Ministerial Dinner & Speeches at Cornwall, U.S. Legislation in place of Reciprocity Treaty.

Montreal Daily Gazette.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVIII. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1866. NUMBER 52.

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Jan. 19, 1866.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Steamboat	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
Quebec by Railroad	8.00 a m	1.30 p m
North Shore Land Route	7.00 a m	4.30 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, &c, by str	10.45 p m	7.00 a m
Canada West Day Train...[1]	11.40 a m	7.00 p m
Canada West Night Train.[2]	9.45 a m	6.15 p m
Laprairie	4.15 p m	7.45 a m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.45 a m	3.15 p m
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	9.45 a m	4.15 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Richmond and Island Pond	7.00 a m	8.30 a m
Portland	1.45 p m	1.15 p m
Portland	1.45 p m	7.00 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.45 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m	6.45 a m
	6.15 p m	2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	3.30 a m
		3.15 p m
Longueuil	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
Contrecœur, Varennes and Vercheres	.....	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & Ste. Jerome	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa	10.45 p m	6.45 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P.E. Island, *via* Portland, every Wednesday		
Ditto fortnightly from Boston		
Sault Ste. Marie, &c., *via* Toronto, every Tuesday	.....	7.00 p m

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

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

FOR SALE.

For Sale by the Subscribers:

MUSCOVADO SUGARS
MOLASSES, New York and Standard Syrups
TEAS—Young Hyson, Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, Congou, Orange and Flowery Pekoe, Mandarin Mixture
WINES—Port, Hunt's in variety; Sherry, Vergara's in variety; Tarragona Port, Champagne, Claret in cases and hhds
BRANDY—Sarezac, Old in wood; Benassit & Co, in cases
GIN—DeKuyper's, in hhds and cases
AMAICA RUM, Islay Whisky
W. W. VINEGAR, Cod Oil
SALAD OIL, Paraffine and Belmont Sperm Candles
INDIGO, Liquorice Sticks
CURRANTS and Layer Raisins
KINGFORD'S Washing Crystals

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.
February 16. 40

HAVANA SEGARS.

10 M Superior Havana Segars,
JUST RECIEVED AND FOR SALE BY
E. LYMAN MILLS,
33 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
January 6 5

FOR SALE,

Casks CAUSTIC SODA
Casks SODA ASH
Kegs BICARB. SODA
Chests INDIGO
Casks OLIVE OIL
WALTER PHILIPPS.
February 6. 1

FOR SALE,

Cases GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED SHEET IRON
WALTER PHILIPPS.
February 6. 31

The Royal Mountain Waltzes.
The newest, prettiest and most popular set out.
GOULD & HILL,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
February 7. 32

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!!
For the Thousand!
WILLIAM R. TABB,
462 Notre Dame Street,

HARDWARE

In all its Branches.
RODGER'S POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY
—ALSO,—
A very fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE.
February 9. 34

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.

DAWSON BROS. HAVE JUST RECEIVED:
D'Aguilar on Courts-Martial; Club Life in London, by John Timbs, F.S.A.; Lancashire Lyrics; Modern Scottish Minstrel; Beauties of Country Palatine, edited by John Harland, F.S.A.; The Treasury of Botany, by John Lindley, F.R.S, and Thomas Moore, F.L.S.; Emblematic Illumination or Ferns, Colours and emblems suitable for illuminating texts of Holy Scripture in large style, by F. M. R.; Hand and Glove, by Amelia B. Edwards; Les Chansons des Rues et des Bois par Victor Hugo; Follies of the Year, by John Leach; Bannatyne's Guide to Examination.
—ALSO,—
THE ENGLISH MAGAZINES for February.
For Sale at
Nos. 55 to 59 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
February 24. 47

COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

DR. COOPER'S
PULMONIC SYRUP.

The subscriber would recommend this valuable Syrup as a safe and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping-Coughs, &c. It needs only a trial to convince those suffering from any of the above complaints of its curative properties. It can be given to the youngest child with perfect safety.
For sale by
E. MUIR, Druggist,
Corner Place D'Armes Square.
February 22. 45

CHLORATE TROCHES.

For Sale by
E. MUIR,
Place D'Arme's Square.
February 22. 45

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH, sold at 50c per bottle. Also SOZODONT POWDER in boxes.
E. MUIR,
Place D'Armes Square.
February 22. 45*

The Genuine Churchill's Syrup.
Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, prepared by H. H. Swann, 12 Rue Castiglione, Paris.
For sale by
E. MUIR,
Place D'Arme's Square.
February 22. 45

A full assortment of ENGLISH and AMERICAN PATENT MEDICINES always in stock and for sale by E. MUIR,
Place d'Armes Square.
February 22. 45

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

STOVES

IS TO BE FOUND AT
NO. 526 CRAIG STREET,
OFF PLACE D'ARMES HILL,
All good Casting, properly fitted up and at lo figure.
Call and see for yourself.
MEILLEUR & CO.,
526 Craig Street.
November 24. 280

OFFICE DESKS,

FURNITURE IN VARIETY,
SHOPS FITTED UP.
D. & J. TEES.
NEXT DOOR TO OTTAWA HOTEL.
January 18.

REMOVAL.

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by THOMAS MAY & CO.,
480 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
February 14. tl Mv1-38

MESSRS. GIBB & CO.

HAVE now received their complete FALL and WINTER STOCK of WOOLLENS, having JUST OPENED TEN CASES, consisting of Beavers, Pilots, Extra Treble Devons, Meltons Cheviots and Does, all of the most approved make and newest styles. Also, a large addition to their Stock of Haberdashery, to which they invite inspection.
November 27. 8

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 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.
26.°	32.°	31.°

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
32.°	13.°	22.5°

Montreal, March 1, 1866.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.
Concert of Sacred Music at the Mechanics' Hall, at eight o'clock.

THE MINISTERIAL DEMONSTRATION AT CORNWALL.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "HERALD.")

CORNWALL, March 1.

The Western train brought from Ottawa Hons. Messrs. McDonald, Galt, Howland, and McGee.

At about three o'clock an address of congratulation was presented by the Mayor of Cornwall, to which the Hon. J. A. McDonald responded in a brief speech. The address of congratulation referred to the efforts of the Ministry in the cause of Confederation, and stated that the demonstration given by their friends in Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, was intended to mark their approval of the efforts on behalf of that measure.

Hon. J. A. McDONALD thanked the Mayor and Council for their invitation and reception, expressing a belief in the early adoption of Confederation.

At about six o'clock the train from Montreal arrived, bringing Hon. Mr. Cartier, Mr. Brydges, and a few others.

About half-past seven o'clock the guests proceeded to the Town Hall, which was decorated with flags and evergreens. Amongst the mottoes were, "British America united for ever," "Confederation not Annexation."

On the dais besides the Ministers were Hon. Mr. Ferrier, Hon. Mr. Carling, Mr. Bell of Russell; Mr. Ross, of Dundas; Messrs. A. Morris, M.P.P., Ault, M.P.P., McGaureyan, M.P.P., Mr. Mattice, Mr. Brydges, Mr. McGillevray, of McGillevray; Hon. C. L. Vankoughnet, Hon. Mr. Bonnet, Judge Jarvis and Sheriff McIntyre. There were between 500 and 600 guests.

Letters of excuse were then read from R. Scott, Ottawa; Hon. Geo. Crawford, and Hon. J. Hamilton, of Inkerman, also sent an apology.

The band of the 25th regiment were present. The Papers, marching through the village, produced great excitement.

The Mayor, Dr. ALLEN, presided.

Rev. Mr. DOBIE said grace.

The dinner was excellent and furnished by Mr. Carlisle of the Terrapin, Montreal.

The dinner over, the CHAIRMAN said—The first toast in Royal countries as well as elsewhere in the Empire was the Queen. Drank with all honours.

The National Anthem, Major Stevenson.

The next toast was the Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal Family. (Cheers.) Responded with appropriate remarks and drank with honours.

The Governor General, was proposed in an elegant speech by the Chairman, who said he was proud to be a countryman of Lord Monck. Received with due honours.

The Army, Navy and Volunteers were proposed in very complimentary terms and received with enthusiasm and all honors.

Responded to by Capt. BERGIN in a brief but excellent speech. He referred pointedly to Chrysler's Farm, and said we were indebted to the present Minister of Militia if we had a Volunteer Force at all. The origin of the force here was the Trent difficulty when the Province generally sprung to arms, Cornwall among the first.

Next toast our Guests, Her Majesty's Canadian Ministers, was proposed in an eloquent speech by the Chairman.

Hon. J. A. McDONALD responded. He had hoped Sir N. Belleau would have responded to such a kind and magnificent demonstration, but illness prevented him from doing so. He endeavoured to do his duty as it was gratifying on many accounts. First, because the loyal Eastern District saw men on his right and left who shed their blood in 1812, and some here were as ready to shed their blood in the same cause in 1866. Not mere party demonstration, not mere conservative, nor Reform, but approval of the coalition for great purposes, not simply to put an end to party strife, but for a much greater purpose, that of uniting petty colonies into one country, great enough to have some influence of itself as an Empire. He referred to the despatch of 1858 and Mr. Brown's Committee of 1864, and dwelt on the evils of the separation of the colonies when they were no longer able to carry on a Government. He appealed to Mr. Brown who, in a frank, manly and patriotic spirit responded, and the result was the Coalition Government which he felt, not simply because of a disagreement on the Reciprocity question, in which he thinks us in error; but Mr. Brown conscientously thought he should retire, and it was only due to Mr. Brown to say this. He felt he would continue to give his assistance and influence to carry out Confederation, and that was now certain in a few weeks. He referred at some length to the embassy sent to England on the subject. They offered all the strength of Canada as to out-works and defence of the empire was received. As representing that great country they offered in return all their strength to defend us. He spoke of the kindly feeling shown in Britain toward us, their willingness to defend and protect us as long as we desired to remain a colony. He concluded with remarks on the militia system. There were some things in it which would be uncandid and unfair if he did not give credit to his predecessor, Hon. Sandfield MacDonald. The best military schools had been extended from two to five by the present Ministry, and there was now 2,000 officers prepared to lead the Militia of the Provinces.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER returned thanks in a humourous and effective manner, referring to his past career, and denied the charge that he had ever forced upon Upper Canada legislation, by a Lower Canada majority, of the union of the Canadas. He had worked beneficially for both, giving us a desire for greater union, which we must obtain. (Cheers.) He asked what the present the time, when mere sectional difficulties distracted the State, to knock for admission into the American Union. (Cries of no, no.) It was time to form a union under a British monarchical system, and not denounce the system of the United States. (Cheers.) A union formed upon a British system would possess qualities of stability and permanency. After the adoption of Confederation no voice would ever be raised against it. (Cheers.) Confederation was popular in Lower Canada because it guaranteed the continuance of British connexion. This great demonstration showed that any former prejudice that might have existed in Upper against Lower Canada had died out. This was a further reason for the union of all the British Provinces. (Cheers.)

The MAYOR next proposed Canadian Enterprise and Progress, associating therewith the name of the Hon. Mr. Galt, which was referred to in a complimentary manner.

Honourably Mr. GALT returned cordial thanks for the reception given to Ministers. There had been no occasion on which they had met with such a hearty welcome as this from the men of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. There was no place in which this toast could have been more appropriately proposed. Referring to his mission to Washington, he said it was well that, when we were threatened with the interruption of our trade, we had received from a beneficent Providence such a bountiful harvest as the last. Judging from information at his command, he was able to say that Canada was never in such a prosperous condition as at present. We had sold, during the last seven months $10,000,000 worth more of our products than we had bought, which never was the case before. He denied that the Government even showed any apathy regarding efforts for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. The Government believed it was their duty to do what was fair, but nothing more. In July Messrs. Howland and Galt went to Washington, but found that no negotiations could be entered upon at that time. The English Government had previously instructed its Minister at Washington to co-operate with us in the fullest manner, and they had given us the largest powers in the matter. We were informed at Washington that the Americans could not proceed in the matter by negotiation, but only by legislation. We then saw that the course the Government determined to pursue was what they believed to be alike consistent with the dignity and interest of the country. After being informed that it would be inconsistent with the American fiscal system and unconditionally to give us the renewal of the treaty by negociation, we thought it better to obtain it any way rather than not at all. We thought, if it could be obtained on fair and equitable principles, it was all that was required. As to the statement respecting the Americans obtaining everything and yielding nothing to us, the principal ground on which they gave notice of the abrogation was internal taxation, they being unwilling that Canadian products should enter the States without being taxed in some way like their own. It never was intended nor asked by them that they should impose duties on Canadian products which they were not to have a right of imposing on them. The Canadian Government never desired to concede any right to the Americans that they would not grant us. Another agreement was that no change whatever should be proposed respecting inland navigation, provided the other relations between the countries continued satisfactory, and no alteration was proposed respecting the Fisheries. We were charged with going out of our way by offering enlargement of our canals. There had been a pressure for years respecting this project, which had been recommended in mottoes and the speech of His Excellency, and last August he (Mr. Galt) declared that the Government would recommend enlargement of the canals on receiving assurance that American commerce would be ensured for them. That was all we proposed in Washington, and we did so, because, in no other way, could our canals be enlarged. We were charged with agreeing to make the legislation of Canada subordinate to that of the United States, but the Americans were willing to make their legislation precede ours, and to pass an act of Congress before the 17th of March, though we told them our legislature could not meet by that day. They had thus left it to Canada to legislate or not respecting a measure to be agreed upon. There was no subordination whatever of our government to that of the Americans. (Cheers.) It would be a merely selfish man, however, who would stick on points of form respecting the management of such important negotiations. The second point on that charge brought against us was respecting the excise duties of the two countries. Last August we declared the government were prepared to consider, with the American government, such an augmentation of the excise tax as would tend to prevent smuggling, and that was in effect, our proposition at Washington. The intention was the devising of a mode whereby the largest amount of revenue could be secured to us as well as them. We acted in a spirit of amity towards them to prevent the defrauding of their revenue, and the demoralization of our people on the frontier. All we asked at Washington was fair play, demanding no advantages in their markets we were not willing to give them in ours. Our position was not one of dependency on the States, but of equality with them. (Loud cheers.) They met us in the most kindly and courteous manner, and we parted with mutual respect. We had done our duty to our people in this respect. Referring to the charge that, in proposing to add certain articles to the free list, it would give an advantage to the Americans, Mr. Galt said the proposal was made because our government had faith in the industry, enterprise and ability of Canada to compete in manufacturing and other trade. (Cheers.) He repudiated, indignantly, the alleged intention to throw the negotiations in favour of the United States. Whatever advantages we were prepared to allow the States they were also prepared to accord the same to Canadian interests. (Cheers.) Referring to the attacks in the *Globe* ever since their departure for Washington, Mr. Galt sarcastically observed that Mr. Brown and the Editor of the *Globe* were two distinct persons, and that Mr. Brown was quite justified in refusing to give information to the *Globe* of any relations as to the mission of his colleagues. The *Globe* had greatly misrepresented Messrs. Howland and Galt in the affair. However, if it be a fact, that interest and honour were ascribed by the Government policy, why did he (Mr. Brown) agree to wait till Parliament opened before informing the country of the matter? It was not a fact that he was justified in resigning on certain grounds. (Cheers.) At a future time he would reply at length to Mr. Brown when Parliament was open. The statement that we were offering great advantages to the States was of a nature to create ill-feeling in England. As to Confederation being injured in our course in the negociations, the Premier, Hon. Mr. Smith, of New Brunswick, anti-Confederationist, and Attorney-General Henry, of Nova Scotia, Confederate, fully concurred with us throughout. It could not be doubted that the loss of a market for half of our produce would be attended with considerable difficulty and disturbance, but he hoped the United States would soon restore trade to a satisfatory footing. Mr. Galt defended the Government in the opening and carrying on of the negociations for the renewal of Reciprocity, claiming that they had been, on the whole, beneficial, and that our liberal terms had converted public sentiment to a favouring of the renewal of the treaty, &c. Everyone in British Canada was opposed to depending on the States and advocated self-reliance. (Cheers.) Their efforts had not been altogether unsuccessful. They, the Americans, would see, he thought, that the cutting off a portion of their trade would entail heavier burdens on their people than would be necessary and leave us to consider how to deal with the future commercial policy of Canada arising out of the failure of the negociations. We must initiate commercial relations with the Lower Provinces, and submit the whole subject to whatever recommendations our Trade Commissioners, now abroad, might make, and open the still further markets of Europe and South America to our products. (Cheers.) We must legislate to attract hither, largely, capital and emigration and develope the resources of all the British North American Colonies. We should have to postpone for the present enlarging our canals, but would have to devote our attention to opening up the North West; we would continue to maintain good neighbourhood with the United States, excepting their reciprocation, and that they will do, as to invasions on our frontier, what we did for them during their war. He concluded by advocating self-reliance on the part of Canadians, and believing that the people of these three countries, like all their fellow countrymen, were prepared for any future—whether weal or woe.

The CHAIRMAN next gave, with a few introductory remarks, British America for ever! United. The toast was drank with enthusiasm.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND responded in a brief speech, in the course of which he said that, having entered the Government for the purpose of obtaining a measure which he considered necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the people of these Provinces, he would have failed in his duty if he had permitted any other issues to have interfered or prevented the carrying out of the original agreement. He had found nothing in the course pursued by the Government from which he could have dissented, and he had, therefore, the more strongly felt it to be his duty to adhere to the bond. (Cheers.)

Mr. McGIVERIN, M. P. P., for Lincoln, proposed the next toast. He said he looked upon Hon. Mr. Howland as his political chief, because he was the leader of the Reform members in a government which (Mr. McGiverin) had promised to support, and which done nothing to forfeit the confidence he had reposed in it. He regretted the Hon. Mr. Brown's retirement from the Ministry, and said, as far as he was aware, there was not sufficient cause for this step, and that, at any rate, it was not fair for him to have acted as he had done, without having first consulted his political friends, who had loyally supported him while in the government. He (Mr. McGiverin) might be alone in the opinion, but he believed the Hon. Mr. Howland was right, and the Hon. Mr. Brown was wrong, in the opposite courses they had pursued. He approved of the government attempting, by negotiations, to obtain the continuance of reciprocal trade with the United States. It would have failed in its duty if it had acted otherwise; but, having failed in this negociation, it was our duty to strike out for ourselves, trusting, at the same time, that the good sense of the American people would make them appreciate the advantages which they had now thrown away. He proposed the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.

Mr AULT, M.P.P., for Stormont, responded. He was glad that the people had had an opportunity of seeing the men who had governed the country in the past, and who, he hoped, in all sincerity, would long continue to govern it (Cheers.) He reposed confidence in the Government, and believed that in doing so he was supported by an immense majority of his constituents

Hon. Mr. McGEE proposed the Mayor and Town Council of Cornwall.

Mr. ALLEN responded in a neat speech, referring to the satisfactory manner in which the proceedings had passed off, attributing much of it to the efforts of the ladies.

After toasts of the Press and Ladies, the demonstration was brought to a close about two o'clock.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

HALIFAX, March 1.

The Asia, from Liverpool on the 17th ult., via Queenstown on the 18th ult., arrived this a.m.

MARKETS

Breadstuffs steady. Corn easier. Provisions firm.

Consols 87¼ to 87⅞; 5-20's 68¼ to 68¾; Erie 53 to 53¼; Ill. Cen. 76¼.

VERY LATEST.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady, except Bacon and Lard, easier.

Consols 87¼ to 87⅞; 5-20's 68 to 68¼; Ill. C. 76 to 76¼; Erie 52½ to 53¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £239,000.

Upwards of a hundred arrests were made in Dublin on the 17th ult., principally strangers. Amongst others were Col. John William Byron, of the Federal army. Many more arrests were expected.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria is willing to furnish Maximilian with any troops, on condition that they be incorporated with the Mexican army and expenses paid.

The steamers Kangaroo and Pennsylvania arrived out on the 15th. The Hibernia and Glasgow on the 17th, and Java on the 18th.

Cotton on Saturday was firmer but unchanged. Middling Uplands at 19s.; sales 10,000 bales.

The details of the Asia's commercial news report an advance of 2s 6d to 5s on Beef, and a decline of 1s each on Bacon and Lard.

Diplomatic relations had entirely ceased between Prussia and the Papal Court.

The urgent haste in the passage of the bill repealing the *Habeas Corpus* in Ireland, was owing to the reported departure of a Fenian privateer from America, the story applying by name to the steamer Cuba now running between Baltimore and New Orleans. (NOTE—The story is known in New York as a hoax.)

NEW YORK, March 1.—Gen. Granthas written a letter to Gen. Butterfield, thanking through him the gentlemen who contributed to him the purse of $100,000.

The U. S. steam frigate Chattanooga is now completed and ready for sea. She will start her trial trip in a few days, and on her return will probably make a trip to Europe.

The Post's money article says, the general tone of feeling in Wall Street is improving. The loan market is quiet and well supplied with capital seeking investment on demand at 7 per cent. A few transactions at lower rates are reported. Government paper passes at 10 to 10, with very little offering of the first class. The Stock market opened with some animation, but after a reaction closed firm. Governments are firm, especially gold bearing bonds which are well sustained at the highest figures of yesterday. Old 5-20's are rather better in consequence of the advance in London. Railroad shares are irregular. N. Y. Centre, Erie and Reading being the most active.

The French steamer Nouveau Monde put back to Havre on the 12th ult., having lost her steering gear.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons on the 15th instant, Lord Cardwell introduced a bill for the future Government of Jamaica. He briefly explained that the Government had thought fit to ratify the decision which the Legislature of Jamaica had arrived at, abolishing itself, and they would be proposed to establish a Government similar to that in Trinidad for a period of three years, and if the experiment was successful then it would be made permanent, if not some other arrangement would be decided upon.

Mr. Labouchere gave notice that, on the 23rd, he would call attention to the inadequacy of the neutral laws to enable England to fulfil her international obligations toward foreign countries.

The Government bill on the cattle disease was debated and amended in several particulars and passed through a committee.

In the House of Lords on the 16th, Earl Russell announced the proposed suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland, and asked the House to sit on Saturday the 17th instant, that no time might be lost in passing the measure.

Earl Derby said it would be for the Government to justify the course it was about to take. If the House of Commons agreed to the proposal he would not interpose a moment's delay, but he hoped that at the earliest possible moment the Government would state the grounds on which they relied for the justification of their proceedings.

The London Times says, the Irish Government is of course better informed than any private persons can be, as to the state of the country, and the imminence of the danger, as to the increased activity of the movement during the past month, and the presence of the members and of persons in various districts, with the scarcely concealed purpose of promoting insurrection, there is ample reason for the strictest preparation. The object of the Irish Government is doubtless to deceive some of the emissaries of the American Fenians who are now numerous in Ireland, and working with disastrous effect on the people.

The Morning Herald, the Conservative organ, says that the Government will be supported in the measure.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that the troops in Ireland are being distributed, and concentrated in small towns mostly, giving a greater feeling of security.

The Times assumes that Mr. Gladstone's Budget will show an excess of income over the expenditure of about three millions sterling. It thinks Mr. Gladstone will attempt to reduce the national debt.

It is rumoured that Sir Charles Wood, late Secretary for India, has been offered and accepted the Peerage.

The Daily News believes that the Government has acceded to the propositions of the Roman Catholic clergy in England and in Ireland, and that henceforth the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland will consist of half Protestants and half Roman Catholics.

FRANCE.—In the debate on the address to the Emperor, M. de Persigney contended that the English parliamentary institutions were unsuited for France. The Emperor, he said, had given to France double liberty, founded on the basis of authority. It depended on public opinion to develope the liberty granted by the constitution. After the debate, the address in response to the Emperor's speech was unanimously adopted.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of cash on hand of fifteen millions of francs. The Bank has reduced its rates of discount to 4½ per cent. Among the reasons assigned for the large stock of bullion in the Bank of France is, that while the drain of specie was going on from England, large shipments of French manufactures were being made to the United States, all for cash, while, at the same time, there were no material investments being made by the French in Federal Bonds and other American Securities.

The Paris Patrie says that the new Peruvian frigate Huascar, lying at Brest, had enlisted French sailors; but they were subsequently disembarked at the request of the authorities.

AUSTRIA.—It was repeated that Count Bellerdi had positively determined to resign his office, and rumours were ripe at Vienna of a general ministerial crisis. A special telegram from Pesth, however, asserts that the reported want of unanimity in the Ministry is utterly unfounded, and that their resignation was highly improbable.

It is asserted that Austria, in a note lately despatched to Berlin, declared that now, as heretofore, she considered the Duke of Augustenburg to be the claimant with the best title to the Sovereignity of the Duchies of of Schleswig and Holstein.

SPAIN.—The newly-born child of the Queen of Spain died on the 14th instant. The Cortes would remain closed for three days as a testimony of their regret.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape of Good Hope mails to January 15th had been received in England. The war between the Free States and the Basutos continued, but only in name. Great distress continued to prevail among the working-classes from lack of employment, and among the farmers from the failure of their crops.

Commercial matters were dull, but breadstuffs had considerably advanced in consequence of the blockade of Valparaiso.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir George Grey, in asking leave to bring in a bill suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland said that the Fenian conspiracy had only recently assumed its present proportions. It was necessary to strike an effective blow at the Fenian schemes which were wholly discountenanced by the American Government. The loyalty of the British army was beyond a doubt.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland earnestly requested the suspension of the act, saying that he could not hold himself responsible for the safety of the country if power was withheld from him.

Mr. DeIsraeli concurred in the remarks of Sir George Grey.

Mr. Bright protested against the suspension of the act, but said he would not oppose the Government.

Leave was then given to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland by a vote of 364 to 6. The Bill was then passed through all the stages and sent to the House of Lords who likewise passed it without opposition.

A telegram from Portugal, dated 15th inst., announces that the American squadron has sailed for the Mediterranean.

A letter from Rome says that it is believed that at the next Consistory a Bishop of the United States will receive a Cardinal's Hat.

A large meeting had been held at Exeter Hall, under the auspices of the Freedman's Aid Society, to celebrate the passage of the constitutional amendment act in America, and the consequent abolition of slavery. Speeches in favor of a closer union between England and America were made and loudly applauded.

The Times to-day gives great prominence to a letter urging a postponement of the reform question, on the ground that politicians show an indifference to the matter, and Parliament has to consider many other matters of pressing importance.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the navigation treaty between England and Prussia.

An address has been forwarded to Herr Von Bismarck from the Holstein nobility reporting the state of affairs existing under the existing provisional arrangements, and urging a union of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein with Prussia.

Latest advices from Syria report that 4,000 Turks attacked 1,500 Maronites, commanded by Joseph Karan, near Tripoli, and that Karan had repulsed three assaults, and captured 4 guns and several prisoners. The Turks, at last accounts, were receiving reinforcements.

The following dates from China are received:—CANTON, Jan. 25th—Exchange 4s 6d. SHANGHAI, Jan. 25th.—Exchange 6s 3d.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 18th.—The steamship Java from New York arrived this morning.

LONDON, Feb. 18th.—The royal assent to the bill suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland was granted last night.

The Five-Twenties closed yesterday heavy; at 69f. 15c. for Rentes.

ALBANY, 1st.—About eleven o'clock last night three men entered the house of Milton Whiple, in the town of Riga, Munro County, and tied Mr. W., his wife and daughter with cords, and, under threat of death, compelled Mr. W., to surrender the key of his safe. They then opened the safe and took therefrom $100 in cash and stocks and bonds to the amount of $26,000, after which they departed.

ALBANY, March 1st.—The Bank of Lima, Livingston County, was entered by burglars on Tuesday. An effectual attempt was made to blow open the safe. The burglars then visited the Post Office, and stole therefrom $70 in money and about $100 in postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

NEW YORK March 1.—There is great excitement among the Fenians to-night in consequence of news of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. John O'Mahoney has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, N. Y., March 1.—Brothers,—The hour for action has arrived. The *Habeas Corpus* is suspended in Ireland. Our brothers are being arrested by hundreds and thrown into prison. Call your circles together immediately. Send us all the aid in your power at once, and in God's name let us start for our destination. Aid brothers! Help for God and Ireland!

Signed, JOHN O'MAHONEY,
God Save the Green.

All the circles of the Fenians are requested to meet at their respective halls and armouries on receipt of the above order to take action on the news just received.

Patrick J. Downing, Secretary of civil affairs, issues a call for immediate action, and says the military department will take charge of military contributions and mobilise them.

General Mullen, Secretary of military and naval affairs, has published a similar appeal, and tells the brethren to look out for secret orders.

The Irish People newspaper says: A gentleman just arrived from Paris says that at the moment the Irish population assumes a belligerent character towards England. They will be so recognized by Louis Napoleon.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.—The position of the American shipping interest is, at this moment, singular and, for those concerned, most unsatisfactory. There was a time as most of us remember, when American ships took the *pas* very decidedly of those of British register. The fact was incontrovertible, and was acknowledged, even by authorities like Captain Basil Hall, whose feelings as a British naval officer could not but be interested in the reputation of the mercantile marine of his country. Accordingly, in all markets for freight, where the navigation laws of one or other country did not interfere with the free choice of shippers, American vessels obtained a preference in engagements and higher freights than British bottoms lying alongside of them. Taking into account the wide spread dominion of England, and the connections of her merchants, it was only the offering some inducements of superior accommodation, that the Americans could hope to obtain any share in a great part of the trade of the World. Yet by this means they did obtain it, wherever any loopholes was left by the British legislation, which was intended to secure a monopoly to British shipowners. Within about twenty years, or perhaps twenty-five years, however, there has been a complete change in this respect. The Aberdeen clippers, about as long ago as we have mentioned, began to vie with the fastest vessels of American build, and in strength, durability, and completeness of equipment, they soon became superior to their trans-Atlantic rivals. Simultaneously with this movement in sailing ships, which were for some time still generally built of wood, there arose a new class of vessels, some of iron, but propelled wholly by sails, others of iron or wood; but of whatever material, propelled either partially or wholly by steam power, economically applied to screws or helices, instead of to the old paddle wheel. In all these new classes of vessels the British ship builder at once took the lead. So soon as iron and iron machinery became the chief materials in ship building, the British ship builder obtained a natural advantage over all rivals which entirely changed the condition under which the British ship-owner had to compete with the ship-owners of other nations. Hence it is that those many favourite lines of beautiful and fast craft, which formerly sailed with American registers out of Boston and New York, and frequently made the run across in less than twenty days, carrying all the first-class passengers between the two Continents, have been entirely superseded by steam lines, of which a very few weeks ago not one was American. A bold attempt to carry off the palm of success made by the Collins Company turned out a signal failure, and left the Cunard and other British Companies in undisputed possession of the field. It is true that the American Government withdrew the subsidy which the Collins line had enjoyed; but that in itself does not account for the phenomena, since there are now more steamers than ever running regularly between the United States and England, and none of them, except the Cunard mail steamers, have any special privileges. It is singular that the most remarkable and complete part of this success has been achieved by British vessels, since the repeal of that system of legislation, which had for centuries been regarded as the Palladium of the trade, and the abrogation of which, it was said, would infallibly drive every British ship from the Ocean. Hence we may learn, if not that the repeal of the navigation laws was the cause of the prosperity of British shipping, certainly that that prosperity did not depend upon the continuation of those enactments. On the other hand, the American ship builder and owner has still enjoyed all the benefit which such legislation can confer—and it does confer, an absolute monopoly of the coasting trade, constructively made to include the traffic between the Atlantic Seaboard and California—and yet, except where no competitor is allowed to interfere with him, he cannot pretend to maintain competition. A reason again, for believing that the prosperity of the shipping interest of a nation on the open ocean can neither be made nor marred by so easy a process as the placing of prohibitory regulations on statute books. Of course there have been artificial troubles and obstacles in the way of American shipping. One of these was beyond the help of any American effort, with the means which the nation then had at its disposal—we speak of the depredations of the Southern privateers. But the decadence of the marine of our neighbours had begun before the war, and it is continuing with increasing rapidity since the war has been closed. That it will so continue until they amend their present insane methods can admit of no doubt whatever. The British shipbuilder, considering the extent to which iron now enters into naval construction, can probably build vessels on an average cheaper than the builder of any other nation, and the shipowner has all the colonies to fall back on for wooden vessels, which are admitted to register on precisely the same terms as the home-made article. He is not even limited within this range of markets, wide as it is; but if any foreign nation can construct ships, or if any accident determines the sale of a single ship at a specially low price, he is at perfect liberty to purchase and employ it without any disadvantage accruing from the origin of his property. Thus in the great item of outlay of capital, and in the still more important items in the shipping business of wear and tear and repairs, the British owner starts at an immense advantage over the American, who, if he sail a ship at all, must sail one, which has paid no end of taxes not merely to the Government, but to all the protected trades whose productions are essential to ship-building. If one shipowner has to pay the present Boston price of $110 per ton, and another the price of $50 to $60 a ton and this with money at 8 per cent, and for a description of property which requires to be constantly renewed, it requires neither ghost nor conjuror to tell what will be the result. But that is not all; for a large part of the stores required on the voyages made are subjected to the same ruinous system which so horribly augments the prime cost of the ship. Under such circumstances there is but one end possible the utter ruin of the interest, which is subjected to such unfair competition. Some of the parties chiefly concerned are beginning to see this very distinctly, and are clamouring for some special protection for their own traffic. But that remedy will be found illusory. It is but shifting the burden from their own shoulders to that of other people, and then doubling it to make everything uniform, like the wise men who driving their packhorses to market with a single sack of wheat for each, used to keep the sack balanced by another with a big stone in it hung on the other side of the animal. It is not the hair of the dog that bit them which will do the American ship owners any good; but a cessation of the cause of the evil. If the monopoly of the Pennsylvania iron masters and others has killed the shipping interest, what will happen to the importers, if they are subjected to the double monopoly of the shipowners superindiced upon that of the trades by which the ship is produced? And when the importers are killed in their turn what will become of the shipowners, who have been expecting to live by them. Evidently we have here a vicious circle, whose fallacy, if it be not discovered by reasoning and sagacity before hand, will assuredly be demonstrated by practical results. Besides how is the system of protection to be extended farther than it is at present? The late English navigation laws prohibited the importation in foreign bottoms of any goods which were not the produce of the country to which the importing vessel belonged. They prohibited sively the transit trade in foreign bottoms, and the American law is now, we believe, nearly identical with the recent English one; nor is it possible to push that rule any farther, unless you determine that ships sailing between countries belonging to different Governments shall always sail one way in ballast. The American Government might for instance refuse to accept importations in British bottoms; but it could not make Great

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden change of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections*. Experience have proved that simple remedies act speedily when take in the early stage of disease, taken at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," let the Cold, Cough, or irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

February 24. (14) r DSW 47.

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES of MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

February 24. (14) r DSW 47

Why imperil your own and children's health with unwholesome food or drugs? when the fearful annual mortality of 60,000 young children and delicate persons of all ages may be easily arrested by simply studying how to increase the vital force, and imparting new and pure blood, upon which the harmonious development of the whole frame depends, as successfully proved by DuBarry's Invalids' and Infant's Food, the Revalenta Arabica, and its thousands of cures annually. It yields three times as much easily assimilated nourishment as the best meat. As a restorative for invalids and convalescents it is invaluable, and for children it is the best substitute for human milk. Dr. Routh, Physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children—the best authority on such matters—in his admirable publication on Food, says:—"Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition is, without doubt, DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body), and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate."—In tins 1 lb 2s. 9d.; 2 lbs, 4s. 6d.; 5 lbs., 11s., 12 lbs., 22s.; 24 lbs., 40s. sterling. BARRY DUBARRY & Co., 77 Regent Street, London. Beware of spurious imitations. Sold in Montreal by LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

r DSW 47

CARELESSNESS.—Many persons neglect their horses' health and condition until it is too late, when at a trifling expense and no trouble the horse might have been saved if attended to in time. To all who may have occasion to use an article of the kind we would confidently recommend "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine"; it is without doubt the best preparation in use, as thousands who have used it testify.

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

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers.

February 26, m mwf 48

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER *at the old price*. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. 6m-mf 48

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We are requested to inform our readers that Don Ross, Esq., of View Mount, has, for the last time, kindly placed his Green-house at the disposal of the Ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, for the benefit of that charity, on Saturday next, the 3rd instant. Tickets 25c. each; to be had at Messrs. Dawson Brothers, and at the Medical Hall, and though dated for previous Saturdays will serve for the 3rd. u

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

HERALD OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Thursday, March 1, 1866.

The business generally for the past week has been inanimate, with the exception of shipments of Produce to the United States, in view of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty on the 17th instant. The money market is easy, and European advices note less stringency in the lower rates for money there, with a large accession (£240,000) to the Bank bullion during the week.

Sterling Exchange is a shade firmer. Bank 60-days sight 8¼ to 8¾ per cent for cash. In New York 8¾ per cent.

Lumber continues in demand at advanced rates. Large shipments are being made per Railroad to the United States. We hear of freight engagements from the Ottawa to the States by Barges at the opening of navigation, for 20 million feet at 25c advance on last season's rate.

In Provisions there is very little doing. Mess Pork continues dull at $23 to $24; receipts light.

The stock market has ruled dull throughout the week, with few transactions of any moment.

The total imports at the Port of Montreal for the months ending January and February of 1865 amount to.....$2,657,105
1866 amount to.....$2,651,716

Excess in favour of first two months of 1866.....$1,794,611

The monthly statement of imports, which will be found elsewhere, exhibits the articles on which the large increase has taken place.

The imports of Molasses for the first two months of 1865 was 95,133 gals., against 133,535 gals. this year.

Brandy, 3,413 gals in 1865; this year, 4,323 gallons.

Coffee, green, the same period last year, 8,073 lbs.; this year, 6,629 lbs.

There were no receipts of Refined Sugar in the months of January and February last year. In 1866 we have 73,373 lbs. In Raw Sugar the import in 1865 was 546,078 lbs., against 999,489 lbs. this year.

In Tea the imports show an increase of about 10,000 lbs in favour of 1865, the total receipts being in the first two months of 1865 221,638 lbs., against 232,339 lbs. this year.

In Dry Goods the imports are excessive, as will be seen by the following figures:—

1865, Woollen manufactures.....	$204103
1866, " "	707416
Increase.....	$503313
1865, Cotton Goods.....	$203920
1866, "	845972
Increase 1866.....	$642052
1865, Silks and Velvets.....	$ 12480
1866, "	125355
Increase 1866.....	$112875

In taking into consideration the large increase under the head of dry goods this year it must be borne in mind that almost the entire stock of this description of merchandize on hand in the Fall was completely cleared out; and it is now estimated that, notwithstanding the above figures, the stock at present held is not much larger, if any, than that in store at the corresponding period of last year. In Iron and Hardware the imports for the first two months of 1865 and 1866 are reported as follows:—

1865. Hardware.....	$31,945
Iron of all kinds p. c.....	50,378
	$82,323
1866. Hardware.....	$61,837
Iron of all kinds, 10 p. c.....	42,337
	$104174
Increase in 1866.....	$21,851

We refer to our review of the Produce, Grocery, Hardware, Stock Markets, &c., for details of each department.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

The past week has been quiet, and trade generally dull. Parties having well assorted stocks have, however, been fully occupied. Iron and Tin Plates have arrived in small lots via Portland, and are selling quietly; the latter at an advance of fully 25c per box. In other articles we have no change to note. A very firm tone pervades all branches of the trade. The English and Scotch markets are not so active as they were. First class makers are well supplied with orders, and firm in their prices, but smaller ones are not so busy, and in some instances are making slight concessions, to secure good orders. The high price of money has had a depressing influence on the trade there.

		$ c.	$ c.
Iron—Pig, Gartsherrie, ⅌ 2240 lbs			
Other Brands Pig iron		.26 00	@ 28 00
Bar, Staffordshire, do		.65 00	@ 00 00
Refined, do		.70 00	@ 00 00
Scotch, do		.62 00	@ 65 00
Swedes, do		.90 00	@100 00
Hoops, for Nail, ⅌ ton		.58 00	@ 60 00
Sheets, best brands		3 75	@ 4 00
do Coopers, ⅌ 112 lbs		3 75	@ 0 00
Boiler Plate	do	4 00	@ 4 00
Cut Nails	do	4 00	@ 4 25
Wrought Spikes	do	4 00	@ 5 20
Pressed do	do	4 50	@ 5 00
Shot	do	7 85	@ 8 75
Potash Kettles	do	2 80	@ 3 00
Sugar Kettles	do	2 50	@ 2 00
Camp Ovens	do	3 00	@ 3 75
Refined Pots	do	3 25	@ 3 10
Anchors	do	6 00	@ 7 50
Anvils	do	10 00	@ 15 00
Lead—Pig	do	6 00	@ 6 00
Sheet	do	6 50	@ 0 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
Charcoal, IC	do	11 25	@ 00 00
Charcoal, IX	do	13 25	@ 00 00
Charcoal, DC	do	10 25	@ 0 00
Charcoal, DX	do	12 25	@ 00 00
Coke IC	do	8 22	@ 8 50

DRY GOODS.

The market is rather inactive just at present, and little stir in the trade with exception of the opening of goods arriving by every steamer and preparations making for the spring trade. The travellers throughout the country are sending in fair orders, and the prospect is encouraging for a good business season.

We give the imports of Dry Goods elsewhere.

MONEY REPORT.

Thursday, March 1, 6 P.M.

Gold opened at 136¾, and closes at 136¼.

Greenbacks are bought at 2¼ to 2¼, and are sold at 2¾ discount. In silver 75 to 75½ is paid.

Silver is bought at 3⅝ to 3¾, and is sold at 3¾ to 3¾.

Sterling Exchange in New York 8¾; in this market it is procurable at 8¾ to 9.

Gold drafts are worth ¼ discount and par.

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & Co.,
Brokers.

Review of the Montreal Grocery Market.

TEAS.—Sales are reported of several lines of young hysons, a few lots of low grade, and of 600 or 700 hf-chests medium and common Japan, all at about current rates. There appears to be an improved demand for all the desirable grades of tea. Prices remain without change.

Imports of tea at the port of Montreal for the first two months:—

1865.....	lbs. 221633
1866.....	lbs. 232339
Increase in 1866.....	lbs. 10706.

SUGAR.—Since our last market report the sales have been strictly of a retail character.

Stocks are light and grocery descriptions are scarce both in this and the New York markets.

No new grocery sugars are likely to arrive for some time to come, and prices are fully maintained. Prices nominal and nothing new to report.

Imports of raw sugar at the port of Montreal for the first two months of 1865-66:—

1865.....	lbs. 546078
1866.....	lbs. 999409
Increase in 1866.....	lbs. 453331

MOLASSES.—The market continues inactive with moderate stocks; sales of 100 puncheons centrifugal inferior at 25c; Heavy boiled do 28c; Clayed 32c to 35c; Muscovado 33c to 40c.

COFFEE.—Has been in better demand at slightly improved rates. Java 27c to 28c; Cape 22c to 23c.

FRUITS, SPICES, &c.—In very limited demand; sales only in small lots. Layer Raisins $2.45 to $2.55; M R $2.35 to $2.40; Currants (old) 4c to 4½c per lb; do new 7c to 7½ do; Valentia Raisins 9c to 11c per lb. Sales of black Pepper, about 100 bags at 9½c per pound.

FISH.—In moderate request; No. 1 split Herrings at $6.00 to $7.00 per brl; Table Cod $5.00 to $5.50.

OILS.—Petroleum—demand moderate at 53½c to 55c. Cod and Seal oils are scarce; sales of the former at 82½c to 85c; pale Seal $1.00 to $1.10; straw Seal 90c to 95c; U B Whale oil $1.10 to $1.15; Olive oil in qr-casks $1.30 to $1.35.

TOBACCO.—The market continues somewhat active, and desirable brands of old Lex paid meet with a ready sale; the manufacturers are not pushing business, and, therefore, the stock tends to diminish in quantity. An impression that a duty may be imposed upon American leaf also creates a desire on the part of dealers to increase their stocks 10's and 5's 24c to 28c; Quarter's 30c to 37c; Bright 45c to 50c.

RICE.—Sales only in small lots, but at improved prices. Arracan $3.70 to $4.00 per 100 lbs.

SALT.—Declining; sales in lots up to 100 bags at 70c to 75c per bag for Liverpool coarse; Stored do $1.10.

Weekly Review of the Montreal Produce Market.

Furnished by the Corn Exchange Exclusively for the Montreal Herald.

CORN EXCHANGE,
MONTREAL, Friday, March 2, 1866.

The rapid thaw which set in on Friday and Saturday last, was followed by hard frost, and has left the country roads in very bad condition. Snow and rain yesterday. Receipts of Produce at Montreal by Railway are, for the present, much less than in the earlier weeks of this year,—in consequence of the freight rolling stock being almost wholly employed to transport goods free under the Reciprocity Treaty into the United States, before its expiry on 17th inst. Latest advices from Europe were by the S.S. "Asia,"—dates being from Liverpool to 17th February, and from Queenstown to 18th.

The Flour-market is firmer. Grain on the spot quiet. Provisions quiet. Ashes:—First Pots have declined. Pearls steady.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

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

ASHES, in barrels:		
Pearls, per 100 lbs		
Pots, do		
LARD, in barrels, per lb		
BUTTER, in kegs, per lb		
CHEESE, Factory-made, per lb		
Cheese, Dairy, per lb		
Medium, do		
Choice Dairy, per lb		
LARD, in barrels, per lb		
BEEF, Prime Mess, per tierce		
Prime, in barrels		
Mess, per 200 lbs		
Prime Mess, per 304 lbs		
HAMS, Uncured, new bacon, per lb		
BEEF, Canvassed, Sugar-cured		Nominal
PORK, in barrels:		
Prime		No.
Prime Mess, per 200 lbs		
Mess		
Prime Mess, per 304 lbs		
HAMS, Uncured, new bacon, per lb		
BEEF, Canvassed, Sugar-cured		Nominal
PETROLEUM, in barrels:		
Refined		
Refined, per old wine gallon		

CURRENCY.	STERLING.
ASHES.	
Pots	27 6 @ 28 0
Pearls	28 6 @ 29 0
PROVISIONS.	
Pork, Prime Mess	85 0 @ 87 6
Lard	7½ @ 8
Cheese	50 0 @ 55 0
Butter	90 0 @ 95 0
Beef, Prime Mess	60 0 @ 62 6
Ham	8½ @ 9
GRAIN.	
Pea	3 9 @ 3 10
Oats	1 8 @ 1 9
Barley	2 6 @ 2 7
Rye	3 0 @ 3 3
Flour, per barrel	23 0 @ 24 0
Pollard	17 0 @ 17 6
Bran	15 0 @ 17 0
Pot, per gal	0 0 @ 0 0

GRAIN.—WHEAT.—Receipts by Railway in week ending 28th February, 350 bushels, against 2,800 bushels in preceding week; being a decrease of 2,450 bushels. Total receipts from 1st January to 28th February, 50,800 bushels, against 73,155 bushels in corresponding period of 1865,—being a decrease of 22,355 bushels. The receipts of U.C. Spring by railway have fallen off, in consequence of rolling stock being for the most part employed to transport Produce to the United States before the expiry of the Reciprocity Treaty. Quotations continue nominal; several small sales of U. C. Spring at exceptional prices to U.S. buyers.—a lot of about 8,000 bushels reported yesterday. There have been large sales of Corn, Peas, and Oats for future delivery. The price of Wheat in Milwaukee and Chicago has advanced 4c. @ 6c. (U.S currency) per bushel, within the past eight days.—LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—MILWAUKEE, *March 1st.*—Wheat, $1.24½ @ $1.24 in store. Maize, (rejected,) 36½c. @ 37c. in store.

PROVISIONS.—BUTTER.—Shipments to Liverpool per S.S. "Moravian," 100 kegs. Choice Dairy is very scarce, and has advanced a little; nearly all the desirable lots of other grades taken, a good deal going to the United States. CHEESE.—Several sales made in early part of the week, and market firm at the rates quoted. CUT-MEATS—Dull. BEEF.—Quiet. PORK.—Receipts light; market dull, as is usual at this season, and prices of late lower:—Mess, (inspected,) $22 @ $22.25, and Thin Mess, $21, —considerable sales at these figures within past two days: Prime Mess, $17.50 @ $18 Prime, $16.50 @ $17. LARD.—Dull. DRESSED HOGS.—Latest sales in car-loads $8 @ $8.25, some exceptional parcels of choice carcasses bringing $8.50 per 100 lb.

FLOUR.—Receipts by Railway in week ending 28th February, 3,082 barrels, against 3,580 barrels in preceding week—showing a decrease of 498 barrels. Total receipts from 1st January to 28th February, 39,974 brls., against 47,938 brls. in corresponding period of 1865, being a decrease of 7,664 brls. Shipments by all channels in week ending 28th February, 9,911 brls., against 8,279 barrels in corresponding week of 1865; total shipments from 1st to 28th February, 53,451 barrels, against 50,135 barrels in corresponding period of 1865,—being an increase of 3,316 brls. Market firm, with continuation of inquiry for Fall Wheat Flour. No Superior Extra in market; Single Extra on the spot, and also lots deliverable at other points, have found ready buyers. A good deal of business has been done in Supers. from Western Wheat, on the spot, within past ten days,—a number of round lots changing hands, consisting of City and other brands; prices not reported, but the range quoted above is believed to cover all the sales. Not much doing in strong brands of Superfine from Upper Canada Wheat. Moderate inquiry for lower grades. Bag Flour has advanced, and may be quoted at $3.10 @ $3.20 per 112 lb., according to quality.

GENERAL PRODUCE.—ASHES.—Shipments to Liverpool per S.S. "Moravian,"—Pots, 397 brls. Remaining in store on 1st inst.,—Pots, 2,232 brls.; Pearls, 553 brls. Deliveries by the Inspectors from 1st January to 1st March, this year,—Pots, 3,505 brls.; Pearls, 1,431 brls.,—showing an increased shipment of 15 brls. Pots, and 879 brls. Pearls, as compared with first two months of 1865. Market unsteady during the week, and First Pots are 35c. per 100 lbs. under quotations of last Friday,—closing dull at $5, 60 @ $5.65. Inferiors nominal, unchanged; $5.90 to $6, less the usual deductions. Demand for Pearls continues; receipts light, and $7.80 @ $7.85 has been freely paid; no Inferiors offering. TALLOW.—Nominal. SEEDS.—One or two small lots of Flax-seed sold at the quotations. Little Timothy offering,—some of it poor in quality. Not much Western Clover (Short Red) in market; buyers in the country are said to be paying 8c. to 10c., according to quality; Rawdon Clover very scarce, and no price quoted.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling Exchange quiet, but steady. The cash-rate for 60-day Bank drafts on London is 8¼ to 8¼ prem.; counter or discounter rate, 8¼ to 10 prem. Private bills nominal. Documentary and Produce, 7¾ prem. Bank Demand-drafts on New York have varied from 73½c. to 73c. to the dollar of U.S current funds, equal to 36 to 37 prem. on Gold. Gold demand drafts on New York City, ¼ prem. cent. discount,—not now saleable at par, in consequence of Sterling Exchange being higher there than Montreal.

FREIGHTS.—OCEAN.—The steamers' rates from Point St Charles to Liverpool, via Portland, are unchanged:—Grain, 8s. 6d. per 480 lbs.; Flour, 4s. per brl.; Provisions, 60s per gross ton; Ashes, (including cartage,) Pots, 50s per gross ton: Pearls. 60s.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE.

ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE by Grand Trunk, and Montreal & Champlain Railway from 1st Jan. to 28th Feb., 1866; also shipments via Portland in steamships, Montreal & Champlain Railway, and via Coaticook, from 1st Jan. to 24th Feb, 1866, with Receipts and Shipments for corresponding period of 1865.

	G. T. Railway. 1866.	G. T. Railway. 1865.	M. & C. Railway. 1866.	M. & C. Railway. 1865.	Total Receipts. 1866.
RECEIPTS.					
Ashes, pots	2705	1653	6	6	2711
Ashes, pearls	9164	583	1	1	9165
Flour, barrels	39800	73155	1174	1645	40974
Wheat, bushels	50800	73155	350	2600	51150
Corn, "	3530	3530	1570	1570	5100
Oats, "	2600	2600	2070	1450	4670
Peas, "	4670	4670	6995	6995	11665
Barley, "	7970	7970	410	410	8380
Rye, "	3015	3015	63	63	3078
Pork, barrels	2918	2918	56	56	2974
Beef, "	710	710	3	3	713
Cheese, "	6095	6095	376	376	6471
Lard, "	5036	5036	369	369	5405
Butter, kegs	772	772	126	126	898
Tallow, "	1041	1041			1041
Ashes, barrels	270	270	14	14	284
Flour, barrels	2943	2943	76	76	3019
Wheat, bushels	1000	1000	50	50	1050
Oats, "	564	564			564
Peas, "	1000	1000	25	25	1025
Barley, "	9164	9164			9164
Rye, "					
Corn, "					
Pork, barrels					
Beef, "					
Cheese, "					
Lard, "					
Butter, kegs					
Tallow, "					
Dressed Hogs	1053	1053	6	6	1059
Leather, rolls	882	882			882

	Via Portland. 1866.	Via Portland. 1865.	M. & C. Railway. 1866.	M. & C. Railway. 1865.	* Via Coaticook. 1866.	* Via Coaticook. 1865.
SHIPMENTS.						
Ashes, pots	397	1000			397	1000
Ashes, pearls						
Flour, barrels	4027	2112	1884	3447	5911	5559
Wheat, bushels	16521	2357	1770	1895	18291	4252
Corn, "	4500	1000	5488	10564	9988	11564
Oats, "				32253		32253
Peas, "				27152		27152
Barley, "				3516		3516
Rye, "						
Pork, barrels						
Beef, "						
Cheese, "						
Lard, "						
Butter, kegs						
Tallow, "						
Dressed Hogs						
Leather, rolls						

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

RECEIPTS by Grand Trunk and Montreal and Champlain Railway, for week ending 28th February, 1866, with comparative receipts for corresponding week of 1865.

	G. T. Railway. 1866.	G. T. Railway. 1865.	M. & C. Railway. 1866.	M. & C. Railway. 1865.	Total Receipts. 1866.
WEEKLY RECEIPTS.					
Ashes, pots					
Ashes, pearls					
Flour, barrels	1840	3450	260	260	2100
Wheat, bushels					
Corn, "					
Oats, "					
Peas, "					
Barley, "					
Rye, "					
Pork, barrels					
Beef, "					
Cheese, "					
Lard, "					
Butter, kegs					
Tallow, "					
Dressed Hogs					
Leather, rolls					

	Via Portland. 1866.	Via Portland. 1865.	M. & C. Railway. 1866.	M. & C. Railway. 1865.	Via Coaticook. 1866.	Via Coaticook. 1865.
WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.						
Ashes, pots						
Ashes, pearls						
Flour, barrels	1000	3450			1000	3450
Wheat, bushels	5000		350	2600	5350	2600
Corn, "	5000		370	1895	5370	1895
Oats, "	1000		1011	32253	2011	32253
Peas, "				27152		27152
Barley, "				3516		3516
Rye, "						
Pork, barrels						
Beef, "						
Cheese, "						
Lard, "						
Butter, kegs						
Tallow, "						
Dressed Hogs						
Leather, rolls						

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

STOCKS.	Div. Last 6 Mos. Paid	Next Div. to be Paid	Closing Prices. Buyers.	Closing Prices. Sellers.	Business Done.
Bank of Montreal	4 per cent.	1st June.	114	115	114
Bank of B. N. America	4 per cent.	1st June.	99	99½	99
People's Bank	4 per cent.	1st March.	102½	103	102½
Commercial Bank	4 per cent.	1st July.	90	95	
Bank of Upper Canada	3 per cent.	1st July.	73½	74	73½—74
Merchants' Bank	None.	1st July.	136	140	136
Bank of Toronto	4 per cent.	1st July.	154	158	154
Bank of Montreal, Junior	4 per cent.	1st July.	106	107	107—107½
Gore Bank	4 per cent.	1st July.	108	109	
Eastern Townships	3½ per cent.	1st July.	105	108	105
Banque Nationale	3 per cent.	1st July.	95	98	95
Eastern Townships R.R.	None.		90	95	90
Champlain and St. Lawrence R.R.	5 per cent.	1st June.	105	108	105
Montreal Telegraph Co.	5 per cent.	1st June.	128	130	128
City Pass. R. R. Co'y	5 per cent.	1st June.	105	108	105
City Gas Co'y	None.				
Mont. Mining Co.	None.				
Huron Copper Min. Co.	3½ per cent.	1st July.	75	80	75
	20 per cent.				

STOCKS.	Div. Last 6 Mos. Paid	Next Div. to be Paid	Closing Prices. Buyers.	Closing Prices. Sellers.	Business Done.
Canada 6 per cent Gov. (due 1877)			102	104	
Do 5 per cent Gov.			90	95	
Do 5 per cent Corporation 5 per cents			80	90	
Montreal Corporation 6 per cents			101	103	
Do 6 per cents (due 1879)			98	99	
Harbour 5 per cents (due 1878)			90	95	
Do do (due 1882)			85	87	
Do do (due 1883)			85	87	
Do do (due 1884)			85	87	
Do do (due 1885)			85	87	
Do do (due 1886)			85	87	
Do do (due 1887)			85	87	
Do do (due 1888)			85	87	
Do do (due 1889)			85	87	
Do do (due 1890)			85	87	
Do do (due 1891)			85	87	
Do do (due 1892)			85	87	
Do do (due 1893)			85	87	
Do do (due 1894)			85	87	
Do do (due 1895)			85	87	
Do do (due 1896)			85	87	
Do do (due 1897)			85	87	
Do do (due 1898)			85	87	
Do do (due 1899)			85	87	
Do do (due 1900)			85	87	
Do do (due 1901)			85	87	
Do do (due 1902)			85	87	
Do do (due 1903)			85	87	
Do do (due 1904)			85	87	
Do do (due 1905)			85	87	
Do do (due 1906)			85	87	
Do do (due 1907)			85	87	
Do do (due 1908)			85	87	
Do do (due 1909)			85	87	
Do do (due 1910)			85	87	
Do do (due 1911)			85	87	
Do do (due 1912)			85	87	
Do do (due 1913)			85	87	
Do do (due 1914)			85	87	
Do do (due 1915)			85	87	
Do do (due 1916)			85	87	
Do do (due 1917)			85	87	
Do do (due 1918)			85	87	
Do do (due 1919)			85	87	
Do do (due 1920)			85	87	
Do do (due 1921)			85	87	
Do do (due 1922)			85	87	
Do do (due 1923)			85	87	
Do do (due 1924)			85	87	
Do do (due 1925)			85	87	
Do do (due 1926)			85	87	
Do do (due 1927)			85	87	
Do do (due 1928)			85	87	
Do do (due 1929)			85	87	
Do do (due 1930)			85	87	
Do do (due 1931)			85	87	
Do do (due 1932)			85	87	
Do do (due 1933)			85	87	
Do do (due 1934)			85	87	
Do do (due 1935)			85	87	
Do do (due 1936)			85	87	
Do do (due 1937)			85	87	
Do do (due 1938)			85	87	
Do do (due 1939)			85	87	
Do do (due 1940)			85	87	
Do do (due 1941)			85	87	
Do do (due 1942)			85	87	
Do do (due 1943)			85	87	
Do do (due 1944)			85	87	
Do do (due 1945)			85	87	
Do do (due 1946)			85	87	
Do do (due 1947)			85	87	
Do do (due 1948)			85	87	
Do do (due 1949)			85	87	
Do do (due 1950)			85	87	
Do do (due 1951)			85	87	
Do do (due 1952)			85	87	
Do do (due 1953)			85	87	
Do do (due 1954)			85	87	
Do do (due 1955)			85	87	
Do do (due 1956)			85	87	
Do do (due 1957)			85	87	
Do do (due 1958)			85	87	
Do do (due 1959)			85	87	
Do do (due 1960)			85	87	
Do do (due 1961)			85	87	
Do do (due 1962)			85	87	
Do do (due 1963)			85	87	
Do do (due 1964)			85	87	
Do do (due 1965)			85	87	
Do do (due 1966)			85	87	
Do do (due 1967)			85	87	
Do do (due 1968)			85	87	
Do do (due 1969)			85	87	
Do do (due 1970)			85	87	
Do do (due 1971)			85	87	
Do do (due 1972)			85	87	
Do do (due 1973)			85	87	
Do do (due 1974)			85	87	
Do do (due 1975)			85	87	
Do do (due 1976)			85	87	
Do do (due 1977)			85	87	
Do do (due 1978)			85	87	
Do do (due 1979)			85	87	
Do do (due 1980)			85	87	
Do do (due 1981)			85	87	
Do do (due 1982)			85	87	
Do do (due 1983)			85	87	
Do do (due 1984)			85	87	
Do do (due 1985)			85	87	
Do do (due 1986)			85	87	
Do do (due 1987)			85	87	
Do do (due 1988)			85	87	
Do do (due 1989)			85	87	
Do do (due 1990)			85	87	
Do do (due 1991)			85	87	
Do do (due 1992)			85	87	
Do do (due 1993)			85	87	
Do do (due 1994)			85	87	
Do do (due 1995)			85	87	
Do do (due 1996)			85	87	
Do do (due 1997)			85	87	
Do do (due 1998)			85	87	
Do do (due 1999)			85	87	
Do do (due 2000)			85	87	
Do do (due 2001)			85	87	
Do do (due 2002)			85	87	
Do do (due 2003)			85	87	
Do do (due 2004)			85	87	
Do do (due 2005)			85	87	
Do do (due 2006)			85	87	
Do do (due 2007)			85	87	
Do do (due 2008)			85	87	
Do do (due 2009)			85	87	
Do do (due 2010)			85	87	
Do do (due 2011)			85	87	
Do do (due 2012)			85	87	
Do do (due 2013)			85	87	
Do do (due 2014)			85	87	
Do do (due 2015)			85	87	
Do do (due 2016)			85	87	
Do do (due 2017)			85	87	
Do do (due 2018)			85	87	
Do do (due 2019)			85	87	
Do do (due 2020)			85	87	
Do do (due 2021)			85	87	
Do do (due 2022)			85	87	
Do do (due 2023)			85	87	
Do do (due 2024)			85	87	
Do do (due 2025)			85	87	
Do do (due 2026)			85	87	
Do do (due 2027)			85	87	
Do do (due 2028)			85	87	
Do do (due 2029)			85	87	
Do do (due 2030)			85	87	
Do do (due 2031)			85	87	
Do do (due 2032)			85	87	
Do do (due 2033)			85	87	
Do do (due 2034)			85	87	
Do do (due 2035)			85	87	
Do do (due 2036)			85	87	
Do do (due 2037)			85	87	
Do do (due 2038)			85	87	
Do do (due 2039)			85	87	
Do do (due 2040)			85	87	
Do do (due 2041)			85	87	
Do do (due 2042)			85	87	
Do do (due 2043)			85	87	
Do do (due 2044)			85	87	
Do do (due 2045)			85	87	
Do do (due 2046)			85	87	
Do do (due 2047)			85	87	
Do do (due 2048)			85	87	
Do do (due 2049)			85	87	
Do do (due 2050)			85	87	
Do do (due 2051)			85	87	
Do do (due 2052)			85	87	
Do do (due 2053)			85	87	
Do do (due 2054)			85	87	
Do do (due 2055)			85	87	
Do do (due 2056)			85	87	
Do do (due 2057)		