises under heavy rents and expenses that utterly exceed all the profit that can be made on their small transactions, the wonder is that apart from fraud or dishonesty, or the risks and losses incident to commerce, there is any thing at all left at the end of a few years. When creditors get the whole of what remains, what more can they expect.

A new law, comprehensive in its ramifications, cannot be judged by the work of eighteen months, before those acting as assignees appointed under it, to carry out its intentions, are fairly clear of their apprenticeship; and when the whole amount of assets administered upon throughout the Province, though taken at their highest value, is too contemptibly insignificant, compared to the amount of daily transactions in the streets of Montreal alone, to cause any disturbance of trade one way or another. A great parade of names of Insolvents has been made in the newspaper advertisements; but their significance to the trade of the country is as nothing. The operations of the Act will probably be satisfactory to business men who, sufficiently occupied with current affairs, cannot give time to the consideration of old wrecks. Asking only for fair play, and what is just, and an equal share with others, they wish to see estates placed where they will be honestly administered, and where, without trouble on their part, or incessant watchfulness, their true share in the distribution will be kept safe for them till called for.

On the other hand sharp practitioners, with less occupation, who by early diligence always manage to get paid in full, on the eve of a bankruptcy or some security afterwards at the expense of others, or who by never consenting to a discharge manage to worm payment out of any debtor from whom the Estate is not taken, will always denounce the law and all connected with it.

The functions of the Assignee are confined to the Estate. The person of the Insolvent is separate and in other hands, whether he should be entitled to a discharge or what should be the process for obtaining it.

Weather mild and cloudy, indicative of rain. Business is dull, nor can we expect any animation until the river is open. Teas continue active. Sugars, Chemicals, &c., more enquired for.

Dates of 29th ult. were received by the Steamship "Belgian" from Liverpool to-day. The markets for Grain were very quiet. Sugars in small demand. Pig Iron weaker.

The market for Flour this morning was quiet, but very firm, with an advance of 5c to 10c per barrel asked in some cases for Superfine. A few small sales of Extras took place. Quotations as under:

FLOUR, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, $8,00 to $8,50; Extra, $7,50 to $8,00; Fancy, $6,50 to $7,00; Superfine from Canada Wheat $5,70 to $5,80; Strong Superfine from Canada Wheat (rates exceptional) $5,80 to $6,10; Superfine from Western Wheat $5,70 to $5,80. City Brands of Superfine, $5,70 to 5,80; Western States Flour, nominal, $5,75; Super No. 2 $5,30 to $5,50; Fine $4,40 to $4,80; Bag Flour $3,20 to $3,30 per 112 lbs.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—$4,40 to $4,60, according to quality.

Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring $1,18 to $1,20; Milwaukee and Chicago Spring $1,20; quotations nominal.

PEAS, per 60 lbs.—Nominally 75 to 77½c.

CORN, per 56 lbs—No transactions transpiring, nominal at 55 to 60c.

Barley, per bus of 48 lbs.—Farmers' loads 60 to 67c per 50 lbs. according to quality.

Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.—Farmers' loads bringing 2s 1d per 40 lbs.

Ashes, per 100 lbs.—Market buoyant. First Pots $5,70 to $5,75; Inferiors $5,40 to 5,42½. Pearls nominally $7.

Pork, per barrel of 200 lbs.—No wholesale transactions reported. Mess nominal at $23.

BUTTER—There is none in market of any consequence, and holders of stock ask extreme prices. 24 to 25 for fair, and 26 to 27c for choice.

Cheese per lb.—Market firm; Dairy 14½c to 15c; Factory 15½c to 16c.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange dull and heavy; Bankers' 60-day drafts on London 6¾ @ 7 prem. for cash; the counter and credit rate is 8 to 8½ prem. Documentary nominal.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western Advices:—

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—Wheat $1,27 in store; receipts 4,000 bus. Flour $6,80. Pork $25.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Wheat $1,25 in store; receipts 13,000 bush. Corn 45½c in store, dull. Pork $25, stagnant.

Receipts of Produce this day per Railroad:

Ashes	brls.	73
Flour	brls.	1625
Butter	kegs.	128
Lard	brls.	10
Highwines	casks.	120
Tallow	brls.	7
	hhds.	1
Oats	bush.	1100

MONEY REPORT.

Wednesday, April 11, 6 P.M.

Gold opened in New York this morning at 126¾, afterwards advanced, closing firm at 127¼.

Greenbacks have been bought at 20¾ to 21⅛ discount, and sold at 20 to 20½. [illegible] been paid in silver for Greenbacks.

Bank Exchange on New York has been sold at 20 to 20¼ dis.

Silver has been bought at 3½ to 3¼, and sold at 3 dis.

Sterling Exchange in New York has advanced. It is quoted at 7 to 7¼. Procurable here at 7½.

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & Co.,
Brokers.

STOCK REPORT

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1866.

SHARES.	STOCKS.	DIV. LAST 6 MOS. PAID	NEXT DIV. DUE.	CLOSING PRICES.	BUSINESS DONE.
$200	Bank of Montreal	4 per cent.	1st June.	113 @ 113½	113
£50 stg.	Bank of B. N. America	4 per cent.	July.	99½ @ 100	......
$80	City Bank	4 per cent.	1st June.	100⅞ @ 101	100¾—100½—100½
50	People's Bank	4 per cent.	1st Sept.	100½ @ 101	101
40	Ontario Bank	4 per cent.	1st June.	101 @ 101¼	......
100	Commercial Bank	3 per cent.	1st July.	74 @ 74¼	74
30	Bank of Upper Canada	None.	1st July.	28 @ 29	......
50	Molsons Bank	4 per cent.	1st October.	112 @ 112½	......
100	Merchants' Bank	4 per cent.	1st July.	106 @ 106½	106½
100	Bank of Toronto	4 per cent.	1st July.	103¾ @ 104¼	104
50	Bank Jacques-Cartier	4 per cent.	1st June.	105½ @ 106½	......
40	Gore Bank	3½ per cent.	1st July.	98 @ 99	98½—99
100	Quebec Bank	3½ per cent.	1st June.	100 @ 101	......
50	Banque Nationale	4 per cent.	1st May.	105½ @ 106½	......
50	Eastern Townships	3½ per cent.	1st July.	91 @ 93	......
£100 stg	Grand Trunk R. R.	None.	....	......	......
£20¼ "	Great Western R. R.	per cent. per an.	....	......	......
$200	Champ. and St. Lawrence R.R.	None.	....	9½ @ 10½	......
200	Do 10 per cent pref	5 per cent.	October.	101¼ @ 102½	......
40	Montreal Telegraph Co	5 per cent.	15th July.	123 @ 127	......
100	Richelieu Nav. Co'y	10 per cent. per an.	February, yearly	112 @ 113	......
50	City Pass. R.R. Co'y	None.	....	72 @ 74	......
40	City Gas Co'y	4 per cent.	15th Sept.	....	......
400	Merchants' Exchange	3½ per cent.	15th May	....	......
20	Mont. Mining Co.	None,	....	$3 @ $3.50 p'r share	$3-$3.25
4	Huron Copper Bay Co.	20 per cent.	Date irregular.	50 @ 55	......

DEBENTURES.	CLOSING PRICES.	BUSINESS DONE.
Canada 6 per cent cy., (due 1874-5)	......	......
Do 5 per cent Stg., do	82½ @ 83	83
Do 5 per cent cy., do	......	......
Montreal Corporation 6 per cent's	89 @ 89½	......
Do Water Works do	89 @ 90	......
Do Harbour 8 per cents (due 1868)	102 @ 102½	102
Do do 7 do do	Par @ 101	......
Do do 6½ do do	......	......
Do do 6¼ do do	......	......
Quebec Harbour 8 do do	......	......
Do do 7 do do	......	......
Do Corp. 6 do do	......	......
Champ. & St. Law., Stg., 1st mort., 6 p.c., (due '82)	85 @ 87	......
EXCHANGE.		EXCHANGE
Bank or Bank endorsed, 60 days' sight, or 75 days date	......	107 @ 107¼
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	......	106 @ 107
Bank on Demand on New York	......	19½ @ 20 dis
Bank Gold Drafts	......	PAR.
Gold Rate in New York	......	126⅞
Sterling Exchange	......	7

N.B.—Accrued Interest on Debentures is invariably paid by purchasers in addition to quoted price.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
Brokers,
No. 78 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK MARKETS—April 11.

Stocks active and higher. Money on call 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 107¼ offered. Chic & R I 118½; M & P du C 93; do 1st pf'd 93; Tol, Wab & Western 32; Morris & Essex 80; F W & C 00⅜; Alton & F H 30; do pf'd 55; C & Alton pf'd 95; C & Alton 86; M & S P pf'd 55; Reading 102⅞; M C 103; M S 80¼; C & Pitts 79⅜; C & N W 26; do pf'd 56¼; Canton 55; Del & Hudson 134; Cumb 45. Gold opened at 126⅝, and closed 125⅞ to 127⅜. Buffalo & Erie 1st 94; Atlantic S S Co 128; W N Tel 55¼; Quicksilver 47½; Mariposa 12¼; pf'd 19½; N Y C 92½; Erie 74¼; Hudson 106.

Cotton dull at 36c to 37c for middling.

Flour—Receipts 3,333 barrels; market more active and very firm; sales 12,200 brls; $6,60 to $7,15 for Super State; $7,10 to $7,50 for Extra State; $7,55 to 8,00 for Choicedo; $6,60 to $7,10 for Super Western; $7,15 to $8,00 for common to Medium Extra Western; $8,15 to $8,40 for common to good shipping brands Extra R. H. O. Canadian Flour more active; sales 850 brls; $7,25 to 7,90 for common; $7,95 to $12 for good to choice Extra. Wheat—Receipts none; market very firm and quiet; sales 5,600 bus white Canada at $2,60; and 10,000 bus Amber State at $2,43. For handsome new No. 1 Milwaukee $1,70 is refused. Rye firmer; sales 26,500 bus Prime Western at 60 to 65c; and 800 bus Prime Motto River at 60c to 63c. Corn—Receipts 4,160 bush; market 2 cents better and more active; sales 97,000 bus; 76c to 79c for unsound; and 80c to 82c for sound mixed Western in store and delivered. Oats 1 cent better, at 40c to 45½c for new Western; 56c to 58c for old do; 57c to 58c for Canada; 53c for Jersey, and 59c to 60c for State. Pork heavy and lower; sales 6,450 brls; $25,30 to $25,50 for new Mess, closing at $25.37 regular, and $24,75 for old do.

LATEST MARKETS.

Flour closed more active and rather more steady. Wheat closed quiet and very firm. Corn closed active and advancing. Pork closed heavy and lower; new Mess $25.37 regular. Lard closed heavy and nominal at 16 to 18½c. Petroleum dull, at 24c to 24½c for Crude, and 39c to 40c for R. J. B.

PASSENGERS.

Per S S "BELGIAN," Capt. R. Brown, from Liverpool to Portland.—Honble Mr Rose and lady, Miss Rose, Major Bancroft, 16th Foot; Ensign Daindall, R C R; Mr. A Yelfer, Mr James Dean, Mr H Felson Jones, Mr. Cantlie, Mr Alex Stewart, Mr J E Sedard, Capt and Mrs Pendleton and 3 children, Mr J P Cardwell and Miss Cardwell, Mr B Dunbar, Mr. Kitchen, Mr Dump, Mr Sugars, Major Cantwell, 100th, Rgt Mr Goodworth, Mrs Goodworth, Mr James Smillie. 23 cabin and 491 steerage.

IMPORTS.

Per Steamship "Belgian," of Liverpool, Robert Brown, Master, from Liverpool, 29th March, 1866.

Order 1 ble; C G Dagg 5 do; J & H Crossley 3 do; J H Rogers 2 do; Brown Bros 1 do; John Flaws 13 bdls; Howell, G&co 55 casks 1 csk; LeMesurier&C 4 bales; H Routh&co 15 do; Walter B 4 do; Jas V Morgan 6 do; Miss C Wilson 1 do 1 cse; J Kay 1 do; J Standberry & co 1 do; E Johnson&co 1 do; J W Benson 2 do; Baukage, B &co 2 do; Thibaudeau, T&co 2 do 2 bles; Thomas, T&co 14 pkgs; Martin&M 1 bls; J Grenier&co 2 do 2 cs; Ogilvy&co 2 do; J Aitken&co 1 do; A Roy&co 3 bles 3 cs; W&R Muir 5 do 2 do; Hudson&P 4 do 3 do; J Baillie &co 5 do 7 do; Desmarteau&coJ 1 do; J Donnelly 2 do 1 cse; F W Gates&co 4 cs 4 bls; Dufreane, G&co 3 do; E Hudon fils&co 2 do; M & Russell 2 do; J G Mackenzie&co 1 do 4 bls; L Kay &co 4 do 1 do; I Renaud 1 ble; Munderloh&S 5 cs 1 ble; C Rubber &Co 6 cks; Ringland, E&co 8 cs; McNee&W 1 bale 1 cs; S H&J Moss 2 bls; Hibbard&co 2 do 1 cs; Boyd &A 50 bags; A Hamel&F 4 bls 2 cs; Laid&T 1 do 1 do; Greenshields S&co 2 cs; Benny, McP &co 2 cks; R Campbell&co 1 cs; C Shaver 1 do, Dickson, C &S 1 do; J Patton&co 1 do; Gagnon, W&co 1 do; Garland, M&co 1 do; R Walker & Sons 2 do 1 ble, J Johnston &co 2 do; N&P Garlann 1 do; Mackay &Bros 5 do 3 bles; McL Bros 1 do; Gault Bros&co 2 ble; F Marks 3 cs 1 ble; Melville,F&co 1 do; H W Brethour&co 1 do; Stevenson, S&co 3 do; J Craick&co 1 do; Cunningham&L 1 do 1 ble; Nichols&H 2 do; G Ritchis&co 1 do; J Hingston&co 7 do, N Currie 24 Robertson&son 47 qr-chts 1 box T Laing 2 cks; Lamplough&C 5 bls 1 cse; D T Irish 1 csk; H Irish crte J May 9 cs 1 ble; J Campbell&Son 3 do; A Buntin&co 2 do; O Doherty&co 1 do; F G Guay&co 3 do; James Baylis 1 do; Wm McL 5 do 1 ble; F&J Leclaire&co 1 do 2 do; A Prevost &co 1 do; J Simms 1 do 1 cs; C A Ballum 1 do; McCall, S &co 1 cse; M Moodie&Sons 1 ck; Glover &F 8 cs 15 bales; Gibb&co 6 cs; W B Mallan&co 2 do; C M Mullen 10 bales; W A Merry 4 bxs; J Campbell 2 cses; Hall 2 cses; Hall, K &co 1 ck; A Macfarlane&co 2 cs; H & A Allan 1 do; W Robinson 12 bales; Chas Heath 11 do; Dawson, Bros 2 cs 1 parcel; Allcock&co 1 cs; Thomson & B 3 cks; McIntyre, D &co 1 cs, 1 bale; P M Galarneau&co 2 cs 3 bales; L S Black &co 1 cs; Tyler, D &co 1 ck 1 cs; J Patton&co 1 McCullock, J &co 2 cs; B Hutchins&co 50 bxs; G Winks&co 1 cse; A Miller 1 do; Sinclair, J &co 37 hf chests McMaster&Bros 2 bales 3 cs; T Lailey 1 cs; M Thwaite 51 ½ chsts J Meyer&co 1 case; J E Darling 2 bales; Goldsworth&co 1 cse; W A Smith&co 2 do; J Dolphin 1 do; Whalley&W 2 cs 1 ble; J Rattray & co 1 cs; Col Powell 1 piano; R C Bothwell 2 cs; Hibbard&co 1 cs 1 csk; Winn&H 25 hf chsts; Sinclair, J&co 28 do; D Robertson 249 do; M C Mountain 46 bxs; J A Turner 10 bags; J A & H Mathewson 30 do; G Childs & co 100 kegs; W Withall 4 cks; J McDonald&co 5 cs 3 bles 1 cs; Stirling, McC & co 2 cs; A Laurie&co 4 cs; Crathern & C 1 csk; Murphy Bros 1 cs; T Mussen 1 do 3 bles; Finland & D 1 cs; A Robertson & co 5 cs 1 ble; J Campbell & Son 2 cs; Beauchemin & V 8 cs; Williamson&co 1 do; J Roy & co 1 ble; Foulds &H 2 cs 1 ble; T J Claxton&co 1 cs; Boyd & A 51 hf chsts; Schneider, B&co 65 do; Sinclair, J &co 17 do; Kingan& K 90 do; Jeffrey Bros &co 216 do; Hughes Bros 8 cs 2 bles; J Henderson& co 4 cs; S Beaudry&co 2 cs 5 bles, Jaggar &L 1 cs; M Kortosh 2 do, C&S W Cox 1 do; Sanford, McI&co 2 cs 3 bles; D McFie 2 bls, A Hope&co 3 cks; T & W Hunton 1 cs; Mme Celestin 1 do; Lyman, C&c1 18 pkgs; C Page 1 cs; J Carruthers &co 73 hf chsts; F Laurie 1 cs; Frothingham & W 431 bdls; Rice, L&Son 1 csk 18 anvils; Redford, D&co 25 hf chsts; A Brown 50 csk 1 cs; P Nelson 1 cs; J Tiffin & Sons 1387 hf chests; Brown, G & co 175 do; Major Alexander 12 pkgs; T J Claxton&co 16 cs 1 bl; Ed Hunt& Son 1 ck; M McCormick 323 bxs; H Fry 2 cs 2 cks; R Fraser 1 cs 1 csk; N S Whitney 1 cs; Tetu&G 1 ble 4 cs; Rice, L&Son 1 cse; W Benjamin&co 3 cs; Order 10 cs; W Marriags 3 do; R Graham&co 1 do; P Rooney 3 do 3 bales; P Shee 2 pkgs; W J Stewart 1 do; W W Grant 3 bles; Wood&L 94 tubes; Field&D 82 bdls; Dep Sup Stores 2 cases.

Goods from Havre - A&E Amos 10 cs; U S Con Gen 4 cs; T May&co 1 do; Hua&R 5 do; T Meyer&co 1 do; Mr Ollendurf 4 do; Thomas, T &co 1 do; Wm M Clymon&co 1 do.

Goods from Hamburg.—H&Guaedinger 1 bl; Chas Ott 1 cs.

Express Parcels—Postmaster Gen 1 bx; T Becket 1 do 1 trunk; N B Davis 1 bx; J G Kempson 1 trunk; W H Stewart 1 bx; Capt J A Stewart 1 do; R H Powell do; F E Grafton 1 parcel; A R Palmer 1 bx; R R Dobell&co 1 do; Mrs Phillips 1 do; J Buchamn&co 2 do; Irving& T 6 beis; W E Tunis 5 do 3 bokes; John Moore 1 do; Hon J Lindsay 1 do; Hon G E Cartier 1 do; Dawson Bros 1 bx 1 truss 1 pcl; Lamplough& C 1 bx; Darling&co 1 do; J & E Gunther 2 do; T Riddle 1 do; P Sinclair 1 do; Jos May&co 1 do; Can Ex Co'y trk; Jas Campbell&Son 1 pcl.

Parcels Samples—Lane, G &co 1 parcel, Geo Winks&co 2 do; S B&J Moss 1 do; M G Mountain 1 do; Hibbard&co 1 do; Hughes Bros 2 do; Baukhage, B &co 1 do; Thibeaudeau, T&co 1 do; Thos, T &co 1 do; Lewis K &co 1 do; T J Claxton&co 1 do; H Dobell 1 do; Order 2 do.

Per Grand Trunk West.—A Roy &co 2 brls ashes; W&R Muir 4 do; Hobson&co 4 do; C A Stark&co 7 do; B Sneath 2 do; H J Gear 3 do; J Dougall&co 4 do; Akin & K 25 do; McKay & Bro 4 do; D Sutherland 3 do; Sundries 5 do; C A Stark&co 200 brls flour; Leeming&B 280 do; T W Rapheal 200 do; Chandler&H 400 do; Akin &K 120 do; J E Hunsicker 125 do; R Mitchell 100 do; G Cruikshank 200 do; Molson Bro 60 cks high wines; T Bethrand 119 kgs butter; C &Ross 6 do; Akin&K 4 brls lard; McKay Bro 5 do; Hobson&co 6 brls tallow; W W Stewart 60 cks whiskey; J Sullivan 1100 bus oats.

Per Champlain and Province Line.—P Hemlin 2 brls ashes; P Demers 1 do; J Dubuc 1 do; A Hannan 1 do; M Provinceal 1 do; Baird&C 2 kgs butter; T Campion 1 do; A Savage & Son 1 hhd tallow; Owner 44 bus potatoes.

Per Grand Trunk East.—H L&M 1 brl; L F & S 1 ck; A McGibbon 1 bx; J Burrell 1 do; B & Childs 2 cs; J L Cassidy 12 cks; H J Lawton 2 cks; E Hagar 3 do.

Per Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway.—G W Weaver 1 bx; C T Palsgrave 1 do 3 pkgs; N Davis 3 cs; K&Campbell 13 bxs; M&B 6 do; G E Holland 3 do; F&Workman 1 do; T Millar 1 do 1 cse; Sundries 1 bx; G Childs 100 do; T D Hood 2 do.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

R With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigourous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurities of the blood, such as *Scrofula* or *King's Evil, Tumours, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose* or *Erysipelas, Tetter* or *Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer* or *Cancerous Tumours, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases,* such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility,* also *Syphilis* or *Venerial Diseases, Liver Complaints* and *Heart Diseases.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds on the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still, we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alternative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption,* and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by DR. J.C. AYER & Co, Lowell, Mass. sold by all the Druggists in Montreal and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Barnes, Henry & Co., wholesale Agents for Canada East.

April 5. 2m trs DSW 81

DIED.

In London, England, on the 25th March, after a few days illness, Robert Smith Tylee, Esquire, of the firm of Messrs. Edward Maitland, Tylee & Co., of this city, aged 49 years. Mr. Tylee was the grand-son of the late Sir David Smith, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada during the three first Canadian Parliaments, for which public service he was created a Baronet in 1821.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL

SALE OF BUTCHERS' STALLS, &c

THE LEASE of the STALLS and SHOPS in BONSECOURS, ST. ANN, ST. GABRIEL, ST. ANTOINE, ST. LAWRENCE, and PAPINEAU MARKETS, for ONE YEAR, from the FIRST day of MAY next, will be Sold by Public Auction on the said Markets, as follows:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th April inst., The STALLS and SHOPS of the BONSECOURS MARKET, at TEN o'clock A.M. And the STALLS and SHOPS of the ST. ANN MARKET, at TWO o'clock P.M.

On THURSDAY, the 19th April instant, The STALLS and SHOPS of the ST. LAWRENCE MARKET, at TEN o'clock A.M. And the STALLS and SHOPS of the PAPINEAU MARKET, at TWO o'clock P.M.

On FRIDAY, the 20th April, instrnt, The STALLS and SHOPS of the ST ANTOINE MARKET at TEN o'clock A.M., And the STALLS and SHOPS of the ST. GABRIEL MARKET at TWO o'clock P.M.

☞ No bid will be received from any one in arrear for Stall or Shop rent.

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

(By order.)
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 12th April, 1866. 87

GOULD & HILL,
IMPORTERS OF

STEINWAY, CHICKERING,
AND OTHER
PIANOFORTES.

NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE INSTRUMENTS, in handsome Rosewood Cases, with Overstrung Bass, and all modern improvements, from $200 to $250 each. EVERY INSTRUMENT SOLD FULLY WARRANTED.

A large number of NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANOS for HIRE constantly offered. Parties who do not wish to purchase, and yet desire the use of a really good instrument for a time, are, by this means, accommodated at moderate cost.

WAREROOMS: 115 Great St. James Street.
April 12. du 37

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE:
EDINBURGH & MONTREAL
19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
MANAGER FOR CANADA.......W. M. RAMSAY
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES......RICHARD BULL.

ALL information on the subject of LIFE ASSURANCE will be given here or at any of the Agencies.

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager.
April 12. 87

DION'S FIRE ALARM.

THIS remarkable invention has now been brought to such a degree of perfection that the undersigned feels confident that he can now offer it to the public.

With the last modifications which have been adopted, the accurate working of the apparatus is infallible, unless wilfully interfered with.

The very first beginning of a fire will be instantaneously made known in all parts of a dwelling house, or at some central place only, according to choice.

Notice of a fire may indifferently be given inside or outside of the house, or from a distance, as for example, from the outhouses to the house itself.

The apparatus will start a church bell as easily as a common clock bell.

If applied to heaps of grain, the slightest increase in the temperature of the grain will at once be made known to the office, if the granary is not too far distant.

If applied in drying kilns, or in hot-houses, the excess or too great diminution of the heat will be accurately made known

The apparatus is not susceptible of derangement, except through external causes; and its construction is so simple that any body will at first sight and explanation understand how it works.

It may be regulated so as to have the alarm sounded at a given degree of heat only,—so if the temperature is at 60° or 80° it may be adjusted so as to be put in motion only by a heat of 70° or 90°.

It may be put up in any dwelling house or shop, so as to be used as a burglar alarm.

In public buildings, such as Colleges, Convents Hospitals, Hotels or Manufactories, the apparatus will make people feel perfectly safe, particularly those who sleep at a 5th or 6th story.

The cost of putting up the apparatus is small.

For more ample information, apply to the undersigned, at No. 12, Place d'Armes, Toupin's Buildings, (third floor) where the working of the apparatus will be explained *viva voce* and shown by experiments.

C. DION & CO.
April 12. 6m-trs 87

WANTED,

FOR an Office, respectable YOUTH, about 15 years of age, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures, and will make himself generally useful. Must be well recommended. None others need apply. Apply at this Office.
April 12. 87

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Married Man, of considerable experience, as Book-keeper, General Clerk, or Manager in a Grain or Produce establishment. Is well acquainted with business in all its branches. Speaks English and French, and is willing to give his whole attention to his business. Address, Box 450 Post Office.
April 12. r 87

COOKING STOVES.

A large assortment at 526 Craig Street, off Place d'Armes Hill.
87 MEILLEUR & CO.

200 REFRIGERATORS.

Ice-Chest and Wire Meat Safes, at No. 526 Craig Street.
87 MEILLEUR & CO.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Japanned and Tin Ware, at 526 Craig Street, near C. GARTH.
87 MEILLEUR & CO.

WIRE FENCING

At $2,50 per Rod, at 526 Craig Street.
MEILLEUR & CO.
April 12. 87

125 cases Sparkling Moselle,
JUST RECEIVED FROM PORTLAND.
ALFRED RIMMER,
27 JOHN STREET.
April 10. r 85

COFFEE.

FINEST JAVA, RIO, and CAPE COFFEE, For Sale by
GEO. CHILDS & CO.
April 3. 79

NOTICE.

Estate late Wm. Price, Erin Cottage, River St. Pierre.

IT is requested that any Claim against this Estate may be sent in immediately to the undersigned.

JOHN LEEMING,
Executor.
Montreal, April 7, 1866. 84

The Standard Method
OF
INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.
Bassini's Art of Singing,

An Analytical, Physiological and Practical System for the CULTIVATION of the VOICE, by Carlo Bassini, Edited by R Storrs Willis.

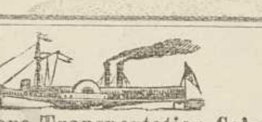
This work is one of the greatest excellence as a System of thorough and Scientific Instruction in the Art of Vocalization. To say that as a book of this kind it has no superior, would be to award it but partial justice, since the best judges of the merits of such works readily admit that it has no equal.

PRICES OF BASSINI'S METHOD.
Complete........$4 00
Abridged........3 00

BASSINI'S METHOD FOR TENOR VOICE, comprising all the excellent features of the above Method for Soprano. Price $4 00.

Copies will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street, Boston.
April 12. 87



North Shore Transportation Co'y.

The New Low Pressure Screw Steamer CITY OF LONDON, will COMMENCE RUNNING, on the Opening of Navigation, between PORT STANLEY and MONTREAL, calling at convenient Ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on the Welland Canal.

This splendid New Boat has been built and fitted up with all the modern improvements, insuring speed, safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and will be under the Command of that well-known and efficient officer, CAPT. ALEX. POLLOCK.

Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of a Low Rate of Insurance.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
H. W. IRELAND,
Agent North Shore Transportation Company,
Montreal.
April 12. 86

Ireland's Through Freight and Passenger Line,
FROM MONTREAL
To Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catherines, and Vice Versa.

On opening of Navigation the following First-Class STEAMERS will be placed on the above route, for the transportation of Freight and Passengers, viz:—

"HER MAJESTY,"....... CAPT. CHISHOLM.
"OSPREY,"............ " PATTERSON.
"AMERICA,"........... " MOORE.
"WHITBY,"............ " LESLIE.
"MAGNET,"............ " MALCOLMSON.

The above Steamers will be kept constantly on this route, and will give five vessels each way weekly, thus ensuring PROMPT DESPATCH to all property consigned to the Line for transportation, and at RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

☞ OCEAN FREIGHTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

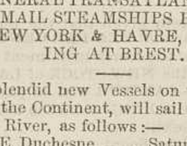
Custom House Entries Passed.

Charges paid, and Cartage in Montreal done at the lowest rates, by forwarding Invoices and Bills of Lading to Montreal Agent.

THROUGH RATES given at the lowest figures to all points on GREAT WESTERN and NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

Any further information will be given on application to

E. CHAFFEY & CO.,
King Street, Toronto.
NORRIS & NEELON,
St. Catherines.
JOHN PROCTOR, or
GEO. T. MALCOMSON,
Hamilton.
Canal Stores, Canal Basin.
BUCHANAN'S Warehouses, 81 and 83 Common Street.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.'s Warehouses, 92 94 and 96 Common Street.
H. W. IRELAND,
GENERAL AGENT,
409 St. Paul Street.
April 12. 87



Only Direct Line to France.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK & HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new Vessels on this favourite route for the Continent, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
PERIERE, Duchesne......Saturday, April 21
LAFAYETTE, Lemaire,....Saturday, May 5
NAPOLEON III, Bocaude,..Saturday, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, June 2

First and Second Cabin passengers have Table Wine allowed without extra charge.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at a charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
58 Broadway, New York.
Or T. W. GRIFFITH, Agent,
Corner of St. Francois Xavier and St. Sacrament Street,
Montreal.
April 12. 87

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS will be sold at the time and place as mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same, which the Registrar is not bound to include in his Certificate, under Chapter thirty-six of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law. All oppositions *afin de conserver* may be fyled at any time within two days next after the return of the writ:

VENDITIONI EXPONAS DE TERRIS.

District of Montreal.

Montreal, to wit: } JOHN FLETCHER, of the No. 446. } Parish of St. Magdeleine de Rigaud, in the Circuit of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreal, Bailiff, Plaintiff; against the lands and tenements of LOUIS LEFEBVRE, of the Parish of Ste. Magdeleine de Rigaud, in the County of Vaudreuil, and District of Montreal, Yeoman, defendant.

The said Lands and Tenements mentioned and described in the Schedule annexed to the said Writ, marked A, as follows, to wit:

2. A piece of land lying and situate on the north side of the *Riviere a la Graisse*, in the parish of Rigaud, in the county of Vaudreuil, in the district of Montreal, known and designated as the continuations of lot No. 33, already sold in this cause, containing twelve arpents and thirty perches in superficies, more or less; joining in front to the said land No. 32, in rear to Antoine Vallee, on one side to Jean Baptiste Brazeau, and on the other side to the continuations of the land 31—without buildings.

3. A land lying and situate on the north side of *Riviere a la Graisse*, in the parish of Rigaud, in the county of Vaudreuil, in the district of Montreal, being of an irregular figure, and described as lot No. 33, containing five arpents in front by eight arpents in depth, more or less; joining in front to the said *Riviere a la Graisse*, in rear to lot No. 32, heretofore described, on one side to Antoine Vachon and Toussaint Ranger, and on the other side to Jean Baptiste Brazeau—with a barn and other buildings thereon erected.

Reserving thereof, for the School Corporation of the Parish of Rigaud, the following piece of land, to wit:—A certain parcel or piece of land, part of the above said Lot No. 33, situated on the south side of the Queen's Highway, being fifty feet wide, and bounded in front by the said Queen's Highway, in rear by the *Riviere a la Graisse*, on the one side by Jean Baptiste Brazeau, and on the other side by part of the above described Lot No. 33—with a wooden house thereon.

TO BE SOLD, subject to the reserve aforesaid, at the Parochial Church door of the PARISH OF RIGAUD, on TUESDAY the first day of MAY next, at the hour of TEN of the clock in the FORENOON.

The said Writ returnable on the eight day of May next.

T. BOUTHILLIER.
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Montreal, 11th April, 1866. u 87

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED TWO COMPOSITORS. Constant employment and highest wages given. Apply to the FOREMAN, Herald Office.
April 10. 85

Virginia Golden Leaf Tobacco.

THE undersigned has just received a Supply of the above.

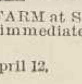
S. BRAHADI,
277 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.
April 11. m 86

FOR SALE,

600 hf-chests Y. HYSON, JAPAN, GUNPOWDER and TWANKAY TEAS
130 boxes TOBACCO, 10's, *Fine Brands*
200 catties BRIGAT do
2000 lbs REAL VIRGINIA do
With a complete assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.,
508 St. Paul Street.
April 11. r 86

TO LET,



The OFFICES No. 33 St. Nicholas Street, with SMALL STORE and CELLAR in rear, at present occupied by
KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTON & CO.
April 12. 87

TO BE LET,

LARGE STORE, No. 16 St. Sacrament Street, with Fire Proof Safes and Office complete.

—ALSO,—

A FARM at St. Lambert, of about 60 arpents, with immediate possession.

CHAS. PHILLIPS.
April 12. Jm 87

NOTICES.

Mercantile Library Association.

NORDHEIMERS' HALL.

THE LECTURE COMMITTEE, having effected an engagement with that popular favourite,

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF,

to give FOUR READINGS during this week beg respectfully to intimate that MR. VANDENHOFF will Read, on

Thursday Evening, the 12th April,

Two Scenes from Shakespeare's Tragedy of "KING JOHN;"
Scenes from Shakespeare's
"ROMEO AND JULIET."
(To the Death of Mercutio);
To conclude with:—
"The Irish Widower, and the Geography of an Irishman's Oath!"

Doors open at 7.30. Reading commences at 8 o'clock.

Tickets admitting one person to a Reading, 50c; admitting two, 75c; admitting three, $1.00; and to the Course of Four Readings, $1.50, $2.50, and $3.50 respectively. No Reserved Seats.

RICHARD THOMAS,
Chairman.
April 6. 86

MASONIC LECTURE.

Zetland Lodge, No. 21, C.R.

The Regular Communication of ZETLAND LODGE, No. 21, C.R., will be held at the New Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, on THURSDAY next, the 12th inst., at half-past Seven o'clock, when the Sixth and last of the Series of Lectures for the season will be delivered by R. W. Bro. J. C. FRANCK.

Visiting brethren are specially invited. A full attendance of the craft is particularly requested. (By order.)

T. O. SAUNDERSON,
Secretary.
April 11. 86

THEATRE ROYAL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE of his EXCELLENCY VISCOUNT MONCK, Governor-General of British North America,

On Saturday Evening, April 14th,

THE

Amateurs of the K. O. Borderers

WILL PERFORM FOR THE

Benefit of the Canada Military Orphan Asylum,

THE FARCE OF

TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE,

In which MRS. HILL, who has kindly given her services for the occasion, will appear; and the Burlesque of

FRA DIAVOLO.

The Music of which has been arranged, and in part composed, by Mr. RELLE, Bandmaster, 25th K. O. B.

The STRING BAND of the Regiment will form the Orchestra.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes, $1 and $3; Reserved Seats 75c; Family Circle, 40c; Pit, 25c.

Particulars, &c., at Prince's Music Store, where Reserved Seats may be obtained.

April 10. e 85

THEATRE ROYAL.

Debut of the Celebrated

FRENCH COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

Under the direction of Messrs. JUIGNET and DRIVET, on

MONDAY, 16TH APRIL.

ELLE EST FOLLE,

A Comic Drama, in Two Acts, by M. Melesville.

LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE,

A Comic Vaudeville, by M. de Villeneuve.

NOTICE.—The Company under our direction is composed of Artists who have been received with applause on the principal Theatres of Paris and other great cities of France, together with some who have merited esteem among ourselves. We, therefore, confidently expect success from your kind patronage.

P. JUIGNET & C. DRIVET,
Directors.
April 10. 85

MECHANICS' HALL.

COMMENCING

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17th,

THE

Most Enchanting Exhibition

IN THE WORLD.

THE GREAT MILTONIAN TABLEAUX

OF

PARADISE LOST,

Or the Rebellion in Heaven.

THE WAR OF THE ANGELS, THE FALL OF SATAN, AND THE FALL OF MAN.

Carrying out Milton's idea of

HEAVEN, HELL, CHAOS AND PARADISE.

The same as exhibited in Brooklyn and Philadelphia to crowded and delighted audiences; and the original great work as

Exhibited in London for 180 Nights.

The same has just closed in Tremont Temple, Boston.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. No half price. Tickets can be obtained at Prince's Music Store.

Doors open at seven; to commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.

☞ Grand Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. Children will be admitted for 10c. Adults 25c.

C. MILLER CHANTER, MILTONIAN READER.
J. D. WOOD, AGENT.
April 9. r 94

NOTICE.

County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL SPRING SHOW of HORSES under the direction of the County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society, will be held at the HAY MARKET, in this City, on FRIDAY, the TWENTIETH day of APRIL next, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M., precisely.

By order.

HUGH BRODIE, JR.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
March 19. 66

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been Dissolved by mutual consent. All Accounts due to or by the late firm will be settled by Mr. W. H. SMITH.

W. H. SMITH,
JAMES McCULLOCH.
Montreal, April 9th, 1866. m 85

THE Business will in future be carried on by Mr. W. H. SMITH in the same premises, 18 and 20 HOSPITAL STREET, under the name and style of

W. H. SMITH & CO.
Montreal, April 9th, 1866. m 85

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY, and the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPAY, have REMOVED to No. 77 Great St. James Street.

M. H. GAULT.
April 11. r 86

WANTED,—By a Young Man, 30 years of age, a Situation as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, or TRAVELLER. Fifteen years experience in the Old Country. No objection to make himself generally useful. Address, A. O. D., Office of this paper.
April 11. u 86

Wanted for the Montreal Club,

A STEWARD and FOUR WAITERS. Apply at No. 383 St. Paul Street.
April 11. b 86

Wanted,

FOR an ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and CORRESPONDENT, who can speak and write English and French, Engross Deeds, Obligations and Commercial Documents generally. A liberal salary offered. Application by letter, with reference enclosed, addressed O. A., Post Office, drawer No. 402, Montreal.
April 11. r 86

WANTED,

A MAN to take charge of a Horse and Cow. He must be accustomed to drive, and will be required, when necessary, to assist in Garden work. Apply at this office.
April 11. u 86

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED,—By a Young Man, of steady habits, a Situation as ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, or Junior Clerk in a Bank. Salary not so much an object at present as the obtaining of a good and permanent situation. Best of references given. Address, if by letter post-paid, to A. A. A., Box 22, Alexandria, C.W.
April 11. m 86

WANTED—A Situation as BOOK-KEEPER or ASSISTANT by a Young Man who possesses a practical knowledge of Book-Keeping and general Office duties. Best references furnished.
Address, H. R. M., Box 72, P.O.
April 10. r 85