Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVIII. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1866. NUMBER 91.

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, April 12, 1866.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Steamboat	.....	.....
Quebec by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	1.30 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, &c, by str	7.00 a m	4.30 p m
Canada West Day Train...[1]	10.45 p m	7.00 a m
Canada West Night Train. [2]	11.40 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.45 a m	2.15 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.45 a m	7.45 a m 2.15 p m
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c	9.45 a m	2.15 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Richmond and Island Pond.....[3]	7.00 a m 1.45 p m	6.00 a m 1.15 p m
Portland.....[4]	1.45 p m	7.00 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.45 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m	6.45 a m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	6.15 p m 10.45 a m	2.00 p m 2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	8.20 a m 2.15 p m
Longueuil	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
Contrecoeur, Varennes and Vercheres	.....	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & Ste. Jerome	3.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa	10.45 p m	6.45 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P.E. Island, via Portland, every Wednesday	.....	1.15 p m
Ditto every Saturday	.....	7.00 p m
Ditto via Boston, fortnightly, Cunard Mail	.....	.....

[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 efore the closing of each Mail.
All the above Mails are daily, except Sunday.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA
NEW YORK.
Calling at Queenstown, Cork Harbor, Ireland.
THROUGH TICKETS FROM MONTREAL VIA NEW YORK

The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Steamships (the undernoted or others) to sail as follows:—

From New York to Liverpool.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, April 11
CITY OF PARIS (new).....Saturday, April 14
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, April 18
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, April 21
CITY OF CORK.....Wednesday, April 25
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 28
ETNA.....Wednesday, May 2
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL.

CABIN

First Cabin to Queenstown or Liverpool	$ 95
do to London	100
do to Paris, with privilege of stopping in Liverpool or London	110
Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen	105
Children between 1 and 12 years	half fare.
Infants under 1 year	free.

Wednesday Steamers Cabin rate $70.

STEERAGE

Steerage to Liverpool or Queenstown	$35.00
do to London, through by Rail	40.00
do to Paris	44.00
do to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c	44.00
Children between 1 and 12 years	half fare.
Infants under 1 year	$5.00.

Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

☞ For passage or further information, apply in Liverpool, to Wm. Inman, at the Head Offices of the Company, 62 and 63 Trongate; Dublin, South, 22 Water Street; and in New York, at the Company's Offices, John G. Dale, Agent, 15 Broadway

WALTER PHILLIPS
AGENT.
Corner St. John and Hospital Streets, Montreal.
April 5. 81

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships,
BETWEEN NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL calling at Cork Harbor, and between BOSTON and LIVERPOOL, calling at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

CUBA leaves New York, Wednesday, April 18
ASIA, " Boston ... Wednesday, April 25
PERSIA, " New York.. Wednesday, May 2
ARABIA, " Boston..... Wednesday, May 9
SCOTIA " New York.. Wednesday, May 16
CHINA " Boston.... Wednesday, May 23

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....$ 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....$ 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green, New York,
Or to E. C. & I. G. BATES
103 State Street, Boston.
April 4. 80

Only Direct Line to France.

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

The splendid new Vessels on this favourite route for the Continent, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
PERIERE, Duchesne.....Saturday, April 21
LAFAYETTE, Lemaire,...Saturday, May 5
NAPOLEON III, Bocaude,..Saturday, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, June 2
First and Second Cabin passengers have Table Wine allowed without extra charge.
Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at a charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MacKENZIE, Agent,
58 Broadway, New York.
Or T. W. GRIFFITH, Agent,
Corner of St. Francois Xavier and St. Sacrament Street,
Montreal.
April 12. 87

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
100 Tons Pig Iron.
M. H. SEYMOUR.
November 3. 226

DIPTHERIA!

THE first symptoms of this alarming disease are Hoarseness and Croup, and the remedy most frequently prescribed by physicians is

CHLORATE OF POTASSA.

The most elegant form for the effectual administration of this useful salt is in the

CHLORATE TROCHES,

prepared by us. They are AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, and readily used by Children, SINGERS and SPEAKERS have found that they produce remarkable clearness in the Tone of the Voice.
CARLTON & HOVEY, Apothecaries,
Lowell, Mass.
March 7. 10w trs 56

FRESH SEEDS--1866.

CANADA AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,
ST. ANN'S HALL, over St. Ann's Market.

THE subscriber has now received his Supplies of GARDEN and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS for the coming Season. His Stock is very extensive and complete in every branch.
Price Lists may be had on application at the Hall.
WM. EVANS,
Seedman to the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada.
Montreal, Feb. 10, 1866. 3m trs 35

FRESH FLOWER SEEDS--1866.

A VERY large assortment of CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS, selected from the Stocks of the most celebrated European Growers, and comprising upwards of 500 varieties, many of which are new.
—ALSO—
FLOWER POTS of all sizes, and a complete assortment of HORTICULTURAL TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS.
Descriptive Catalogues may be had on application at the Hall.
WM. EVANS,
Seedsman to the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada.
Canada Agricultural Warehouse, St. Ann's Hall.
Montreal, Feb. 10, 1866. 3m trs 35

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC. SPRING SKIRTS.

They will not Bend or Break like the single springs, but will Preserve their Graceful and Perfect shape, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. Each Hoop is composed of two finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, forming the Strongest, most Flexible, and still the Lightest Hoop made. In fact, for the Promenade, or the House, the Church, Theatre, Railroad Cars, Carriages, Crowded Assemblies, &c., &c., they are superior to all others. Combining Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that Elegance of shape which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC the

STANDARD SKIRT

of the FASHIONABLE WORLD. For Young Ladies, Misses and Children they are superior to all others.
Inquire for the
Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.
Manufactured exclusively by
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
The Sole Owners of the Patent,
97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

☞ For sale in all first-class Stores throughout the United States, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, West Indies, and other Countries.

SPRING FASHIONS.
IN J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
The New Empress Trail,
And All Other Styles, in Great Variety of Size.
FOR SALE BY
HENRY MORGAN & CO.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
NEW SPRING STYLES,
The Empress Trail,
The Pride of The World,
AND OTHER STYLES, IN ALL NOS. AND SIZES. FOR SALE BY
H. & H. MERRILL.

FASHION NOTICE.
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, **THE EMPIRE TRAIL,** AND ALL OTHER STYLES IN
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
ALL SIZES. FOR SALE BY
MURPHY BROS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.
Most Popular, Stylish, Elegant and Economical Skirt Worn. FOR SALE BY
GAGNON, WATSON & CO.

ALL THE RAGE.
Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,
Far Superior to all others for Beauty, Grace, Comfort, Elegance, and Durability.
FOR SALE BY MRS. GUNN.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt
The Greatest Improvement in LADIES SKIRTS we have ever seen—All Elegance and Comfort. FOR SALE BY
JAS. MORISON & CO.

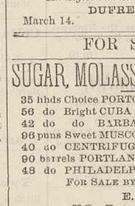
BUY THE BEST!
TH LATEST FASHION
The New Empress Trail.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.
All Styles and Sizes FOR SALE BY
DUFRESNE, GRAY & CO.
March 14. 6m 62

FOR SALE.

SUGAR, MOLASSES AND SYRUP

35 hhds Choice PORTO RICO SUGAR
56 do Bright CUBA do
42 do do BARBADOES do
96 puns Sweet MUSCOVADO MOLASSES
40 do CENTRIFUGAL do
90 barrels PORTLAND SYRUP
48 do PHILADELPHIA do
FOR SALE BY
E. LYMAN MILLS,
33 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
October 31. 259

INFANTS' FOOD.—THE ROYAL NURSERIES are supplied with SAVORY & MOORE'S IMPROVED LIEBIG'S FOOD. Specially prepared for keeping in all climates. No boiling or straining required. The highest testimonials. See *The Lancet, Medical Press, Dr. Hassall's and Dr. Lankester's Reports.*
SAVORY & MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen,



H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., New Bond Street, London. Sold in Tins, at 25c., 37½c., 50c., and $1.25 each, by Chemists and Grocers.
Wholesale Agents for British North America, Messrs. FRANCIS CUNDILL & CO., Montreal.
February 28. 1y-48

FOR ASTHMA—THE BEST REMEDY.—DATURA TATULA affords instantaneous relief. Prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, at 90c. and $1.80; or turned into Cigars or Cigarettes, in boxes, at $1.15.
Wholesale Agents for British North America, Messrs. FRANCIS CUNDILL & CO., Montreal.
February 27. 49

WATCHES.

SAVAGE & LYMAN

HAVE received per "Damascus," direct from the Factory in Switzerland, a

A Case of Gold & Silver Watches

Of every style and variety of movement and case, warranted correct time-pieces, at low prices.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
NOTRE DAME STREET CENTRE.
February 27. 9

For Sale at a Bargain,

ON ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, TWO HOURS RIDE FROM GRAND TRUNK R.R., TWO SAW MILLS,—With Gangs and Circular Saws, Wharfs, Piers, Booms, Dams, Dwelling, Cotton Mills, &c.; Workshops, with the necessary machinery; 200 SQUARE MILES OF TIMBER LIMITS, FLOUR MILLS, Barley Pearling, Carding, Fulling and Pressing Mills; Dye Works, Bakery, Tannery, Bark Mill, Lime Kiln, first-class Dwellings, Stores, Barns, Stables, 100 Acres of cultivated Land. All in good order. Driven by a never failing Water-Power. Making it one of the most complete and desirable manufacturing establishments in Canada. Advantageously situated for shipping to the United States or Foreign Markets.
Apply to THOMAS R. JOHNSON,
41 Little St. James Street, Montreal
March 15. 3m-trs 63

FORSALE,

AT THE BARRE-A-PLCEUF BRIDGE, a WOOD YARD, with TWELVE ACRES of LAND. It is one of the best places for Sawed Lumber and Cord Wood, and better prices can be had there than in Montreal. For further information, apply to
DANIEL MACDONALD,
St. Laurent.
February 22. 3m tf-46

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 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.
41.0	51.0	50.0

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
51.5°	32.0	41.7°

Montreal, April 16, 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, at 1080 Dorchester Street, West, at Ten o'clock.
BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Furniture, at No. 74 St. Denis Street, at Ten o'clock.

REMOVAL.

THE "HERALD" OFFICE
WILL
REMOVE,
AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY,
TO
No. 51 Great St. James Street.

PENNY, WILSON & CO.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

Ottawa Hotel.
APRIL 16th.

Mrs Fuller, St Albans, Mrs Converse, do; L D Goddard, Worcester; A B Pamerly, Peterboro; Hon A B Foster, do; E O Boyle, Plattsburgh; H Mott, Alburgh, N Y; J Coote, St Johns; Mrs Foley and daughter, Hamilton; V U Clay, Middleburgh, Vermont; J Allan, Burlington; D A Winter, Island Pond; W H Ladds, N Y; S Brown, Waterburgh.

St. Lawrence Hall.

J J Basker, Montreal; Alphonse Hardge, New York; R Cockburn, Seymour; Juvelle Ghahard, Chicago; Thos O Butler, Kingston; J A Palmer and lady, New York; M J Monnthan, Quebec; Chas E Levey, do; Mrs Levey and maid, do; Miss Levey, do; Mrs Sewell, do; Mrs Boxes, Jamaica, West Indies; Wm Smith, Montreal; J Gregory Smithy, St. Albans; Jos Clark, Milton; Samuel Williams, St. Albans; C E Carpenter, Toronto; J B Hawson, Montreal; C J Beers, Rochester; W C Tollman, Ogdensburgh; Mr and Mrs George S Jarvis, Cornwall; Mr and Mrs H C Chetwood, New Jersey; John Jorgie, New York.

Special Telegrams to the "Montreal Herald."

FREDERICTON, April 14th.

The provisional administration, which has just been sworn in, will prorogue the House today, to give time for their elections. They will probably be obliged to dissolve, for the late ministry have an assured majority of six, who have signed a resolution, calling for the recall of the Governor on account of his tricky and unconstitutional course, of advising with the opponents of the ministry while he retained them, and professed to continue to place confidence in them. There appears to be a great deal of indignation in the country at this course, and the six ministerialists say that they will have a considerable accession of strength by the elections which must take place. If there is no general election the new ministers must succumb, even if they obtain seats in the House.

CORNWALL, April 16th.

It will not be known until the magistrates meet whether the Crown will be opened or not.

An alarm was raised on Saturday night that the prisoners were attempting to escape. The sentry thought he heard sounds of filing and boring. The jailer and sheriff were roused, and a search disclosed that the prisoners were soundly asleep. The noise is supposed to have been caused by rats.

Spur, one of the St. Albans' raiders, arrived here from Montreal to-day. It is though that he is a sympathizer with Wheeler, with whom he is acquainted. It is supposed that the prisoners will, in all probability, be committed to the assizes.

TORONTO, April 17.

A fire occurred this afternoon in Bevan's Cooperage and Winery, with two cottages on Yonge Street. Loss $2,500. Bevans is insured in the Western for $800.

A man named Welsh was arrested as a Fenian at Oakeville to-day. He admitted that Murphy offered him Fenian bonds. He left for Cornwall to-night.

A man was arrested for stealing watches and clothes out of a Hotel from a boarder.

A girl was arrested for leaving her mother, stealing clothes and going to a house of ill-fame.

The City Council after five hours discussion passed the report giving the Grand Trunk Railway a lot of land on the Esplanade for $20,000, for purposes of a Union station. A very angry discussion.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. SAXONIA.

NEW YORK, April 15.

The Saxonia, from Hamburg via Southampton on the 4th April, arrived to-day.

The Times' City Article says the English funds have advanced in consequence of the less threatening character of accounts from Germany.

The Queen hearing that George Peabody was about to leave for America, has written him a letter assuring him she appreciates the more than friendly munificence by which he has sought to relieve the London poor. A Baronetcy would have been conferred on him, but he felt debarred from accepting such distinction. The Queen presented him her miniature as an assurance of her personal feeling.

Consols 86¼. Rentes 67f, 70c.

The anticipation of war between Austria and Prussia made a most unfavorable impression in commercial affairs throughout France.

A Prussian note to the minor German States says that Austria, without any provocation on the part of Prussia, has ordered an armament of a threatening character, which compels Prussia also to do the same. Prussia now seeks guarantees for her security. Having vainly endeavored to obtain them in alliance with Austria, Bismarck asks the support of the minor States, in the event of being compelled to make war. Austria has recalled all the soldiers on furlough. Several of the minor German States have resolved to remain neutral.

The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin has presented a despatch, declaring that the designs of Austria were peaceful, and that its military preparations were made with no hostile disposition. Hope was expressed that the Prussian government would feel at liberty to give similar assurance to Austria.

A Florence telegram announces the formation of a camp of 70,000 men at Bologna, and that the principal Italian Generals were summoned to meet there on the 6th; that an Italian squadron is forming to cruise in the Adriatic, and that military preparations were going on in Vienna.

Shanghai advices state that the Imperial troops gained a complete victory over the rebels in the North. Fifty thousand of the latter are said to have been captured.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday morning. — Cotton still declined ¼d. Sales on Monday and Tuesday 9000 bales, including 2000 to speculators.

The Manchester market was heavy and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour dull and steady. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet; ex-Mixed 28s 6d @ 28s 9d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull and easier. Pork tends downward. Lard quiet and steady, at 72s for American. Bacon quiet and tending downward. Tallow dull and unchanged. Butter very dull.

PRODUCE.—Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and steady. Rosin quiet, at 7s. Spirits of Turpentine inactive. Petroleum quiet and steady; Refined at 2s /@ 2s 1½d.

LONDON, Tuesday night.—Consols closed at 86⅝ @ 86¾; 5-20's 71¼ @ 71¾; Ill. C. 80¼ @ 80¾.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

New York, April 16.

The City of New York arrived here this a.m, via Queenstown.

NEW YORK, April 16th.—The City of New York brings one day's later news via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, April 5th: 7 P.M.—The Austro-Prussian situation is unchanged.

There is nothing to confirm the Pacific's news.

French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments, first in November next, second in March, and third in November, 1867.

It is officially denied at Copenhagen that the American Government is in treaty for a war port at St. Thomas.

Cotton was firmer on Wednesday, and prices advanced ¼d. On Thursday and Friday the market was easier and the improvement partially lost. The sales on Wednesday were 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

LONDON, April 5th: P.M.—Consols, 86¼ @ 86¾; 5-20's, 72¼ @ 72¾; Erie, 56; Ill. C., 81 @ 81¾.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 4.—The Brazil mail has arrived.

The French ship Pauline, with 7,000 bags of Coffee from Rio Janeiro, was wrecked on Rio Real on the 23rd of February. The crew were saved and landed at Bahia. It was expected that the ship and her cargo would be a total loss.

The Brazilian Admiral, with his fleet of ironclads, gunboats and monitors, had arrived at Corientes.

At last accounts the Allies had not attempted to cross the Parana River for the invasion of Paraguay. The Paraguayans seem determined to hold out, and their daring incursions, having twice crossed the river in canoes and attacked the vanguard of the Argentines, show the resolute resistance the Allied army may expect to encounter. The inactivity of the Brazilian squadron during these engagements had caused serious complaints. It is understood that the passage of the Parana will be undertaken immediately, and in all probability will only be effected with great loss for the Allies.

PARIS, April 4th.—Bourse flat; Rentes 67f 42c, or 28c lower than yesterday.

The regiments have been ordered to camp, at Chalons, two months earlier than usual, and a report has arisen that France intends forming an army of observation, with a view to the protection of the Rhine frontier.

FLORENCE, 4th.—The journals declare that no military preparations have been made by Italy, the military movements having simply been occasioned by the ordinary requirements for service.

HONG KONG, 15th ult.—Tea season over; Total exports 114,000,000 pounds.

SHANGHAI, 9th.—Tea quiet. Silks inactive.

Liverpool, 5th, p.m.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

London, 5th, p m—Consols 86¼ to 86¾. 5-20's 72¼ to 72¾. Erie's 56; Ill. Central 81 to 81¼.

The Herald's Washington despatch says:—The House Committee on judiciary are engaged upon the subject of the resolutions recently referred to them, involving the question as to whether any additional legislation is necesary to procure the trial of Jeff. Davis. No judicial proceedings will be instituted pending the consideration of this matter by Congress.

New York, April 16.—The Tribune's Washington telegram says an attempt was made last week by the Federal troops stationed at Leesburg to arrest the notorious ex-guerilla Moseby for appearing in the streets dressed in Confederate uniform. Moseby took to the woods and thus escaped the guards who fired several shots after him.

NEW YORK, April 15th.—There is no truth in the report that cholera or other epidemic exists at Key West.

The Herald's Portland despatch says:

[illegible] cases of guns which were refused carriage by the Steamship Company on Thursday, were shipped on a schooner bound for Eastport last evening.

Preparations are being made for the reception of four hundred and fifty Fenians, who left Boston yesterday evening.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14th.—A lad named David King, employe of Brown & Morrison, bankers, was arrested here to-day. He had stolen a gold check for $5,000. $4,000 in gold and nearly $600 in greenbacks were recovered.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.—It is probable that the President will early this week nominate a collector for New York.

The steamer [illegible] is to be sent to Maine to prevent any violations of the neutrality laws by the Fenians.

NEW YORK, April 16.—There is official evidence that Louis Napoleon is withdrawing his French troops and that Maximillian is substituting French, Austrian and Belgian recruits.

The Herald's Eastport telegram dated 15th says, nine armed Fenians captured the English Revenue flag on Indian Island last night. They belonged to the crew of the Fenian privateer from which they lowered a boat and proceeded with muffled oars to the spot, actually under the guns of the English war ship Pylades and within reach at any moment of the picket boats. The flag was surrounded without a shot being fired. It is believed that there were no soldiers on the Island. The U. S. gunboat Winooski arrived this forenoon and anchored off the town.

Reports from Calais say that two of the Volunteers at St. Stephen threw down their arms in revolt, but were arrested and imprisoned.

The Herald's Washington telegram says Mrs. Clement C. Clay returned from Fort Monroe, within a few days, and has laid before the President recommendations for her husband's release on parole from such officials as General Grant, Senators Wilson and Stevens. They all express the opinion that Mr. Clay will observe his parole, and that his conduct, in voluntarily giving himself up, entitles him to this consideration. His release is expected within a few days.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W. 10th.—The Welland Canal is said to be clear of ice, and will be opened for navigation to-morrow. There is a good deal of ice yet in the lake off Port Colborne, but if the weather should be favourable, vessels will be able to navigate through in a few days.

NEW YORK, 16th.—Bank statement—Increase loans, 1,366,096. Decrease specie, 401,166. Increase of circulation, 406,920. Increase of deposits, 4,058,508. Increase of legal tenders, 2,465,305. Fire insurance companies have determined to raise their rates.

The Commercial says: The stock market is dull, but pricesgenerally steady. In the R. R. best Erie was most active. Gov'ts. opened decidedly strong. Money brokers are supplied readily at 5 to 6c per cent, on call, by private banks.

WASHINGTON, April 10th.—The President today nominated to the Senate for confirmation, Mr. Smyth, President of the Central National Bank, for Collector of the Port of New York, and General G. Courtenay, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, vice Mr. Dickinson, deceased.

LONDON, C. W., April 10th.—The supposed accomplice in the Philadelphia murder has been arrested here. He gives his name as Charles McCutcheon. When he was arrested he turned pale, and nearly fainted. The only discrepancy between the description of the murderer and the appearance of the prisoner is, that instead of having lost a thumb, his forefinger is gone; otherwise there is the closest identity. A further examination is about to take place.

Gold quiet and rather weak, until the foreign news reporting a rise in 5-20's, and an improved prospect of an amicable settlement of the Austro-Prussian dispute. The price has ranged from 125¼ to 125½.

Foreign Exchange more active. Fair enquiry for sterling bills; prime bankers' 60 days is quoted at 107⅞ to 107¾; francs, 525 for long date; commercial sterling 106¼ to 107.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16th.—A Cape May telegram says a bottle drifted ashore there on the 12th containing a paper with the following written on it:—The schooner J. L. Dass, of New York, lost March 6th, 1866. All on board lost but Ned Conkling and Silas Rogers. Please report if found.

New York, April 16.—A despatch from Eastport announces further Fenian troubles. Particulars not yet received.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

EASTPORT, Me., April 16.—The following has been circulated on board the English gunboats at Campo Bello:

Sailors and marines—The U. S. citizens invite you on shore, where, if you leave behind the property and habiliaments of slavery, you will find liberty, comrades and countrymen.

A mutiny broke out on board the steamer and 40 men have been put in irons.

HALIFAX, April 16.—To the collectors of Customs of the port of New York.—The city physicians on shore, where, if you leave behind after further developements of the disease and fuller consultations last evening, concur in pronouncing it Asiatic Cholera. The passengers are detained at the quarantine ground, and other precautionary measures have been adopted to prevent the disease from spreading.

(Signed,)
M. M. JACKSON,
U. S. Consul.

PORTLAND, Me, April 16.—About one hundred and fifty Fenians left for Eastport in the boat to-night.

BIDDEFORD, April 16th.—The Hon. Charles A. Hall, Mayor of Biddeford, has been appointed commissioner to the exposition to be held in Paris next year.

LITTLETON, N. H., 16th.

The American Telegraph Company are making arrangements to extend their White Mountain line from this village to Whitefield and Lancaster. They hope to have the extension completed by the 15th of June.

HALIFAX, 16th.—Not a single case of sickness has occurred among the cabin passengers on board the England. This announcement will relieve the anxiety of their friends.

LOUISVILLE, April 16th.—The notorious murderers, Terrill and Withers, were rescued from Spence County Jail on Friday morning by a party of seven armed men in disguise, who threatened the life of the jailor on his refusal to unlock the cells.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 16.—Adjutant-general Hodgson left this p.m. for Calais with instructions from Governor Coney to see that the laws of the State are not violated through any hostility that may occur from the alleged Fenian movement on the border. It is regarded as almost certain by the Mayor of Calais, who telegraphes to the State authorities for protection, that a Fenian movement is seriously apprehended in that quarter.

HAVANA, April 11th.—A large fire at Port au Prince, Hayti, on March 19th, destroyed fifteen squares. Most of the public buildings and the archives were consumed. The origin of the fire is attributed to rebel incendiaries, and the plot is thought to have been general, as at the same time fires broke out in Jacmal, but were extinguished without doing much damage. Another incendiary attempt was made at Port au Prince on the 22nd.

THE FENIANS AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.—We copy from the Chicago *Tribune* an article on this subject, in which that journal calls on its Government to interfere at once and put an end to the Fenian plottings against the tranquility of these Provinces. Our contemporary, which has consistently held the same language, puts two alternatives, either of which should, it says, determine the interference which it recommends. Either the Fenians mean mischief; and then they are plainly breaking the neutrality laws of the United States—or they mean only a swindle, and then they are arrant cheats. Neither the brigandage nor the imposture ought to be allowed to proceed. The reasoning is perfect, and yet we cannot help saying that we shall rejoice if the American Government—supposing always that it is acting in good faith—shall see that it can safely avoid any active meddling with these O'Mahoneys and Sweenys, and Doran Killians, who have lately brought themselves so prominently and profitably before the attention of the World. We have heard of a celebrated character that nothing so well became him in life as the way in which he ended it. We shall be glad if possible that the end of the Fenian leaders shall be neither graceful nor fragrant. If being allowed to have their full swing they die away of themselves in the socket, the odour they will leave behind them will last long in the nostrils of their dupes, who will see how exceedingly rough, nauseous warning against any fresh contributions to a fillibustering Exchequer. If, on the other hand, when they are at the last gasp for new excuses of delay and inaction, the American Government shall intervene by a proclamation or otherwise, these people will have precisely the cue they want for a becoming exit from the stage of affairs, and will have a fine defence in the Court of Judge Lynch, should that functionary ever invite them to answer the complaints of the servant girls whom they have robbed. Of course we should be sorry to gain this advantage at the expense of any bloodshed or commotion, and we trust that the American government will exercise all proper vigilance to prevent any warlike designs, if such are entertained from being carried into effect. We have little doubt that there is a perfectly good understanding between them and the British authorities. Mr. Joseph Howe not only alludes to Mr. Gladstone's expression of confidence in the honesty of purpose of the Federal government; but states in the most positive manner, after close personal intercourse with Sir Frederick Bruce, that the latter gentleman entertains the same trust in the desire of the President's government to fulfil its neutral duties. If this be so—if the American government is watching carefully but silently, prepared to step in if need be at the right moment; but letting the Fenian leaders have full rope until they become actually dangerous—we believe they are taking the wisest course to prevent a renewal of the movement after it shall have failed from its own weakness and folly. If failure is brought about in that way it will be perfect—if the leaders have an opportunity of saying that they retire in obedience to a proclamation, they will also have a chance for boasting of what they might have done if let alone, and there will be a certain incentive to the renewing of the same wicked courses hereafter.

GERMANY.—The punishment of the robbers who lately despoiled Denmark, seems likely to be brought speedily upon them. Sometime ago when there was much debate on the propriety of an armed intervention by England to prevent the invasion of the Danish Duchies, we ventured to express the opinion that to go into such a war was to pledge the country to an indefinite expenditure of blood and money for an object which might very soon cease to be the object,—to plunge into certain loss for a very uncertain end, since no one could foresee, after years of war, who would be the ultimate allies; nor what would be the provisions of the treaty of pacification with which hostilities would be concluded. Not many months have elapsed; and the plunderers who united to dismember the little kingdom are already preparing to take each other by the throat, by way of settling the division of the booty. This is just what we ventured to forecast; and is the just reward for the folly and treachery of the Danish war, to make which the people of Prussia were quite ready to lend their aid to dynastic covetousness. They will, if war breaks out, be the chief sufferers. We trust that England and France will in that case be neutral. We of course understand the difficulty of such neutrality; but if war is forced upon either or both of these nations in the end, they will be the better able to make it effectually in proportion to the care with which and the length of time during which they shall have husbanded their resources. Gunpowder is in the air throughout the German Empire.

NEW PHASE OF THE CONFEDERATION QUESTION.—It is quite obvious that our government have abandoned all expectation of seeing Confederation consummated on the basis of the resolutions of the Quebec Conference, which constituted, they maintained, a treaty, not a line or letter of which could be changed by the Canadian Parliament, even with the assent of Ministers, without a breach of faith. Dr. Tupper, the Premier of Nova Scotia, and the leading representative of that Province in the Conference, without venturing to ask his Parliament to ratify the treaty he had signed, now moves practically to set it aside and to refer the whole subject to the Imperial government; and from the terms of triumph in which the step is announced by the leading advocates of Confederation here, there can be no doubt that our Ministers have assented to it, if they did not actually instigate it. They must, therefore, it is to be assumed, contemplate the submission of the whole subject, principle and details, to the renewed consideration of the Canadian Parliament, before seeking the enactment of any measure by the Imperial Parliament; for they cannot without a degree of treachery, which we should be sorry to impute to them, consent to any departure from the terms of the Quebec agreement, without the sanction of Parliament. To this they pledged themselves unequivocally in the debates on the address, praying Her Majesty to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference. To guard against the possible introduction into the proposed Imperial Act of provisions, not contemplated by the Legislature, and which may prove very unacceptable to the people of this country, an amendment to the address was moved, praying that the Imperial Act should only take effect on the issuing of a proclamation, founded on an address from the Canadian Parliament. Ministers resisted this most reasonable amendment, and successfully, it is true; but solely on the ground that their honor was pledged that the resolutions, in their letter and spirit should be faithfully adhered to. We quote Mr. Cartier's word's words in reply to Mr. Dorion:—"In "reply to what the hon. member for Hochelaga "has just said, I shall merely tell honorable "members of this House that they need not "take alarm at the apprehensions and predictions of that honorable gentleman. I "have already declared in my own name and "on behalf of the government, that the delegates who go to England *will accept from "the Imperial government no act but one "based on the resolutions adopted by this "House, and they will not bring back any "other. I have pledged my word of honor and "that of the government to that effect.*"

If this pledge be not violated, it is quite clear our government must get the assent of Parliament to a vote similar to that of Dr. Tupper, now pending before the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, before becoming parties to the line of action contemplated by that resolution; and if this pledge be observed, it is equally clear that no Imperial legislation on the subject can take place during the present session of the Imperial Parliament.

AFFAIRS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—Our telegraphic intelligence from New Brunswick indicates the probability of a hot and embittered electoral struggle. The Governor having acted in opposition to the advice of his responsible councillors, they have resigned, and the new comers find themselves in a minority of six. The majority of the House has, there upon, passed resolutions which amount to a vote of want of confidence, and which place it out of the power of the Government to proceed without a new election, which they will of course recommend, and which the Governor certainly must grant them. He will, no doubt have every good will to do so. But the Parliamentary majority have not merely declared their want of conf

THE FENIAN CRIME.

Amidst the almosphere of falschood, deception and fraud that envelopes the whole Fenian humbug, it is difficult to tell what that organization may or may not be doing. We only know that the leaders connected with it are without brains, and the followers are very generally without character. From such a motley and dangerous crew, no good is to be expected. Incapable of working together under any organization, their own "brotherhood" is a house divided against itself, a living testimony known and read of all men, that being unable to rule themselves they are unfit to rule Ireland.

Had the British Government withdrawn from Ireland and surrendered its control to this Fenian sect, we can all see that between its two warring factions poor Ireland, instead of finding a republic and peace, would have been drenched in fraternal blood. With utterly incompetent leaders, opposed by the whole power of the church which nine-tenths of all Irishmen obey, opposed by four-fifths of the Irish people in this country and in Ireland, crippled by a fatal discord within its own ranks and with the whole military power of Great Britain fully aroused, prepared and lying in wait for it, any honest phase of Fenianism is insanity. Any real attempt to operate for Irish Independence with such means is sheer madness.

One branch of the Fenians, the Roberts and weeny faction, confess this fact, and propose a movement against Canada. The other adopt or their war-cry, "to Ireland direct." If the latter are the most foolish, the former are the most wickedly piratical. Canada has a long frontier, and one which it is impossible for either the Canadian Government or our own to guard at every point. Hence it is practicable or the Fenians, with fifty boys, to cross the frontier, sack some obscure hamlet, and return or disperse. This is the utmost they could do. And to do this would be unmitigated murder and robbery. It is difficult to see how any class of men, who have lived in the United States long enough to acquire some ideas of civilized life, could go about the country coolly announcing such a cowardly and bestial project. The conquest of Canada, if it were possible, would have no more connection with the independence of Ireland, than would the plunder of Boston and Chicago. But as a "job" for the Fenians it is simply impossible, and would only end in the hanging of a few poor deluded Irish boys, who ought to be trying to earn a living by their industry. There is no aspect of the case in which such an attempt could or should elicit a particle of American sympathy.

The raids made by the Confederates from he Canadian frontier during the great rebellion, though atrocious, cannot be brought into comparison with this proposed Fenian outrage. They were on behalf of an organized rebellion which included a dozen American States and six millions of people, and had for he time, a prospect of duration and a chance of success. If all Ireland were in rebellion the two cases would nearly correspond. As it is they bear no resemblance.

For the honor of our Government and people therefore, we trust that efficient measures have been taken by the administration to counteract any such attempts by the Fenians, and that the precautions used are such that not a single Fenian could cross the line.

Let there be no weak, pusillanimous pretence of enforcement, by issuing a proclamation after it is too late.

By section six of our neutrality law it is provided that "if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State; or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace; every person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than three years."

Either the Fenians are getting up such an expedition or they are not. If they are, then they are violators of the above law, and should be punished as such. If they are not, they are swindling the Irish people out of their money by false pretences, and thould be punished therefor. The only question seems to be whether Fenianism intends the greater crime or the less.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AN ENORMOUS LAW SUIT.

BOSTON, April 8, 1866.

THE BURRILL CASE.

One of the largest and most important law suits in the history of Boston or of New England has just been virtually decided. In 1864, when the end of the war seemed a long way off, when volunteering was at an end, and the draft imminent, Boston was called upon for about six thousand men. A draft was always abhorrent to all classes. Money was given like water for substitutes, and the price of men ranged from $300 to $1,000 each. At this time one Charles Burrill conceived with the municipal authorities as to the best means of filling the quota, by procuring repentant rebels from the prison camps in the West, and by bringing to light credits not heretofore allowed. The Mayor signed a paper promising to give him $125 for each name obtained. With this paper in his pocket, Mr. Burrill hurried to Washington, (saving little attention to the enlistment of rebels in the West,) and devoted his energies to getting men who were already enrolled in the navy credited against the quota. A bill introduced into Congress for the purpose was opposed by the Western members. Mr. Burrill "took measures" (which he hints were expensive ones,) to silence their opposition and secure their votes. The bill passed. He posted back to Boston, and copied from the books of the receiving ship at the Charlestown Navy Yard the names of about six thousand men who had enlisted there, giving this city as their residence. The list was passed to the credit of the city on the books of the provost officers, the quota was filled, and Boston was saved from Drafts.

The rejoicings of the city authorities over this preservation were interrupted by the presentation of Mr. Burrill's bill, $125 for each name which his exertions had obtained, amounting to about three quarters of a million of money. The contract, given with the hope that he might enlist a hundred men, seemed to stand equally good now that six thousand names had been obtained, at a cost cheap for single recruits, but appalling in the aggregate. The Mayor in despair, wished that by the sacrifice of his entire fortune, he could wipe away the debt under which he had placed the tax-payers. Propositions of compromise were made, and Mr. Burrill was offered an amount which would have made him wealthy to relinquish his claim. He demanded the whole sum, however, and would not abate a jot. Consultations with lawyers followed. The city authorities took heart, and determined to fight the case in the courts. The trial was begun last week. After Mr. Burrill's testimony was all in, the defendants asked the court to take the case from the jury on questions of law to be decided by a full bench. After some hours of argument, this was done, and, although of course the decision was not final, Mr. Burrill's claim, for which five days ago he would not take five hundred thousand dollars; is now worth nothing at all. The point made by the defendant's counsel was that the Mayor had no authority to make such a contract, and there is every probability that it will be so decided.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY IN PHILADELPHIA—A FAMILY OF SEVEN PERSONS MURDERED.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 12th.]

The most horrible murder, or series of murders that ever took place in the United States, was brought to light yesterday afternoon. An entire family (excepting an absent son), consisting of father, mother, and four children, have been literally butchered, and also one, possibly another individual. Seven persons in all were victims, and there is good reason to suppose that further investigations will develop the fact that eight individuals were sent from time to eternity by the hand of the murderer at, or very nearly at the same time. The bodieswere most horribly mutilated. Mr. Christopher Deering resided with his family in Jones lane, about one-half mile from the old Point House road, about three miles below the Navy Yard in what is termed the "Neck", Mr Deering's family consisted of himself, wife and five children, a relation named Elizabeth Dolan, and a by who had resided with the family for several years, and known by the name of Cornelius. In addition a German was engaged by Mr. Deering to do work around the premises, and who, with Cornelius, is missing at present Yesterday afternoon the fearful discovery was made that the entire family, with the exception of the eldest child, a boy named William ten years of ago, who happened to be paying a visit to a relative, named Duffy, in West Philadelphia (and possibly the boy Cornelius,) were brutally murdered, and their bodies thrown together in the barn, a short distance from the dwelling. In each instance the heads were knocked in and the throats cut, in some cases to such an extent that they were nearly decapitated. There they lay, a mangled mass of humanity, piled one on top of the other. The father of the family and Mrs Dolan were found lying side by side in the barn, terribly disfigured, and covered with hay, and in an adjoining sort of corn-crib was found the body of Mrs Deering, surrounded by four of her children, all so terribly mutilated that identification was almost impossible; the ages of the children ranging from eight years to an innocent of fourteen months. The names of the persons murdered are as follows. Mr Christopher Deering, aged 37 years; Mr Julia Deering, aged 44 years; John Deering aged 8 years; Thomas Deering, aged 6 years, Annie Deering, aged 4 years; Emma Deering, aged 14 months; Mrs Elizabeth Dolan, aged.—

The last seen of any members of the family was last Friday morning, when some of the neighbours observed two of the children going over the meadow near the house, apparently chasing up some ducks. Mr. Deering was, however, seen as late as last saturday morning, when he called upon Mr. Mitchell, Arch street, who owns the estate on which Mr. Deering resides. He transacted some business and then left, saying he had to go to the steamboat landing, in order to meet his niece (Mrs. Dolan), who, it appears, had gone to Trenton to attend a funeral. From that time nothing was seen or is known of him until found as described, in his barn yesterday afternoon. There is every reason to suppose that the murders were committed last Saturday afternoon, for an examination of the premises reveals the fact that the waggon used by Mr. Deering during his visit to the city on Saturday morning is safely stowed away in the carriage-house, and a piece of beef he had doubtless purchased for his Sunday dinner was discovered lying in the bottom of the waggon yesterday afternoon, and which was partly decomposed. Again, Mrs. Dolan, when discovered in the barn, was dressed in full black, as though she might have been to a funeral, and she was attired in entirely clean undergarments, and wore around her neck a jet crucifix, suspended by a string of black beads. Mr. Deering, when discovered, was dressed as though he had just returned home. He even had on a pair of dark kid gloves, but his boots were taken off his feet, and his hat was missing. Mrs. Deering and her children were dressed in their every-day attire, giving rise to the supposition that the terrible deed was committed during the day or, at all events, very early in the evening.

It seems strange that the fact that the family were missing was not discovered at an earlier date, but it is accounted for in this wise:—Mr. Deering was a man of rather retired, quiet habits, and did not mix much with his neighbours. It was noticed that the windows of the dwelling were open, and day by day passed without any suspicion entering into the minds of the neighbours that anything was wrong. Yesterday afternoon a neighbour happened to visit the premises for the purpose of feeding a colt he had charge of. He entered the barn with that object in view, when his attention was attracted to something unsual at the southwest angle of the barn. He proceeded to make an investigation, when he discovered the feet of Mr. Deering projecting through the hay. He beat a hasty retreat and informed an acquaintance named John Gool of the circumstance. A further investigation was made, when the bodies of Mr. Deering and Mrs. Dolan were found lying side by side, with thei throats cut in a most horrible manner, and entirely covered with hay, with the exception of Mr. Deering's feet. The neighbourhood was at once aroused, and, as soon as the knowledge of the occurrence became generally known parties were despatched to the city authorities with information of the discovery. The premises were at once taken possession of by the neighbours, and no one permitted to enter the barn. An axe was found resting on a bench outside the house, which contained marks of blood, and it is believed that the murders were committed with just such a weapon. The question was then raised, what has become of Mrs. Deering and the children? An examination was instituted, and they were discovered frightfully mangled in the corn crib which adjoins the barn, and within a few feet of the spot where the first named bodies were discovered.

Various theories are afloat as to the circumstances connected with the murder. The most plausible is that some person (an suspicion points very strongly to the German engaged by Mr. Deering to perform work on his farm) induced Mrs. Deering to visit the barn, and then murdered her with an axe, and as fast as the children emerged from the house to see what became of their mother, they were dragged into the barn and likewise despatched. The murderer then probably lay in waiting for the arrival of Mr. Deering and Mrs. Dolan, and after Mr. Deering had put away his horse and waggon and proceeded to the barn in quest of his family (not finding them in the house), he was met at the barn door and knocked in the head, his throat then cut, and his body pitched into the barn, after which Mrs. Dolan was probably treated in like manner. The baby was either taken from the house by the murderer and dispatched in the barn, or else Mrs. Deering had the child in her arms at the time she was assaulted. An elderly lady, a relative of the family, has resided at the house until last Wednesday, when she left. Mr. Deering's business was buying and selling cattle, acting under the instructions of Mr. Mitchell, the owner of the property. At times Mr. Deering had large sums of money in his possession, the proceeds of sales of cattle, &c., and which he held but temporary possession of. At the time of the murder it is thought that he had very little money in his possession, although the terrible deed was undoubtedly committed with the expectation of pecuniary gain. The whereabouts of the boy Cornelius was the subject of much comment. It was thought that he had shared the fa e of the rest of the family, but the most rigid examination failed to discover that he had been foully dealt with.

In the stables, near the barn where the bodies were found, three or four head of cattle were found in quite an emaciated condition. When taken out they drank water to such an extent that it was evident they had not received attention for several days. Four horses were also taken from the stables almost in a famished condition for want of food and water, all going to show that the murder was committed some time previous to the discovery of the same yesterday afternoon.

(The facts of the arrest of Antoine Gaunter, who confessed to the murder of the boy, but who said that the rest of the butchery was committed by Jacob Gaunter have appeared in our telegraphic news.)

YORK AND PEEL ASSIZES.—TORONTO.

Before Hon. W. H. Draper, C B., Chief Justice

Friday, April 13.—Before a Special Jury.

BANK OF MONTREAL *vs.* SCOTT *et al.*

This action was brought to revover $3,500, amount due on several promissory notes made by the defendant. The making of the notes was admitted, but payment was resisted on the ground of usury.

The statute against usury allows seven per cent per annum to be taken by banks, but it also provides that when a note is made payable at another place than where it is made, the bank discounting the note may charge ½ per cent commission.

The notes in question were drawn at Peterborough and made payable at Cobourg. The defendants alleged that the notes were made payable at Cobourg under an arrangement with the manager of the bank at Peterborough, that the notes should be made payable at Cobourg in order to give color to the illegal taking of interest; and that the notes were really intended to be paid at Peterborough, and that the bank was aware of the fact.

Verdict for the defendants.

POVINCIAL NEWS.

The Riga flax seed, imported by the government, is to be sold at a price not exceeding $4 per bushel.

Donald Campbell, of Sydenham, county Grey, was so severely injured last week by the falling of a tree that he died soon after.

The grand jury of the county of Wentworth ignored the bill against Mr. Geo. M. Pirie, of Dundas, charged with forgery.

A fine deer from the woods recently made its appearance in the village of Mount Forest, and after a smart hunt for it by a large crowd of men and boys was brought to bay and secured alive.

Mr. C. A. Cuthbert, son of the Hon. James Cuthbert, died suddenly on Tuesday night at Blanchard's hotel, Quebec.

The supposed Fenian agent at Galt turned out to be a gentlman from Montreal—a Canadian and a loyal subject. The rustics of the neighborhood conceived some design of attacking him, but he became aware of it and spoilt their fun by hinting at his having a revolver and knowing how to use it.

A woman named Mrs. Long, residing on the farm owned by the late Orange Clarke, near London was killed on Tuesday evening. She attempted to draw a pail of water from the well, and the old-fashioned heavy lever used for the purpose, fell upon her head killing her instantly.

A young man named Alexander Gerrie of Woolwich, was drowned in the Ganestogo river on Tuesday evening last. The young man had been to the fair at Waterloo and sold a horse, the mate of which he was riding home. When upon the old bridge at Canestoga, village the planking tipped up and let man and horse into the river; the animal swam ashore, but the man met with a watery grave.

At Chatham on the 12th there was a large sale of oil lands in the Counties of Kent and Lambton. About 15,000 acres were disposed of at prices varying as follows:—$8, $4, $5.60 $4.50, $6, $12.50 per acre. The purchases were made on Canadian account.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR (MINISTERIAL.)

OTTAWA, April 10.

It is thought the House will not be called before New Brunswick has had time to do something in the matter of Confederation, and before something definite has taken place with regard to Fenianism.

There are strange rumors here in relation to political affairs and the state of parties. The "situation" has changed considerably since last Session, and is still in process of change. There can be little doubt that quiet people will shortly be surprised by singular developments in the political world, and that they will witness transformations and combinations of an unexpected character. The Government during the coming session will have a more difficult and delicate task to perform than during the last two, and will—to put it in the mildest form—have their patience sorely tried. It is believed that certain leading Conservatives expect considerable trouble from Mr. Brown, and that they would do well to prepare, for, doubtless, they will not be disappointed.

Mr. Francis Jones is going to hold meetings in different parts of his Riding to address his constituents on the present political condition of Canada. It is not expected that the hon. gentleman will be an ardent advocate of the ministerial policy, more particularly of Confederation; and it is but the truth to say that a very large number of his constituents, whether right or wrong, are not enamoured of the Quebec Scheme. There is reason to believe that for some time past a sort of change, or reaction, has been going on in public sentiment with regard to the aforesaid Scheme; many believe that it would be desirable that our political doctors should let the patient alone for a time, as he is not at present doing ill, or at least adopt such moderate reforms as would satisfy and benefit our people themselves, or consent to such alterations in the plan of Confederation as would satisfy the Maritime Provinces without injuring Canada Mr. Jones is a plain-spoken man, and his utterances will show how the wind blows in this region.—The first meeting of his constituents has taken place. It was at Oxford Mills on Saturday evening.

Resolutions were proposed and adopted highly complimentary to Mr. Jones.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Constituted by Special Acts of Parliament.

Governor—His Grace the Duke Buccleuch and Queensberry.
Deputy-Governor—The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn.

EDINBURGH, 3 George Street.

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James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
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London, 82 King William Street.

Chairman of the Board,—THE RIGHT HON. LORD ELCHO, M.P.

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1866,

The Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Monday the 5th of March.

William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, in the Chair.

A Report by the Board of Directors was read to the meeting by the Manager, in which it was stated that the New Assurances effected during the year 1865, including Colonial Business, amounted to £1,374,450 1s., contained in 2170 Policies—namely, Standard Home Business, £974,194 2s. of Assurances, contained in 1591 Policies; and Colonial Business, £400,255 19s of Assurances, contained in 579 Policies,—together yielding in New Annual Premiums the large sum of £45,337 2s. 3d.

The Report having been unanimously approved of, the Chairman referred to the great progress made by the Standard Life Assurance Company during the last Quinquennial Period, from 15th November 1860 to 15th Nov., 1865, and more particularly during the last year; and in the course of his remarks he mentioned that the Company's Income had now reached £661,195 per annum—while the accumulated Funds, invested in first-class Securities, had, at the same time, attained £3,651,683.

The Manager reported that the calculations connected with the Seventh Investigation of the Company's affairs were nearly completed, and that a Special General Meeting would be held in the course of a few weeks to receive the DIRECTORS' REPORT on the DIVISION OF PROFITS.

By Order of the Board.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

EDINBURGH, 3 GEORGE STREET, 6th March, 1866.

CANADA BRANCH.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

NO. 19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier La Banque du Peuple.
JOHN GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Merchant.

MANAGER FOR CANADA:
W. M. RAMSAY.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
RICHARD BULL.

April 16. c 91

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds, if not attended to, or improperly treated, often lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon falls if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been thoroughly tried for the last 15 years and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.
m-trs 91

TEETH IN RUINS are a sure drawback on personal appearance and personal comfort. Therefore, keep them in good repair with that established antidote for all the diseases that assail them, fragrant Sozodont.
m trs 91

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial affections, now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.
April 19. (21) r DSW 90

In thousands of cases, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.
April 16. (21) r DSW 90

DU BARRY S Delicious Health Restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, which contains three times the nourishment of the best meat, saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, restores perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity, and energy to the most disordered or enfeebled, removing speedily and effectually indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual conststipation diarrhœa, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headace, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, incipient consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach, between the shoulders, &c. Certifiate No 29,410. We find it the safest remedy Andrew Ure, M D., F. R.S.; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.—We quote a few out of 62,000 cures:—Cure, No. 57,314; "Tittenson.—I cannot express my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from Du Barry's Food. My appetite is perfectly restored, the pains in my leg, back, and chest are quite gone, and I am fast gaining my strength and flesh. Mrs. A. Owen."—Cure. No. 54,812. Miss Virginia Zoguere, cured of consumption, after her medical advisers abandoned all hopes of recovery.—Cure. No. 49,832: "Of Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sinkness at the stomack, and vomiting." Maria Joly, Wortham, Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.—Cure. No. 47121: Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, of extreme nervousness, indigeston, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Sold in Canisters at 1s. 1½d; 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 2 lb., 4s. 6d.; 12 lb., 22s.; 24 lb. 40s. Sterling. BARRY DU BARRY and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; and all Grocers and Chemists.

Sold by LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Montreal.
April 16. r DSW 90

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The sale of Mrs. Desberats' furniture commence this morning. It is the intention of Mr. Shaw to sell through to lot 367 to-day. This, it will be seen, includes all the bed-rooms, drawing-room, dining-room, library, and basement. The large quantity of valuable silver, glass and other effects in the drawing-room should command attention. Much of the silver is modern, and without crest. The silver-plated goods are also of the first quality—the epergne and dish covers are fine. Two valuable pianos are to be sold in the drawing-room. The Vose piano is a splendid instrument, Louis XIV style. Catalogues can be had of Mr. Shaw.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

HERALD OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Monday, April 16, 1866.

Weather clear and fine. The river ice has partly given way opposite the city, but still holds about St. Helen's Island.

We publish to-day the return of imports for the week ending April 14th, 1866, compared with the same period of last year. The totals are as follows:

1866	$447,405
1855	180,122
	$267,283

Being more than double that of 1865. The articles contributing to the above increase are molasses, which in 1866 appears $17,223, against $14,338. The quantity is, however, just reversed, that for 1865 being thirty thousand gallons more than in 1866. A large portion, we understand, of the importation in the week of 1865 was of West India; a very low grade brought here for refining purposes.—Tea, in 1865, 36,016 lbs., against 84,228 lbs. in 1866, and an increased value of over $13,000 this year.

Dry Goods have been imported much over last year. The figures are:

	1865.	1866.
Woollens	$33,447	$92,396
Cottons	24,068	79,581
Silks and Velvets	5,781	16,017
	$63,296	$187,994

The difference being $119,698.

Hardware arrives somewhat freely, as will be noticed by the comparisons below.

	1865	1866
Hardware	$6272	$22727
Iron of all descriptions, paying 10 per cent,	85	2595
	$6357	$25326

Increase in 1866 ..... $18969

The article of leather, and imitation of the same, shows an increase of about $11,000. Jewellery over $10,000, and free goods $8,000.

There is more doing generally in the Grocery market. An active business continues in Teas. In Sugars there is somewhat more activity. Jobbers are picking up lots, with a view to the opening of spring trade. The sales have been to some extent in lots of 10, 20 and up to 30 hhds good ordinary to bright Cuba, Grocery sorts ranging from 9¼ to 9½c. Bright Porto Rico's are scarce, and we only know of two or three lots, which are moving off, in small parcels, at a shade under 10c, and even up that figure.

About 100 bags chrystallized Demerara are reported at 10½c.

The market for Flour to-day was steady, with only a moderate enquiry. Sales were only in parcels to local dealers at full rates. Strong Superfines at $6,02½ to $6,05. Good bag Flour sold at $3,10 per 112 lbs. The stock of Flour and Wheat in store and in hands of Millers on 14th inst., and compared with the quantity at same date last year, was as follows:

1866.		1865.	
Wheat. bush.	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bush.	Flour. brls.
107700	32651	785000	41686

Quotations of Produce:

FLOUR, per bbl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, $8,25 to $8,50; Extra, $8,00 to $8,25; Fancy, $7,00 to $7,50; Superfine from Canada Wheat $5,75 to $5,95; Strong Superfine from Canada Wheat (rates exceptional) $5,90 to $6,10; Superfine from Western Wheat $5,80 to $5,92½. City Brands of Superfine, $5,80 to 5,92½; Western States Flour, nominal, $5,75; Super No. 2 $5,40 to $5,60; Fine $5,00 to $5,25.

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

Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring $1,20 to $1,25; Milwaukee and Chicago Spring 1,20 to 1,22½; quotations nominal.

PEAS, per 60 lbs.—Nominally 77½ to 80c, holders ask somewhat higher prices for future delivery.

CORN, per 56 lbs—No transactions transpiring, nominal at 53 to 55.

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

Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.—Farmers' loads bringing 28 1d per 40 lbs.

Shorts—Timothy $2,20 to $2,60 according to quality.

Ashes, per 100 lbs.—The demand for First Pots continues good. Sales of about 40 brls. to-day at $5,95 $6,00; one small bill brought $6,02½.

BUTTER is still very scarce, and commands extreme rates. A few parcels are only in bond, and very little is coming forward. A sale of choice was made to-day at 33c. Very ordinary quality would bring 26 to 28c. Some parcels, little better than lard, were sold at 25c. The limited quantity held is scanty in the West, and will certainly keep the market high.

Pork, per barrel of 200 lbs.—A sale of about 40 brls. Mess at $23.

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

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange dull. Bankers' 60-day drafts on London 7½ @ 7¾ prem. for Documentary nominal.

LATEST BY MAIL.—Commercial Advices.—The following are the latest Western Advices:—

MILWAUKEE, April 14—Wheat $1,29½ in store; receipts 10,000 bus. Flour $7,00.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Wheat $1,26 in store, receipts 14,000 bushels. Corn 47½c in store. Pork $25,25.

Receipts of Produce this day per Railroad:

Ashes	brls. 29
Flour	brls. 2507
Oatmeal	brls. 10
Oats	bus. 350
Rye	bus. 350
Barley	bus. 80
Lard	brls. 23
Beef	brls. 56
Butter	kegs. 18
Highwines	puns. 41

MONEY REPORT.

Monday, April 16, 6 P.M.

Gold opened in New York this morning at 125½, and afterwards advanced, closing at 123½.

Greenbacks have been bought at 2⅞ to 21, and sold at 20¼ to 20⅛ dis. 81½ to 81¾ have been paid in silver.

Bank Exchange on New York has been sold at 20 to 20½.

Silver has been bought at 3¼ and sold at 3. Our despatches from New York quote Sterling Exchange at 7½ to 7¾.

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & Co., Brokers.

DAILY REPORT OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Reported exclusively for the "Montreal Herald" by the Board of Brokers.

2.30 P.M.—MONDAY, April 16, 1866.

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.	DIV'D MADE.	DIV. DAYS.	STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.
Ontario Bank	103	None.	4 cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1	City Gas Company	None.	None.
Bank of Montreal	230	None.	4 cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1	Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. cy.	99	None.
Bank of B. N. A.	50	None.	3 cent.	July & January	Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. cy.	90	None.
Commercial Bank	75	None.	4 cent.	July & January	Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. sterling	74	None.
Ontario Bank	100	None.	4 cent.	July & January	Montreal Gas	130	None.
Bank of Toronto	184	None.	4 cent.	July & January	Montreal Water Bonds	90	None.
Bank of Ut. Can.	100	None.	4 cent.	July & January	Montreal Harbor Bonds	90	None.
Molsons Bank	100	None.	4 cent.	July & January	Quebec Harbor Bonds	90	None.
Bank of Montreal	100	None.	4 cent.	Oct. & April	Montreal Water Stock	98	None.
Merchants' Bank	100	None.	3 cent.	July & January	Montreal Telegraph	65	None.
East Town. Bank	50	None.	4 cent.	July & January	Montreal Gas Stock	65	None.
Mont. Min. Company	100	None.	3 cent.	July & January	Montreal Harbor Bonds	104	None.
Quebec Bank	100	None.	3 cent.	July & January	Mont. Harbor 7 per ct.		None.
Merchants' Bank	100	None.	4 cent.	July & January	Mont. Harbor 6 per ct.		None.
Exchange Bank	100	None.	4 cent.	July & January	Mont. Harbor 5 per ct.		None.
Gore Bank	100	None.	4 cent.	July & January	Mont. Water 6 per ct.	98	None.
Canada Company	84.00	None.	4 cent.	Dec. 1 & June	Mont. Water 5 per ct.	95	None.
City Pass. RR.	103	None.	4 cent.	Nov. 1 & May	Mont. Water 7 per ct.		None.
Gand Trunk	103	None.	10 p'r'cent	January & July	Mont. Water 6 per ct.		None.
Grand Trunk Bds.	80	None.			Mont. Water 5 per ct.		None.
Gr. Trunk Sec. Bds.	75	None.			Mont. Water 7 per ct.		None.
Hero Con. Pat.		None.			Mont. Water 6 per ct.		None.
Hero Con. Pat. 2		None.			Mont. Water 5 per ct.		None.
Ch. & L. Rd., pref	55	None.	5 per cent.		Mont. Water 7 per ct.		None.
Do. ordinary	30	None.	None.		Mont. Water 6 per ct.		None.
Gr. Trunk Sec.	75	None.	None.		Mont. Water 5 per ct.		None.
City Pass. RR.	157	None.	12½		Mont. Water 7 per ct.		None.
	75	None.			Mont. Water 6 per ct.		None.
			10 p'r'cent	April 1 & Oct. 1	Mont. Water 5 per ct.		None.
			$3.00		Mont. Min. Company	$3.00	None.
			20 per cent.		Mont. Min. Bonds		None.
					M. W. W. Bonds		None.

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.
Bank of Montreal	230	None.
City Bank	100	None.
Montreal Corporation 6 per cents	100	None.
Do 5 per cent ster.		None.
Do 6 per cents		None.
Harbour 5 per cents (due 1878)		None.
Do do do		None.
Do do do		None.
Do do do