# Montreal Herald.

## AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVIII. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1866. NUMBER 100.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1866.


TEMPERATURE

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

| 8 A.M. | 1 P.M. | 6 P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| 36.5° | 44.0 | 45.0 |

Recorded by Patent Register.

| MAX. | MIN. | MEAN. |
|---|---|---|
| 45.7 | 33.5° | 39.2° |

Montreal, April 26, 1866.

**PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.**

Exhibition at Mechanics' Hall at Eight o'clock. Performance in the Theatre Royal (French Company) this evening, at Eight o'clock.

**AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.**

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

Furniture, &c., at No. 9 Holyrood Place, McGill College Avenue, at Ten o'clock.

Furniture, &c., at No. 295 Dorchester Street, at Two o'clock.

Furniture, &c., at the residence of A. Wilson, corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets, at Two o'clock.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.

Furniture, &c., at the Sale Rooms of S. M. Aitken, 532 Craig Street, at half-past Two o'clock.

Furniture, &c., at the residence of Capt. Hope, No. 1060 St. Catherine Street, at Ten o'clock.

Shelving, &c., at the premises No. 388 and 390 St. Paul Street, at Three o'clock P.E.

### ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

**Ottawa Hotel.**

John Gray, Montreal; T Casshon, Portland; A St Denis, Point Fortune; S Christie, Ottawa; R G Meikle, Lachute, E McGillivery, Ottawa; Miss McGillivery, do; Mr and Mrs Friel, do; Rev J A Morris, do; H H Ainsworth, [illegible] Quebec; [illegible] Digby, New York; A Bejoit, Aylmer; B Mullon, New York; Mrs Tussier, Alton; C Fraser, Quebec; John Fraser, do; Hiram Waterhouse, Island Pond; Wm Houliston, Three Rivers; Mrs Kennedy, do; N F Pierson, Buffalo; Chas J Scott, do; C M Lynch, Beauharnois; H Brethour, Brantford; Alex Henry, Bowmanville.

### Special Telegrams to the "Montreal Herald."

OTTAWA, April 26.

The Governor General is to arrive here on Monday afternoon, and not on Saturday, as was before arranged. He will be met at the station by a body guard of Volunteers, and also by the civic authorities, from whom he is to receive an address of welcome. Until the arrival of the Regulars from Montreal, the Volunteers of the city will furnish guards both for His Excellency's residence, Rideau Hall, and for his office in the eastern wing of the public buildings. There is a good deal yet to do to the building, which has been taken as barracks for the regular troops, before it will be ready for occupation. It is expected, however, that it will be quite ready in about a fortnight.

Detective Odell left town yesterday in charge of the man McConnell, who has been handed over to the U. S. authorities on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Colvin, at Olmstead Falls, Ohio.

The weather continues rather unpleasantly cold.

The steamer Queen Victoria, from Grenville, is several hours late, and will not be in until 10 or 11 o'clock this evening.

There is an immense body of water in the river just now, and the down current is very strong.

TORONTO, April 26th.—Sheedy's house was searched again and nothing found.

The *Irish Canadian* is very mild and tame in its articles since the arrests.

The theatre is in full blast.

PORTLAND, April 26.—A drunken man attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. Wound not bad. He then rushed to the river to jump in but was rescued by a man whose name is unknown.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

### GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

*ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN*

PORTLAND, April 26.

The Nova Scotian, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 12th, and Londonderry on the 13th, arrived at Portland at 10.15 this morning, with 526 passengers. The Germania arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 11th, and the Kangaroo arrived at Queenstown early on the afternoon of the 12th.

The pending debate on the Reform Bill was to commence the day when the Nova Scotian left Liverpool.

Proceeding in Parliament the unimportant, and all political interest is centered in that measure. There were rumours that Earl Grosvenor would withdraw his amendment for lack of support among his immediate political friends and from his unwillingness to place in power the hands of the Derby party.

On the 11th 230 members of the Conservative party assembled at the residence of the Marquis Salesbury, including both peers and members of the House of Commons. Proceedings not reported, but the Herald says Earl Derby made a long speech, and that the response given was hearty and unanimous.

The Star calculates a majority of 30 in favor of the Reform Bill.

The Owl says, Mr. Gladstone's Budget will contain several small but progressive changes, sweeping away certain minor customs duties and dealings with timber duties, bottled wines, &c.

It is stated that the Government sent orders to Mr. Rawson, Governor of Bahamas to assume the Governorship of Jamaica on the return of Sir Henry Storks.

SAXONIA AND PRUSSIA.—Affairs continue in undiminished uncertainty, causing great depression in the funds and commerce generally.

The Times of the 12th in a city article says, the only fact before the public is that all proceedings between Austria and Prussia are from day to day identical with those which have as usual proceeded every modern war between powerful nations.

The Vienna Presse of the 11th publishes a telegram stating that the Prussian reply to the last Austrian notes gives a decisive refusal to the Austrian demand, that Prussia should withdraw the order for the mobilisation of troops; this order having been issued only as a defensive measure. The Prussian note further declares that, warned by the fact of the Austrian Government having made warlike preparations, the Prussian Cabinet is bound to consider these preparations as destined for aggression against Prussia.

The Vienna Morning Post says that the German Government unanimously determined at the next sitting of the Federal Diet to reject Prussian proposition for the reform of the Diet at the same time, and motions are to be brought forward requesting the Diet to summons Prussia to discontinue sending armaments to Berlin.

The Provincial Press correspondent says, Prussia has well-founded hope of the German Governments, and will support propositions for reforming the constituencies in Germany.

The French Senate upon a petition rejected modification of the Constitution on the right of Petition adopted the previous question. The Corps Legislatif, was engaged upon the Government Bill relative to the Mercantile Marine.

SPAIN.—It is stated that General Lersundi has been nominated Captain, and General Aba Vice; General Dulce resigned.

TURKEY.—Constantinople advices say that an army of 80,000 men was watching the Christian provinces in Turkey, and would enter the Principalities should disturbances arise.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—There was a continued heaviness in funds, and Consols slightly declined, and in many other securities, especially in Foreign stocks, almost a panic prevailed. Discount demand very light. Liabilities of Pintoferis & Co. half a million sterling, and it is stated that grave irregularities will lead to criminal proceedings against one of the partners.

LATEST.

During the first night's debate on reform, the Times says that at no time were there more than 700 persons in Palace Yard, not much more than usual on such a night.

Mr. Goschen, the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Hazard and Mr. Hughes, were warmly applauded as they drove up. Mr. Bright drove up so very fast that he was only recognized by a few. These, however, cheered him loudly. Mr. Gladstone was cheered with great enthusiasm. Beyond the few logics of passing feeling there is nothing to record of what was expected to be a great out-door demonstration. Mr. Gladstone's speech was more varied and earnest than he ever before made, and Lord Grosvenor's speech was rapturously cheered by Conservatives.

The Times' City Article says: The panic in the Stock Exchange became more general yesterday, and nearly all descriptions of foreign speculative securities closed at a further disastrous fall. The extent to which the shares of a great majority of modern companies have been in the hands of weak holders is evidently much greater than was supposed, and it now appears as if the market would not settle into a healthy condition until a general change in this respect shall have been effected. The supply of money in open market is ample at a fraction below 6. Three failures have occurred on the Stock Exchange in connection with the approaching half monthly settlement. Cotton has declined since last Friday 2d per pound. Reports from the Bourse are that the Credit Mobilier Company have again been large sellers of all principal securities on this account.

Apprehensions of war have greatly increased.

COMMERCIAL.

Weather fine. FLOUR—A fair demand for Western Canal at 24s 6d to 27s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s 6d to 27s. WHEAT met a fair consumptive demand; American White and Mixed 10s 9d to 11s; Red 9s 10d to 10s. CORN—Moderate request; White 29s 6d to 30s; Mixed do. 28s 6d to 28s 9d; Yellow 29s to 29s 3d.

PROVISIONS—*Ashes*—About 200 barrels sold during the week; Pots 33s 6d to 34s 6d, closing with sellers at 33s 6d. Pearls: Only retail sales at 36s to 37s. *Coffee*—No sales. *Molasses*, do.

Consols 86¼ exactly.

NEW YORK, 27th.—The Tribune's telegram estimates that the National income for the present year will reach five hundred millions. The balances at present at command of the Secretary from all sources are believed to be fully one hundred and sixty millions.

Col. Nixon, who to-day received his pardon, is publisher of the New Orleans Crescent, the paper edited by Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who deserted from the Union army after two month' service *tempora belli* in 1861, the most atrocious rebel sheet published in the southwest, a paper which, in April 1862, while under Nixon's management, invoked the army, then besieging Fort Phillip.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The 176 N. Y. volunteers is *en route* home by way of Savannah, and is expected at Hart's Island on the 28th inst., to be paid off and discharged. Only 130 men, exclusive of officers, return with the regiment. This regiment was all through the Louisiana campaigns with Sheridan, in the Shenandoah valley, and then went to meet Sherman in Georgia, where it has been doing hard service. They bring back three stands of colours, presented them by the city and States of New York.

Another bond robbery was committed in this city yesterday, to the amount of $19,000; payment of the bonds has been stopped. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the return of the property.

The Herald Havana letter says, the two Spanish men-of-war which lately arrived at Havana, had again put to sea. Their destination is unknown.

Gen. Dulce had received peremptory orders to have the Africans who had been seized by private individuals as slaves, delivered up, and removed to Fernando Po.

PORTLAND, Me., April 26.—Capt. Rose of the Brig Scotland, from Matanzas, reports that in lat. 37, long. 33, he was chased by a schooner carrying the English flag, which, overhauling him ascertained his name. The Captain of the schooner then hauled down his flag. On being asked his destination, he replied after some hesitation New York, though the course of his vessel was not laid for that port. The crew of the schooner was unusually large for a merchant vessel, and a tarpaulin amidships covered something like a pivot gun.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President has proclaimed the Convention between the United States and the Empire of Japan for the reduction of the import duties. The following articles used in the preparation and packing of tea shall be free of duty:—Sheet lead, solder, matting, rattan, oil, indigo, gipsum, firing pans and baskets. And the following articles are to be admitted at the reduced duty of 5 per cent:—Machines and machinery, drugs and medicines. Note.—The prohibition of the importation of opium according to the existing treaty remains in full force. Iron in pigs or bars, sheet iron and wire, tin plates, white sugar in loaves or crushed, glass and glassware, clocks, watches and watch chains, wines, malted and spirituous liquors. The citizens of the United States importing or exporting goods shall always pay the duty fixed thereon, whether such goods are intended for their own use or not.

NEW YORK, 25th.—The Commercial's special says there was a cholera panic among the contrabands in Washington, caused by two sudden deaths, but investigation shows that the cause was eating too much fried fish.

The same paper says there is not much chance for the passage of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

NEW YORK, 26th.—The Deputy Health officers report this morning shows that there have been twenty-five cases of cholera admitted to the Hospital ship, and two deaths last report.

Dr. Bissell is recovering from his illness.

A communication from Dr. Swinburn, Health Officer, states that matters are progressing favorably, and disease assuming a milder type.

The increased number of admissions to the hospital was occasioned by the sudden change of temperature.

NEW YORK, 26th.—The tug boat T. J. Scuyler took fire this morning, and the upper deck was entirely consumed; loss $50,000.

PORTLAND, 26th.—The Nova Scotian reports the steamer Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Queenstown early on the 12th. Also, the Steamer Damascus, on the 12th, from Portland, bound to Liverpool.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

### MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

*ARRIVAL OF THE "S.S. AFRICA."*

HALIFAX, April 26.

The steamship Africa arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon. She brings Liverpool dates of the 14th, and Queenstown of the 15th inst. Two days later than those per the Nova Scotian from Portland.

The steamers Pennsylvania and Australasian both from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst. The steamer Tarrifa from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 15th.

(*Latest via Liverpool.*)

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 14.—The funds to day remained dull and depressed. Alluding to a panic on the Bourse, the Paris correspondent of the London Times says, that one of the disquieting rumours was that the relations between the French and the United States Governments were such as to justify the very worst of fears, all of course, on account of Mexico.

The same writer says that hopes of peace in Germany are rapidly vanishing, and he intimates that the semblance of neutrality by France few believe to be sincere.

Warlike rumours continue to circulate in Vienna and Berlin and the armaments continue.

A Vienna despatch says that the Prussian reply to the last Austrian note was received on the 12th inst. It declines in taconic terms to the demand of Austria.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money is in good demand. The discount rate remaining at 6 per cent. On the Stock Exchange excessive flatness prevailed, and stocks including American were lower. Consols touched the lowest prices since the Crimean war, but afterwards rallied, closing at 86¼ @ 86¾.

(*Latest via Queenstown.*)

LONDON, April 15.—The Paris Bourse is firm. The rentes closed 66f. 90c. The general crisis continues.

The rumours concerning the difficulties are vague and contradictory.

The news from Vienna is still warlike.

The Independence Belge has reason to suppose that the question of armaments will be satisfactorily settled by mutual and simultaneous disarmament. It is informed that confidential overtures have been made to Prussia by Austria to that effect.

Commercial per Africa.—The weekly Liverpool cotton advices can be found under the advices per steamer Nova Scotian.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence and Co., and Wakefield, Nash and others report flour firm. Wheat firm; White and other descriptions are dull, with a decline of 1d to 2d per quintal. Winter Red 10s to 10s 6d. Corn firmer; mixed 28s 6d to 29s.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya and Co., and others, report beef dull and declining, with a slight decline in all qualities. Pork dull; Bacon heavy, with a light demand and weak prices. Lard inactive: Butter easier; Tallow firm; Cheese quiet and steady.

Liverpool Produce Market—Broker's circular—Ashes dull and declining. Pots 33s 6d; Pearls are unchanged, with small sales at 36s to 37s; Sugar buoyant; Coffee quiet and steady; Rice quiet and steady; Linseed inactive; Linseed oil quiet, at 41s to 42s 6d; Sperm and Cod oils, no sales; Rosin active, at 7s 3d to 7s 6d for common American; Spirits turpentine quiet at 50s; Petroleum—Messrs. Boult, English and Brandon, report the market firm, and holders demand an advance.

LONDON MARKETS—Barings — Breadstuffs dull; Flour, stock scarce; American quoted at 26s to 28s; Iron quiet; Bars and rails, £6 10s; Sugar heavy, with a downward tendency. Coffee firm; Rice inactive; Tea quiet and steady; Linseed dull, and quotations barely maintained; Linseed cakes—stock scarce and market firm. Spirits turpentine firm, at 48s to 48s 6d; Linseed oil steady; Tallow steady at 48s to 48s 3d; Petroleum steady at 2s 1½d for refined.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY EVENING, April 14.—Cotton—Sales yesterday and to-day 5000 bales, including 1000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is very dull, with a panic, and the decline of yesterday and to-day amounts to 1d to 3¼d per pound. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 14d, but the depression has been caused by the continued large receipts at American ports, the heavy arrivals here, and the threatening aspect of the German question.

Breadstuffs market firm. Provision market dull.

LONDON, SATURDAY EVENING, April 14.—Consols closed at 85½ to 86¼ for money.

American Stocks—U. S. 5-20's 67 to 67¾, ex coupons; Ill. C. 79 to 80; Erie R. R. 52¼ to 53.

Shipping arrived from New York—Prince Albert, at Isle of Wight; Washington, at Cruxhaven; Anne, at Cadiz; Thames, at Genoa; H. B. Palmer, at Table Bay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th, in presence of a crowded House, Mr Gladstone, in an earnest speech, moved the second reading of the Government Reform bill. He replied to various objections raised by the opponents of the bill. He said the time had come for deeds, not words, and besought the House not only to be wise, but wise in time.

Earl Grosvenor moved the amendment, of pouting the question of reform until the entire scheme contemplated by the Government was laid before Parliament.

Lord Stanley seconded the amendments. Neither of them questioned the expediency of reform, but he contended that the extension of the franchise should not be separated from the question of redistribution of seats.

Speeches were made in favor of the bill by the Marquis of Hartington and others, and against it by Gen. Peel and others, when the debate was adjourned.

There was no undue excitement either inside or outside of the House, and no indication whatever of that mad demonstration which some members affected to anticipate. The few hundreds which were assembled outside the House loudly cheered Mr. Gladstone and other prominent Liberals on their arrival.

On the 13th the debate was resumed. Among the speakers were Sir E. Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Liddell, against; and Stewart Mill and Baxter, for. The debate was again adjourned.

The London papers comment on the debate, reiterating the former arguments with considerable vehemence.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th inst., Mr. Cardwell, in reply to an enquiry, said the question of protecting the interests of fishermen on the North American coast on the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty was under consideration by the Law Officers of the Crown.

Mr. Maguire gave notice that he would, at an early day, call attention to the serious inconvenience arising in Ireland from the too stringent exercise of of the powers given by the suspension of the habeas corpus.

A terrible accident took place at the Cheatham races. A stand gave way, burying 300 persons in the ruins. Many were severely hurt, but none are reported dead.

FRANCE.—The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of 1,100,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, that if the object of Head Centre Stephens in going to Paris was to attract general attention to his cause or person it has proved a failure.

AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN QUESTION.—Official contradiction has been given at Berlin to the assertion that the Austrian government would take reprisals on account of the expulsion of Count Waldenso from the Austrian territory.

It is reported that the French Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to state that France considers a radical reconstruction confederation, not as a question of German home policy, but one in which would admit the intervention of the dignitaries of the Vienna Congress.

The Paris correspondent says: Whatever little hope there was that peace would be maintained seems to be rapidly vanishing.

PRUSSIA.—The Crown Princess of Prussia gave birth to a daughter on the 12th instant.

BOSTON, April 26.—The Newburyport Herald publishes a statement of Chas. H. Golden, in all there on charges of burglary, in which he claims to have been very intimate with Mrs. Cunningham and family, and knew of the projected murder of Dr. Burdell, of Bond street. Among other things, he says that some 20 years ago Mrs. Cunningham offered him $25,000 and her daughter Augusta in marriage if he would murder Dr. Burdell, by which she would come into $100,000. He declined the job, but took steps as to the theatre, returned, slept in the house that night, and knew the murder had been committed. The story looks sensational, but may be true.

CINCINNATI, April 26th.—About eight o'clock last night a party of seven or eight men asked admittance into John Robinson's Circus, at Erthenden, Ky. 27 miles from Covington. Upon being refused, they fired revolvers into the interior of the circus, killing Jas. Robinson, and wounding two other performers. Several of the audience were also wounded. The cowardly murderers made their escape.

NEW YORK, April 26th.—A special from Eastport to the Tribune says the Fenians are all leaving by boat for Portland. The British war vessels left yesterday. The Fenian Convention this morning decided on leaving.

VICTORIA, V. I., April 24th.—To the President and the Secretary of State of the United States: I congratulate you on the completion of the telegraph line connecting Vancouvers Island with the United States, effected by American enterprise. It is my earnest hope that it may prove an enduring link to bind the United States and Great Britain in the bonds of peace and progression.

(Signed.) A. E. KENNEDY, Governor of V. I.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington 26th.—To Governor A. E. Kennedy, V. I.: We thank you for your kind greeting, and join with you in the hope that the enterprise, the successful prosecution of which is thus signalized, may be continued until it shall speedily unite the continents, now wide open, to a common and complete civilization.

(Signed.) AND. JOHNSON, W. A. SEWARD.

THE "GLOBE'S" NEW IDEA OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Brown having been all his life the professed advocate of the rights of the People to make their opinions govern in the Colonies, exactly as in England, through their representatives in Parliament and by Ministres having the confidence of the popular branch of the Legislature, is now, of course, arguing on the other side, and showing as well as he can, that Governors are to use their prerogatives to impose their own will upon the People, without regard to their opinions expressed on the hustings or through Ministers enjoying Parliamentary confidence. With the laudable object of doing things "thorough" as another great advocate of arbitrary power used to express it a couple of centuries ago, the *Globe* has framed a reply to the *Herald*. A few days ago, playing the same game, he had in a purring cat-like style suggested a number of circumstances to justify Governor Gordon's course. We took up each of these circumstances, and showed that with one exception, all of them were present in the situation of affairs when Sir Edmund Head forced a resignation upon Mr. Brown; and that that exception, which involved the most important point of all—namely, the opinion of the majority of the House of Assembly—was in favour of Sir Edmund Head, and against Mr. Gordon. The *Globe* answers these statements in an article which we copy elsewhere; but he controverts none of them. He thus admits that the former reasons, if they are sufficient for the defence of Mr. Gordon, must have been just as sufficient, and even more than sufficient, for the defence of Sir Edmund Head. He, therefore, gives them up, and now presents us with a new reason, which he did not at first produce, but which is quite as easily disposed of as the rest. "The *Herald's* difficulty is that it has missed "altogether the parallel between the two "cases, so far as it has yet been established. "In 1858 Governor Head took into office a "new Ministry, with the knowledge that the "Assembly was probably hostile to his new "advisers." The *Globe* had better have given us at once the conclusive fact which establishes the real want of parallel; for we shall have to come to that at last—viz., that Sir Edmund had to deal with Brown, and that Mr. Gordon had to deal with Smith who is a wholly different person, as are Jones and Robinson, either of whom might be constitutionally decapitated, when it would be crying injustice to touch a hair of a Brown head. Everything relating to the Browns is of course *sui generis*, and must be dealt with on grounds specially adapted to that privileged family. The difference in names is really just as important a distinction between the two cases, as the one which the *Globe* now gravely sets forth to renew a defence, which has failed on the original plan. We find nothing in any constitutional writers about new or old Ministries, or Ministries accepting office under one or another set of circumstances. But what these writers lay down; what the Imperial government has declared, again and again; and what the *Globe* has always contended for till its editor sold out his opinions, is that the Sovereign, or the Sovereign's representative, ought to take the advice of a Ministry, which is legitimately in [illegible] legitimately in office in 1858, but the consideration of that question does not come up now, and our proposition will not be disputed by the *Globe*. It is the obligation to receive advice from a Ministry, fairly holding office, which alone can convict Sir Edmund of the wrong doing which the *Globe* so strenuously imputed to him. If there is no such obligation—if the Governor has a right, as a matter of personal caprice or judgement, in order to favour a particular party, or to promote a favourite police, to refuse the advice tendered him by his Ministers—then it is plain that Governor Head did no wrong in assuming on his own judgement that Mr. Brown could not govern the country, and in playing off the neat little sell which guaranteed his judgment against refutation. The country sustained him, did it not? Mr. Brown has attempted to put to us a crucial question—let him answer the above, and show how that being the case there was any wrong done, except upon the principle, that with a Cabinet rightfully in office, the Governor ought to act upon their advice; by a still stronger reason ought not to act *against* their advice; and by the strongest of all reasons—the most elementary of all constitutional doctrines—ought not to act without *some* advice from recognized and responsible Ministers. Sir Edmund Head committed the mildest of these errors, though under circumstances of great aggravation. Mr. Gordon has committed the most serious of them, with aggravation at least as great. The crucial question which has been proposed to us, we have no difficulty in answering, and we shall do so just as the *Globe* as always hitherto answered it, and would still do, but for its editor's recent apostacy from the doctrines of his whole life. He asks: "by the "way, does the *Herald* take the ground, "that the Crown is compelled in "every contingency to retain advis "ers who have a Parliamentary major- "ity?" We reply:—technically and grammatically: No; for to say Yes would exclude all possible exceptions, and there are exceptions to every rule. Just as clearly we say Yes in practice, and *exceptiens excipiendas*. If not, what did Mr. Brown mean, we again ask, by condemning Lord Metcalfe and Sir Edmund Head? What did Mr. Cardwell mean by declaring that Sir Charles Darling was bound to accept Ministers "who might be presented "to him in the regular course of Parliamentary proceedings"? and what does May, the greatest of all constitutional authorities, mean, when he says in the chapter devoted especially to the Colonies, that "the Governor, like "the Sovereign whom he represents, holds "himself aloof from and is superior to parties, "and governs through constitutional advisers "who have acquired"—not, be it observed, whom the Governor may think likely to acquire—"an ascendency in the Legislature?" Have Mr. Gordon's present advisers acquired any ascendency in the Legislature?

We have declined to reply in the affirmative to the broad question which the *Globe* has put to us. We have acknowledged that like the rules of many other sciences this one has its exceptions. But men who are reasonably imbued with the principles of science are aware that the very exceptions arise out of the same general reasoning as the rules themselves, or as it is vulgarly said, prove the rules. This is beautifully illustrated in the laws of that consistent and symmetrical system the British constitution. The obligation on the Governor to act upon the advice of his Ministry, has for its object the conciliation of the action of the Sovereign authority with the wishes of the People, and the exceptions occur when doubts arise—not from personal conviction in the mind of the Governor—not from intuitive perceptions—not from spirit rappings, or any such hasardous indications; but from facts officially made known to him, arising in the working of the constitution itself. We shall be very practical in our illustrations. Suppose an election has taken place avowedly to test the opinions of the People on a particular measure, and the result is an unmistakeable declaration on one side or the other; and suppose that within a year after such a declaration of the popular will the men who were chosen as its mouth-pieces and representatives, should either for bribes or from whim, undertake to do precisely the contrary of that which they were sent to Parliament to do. These would be all facts in the working of the constitution, admitting of no dispute, and plainly involving a most serious doubt if the Ministry which had the confidence of such a venal or whimsical, and in either case treacherous House, had also the confidence of the People. That would have been the case in New Brunswick if any measure had been carried in favour of Confederation by a House a twelve-month ago elected to prevent that revolution from being consummated. Or suppose that a House of Assembly, or a Legislative Council, having been elected under a well ascertained and defined constitution, with none but the ordinary issues before the People, should on its own mere motion, or on external instigation, determine to vote the country into an absolute Monarchy, or a Federal Non descript, or especially to change the tenure of their seats by the will of the People, into that of well paid irresponsible offices for life. This would be the case of Nova Scotia, and it would certainly be very doubtful if the Ministry which had the confidence of such a House had also that of those who elected it. It would also be quite within the legitimate functions of a Governor to secure an appeal to the people before he permitted the overturn of their institutions, and thus to maintain that harmony between the different great bodies of the State which is of the essence of our constitution and confers on it its great beauty and value.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF MONTREAL.—We print to-day an address presented by a most respectable body of our merchants to the representatives of this city, calling on them to demand from the Government, an appointment to the important office of Customs Collector of this Port, and recommending Mr. Lewis, now the acting Collector, and for many years the Surveyor of the port for that appointment. That such an office should be kept vacant for twelvemonths, is only another proof of the utter want of regard which our Ministers display for the public service. If it can be held vacant for a year without evil consequences, it may as well be done away with altogether, and every one must be aware, that the keeping of it open can only be explained by reason of political intigues carried on at the public expense. We heartily hope that this remonstrance on the part of the large majority of the merchants of a city which pays about two thirds of the whole Customs Revenue of the Province, will at last awaken the authorities to the unseemliness of their conduct. Surely such a revenue is important enough to make them attend with promptitude to the appointment of the officer who is to preside over the business of its collector. As to the person to be named, it is perhaps, not for us to say anything, as we suppose the government will not take our advice; but irrespective of persons we have constantly contended for the principle of promotion in the public service, whenever it can be applied without injury to serious interests. Every one must understand that Mr. Lewis, who has been ever and over again acting Collector, and has been the second officer in the Department for a quarter of a century, must know more of its duties, and is likely to be more attentive to them than a politician, who will be pitchforked into the Custom House as a reward for dirty work already done, and who will repay the labour by spending his time in doing more dirty work, instead of confining himself to his official business.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—Besides the news by the steamer Nova Scotian, we have several items by the America which have reached us by mail in addition to those which arrived by telegraph. The Princess Mary of Cambridge is to be married to Prince de Teck, son of the Duke of Wurtemburg. General Nicl, who before the Italian war was sent on a mission to prepare that country for what was coming, has been recently in Paris, it is supposed to prepare for the eventualities on the Rhine rising out of war between Austria and Prussia. The Czar is said to have written two letters, one to the Emperor of Austria, one to the King of Prussia Both dissuaded from war; but the first was cold and formal, the other friendly. It is disputed whether an offer of mediation was made in them. In the meantime, there has been published an authentic document in the shape of a reply from Prussia to a note which was looked upon as Austria's ultimatum. It bears date April 7th, and states that "the fears "of danger to the preservation of peace have "arisen solely from the fact that Austria, with- "out apparent cause, has begun to push for- "ward considerable armed forces toward the "Prussian frontier."

In language which according to the rules of diplomatic intercourse must be looked on as offensive, it asserts that Austria has given no explanation for this "strange proceeding," as the pretence of protecting the Jews was "irreconcileable" with the facts. The vast extent and secrecy of the Austrian preparations are then spoken of, and these are said to leave no doubt of an intended "hostile undertaking towards Prussia." Yet Prussia, which it is said positively disclaims any hostile intention, did not construe these forces advancing to her frontier till their mobilization on the Bohemian line threatened to make Prussian Territory dependent on the resolutions of the Austrian Cabinet. The despatch winds up with one of those saying which between kings about to fire their cannons is, we believe, considered equivalent to the ceremonial among prize-fighters, "who first shake hands before they box "when give each other plaguy knocks "With all the love and kindness of a brother, "the King of Prussia assures the Emperor of Austria that the king "will preserve" his own feelings of friendship towards H. I. M., undisturbed by political circumstances.

### CITY ITEMS.

CRUEL KINDNESS.—An old man who hawks fish about the city, and, being a natural political economist, cannot be made to understand why he should be taxed to keep up a market which he does not want, has been repeatedly fined for the offence of being an advocate of free trade. On Wednesday, employed as usual in carrying out his principles into practice, by selling a few fish near the Bonsecours Market, he was called over by a butcher named Dannais, who presented him with a calf's head and trotters. If he could have foreseen to what the gift would lead, he might have said with the old poet, "Timeo *Danaeos* et dona ferentes." The calf's head was turned. That was the first ill turn to the poor man, but worse remained behind. The head was placed in his basket in triumph, to be made into a mess, and a nice mess he made of it before he got home. A passer-by asked the old man whether he would sell the head, and nothing loth he agreed to do so, but on the intending purchaser putting it to his nose, like Yorick's skull it smelt so, that the old man and the dead head were taken to Mr. Sexton's office, where a fine was inflicted for selling food which, like the tide at high water, was on the turn. Unlucky was the day when the old man got the calf's head from a butcher at the Hotel de Ville.

POLICE COURT.—The action against Joseph Bruyere for selling spirituous liquors without a license was dismissed with costs. Charles Mastrault, for assault and battery, was fined $1 and costs. Joannah Murphy, for stealing maple sugar, was sentenced to ten days with hard labor.

RECORDER'S COURT.—George Gareau filthy yard $5 and costs. Madame Saucier for same offence $5. James Sheridan and John Mitchell for depositing filth in front of 20 Craig Street, were fined, the first $4 and the other $1. Godfrey Clavelle, for furious driving, was fined $5 or 15 days. Marie Leduc and Emelie Winfield for drunkenness were fined $5 or one month each. The other cases were for drunkenness. There were 24 prisoners in all.

PARADE OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE ON SATURDAY.—The several corps of the Volunteer Militia, having summer uniforms, will parade on Saturday afternoon, at 2 p.m., on the Champ de Mars, for Company, and independent Battalion drill Those corps, not having summer uniform, will parade out doors, at the same time, at such place as the officer commanding may deem most convenient.

The Cavalry and Field Battery Artillery will also drill out doors, at such place as the commanding officers may think proper.

The Guards last night were taken from the Victoria Rifles, The Field officer of the day being Handyside, and the Acting Captain of the day Lieut. Dawson, both of the above named corps.

BOARD OF EXAMINATION.—The Board appointed for the examination of officers and candidates, Volunteer Militia, for promotion and appointment therein, is composed of the following officers:—Lieut.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, Assistant Adjutant General; J. Macpherson, Brigade Major; Captain Curtin, 16th Regiment

The examination of officers and candidates, for promotion and appointment in the Volunteer Militia Cavalry, will be conducted by Lt.-Colonel David, Assistant Adjutant General of Cavalry. This Board will assemble on the 1st of May.

MONTREAL PEDESTRIAN CLUB.—At the annual meeting last night the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the present year:—

PRESIDENT.—Alfred Rimmer, J. P.
1ST VICE DO.—Nicholas Hughes.
2ND DO.—F. B. Matthews.
SECRETARY.—W. George Beers
TREASURER.—W. Hall Walker.
COMMITTEE.—H. Tate; J. Foster, R. Pridham, J. Thornton, and J. P. Cox.

Sixteen new members were proposed, making total number 155.

We hope this splendid club will turn out strong muesters this summer, as there is nothing more conducive to health than a good long walk in the fresh morning air.

The pace of the walks is in future to be regulated by the leader, and no one allowed to go in front of him. This was a much needed resolution, as many young members were dissatisfied at not being able to keep up to the pace of older ones. We wish the club every success, and hope to see it still keep the lead in all feats of pedestrianism.

SANITARY MEETING LAST NIGHT.—At Trinity Lecture room, the Rev. Canon Bancroft presided, and Messrs. Angers, Trenholm, Houghton and the Secretary attended as a deputation from the Central Committee. The audience were deeply attentive to the facts laid before the meeting, and it was unanimously resolved that a District Committee be formed of French and English gentlemen named, with power to add to their number, who should hold their first meeting next Monday evening at the same hour and place. The same action was taken at the Busby Lane meeting, which was addressed by Messrs. Massey, Stephens and Galbraith. At the Central Committee several applications for papers from Montreal and distant places were attended to, and reports of special nuisances were referred to the officers for inspection. It was urged that all persons seeking the aid of the Association should state their names and addresses.

DERBYITES STREET SANITARY MEETING.—We hope that the neighbours will make a point of attending the meeting this evening, at the School House.

MCGILL COLLEGE—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The following gentlemen yesterday passed the examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine and Master of Surgery:—

A A Fergusson, Williamsburgh, C W; J Bell, M A, Kingston, C W; J Irvine, Montreal, C E; J O'Leary, do; G Duncan, do; W Wakeham, Quebec, C E Parke, do; T Gendron, do; A Anderson, Georgina, C W; A C Savage, Ottawa, C W; P P Burrows, do; James Hayes, Simcoe, C W; B J Burch, Fort Covington, U. S; P Robertson, St Andrews, C E; J J Herve, Brockville, C W; C H Cooke, Mount Pleasant, C W; A Allard, Chambly.

### GERMAN SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the German Society of this city took place on the 24th of this month at their new rooms, No. 124 St. Dominique Street, Mr. H. Drescher, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer, Mr. L. Gnaedinger, presented his annual report which showed

| | |
|---|---|
| A balance on hand 1865..... | $141.50 |
| Income for the year ended..... | 226.94 |
| | $368.44 |
| Expenditure..... | $186 37 |
| Leaving a balance on hand.... | 182.07 |
| | $368.44 |

The expenditure for the last year was less than usual, in consequence of the smaller number of immigrants arriving on our shores from Germany.

The president, Mr. H. Drescher, intimated to the meeting that his business would call him away from the city very frequently during the coming year, and recommended the members to elect a president who would be able to devote more time to the duties of the office than he could possibly do.

After which the following office bearers were elected:—

PRESIDENT.—Mr. E. Haensgen.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Messrs. W. Wagner and W. C. Munderloh.
TREASURER.—Mr. L. Gnaedinger.
SECRETARIES.—Messrs. T. Gabler and F. Fischer.
CHARITABLE COMMITTEE.—Rev. G. H. Kaehler, Messrs. H. Drescher and W. C. Munderloh.
STEWARDS.—J. Plamp and A. Bolte.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AND THE FENIANS.—The following circular has been addressed to the Custom House authorities, by the Secretary of the Treasury:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 10, 1866.

"SIR,—I am advised through the State department that a scheme is on foot by the Fenians threatening to violate the neutrality laws, and that men and arms are passing through your port for this purpose.

"You will exercise due vigilance in preventing by all lawful means within the scope of your official duties any infraction of the neutrality laws of the United States, and when you have any doubt as to your authority or official duty confer with the United States District Attorney of your judicial district, and be governed by his advice.

"H. MCCULLOCH,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

To the Hon. G. E. CARTIER, Attorney-General for Lower Canada; Hon. T. D. MCGEE, Minister of Agriculture and Emigration; and Hon JOHN ROSS; Members of Parliament for the City of Montreal.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned Merchants of this City, beg respectfully to represent to you, as Members of Parliament for

expected by the Spring traders, now about due. When they arrive, business, no doubt, will be very active. We do not alter our quotations, as prices, in the present state of our market, are unsettled and irregular.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron—Pig, Gartsherrie, ₱ 2240 lbs | $ | c | $ c. |
| Other Brands Pig Iron | 00 | @ | 00 00 |
| Bar, Staffordshire, do | 65 | @ | 00 00 |
| Refined, do | 70 | @ | 00 00 |
| Scotch, do | 60 | @ | 65 00 |
| Swedes, do | 90 | @ | 100 00 |
| Hoops, for Nail, ₱ ton | 58 | @ | 60 00 |
| Sheets, best brands | 3 75 | @ | 4 00 |
| for Coopers, ₱ 112 lbs | 3 75 | @ | 0 00 |
| Boiler Plate, do | 4 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| Cut Nails, do | 3 90 | @ | 4 00 |
| Wrought Spikes, do | 4 00 | @ | 5 20 |
| Pressed do | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| Shot, do | 7 85 | @ | 8 75 |
| Potash Kettles, do | 2 80 | @ | 3 00 |
| Sugar Kettles, do | 2 50 | @ | 2 90 |
| Camp Ovens, do | 3 00 | @ | 3 75 |
| Bellied Pots, do | 3 25 | @ | 3 50 |
| Anchors, do | 6 00 | @ | 7 50 |
| Anvils, do | 10 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Lead—Pig, do | 6 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Sheet, do | 6 50 | @ | 6 25 |
| Steel—Cast, ₱ lb | 0 15 | @ | 0 17 |
| Spring, ₱ cwt | 5 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Canada Plates—Glamorgan ₱ box | None. | | |
| Pontpool do | None. | | |
| Swansea do | None. | | |
| Budd do | 5 50 | @ | 0 00 |
| Staffordshire do | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| do | 11 50 | @ | 11 75 |
| Plates—Charcoal, IC do | 13 50 | @ | 13 75 |
| Charcoal, DC do | 10 25 | @ | 10 50 |
| Charcoal, DX do | 12 25 | @ | 12 50 |
| Coke IC do | 9 00 | @ | 9 50 |

**Review of the Montreal Grocery Market**

TEAS.—No change in prices. Holders generally firm, with an upward tendency for some of the finer descriptions of Green Teas. Sales for the week over 3000 packages, mostly to arrive. Present prices of common to choice Young Hysons range at from 40c to $1, Gunpowder 55c to $1, Twankays 32 to 42c, Uncolored Japans 52½ to 65c. In Black Teas we hear of no transactions of importance, and there appears no disposition to purchase them beyond for immediate requirements.

Imports from Jan. 1st to April 21st:

| 1865. | 1866. |
|---|---|
| 536,640 lbs. | 846,383 lbs. |

SUGAR—Not much doing. Cuba has been sold during the week in small lots at $9¼ to 9 50 for fair to bright, and of Porto Rico at $9¼ to 10 00, the latter for choice bright.

Imports from 1st Jan. to 21st April, compared with the previous year:

| 1865. | 1866. |
|---|---|
| 4,020,264 lbs. | 3,606,628 lbs. 4606382 lbs. 3212,974 |

Prices of Refined Sugars:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loaves, in tierces of about 400 lbs | 13½ ₱ lb. |
| Dry Crushed, in brls. about 160 " | 12½ " |
| Ground, for Table use | 12½ " |
| Extra Ground, for Confectionery | 13½ " |
| Crushed A, or W. Eastard | 12 " |
| Yellow Refined | 9¼ @ 10 |
| Golden Syrup | 53 ₱ gal |
| Standard Syrup | 49 " |

COFFEE—We have heard of no transactions during the week of any importance. Sales are few and in small lots for local use. We quote Laguyara 22c to 23½c; Rio 20½c to 22c; Java 26c to 27c. Quantity imported from Jan. 1st to 21st April compared with last year, 1865, lbs 34,894; 1866, lbs 52,839.

FRUIT—Market a little more active than last week, and prices slightly advanced for Layer Raisins. Sales have been made at $2.50 to $2.65. M. R's are highly held, and sell at $2.30 to $2.40. Valentias are unchanged. No seedless in market. Sales of Currants at 4½c to 5c for old, and 6½c to 6¾c for new. Figs 15c 16c.

Imports of dried Fruit from Jan. 1st to 21st April, 1866, compared with last year:—

| 1865. | 1866. |
|---|---|
| 142,042 lbs. | 608,912 lbs. |

MOLASSES are quiet. Sales of prime Muscovado at 37c to 40c in small lots. Clayed 29c to 34c; Portland Syrup 35c. The imports from 1st Jan. to 21st April of this year compared with 1865, are:—

| 1865. | 1866. |
|---|---|
| 463,382 gal. | 335,419 gal. |

FISH dull. Small sales of Cod at $5.00 to $5.50. No. 1 Herrings move off slowly at $5.50 to $6.00. The stock of Salmon is low. Small lots have been placed at $20.50.

TOBACCO—In good demand; almost all new make finds ready sale at 16½ to 17c in bond for 10s; old has been sold in sound lots at 25½ to 26½c. Bright is worth 42 to 45c; Upper Canada Leaf 4½ to 5c. To the quotations in bond 10½c should be added, the duty being paid in cash 10c per lb.

SALT—The stock is light, but equal to the demand. Sales of coarse at 80c. Stoved—very little in market; held at $1.15 to $1.20.

RICE is in demand, and considerable transactions have taken place this week at $3.80 to $4.00 for Aracan. The stock of Rangoon is light. We hear of no sales.

Below we give the quantity and value of Rice imported from 1st January to 21st April, 1866, compared with last year:

| 1865 | 1866 |
|---|---|
| lbs. 145600 | $5539 lbs. 168288 $4952 |

COAL—The coal market for the past week has been more active than it has been for some time, both for Smith and Steam coal. Large quantities af the former are required for the States and Canada West and it is moving off freely. Enquiries for this article to the extent of one thousand tons have been received by one firm alone during the past eight days; prices are unchanged.

SEEDS—The quantity of Timothy held is small. Sales are reported at $3 to 3 25 per bushel—a shade higher has been paid for very fine quality; Western Clover 10 to 11c; Northern 16 to 16c.

NAVAL STORES—Very little doing. We quote Turpentine 95c to $1. Rosin and Tar are unchanged.

OILS—Are in limited demand. Linseed is scarce and in few hands. The sales have been at $1.02 to $1.05 for Boiled and 97½c to $1 for Raw. Pale Seal has been sold at $1.10 and Straw at 90c to $1. Bleached White is held at $1.10 to $1.15. The stock of Lard No. 1 is small and brings $1.30; Cod 85c to 87½; Olive moves freely at $1.40. Petroleum (Canada refined) sells in small quantities at 32½c to 35c; Kerosene (Portland) 62½ to 65c.

LIQUORS—The stock of Brandy is low, and in few hands. The sales are at $2.20 per gal. Gin is also lightly held at 94½ to 95c; Green cases have been placed in small lots at $2.70 and Red at $5.25 to 5.50. Sales of Rum at $1.70 to $1.80; very little in market. Highwines, there has been a fair demand during the past week and prices for Montreal are firm at 92½c to 95c net cash; for Upper Canada best brands 90c to 92½c net, and inferior 80c to 85c. We notice a great falling off in receipts from the West during the last two weeks compared with the same period last year, viz. 194 puns against 761; stocks are unusually light.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—There were sales of small lots in the early part of the day at $5 90 to 5 95, but the news per Nova Scotian decidedly weakened the market, and in the afternoon they were sold at $5 80 and 5 85. Inferiors $5 50. Pearls—The receipts yesterday were 4 firsts and 3 seconds, which fetched $7 15 and about $7 35 respectively.

**MONEY MARKET.**

THURSDAY, April 26, 6 P.M.

Gold opened in New York this morning at 127⅞, and afterwards advanced, closing at 128.

Greenbacks have been bought at 21¼ to 21½ dis., and sold at 20⅞ to 21; 81 to 81½c have been paid in silver for greenbacks.

Bank Exchange on New York has been sold at 20¼ to 20⅝ dis.

Silver has been bought at 3⅜ to 3¼, and sold at 3 to 3¼.

A despatch from New York quotes Sterling at 8¼ to 8⅜; procurable here at 8¼ to 8⅜.

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO., Brokers.

**Weekly Review of the Montreal Produce Market.**

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

CORN EXCHANGE,
MONTREAL, Thursday April 27, 1866.

The weather this week has, for the most part, been bleak and stormy,—with slight sprinklings of snow on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. The St. Lawrence River is now open, and the Richelieu Co's steamers have commenced plying between this city and Quebec. Latest advices from Europe were by the S. S. "Nova Scotian" and "Africa,"—dates from Liverpool being to 14th instant, and from Queenstown to 15th.

Flour-market active and buoyant,—an advance of 60c. @ 70c. per brl. being noted since 20th inst. Several cargoes of Wheat and Maize, to arrive, have changed hands. Provisions quiet. Ashes steady.

**PRICES OF PRODUCE.**

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

| | Currency ₱ 112 lbs | Sterling ₱ cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. $ c. | s. d. s. d. |
| Ashes, 1st sorts | 5 90 @ 5 95 | 23 6 @ 23 9 |
| Pearls, No. 1 | 7 15 @ 7 20 | 28 6 @ 28 9 |
| Pots, No. 1 | 5 90 @ 5 95 | 23 6 @ 23 9 |
| Flour, Superfine, ₱ brl. | 5 60 @ 5 70 | 22 3 @ 22 7 |
| Extra | 5 80 @ 5 90 | 23 1 @ 23 5 |
| Fancy | 6 00 @ 6 10 | 23 11 @ 24 3 |
| Superfine No. 2 | 5 50 @ 5 60 | 21 11 @ 22 3 |
| Fine | 5 30 @ 5 40 | 21 1 @ 21 5 |
| Middlings | 5 00 @ 5 10 | 19 11 @ 20 3 |
| Pollard | 4 80 @ 4 90 | 19 1 @ 19 5 |
| Western Canal | 5 60 @ 5 70 | 22 3 @ 22 7 |
| City Brands of Superfine | 5 70 @ 5 80 | 22 7 @ 23 1 |
| Superfine from Western Wheat | 5 70 @ 5 80 | 22 7 @ 23 1 |
| Superfine No. 2 | 5 50 @ 5 60 | 21 11 @ 22 3 |
| Rye Flour | 4 00 @ 4 10 | 15 11 @ 16 3 |
| Oatmeal, ₱ brl. of 200 lbs | 5 00 @ 5 10 | 19 11 @ 20 3 |
| Cornmeal, Quebec | 3 50 @ 3 60 | 13 11 @ 14 3 |
| Milwaukee Club | 3 50 @ 3 60 | 13 11 @ 14 3 |
| Peas, ₱ 66 lbs | 0 85 @ 0 90 | 3 4 @ 3 6 |
| Beans, Mixed ₱ bushel | 1 50 @ 1 60 | 5 11 @ 6 3 |
| Barley, per 48 lbs | 0 60 @ 0 65 | 2 4 @ 2 6 |
| Buckwheat, ₱ 48 lbs | 0 60 @ 0 65 | 2 4 @ 2 6 |
| Corn, ₱ 56 lbs | 0 85 @ 0 90 | 3 4 @ 3 6 |
| Oats, ₱ 34 lbs | 0 40 @ 0 45 | 1 7 @ 1 9 |
| Rye, ₱ 56 lbs | 0 85 @ 0 90 | 3 4 @ 3 6 |
| Timothy Seed, per 45 lbs | 3 00 @ 3 50 | 11 11 @ 13 11 |
| Clover Seed, per 100 lbs—Rawdon | 17 00 @ 18 00 | 67 11 @ 71 11 |

**Review of the Montreal Leather Market.**

*Montreal Leather and Hide Market.*

MONTREAL, April 27, 1866.

There has been a steady fair demand during the week for most descriptions of stock, with sales of considerable lots at regular prices. The receipts of all kinds have been only moderate, and there is no accumulation.

SPANISH SOLE.—Sales fully equal receipts, with an improved demand for Buenos Ayres which is held only in small quantity.

There is some enquiry for shipment to the lower ports, but no sales of consequence are reported.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Is less active, and while there is no marked concession in prices, sales in quantities could hardly be effected at highest quotations. Light stock is difficult to move.

HARNESS.—Remains quiet, there being only a moderate call, the stock is however, being gradually reduced, owing to small receipts of late.

WAXED UPPER.—The late activity has been followed by a temporary lull; the inquiry the past week having been for small parcels only, but the general impression is, there will be no large supplies this season, and prime will command fair prices.

GRAINED UPPER.—Has had more inquiry, with ready sales of all received.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—The latter is held in larger stock especially of second class, and prices are less firm. Buff is not in excess and still commands quotations.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—The supply is very scant particularly of first class, and orders in hand for the Lower Provinces and the West cannot be executed at the moment for want of stock.

CALFSKINS—Continue quiet, the call is trifling and in the absence of desirable stock prices are only nominal.

SPLITS—Are in good demand, especially light and medium, and sell readily at full prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—Russets are becoming scarce, the stock being almost exhausted. Coloured linings are held in light supply.

| | Per lb. |
|---|---|
| Spanish Sole, No 1, B A | 23c@23 |
| do, No 2, B A | 20 @21 |
| Slaughter, No. 1 | 25 @26 |
| Do. No. 2 | 22 @23 |
| Rough | 22 @23 |
| Harness | 24 @25 |
| Waxed Upper, light | 36 @37 |
| Do do, heavy | 33 @34 |
| Grained do, | 35 @37 |
| Buff, per foot. | 13 @14 |
| Pebbled " " | 13½@14½ |
| Patent " " | 17 @17½ |
| Enamelled " " | 16 @17 |
| Splits, per pound. | 20 @30 |
| Calf (waxed) light " " | 55 @65 |
| Do do heavy " " | 75 @80 |
| Hides.—There has been a slight improvement in sales, which have been effected at quotations, but there has not been any special activity. The New York market for Foreign Hides is dull, and prices tending downwards. | |
| Hides (green) untrimmed | 6 @6½ |
| Do (green salted) trimmed | 7 @7½ |
| Do dry do | none. |
| Do dry flint | none. |
| Pelts | $1 50@$1 75 |
| Pulled Wool (washed) | 0 35@ 0 00 |

M. H. SEYMOUR,
Commission Merchant.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

**NEW YORK MARKETS—April 26.**

Stocks—Governments lower; money easier, on call 4 to 5 per cent; C&R I 123; M&P du C 1st 95½; N J C 110; M&C 1st pfd 42; C&M 58; H 110½; R 105¾; M C 107½; C&N W 29½; do pfd 59½; C&P 83¾; Ill C 119; C&T 104¾; C & P W Tel 57; N Y C 53¾. Gold opened 127⅜, and closed 127¾.

Greenbacks irregular.

Cotton dull, unsettled, and nominally lower.

Flour—Receipts 2,336 barrels; 10 to 20 cents better; sales 15,600 brls, at $7,10 to $7,75 for Super State; $7,80 to 8,30 for Extra State, $8,90 for common to Medium Extra Western; $8,85 to $9,20 for common to good shipping brands Extra R. H. O. Canadian Flour 10c to 20c better; sales 350 brls at $8,10 to $8,85 for common; $8,90 to $12,50 for good to choice extra.

Wheat—Receipts none; market 3 to 5 cents better; sales 7,800 bush, at $1,65 for Inferior Milwaukee Club; $1,85 to $1,87 for old No.1 Milwaukee; $1,91 to $1,95 for new No. 1 Milwaukee; $2,25 for low amber Michigan. Rye quiet; sales 7,000 bush at 78c for Western; 91c for State. Corn receipts 1,615 bush; dull; sales 23,000 bush at 83c to 85c for unsound; 86c to 87½c for sound mixed Western in store, delivered. Oats quiet at 55c to 57c for Jersey; 61c to 63c for State.

Provisions—Pork higher; sales 9,600 brls at $26,75 to $27 for new mess, closing at $26,90 cash; $25,75 to $26 for old do. Beef steady.

LATEST MARKETS.

Flour closed active, and 10c to 20c better. Wheat closed firm, and 3c to 5c better. Corn closed dull, and nominally unchanged. Pork closed higher; new mess $26,90 cash. Lard closed firmer at 17½c to 20c.

**ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE** by Grand Trunk, and Montreal & Champlain Railway from 1st Jan. to 25th April, 1866 also shipments via Portland in steamships, Montreal & Champlain Railway, and via Coaticook, from 1st Jan. to 25th April, 1866, with receipts and Shipments for corresponding period of 1865.

**RECEIPTS.**

| | G. T. Railway. 1866. | G. T. Railway. 1865. | M. & C. Railway. 1866. | M. & C. Railway. 1865. | Total Receipts 1866. | Total Receipts 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bushels | 61100 | 192535 | | | 61100 | 192535 |
| Corn, " | 4570 | 986 | | | 4570 | 986 |
| Peas, " | 1700 | 3800 | | | 1700 | 3800 |
| Barley, " | 1200 | 36500 | | | 1200 | 36500 |
| Flour, barrels | 5645 | | | | 5645 | |
| Oat and Corn Meal, brls. | 88462 | | | | 88462 | |
| Butter, kegs | 123809 | | | | 123809 | |
| Cheese, boxes | 6356 | | | | 6356 | |
| Pork, barrels | 5400 | | | | 5400 | |
| Ashes, barrels | 1125 | | | | 1125 | |
| Beef, " | 1111 | | | | 1111 | |
| Lard, kegs | 7172 | | | | 7172 | |
| Tallow, " | 9367 | | | | 9367 | |
| Hides, No. | 4911 | | | | 4911 | |
| Leather, rolls | 2784 | | | | 2784 | |
| Deerskins, bales | 1328 | | | | 1328 | |
| Dressed Hogs | 173 | | | | 173 | |
| Petroleum, brls. & cases | | | | | | |
| Leather, rolls | 5435 | | | | 5435 | |

**SHIPMENTS.**

| | By Ocean Steamers. 1866. | By Ocean Steamers. 1865. | M. & C. Railway. 1866. | M. & C. Railway. 1865. | Via Coaticook.* 1866. | Via Coaticook. 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bushels | 30 | | | | | |
| Corn, " | 635 | | | | | |
| Peas, " | 1170 | | | | | |
| Barley, " | 115 | | | | | |
| Rye, " | 2535 | | | | | |
| Oats, " | 2805 | | | | | |
| Flour, barrels | 3700 | | | | | |
| Oat and Corn Meal, brls. | 363 | | | | | |
| Ashes, barrels | 692 | | | | | |
| Cheese, boxes | 50 | | | | | |
| Pork, barrels | 95 | | | | | |
| Beef, " | 14 | | | | | |
| Lard, kegs | 589 | | | | | |
| Tallow, " | 60 | | | | | |
| Hides, No. | | | | | | |
| Leather, rolls | | | | | | |
| Dressed Hogs | | | | | | |
| Petroleum, brls. & cases | | | | | | |
| Leather, rolls | 1050 | | | | | |

* The figures in column "Via Coaticook," include shipments on United States account, and the quantities taken per steamship from Portland.

**WEEKLY STOCK REPORT**

THURSDAY, April 26, 1866.

| STOCKS. | PAID. | SHARES. | $200 | $100 | $80 | $50 | $40 | $25 | $20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Montreal | all | 50 | | | | | | | |
| City Bank N. America | all | 50 | | | | | | | |
| People's Bank | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Bank | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Bank of Upper Canada | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Merchants' Bank | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Bank of Toronto | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Gore Bank | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Quebec Bank | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Townships | all | 50 | | | | | | | |
| City Gas Co'y | all | 50 | | | | | | | |
| Montreal Telegraph Co | all | 40 | | | | | | | |
| Richelieu Nav. Co'y | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Champ. and St. Lawrence R.R. | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Montreal and Lachine R.R. | all | 200 | | | | | | | |
| Canada Co'y | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Harbour Com'rs | all | 50 | | | | | | | |
| Montreal Mining Co'y | all | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Quebec Bank | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Mon. Min. Comp'y | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Mon. Nav. Co | all | 120 | | | | | | | |
| Grand Trunk | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Do. Pref. | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Ch. St. L. & A. pref | all | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Do. Pref. Ex. ir | all | 50 | | | | | | | |
| City Pass. R.R. | all | 73 | | | | | | | |

| STOCKS. | BUYERS. | SELLERS. | DIVIDENDS. | DIV. LAST 6 MOS. PAID | NEXT PAY. BUYERS. | NEXT PAY. SELLERS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Montreal | 114 | None. | 4 per cent. | June 1 & Dec. 1 | 114 | 115 |
| Ontario Bank | 102 | | 4 per cent. | June 1 & Dec. 1 | 102 | |
| Bank of B. N. A. | 109 | | 4 per cent. | June 1 & Dec. 1 | 109 | |
| Commercial Bank | 70½ | | 4 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 70½ | |
| Bank of Up. Can. | 104 | | 4 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 104 | |
| Molsons Bank | 111 | | 4 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 111 | |
| Bank of Toronto | 102 | | 4 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 102 | |
| Bank of Tor. Cor. | 106 | | 4 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 106 | |
| Merchants' Bank | 106 | | 4 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 106 | |
| Bank of Quebec | 106 | | 4 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 106 | |
| Quebec Bank | 96 | | 3 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 96 | |
| Mon. Min. Comp'y | 95 | | 3 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 95 | |
| Eastern Townships Bank | $3.00 | $3.50 | 3 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | $3.00 | $3.50 |
| Montreal Telegraph Co | 124 | | 4 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 124 | |
| Champ. and St. Lawrence R.R. | 103 | None. | 4 per cent. | June 1 & Dec. 1 | 103 | None. |
| Montreal and Lachine R.R. | 105 | 85 | 10 per cent. | April 1 & Oct. 1 | 105 | 85 |
| Canada Co'y | 98 | None. | 4 per cent. | June 1 & Dec. 1 | 98 | None. |
| Harbour Com'rs | 107 | None. | 4 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 107 | None. |
| Montreal Mining Co'y | 2 | None. | 4 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 2 | None. |
| Quebec Bank | 100 | None. | 4 per cent. | June 1 & Dec. 1 | 100 | None. |
| Mon. Min. Comp'y | 95 | None. | 3 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 95 | None. |
| Eastern Townships Bank | 102 | None. | 3 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 102 | None. |
| Montreal Telegraph Co | 124 | None. | 4 per cent. | July 1 & Jan. 1 | 124 | None.