The Colonies & their Defenses before the House of Commons -

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIV. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1862. NUMBER 91.

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, March 17, 1862.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c., per Railroad	10.00 a m / 5.00 p m	6.00 a m[1] / 3.30 p m[1]
North Shore Land Route to Quebec	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West, as far as Kingston (and Ottawa)	9.15 p m	7.00 a m[2]
Canada West, through to Toronto and Detroit	12.30 p m	3.00 p m[3]
Laprairie	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m / 11.00 p m	8.00 a m / 2.00 p m
Boston, Burlington, Rutland, &c.	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
New York, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, Island Pond and Portland	3.00 p m / 5.00 p m	6.00 a m / 2.00 p m[4]
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	5.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m / 6.30 p m	5.00 a m / 2.00 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.30 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	10.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecoeur	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache and St. Scholastique	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
St. Therese, St. Jerome	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax, and P.E. Island, via Portland steamer	2.00 p m	5.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.00 A.M. & 4.15 P.M.
[2] do do 8.15 A.M.
[3] do do 4.00 P.M.
[4] do do 7.00 A.M. & 2.45 P.M.

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

Note.—All the above mails are daily [Sundays excepted), except that by North Shore Land Route to Quebec, which arrives every day except Tuesday, and closes every day except Sunday.

☞ St John, N.B., Halifax and P.E. Island via Portland steamer, is due every Wednesday at 2.00 p m and closes every Wednesday at 5.00 p m.

☞ Every Friday night during the Winter season, the English Mail, for the Ocean Mail Steamers from Portland, will be closed at the Montreal Post Office, at SEVEN P.M. for Letters, and SIX P.M. for Newspapers.

Andrew Macfarlane & Co.,
Nos. 258 & 260 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,
Mantle Manufacturers,
And Importers of
British and Foreign Dry Goods
HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Which have been selected with great care in the British and Foreign markets.
They consist of the Newest and most Fashionable
London and Paris Mantle Styles.
Flowers, Parasols, Plumes, Stays, Shawls, Cobourgs, Silks, Prints, Velvets, Hosiery, Ribbons, Vestings, Brocades, Tweeds, Broadcloths, &c., &c.
☞ A very great variety of Mantles and Mantle Cloths, in all shades, now on hand.
Buyers will find that the departments specially mentioned are not excelled in the trade as regards extent, variety and value.
April 5. 82

STEPHENSON HOUSE
AND
ST. CATHARINES
SALINE BATHS.
In Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of Women, Indigestion, Scrofula.
And OBSTINATE SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS of BONES and SKIN, and the many and
WONDERFUL CURES
Effected by these Waters, have made them
FAMOUS THROUGHOUT AMERICA
☞ REFERENCE is permitted to the following distinguished Visitors, as to the efficacy of the ST. CATHARINES WATERS in Disease:—The Right Revd. Archbishop Hughes, Gen. J. Watson Webb, Alvah Hunt, Esq., Edwin Forrest, Esq., F. DePeyster, Esq., C. Stetson, Esq., D. Howard, Esq., Messrs. P. V. King and Lekoy, of New York City, H. W. Sergeant, Esq., of Fishkill, Messrs Jas Lawrence, P. Grant, and P. C. Brooks, of Boston, Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq., Detroit, Prof. Jas. P. White, Buffalo, &c. The majority of the leading Physicians in the large cities are also well acquainted with the properties of the Waters, and the following gentlemen in Canada:—Chancellor Blake, J. B. Robinson, Esq., Toronto, John Galt, Esq., M. Vankoughnet, Esq., Judge McCord, Montreal.
☞ ST. CATHARINES is eleven miles west of the Supension Bridge. Niagara Falls trains connecting with all Express trains on New York Central Railway will convey passengers direct to the Springs, per Great Western Railroad.
For sale by all the principal Druggists in Montreal.
P. S.—Wholesale orders, addressed J. BRIGGS, Montreal, promptly attended to.
Montreal, April 3, 1862. 1y 83

NEW SPRING GOODS.
RECEIVED AND OPENED UP
CONTENTS OF
350 Cases and Bales
OF
NEW DRY GOODS
COMPRISING ALL THE
NOVELTIES of the SEASON.
☞ Town and Country Merchants invited to examine the Stock.
George Winks & Co.
BOYER'S BUILDING, CUSTOM-HOUSE SQUARE and Commissioners' Street.
March 20. ddd 68

200 bales GREY COTTONS, in 29-inch to 37-inch
1000 pieces 32 & 36-inch "HORROCKSES'" LONG CLOTH
500 pieces 36-inch (original) NO. 1 SHIRT CLOTH
Purchased in December last, and much under present prices.
For sale by GEORGE WINKS & CO.
March 20. ddd 68

COTTON YARN, in Red, White and Blue, in 200lb bales, assorted Numbers.
For sale by GEORGE WINKS & CO.
March 20. ddd 68

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW PATTERNS.
THE Subscriber has now received his SPRING STOCK of the above, comprising the latest Patterns of the
Paris and American Manufactures
—ALSO,—
A large quantity of *low priced* American Paper, purchased much below value on account of the U. S. troubles; purchasers deriving full benefit of the same.
R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Black, Notre Dame Street.
March 25. 72

WELCH, MARGETSON & CO.,
16 & 17 Cheapside, London,
Manufacturers and Inventors of all the Newest Styles of
Collars and Neck-Ties.
WE have just received, from the above justly celebrated House, a Magnificent Lot of
NEW GOODS,
comprising some of the latest Novelties of the Season.
A small lot of BEAUTIFUL NEW DRESSING GOWNS.
Our Stock of SHIRTS is now more complete than ever. BOY'S and YOUTHS' in every size.
John Aitken & Co.,
211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Edward Hixon's
FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, 172 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, (opposite Bromfield Street), has constantly on hand and is manufacturing the newest styles of CABINET FURNITURE. We have also the *best* and latest styles of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. The above Furniture is of our own manufacture, and warranted to stand Furnace Heat.
Also, HIXON'S SUPERIOR FURNITURE POLISH, for Oiled and Varnished Furniture, at Wholesale and Retail.
172 Washington Street, - - - Boston, Opposite Bromfield Street.
April 2. 3m 79

CANADA SHIRT STORE,
272 NOTRE DAME STREET.
RINGLAND & EWART
BEG to invite the attention of the Public to their most extensive and most carefully selected Spring Stock of
Parasols, Umbrellas,
Cotton Hosiery and Underclothing,
Cotton Shirtings, Linens,
Scarfs, Ties, Shirts and Collars,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
The New "Tom Thumb" and "Sensation" Collars,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
April 1. 78

MONTREAL
SUGAR HOUSE SYRUPS
For Sale.
500 barrels Golden Syrup
250 barrels Extra Syrup
200 barrels Standard Syrup
STARKE, SMITH & CO.,
284 St. Paul Street.
April 1. 1m 78

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

TO LET,
FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT,
Those Two pleasantly-situated HOUSES on Craig Street, opposite the centre of Viger Square. They will be fitted up with modern improvements, and every way suitable for a Genteel Family.
Early possession will be given.
Apply, on the Premises, from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4.
CHARLES McDONALD.
February 5. 31

TO LET,
Possession 1st May, or sooner,
The beautiful VILLA RESIDENCE, called "*LINDORES*," situated on the most picturesque part of the Mountain, and commanding the loveliest views over the Country, extending to the Lakes St. Louis and Two Mountains. The House is of modern design, and contains Drawing, Dining, and Eight Bedrooms, with Closets, Bath, Kitchen, Pantry, and Servants Rooms. The whole is abundantly supplied with Water, Stabling for 4 Horses, Coach, Cow and Poultry Houses, Ice-house and Woodshed.
The Grounds, which are ornamentally laid out, comprehend 24 acres of Shrubbery, Orchard and Garden, and will be open to the use of the Tenant of the House.
For further particulars apply to
BUCHANAN, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
18 Great St. James Street.
April 2. 79

FOR SALE
That beautifully-situated PROPERTY now occupied by the Subscriber, on the North-East side of Mountain Street, between Dorchester and St. Catherine Streets (No. 183). The DWELLING HOUSE, which is Two Stories, with Basement, contains Eleven Apartments, Kitchen and Bath-Room, recently refitted and painted; the Water and Gas Apparatus in perfect order; Soft Water Cistern and a good Well connected with the Dwelling. A New Brick Stable, fitted up with strict study to convenience, perhaps one of the most perfect buildings of the kind in the City; ample accommodation in basement for Cow Stable. Coal, Ice and Wood, a separate apartment for each, with Coach-House adjoining Stable. The Lot contains 148 feet 6 inches in breadth running through from Mountain to Drummond Streets, and is capable of being converted into Twelve Building Lots. The Garden is planted with Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
Terms of payment easy. *Immediate possession*
Titles incontestable.
For further particulars, apply to
J. B. SMITH,
On the Premises;
Or to JAS. SMITH, N. P.
April 3. 80

Splendid Property For Sale,
A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
TO BE SOLD, with possession on 1st of May next, that splendid Property, "THE BELLEVUE HOUSE," at Cote des Neiges, Montreal, well known as "Swords'," with the Grounds attached and all contained thereon, consisting of Dwelling House, Stables, Billiard Room and other Outhouses, extensive Flower and Kitchen Gardens, Orchards, &c.,—in all containing about 9 arpents, with never failing water.
For an Hotel or place of public resort it is the best frequented and most suitable for pleasure parties driving round the Mountain, or may be easily converted into an elegant private residence.
To save all unnecessary trouble and ensure a speedy sale, the price is fixed at the reduced sum of £1600. Title indisputable.
Apply at the House, Cote des Neiges; or at 15 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Next Door to St. Lawrence Hall.
April 8. ddb 80

TO LET,
The COTTAGE and GARDEN, No. 30 Durocher Street, belonging to the Estate of the late Benjamin Hart, Esq. Rent £90.
Apply to
THEODORE HART,
No. 10 St. Sacrament Street.
April 3. 80

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, Nos. 1 & 2 WINDSOR PLACE, with all modern improvements, good and convenient Out-Houses, &c. The situation is of the best.
For particulars, enquire of
ARCH. FERGUSON,
Mansfield Street.
March 24. 71

$160 A YEAR.
TO LET,
A very convenient HOUSE, No. 50 Sanguinet Street. Hall, Sitting and Dining Rooms, and Kitchen on first floor. Seven apartments on the second flat, and a spacious Garret above. Enquire at this Office.
March 22. 70

HOUSE TO LET.
That Large Two-story STONE DWELLING, formerly occupied by the late Benjamin Brewster, Esq., consisting of fourteen Rooms, with large Kitchen, Pantries, and all modern conveniences; Ice House, two Graperies, Large Brick Stable and Carriage House, with about twenty acres of Land.
Immediate possession.
Apply to
J. B. SMITH,
Proprietor;
Or to JAMES SMITH,
N. P.
February 27. 50

TO LET,
A Convenient CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 17 St. Genevieve Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, containing nine rooms.
Apply to
THOS. JENKING,
207 Notre Dame Street.
February 19. 43

TO LET,
A Neat two-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 1 Poplar Place, Mountain Street, with Gas and Water. Rent low. Possession 1st May next.
Apply to
C. TUGGEY.
February 8. 34

TO LET
The Handsome VILLA RESIDENCE and GARDEN, with Coach-House and Stabling, No. 129 Drummond Street, above Sherbrooke Street.
Rent moderate.
Apply on the Premises, or to
HENRY JACKSON,
2 Cornwall Terrace.
February 4. 30

HOTEL TO LET.
TO LET, that commodious and central HOTEL, situated in St. Paul Street, opposite the Bonsecours Market, and at present occupied by Messrs. Villeneuve & Pariseau. The Stables attached to the Hotel will accommodate upwards of fifty horses.
Possession on the 1st day of May.
Apply to
JOHN ATKINSON,
No. 44 Dorchester Street.
February 20. 44

HOUSE TO LET.
A very convenient and pleasant HOUSE, No. 22, Corner of St. Antoine and St. Edward Streets.
Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to
A. RAMBAU,
112 Commissioners Street,
Or 20 St. Antoine Street.
February 6. 32

TO LET
A LARGE COTTAGE, built of Stone, containing Five Apartments and a Kitchen in rear, and Six Rooms above, with a LARGE GARDEN well stocked with FRUIT TREES and a House for the Gardener, Outhouses, Shed and Stable and a Large Yard.
Further particulars may be known by applying on the Premises, No. 173 Sanguinet Street, between 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
L. A. HUGUET LATOUR.
March 31. mwf 77

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

TO LET,
That Spacious HOUSE and GARDEN, Sherbrooke Street, for many years occupied by Madame de Montenacte.
BENJ. DELISLE.
January 23. 20

STORES.

TO LET,
The SHOP and PREMISES, No. 204 Notre Dame Street, near the Place d'Armes, occupied by Mr. Charles Childs as a Boot and Shoe Store.
Apply to
JOHN OSTELL,
217 Notre Dame Street;
Or to JNO. PRATT & CO.,
261 St. Paul Street.
April 3. ddb 80

TO LET
The FIRST FLAT, UPPER FLATS, or the whole of the new substantial first-class Premises, No. 202 St Paul Street, occupied by the Subscriber; consisting in all of 3 Ware-Rooms, 90 x 33 feet, and Attic, the former ceiled with wood, painted, and otherwise finished in the best manner. The Store is constructed for convenient occupation by either one or two tenants. Possession of part immediately, if required.
ALEX. BRYSON.
March 22. 70

TO LET
Those Eligible NEW CUT-STONE STORES, West End of Notre Dame Street. They are fitted up with PLATE GLASS WINDOWS and finished in the most modern style, and are not surpassed in the city for a first-class Retail Trade.
Possession 1st March.
MOSS & BRO.
January 14. 12

TO LET.
The first-class FOUR STORY CUT STONE WAREHOUSE, at present occupied by Messrs. R. S. Miller & Co., No. 325 St. Paul Street, with immediate possession if necessary.
February 7. 33

TO LET.
THREE TWO STORY CUT STONE STORES, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Nuns' Buildings, St. Joseph Street.
Apply to
GEO. WEEKES,
Agent.
February 13. 38

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.
TO LET,—TWO STORES and OFFICES in YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, McGill Street.
Apply to
JOHN YOUNG.
January 31. 27

STORE TO LET.
The first class two-story CUT STONE WAREHOUSE, No. 301 St. Paul Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Foley & Co.
Immediate possession, if necessary.
February 13. 38

TO LET,
A GOOD-SIZED ROOM, well adapted for Manufacturing purposes.
Apply to
A. B., HERALD OFFICE.
January 20 17

TO LET
The SHOP and DWELLING, No. 32 St. Lawrence Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Morrow & Kimpton, Grocers.
Apply to
DAME WIDOW THOS. DUROCHER,
No. 34 St. Lawrence Street.
March 18. 66

SHOPS AND DWELLINGS.

TO LET
The SHOP and DWELLING, at the Corner of Wellington and Dalhousie Streets, now in the occupation of Mr. McBride.
Enquire of
EDW. GOFF PENNY
HERALD Office.
January 21. 18

TO LET,
TWO SHOPS and DWELLINGS, Nos. 36 and 48 McGill Street, facing the St. Ann's Market.
—Also—
A BRICK WAREHOUSE, off McGill Street.
—And—
The large STONE STORE, No. 9 William Street, presently occupied by Thos. Gordon & Co.
Apply to
W. E. PHILLIPS.
February 21. 45

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stoneybrook Cottage
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
The Undersigned has erected the past season a fine GOTHIC VILLA in CAPE ELIZABETH, near the Cape Cottage, about one mile from PORTLAND, and within three rods of the Ocean. It is well arranged for a Private Family or Boarding House, containing fourteen Rooms; and for scenery and location it is ahead of anything on the Cape.
For particulars please apply to the Subscriber at 121 Commercial Street, Portland.
ALBERT STEPHENSON.
April 5. du-d'ly & trs 82

TO LET OR FOR SALE
To be Exchanged for a Property in the City of Montreal,
THAT SPLENDID PROPERTY, situated in the City of St. Hyacinthe, near the Railroad Depot, containing nine acres in superficies with a beautiful Villa and large Outbuildings thereon erected.
The House contains all the modern improvements, such as Bath, Water Closet, Gas, Ice House, &c., &c.
Terms very liberal.
For further particulars, apply to
A. or G. LAMOTHE.
March 18. 66

For Sale at Pointe Claire,
On the Island of Montreal, that well-known FARM, situated on the "Pointe-a-Guenettes," three miles from the Village Depot and nineteen miles from the City of Montreal, containing six acres in front by twenty in depth, and in rear four acres by twenty, forming in all two hundred acres, on which are a substantial Stone House, Wooden Stables, Barns, Sheds, &c, Springs of good Water, two Sugar Bushes, &c.
—ALSO,—
A Meadow adjoining, of twenty-eight acres in superficies.
The whole or half to be sold. Apply, on the premises, to
PETER LYNCH.
Or to JAS. SMITH, Esq., N.P.,
St. Francois Xavier Street.
April 4. 2m mwf 81

FOR SALE.
THE LADIES of the HOTEL DIEU offer for SALE that portion of their FARM, "LA PROVIDENCE," lying between Sherbrooke and Bagg Streets, on Cote-a-Barron, and comprising about
47 LOTS,
of different dimensions. Persons desirous of purchasing, on application to the said Ladies, at their Establishment "Mont Ste. Famille," or to their Attorney, MR. WEEKS, may learn the terms of Sale, and be shown a Plan of the Lots
January 1, 1861. mwf 1

Water Powers & Lots
To Let or Lease,
AT
COTE SAINT PAUL.
THE Undersigned offers to LET or LEASE, at COTE ST. PAUL, valuable WATER POWERS and LOTS.
Distance from Montreal about 1½ miles.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM PARKYN,
Cote St. Paul.
March 22. 287

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1862.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.
Living Wonders at 135 Notre Dame Street, (the Aztec Children), Day and Evening.
Lecture, in Nordheimers' Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.
BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
Household Furniture, &c., at Residence of H. H. Whitney, Esq., No. 216 Mountain Street, at Ten o'clock.
New Spring Dry Goods, at their Stores, at Two o'clock
BY SHAW & BROTHER.
Household Furniture, &c., at Residence of Thos. E. Blackwell, Esq., No. 77 Sherbrooke Street, at Ten o'clock.
BY ALEX. BRYSON.
Hardware, &c., at his own stores, at half-past Seven o'clock.
BY JOHN O. BROWN & SON.
Dry Goods, Jewellery, &c., at their Stores, 191 Notre Dame Street, at Seven o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.
State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—
April 15—9 A.M. 40 above zero.
2 P.M. 49 above zero.
5 P.M. 45 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.
APRIL 15.

Ottawa Hotel.
W Parker, Boston, Mass; H A Ormond, Quebec; H L Robinson, Waterloo; W H Morris and son, Northfield; O L Allen, Alexandria; A McDougall, Cornwall; W W Parker, Hunterstown; J Rimir, Portage du Fort; J Greig, do; J F Jenkins, Smith Falls; Miss Davis, Montreal; J A Gordon, London, C W; J G Birch, do; J K Hatch, Suttleton, N H; J Coote, St Johns, C E; J E Henry, do; J Hughes, Prescott.

Cosmopolitan Hotel.
S Weaver, Elnira; G S Paul, do; C Perry; B Lawerence, London, Eng; M Gaul, Albany, J Robinson, Montreal; J Henderson, Toronto; W Francis, Hamilton.

Montreal House.
W Stewart, N Y; J Sampson, Toronto; T M Gage, Ogdensburgh; R Hill, Acton; J B Williams; G A Grant and lady, Pittsburg; J Dilkes and son, N Y; F B Cakley; R Shannon, Colborne, C W; W H Chamberlin, Plainfield.

St. Lawrence Hall.
Mr. Irvine, Quebec; Col Clark Kennedy, Military Train; W Carpenter, Quebec; E Haycock, Ottawa; T W Russell, Brantford; W Warren, jr, Greenarne, R Warren, Brooklyn; E B Kearney, S Catherines; A R Dougall, Belleville; E T Potts, Stirling; J Hamilton, do; A Reed, Bloomfield; H Waddell, South Manahan; J McGillivray, jr, Smiths Falls; J Laird, Quebec; W R Atkinson, Ailsa Craig; G A Starr, Brockville; M Crombie, Belleville; W Howarth, Liverpool; Mr Mitchell and lady, England; Mr Jones, Quebec.

THE NEWS BY THE "NORWEGIAN."—We have again later news from Europe by the arrival of the "Norwegian." It does not contain much of great importance, except some rather mysterious hints respecting the turn of affairs in Italy. This mystery may, perhaps, be somewhat unravelled by reminding our readers of the late change in the Government at Turin. Ricasoli had to give place to Ratazzi, as the British press avers, in consequence of the intrigues of Court ladies of cracked reputation, and of the dislike of the Emperor Napoleon. It was expected that the new Minister would be so much a tool of the Court of the Tuilleries, as to carry out what is believed to be its policy, by checking the Italian aspirations for a united Italy, with Rome for its capital. At the same moment Garibaldi again appeared upon the scene, and Ratazzi, whether because it is a mistake to consider that he is less zealous for the national cause than Ricasoli, or whether because he feared that the popular indignation would overturn his plans; or, lastly, whether he hoped to cajole Garibaldi, and make him his instrument, invited to Turin the very man, whose views were most directly opposed to those which the new Ministry were expected to favor. Garibaldi, after his visit, left the capital, enthusiastically loyal, and charged as the representative of Prince Humbert, to organize volunteer clubs throughout the kingdom. His progress has everywhere stirred up the popular ardour, and we imagine it is now thought that Louis Napoleon fears the revolutionary spirit, which he holds like a wolf by the ears, will get the better of his opposition, and, therefore, is determined once more to head in order that he may also control it.

UNITED STATES.—At last the often spoken of operations against Fort Pulaski, have resulted in the capture of that outwork of Savannah. We know not what effect this may have upon the city itself, but we suppose that the mere possession of that place is of small consequence, if the harbour is only shut. This we suppose is secured by the fall of Pulaski. At the mouth of the Mississippi, a landing has been made at Pass Christian, to the Eastward of Lake Pont Chartrain. We do not comprehend the utility of this step; but suppose that it has reference to an intended assault upon New Orleans. The most important movement which we have to chronicle to-day, is undoubtedly that of General Mitchell on the Railroad right and left from Huntsville; but he will need reinforcements. Commodore Dupont announces the completion of a benevolent project for planting a number of late slaves as a colony of freemen, and putting them in a way as he told them by the planting of cotton, "to do some good for themselves."

GENERALS BEAUREGARD AND JOHNSTON.—The statements respecting Beauregard's death, or even of the loss of his arm, does not seem to have the slightest foundation in fact. There can be no doubt, however, that the Confederates left General Johnston, the second in command, dead on the field; but their Congress at Richmond, sitting while the second day's battle was proceeding, on Monday, passed a vote of thanks to the Divine Ruler of nations for the victory of Sunday; but adjourned out of respect to the memory of General Johnston, whose death tempered "their exultation with a shade of sadness."

THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.—We have all heard a great deal lately of the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Colonial Military Expenditure. But one copy of this, especially to the people of Canada, most important document has, we find, been received in this country. From that copy we this morning give such extracts from the evidence, on which the Report is based, as directly bear upon the defences of Canada—which we shall continue in a future issue. These extracts will, we think, be found extremely interesting and conducive to the forming of a correct opinion as to what really are the new claims—if any—of the Imperial Government upon Canada, in connection with her defence against foreign aggression. The following passage from the Report—which has been adopted by the House—will explain its general scope and tenor:—

Your Committee further submit the following general suggestions as arising from the evidence laid before them:

That it is inexpedient that the proportions of cost of Colonial defence to be borne by the Imperial and Colonial Governments respectively should be subject of negotiation with the various dependencies, but that evidence has been given tending to show that the mode of proceeding adopted by Lord Grey in 1851, in announcing to the Australian Colonies the terms on which alone Imperial troops could be sent there, may be gradually applied to other dependencies.

The suggestions which follow refer to the Australian, New Zealand, South African and West Indian Colonies, and have no special bearing upon British North America. In close connection with the same subject of the views in England, with respect to the future relations of the mother country and the Colonies, is the letter of Mr. Goldwin Smith, the Oxford Professor, which we also reprint to-day.

SAUGEEN DIVISION.—The new Minister, Mr. Patton, is not to go in for this Division without opposition. His opponent is to be Mr. McMurrich, a wealthy merchant of Toronto, and we believe largely interested in Collingwood, one of the leading places of the Division. The Division embraces three Counties, Huron and Bruce, Grey and Simcoe. The first is represented by an opposition member; the two last by radicals, turned conservative; but all thoroughly pledged to representation according to population. They all, moreover, fulfilled their pledges. Huron and Bruce is the most numerous constituency in Canada, and of course feels most aggrieved by the present unequal distribution of the Representation. Mr. Patton, therefore, its representative, who comes back after accepting office without any pledge that justice should be done it, after three other gentlemen of high standing, Messrs. J. H. Cameron, Campbell and Street, had refused office unless this concession were made, does not seem to present great claims for renewed confidence.

MR. RUSSELL'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.—The Boston *Traveller* thinks Mr. Russell's expulsion from the Federal camp a very small business. We think so too. The *Traveller* adds that he said as many good things as hard ones of the Americans, and hints that they are still so far from perfect that a little more wholesome criticism would not be thrown away.

COUNT NESSELRODE.—Count Nesselrode's death was announced by the mail which arrived last week. He was a man who played one of the very first parts in the great European drama of the beginning of the century. He was at first an officer in the Russian army, but feeling a call towards diplomacy he obtained a transfer to that service, and speedily acquired great favour with the Emperor Alexander. He was his ambassador for some time at Paris, and gained the esteem of the Emperor Napoleon. He was one of the select party on the raft when the two Emperors met, at the time of the treaty of Tilsit, and, until the fall of Napoleon, was Alexander's chief adviser. Nesselrode had not only a talent for diplomacy, but a love of it as the alternative of war, the horrors of which had made a great impression on his mind. He believed that this scourge of mankind could often be avoided at the beginning of national misunderstandings, which he saw often arose from very small and personal *piques*. Hence, after the treaty of Vienna, which he negotiated on the part of Russia, he planned and succeeded in establishing that league, which has been since ironically called the Holy Alliance, but which seriously bound itself to be guided solely by the doctrines of Christianity in the government of Europe. Neither the times nor the parties to the alliance were favourable to the acknowledgement or extension of political liberty; but there is reason to believe that the Sovereigns who thus bound themselves did desire to prevent the recurrence of those hideous wars, which had desolated all their kingdoms. Hence the alliance provided for periodical congresses, which were in some sort to serve as international tribunals. Nesselrode did not take a very prominent part in public affairs after the pacific settlement of Europe, which followed the downfall of Napoleon, though he continued to be an adviser of the Emperor Nicholas. In that capacity, and still with his old hatred of war, he did his best to dissuade his master from that invasion of Turkey which gave rise to the Crimean war, and by breaking up the confidence which had prevailed in old alliances, closed the really peaceful era which had prevailed between the European nations since Waterloo, and opened that armed peace and warlike expectation which has followed the capture of Sebastopol. It is said that his remonstrances with Nicholas were lively enough to amount almost to threats.

INSURANCE OF ROCK AND COAL OILS.—The Committee of the Board of Underwriters of New York on the 12th instant took into consideration the insurance of these oils in a crude state, and their products, benzine, benzole and naptha. They find that all descriptions of earth oils are charged with a highly inflammable and volatile matter, which in ordinary circumstances permeates the whole of the atmosphere of the places where they are stored, and on certain contingencies becomes explosive like coal gas. With a high degree of heat it even penetrates surrounding bodies, and renders them participant in its own evil qualities, so that in the event of a large fire in a compact part of any city, the danger of contact of these matters would be incalculably great. The Committee therefore recommend that such oils in their crude state be declared positively uninsurable, in all buildings whatever except properly ventilated sheds or warehouses specially devoted to the purpose, and then only at a special rate of not less than 3 per cent. The Committee also find that benzine, benzole and naptha are more dangerous than camphene, and that such articles, when kept in quantities of less than three barrels, should be placed in the list of special hazards, and when in quantities greater than three barrels, should be treated like the crude oil. They further recommend that the refined coal and earth oils in less than ten barrels shall be classed as extra hazardous, and in more than ten barrels as specially hazardous. The report was adopted by the Board, and it was further resolved that buildings used for the purposes above mentioned should be charged at the same rates as the articles stored.

CRAVATS AND CRINOLINE.—It is stated, on what seems to be good authority, that at last a grand attack of the combined forces of millinery and tailoring are to be made upon two institutions, which have for a long time been regarded as the impregnable fortresses of the realm of elegance. It is said that white cravats and hooped petticoats are at last, like all other magnificent things of this world, to be brought to naught. The white cravat, we are told, makes a man look like a clergyman or a waiter. In the first place he is out of his line in the very worldly occupation known as a fast dance; in the second he may with great loss of dignity be required to execute his supposed functions. As to the reasons against crinoline, they are multifarious, but all too nearly allied to the mysteries of the great dimity sublimity to permit of discussion in a pureiy secular newspaper. Assuming, however, that the revolutionists shall carry out their subversive designs, we have that momentous question, which has so frequently been held to be sufficient to prezent too rash changes—What next? The young and fresh colored individuals of the *jeunesse doree* are said to desire to introduce a little color into the evening costume. But then it is asked by those who study the greatest happiness for the greatest number, what is to become of the pallid young men, and of the old ones, whose necks have become thick and rather of the claret than the roseate hue? How would a small pink cravat suit these diverse but very ordinary styles of the party-going throat? Besides, it is said that this invasion of the constitution cannot go alone. With the white cravat must go the black coat—that swallow-tail which has adorned so many masculine shoulders for the last quarter of a century! Blue coats and brass buttons have been suggested; but blue is said to be frightfully difficnlt for anything but an Adonis. The crinoline question presents similar difficulties, only in a more intense shape, and so far as we can learn from the best authorities, the change which is to be made is to be proceeded with in a very conservative spirit, so that not more than a few feet of circumference will be reduced till the popular mind shall have become somewhat habituated to the alteration. Paris is said to be the chief seat of the white choker war, while London is reported to be most fiercely inimical to the expanded petticoat.

CLOSING OF TAVERNS.—There is to be an appeal made to our citizens on this subject this evening, by Mr. Stocker, at Nordheimers' Hall. Mr. Stocker proposes to show the advantage to public morals which would accrue from closing a large number of our taverns.

GEN. MAGRUDER'S GENERAL ORDER.—General Magruder has issued a General Order, which is short and to the purpose. He tells all officers that if they fall in with the enemy, no matter in how large or small numbers, or how great the disparity of force, they are to attack at once and attack fiercely. Officers with special orders of a contrary nature, however, are to govern themselves by these.

VOLUNTEER TURN OUT.—We perceive that, through the kindness of Lord Paulet, there is every hope of the Champ de Mars being in good order for the Volunteer Parade, which is to take place on Friday afternoon next,—two hundred men of the Garrison being employed in removing the snow. The Volunteer Force will be reviewed at three o'clock on Friday afternoon by General Williams, after which they will be inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General for Lower Canada, who has received instructions from His Excellency the Governor General to report upon the state of efficiency of the Montreal Volunteer Force. We hope, for the credit of Montreal, that the merchants, &c., of the city will allow their employées to be absent from their places of business on that day; and that the city may have reason to be proud of this turn out of the Volunteers.

THE YOUNG MOZART SOCIETY'S CONCERT.—Our musical friends will govern themselves by the knowledge that Mr. Davis is about to give another Concert of the Young Mozart Society, to whose musical education he has paid so much attention, and with such manifest success, on Thursday evening.—See advertisement.

THE LATEST STABBING CASE.—Henry Blake, the private of the 16th, stabbed about ten days ago in a tavern in St. Mary street, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning, and deposed that on the night in question, as he was going to his Barracks he was roughly accosted in a language he did not understand. He followed the man who spoke to him, with the intention of asking him what he meant. The persons stopped opposite a tavern, and dragged the soldier in Here Laforest, the elder, seized hold of him, while his son, and the man who pulled him into the house, fell upon him with knives. The soldier soon became insensible, and did not recover until next morning, when he found himself in hospital, wounded in different parts of the body. He appeared while in Court, to be suffering still from the injuries he received, and had his left arm tied in a sling. The persons under arrest will probably be tried at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICE.—This force was sworn in yesterday morning by the Superintendant, Mr. Coursol. The old members will be detailed for active service, and the new men will be drilled till the opening of the navigation. One of the regulations adopted, prohibits any member of the force from keeping tavern, under pain of dismissal.

THE ICE.—The river was watched with some curiosity yesterday, in anticipation of a great shove. A slight shove did occur in the afternoon in front of the Custom House, and the whole of the ice-bridge threatened immediate dissolution.

CITY MORTALITY.—The whole number of interments registered last week is 50, nine of which were in the Protestant Cemetery and 41 in the Roman Catholic. Seven adult males, 8 adult females, 17 male children and 18 female children. The causes of death are classified as follows:—Croup 1; infantile debility 24; small-pox 2; consumption 6; brain fever 1; teething 2; scarlatina 1; inflammation 1; old age 1 (at 96); dropsy 2; meazles 2; diptheria 1; enteritis 2; hepatitis 1; general debility 1; umbilical abscess 1; convulsions 1. According to Wards, &c, the classification is as follows: St. Lawrence 2; St. Antoine 7; St. James 5; St. Ann 4; St. Mary 6; East 1; St. Lawrence 3; West 1; Centre 1; Hotel Dieu 4; *Sœurs Grises* 10; Point St. Charles 2; Village of St. Henry 1; Village of St. Jean Baptiste 1; Cote St. Louis 1; Cornwall, Upper Canada, 1—Total, 50.

POLICE ITEMS.—Several cases of trifling assault were disposed of yesterday in the Police Court. Delina Boucher, a woman 23 years of age, was brought before the Court on the charge of stealing clothes. Mrs. Chapeleau stated that on Friday last there were stolen from her house in St. Mary Street a petticoat worth $1, a cloak, and a cape valued at $12, all belonging to her. On Monday the prisoner, a vagrant, was arrested on the charge of stealing the clothing. She pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months imprisonment. On Monday night the police made a descent upon two disorderly houses, one in Dorchester Street and the other in German Street, arresting 12 persons found therein. They were remanded for trial. The Recorder yesterday disposed of twenty-one cases, presenting nothing worthy of special notice.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.—Attention is directed to the extensive unreserved Catalogue Sale of Birmingham, Sheffield and American Hardware now being carried on every evening at the stores of Alex. Bryson.—See advertisement.

Attention is directed to the sale of Office Furniture, Shelving, Gas Fittings, Iron Rack, &c., by auction to-morrow morning, on the premises formerly occupied by the late firm of Messrs. Anderson, Evans & Evans.—See advertisement by A. Bryson.

The sale of fine furniture, at the reidence of Thos. E. Blackwell, Esq, commences to-day in the garret, where there are a great many useful articles. The bedrooms will be sold immediately after; and about noon the Auctioneer will commence to sell the drawing room furniture. The prices realized yesterday for the china and glassware, considering the value of the articles, was very low. The sale commences to-day at ten o'clock. Purchasers have an opportunity of removing their goods immediately after each sale.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IS COLONIZATION "ONE OF THE LOST ARTS"?
To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—Mr. Disraeli is lately said to have observed in the Imperial Parliament, that "the art of colonization was lost" by the English people; Mr. Adderly, M.P., has written a pamphlet to prove what Mr. Disraeli asserted; and Mr. Goldwin Smith has published several letters to demonstrate that it would have been far better for England if that "art" had been lost long ago, or, indeed, had never been discovered.

In England this may be an interesting historical controversy; but in Canada it is a pressing practical problem. Is there such an art, as colonizing an unsettled country? Is it known to other countries, and unknown among us? If so, what must we do to acquire knowledge so precious, in our circumstances—as the knowledge which can make a small community great, and a desert wilderness a populous territory?

Without crossing the Atlantic, we need only, I think, look across our own border, and see what has been done among our American neighbours in this way, since their independence, to inspire us with a lively curiosity to know how it has been done. I will set down first, in the order of time, decade by decade, a few of the principal feats, in the way of colonization, performed by our neighbours since the Presidency of Washington:—

1790 to 1800—Western New York, Vermont, Tennessee and Kentucky colonized.
1800 to 1810—Western Pennsylvania and Ohio colonized.
1810 to 1820—Maine, Illinois, Alabama, and "Louisiana Purchase" colonized.
1820 to 1830—Missouri, Florida, and Michigan colonized.
1830 to 1840—Arkansas, Texas, and part of Iowa and Wisconsin colonized.
1840 to 1850—Wisconsin, Iowa, Oregon and California colonized.
1850 to 1860—Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, Arizona, Dacotah, and New Mexico colonized.

Here, now, are some twenty or thirty great communities, created out of nothing or next to nothing, within the years allotted to one long-lived man. If we inquire closely into the ways and means by which these marvels have been wrought, we will find them in details very various, but in all their main features resolveable into these three—viz:

1. Facilities afforded by the State.
2. Associated effort of individuals.
3. Patient endurance and daring determination on the part of the pioneers.

In one proportion or another, from the first to the latest, from the days when Lake Ontario was the farthest west for New York and New England, down to our own yesterday, these are the three forces which united have worked wonders, and have proved that to the Anglo-Americans at least, colonization has not yet become "one of the lost arts."

The part of the American State has generally been, 1st. To open up high roads, like those which in the early years of this century, threaded the western wilderness of New York, or crossed the Alleghanies for Chilicothe, or via Cumberland Gap to the banks of the Mississippi 2nd. To cheapen the price of wild lands to the actual settler, and to discourage his natural enemy, the land speculator. The associated efforts of individuals have, however, done far more to people the western wilderness than even the facilities afforded by the State, and it is to these efforts I desired more particularly to refer when I sat down, to address you, Mr. Editor, on the present occasion.

Every one conversant with the developement of American population, knows how much is due to associated effort. What settled the Gennessee country? Association. What settled "the Western reserve" of Ohio? Association. What settled Kentucky? Association. What mainly settled the active North-west, ending with Kansas? Association. Societies and Corporate bodies—societies of settlers and societies of speculators—railroad companies and mining companies. Associations in New York, in Virginia, in New England, in Old England, in Germany,—these were the active and efficient instruments of the colonization of all the trans-Alleghanian States and territories of the Union, during the last seventy years.

Here, then, is the Key of the lost art—an art which Canada must acquire and practise, or stand still and be devoured. Here is a secret for our Societies of St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. John Baptist, and St. Boniface (the Patron of Germany). Here is the means at our own hands by which to provide for the unprovided, to promote the wealth and strength of the Province, to give travel and traffic to its highways, freights to its fleets, and buyers to its markets. Will our National Societies aid in this good work? Or, do they need any one to exhibit more fully how they can so aid?

Yours, Mr. Editor,
&c., &c.,
M.P.P.

Montreal, April 14th, 1862.

PILOTS' TARIFF BILL.
To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—It seems to me surprising that any one should be found to advocate the principle that the Pilots should be paid, not according to the responsibility they undertake, but a uniform price for each vessel. I must believe that no one will be found to support the Tariff now in force; a Tariff which gives one half of the Tariff created by an Act passed nearly sixty years ago, when vessels were of a small size and drawing but little water.

I presume that no one is really frightened at the prospect of "the trade" being injured by the proposed Bill; even *if* the rates are high this cannot affect the commerce of the country, although it would injuriously affect those of ship-owners.

It is only necessary to say that for towing down the very largest sailing vessel that ever came to the Port of Montreal, and drawing as much water as there was in the Lake, the Pilot got the sum of five pounds! And when it is borne in mind that vessels have been taken through drawing *seven feet five inches* more water than there was at the time on the flats of the Lake; that the channel in various places between Montreal and Quebec (apart from the Lake) has been greatly deepened; that in many places the increased depth of water requires good management on the part of the Pilots, I think it will be acknowledged that it is time to allow the Pilots a decent remuneration.

I am aware that one gentleman has calculated the yearly gain of a Pilot at $880. I presume that if the estimate of the annual gains of the Forwarders and Ship-owners was based upon those of last year, it might appear exorbitant; but in that case we would be told that, when trade was bad, gains were small. I doubt if *any* Pilot will be found who will not agree to take much less than that sum annually, if guaranteed.

Those who are practically acquainted with the navigation are amused at the idea of doing away with Pilots. If a steamer be obliged to cast off the vessel at the Richelieu or Cap a la Roche, where there is a strong current, what would become of the ship without a Pilot? Or if the steamer become disabled, or take fire, or if the weather be hazy, or dark, or if the steamer has more than one vessel in tow, who is to manage the ship? I could mention other cases to show the necessity of a Pilot; but I am quite willing to leave the matter to men who really understand the subject.

I have heard it said that a Pilot preferred taking a large rather than a small vessel. I must confess I am at a perfect loss to understand that: it is stating that a man preferred taking a responsibility—involving the loss of his commission and consequently of his livelihood—when he could gain the same amount without it; that a man preferred being a long time in gaining his wages than to obtain the same amount in a much shorter time. It is well known that heavily loaded vessels are now obliged to wait at Batiscan at certain times for the tide; and that if the night is dark, the steamboat is and requires to be cautious when towing such vessels.

If it were once understood that the channel through Lake St. Peter is about the easiest part of the navigation, I believe we should hear nothing about the "mismanagement of Pilots." There are people who have a good deal to say about the Pilots who could not take a vessel from the foot of the current to Long Point Church.

JUSTICE.

Montreal, April 15.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

EVIDENCE OF STATESMEN.

T. F. ELLIOT, ESQ., Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

The total strength of the Imperial troops in British North America, in each colony, stands as follows:—Canada, 3,118; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 2,196; Newfoundland, 209. Total, 5,523.

Lord Grey informed the Government of Canada in 1851, that the time was come when they must expect a less amount of exertion on the part of this country to constitute towards her military defences. He said that the troops would be reduced, and, perhaps, ultimately consist of little more than garrisons for the principal forts in Canada; and that if they wanted any further force, they must provide it from their own population and resources.

There were subsequent despatches on the same subject from the Duke of Newcastle, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Labouchere, written in 1854, at the time of the Crimean war.

There were answers to these despatches. The Colonists, to the best of my recollection, cheerfully acquiesced in the country's withdrawing those troops, as their services were wanted elsewhere; they showed their desire to assist this country, and co-operate with her.

Are you aware that a proposal was lately made to the colony of Queensland, giving them their choice whether they would have a very small body of Queen's troops detached from Sydney; or whether they would prefer that a local corps should be raised for Queensland purposes? I am aware that the choice was offered. They strongly deprecated the formation of a local force; they said that in their opinion great advantages accrued from the presence of Imperial troops; soldiers who shared all the adventures and vicissitudes of the British army, and who were ready to meet the Queen's enemies wherever they might appear. They thought that, independently of the military advantages, there were many political benefits to be derived from the sort of communication which the visit of troops of this kind keeps up with the mother country I think that the presence of a small body of British troops, as the seat of Government is viewed as an emblem of the connection with the Northern country.

JOHN ROBERT GODLEY, ESQ., Assistant Under Secretary of State for War.

Do you think that the inhabitants of Canada, if the garrisons were withdrawn, would under take the defence of the large forts now in Canada? I do not know. I think they would take steps for effectually defending the Province against foreign aggression.

But if they did not undertake the defence of those forts, is it your opinion that they should be abandoned by this country?—Yes.

Do you think if negotiations were opened with the different colonies to obtain their consent, the result would be likely to be satisfactory?—No; quite the contrary.

Will they not strongly protest against the change?—Most colonies undoubtedly would, and probably refuse to negotiate on the subject.

You have stated that Canada is more exposed to danger than Australia. Do you think that that fact gives Canada a larger claim to the protection of the mother country than Australia?—No.

You do not think that the greater exposure to danger is a gronnd upon which the claim might be calculated?—No; I think it is one of the necessary incidents to every community of its geographical position, and an evil that it must bear with, and cannot expect some one else to bear.

Can you state when English troops were first sent to the assistance of Colonial forces in America?—The first time I recollect was in the expedition that took New York in 1654.

When did it become the habit of England to send troops there?—When Braddock went to America in 1757; and, just at that time, the provisions of the *Mutiny* Act were extended to America.

I do not think that the English Government would ever have attempted to infringe upon the right of the Colonies to tax them without their consent, unless they had had a standing army in the Colony; and, therefore, indirectly, the presence of a standing army there was the cause of ths American war; besides which, the necessity of billeting and providing transport for the troops was felt as a grievance.

What was the feeling of the Colonists toward England, when the war first broke out?—That of enthusiastic loyalty.

In fact nothing would satisfy your view of Colonial policy, short of the Colonies themselves undertaking the first responsibility of their own defence, and we contributing such a quota towards their external defence as may be reasonable on the ground that they are involved in England's foreign policy?—That is what I propose.

Should you not say that, in the long run, England incurs as many liabilities by her Colonial relations as the Colonies do by their implication in English foreign policy?—No, I should think not.

You think that the existence upon the frontier of Canada of a first-class foreign power, with which Canada is liable to be involved in war, not by her own act, but by the policy of the Home Government, should be no element in calculating the amount of assistance to be afforded to Canada?—My opinion is that it should not.

Do you mean that the Imperial Government is to make up its mind as to the amount of assistance which it will afford to the several Colonies, to say to each of these Colonies that that is the determination, and to abide by that determination irrespective of the effect that may be thereby produced upon the feelings of attachment of the Colonists?—Yes, as Lord Grey did with the Australian Colonies, and with the most complete success.

Whatever the consequences may be with respect to the feelings, or the allegiance of the Colonies, that is the course which you think the Imperial Government ought to take?—Yes, as the only practical course.

Herman Merivale, Esq.—Under Secretary of State for India.

It is in evidence, that in the North American Colonies altogether we have something over 5500 troops; what should you say is the object of keeping troops there? I have always considered, but that is a question much more for a politician than for an official person, that the object was for fear of the United States, and for no other reason.

Do you think that there are any special reasons in the case of the North American Colonies which would lead them to resent such a proposal as that made to the Australian Colonies? I think that there are reasons which, in their opinion, would render it a far less fit arrangement to apply to them.

The Australian Colonies have no permanent apprehension of a foreign power. In the political horizon of Canada, however, it is always present. They consider that the business of this country is to take care of them in the event of political complications of which they are not in any way the cause, and of which they expect they will be the victims.

You mean, in the event of a difference between Canada and the United States, the Canadians would feel that was not a quarrel in which they were the principals, but that they were drawn into it in consequence of their connection with the Mother Country? Yes, and I may illustrate what I believe their feeling to be by this—that two years ago, when it became a question whether we should not be involved in difficulties with America, in consequence of the boundaries in Vancouver's Island, many Canadians said, "This is no concern of ours at all."

At the same time, Canada would be the first battle field, in their opinion.

You say that it would not be reasonable to consider the people of Nova Scotia responsible for the maintenance of an Imperial garrison like that of Halifax? I think not.

You do not consider that help would be sufficiently offered, if it were given when the time of its being required came? That is a military question; but I think the sentiment respecting such help would be quite different. I think that the feeling that there is a force present is an encouragement, as far as it goes, to that portion of the population which prefers union with England to any other connexion. If the force were absent, probably that opinion would be to some extent shaken.

If the entire Imperial force were withdrawn you conceive the Colony would say, "If we are left to protect ourselves, we claim to be the regulators of our own foreign policy?" No doubt they might.

You alluded to the fear of a rupture with America, in connection with the Vancouver boundary, as an instance of English foreign policy involving a Colony in war; was it not much more a Canadian than an Imperial object which led England to occupy Vancouver's Island? I cannot see the slightest interest that Canada had in the question.

You see some danger in the general proposition of one country making wars, and another country paying for them? I feel it is a choice of evils.

You do not see your way to laying down any uniform system as a guide for the Imperial Government? I do not.

Do you think that the want of such an uniform system has been felt as a serious evil? No.

You consider that it is an evil the amount of which has been considerably exaggerated? Yes.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY.—Would it be a correct inference to draw from the passages I have quoted (from your work on the Colonies) and from the general tenor of your expressed opinion on the subject, that the main ground upon which, in your opinion, the claim of those Colonies, not classed as military stations, to Imperial aid in their defence, is in the risk they run in being involved in wars of England with other powers?—I should hardly say that; I think that the very notion of a Colonial relation between this country and our possessions implies protection on the one side and obedience on the other, within certain limits. I cannot conceive how you can hold Colonies without acknowledging the obligation within certain limits to protect them.

Have the arrangements originated by you, in reference to the defence of the Australian Colonies, led to any dissatisfaction?—Not that I am aware of; but the Australian Colonies are infinitely less exposed to the attacks of a foreign enemy than any other portion of the British dominions, and there are no native tribes from whom danger can be apprehended.

Sir John Burgoyne has given evidence that the very large expenditure for the fortification of the Mauritius ought to be largely increased. Will you favor the Committee with your opinion on the subject?—I totally disapprove of the whole policy of large expenditure upon fortifications in the Colonies. With respect to some erected at great expense, the wisest thing we could now do would be to blow them up again. I think Quebec is a useful fortress, and also Halifax; but that multiplying fortifications which, if sufficiently garrisoned, shut up men who are far more wanted elsewhere, and which, if not properly manned, may be taken and held against ourselves, is the most impolitic measure we can have recourse to.

If you have fortifications at Kingston, Quebec, and Halifax, there must be garrisons there to take care of them, and the troops cost very little more than they would at home.

Do you think that the Colonists could not find a sufficient number of men to do the garrison duty of Quebec and Kingston?—The Imperial Government must, I conceive, keep up a certain amount of regular army, and I think that a portion of that army is better quartered in these fortifications than at home.

Does your lordship see any reason why, during the Seven Years' War, Massachusetts raised 25,000 men, and paid them, and that, in 1812, Canada should allow us to raise and pay every soldier engaged in the war?—In the one case Massachusetts felt that the quarrel was a great deal her own, and in 1812, Canada justly felt that that was a quarrel wantonly provoked by this country, and that Canada was only suffering from her connection with us.

Your lordship thinks, that where the war is created by our Colonial relations, the Colony ought to bear the expense?—I would rather not lay down any abstract rules beforehand; when the case arises, we must act according to circumstances?

(*To be continued.*)

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.
CROWN SIDE.
(MR. JUSTICE MONDELET presiding.)

Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

The Court being opened at the usual hour, the trial of the members of the Burglars' Association was resumed.

LARCENY.

An English-speaking jury was sworn in, and Cunningham Sheppard placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 19th Jan., stolen some clothing from Mr. Lavender, merchant tailor. McGuirk and McCabe had both been tried and acquitted on the above charge. There being no stronger evidence adduced against Sheppard, the jury was directed to give a verdict of "not guilty." The same jury was then sworn in, and Sheppard acquitted on another charge of attempting to break into the store of Messrs. Cowan & Cross.

Sheppard was then discharged.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

An English speaking Jury was sworn in and Edward Sheppard, the elder, placed at the bar, charged with having on the 2nd February received two cloth coats, the property of Donnelly & O'Brien, knowing them to be stolen. A clerk in the store was called and proved that the robbery was committed. The coats were valued at $7 and $4½. He identified the two coats produced merely by the cutting and trimming.

O'Leary stated that he went to the prisoner's house in Inspector Street, on the 2nd February, and found the coats and other articles. Prisoner did not prevent witness from searching. Prisoner told witness that his son Edward brought the clothes to him, and he, prisoner, gave other things for them. Witness said to prisoner that he must know that his son did not obtain the things honestly, and prisoner said he did, but could do nothing with them.

Mr. Kerr addressed the Jury for the defence, and called up witnesses.

A verdict of Guilty was returned.

BURGLARY.

David Conway was placed on his trial for breaking and entering the store of Mr. W. H. Hibbard on the 1st Dec., 1861, and stealing therefrom three lamps and the sum of $8.

Mr. Devlin defended the prisoner.

The prisoner was indicted along with Judge who had escaped, and O'Brien who had pleaded guilty.

W. R. Hibbard said that about the beginning of winter the back door of his shop was broken in. The parties who broke it appeared to have known where the bolt was. The Chief of Police sent for witness in the latter part of the winter and said that boys had been arrested who confessed to breaking into his shop. Witness was taken up to a room over a shed in St. Lawrence Main Street. In the room he saw several articles which had been stolen from his shop. Among these he saw a side lamp, made for hanging on the wall.

Albert Moore said that some time in December last he went with Judge, William O'Brien, William Aid, and prisoner to the store, and having been informed by one of the boys belonging to the shop how to get in, they had not much difficulty in effecting an entrance. Judge, Conway and himself were inside. They tried to force the inside door with the axe, but could not. Judge then broke the panel of the door, and witness put his hand through and pulled the bolt. They knew there was a bolt by shaking the door. About $8 was taken. They also took three lamps, went back to the Club-room and divided the money. The lamps they put in a loft above the Club-room, and they were frequently afterwards brought down and used in the room.

For the defence, witnesses were called to prove the prisoner's good character. A certificate was produced from the Rev. Mr. Dowd. Mr. Garth had the prisoner in his employ for three years and a half and gave him an excellent character for honesty. He left Mr. G's employ about three weeks before his arrest. Another witness stated he had known the prisoner since his infancy, and testified to his good character. He had also known Mrs. Conway for 20 years as a highly respectable, industrious woman.

The Jury found a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Conway was then tried *pro forma* on a number of other indictments, in which verdicts of acquittal were registered, and he was then discharged.

Marsh was also tried on several indictments and acquitted in the same way.

The Judge then admonished the prisoners to the same effect as Smiley on the previous day, and ordered them to be discharged.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.

Patrick Tobin was placed at the bar for trial on the charge of having, on the 19th April, 1861 broken into the shop of Louis Onezime Franchere, and stolen a number of articles therefrom.

Mr. Johnson stated that this was the only indictment against the prisoner.

L. O. Franchere, tailor, stated that his store in Notre Dame Street was robbed in the middle of April last year. Several pieces of stuff, two pairs of pantaloons, vest, &c., were stolen. He had never seen them since.

Albert Moore said—He remembered the robbery at Francnere's. He went there with the prisoner Tobin, Judge and Smiley, about 11 o'clock at night. Judge and himself went in. The prisoner remained outside with Smiley They remained in about three quarters of an hour. When they came out, the prisoner Tobin was gone. Judge left witness in the cellar and went away with several remnants of cloth.

They met first that night at the theatre. Judge said to the prisoner there to come and get some clothing. Witness only knew of some cloth and two caps being taken. One piece of the cloth was given to Tobin. The remainder was hid in a shed in Fortification Lane

Cross-examined—Witness did not know whether he would get any advantage from telling all this, but "thought he ought." He was born in the State of New York. Judge was of "Irish descent."

Detective O'Leary stated that after he arrested the prisoner he told him what he was charged with, whereupon the prisoner said he never went with the rest but once, and that was to Franchere's. He did not go in, but waited outside. They gave him some cloth, which he afterwards threw away in Fortification Lane, being afraid to take it to his father's house. He added that he had been about to come and tell the police about the robbery several times, but was afraid that he would be arrested.

This being the case for the Crown, Mr. Devlin submitted that the case had entirely failed. His Honour coincided with this view, and directed the Jury to find a verdict of *Not Guilty*. His Honour then admonished the prisoner, and ordered him to be discharged.

This closed the whole of the burglary cases. It became evident at the trial that the so-called gang of burglars really consisted of but half a dozen bad characters, who induced other youths of their acquaintance to join them on various occasions, and thus betrayed them into offences within the legal definition of burglary or receiving stolen goods. The good character and youth of these prisoners have told in their favour, and allowed the Jury to give them the benefit of the slight doubt which generally existed as to the extent of their complicity.

The business before the Court will probably be finished to-day, and sentences passed on Saturday next.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.
STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.	Am't of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend last 6 mos	Closing Prices.
Bank of Montreal..	$ 200	whole	4 per cent	118½, 119
Bank B.N. America	£50 stg	do	3 per cent	....
Commercial Bank..	$100	do	4 per cent	99, 99½
City Bank.........	80	do	3½ pr cent	103½, 104
Bank of U. Canada.	50	do	None.	40@42
Banque du Peuple..	50	do	4 per cent	110½, 111
Molsons Bank.....	50	do	4 per cent	112½, 113
Ontario Bank, Old.	40	do	4 per cent	104½, 105
Do New	40	10 p c		103, 103½
Bank of Toronto...	100	do	4 per cent	104, 104½
Quebec Bank......	100	whole	4 per cent	106½, 107
Banque Nationale..	50	85 p c	4 per cent	106, 106½
Gore Bank........	40	whole	4 per cent	99, 100
B. Jacques Cartier..	50	10 p c	None.	100
RAILWAYS.				
Grand T. of Canada	100stg	whole	None.	....
Atlantic & St. Lawrence, l'sed to G.T.	100	do	None.	....
Great W. of Canada.	82	do	1½ pr ct.	....
Champlain and St. Lawrence.......	200	do	None.	6 @6½
MINES.				
Montreal Mini'g Co	20	$15	30 cts p sh	$2.00
Canada Mining Co.	5	90	......	....
Huron Copper Bay.	4	12½	20 p c	36@40
Lake Huron Silver and Copper......	5	75	......	....
Quebec&L Superior	8	$4 10	......	....
SUNDRIES.				
Mon'l Telegraph Co	40	whole	5 p c. 6 mo	117
Mont'l City Gas Co.	40	do	4 p c. 6 mo	112½, 113
City Passenger R'y.	50	do	....	....

BONDS.	Closing Prices.
Government 5 per cents	99 @100
Government 6 per cents 1872	106 @106½
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund 5p c	100
Montreal Water Works 6 per cents	95½@ 98
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cents	95
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 8 per cents	106
Champlain R. R. 7 per cents	60 @60
Champlain R. R. Bonds, (Montreal & N. Y. 6 per cents)	90@ 95
EXCHANGE.	
Bank on London	110¼ @ 110½
Private do	109⅞ @ 110
Do with documents	— @ —
Bank on New York	98 @ 99
Private do	97½ @ 98

EDW. ALEX. PRENTICE & CO.,
Brokers, No. 16 Exchange.
Montreal, April 15, 1862.

Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market.
MONTREAL, Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

FLOUR.—Extra Superior, $5.60@$6.00; Extra, $5.35 @$5.50; Fancy, $5.10 @ $5.20; No. 1, $4.80 @ $4.85; No. 2, $4.40 @ $4.50; Fine, $4.10 @ $4.30. Bag Spring Wheat, $2.50 @ $2.55; Scotch, $2.55 @ $2.60.
WHEAT—U. C. Spring, ex cars and in store, $1.00 @ $1.05; White Winter do., $1.15@$1.30.
PEAS—Per 66 lbs, 67½c @ 72½c.
CORN—Per 56 lbs, 55c @ 56c.
PORK—Mess, $12.25 @ $13.00; Prime Mess, $10.25 @ $11.00; Prime, $9.50 @ $10.00.
BUTTER—10c @ 15c.
LARD—Per lb., 7c @ 7½c.
ASHES—Pots, $6.70 @ $6.75; Pearls, $6.65 @ $6.70.
OATMEAL—Per 200 lbs, $3.80 @ $4.00.

FLOUR.—Fancies, Extras and Superiors we may say are nominal, receipts being small and no demand.—No. 1 has been selling in 100 barrel lots at the Point at quotations. Lower grades steady. Bag Flour quiet, but steady. 1000 barrels Superfine sold for delivery at $4.80. $4.85 has been offered for one or two favourite brands.
WHEAT.—Car Wheat has been selling at $1.00 @ $1.01. Nothing doing ex store or in White Wheats. Sales of Chicago and Milwaukie to arrive on private terms.
PEAS.—Quiet.
CORN.—Small retail demand.
PROVISIONS.—Quiet.
BUTTER.—Store packed quiet and slow sale. Dairy in good demand. Prime sells as high as 17c.
LARD.—Good sells at quotations. Inferior neglected.
ASHES.—Steady for both sorts.
OATMEAL.—Quiet and very little doing.

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

ENGLISH MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour 6d @ 1s. lower, but without leading to business; quotations 25s. @ 28s. Wheat very flat. Holders would have submitted to a considerable reduction. Red Western 10s. 4d @ 11s. 4d; Southern, 11s. 6d. @ 11s. 7d; White Western, 12s; Southern, 12s 3d. @ 12s 6d. per cental. Corn further declined 6d. @ 9d.; Mixed offered at 28s.; Yellow, 28s. 6d.; White 33s. a 35s. 6d. per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef steady, but quiet. Bacon unchanged, but quiet. Pork.—More doing at previous rates. Lard closed quietly at 42s. @ 45s. for good choice. Tallow rather easier; North American, 43s. a 46s. Cheese holders ask an advance.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report: Breadstuffs dull, and rather lower. Wheat—White American, 59s. @ 61s.; Red, 53s. @ 55s. Flour, 26s. @ 30s. Iron dull, but unchanged. Sugar quiet, and barely supported. Coffee active, and 1s. dearer. Rice quiet. Tea quiet at 1s. 1½d. @ 1s. 2d. Spirits of Turpentine, 70s. Tallow quiet at 49s. 9d. Cod Oil £39 10s. Sperm, £93. Linseed oil advanced to 37s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 28th opened firmer, but closed a shade weaker. Consols 93⅞ @ 93½.

Money is in moderate demand at 2½ ℘ cent for best bills.

The applications for the Turkish loan reached £40,000,000, or five times the amount required. A Peruvian Loan of £2,400,000 at 4½ ℘ cent was about to be introduced.

The bullion at the Bank had further increased £264,000.

American Securities are in fair demand at about former rates.

GLASGOW.—John McCall & Co., report: Breadstuffs flat, and prices of Wheat and Flour drooping and irregular; Common without alteration.

LATEST.—BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market was very dull.

PROVISIONS.—The market ruled quiet and steady.

LONDON, 30th—Consols closed on Saturday evening at 93⅛ @ 93⅜ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Erie Railroad, 33⅜ @ 34, Illinois Central 44 @ 43½ dis.

PARIS, 30th.—The Bourse yesterday closed dull; Rentes, 69f. 65c.

Statement of Leather inspected for the week ending April 12, 1862:—

Sides, No. 1 1245
Sides, No. 2 246
Sides, No. 3 11

Total Sides 1502

THOS. HAWKINS, Inspector.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

RETURN OF TRAFFIC FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 5, 1862.

Passengers	15,387	$23,935 21
Mails and Sundries		2,925 63
Freight and Live Stock	13,915	58,157 57
Total		$85,018 41
Corresponding week, 1861		78,475 40
Increase		$ 6,543 01

JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Sec. & Treas.

Amount of Company's Freight included in above. Nil.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH APRIL, 1862.

Passengers	$17,424 69½
Freight and Live Stock	41,111 97
Mails and Sundries	1,326 49½
	$59,863 16
Corresponding week of last year	55,398 53
Increase	$ 4,464 63

H. SHACKELL, Auditor.

IMPORTS

Per Grand Trunk Railroad West.

April 15.

Sidey&Crawford 14 brls ashes; Gillespie, M & co 15 do; T W Raphael 2 do; J Dougall 5 do; J Scott 2 do; F W Henshaw 2 do; J Swinburn 100 brls flour; G Cruikshank 200 do; Janes, Oliver& co 200 do; T W Raphael 100 do; T M Clark&co 200 bags do; A J W Laidlaw 130 do; D A Poe 709 bush wheat; D Torrance 700 do; Gillespie, M&co 362 do; T M Clark&co 350 do; Wm Parkyn 350 do; J Dier 350 do; W & T Leeming 350 do; J Denis 46 bush barley; W W McClellan 80 do; J Dougall 64 do; T W Raphael 9 kegs butter; J Dougall 3 do; T W Raphael 3 brls lard; J Dougall 6 brls oatmeal; Jas Hervey 8 bush potatoes.

Per Montreal and Champlain R. R.

April 15.

Kingan&K 2 cses 1 kg 20 bxs 8 bdls d woods; Grenier&M 2 cs hats; Rimmer, G&co 100 hf-chts tea; E Maitland, T&co 500 cs brandy; W Darling &co 1 ble wick; John Brown 1 cse; Ferrier&co 4 bxs 1 pkge 1 cask; J&W Hilton 4 bales moss; N Davis 1 box; H Jacobs 6 bx 2 ½ do 6 ½ do 1 case tobacco; Stewart&McIntyre 1 cse; J Brown 1 do; Burrill, L&T 1 bx; S Greenshields, son&co 1 cse; W Darling&co 1 do; Nelson&W 2 do; Adams&co 5 do phosphorous; R J Davis 1 brl; J W Carle 2 cs sugars; Prowse&McF 2 kgs nails; Benny, McP &co 1 box; J A Graham 3 hhds tobacco; J W Carle 1 pkg; Nelson&W 25 cs c pins; Moreland, W&co 1 bx 1 pkg; W Henderson 1 oven; Owen McGarvey 14 bxes 6 bxs c stocks 48 chairs and stools; B A Maunufacturing Co 74 pkgs rubbers; Owner 10 bles hops; Thos Davidson 1 bx; S R Warren 1 do; Nelson&W 1 case wooden ware.

Per Grand Trunk R. R., East.

April 15.

Sundries 17 pkgs fish; J A & H Mathewson 17 bags coffee; J Watson&co 25 pkg g'ware; G T R 1 crank axle; Crathern&R 1 bdl; J Tiffin 9 hhds 40 bags 81 bles; Kingan&K 7 bgs: Lewis, Kay & co 7 bdles; A McGibbon 10 bxs; R C Jamieson & co 3 bdls; Foley&co 11 bxs hardware; N Davis 14 do bxs; H Benjamin 10 cs 1 bale; W Evans 15 bags gware; J N Hall&co 5 bxs hware; Geo Hagar 1 box; V Hudon 13 bdls bags; Louis Jupen 8 bxs 1 bdl; W R Hibbard 10 brls oil.

Per Montreal and Lachine R.R.

April 15.

A S Marshall&co 33 brls ashes; G Lomer 1 bx furs.

Per SS. "Norwegian," Wm. A. McMASTER, Master, from Liverpool 3rd April, 1862:—

CANADA GOODS.

Capt G Clark 1 cse; J C McLaren 1 cse 1 ble; Jas Roy 1 cse 1 ble; Johnson, Spencer&co 1 csk files; Hy Graham&co 1 cse; McDonough&Kent 1 ble; Field Bros 1 ble; McKeand Bros&co 1 cse; W H Hiam 1 cse; W Stephens&co 1 cse; Tetu&Garneau 4 cs; Hy Morgan&co 1 case; Macnee&Waddell 1 cse; Ringland&Ewart 1 ble; W A Murray& co 1 cse; J C Gilmour&co 2 bles; Gillespie, Moffatt&co 2 do; I Buchanan, Harris&co 10 chests indigo; Buchanan, Harris&co 4 bles; Wm McMaster&Nephew 2 cs 4 bales; Morris Lumley 1 case; Miller, Thompson&co 12 bles; Jas P Clark 1 cse; A A Barber 5 bxes samples; Glover&Fry 5 cs; M B Valleau&co 1 cse; Robert Wilkes 1 ck; Bishop of Huron 1 cse; Archd Hellmeuth 2 cs; Tylee, Davidson&co 19 kgs nails, Lyman, Elliott &co 1 ck pure spirits; Order 1 case 1 ble; J Tyre&son 2 cs; Thos Mussen 11 cs; Thomas Thibaudeau & co 10 cs 3 bles; A Hamel&Frere 4 cs 11 bales; Order 1 case; Order 20 bags coffee 10 do pepper; J H Hopkins 3 cs seeds; W&F Muir 1 case; A Hamel &Frere 1 case; Thibaudeau, Thomas&co 12 cs; S A Summers 1 cask; Jas Scultmorpe 1 cse; Lyman, Clare&co 4 cs; N S Whitney 1 case; D Morgan 4 cs; Hy Drescher 1 esk; C A Spiers 2 pkgs; Major Hill 1 cse; D Crawford&co 60 pkgs tea; Thomson, Claxton&co 17 cs 15 bles; Peter Sinclair 1 cse; Jas Campbell 4 cs; Thos Costen&co 1 cse; Laurie, Callum&co 2 bales; A Laurie&co 1 case; McCall, Shehyn &co 1 ck 1 ble, Jas Williamson &co 1 cse 1 ble; Paul Shea 5 cs; Green & Son 1 cse; Home, Blair & co 2 cs; R Campbell & co 11 bales; J E Ellis 1 csk; W Darling & co 1 case 8 bdls wire; W Laird & co 4 cs; Wm Lindsay 5 cs; Order 10 bxs tea; B&A Express 4 cs; D T Irish 1 case; H&H Merrill 4 cs 1 bale; W McGivens & co 44 hf-chests tea; Jas Hutton& co 2 cs 1 crate; Crathern & Caverhill 2 cases; British & American Express 1 keg; James Scott 1 case; Foulds&H 1 cs 1 ck; Bank B N America 2 cases; Grenier&M 2 cs 1 bl; Ogilvy & co 3 cs; E Hudon Fils &co 3 cs 2 bls; A Roy&co 1 cs 3 bls; Lewis, Kay&co 1 cs 4 bls; Desmarteau&P 1 cs 1 bl; Tellier&Brazeau 1 cs; I Renaud 1 cs 2 bls; Jas Donnelly 1 cs 1 bl; F W Gates& co 2 cs; Jos McKay &Brs 1 cs 1 ble; J Round&Son 2 cs 2 casks 1 ble; Kerr, McKenzie&co 1 bl; Kerr, Brown&co 1 ble; J Jobinson&co 1 ck; Alcock & Claight 1 cs; Chennett&co 1 cs; B Dawson&Son 2 cs; Order 2 csks; A Brown 129 ingots copper; G Miller 2 cs trees 1 bag seeds; N V Maiston 3 cs; F&J Leclaire 1 cs; W McLimont 15 cs 2 bls; P M Galarneau & co 1 cs 1 bl; J B Beaudry 1 cs; Hughes Bros 2 cs; Jos Beaudry 8 cs 1 bl; Hugh Fraser&co 284 bxs tea; Order 6 cs 7 cks; McCling&Bros 1 bl; Stevenson, Sutherland & co 3 cs 1 bl; W Eaves, jr, 2 cs; O Doherty&co 1 cs; Gilmour& Coulson 9 cs 6 bles; Jas Baillie&co 3 cs 1 bale; Jos Tiffin 265 pkges teo; A Walters 3 cs cheese; Rimmer, Gunn & co 1 cs 40 chests tea; J A&H Mathewson 427 pkges tea; W Benjamin&co 22 cs 19 bls; C J Anderson 1 cs; Savage&Lyman 1 cs; R H Perryn 40 boiler plates.

HAVRE MANIFEST.

Sundry 15 packages.

GOODS FOR PORTLAND.

Savage&Lyman 1 cs; T Paddock 97 cs 16 bls 9 cks 1 bx 1 saw anvil; J B Taft 74 cs steel; A Mitchell 1 cs; N V Richardson &co 37 bdls wire 150 bdls sheets; J B Taft 44 bdls iron; Edmonstone, Allan&co 1 cs; J Ward 1 cs; Order 1 cs; J E Prindle 2 cs; Thos May 11 cases 9 bls; Breed &Jakey 2 cs; Naylor&co 4 cs.

GOODS FOR BOSTON.

C F Hovey&co 6 cses; Chas C Evans 33 cses 24 bdls steel; Naylor 3 cses 222 bdls iron.

GOODS FOR NEW YORK.

William Boyd 20 cses steel.

EXPRESS GOODS.

Jas Milne 1 cse; Capt Howitt 1 cse; Mrs Archer 1 cse; Hon J Elpheston 1 cse; E Pickup 1 pckg; J Crawford 1 bx; S A McLean 1 bx; Dr Robertson 1 bx; W C Smith 1 bx; W Dawes 1 pckg; Mr Hockey 1 bx; G Richmond 1 bx; Lieut Col Lambton 3 bxs; Frothingham&co 1 tin can; E A Prentice 1 bx; W Reynolds 1 bx; S B Lauford 1 bx; G Keystone 1 bx; B Dawson&Son 1 pckg; A Todd 1 cse; Revd Lorimer 1 cse; Major Gen Napier 1 cse; W E Easty 1 cse; Dr J Cameron 1 cse; E Hithcote 1 cse; Dr Paston 1 bx; G A Holland 1 bx; B&A Express co 1 trunk

List of Cabin Passengers by SS. "Norwegian," from Liverpool to Portland:—Mr and Mrs Mitchell, Mr James Mitchell, Mr G A Drummond, Ensign Lloyd, Captain and Mrs Gates, Master Gates, Mr and Miss Brown, Capt and Mrs Patten, Capt Edwin, Capt Moody, Miss Moody, Captain Otis, Rev Messrs Harris, Pelitat, Toolon, Duffy, Messrs Britter, Mudie, Gibson, Howard, Cotman, M Geary, Hardy, C Mudie.—28 cabin and 237 steerage—total, 265 passengers.

SUCCESSION OF

Langlois Lachapelle.

SALE OF

FURNITURE.

WILL BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest and last bidder, the FURNITURE and HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS depending of the *communaute* which has existed between the late ANTOINE LANGLOIS, DIT LACHAPELLE, Trader, of Montreal, and DAME EMELIE DUGAS DITE LABRECHE, his surviving Wife:

PIANO, Mahogany Chairs stuffed with hair, Large Tin Bath, Eight-Day Clock, Large and Small Mirrors, Cupboards, Tables, Feather Beds, Curtains, Bedsteads, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, and a number of other articles.

The Sale will commence on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Mr. Francois Archambault, No. 131 Panet Street, Montreal.

C. F. PAPINEAU, N.P.

April 15. m mwf 91

HEALTH AT HOME OR ABROAD.—If you cannot afford to travel or go to the seaside for the benefit of their health, keep up the supply of PLANTAGENET WATER. Use two or three glasses of it in the morning, before breakfast, and one glass, as a beverage occasionally throughout the day. M.D. 163

DELIGHTFUL.—We have recently had occasion to use a bottle of Cocoaine, and can well afford, from the benefit derived by its use, to add our testimony to that of hundreds of others, as to its efficacy. It answers the purpose of a perfume for the hair, and at the same time cleanses it from all impurities, leaving the hair perfectly soft and glossy. We recommend its use to those in need of an article, either to restore, preserve, or purify the hair.—St. Joseph (Mo.) West.

April 14. m DWS 89

Reader, if you want a mild purgative for children or one powerful for adults, take Ayer's Pills. They are sugar-coated and pleasant to use, and are well enough known to be good without our recommendation. r DWS 83

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MONTREAL, BY A. HALL, M.D.

Lon. 73° 36' W.; Lat. 45° 30' N.; 57 feet above tide water, for the week ending April, 12, 1862.

April.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			
	Barometer corrected & reduced to Fah. 32°.	Temperature of the air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Clouds.	Maximum read at 9 P.M.	Minimum read at 7 A.M.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.	Snow in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
	Inchs	°	°	°-100	°-10	°	°	In.	Inc.
6	29.927	35.2	28.1	.75	8.0	42.0	32.0	....	3.40
7	30.177	25.3	16.7	.68	0.0	33.0	16.0	....	....
8	30.174	26.1	16.0	.64	2.6	33.2	11.8	....	....
9	30.060	27.8	18.3	.68	0.0	34.6	13.5	....	....
10	30.175	33.5	21.4	.61	2.6	43.8	22.0	....	....
11	30.384	38.1	27.2	.67	0.0	43.0	27.0	....	....
12	30.389	39.5	26.2	.59	0.0	48.0	31.0	....	....

Snow fell on the 6th, yielding a rain equivalent of 0.57 inch.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th March, at Sandown Park, Liverpool, England, Mrs. Robert Crooks, of a son.

In Markham Village, on the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. Mathew Smith, of a daughter.

In Hamilton, on the 8th instant, the wife of Mr. J. Broderick, of a son.

In Whitby, on the 9th instant, the wife of Mr. Geo. Yule, jun., of a son.

In Cayuga, on the 8th instant, the wife of Mr. W. A. Gordon, of a daughter.

At Simcoe, on the 5th instant, the wife of Mr. Geo. Battersby, of a daughter.

At Simcoe, on the 1st instant, the wife of Aquila Walsh, Esq., M.P.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Whitby, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Port Hope, Mr. Joshua Richardson, to Miss Susanna Bryan, daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Bryan, of Whitby.

By the Rev. L. Warner, at the residence of L. Houck, Esq., of Whitby, on the 1st instant, Mr. David Kribs, of Markham, to Miss Anna Creller, of Whitby.

DEATHS.

At River du Loup, (en haut), on the 13th instant, Jean Lemaitre Ange, Esq., formerly of Montreal, aged 34 years.

In Dereham, on the 10th inst., Mr. William Smith, late Sej.-Major Royal Canadian Rifles, aged 62 years.

At Simcoe, on the 10th instant, the wife of Mr. Geo. H. Dredge, aged 47 years.

In Eramosa, on the 6th instant, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. Robert Ramsey.

In Ottawa, on the 1st inst., Christina Cuming, wife of Charles Aumond, Esq., aged 85 years.

In London, on the 8th instant, Lydia Baird, relict of the late Richard Talbot, Esq., in the 87th year of her age.

In the MATTER of the TRUST ESTATE of the Deceased JAMES DALZIEL, Esq., of Anchorage, Bothwell, near Hamilton, in Scotland,

INTIMATION IS HEREBY GIVEN, That ROBERT WALKER, Bookseller and Publisher in Edinburgh, Sole Accepting and Surviving Trustee nominated and appointed by the Deceased JAMES DALZIEL, Esq., of Anchorage, Bothwell, near Hamilton, in Scotland, in a Post Nuptial Marriage Contract and Deed of Settlement executed by the said deceased James Dalziel, and the also now deceased Mrs. Agnes Simpson, or Dalziel, his Spouse, has instituted in the Court of Session in Scotland, a Process of Multiplepoinding and Exoneration at his instance as Trustee aforesaid, for the purpose *inter alia*, of having distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, One-Half of the Residue of the Real and Personal Estates of the said deceased James Dalziel, appointed by him in the said deed of Settlement to be paid to his Nearest in Kin by the Mother's side, on the death of his said Wife, if she should survive him, which she did, he having died on 16th September 1837, and Mrs. Dalziel on 6th January, 1861: Which process is presently depending in said Court before Lord Ardmillan, Ordinary: and the following persons, amongst others, are called as Defenders thereto, viz.:—I. Mrs. Sarah Milliken or French, wife of David French, farmer, Cordorcan, Minigaff, and daughter of the deceased John Milliken, farmer, Stonehill, Crawfordjohn, who was the Testator's Cousin, and other parties, all residing in Scotland, being the Descendants or Representatives of the said deceased John Milliken, who was son of John Milliken farmer, at Gilkerscleugh Mains, Crawfordjohn, the Testator's Uncle by the Mother's side, and only Brother of the Testator's Mother, Mrs. Jane Milliken, or Dalziel, who had no Sister: II. Thomas French, farmer at Netherton, in the parish of Crawfordjohn, and other parties, all residing in Scotland, descendants or representatives of Mrs. Jane Milliken, or French, the Testator's Cousin, and Wife of David French, farmer at Netherton aforesaid, and a daughter of the said deceased John Milliken, the Testator's Uncle by the Mother's side; and, III. JOHN MILLIKEN, Son of James Milliken, deceased, Farmer at Shortly, parish of Crawfordjohn, and who (John Milliken), it is understood, went to America many years ago, but has not since been heard of, and certain other parties, resident in Scotland, being the descendants or representatives of the said deceased James Milliken of Shortly, the Testator's Cousin, and who was the only other Child of the said deceased John Milliken, the Testator's Uncle by the Mother's side: Which INTIMATION IS HEREBY MADE, in obedience to an Interlocutor pronounced by the said Lord Ardmillan in the said Process, dated 18th March, 1862, whereby his Lordship appointed the dependence of the said Process to be intimated in the following Newspapers, viz.:—*Scotsman* and *North British Advertiser*, published in Edinburgh; the *Glasgow Herald*, published in Glasgow; the *Scottish American Journal*, the *Herald*, and the *Tribune*, all published in New York; the *Montreal Herald*, the *Quebec Chronicle*, and the *Toronto Globe*, all published in Canada; and that twice in each paper, at the distance of fourteen days between each insertion, in order that all parties claiming an interest in the fund *in medio* may be certiorated of the dependence of said Process; and his Lordship by the said Interlocutor renewed the Order on all parties so claiming to Lodge their Condescendences and Claims in the hands of the Clerk to the Process by the 20th day of May next.

AULD & CHALMERS,
Writers to the Signet,
Agents of the said Trustee of the said James Dalziel.

21 Thistle Street, Edinburgh,
25th March, 1862 u-29A-91

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN GREGORY & CO.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

NEW COOKING STOVES,

FOR WOOD OR COAL,

AND

TINWARE.

THE Subscribers will Sell, at their Stores, No. 35 St. Francois Xavier Street, on THURSDAY MORNING, April 17th, a Consignment of—

TWENTY SUPERIOR COOKING STOVES, for Wood or Coal, and Utensils, comprising the following celebrated Patterns:—Harvest Queen, Golden Era, and Pride of the East, now on view.

—Also,—

A quantity of TINWARE, Grocers' Tea Canisters, Sofas, Chairs and Carpets, and a variety of other useful articles.

A very superior REFRIGERATOR.

JOHN GREGORY & CO., Auctioneers.

91

Auction Sale

On Saturday Morning, 19th April.

THE Subscribers will Sell, at their Stores, No. 35 St. Francois Xavier Street—

20 boxes Sperm Candles
4 brls Dried Apples
3 brls Currants
100 half-boxes Raisins
25 cases Cognac Brandy
50 dozen Corn Brooms
Cases Matches, and a variety of other goods

—Also,—

200 Coal Oil Lamps, to close consignments

Sale at TEN o'clock.

JOHN GREGORY & CO., Auctioneers.

71

AUCTION SALE OF

Grocer's Store Fixtures,

On Monday Morning, April 21,

THE Subscribers are instructed by MR. D. McNAMARA, who is about removing, to Sell at his Store, Corner St. Peter and Commissioners Street (opposite St. Ann's Market), all his Store Fixtures, consisting of—

Counters, Nest Drawers, Shelving, Tea Canisters, Oil Cans, Liquor Casks, Scales, Glass Show Windows, &c., &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

JOHN GREGORY & CO., Auctioneers.

91

PORT OF MONTREAL.

MONTHLY RETURN OF IMPORTS.

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Imports of the Principal Articles of Merchandise, and the Quantity and Value of such Articles Entered for Consumption, with the Duty collected thereon, at this Port, during the month ending 31st March, 1862, with the corresponding month of previous year:

ARTICLES	1861.							1862						
	GOODS IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				DUTY.	GOODS IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				DUTY.
			Ex Ship		Ex Warehouse.					Ex Ship.		Ex Warehouse.		
	Qnty.	Value.	Qnty	Value.	Qnty.	Value.		Qnty.	Value.	Qn	Value.	Qnty.	Value.	
SPECIFIC.		$		$		$	$ c.		$		$		$	$ c.
Whiskey .... galls.	515	519	35	97	443	377	86 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	98	25 00
100 PER CENT.														
Gin .... do	132	86	132	86	3392	1240	1376 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4307	1620	1620 00
Rum .... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	647	304	304 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1181	327	327 00
Spirits .... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	5	2	.....	.....	2 00
Cordials .... do	31	35	1	5	.....	5	5 00	12	29	12	29	76	42	71 00
Total 100 per cent	.....	121	.....	91	.....	1549	1635 00	.....	31	.....	31	.....	1989	2020 00
40 PER CENT.														
Cigars .... lbs.	2083	1663	883	1161	1825	359	608 00	411	459	411	459	.....	.....	183 00
30 PER CENT.														
Ale, Beer and Porter, in wood .... galls.	15	4	15	4	1'0	115	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do. bottles .... doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	139	42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	112	34 00
Brandy .... gallons.	39	49	39	69	984	1294	408 00	44	67	.....	.....	1435	2232	669 00
Blacking	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee, ground or roasted .... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, &c. .... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	93	28 00	3 5	65	315	65	99[illegible]	203	80 00
Spices, ground .... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468	141 00
Patent Medicines and Medicinal Preparations	.....	1672	.....	1392	.....	490	565 00	.....	2056	.....	2056	.....	319	7 2 00
Snuff .... lbs.	96	22	96	22	.....	.....	6 00	513	93	513	93	.....	.....	28 00
Soap .... lbs.	1438	167	1598	143	12846	445	176 00	630	141	630	141	3200	107	74 00
Starch .... lbs.	6	1	6	1	2651	143	43 00	428 3	1412	42893	1412	.....	.....	423 00
Tobacco, manufactured .... lbs.	74113	6315	21311	182	57440	3891	1713 00	5896	414	296	97	19907	3071	951 00
Total 30 per cent	.....	8250	.....	3451	.....	6610	3018 00	.....	4248	.....	3864	.....	6512	3112 00
25 PER CENT.														
Leather Boots and Shoes	.....	7820	.....	6951	.....	1699	2162 00	.....	1083	.....	1083	.....	.....	271 00
Do Harness and Saddlery	.....	47	.....	47	.....	.....	12 00	.....	730	.....	730	.....	.....	180 00
Wearing Apparel	.....	7780	.....	4947	.....	4755	2425 00	.....	11766	.....	5793	.....	5738	2883 00
Sugar, (Refined) .... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	16235	1127	96 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectionery	.....	273	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	.....	.....	17 00
Total 25 per cent	.....	15920	.....	12218	.....	7581	5089 00	.....	13639	.....	7666	.....	5738	3351 00
20 PER CENT.														
Wine in wood .... galls.	151	112	151	112	3737	3175	637 00	160	87	160	87	1917	1839	385 00
Do in bottles .... doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	991	198 00	93	438	50	224	113	653	175 00
Dried Fruits and nuts of all kinds .... lbs.	18166	1200	15752	1110	15891	793	380 00	14771	973	14771	973	14087	772	349 00
Woollens	.....	457767	.....	302986	.....	174504	95498 00	.....	376490	.....	207472	.....	116223	64739 00
Cottons	.....	834979	.....	516819	.....	388734	181108 00	.....	605365	.....	339304	.....	251585	118177 00
Silks and Velvets	.....	169255	.....	113263	.....	45956	31844 00	.....	100379	.....	66322	.....	26352	18535 00
Furs	.....	607	.....	607	.....	.....	121 00	.....	1117	.....	161	.....	.....	32 00
Gold, Silver and Plated Ware	.....	3274	.....	3274	.....	590	773 00	.....	2472	.....	2472	.....	.....	494 00
Brass or Copper	.....	1040	.....	1040	.....	.....	208 00	.....	104	.....	104	.....	.....	21 00
Hardware	.....	23830	.....	23264	.....	1158	4884 00	.....	16331	.....	16098	.....	554	3330 00
Leather (Manufactured)	.....	11815	.....	11377	.....	945	2465 00	.....	2108	.....	2108	.....	.....	422 00
Glassware	.....	2400	.....	2400	.....	.....	480 00	.....	2176	.....	2176	.....	584	552 00
Fancy Goods	.....	7019	.....	1811	.....	978	557 00	.....	2265	.....	5575	.....	.....	1115 00
Other articles	.....	295788	.....	237746	.....	60950	59739 00	.....	247934	.....	175782	.....	68762	48909 00
Total 20 per cent	.....	1859086	.....	1215809	.....	678664	378894 00	.....	1343239	.....	818858	.....	467324	257236 00
15 PER CENT.														
Book, Map, and News-printing Paper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molasses	56661	9800	15128	1933	18127	2033	991 00	1039	166	1039	166	20074	4368	665 00
Sugar (Raw)	1'9119	29022	183176	6863	150878	67732	18648 00	722045	35897	429068	22175	1186770	45925	10215 00
Total 15 per cent	.....	38822	.....	8796	.....	69765	19640 00	.....	36063	.....	22341	.....	50193	10888 00
10 PER CENT.														
Coffee—Green .... lbs.	40369	4'83	26531	3098	9513	1121	632 00	62999	9886	14'97	2196	26432	4'20	621 90
Tea .... lbs.	186740	43532	4517	13968	64930	22521	5473 00	174636	81512	58352	263'7	123161	57369	8369 00
Maps, Charts and Atlasses	.....	136	.....	136	.....	.....	14 00	.....	58	.....	58	.....	.....	5 00
Jewellery	.....	7530	.....	6765	.....	1068	783 00	.....	2771	.....	2635	.....	.....	264 00
Iron	.....	14886	.....	16886	.....	6'0	1758 00	.....	7481	.....	7481	.....	420	790 00
Other Articles	.....	19736	.....	15452	.....	6110	2156 00	.....	23096	.....	10730	.....	2108	1284 00
Total 10 per cent	.....	112708	.....	56305	.....	31510	10816 00	.....	114804	.....	49417	.....	63917	11333 00
Amount Dutiable Goods	.....	2037089	.....	1297923	.....	796410	419789 00	.....	1512483	.....	902636	.....	595771	288143 00
Free Goods	.....	96175	.....	96175	.....	235	.....	.....	69565	.....	69565	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	2133264	.....	1394108	.....	796645	419789 00	.....	1582048	.....	972201	.....	595771	288143 00
12½ per cent—Copyright Works	.....	231	.....	231	.....	.....	29 00	.....	125	.....	125	.....	.....	15 00
Grand Total	.....	2133495	.....	1394334	.....	796645	419818 00	.....	1582173	.....	972326	.....	595771	288158 00

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.

THE GREAT WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For preserving, restoring, curling, cleansing, dressing and fashioning the Hair and Mustaches into the most soft, silky and glossy description imaginable.—Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, by the President of, and the elite of fashion throughout, the United States.

The unprecedented demand for this wonderful Hair Restorative has led to the fabrication of a host of counterfeits, often containing elements most deleterious to the hair, and thousands have had cause to regret their use. See you get the genuine.

The virtues of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid for the Hair require no panegyric. Its universal success has never been equalled, and the immense good it has done is testified by thousands of certificates from physicians and parties of the highest standing, open for inspection at the Proprietors. Therefore,—

All who suffer from Baldness—
All who are troubled with Dandruff—
All who have Salt Rheum, or any Humor on the Scalp—
All who have "Hair-Eaters" at the Roots of the Hair—
All who are troubled with Headaches—And
All who wish to have a beautiful and glossy Head of Hair, in luxurious growth to the latest period of life—

Use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.

Its price is within your reach, whilst its manifold virtues are beyond price. When used in early childhood, it lays the foundation of a good head of hair in after life.

Ladies find it invaluable for keeping the parting clear of dandruff and "hair-eaters," whilst it keeps the hair moist, and beautifully in place and curl.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY will find Bogle's Hyperion Fluid peculiarly adapted to their various wants, as it embraces in itself all the best qualities of an Oil or Pamatum, blended with a cooling, cleansing and purifying Wash of the most delightful description, which never freezes. It embellishes the hair, cleanses the scalp, and is most agreeably refreshing after toilsome and tedious duties.

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street, Boston, U.S. To be had in England of Morgan Bro's., 24 Bow Lane, Cannon Street, London; R. Hoverden, 5 Great Marlborough Street, ditto, and of every Druggist and Perfumer in Montreal and throughout the world. 81

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Let FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES—PRACTICE V. THEORY. To mystify the nature and treatment of disease is the unswerving maxim of the medical profession. To familiarize all classes with its cause and effect, and enable them to subdue it by two essential remedies—Pills and Ointment—has been the unceasing effort of Holloway. Now mark the result,—the public mind is daily losing confidence in the pretensions of the faculty, on account of its late theoretical dissensions; while, on the other hand, Holloway's Pills and Ointment have found a "local habitation and a name" in every nation of the earth. In rheumatism and all its phases, in neuralgia, glandular swellings, scalds, burns, chilblains, frostbites, &c, the effect of the Ointment is truly marvellous; while in coughs, colds, sore-throats, asthma bronchitis and consumption the cures by the united action of the Pills and Ointment are unquestionable. r DWS 89

HEAL THE SICK.—Diseases of the bowels and stomach are always caused by large deposits of hurtful matter left by bad or impure blood in those important organs, and the poisonous material in this vitiated blood, acting on the system, makes it too weak to throw off this matter by the natural channels, or if any is carried off it is a very small portion. So arise diarrhœa and dysentery, colic, costiveness, bad breath, indigestion, nausea, loss of appetite, belching of wind off the stomach, &c. To cure all these "the blood is the life," and must be perfectly pure and clean, then you cannot be sick. A short use of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will delight you. You will feel with surprise their mighty power, and be willing to say with the red men of the West, truly they are the "mighty healer." Sold by all medicine dealers. 1m 83

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers and Singers, *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

March 5. 3m DSW 55

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used the past TEN YEARS with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers in Canada.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

J. M. HENRY & SONS, 30 St. Henry Street, Montreal, GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA.

May 7 109

TURKISH FIG PASTE—Turkey Figs in Drums and Boxes, fresh and in fine order, just received at

S. ENGLISH'S.

FRESH JAPAN TEA, in jars
Fine English Congous and Souchongs
Sweet full flavoured Oolongs
Java and Laguayra Coffees, of the finest quality. For sale at

S. ENGLISH'S, 266 Notre Dame Street.

91

TWO BOARDERS will be received into a Private Family, where French is spoken. Enquire at this Office.

April 16. dm 91

Lubin's Perfumes.

THE Subscribers have just received, from the Establishment of LUBIN, No. 55 Rue Ste. Anne, Paris, a large supply of these justly celebrated PERFUMES, comprising in part—

"*CANADA VOLUNTEERS,*"

Jockey Club,	New Mown Hay,
Prince of Wales,	Frangapani,
Patchouli,	Upper Ten,
Sweet Briar,	Moss Rose,
Montreal,	Jenny Lind,
West End,	Millefleurs,
Bouquet de Caroline,	Bouquet des Allies,

Spring Flowers, &c., &c., &c.,

—ALSO,—

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO., 226 St. Paul Street.

91

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

CREAM OF TARTAR, warranted pure.
TARTARIC ACID, ground and in crystals.
JAMAICA GINGER, finest.
DO. DO., ground.
ESSENCE OF LEMON, Cork Floats.

GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER,

Unrivalled for Purity and Cheapness.

REFINED BORAX, in barrels.
REGULUS OF ANTIMONY, in blocks.
Hemp Seed, Canary Seed.
Honey in jars, Bees-Wax.
Candied Lemon Peel in 7lb boxes.
Blue Vitriol, Oxalic Acid.
Gum Arabic, Carriage Sponge.
Burning Fluid, Olive Oil.
Portland Kerosene in barrels.
No. 1 Refined Petroleum in barrels.
Solar Sperm Oil, Lard Oil.
Cod Liver Oil, Rape Seed Oil.
Cochineal, Castor Oil, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

200 lbs *HYDRIODATE OF POTASH* in 1lb bottles.
200 lbs *OIL OF PEPPERMINT*—*pure.*

JOHN GARDNER, *Chemist and Druggist*, Wholesale and Retail, 305 (West End) Notre Dame Street.

April 9. 85

J. WELLS, ARCHITECT, &c.,

HAS

REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO THE

Second Story of Prowse's Building,

Great St. James Street.

April 7. 83

FOR SALE.

2000 SIDES Nos. 1 & 2 SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

M. H. SEYMOUR, 231 St. Paul Street.

April 15. 90

NEW SPRING GOODS.

KEMP & CO.,

212 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(Second Door East of the French Church)

HAVE lately received from London part of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, consisting of their usual good assortment of
Colored and White Merino Underclothing
Silk Shirts and Pants
Hosiery (every description)
Colored and White Buck Gloves
Dogskin Gloves (various qualities)
Eureka Scarfs, &c., &c.

Also,—A great variety of Shirt Collars just opened.

N.B.—Gentlemen will find Kemp & Co's a capital House to supply themselves with Shirts, having one of the largest, cheapest and best assorted stocks in Montreal.

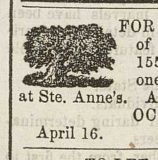
April 9. 85

Maple Syrup.

MASSON'S CELEBRATED MAPLE SYRUP just received by

A. WALSH, Sole Agent.

April 11. 87



FOR SALE, a FARM in the Parish of Ste. Anne, containing about 155 acres, more or less, situate one mile from the Railroad Depot at Ste. Anne's. Address to

OCTAVE PILON, Ste. Annes.

April 16. da 91

TO LET, at Ste. Anne's (bout de l'isle), a nice SUMMER RESIDENCE, convenient to the Grand Trunk Railway Station. Apply to

J. TREMBLAY, Ste. Annes.

April 16. 1m mwf 91

WANTED a SITUATION, by a person of experience, in a Wholesale Store or Office. Apply at this Office.

April 16. m 91

SITUATION WANTED in a Grocery Store, by a Young Man who has a perfect knowledge of the Business, and speaks French and English fluently. Good recommendations will be given. Apply at this Office.

April 16. e 91

The Wonderful Aztec Children

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION

ONE WEEK,

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 14,

AT

Store No. 135 Notre Dame Street,

(Opposite Metropolitan Saloon).

Admission 25 cents; Children half-price.—Hours of Exhibition from 10 to 1, from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9 o'clock P.M.

April 14. r 89

Nordheimers' Hall.

On Wednesday Evening, April 16,

WILL BE DELIVERED

"An Appeal, to the Citizens of Montreal, in favour of a Reduction in the Number of Taverns and Drinking Saloons and Unlicensed Groggeries in this City,"

BY ONE WHO IS NOT A TEETOTALLER.

The Lecturer will draw attention to the cause of the increase of crime in this city, probing to the root of the evil, he will point out its remedy and endeavour to organize a Society to carry these views into effect.

Tickets, 12½ cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock punctually.

April 14. 89

SECOND AND LAST

GRAND CONCERT

OF THIS SEASON

OF THE

Young Mozart Society,

COMPRISING AN EFFECIENT CHORUS OF

ONE HUNDRED VOCALISTS,

(Pupils of Prof. W. W. Davis),

Assisted by Messrs. TORRINGTON, PYLE & BOUCHER,

By general request, will be give at

NORDHEIMERS' MUSIC HALL,

ON

Thursday Evening, 17th April.

Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets, 25 cents each. To be had at Nordheimers', Pickup's, Alexander's, Riddell's and at the Door. See Programmes at Music Stores.

April 11. 87

Sale of Useful and Fancy Work.

THE LADIES of the COMMITTEE of the INDUSTRIAL ROOMS propose having a SALE of USEFUL ARTICLES, made by the Women they have employed during the Winter, on EASTER TUESDAY and the day following, at the BONAVENTURE HALL; and, as the Young Ladies of the Committee will have Tables for Ornamental Work, any contributions of Fancy Articles and Work will be thankfully received by MISS HERVEY, No. 29 Beaver Hall, and MRS. WENHAM, 13 Hanover Street.

Contributions for the Refreshment Table are also requested, to be sent to the Bonaventure Hall before 12 o'clock on the day of the Sale.

P.S.—By the kind permission of Col. Dalrymple, Scots Fusilier Guards, the PIPERS of that regiment will attend from 8 to 10 on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

ADMISSION, 7½d. Tickets to be had at Dawsons' Book Store, Hill's Library, and at the Door. Entrance from Victoria Square.

Gentlemen can be supplied with Luncheon on both days from 2 to 4 o'clock.

April 9. 85

REMOVED

TO

163

NOTRE DAME STREET,

(CATHEDRAL BLOCK,)

Next Door to MR. R. SHARPLEY.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

April 15. 90

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the BALANCE of the STOCK of the late Firm of SEYMOUR, WHITNEY & CO. very LOW, for Cash or approved credit

M. H. SEYMOUR, 231 St. Paul Street.

April 15. 90

CASH ADVANCES

MADE on all descriptions of MERCHANDISE, either for AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE.

JOHN J. ARNTON.

April 11. r mwf 87

Commissariat, Canada,

MONTREAL, April 15, 1862.

TENDERS (marked on the envelope "Tender for Bills") will be received by the SENIOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, at Montreal, until NOON on THURSDAY, the 24th APRIL, for BILLS to be drawn at Thirty Days' Sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty Treasury.

The proceeds of the Bills to be deposited with the Bank of Montreal, to the credit of the Senior Commissariat Officer.

The Tenders to state the rate of Exchange, and to specify in Sterling the amount of the Bills, as well as the number of Sets required. 90

NOTICE.

La Banque Jacques-Cartier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND INSTALMENT of TEN PER CENT. on the SUBSCRIBED STOCK of LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER, will be PAYABLE, at the OFFICE of the BANK, No. 19 Great St. James Street, on the TENTH of MAY next.

(By order of the Board).

H. COTTE, Cashier.

Montreal, April 8, 1862. 85

HAMS AND BACON.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET THE REAL
Sugar-Cured HAMS and BACON
BUFFALO TONGUES (Smoked)
SALTED BEEF and TONGUES
LARD, in nice kegs
FRESH and SALTED PORK
FRESH SAUSAGES, &c., &c.

Daily at

G. REINDHART'S, Stall No. 7 Bonsecours Market.

April 15. e,dly-mwf 90

Huron Copper Bay Company,

Dividend No. 3.

A DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. upon the PAID-UP CAPITAL of the COMPANY has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 31st December, 1860, and is PAYABLE at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal, on and after MONDAY, the 21st proximo.

(By Order).

JOHN G. BURROWS, Secretary.

Montreal, March 18, 1862. du ws 67

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in this City under the name and style of H. BENJAMIN & CO., and in Quebec under the name of H. & M. BENJAMIN, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED.

All parties indebted to either of the above Bussinesses will make payment to

H. BENJAMIN, Recollet Street.
HENRY BENJAMIN.
MICHAEL BENJAMIN.

Montreal, April 14, 1862. r 90

REMOVAL.

Thomas R. Johnson,

SUCCESSOR TO

GREENSHIELDS & JOHNSON, Accountant and Estate Agent,

HAS

REMOVED his OFFICE

TO THAT

NEW BUILDING opposite Messrs. BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers,

No. 64½ St. Francois Xavier Street.

April 10. r 86

DR W. E. BOWMAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

McGill Street, Montreal.

August 13. 193

Tracts for Priests and People.

CONTENTS—

Religio Laici, by Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Browne's School Days," &c.
The Mote and the Beam, a Clergyman's Lessons from the Present Panic, by Rev. T. D. Maurice.
The Atonement as a Fact and as a Theory, by Rev. Francis Gordon, Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal.
The Signs of the Kingdom of Heaven, an Appeal to Scripture on the Question of Miracles, by Rev. S. L. Davies, Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone.

ON TERMS OF COMMUNION:

I. The Boundaries of the Church, by Rev. C.K.P.
II. The Message of the Church, by J. N. Langley, M.A.
A Dialogue of Doubt, by F. M. Ludlow.
Morality and Divinity, by Rev. F. D. Maurice.
On the Laws of Nature and the Faith Therein, by F. M. Ludlow.
On Positive Philosophy, by F. M. Ludlow.

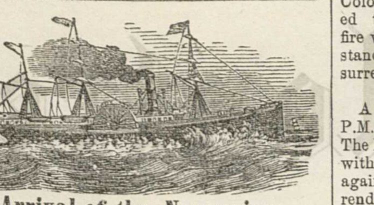
Price $1.00. For Sale by

B. DAWSON & SON, No. 23 Great St. James Street.

April 11. 87

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Montreal Line.



Arrival of the Norwegian.

PORTLAND, April 15.

The Norwegian, from Liverpool on the 3rd, arrived last night. She brings 28 cabin and 237 steerage passengers, and full freights.

The brigs Adelaide and Mary Wright both arrived at Liverpool on the 2d, having successfully ran the blockade at Charleston, which port they left on the 3rd March. They had between them about 1400 bales cotton, 20 boxes tobacco, and a considerable quantity of rosin. They left Charleston in company with the barque Edwin and four schooners, all laden with cotton and rosin. They report the sunken stone fleet fast breaking up, Charleston harbour being full of floating timber. They also represented Charleston and Savannah as well fortified, and in command of General Lee.

Proceedings in Parliament on the 2d unimportant.

The question of iron batteries continues to attract great attention.

Mr. Berwick had given notice in the House of Commons that he would move an amendment to Mr. Osborne's resolution declaring it inexpedient to proceed with the fortifications, and that the Government be empowered to apply the money voted for fortifications to the construction of iron vessels.

There is a doubtful report that a steamer built at Liverpool, with armed 20 100-pounders, had gone to Gibraltar to encounter the Tuscarora.

In the Commons, Sir F. Smith called attention to the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac, and urged the consideration of the future prospects of defensive warfare. He argued in favor of small vessels like the Monitor in preference to stationary forts, and advocated cessation work in the fortification and construction of iron gunboats or batteries instead. A general debate ensued, most of the speakers opposing an outlay on fortifications.

Sir J. C. Lewis and Lord C. Paget, on behalf of the Government, warned the House against hasty action, and the enormous expense this resolution in naval warfare would entail. They questioned whether the Merrimac and Monitor had thrown any new light on the subject, and thought forts could be made to maintain their superiority. They believed artillery could be made to crush these iron vessels. It would not do to proceed hastily without further experience, but Government would watch the question most carefully.

The motion was dropped without action, but Mr. Osborne gave formal notice of a motion, that it is expedient to suspend the construction of forts at Spithead until the value of iron roofed gunboats for the defence of ports be fully considered. The newspapers freely discuss the subject.

The Times exhibits somewhat of a panic on it, urging that not a day should be lost, as wooden ships are clearly demonstrated to be wholly useless against iron plated rams.

It is denied that Gen. Donay, with his reinforcements for Mexico, had been ordered to return.

The Printers' of Paris were on a strike, owing to the introduction of female labor.

The Times says it is understood that orders are in course of transmission to all Dock-yards to suspend any further preparations on wooden ships.

The leading journals continue to urge editorially the necessity for iron fleets.

The Post calls attention to the improvements America is making in ordnance, the weight of the shot thrown by the Monitor being nearly double that used on board any British ships.

FRANCE.

The Patrie believes that the French and Spanish Governments intend signing a new treaty regulating a joint action in Mexico.

ITALY.

The Turin correspondent of the London Times has good reason to predict important events in Italy. Garibaldi appears to have scared Napoleon out of his deeply laid scheme, and it would not be surprising if those who summoned the modern Cincinnatus from his farm have made rather a lucky hit and may eventually applaud themselves for the results of what seemed at first a very rash and dangerous measure. The Times editorially adds that it would be a strange fatality if a demonstration against the Austrian occupation of Venetia should have the indirect effect of terminating the French occupation of Rome.

GREECE.

The news of the surrender of Nauplia is unfounded. The citadel will be able to hold out four months longer. The 150 men in it would treat only with the King.

London, April 4.

It is supposed that England will withdraw from the expedition against Mexico, but there is no rupture between the Allies.

Napoleon has written an autograph letter to Admiral Graviere disapproving his conduct.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—APRIL 3.

Weather fine.

Flour very slow at a decline of 1s. Western Canal 25s 6d@26s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s@28s.

Wheat in moderate demand; White and Mixed 12s 4d@13s 6d; Red 10s 9d@12s.

Corn in moderate demand at a reduction of 6d; White 34s @ 35s; Mixed and Yellow 28s @ 28s 6d.

Consols 93⅜ @ 94.

Washington, April 4.

The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated Nashville, Tenn., April 14:—

On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville in the cars, one under Sill of the 33rd Ohio, went east to Stevenson, the junction of the Chattanooga, with the Memphis and Charleston railroad, at which point they seized 2,000 of the enemy, retreating without firing a shot. Col. Sill captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock. The other expedition under Col. Furchin, of the 19th Ill. regiment, went west and arrived at Decatur in time to save the Railroad bridge, which was in flames.

Gen. Mitchell now holds 100 miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

The following was received at the War Department this evening:—

Cincinnatti, April 14.

Since the late battle at Pittsburg this commission fitted out two boats, with surgeons, nurses, and supplies, which have reached their destination. We also furnished a large proportion of supplies taken on two steamers, sent by the Mayor, under authority from the War Department, and from the Governor of Ohio. Generous contributions of money and stores continue to flow into our hands, from Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. If the present emergency and prospect of another engagement render it necessary we are prepared to fit out one or more hospital boats if furnished by the Government Quarter Master, and proceed to such points as you may designate.

(By Order,) R. W. BURNETT, President.

Denver City, April 7, via Julesburg, 9th.

Information received from New Mexico states that on the 26th ult. Col. Hough, with 1300 men, reached the Apache Pass. His advance, consisting of three companies of cavalry, had an engagement some distance beyond this place with 250 rebel cavalry, and took 57 prisoners. The Federal loss was 4 killed and 11 wounded. At Pigeon's Pass, 15 miles from Sante Fe, on the 28th, Col. Hough met a force of 1100 Texans, strongly posted at the mouth of a cannon. The fight began about noon, Col. Hough engaging them in front with 7 companies, while Major Cherington, with 4 companies, attacked them in the rear. This latter force succeeded in driving the rebel guard away from their supply train, which was captured and burned. They also captured one cannon and spiked it. The fight continued desperate till four o'clock, when it ceased by mutual consent. Col. Hough withdrew his forces to a creek 4 miles distant. The Federal loss was 3 officers and 20 privates killed and 40 to 50 wounded. The rebel loss is not known. Communication between Cols. Hough and Canby is continually kept up.

Houston, Mo., April 9.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.—The whole Confederate force in the late Pea Ridge battle have gone east down the Arkansas.

St. Louis, April 14.

The steamer January arrived last evening with several hundred wounded from Pittsburg. The Minehaha, laden with wounded, has gone up the Ohio. The City of Memphis landed 1000 wounded at Mound City.

Washington, April 15.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Com. Dupont, enclosing a communication from Commander Godon, dated U. S. Steamer Mohican, March 30, from which it appears that on the 17th ult, with the launches and another armed boat, he entered Jekyl Creek and proceeded to Dubignon's place, where he discovered a deserted battery of 3 guns commanding that stream, and the remains of a camp of 300 rebels. On the 22nd the Bibb made her appearance, and Captain Bontelle at once commenced placing buoys for bar and channels. Commander Godon says:—Contrabands continue to come in to us. I sent a number by the Potomski to Fernandina, and also several by the Connecticut. We landed our field pieces and a strong force on Colonel's Island, and obtained what we needed, and that night, after again firing a shell at Fancy Bluff, proceeded to St. Simon's. There I landed all the contrabands with their corn and provisions, tools, &c., and having housed them, set them to work. Already they have planted potatoes. To-morrow they begin the land for corn. They have set up their mill, and I have told them that they are to plant cotton, and thus to become of use to themselves. St. Simon's is a fine rich island about 10 miles long. On the north end of it is the village of Frederica.

Baltimore, April 15.

The Savannah Republican of the 12th announces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pullaski on the previous day, and large breaches were made in the walls by our batteries of Parrott guns at King's Landing, and all the Barbett guns on that side, and 3 casemate guns were dismounted. Three balls entered the magazine. Colonel Olmstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous to the surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no human being could stand on the parapet for even a moment. It surrendered at 2 P.M. on the 11th.

Fort Monroe, April 14.

A flag of truce went up to Craney Island this P.M., and brought back two Norfolk papers. The Republican says substantially that it learns with deep regret that, after a gallant defence against guns mostly superior, Fort Pullaski surrendered. Corporal Law, of the Pullaski Guards, who did not leave Fort Thunderbolt until after the flag was hauled down, brings intelligence of the event. The surrender was unconditional.

The balls used were conical, and were propelled with such force that they went clear through the wall at nearly every fire. No particulars as to the number of men and officers in the Fort at the time of the surrender is given. It says, however, that none of its defenders were killed, and but four wounded.

A Richmond paper contains an editorial exhibiting considerable fear for the safety of that city. It intimates that the Monitor, Naugatuck and Galena, all armored vessels, might easily come up the James river, and by their invulnerable and powerful guns take and keep possession of that city. To prevent such a result it proposes that the channel of James' river shall be obstructed by stone at once.

The Merrimac has not come out and nothing has been seen of her to-day.

Baltimore, April 15.

Nothing important has been received here from Yorktown. Preliminaries are reported as rapidly progressing.

Cincinnati, April 15.

The Commercial has information from the battle ground at Pittsburg to Thursday. It puts our loss in killed at 1,200 to 1,500, and wounded 3,500. The enemy lost more in killed than we did but not so many wounded. About 1,000 unwounded Rebel prisoners were taken and about 1200 wounded. Up to the time he left 2,200 Rebels had been buried. Our troops retook on Monday all the batteries lost on Sunday, and captured twelve pieces from the Rebels. On Tuesday General Beauregard sent a flag of truce requesting permission to bury his dead, saying that, "owing to the heavy reinforcements you received on Sunday night and Monday and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." The permission was not granted. The bearer of the flag admitted that Beauregard had received a slight wound in the left arm.

Pittsburg Landing, April 14.

A force of 4,000 men on five transports left this Landing on Saturday night, accompanied by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, and proceeded up the Tennessee River to a point nearest Fort Mississippi, where they landed and proceeded inland to Bear Creek Bridge, and destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A cavalry force of 150 men who were found there, after losing four men killed, started off on a run. The expedition returned on Sunday night without losing a man. This completely cuts off the communication of the main Rebel body at Corinth with Alabama and the rest of the Confederacy, except New Orleans.

New York, April 15.

Specials state that the Committee on the conduct of the War are about to investigate the causes of the late surprise at Pittsburg.

NEW YORK MARKETS—APRIL 15.

Flour.—State and Western heavy and unsettled, and 5 cents lower; sales 4,500 bbls; super State $4.85@$4.90; extra State $5.00@ $5.05; R. H. Ohio $5.40@5.45; superfine Western $4,85 @ $4,.90; common to good extra Western $5.00@$5.20. Southern drooping; sales 400 bbls.

Canadian Flour declining; sales of 400 bbls; Extra $5.00 @$6.50.

Wheat dull and declining.

Corn heavy and lower.

Oats dull; sales small; Jersey 38@40c.

Pork dull and heavy; sales small; Mess $12,62 @ $12,87; prime $10@$10.50.

Lard steady; sales 200 bbls.

Stocks are not very active, but prices are better and close firm.

Money is easy at 6 per cent on call.

Sterling Exchange is firm, with more doing at 112½ for best sterling bills.

OFFICE DESKS

ON HAND.

SEALE & TEES.

Desks Made to Order.

SEALE & TEES.

Shops Fitted Up.

SEALE & TEES.

FUNERAL

Furnishing Warehouse.

SEALE & TEES, 60½ Great St. James Street.

April 10. 86

NEW CARPETS

NOW OPENING,

AT THE

Carpet Warehouse,

74, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET 74.

To which the Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his Friends and the Public.

JAMES BAYLIS,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

April 9. 85

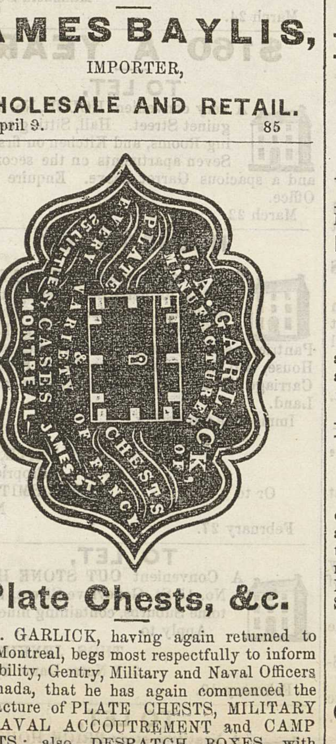


Plate Chests, &c.

J. A. GARLICK, having again returned to Montreal, begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Military and Naval Officers of Canada, that he has again commenced the Manufacture of PLATE CHESTS, MILITARY and NAVAL ACCOUTREMENT and CAMP CHESTS; also, DESPATCH BOXES, with Bramah and Mordan Locks; GUN, PISTOL and SWORD CASES, and every description of Fancy Cases to order.

J. A. G. also desires to state to Merchants and others at a distance requiring Gun and Pistol Cases, that they can have them made perfectly correct, by drawing on paper the exact size of stock, length and width of barrel, and size of flask.

All articles warranted to stand any climate.

N.B.—Old Articles Repaired equal to New.

FACTORY—25 Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL,

April 9. 1m mwf 85

OIL PAINTINGS,

BY

English Artists.

MR. GEORGE HARDINGE'S Professional duties requiring his presence at the opening of the Great Exhibition in London, he was unable to devote more than three days to the Exhibition of his fine Works of Art.

He has left with the undersigned a few choice Paintings, which are now on view at his Store, opposite the Seminary Clock, Notre Dame Street.

W. A. TOWNSEND.

April 4. 81

MISS LYMAN'S CLASSES will re-commence on MONDAY, the 21st instant.

A few vacancies may be filled in the Preparatory Class.

Cote House, April 11. r mwf 87

Apartments Wanted,

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,

WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

PARLOUR, NURSERY & BEDROOMS

FOR

A Lady, three Children, and two Servants,

IN A

GOOD, LOCALITY and PRIVATE FAMILY

Further information can be obtained on application to B.B., HERALD Office.

April 15. r 90

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. M GREGOR.

SPRING DRY GOODS.

On Thursday, the 17th instant,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Stores of the Subscriber,

282 St. Paul Street,

THE FOLLOWING:—

All-Wool Scotch Tweeds
Black and Coloured Broad Cloths
Black and Fancy Doeskins
Light Fancy French Vestings
Light Fancy Dress Stuffs
Book and Rolled Silecias
White Shirtings and Croydons
Black and Coloured Cobourgs and Lustres
Merino and Cotton Hosiery
Neck-Ties and India Rubber Braces
French Cambric Handkerchiefs
Merino and Cotton Vests and Drawers
Summer Shawls and Capes
Fancy Wares and Trimmings

—ALSO,—

10 cases Boots and Shoes
1 bale Scarlet Flannels
2 bales White Welch Flannels
1 case Black Velvet and Fancy Buttons
7 cases Six Cord 300 yard Spools

Sale at TWO o'clock.

G. McGREGOR, Auctioneer,

90

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION

TO BE SOLD, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST of APRIL, the whole of the

Household Furniture and Effects,

Belonging to the ESTATE of

Narcisse Chausse,

In his lifetime of this City, Contractor and Joiner, and of

Dame Rose Duverger

His Wife, both deceased, comprising:

Mahogany Sofa, Mahogany Chairs, Card Tables, Dining Room Tables, Sideboard, Fancy Cane Seat Chairs, Tapestry Carpets, Mattrasses, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Carriages, and a great number of other excellent articles, too numerous to mention.

---Also,---

A large and splendid collection of JOINERS' TOOLS, thereby offering to Joiners, not having a complete assortment of Tools, an opportunity of providing themselves at this Sale with superior and cheap articles in their line.

Sale at TEN o'clock in the Morning, at the Residence of the late NARCISSE CHAUSSE, No. 229 St. Lawrence Main Street.

L. O HETU, N.P.

Montreal, April 15, 1862. r 90

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

FOR the ACCOMMODATION of MEMBERS of the LEGISLATURE, and others, returning to QUEBEC, after the Recess, a

Special Passenger Express Train

WILL BE RUN, FROM

Toronto to Quebec,

ON

Tuesday, the the 22nd instant,

Arriving at POINT LEVI at 9.00 o'clock, A.M., on the 23rd instant.

The Train will run as follows, and by Montreal time:—

Leave TORONTO	at 7.00	A.M.	on the 22nd.
" Whitby	at 8.25	A.M.	" "
" Bowmanville	at 9.00	A.M.	" "
" Port Hope	at 9.45	A.M.	" "
Arrive at Cobourg	at 10.05	A.M.	" "
Leave COBOURG	at 10.20	A.M.	" "
" Belleville	at 12.25	A.M.	" "
" Napanee	at 1.25	P.M.	" "
Arrive at Kingston	at 2.40	P.M.	" "
Leave KINGSTON	at 3.10	P.M.	" "
" Brockville	at 5.25	P.M	" "
" Prescott	at 6.00	P.M.	" "
Arrive at Cornwall	at 8.05	P.M.	" "
Leave CORNWALL	at 8.25	P.M.	" "
" Lancaster	at 9.05	P.M.	" "
" Vaudreuil	at 10.30	P.M.	" "
Arrive at Montreal	at 11.30	P.M.	" "
Leave MONTREAL	at 12.00	P.M.	" "
" St. Hilaire	at 1.00	A.M.	on the 23rd.
" St. Hyacinthe	at 1.35	A.M.	" "
" Acton	at 2.15	A.M.	" "
" Durham	at 3.00	A.M.	" "
Arrive at Richmond	at 3.30	A.M.	" "
Leave RICHMOND	at 4.00	A.M.	" "
" Arthabaska	at 5.35	A.M.	" "
Arrive at Becancour	at 6.45	A.M.	" "
Leave BECANCOUR	at 7.00	A.M.	" "
" Chaudiere	at 8.35	A.M.	" "
Arrive at POINT LEVI	at 9.00	A.M.	" "

Sleeping Cars will be attached to the Train.

Time will be allowed for Meals, as follows:—

COBOURG .... for Breakfast.
KINGSTON .... for Dinner.
CORNWALL .... for Supper.

In order to prevent confusion, no Passengers, except for Quebec, will be carried by this Train.

BY ORDER.

Montreal, April 12, 1862. r 89

FISHING TACKLE, Needles, &c.

121 King Street, East, Toronto, C.W.

S. Allcock, O. Laight & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, ex Steamships "Bohemian" and "Anglo-Saxon," an IMMENSE and COMPLETE STOCK of

FISHING RODS, HOOKS, LINES, ARTIFICIAL BAITS,

AND

Tackle of Every Description.

Also, a very large stock of every description and quality of NEEDLES, including a complete assortment of

MACHINE NEEDLES

For Singer's, and Wheeler & Wilson's Machines,

AND ALL OF THEIR PATTERNS.

N.B.—The above is the largest, best and most complete Stock on the American Continent, and all of their own manufacture; which they offer to Merchants and the Trade generally on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully solicit Merchants to give them a call and inspect their Stock.

April 7. du 87

DELMONICO'S

Corner of 5th Avenue and 14th Street,

NEW YORK,

WILL BE OPENED

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9th, 1862.

April 10. 3m 89

PARSONS BROS. are now storing large quantities of their SUPERIOR ROCK OIL in Montreal, and can supply Dealers in small lots, at low prices. A liberal discount to the Wholesale Trade. Samples can be seen at W. G. BEACH'S, 35½ St. Francois Xavier Street, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Empty Barrels of all kinds bought.

April 15. r 90

MARMALADE! MARMALADE!!—A fresh supply of Crosse & Blackwell's Orange and Lemon Marmalade in small jars. Also, French Prunes in glass jars and Preserved Ginger. For sale by GEO. GRAHAM.

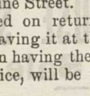
COFFEE! COFFEE!!—Mocha, Old Government Java and Laguayra Coffees ground daily on the premises. Also, daily supplies of Fresh Butter and Fresh Eggs during the Summer, at GEO. GRAHAM'S.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!—Muscovado Sugar at the following low prices:—Muscovado Bright, 4d. per lb; Extra Bright, 4½d. & 5d. per lb. For sale by GEO. GRAHAM, 287 Notre Dame Street.

April 15. 90

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

A King Charles Spaniel Pup,



aged about two months, from the Forge of MR. GRANT, Little St. Antoine Street. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to MR. GRANT, or leaving it at the *Herald* Office.

Any person having the Pup in their possession after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

April 7. 83

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated, on the 1st of May next, with a SUITE of ROOMS, with or without Board.

14 & 32 Beaver Hall Terrace.

April 1. 78